"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; much colder Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,750. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RESERVE BANKS WILL OPEN TODAY

Far-Reaching Changes in the Banking and Currency System Begin Under Federal Act.

McADOO THANKS BANKERS

Secretary Is Gratified by Their Efforts to Start New System on Date Set.

SEES AN END OF PANICS

Use of Commercial Bills Will Guarantee Money and Credit to Meet Business Needs, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued this statement today in connection with the opening tomorrow morning of the Federal Reserve banks:

"I am exceedingly gratified by the prompt and cheerful response which the Directors of the several banks made to my suggestion that the banks be ready for business on Nov. 16, in spite of the fact that only three weeks were allowed in which to perfect their organizations. In every district a cheerful and hearty response has been given, and in all parts of the country the member banks have joined with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in an earnest and laudable effort to open the system under the most auspicious circumstances."

The twelve reserve banks established in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Dallas, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and San Francisco, start off with a combined authorized capital of $106,795,600. They embrace 7,571 member banks, whose total reserve as of Sept. 12 was estimated by the Controller of the Currency to be $580,000,000 in excess of the total reserve required under the new law. The excess reserves of lawful money is estimated at close to $250,000,000.

Here is the territory that will be served by the regional banks:

BOSTON, with a capital of $9,711,900, will serve Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, an area of 66,465 square miles, with a population of 6,557,841.

NEW YORK, with a capital of $19,931,700, will serve New York State, an area of 49,170 square miles, with a population of 9,113,279.

PHILADELPHIA, with a capital of $12,501,500, will serve New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, an area of 39,865 square miles, with a population of 8,110,217.

CLEVELAND, with a capital of $12,101,700, will serve Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern West Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky, an area of 183,995 square miles with a population of 7,961,022.

RICHMOND, with a capital of $6,387,400, will serve the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the rest of West Virginia, an area of 173,818 square miles with a population of 8,519,313.

ATLANTA, with a capital of $4,670,600, will serve Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Eastern Tennessee, Southern Mississippi, and Southeastern Louisiana, an area of 176,940 square miles with a population of 6,695,341.

CHICAGO, with a capital of $12,687,700, will serve Iowa, Southern Wisconsin, Michigan Peninsula, Northern Illinois, and Northern Indiana, an area of 176,940 square miles, with a population of 12,630,283.

ST. LOUIS, with a capital of $4,987,500, will serve Arkansas, Missouri, (except the extreme Western part,) Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi.

MINNEAPOLIS, with a capital of $4,811,000, will serve Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and the rest of Michigan, an area of 437,830 square miles, with a population of 5,724,895.

KANSAS CITY, with a capital of $5,530,300, will serve Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, extreme Western Missouri, Northern Oklahoma, and the extreme northern part of New Mexico, an area of 509,649 square miles, with a population of 6,306,850.

DALLAS, with a capital of $5,698,900, will serve Texas, the rest of New Mexico, Southern Oklahoma, the rest of Louisiana, and Southeastern Arizona, an area of 404,826 square miles, with a population of 5,310,561.

SAN FRANCISCO, with a capital of $7,775,400, will serve California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and the rest of Arizona, an area of 693,658 square miles, with a population of 5,389,303.

In announcing the inauguration of the new system Secretary McAdoo said:

"The opening of these banks marks a new era in the history of business and finance in this country. It is believed that they will put an end to the annual anxiety from which the country has suffered for the last generation about insufficient money and credit to move the crops each year, and will give such stability to the banking business that the extreme fluctuations in interest rates and available credits which have characterized banking in the past will be destroyed permanently. The Federal reserve banks provide for a system of credits based upon commercial paper, thus at last securing to the country an adequate supply of the necessary credits to meet the legitimate needs of business as they develop.

"The supply will be absolutely responsive to the demand, and thus business will be freed from the restrictions, limitations, and injuries from which it has suffered in the past, because it has not been able to receive at the time when most needed the credit facilities which were essential to its regular and proper development. The whole country may be congratulated upon this final step in an achievement which promises such benefits to the American people."

The Secretary extended his congratulations to his associates on the Federal Reserve Board upon the great patience, intelligence, patriotism, and loyalty with which they had taken hold of the task which confronted them since they took office on Aug. 10. Controller Williams is in Richmond, to be on hand at the opening of the bank in that city.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

Commercial Bills Used as Security for Circulating Notes.

Radical and far-reaching changes in the entire banking and currency system of the United States will become effective today through the opening of the twelve Federal Reserve banks and the beginning of actual operations under the Federal Reserve act.

One fundamental change made by the new system is the utilization of commercial paper—that is, bills and notes drawn and negotiated in the ordinary course of trade—as security for circulating notes. Another is the use of such

Continued on Page 5.

GEORGE FRED ALMOST KING.

But ex-Minister Williams Missed His Backer and the Scheme Lapsed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—If George Fred Williams, late Minister to Greece, had possessed $25,000—he could have been King of Albania today. He says so himself, and asserts that the people begged him to become their ruler.

Mr. Williams arrived in Boston yesterday. He wants it understood that he resigned from his office of his own free will and was not in any way asked to quit his job by the United States authorities. Telling of his experience in Albania, he said:

"If I had had $25,000 I could have set up a government in Albania and formed a Ministry, and I would have been recognized as the head of the nation. I left there late in June and went to Switzerland in search of a rich American who had taken a lot of interest in the welfare of the Albanians. When I got to Switzerland I found the man had gone to France, and I reluctantly gave up the chase and went back to Albania.

"My idea was to form a cantonal form of government such as they have in Switzerland, create a central governing body, and allow the cantons to run their own local affairs. The people there begged me to be their head, and I am proud of the part I played in their behalf. I did not for a moment believe my Government would back me up."

BIND AND GAG MILLINER.

Thieves Ransack Shop and Escape Without Booty.

Two men bound and gagged Mrs. Therese Parline, 35 years old, a milliner, of 789 Second Avenue, in a living room in the rear of her shop near Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon. They ransacked the shop without finding any money and escaped. The milliner thinks the same two men were in her shop last Friday.

Mrs. Parline was busy in the shop yesterday, and then retired to the rear room. The door which opens on the hall of the building was thumped, and when Mrs. Parline answered she was confronted by two men, one about 45 years old, the other about 25, both with overcoats buttoned to the collar, and the peaks of their caps pulled over their eyes.

One quickly took her by the throat, and as he and his companion pushed their way into the room a blow was dealt her on the mouth. The woman fell dazed, and in quick time her hands were tied behind her back, her feet bound, and a gag put in her mouth. The thieves tossed things about in the millinery establishment in their search for money, and the noise attracted the attention of Patrick Murphy, one of the tenants.

He summoned Policeman McLaughlin of the East Fifty-first Street Station, but when he entered the place the thieves had fled. Her bonds were cut, and Mrs. Parline was found to be in a hysterical state. An ambulance from Flower Hospital was called, and Dr. Rollings attended the woman, after which she was conducted to another abode by her husband, who is said to be an architect.

The millinery shop is next door to a branch of the United Cigar Stores Company, which was robbed recently.

ERB LOSES HIS CONTROL.

Railroad Financier to Resign as President of Moffat Road.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15.—Newman Erb of New York, who organized the Moffat Railroad, has lost his control of the company and in a few days will tender his resignation as President. Efforts are being made by men who have long been interested in the property to form a syndicate which will take over Mr. Erb's stock.

Frederick H. Prince of Boston, it is said, will be made President and will arrange the bargain whereby Mr. Erb's holdings will pass into the hands of Denver men.

Mr. Erb, projector of the Moffat Tunnel through the Rocky Mountains, obtained control of the railroad about eighteen months ago. Mr. Erb and his associates put up $1,000,000 in cash, which was to be used in extension of the company's lines. They took bonds at a discount and they agreed to provide other funds as needed, beyond the revenues of the property.

In addition to owning control of the Moffat road, Mr. Erb also is the principal owner of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa Central, and Ann Arbor Railroad companies.

DENIAL FROM ECUADOR.

British Consul There Says Neutrality Is Being Observed.

G. A. Cordova, the Minister from Ecuador received a telegram from his Government yesterday regarding the contention of the British Embassy at Washington that German cruisers were receiving coal from Ecuador. The telegram, which was signed by President Plaza, quoted the British Consul at Guayaquil as saying that Ecuador was maintaing strict neutrality. The telegram follows:

Quipo, Ecuador, Nov. 14.

Minister of Ecuador:

This Government knows nothing of the charges referred to by you. The British Consul at Guayaquil, when informed about the news published in New York made a declaration authorizing you to publish the same. He said: "The Consul of his British Majesty has only words of praise for the Government and people of Ecuador for their sincere affection to Great Britain and for the strict neutrality which they have so well preserved."

President PLAZA.

KINGSTON TWICE SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Do No Damage in Jamaica, but Alarm People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here this morning. The first, which was of considerable force, came at 12:50 o'clock, lasting seven seconds. The second came between 8 and 9 o'clock, and was slight.

No deaths, damage, or personal injuries were caused, but the people were alarmed.

PEACE MOVE IN GERMANY?

Report That Such a Propaganda Is Being Unofficially Started.

GENEVA, (Via Paris,) Nov. 15.—It is reported from Basle that private peace committees are being formed in Southern Germany with the connivance of the authorities to start unofficially a peace propaganda.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite.
Accepted as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Advt.

BURST MAINS FLOOD STREETS IN A STORM

Cellars Inundated and Tenants Routed in Bushwick Av., Williamsburg.

HOUSE SET AFIRE IN PANIC

Excavation for Subway in Varick Street Like a Mill Race — Car Lines Blocked.

A heavy fall of rain, whipped by a southeast gale, was accompanied yesterday by the bursting of two water mains, one in Varick Street that flooded the excavation for the new Seventh Avenue subway, and another in Brooklyn that caused a fire and interrupted all electric power in part of Williamsburg. There was also a flood in the new subway excavation at Flatbush and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn, which diverted street car traffic.

Sunday crowds were driven from the streets by the downpour, which fell from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night, except a brief interval in the afternoon, and at times the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles.

The heaviest damage was done in Bushwick Avenue, between Johnson and Montrose Avenues, Williamsburg. Here a thirty-six-inch water main burst, tearing a hole in the pavement forty feet square, from which welled great volumes of water that poured into cellars and basements.

Sets House Afire.

The main broke at 6 o'clock in the morning with a tremendous roar. A tenant in the building at 253 Bushwick Avenue was frightened so much by the explosion, which shook the house, that he dropped a lamp as he was running through the hallway. The lamp exploded and the cries of fire aroused other tenants, who ran to the street. Many who saw the cavity in the pavement, with the water pouring out of it, were thrown into a panic, and climbed over a fence in the rear of the building to escape.

Morris Goldstein, an invalid, who lived on the third floor of the house, was rescued by Policeman Hoffman and was taken in a semi-conscious condition to St. Catherine's Hospital. The firemen were hampered in their work by the flood in the street, and to add to the confusion the water broke the conduits of the electric light and telephone wires. After that it was necessary to shut off all electric power in that district.

The front trucks of a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line, which was passing at the time of the explosion, were lifted from the rails and the car slid toward the hole in the pavement. Fourteen passengers in the car were forced to jump off, and it was stopped just at the edge of the hole.

A miniature river poured down the slope of Bushwick Avenue to McKibbon Street and flooded the cellars. The foundations of some of the buildings were threatened and the tenants were ordered out of them by reserves from the Hamburg Avenue and Stagg Street Police Stations.

Firemen were put to work by Deputy Chief Lally pumping water from the cellars, and a gang of men from the Water Department were ordered out to repair the broken main.

Flood in Varick Street.

The flood in the subway excavation in Varick Street also occurred at 6 o'clock. A twenty-inch main at Varick and Canal Streets, which had been undermined, broke, sending out a torrent of water. This caused a twelve-inch high-pressure system pipe to sag and give way. A ten-foot trunk sewer which ran along Canal Street was next attacked by the flood, and the foundation was washed from under it, the piping cracked. The water, which was rushing through the sewer like a mill race, tore through the excavation, filling it at the Canal Street end to a depth of twenty feet. The flood in the digging extended six blocks north from Canal Street.

Varick Street is being widened by the city, and, while a part of the thoroughfare is planked over, the new bit of roadway where the subway cut is being made is exposed. For a time it was feared that the concrete wall holding the sides of the excavation to protect the foundations of the buildings might give way, but it held and prevented the water from flooding basements or damaging the buildings along the route.

When the high-pressure system pipe gave way the "triple-six signal" went over the Fire Department wires, and Acting Chief Martin and Deputy Chief Binns responded. Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Travis P. Whitney, its Secretary; D. L. Turner, Deputy Engineer of subway construction, and a score of engineers hurried to the scene, and engineers and workmen were summoned by the Water Department, and also by the Degnon Contracting Company, which had the contract for the subway at that point.

Delays Subway Work.

There was some question whether the break in the water mains was caused primarily by the storm. Mr. Whitney thought the accident was caused by a slight leak in the main. The storm, he said, had added to the volume of the flood and had made repairing of the mains much more difficult.

Water pressure in that district was turned off soon after the break, and the high pressure main was patched in an hour. It took two hours more to repair the twenty-inch main. Then tons of cobblestones were dumped into the excavation at Canal Street to make a foundation for the broken trunk sewer, and a temporary connection was made to check the flow of water from that source.

Throughout the day the workmen were hampered by the heavy rainfall. The records of the Weather Bureau in the Whitehall Building showed that .72 of an inch fell.

The rush of water from a sewer main through a temporary wooden flume in the excavation for the Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway subway at Flatbush and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn, tore out the sides of the flume at night, and for more than three hours water poured into the excavation. Workmen of the Cranford Construction Company had to repair the leak by forcing on the sides of the flume against the rush of water. The excavation was filled to a depth of eight feet.

The police considered the avenue unsafe for street car traffic and ordered the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company not to run any cars over the block in which the break occurred. All cars of the Flatbush Avenue line and the Flatbush-Seventh Avenue line had to make a long detour, which they followed all night.

BRONX STREET LIGHTS OUT.

Region Below Tremont Avenue Dark Nearly Three Hours.

Street lights in the Bronx below Tremont Avenue were out for the greater part of three hours last night, owing to a short circuit in a dynamo in the Edison Company's plant at 149th Street and Rider Avenue. None of the lights in buildings except those in the Tremont Police Station went out, as only the dynamo supplying power for city illumination was affected.

Exile Escandido Enlargements, 25c. Victor N. Nobles Co., Opticians, 24 Ann 23d St.—Advt.

GERMAN AUTO ORDER TURNED DOWN HERE?

London Hears That Americans Refused to Sell Machines to War on Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail says:

"We are enabled to state today that America has begun to intervene in the great war in a most effective fashion. She is refusing to provide Germany with urgently needed sinews of war. This war has been called a motor war. Within the last six weeks Germany has been making strenuous efforts to purchase lorries for military transport in the United States. Her War Office announced that tenders would be entertained for 300 two-ton lorries, costing £400 apiece.

"Arrangements, it is stated, had been made to receive the shipment at Copenhagen. The order represented a cash value of £120,000 and was about to be placed with a Philadelphia company when the knowledge of the transaction came to two capitalists who control the shares of the company. They stated that the order could under no circumstances be filled, and they threatened, if their wishes could be enforced in no other way, to liquidate the company rather than it should be the means of providing the German Army with so valuable an equipment.

"They declared that they could not reconcile business or the profits to be derived from it with thought that motor lorries, stamped 'Made in U. S. A.,' should be used to transport siege guns and shells with which to batter British, French, and Russian troops. The order was thereupon 'rejected with thanks.'

"The American to whom we are indebted for this significant and gratifying information thinks there is reason to believe that Germany will encounter an equally cold shoulder among other firms in the United States motor trade."

ALLIES 5 TO 3 AGAINST GERMANS IN FRANCE

London's Idea of Opposing Forces —Why Two British Colonels Were Cashiered.

The following interesting bits of gossip about the war, current in London but not printed in the newspapers, were brought to THE TIMES by a passenger returning on the steamship New York yesterday:

"Lord Murray, just back from France, brings the information that the German forces on the allied front in France and Belgium number forty army corps, about 1,600,000 men. This is less than was generally supposed. If the computation is correct, the Allies, with about 2,700,000 men, must outnumber the Germans on this front by five to three, which speaks very highly for the Germans.

"In this connection Englishmen of the more intelligent class seriously deprecate the position taken by some of the sensational papers of deriding and belittling the Germans. It is said that Lord Kitchener has sought to offset this attitude by instructing the military 'eye witness' to speak of German valor and so forth. In any case some of 'Eye Witness's' recent reports have paid the enemy due tribute.

"The story told as to the real facts of the cashiering of the two British Colonels announced in the London papers last week is that they surrendered to British troops. It appears they got the impression that their commands were cut off from the rest of the British line and completely surrounded by a much superior enemy force, and hoisted the white flag to save their men from supposed annihilation.

"It is said they were led into their error partially by the fact that some of the British troops have been supplied with a new overcoat, which at a distance closely resembles the green-blue of the Germans.

"There is a story current in London that three British submarines have been lost while attempting to lay mines off the entrance to the Kiel Canal. There is, however, nothing like corroboration of it."

ITALIAN ORDER STOPS RE-EXPORT OF COPPER

Such Goods for Germany Must Be Addressed There and Could Be Seized by Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—To frustrate export agents who deal in contraband merchandise for belligerent countries, the Italian Government has promulgated an order which comes into force immediately. No class of goods, the exportation of which from Italy has been vetoed since the outbreak of the war, can be redispatched to foreign countries if they arrive at Italian ports accompanied by invoices showing Italy as their destination.

Moreover, if invoices of such consignments are made out to "bearer" and fail to specify any fixed destination, then all goods are to be considered as intended for home consumption, and no subsequent transit across the frontiers will be tolerated.

The decree is likely to act as a check on the shipments of copper to Germany, in which American interests have been concerned. It means that copper for Germany sent through Italy must be addressed to Germany, and such shipments could be easily picked off by British warships at Gibraltar or on the high seas. Sweden and Norway have already prohibited the shipments of copper through their territories.

DE WET ARRESTS HERTZOG?

Boer Leader Said to Have Seized Him for Urging Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is rumored that Gen. de Wet has made Gen. Hertzog a prisoner for addressing the rebels, advising them to surrender.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

FIRST GARRISON OFF FOR THE CANAL ZONE

Fifth Infantry Arrives from Plattsburg, N. Y., Barracks and Embarks at Weehawken.

MUSICIAN KILLED ON TRIP

Head Strikes Baggage Truck as He Leans Out Window to Bid Sweetheart Good-bye.

The United States transport Buford, having on board the Fifth Infantry, going to the Panama Canal Zone as the first members of the permanent force to man and form the supports of the canal's great fortifications, left Weehawken for Colon late yesterday afternoon. There were 900 officers and men on the Buford, in addition to the families of the married officers.

The regiment arrived from Plattsburg (N. Y.) Barracks late Saturday night in three trains of fourteen cars each. The trip of the second section, which carried the Second Battalion of the regiment, was saddened by the accidental death of Musician Saba Donnelly of Company G, son of a retired Sergeant of the regular army. The boy had written to his sweetheart in Mechanicsville, about thirty miles north of Albany, that if the train stopped there he would get off and say good-bye to her, but that if it did not he would drop a note as it went by the station. The girl was at the station when section two went thundering by, and Donnelly leaned out of his window and waved his hand in which he held the letter.

A station truck piled high with express packages stood just beyond the girl. She saw Donnelly's danger and tried to warn him, but he did not understand. He dropped the letter and a fraction of a second later his head struck the top box on the truck. His comrades drew him back into the car and the regimental surgeon attended him, but he died an hour later. The body will be shipped back to his father in Plattsburg.

The Buford arrived here from Vera Cruz last Tuesday, and was moored north of the Weehawken passenger station, where the soldiers arrived and embarked. By midnight the entire regiment was aboard and then began the loading of the commissary, the wagon trains and animals, and the household goods and baggage of the officers and men.

Col. Charles G. Morton, the commander, recalled that the Fifth was Gen. Miles's old regiment, and that under Gen. Miles it had seen some of the hardest service of any regiment in the army. As constituted today, he said, there was not a finer body of men in the army. For more than ten years Plattsburg Barracks was the home post of the regiment, although it was away for two years during the second occupation of Cuba by the forces under Major General Thomas H. Barry. One of the soldiers had a copy of farewell resolutions of praise adopted by the City Council of Plattsburg a few days ago.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry is soon to leave New York to join the permanent garrison in the Canal Zone. One battalion is now the garrison command on Governors Island. The other two battalions are at Fort Porter and Fort Niagara, in Northern New York.

In addition to the full brigade of infantry, there will be sent to the Isthmus several batteries of field artillery and four troops of cavalry. These troops, who will number about 4,000, are in addition to the large force of coast artillery men now manning the Panama fortifications under command of Col. Adelbert Cronkhite. To command this force, either Major General J. Franklin Bell, or Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, will be sent to Panama.

Among the officers who sailed on the Buford were Lieut. Col. S. L. Faison, Capts. William D. Davis, James P. Harbeson, Robert E. Frith, Merch B. Stewart, Joseph K. Partello, Oliver Edwards, and Lieuts. Wilford Twyman, Daniel A. Nolan, Allan Rutherford, Robert E. Boyers, d'Alary Fechét, J. C. P. Bartholf, and Noble J. Wiley.

PLANS FOR OPENING CANAL.

President to Sail for Panama on the New York on March 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—President Wilson's plans for the formal opening of the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific Exposition, announcement of which has been eagerly awaited, were given in detail here today by Lieut. Commander Needham L. Jones, naval aid to the President.

The plans, drawn by Lieut. Commander Jones, are comprehensive, inasmuch as they include both the opening of the canal and the exposition. In outlining the plans, the President's aid said:

"The foreign ships will arrive at Hampton Roads between Feb. 10 and 15, and will there join the United States fleet of seventeen vessels. The foreign officials will be brought to Washington and on Feb. 20 will be taken to the White House to meet the President. They will be present when he presses the button that opens the exposition.

"On Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, the President will go to Hampton Roads to review the ships as they sail for the eastern terminal of the canal. On March 5 the President will return to Hampton Roads to join the New York and will sail for Colon. The New York is the latest and biggest battleship and can steam to San Francisco, 6,000 miles, at fifteen knots, without replenishing her coal or fuel oil. The New York will be convoyed by her sister ship, the Texas.

"The two vessels will arrive at Colon on March 10 and the President will be transferred to the Oregon to go through the Canal. On the Oregon will be the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Clark, who commanded the Oregon on her trip around the Horn, and Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay.

"Upon the arrival of the Oregon at Balboa the formal celebration of the opening of the Canal will be held, with illuminations at night. The President will exchange visits with the President of the Republic of Panama, after which he will go aboard the New York and proceed to San Francisco at the head of the fleet.

"The President will stop at San Diego three days and will arrive at San Francisco on March 24. After four days at the exposition he will proceed to Washington by private car, while the Secretary of the Navy will go to Puget Sound to inspect the navy yard at that place.

"The President has declined to allow newspaper men or photographers to go on the ships, except one representative from each of the press associations."

The President's naval aid did not explain how the warring nations were going to send ships to the naval review.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

AUDACIOUS BLOWN UP BY HER CREW AFTER GERMAN MINE WRECKED HER; ALLIES DRIVE GERMANS OVER YSER

Summary of War News.

The left bank of the Yser Canal is now in full possession of the Allies, according to an official announcement from the French War Office. Woods south of Bixschoote, which were won by the Germans, have been retaken by the Allies, and an offensive movement attempted by the Germans south of Ypres has failed.

German Army Headquarters reports that unfavorable weather is hampering progress in Flanders, but that in a preliminary engagement several hundred British and French soldiers were captured. A strong French point of support in the Argonne has been taken.

The British Admiralty announces that Indian troops, assisted by the cruiser Duke of Edinburgh, have occupied the forts at Turba, Gulf of Aden, and have won success against the Turkish garrison, Sheikh-Said.

The Russian General Staff reports further progress in East Prussia and in Poland. In the latter territory the Germans are said to have withdrawn from Kalisz and Weljun. In Galicia the Austrians are said to be organizing for a defensive movement along the San River, while to the south the Russians are again advancing toward the Carpathians.

Germany denies the charges of the British Government regarding methods employed in laying mines in the North Sea, stating that German warships laid these mines, and only along the English coast. The British charges are declared to be England's excuse for closing the North Sea.

Paris and London yesterday celebrated the fête day of King Albert. Crowds turned out in both cities to show sympathy for the Belgian monarch and his people, and services were held in churches of all denominations.

ALLIES GAINING IN FLANDERS FIGHT

Paris Reports That Germans Have Been Forced Across the Yser Canal

AND YPRES ATTACK FAILED

Berlin, However, Announces the Capture of a French Position in the Argonne.

PARIS, Nov. 15, 10:40 P. M.—This official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

The most notable incident of the day has been the throwing back of the enemy on the right bank of the Yser Canal. That part of the left bank, which the Germans previously held, has been completely evacuated.

We have retaken to the south of Bixschoote a small wood, which had been lost following a night attack.

At the end of the day the enemy had shown without success an offensive to the south of Ypres.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The afternoon bulletin said:

Yesterday, relatively a quiet day on the whole front, was characterized principally by artillery combats. The Germans, however, again attempted several attacks to the north, east and south of Ypres. They were all repulsed with considerable losses to them.

To sum up: All the efforts made by the Germans during the last several days have resulted only in the capture of the ruined village of Dixmude, whose isolated position on the right bank of the canal rendered its defense difficult.

Between the Lys and the Oise the pushing forward of approach works has continued along the greater part of the front.

Upon all the remainder of the front to Lorraine and in the Vosges there was detached artillery firing and minor actions without importance.

Berlin Reports Gain in Argonne.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (via London.)—German General Headquarters issued this report this afternoon:

The fighting on our right wing made only very slight progress yesterday, owing to the unfavorable weather, but in the course of a difficult preliminary encounter we captured several hundred French and English soldiers and two machine guns.

In the forest of Argonne we succeeded in blowing up and captured a strong French point of support.

The report of the French that they had dispersed a German division at Coincourt (Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle,) to the south of Tarfal, is an invention. On the contrary the French suffered considerable losses here while we did not lose a single man.

HEAVY LOSSES AT YPRES.

Prussian Guard and Bavarians Said to Have Suffered Most.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—An excellent impression was created here by today's official communication announcing that the German troops had been driven to the right bank of the Yser Canal after they had resisted for several days all efforts to dislodge them from the left bank.

It is officially announced that the German attack in the vicinity of Ypres with powerful, compact bodies of men who displayed great energy in pushing home their futile attempts, resulted in great casualties among the assailants. Their ineffectual attempts to break the Allies' resistance, according to an official announcement, cost them thousands of killed and wounded, while many men were made prisoners. Large groups of these prisoners, it is reported, have been sent to England and to the various French concentration camps.

One detachment of 120 Germans captured is said to have been all that remained of 1,000 men who started out to fight in the morning. Some of the prisoners, it is said, declared that companies of the Prussian Guard and of the Second Bavarian Corps, which had been brought up to their full war strength of 250 men early in November, now numbered only from 50 to 100 men.

The nature of the battle was such that the positions of the combatants were within a few yards of each other, and the Germans were compelled to withdraw their guards and sentinels into their trenches for shelter.

The official report says the progress of the Allies was very slow, but continuous.

Smoke Imported Bock Panatelas. Mild and sweet. This famous cigar better than ever.—Advt.

GERMANY'S REPORTED CASUALTIES 545,500

Latest Prussian List of 10,500 Names Covers Fighting in France Only to Oct. 14.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The seventy-fifth list of Prussian casualties contains 10,500 names. The last actions referred to in it, were those fought in Northern France between Oct. 2 and 14.

The German lists published up to this time have contained 535,000 names, but these figures do not include the losses sustained during the retreat in Poland or those which followed last month's hard fighting in Belgium.

British Officers in Death List.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The official Press Bureau tonight made public three casualty lists of officers received from headquarters under dates of Nov. 4, 6, and 7. These lists give 56 officers killed, 108 wounded, and 47 missing. The names of some of the more prominent contained in the lists have already been published.

Among those killed whose names have not previously been made public are Lieut. Col. C. A. C. King of the Yorkshire Regiment, Capt. the Hon. Douglas Arthur Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, of the Scots Guards, eldest son of Lord Kinnaird, former Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, and Major the Hon. Hugh Dawnay of the Second Life Guards, second son of Viscount Downe.

In the list of the wounded appear the names of Capt. the Hon. Richard George Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, of the First Rifle Brigade, who is the son and heir of Baroness Kinloss; Lieut. the Hon. William Fraser of the Gordon Highlanders, son of Lord Saltoun; Lieut. Col. A. G. B. Smith of the Scots Fusiliers, and Brig. Gen. H. G. Ruggles-Brise.

RUSH TROOPS TO DIXMUDE.

Germans Sent 2,000 There Friday—Much Sickness Among Their Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have gained little by their occupation of Dixmude. There is reason to believe that very soon they may have to evacuate the village, and at any rate it will be impossible for them to concentrate strong forces at that point for the advance to Dunkirk.

The Germans are aware of their critical position, for they are still moving up reinforcements which come from Germany via Liége. Two thousand reservists from Wesel, eighty motor cars with maxims, and 1,200 horses from Magdeburg arrived there on Friday and were sent through to Dixmude.

The German authorities are doing their best to cheer up the soldiers. At Ghent and Bruges the news is being spread that Calais has been captured.

Among the German troops operating in the region of Dixmude and Ypres there are many cases of disease, and, as the hospitals are already overcrowded, train loads of wounded are being sent to Germany via Liége, 3,000 wounded having arrived there yesterday. Eighteen naval guns have been sent from Liége to Douai.

THREE GERMAN DEFENSE LINES

Invaders Said to be Prepared to Resist as on the Marne.

GENEVA, (Via Paris,) Nov. 15.—The German Army Staff has prepared three formidable defensive lines from the North Sea to the Rhine, to be used in the event of a retreat, according to a high Swiss army officer, who recently returned from Germany.

The first line extends from Antwerp southward to Namur and Sedan, he says. The second is on the frontier between Maestricht, Luxemburg, and Metz. The third is on the Rhine itself, extending from Basle to Cologne, and even further. The officer did not visit Alsace or Lorraine.

The Swiss officer predicts that long battles similar to those of the Marne and the Aisne will be repeated on each of these lines unless Russia attacks strongly in the meantime.

HAVE YOU SEEN "EXPERIENCE"? Booth Theatre, 45th St., West of B'way.—Advt.

WARSHIP SUNK NEAR BASE

Battleship Destroyed by Admiralty Order After Failure to Save Her.

OLYMPIC'S GALLANT WORK

Liner Strove to Tow Wreck to Safety, Aided by Other British Warships.

MINE LAYER FOUND NEAR BY

Trawler Under Norwegian Flag Captured with a German Crew on Board.

Censorship Permits No Cabling About the Audacious Disaster

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In re your cabled inquiry of yesterday, it refers to news which we were not and are not permitted to send.

The message to which the above is the reply was a request for details of the loss of the British superdreadnought Audacious. THE TIMES and other newspapers, however, have received full accounts by mail, and THE TIMES presents below graphic narratives by eye-witnesses who were on board the rescue ship Olympic and returned to New York yesterday.

The first authentic detailed account by eye-witnesses of the sinking of the superdreadnought Audacious on Oct. 27 off the coast of Ireland was brought here yesterday by James R. Beames, bandmaster, and Hugh Griffiths, musician, members of the orchestra of the Olympic, which rescued the crew of the Audacious and took them to Lough Swilly.

The men arrived yesterday on the American liner New York and at first declined to make any statement regarding the disaster because they had been instructed by Admiralty officials at Belfast before they left the Olympic not to disclose what they had seen. It was pointed out to them, however, that the main facts were already known, and then the details came out.

In spite of the fact that there were 900 officers and men on the Audacious, and that the rescue work was carried on under great difficulty in a heavy sea and a westerly gale, only two lives were lost. One was a petty officer, who was drowned out of a lifeboat, and the other a gunner's mate, who was struck by a fragment of steel when the Audacious was blown up.

Bandmaster Beames told the story to a reporter for THE TIMES on the New York.

"After the Olympic left New York on Oct. 21," he said, "we heard for the first time that the northeast coast of Ireland was reported to have been mined and that certain shipping men in New York had bet as high as 40 to 1 that the ship would not reach Greenock safely.

"All went well, however, until 10 A. M. on Oct. 27, when we sighted Tory Island off the Irish coast. It was a dull, cold morning, with a strong westerly gale blowing and very heavy seas. At 11 A. M. we sighted two warships ahead. The larger of the two was wallowing in the trough of the sea, and so deep by the stern that the seas were washing over the quarterdeck. This was the Audacious.

Battleship in Distress.

"At first we did not think there was anything serious the matter until the other vessel, which proved to be the cruiser Liverpool, began to circle zigzag fashion across the course of the Olympic, which she continued to do for about fifteen minutes. By that time we were close enough to observe from the deck, without the aid of glasses, that the battleship had her distress signal flying, a blue and white checked flag, the letter 'N.' of the international signal code, at her main signal yard.

"The cruiser had circled ahead of the Olympic in order to be certain that there was no further risk from mines. We stopped within 500 yards of the disabled warship, and a few minutes later the order was given 'man the boats.'

"Fourteen lifeboats were swung out on the port side first, under the direction of Staff Capt. Metcalff, but they were swung in again, and the boats were lowered from the starboard side. They were manned by sailors, firemen and stewards from the Olympic without any excitement. When the order was given the stewards all rushed for the boats and a bell boy, not 15 years old, climbed into lifeboat No. 2 and hid under a thwart, where he was not discovered until the boat had left the ship.

"While the boats were being lowered a boat was put off from the port side of the battleship with five men in it, and almost immediately capsized in the heavy sea. A minute or two

later we saw clearly from the deck of the Olympic four heads bobbing on top of the water, and then four men climbed upon the keel of the capsized boat. The fifth man, a petty officer, was drowned.

"A second boat put off from the starboard side of the Audacious and rescued the men from their perilous position after they had clung on for ten minutes.

"The lifeboats were half an hour in reaching the side of the warship, owing to the big seas which made rowing very difficult. The bow men threw the painters when they got close alongside, and they were caught by the crew of the Audacious and made fast on board.

Sailors Very Cool.

"As the lifeboats rose on top of the high seas, the crew of the partly submerged warship took their chances and jumped from the rail. The discipline on the Audacious was magnificent. The men stood stripped to their trousers and flannel undershirts, calmly waiting their turn, as if it were an ordinary drill; while the officers walked the bridge with their hands behind their backs as if they were on review.

"While the rescue work was going on several torpedo boats, trawlers, and light cruisers had come on the scene in answer to wireless messages sent by the Liverpool. Two hundred and fifty of the crew of the Audacious were taken to the Olympic and 450 others were distributed among the destroyers and the cruisers. The remaining 200 of the crew were mustered on the forecastle head of the Audacious to assist in attempting to salve the ship.

"By this time the Audacious was very deep in the water. The mine had blown the hole into her at 8 o'clock, and she had then been between five and six hours with water rushing through the great breach in her port quarter. The port rail of the quarter deck was under water, and her port gun in the main turret was awash.

"Some of the Olympic boats made as many as three trips in rescuing the crew. By 1 o'clock the crew of the Olympic had returned on board, leaving the fourteen lifeboats floating adrift, because it was impossible to hoist them up in the heavy sea.

"The salvage operations were begun by the little destroyer Fury by a splendid piece of seamanship. She came close up to the Olympic and took a light steel hawser over to the bow of the Audacious, where it was put around the capstan, and the men on the forecastle head hove in a big steel hawser, which they made fast to the bower chain of the Audacious.

Tries to Tow the Wreck.

"After skillful manoeuvring Capt. H. J. Haddock, commander of the Olympic, started with a steady strain to tow the battleship into Lough Swilly, which was twenty miles away. The heavy seas lifted the Olympic up and caused the hawser to snap from the weight of the battleship in the trough of the sea.

"Once again the pluckly little destroyer Fury came and passed another hawser from the Olympic to the Audacious. The second hawser snapped in the same manner. As a final effort Capt. Haddock tried to get a six-inch hawser to the battleship from the Olympic direct by manoeuvring his ship so as to get her stern directly over the bow of the Audacious. After several attempts this was given up. The seas and gale had increased in violence, and there would have been danger of a collision if the Olympic got too close.

"At 6 P. M. it had become dusk, and the Captain of the Audacious signaled to Capt. Haddock to go on to Lough Swilly and leave his lifeboats to be used for rescuing the 200 men left on the Audacious when it became necessary. The Olympic arrived in Lough Swilly on the same night.

"The survivors of the battleship had very little clothing when they boarded the Olympic and were fitted out by the crew of the liner. An engine-room artificer, in describing the disaster, said to me that he had just gone on duty at eight bells and was in the steering room when the first dull report, on the port side resembling a six-inch gun.

"A few minutes afterward the word was passed to the engine room, 'Torpedo, port side. Close all watertight doors.'

"The order having been obeyed, he went on deck, where most of the crew had quietly assembled waiting for orders. The other battleships of the squadron that accompanied the Audacious had steamed away a moment after the explosion, following Admiralty instructions.

Struck Submerged Mine.

"After she had been struck the Audacious circled about in order to keep her from settling. The cruiser Liverpool was the first to come up, but could not rescue the crew, because she was stripped for action and had very few boats. At first it was believed that the Audacious had been struck by a torpedo fired from a submarine, but it was afterward discovered that she had hit a floating mine laid by German trawlers sailing under the Norwegian flag.

"The Olympic was the second ship to arrive on the scene, and by that time the Audacious was so down by her stern in the water that the order was given to draw the fires."

By direction of the fleet commander, the Audacious was blown up at 9 o'clock that night. This was witnessed from the after deck of the Olympic by Hugh Griffiths and several of the passengers and the crew.

"'I was standing on deck just after two bells had struck,' said Griffiths, 'when suddenly a bright glare shot up three or four hundred feet into the sky in a direct line from the spot where we had left the Audacious. It lit up the whole ship's decks like day for a period of about ten seconds, and then came a low, rumbling report that was re-echoed from the shore. When the 200 men who were left on the Audacious were brought on board the Olympic about midnight by trawlers and destroyers they told us that the Audacious had been blown up by previous orders from the Admiralty. There was only one fatal accident. A gunner's mate of the Liverpool, who was standing at the rail aft watching the explosion was struck by a piece of steel and instantly killed.

"In order that the news of the sinking of one of the finest ships in the navy should not get out the Admiralty kept the Olympic in Lough Swilly for a week. There was not a single complaint on the part of the passengers, and they all promised not to make any statements when they landed at Belfast.

"After the 900 men of the crew of the Olympic had been paid off in Liverpool and scattered to their homes the report got out that the Audacious had been sunk, but it was not printed in the newspapers in England."

Lough Swilly Naval Base.

Lough Swilly is a naval base and is used by British squadrons. While the Olympic lay there five or six of the big warships, accompanied by light cruisers and torpedo destroyers, were seen going into the Lough. They would remain a few hours and then depart. The passengers and crew of the Olympic noticed that the same squadron never visited Lough Swilly two days in succession. No one was allowed to go on board the Olympic during the week she was anchored there except the officers of the warships who called upon Capt. H. J. Haddock. The agents of the White Star Line were not admitted to the ship, and no mails were sent ashore. Passengers communicated with their friends by telegrams, which were censored by Purser Lancaster and a naval Lieutenant who was on board.

Capt. W. J. Roberts of the New York said that it was commonly reported in shipping circles in Liverpool that the Audacious had been sunk and her crew rescued by the Olympic. Capt. Roberts also said that just before the disaster a small steamer flying the Norwegian flag and manned by German sailors had been captured in Belfast with her lower hold filled with mines hidden under a deck-load of lumber.

The officers of the New York said that they could not see any reason why the Admiralty gave orders to blow up the big battleship unless it was to hide the wreck from the enemy and prevent the news getting out too soon.

The depth of water where the disaster occurred was about 27 fathoms, which is 162 feet, so that the wreck would not have been dangerous to navigation.

KEPT SECRET IN ENGLAND.

Little Known of Disaster Until Olympic's Men Went Home.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 5, 10 P. M.—Several members of the crew of the Olympic arrived at Southampton today from Belfast. They tell a startling story of the sinking of the battleship Audacious off the north coast of Ireland. It happened on Tuesday of last week, Oct. 27. The Olympic was on her homeward voyage from America to Greenock. She had a most uneventful passage until she got off the coast of Ireland. What happened then is surrounded by mystery, the only information known to the public being some vague Admiralty message that the Olympic had had a very narrow escape. The story which I have gleaned today from members of the crew of the Olympic shows that the White Star Liner made the discovery that the Audacious was in a sinking condition about 10 o'clock in the morning (Tuesday,) and the Olympic stood by until the evening, when she was ordered to proceed to Lough Swilly.

The battleship was settling down by the stern, and the Olympic, which had been warned of the danger by destroyers in the vicinity, immediately lowered her lifeboats and succeeded in rescuing about 120 men.

The story of rescue was given to me by a member of the crew who was engaged for some hours in the work of conveying the men from the sinking battleship to the liner.

"We came up to the Audacious," he said, "off the north of Ireland. From what we subsequently learned the ship was engaged at target practice, and in fact we could see one of the targets in the distance. We found her surrounded by other vessels which were giving her assistance. The Audacious was settling down very slowly by the stern. Some of the sailors whom we took off to the Olympic told me that there had been a heavy explosion apparently on the port quarter. The ship had just been turned, and the order to fire was momentarily expected, when instead there came the shock of a heavy explosion underneath. Several destroyers and one or two cruisers were on the spot at the time, but, fearing that they were in a mine field, they left the Audacious, and, having got at a safe distance, lowered their boats and sent them to pick up the crew of the damaged ship.

"The Olympic immediately assisted in this work. I myself went out in a lifeboat and saved a number of men, and our lifeboats did good work, and when the crew of the Audacious, with their marines, were paraded on our deck, we had about 180 of them. The cruisers' boats also contained many, and it was a striking scene, although I do not want to see it again.

"The American passengers on board the Olympic watched the proceedings from the ship, and they were greatly stirred by the heroism of our men. Every man on the Olympic available for the work of rescue volunteered for the lifeboats, but what struck the Americans most was the marvelous heroism of the crew of the Audacious. They were mustered on the deck, all the men having been brought up from below, and they were drawn up at attention on the deck, and waited without a movement for whatever was in store for them. One American passenger declares that he had heard a lot about British pluck and had taken it with a grain of salt, but after what he saw of the men of the Audacious he would believe anything of the British sailors in future.

"The Olympic," continued my informant, "made a gallant effort to get the Audacious in tow, as we were not far from the land, and threw out a six-inch wire rope, but unfortunately it snapped. Then they tried to put out a nine-inch rope, one of the heaviest wires carried on a steamship, but the Audacious was unable to secure it.

"Meanwhile the work of rescue had been continued, and it is believed that almost every man on the cruiser had been saved. Although the work was carried out under great difficulties, only one of the lifeboats, belonging to one of the cruisers, capsized. All the occupants disappeared for a moment, but they were soon seen swimming toward the upturned boat, and for a time they clung to her keel. Eventually they managed to right her and all scrambled in and were taken on board one of the cruisers. [It has since been learned that a petty officer on this boat was drowned.]

"Every one remained perfectly calm, but it was stated by men of the Audacious that the explosion had resulted in injury to some of the crew of the ship. One of the men was said to have had an ankle broken and another man received a serious wound on the leg."

My informant, who was engaged in the work of rescue for some hours, said that the men of the Audacious did not show any signs of exhaustion. Very few of them were picked up in the sea; most of them jumped from the ship into the lifeboats, all the engine room crew, stewards and others having been lined up on the deck.

Some of the crew of the Olympic who had been engaged in the lifeboats could not get back to their ship owing to the heavy seas, and had to be taken on one of the cruisers.

Having stood by the Audacious for some eight or nine hours, the Olympic was ordered to leave. What the end of the Audacious was my informant does not know, but he declares that it is firmly believed that she was blown up because some time after they had left they saw flames leaping from the ship and heard a loud explosion. It is suggested that she had been blown up by order of the commander of the British squadron.

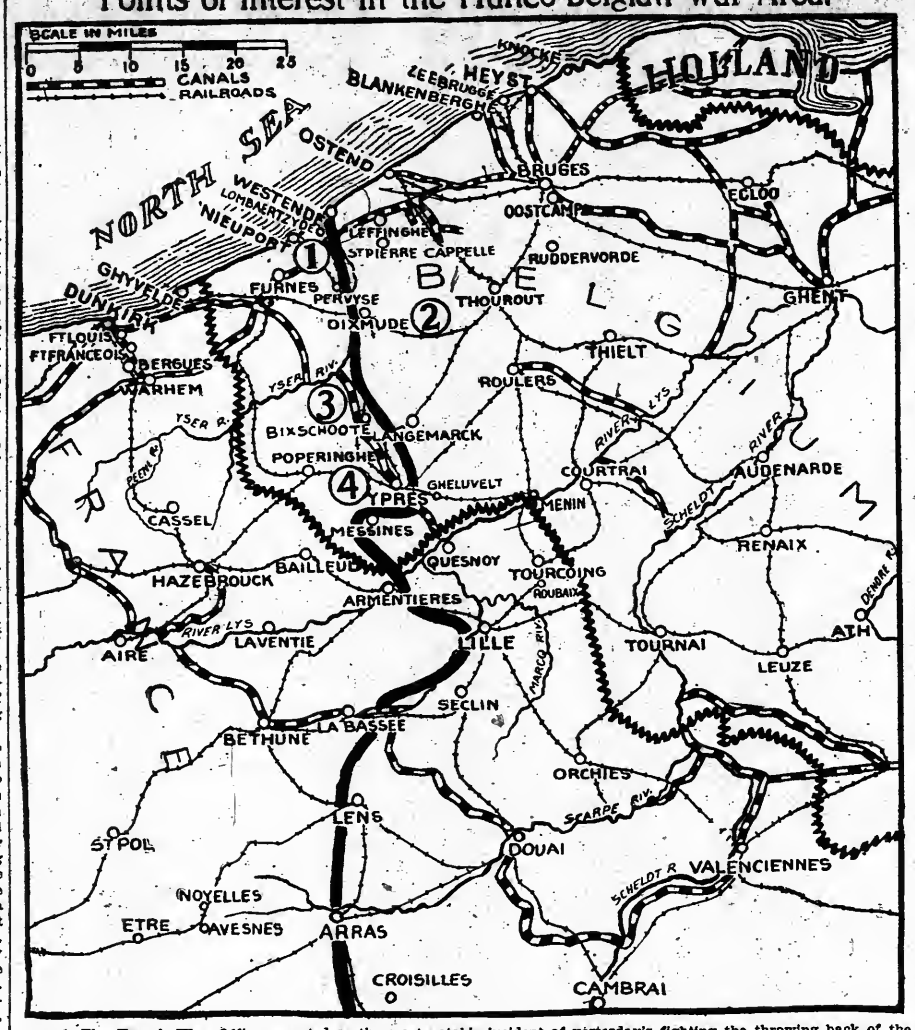
Among the ships which were standing by was a trawler, and my informant said that she appeared to be a British boat. A man from the Audacious, however, afterward told me that she had been captured by the British cruisers, and it was found that she was manned by Germans.

They firmly believed that this was a vessel which had sown mines. She had, it appeared, been cruising in the neighborhood for some time.

The Olympic proceeded to Lough Swilly instead of going to Greenock, as she intended, and for some days no one was allowed to visit the ship or to leave her. One of the managers of the White Star Line was anxious to get on board, but even he was refused admission. Notices were issued that nothing should be said concerning the battleship, but a message was received from the Admiralty thanking the Olympic for her work of rescue and complimenting the crew on their courage and enterprise. As a further acknowledgment of their services, warships conveyed to the Olympic during her captivity the latest war news, as her wireless had been sealed on her arrival in Lough Swilly.

LONDON, Nov. 16. — Nothing is published here about the loss of the Audacious, and nothing is permitted by the censorship to be cabled abroad. It is understood that the view taken by the authorities of the suppression of the news is this: That so long as the loss is not officially admitted the Germans will be left "guessing." They argue that the story of the Russian troops in England did a lot of good by perplexing the Germans.

Points of Interest in the Franco-Belgian War Area.



1. The French War Office reported as the most notable incident of yesterday's fighting the throwing back of the Germans upon the right bank of the Yser Canal.
2. The Allies admitted that they had not succeeded in dislodging the Germans from Dixmude.
3. To the south Bixschoote the Allies, according to the French official report, retook a small wood lost in a night attack.
4. German efforts against Ypres were without result, according to the same authority.

GERMAN SPIES WORK FROM ENGLISH COAST

Naval Information Signaled to 'Neutral' Fishermen, Who Pass It On by Carrier Pigeon.

WIRELESS ON MOTORS, TOO

Raid on Yarmouth by German Squadron Based on Some Such Method of Secret Communication.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—With the recent successful raid of a German squadron into the North Sea to within firing distance of Yarmouth there has come a renewal of the agitation for more efficacious measures of protection against what is called the spy peril. I can give from personal knowledge an instance of how well the German naval authorities are kept informed of British naval movements.

For some time it has been known in restricted circles in London that the British Admiralty had taken certain measures in view of a special contingency. Not many people were supposed to be aware of the arrangements in question. It was certainly not expected they would be known in Berlin.

Well, I was talking a few days ago with an American who has just returned from the German capital, where for objects perfectly honorable and compatible with his duties as the citizen of a neutral nation, he had been in touch with the German naval headquarters. In the course of conversation he mentioned the very matter which was supposed to be a British naval secret. I asked where he had learned this information, and he told me it was common knowledge at German naval headquarters. Evidently those "restricted circles in London" were not restricted enough to exclude a German spy.

The recent trial of Lody (the German spy who has since been put to death in the Tower) showed how easily information could be transmitted to Germany through Holland and Denmark. There has been more mystery as to how information could be transmitted with sufficient rapidity to make it valuable in the case of naval movements. Various suggestions have been made within the last two days. The Daily Mail yesterday said:

"Neutral" Fishing Boats the Link.

A few weeks ago the Home Office assured the country that the German system of espionage in England had been effectively scotched. Since then warships have been mysteriously torpedoed, sentries have been shot, letters conveying information to the enemy have been seized, and a German squadron has, by the possession of secret information as to the movements of our fleet, evaded the British patrols, safely passed through uncharted passages in British minefields, and thrown shells on the Suffolk coast.

Evidence has now come to hand disclosing the method by which information has been conveyed to the enemy, but the informants have not been traced. The night coast signaling referred to in yesterday's Daily Mail has been intended for and picked up by "neutral" boats engaged in fishing or other legitimate pursuits off the British coast. The message received, the boat has gone about, and at daylight, many miles nearer the Dutch or Danish coast, has liberated carrier pigeons with messages. On the return of the pigeons to the home lofts their messages have been conveyed to Berlin, Kiel, or Wilhelmshaven.

By this means the enemy has become possessed of vital information long before a ship could cross the seas, and has made his dispositions accordingly, hundreds of British lives paying for the treacherous use of the neutral flag.

Some of these "neutrals," with their pigeon lofts, have been captured by British patrols, and now that the North Sea is closed to traffic it is believed that German submarines are making use of the pigeon post.

The bird shot at Fressingham, a short way inland from the Suffolk coast, on Tuesday has been definitely identified as a foreign pigeon, and the police are following up information which has come to their hands.

In its issue today the same paper says:

Motors with Portable Wireless.

It is only little by little that the general public learns facts of which the authorities are aware. For instance, it transpired yesterday that on the night preceding the German raid the main roads from the east coast were held in force by the military, who stopped every motor car in the fruitless search for a vehicle reported to have been working along the coast with a portable wireless and signaling apparatus.

This follows close on another mysterious incident reported from a few miles south of Cromer. In the early morning a military patrol saw two pigeons fly from the upper window of a house standing in an isolated position a short way back from the cliffs. The birds circled around and then flew off over the North Sea and were quickly lost to sight. The house was surrounded, and, there being no one to admit the authorities, an entrance was forced. The occupants, like the pigeons, had flown.

Still further proof of the spy peril, if any be required, is provided by a naval officer. He writes: "There are two spies that I know of in ——, (and probably more,) and I have given enough evidence against them to have them shot three times over, but, owing to their being naturalized Englishmen, the police cannot do anything unless they catch them red-handed."

Lord Brassey, in The London Evening News, tells of an incident which occurred near Filey. He says:

Filey Cliff Spy Escapes.

"Flashlight signals were seen coming from a semi-deserted house on the cliff. Part of it was used as a nursing home. The building was surrounded and the unoccupied parts were searched. Nothing was found.

"A guard was set, and a day later two German submarines suddenly appeared off Flamborough Head. The next day a man, believed to be a German, dashed out of a house close to the one that was guarded. The sentries were unable to prevent his escape, and, as far as I know, he was never captured.

"I also received information that fast motor cars were flashing signals out to sea. It seems certain that it is the fishing boats that provide the link between our coast and the enemy. The Germans have used neutral trawlers for receiving signals from the shore, and it is not impossible, I am afraid, that trawlers sailing under our own flag have been in the pay of the enemy."

It has already been recorded that so far the most diligent search has failed to discover the point from which signals are sent to trawlers and submarines at sea, and Lord Harewood's information that fast motors are used to transport the signalers from point to point furnishes the explanation, particularly when it is remembered that Norfolk and Suffolk villagers have told of big cars rushing wildly through the night.

BERLIN ACCUSES ALLIES.

Press Bureau Tells of Mistreatment of a Captured Ambulance Corps.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following has been given to the press from official sources:

"The French papers report Paris in want of coal, the French northern coal districts being in part occupied by Germans.

"The German press is highly indignant over reports of the treatment of the ambulance corps of the German hospital ship Ophelia, which was captured by the British. Soldiers escorting the ambulance prisoners did not protect the latter from the insults of a mob.

"German authorities captured an English ambulance soldier who had in his possession twenty-three purses that had been stolen from wounded Germans.

"The French Governor General of Algeria, Gen. Charles F. Lutaud, has openly declared his intention of sending German prisoners of war to Southern Algeria, although the climate in the south of Algeria is most dangerous for Europeans engaged in labor.

"The Dutch surgeon, Dr. Leeuwen, denies the British allegation that British wounded are treated cruelly by Germans. He says from his own observation that the wounded of the enemy receive the same treatment in the German field hospitals as is given to Germans."

ASQUITH TO EXPLAIN TODAY.

Expected to Tell About North Sea Mines and Copper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Premier Asquith is expected to make a statement in Parliament tomorrow concerning the British attitude on the taking of reservists from neutral vessels, on the treatment of copper and oil as contraband, and on the closing of the North Sea.

These questions have been laid before Mr. Asquith, with the statement that they have been agitating the American public and arousing a great deal of comment in the American press. It is, therefore, with a view to explaining the situation to America that the Premier makes the statement.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

GERMANY ANSWERS MINE-LAYING CHARGES

Says She Has Mined Only Coast Waters and Has Used Only Warships.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 15.—Germany's answer to the charges made by the British Government regarding the methods employed by Germany in laying mines in the North Sea is printed in the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung.

The article asserts that the eight agreements of the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, which were among the conventions signed on October 18, 1907, to which the British Government refers in its note to the neutral powers, have never been fully ratified. Nevertheless, Germany announces that she will act in accordance with the terms of these agreements.

The British charge that Germany violated provisions regarding the laying of mines is categorically denied in the article. Germany, it says, never used fishing boats or vessels flying neutral flags in laying mines; all were laid by war vessels. Neither has Germany laid mines in the high seas; all have been laid as near to English harbor entrances as the coast lines and character of the bottom permitted; all have been carefully anchored, and neutral powers have been duly informed.

It is untrue, continues the paper, that Germany has barred neutral ports by laying mines. If some of the German mines laid on the English coast have drifted to sea through heavy storms, these are much less numerous than the English mines which have been driven on the Dutch and Belgian coasts, where they have inflicted damage.

England's charges, concludes the article, were dictated with the design of exnsing England's closure of the North Sea.

FIND 20 MINES A DAY.

Dutch Coast Guards Pick Up Many That Drift Shoreward.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 15.—The liberality with which the warring nations have spread mines in the North Sea is indicated by the fact that during the last week the Dutch coast guards have picked up from twelve to twenty mines daily.

These had drifted upon the Dutch shore or were found floating in Dutch waters off the Province of Zealand, making coastwise or internal navigation a matter of extreme danger.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 15.—The Handelsblad says:

"Eleven mines had been driven on the Dutch coast between Kondekerke and Biggerkerke up to last Friday. The danger from explosions is regarded as serious, and patrols are keeping a close watch."

The same paper says that during the first ten days of November 6,000 loaves of bread, purchased with funds raised by a toll levied on pedestrians and vehicles entering Malines, Belgium, were distributed among the poor of that city.

RIOT OVER WAR IN SPAIN.

Crowd in Barcelona Theatre Fights and Policeman Is Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The friends of France in Barcelona organized an entertainment in a theatre in aid of Belgian families. On the appearance in the theatre of the British, French, and Belgian Consuls there was a loud cry of "Long life to the Allies!" One spectator, however, shouted, "Long life to Germany!"

This caused a violent riot, and there were serious collisions between the parties, with the result that a policeman was severely wounded by a bullet and many persons were arrested.

ATTACKS KITCHENER FOR PRESS MUZZLE

London Chronicle Says He Seeks to Suppress British Correspondents at Front.

NEUTRAL NATIONS FAVORED

Contrasts British Government's Course with the Provision Made by the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial protesting against the British War Office's treatment of war correspondents points out that from the very outset the Germans arranged that all their principal newspapers should have officially recognized war correspondents, who, while kept sufficiently in leading strings to prevent their disclosing anything to the prejudice of the army, enjoy facilities for writing up stirring daily exploits of German leadership, German heroism, and German science and engineering.

"If Germans die in the performance of a heroic exploit, they do not die unheard of, unhonored, and unsung, as with rare exceptions their British and French opponents do. In this way the martial enthusiasm of the nation is kept at the highest pitch.

"It is not the French Government or French War Office, whose policy it has been to hunt down British correspondents in France like vermin and treat them as if they were worse than spies. The policy has been that of Lord Kitchener. And though the French authorities have tardily and without zeal participated in it, it has always been the British authorities and British detectives of whom their own countrymen have had to go in terror.

"This British policy has not been uniform or unambiguous throughout. At the beginning the War Office made arrangements with the press for recognized war correspondents. After Lord Kitchener's advent these arrangements were abandoned and a policy of persecution was substituted, and has been steadily increased. In the face of it the correspondents persisted as best they could, and it is due almost entirely to them that our public knows what little it does about our men's feats. But the latest form of persecution, which consists in not only imprisoning correspondents but depriving them of their passports so that they cannot move anywhere on the Continent again, is aimed at their complete extinction, and if continued will achieve it.

"The hospitality which Berlin gave to its own correspondents, it offered also to those of neutral countries, with, from its own point of view, the happiest result. Four important American journalists, for instance, were so tactfully treated in this way that they not only wrote up the German army at the time, but on returning to the United States have written pro-German articles, even in the leading anti-German papers, ever since. The episode forms a striking contrast to the long series of insults and injuries whereby British officialdom did its best, fortunately without success, to alienate the American press.

"It now appears that the allied Governments have awakened to the claims of neutral journals and representatives of many, including two great American news agencies and the leading newspapers in Holland, Italy, and Scandinavia are to be taken on a tour through the Franco-British Armies. We are very glad that they are, but by itself the step is a singular anomaly. These neutral countries are to enjoy a direct news service from the front and our own people, whose blood and money is being poured out, are to be content with the geographical aridities of the official bulletins and the amiable twaddle of eyewitnesses.

"Surely it is almost a final absurdity in a situation which would be utterly farcical were it not also disastrously tragic."

REPATRIATE FRENCH REFUGEES

France and England Restore About 40,000 to Their Own Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15. — After a long series of diplomatic negotiations, no word of which has ever appeared in the newspapers, Great Britain and France at last have settled the vexing problem of what to do with the thousands of French refugees who followed the Belgians to England from devastated communities in the zone of war. The exact number of fugitives from Northern France within the last two months is known only to the British port authorities, but it approximates 40,000.

Practically all the individuals of this mighty host have been sent back to their own country, which is quite able and eager to care for them. England was wholly unprepared for this influx, and while funds for the relief of the Belgian refugees were plentiful, there were none for the French. The French Government would not provide money on a large scale for its citizens in England, insisting that there was no necessity for them to leave France. Nevertheless, every Channel boat from Calais carried hundreds of panic-stricken peasants, who, finding transportation in their own country almost impossible, decided to flee to England.

The situation became daily more acute until within the last few days the British and French Governments have completed an arrangement by which French fugitives landing at an English port are detained there until they can be shipped to Havre, where they are met and transferred to receiving depots in various parts of France.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR COTTON.

Great Britain to Guarantee Certain Advances by Banks.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—To facilitate the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange the Government has arranged a plan, in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association and the Liverpool banks, which provides for the Government guarantee of advances made to merchants by the banks. The persons desiring advances will have to disclose their affairs and their books to the banks.

The guarantee is to apply only to advances required to meet market differences, from 5 pence a pound downward, which the merchants may have paid or may still have to pay in respect to cotton future contracts. All advances are to be repaid not later than one year after the termination of the war.

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KAISER IN ALSACE GUARDED BY AIRMEN

Looks Anxious and Taciturn as He Returns to Colmar—Town Not Decorated.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Nov. 15.—Emperor William, accompanied by his staff, returned Friday evening to Colmar, forty miles southwest of Strassburg, his starting point at the beginning of the war, according to a dispatch from Basle received here. On this occasion the town was not decorated in honor of the Emperor, as the populace had not been warned that he would arrive. The dispatch says the Emperor appeared to be anxious and taciturn.

As an indication that care is being exercised to ward off possible attacks from hostile aircraft two powerful German aeroplanes are constantly in flight over the Emperor's headquarters.

Three French aeroplanes flew across Alsace yesterday, and returned to French territory after having caused all the garrisons to remain alert with their machine guns throughout the day.

GERMANS' FIELD NEWSPAPER.

Started in Crown Prince's Army with Confiscated French Outfit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In the army of the German Crown Prince, says The Chronicle, a field newspaper has been started which has become very popular. The compositors and printers are soldiers, who are said to do their work with considerable accuracy and speed.

The cavalry division confiscated the plant of a French journal in some town not mentioned, and it has been applied in this way to the uses of the army. Arrangements have been made with Wolfe's Agency for a supply of messages.

The only regret of the publishers is that the paper has to appear in Roman characters, and not in the beloved German Gothic.

TRENCHES GRIDIRON LORRAINE

French Sentries Constantly Challenge Wayfarers on the Frontier.

BLAMONT, France, (via Paris,) Nov. 15.—At nearly every furlong within the fighting zone on the frontier of Lorraine the challenge "Halt!" is sharply shot at the passer-by, and a sentinel brings his rifle, with fixed bayonet, to the charge, while the commander of the post closely scruttnizes the challenged person's permit.

On each side of the road, in the fields, hundreds of soldiers labor with pick and spade at intrenchments, which are now regarded as better than stone or steel built fortifications as defensive works. Those trenches when, approached by an attacking force, are almost invisible. They are at least five feet deep, with a ridge about one foot high and of the same breadth above them. This depth permits the occupants of them to stand erect.

Over all are spread logs cut from neighboring forests, which are covered thickly with the branches of trees and bushes, with interstices, which permit the riflemen to fire without being seen. At intervals are transverse trenches, through which the soldiers can retire to other trenches in the rear without exposing themselves.

Along the roads march many regiments of reserve troops, with heavy packs on their backs and with intrenching tools. These men are training for future eventualities. At any time they may be called upon to advance in support of the other lines.

On the farms throughout the country are regiments of cavalry getting mounts, mostly requisitioned horses, into shape for service. In many fields are encamped supply columns and ammunition parks.

Along the roads dash auto busses conveying fresh meat, bread, and vegetables to the men on the firing line. Occasionally a motor cyclist dispatch bearer rushes by, carrying messages from the headquarters staff to the commanders at the front. Leaning over, he whispers the password to the sentries, and swiftly goes on his way.

At some points of the line, however, even dispatch riders are compelled to halt, for the sentinels have erected barricades composed of upturned carts on each side of the road, with a ladder or a pole stretched between them, effectually barring passage. Even when one person in a vehicle possesses a valid pass it is sufficient to cover his companions, each of whom has to show a personal permit, containing all particulars as to his identity and his errand.

As a traveler approaches a fortified city or position the precautions become still more strict. At every bridge, railroad crossing, or cross road sentinels are posted, who never relax their vigilance. After dusk lights are prohibited, and the frequent challenge of the sentries in the darkness causes a thrill to the man on the road.

He halts without hesitation, for a bullet would probably follow the challenge at a short interval unless there came a response to the command to stop. Several persons who were not prompt in replying to a sentinel's challenge have been killed.

At the gates of every fortified city the chiefs of posts take the full names and descriptions of persons entering or leaving.

WAR STOPS FOX HUNTING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Standard says the extent to which hunts have been affected by the war was indicated at the annual meeting of the Essex Suffolk Hunt at Colchester.

It was stated that ten masters of foxhounds were serving in the Somerset and Devon Yeomanry, now quartered near Colchester, and 200,000 horses had been drawn from various hunts this year.

SNIPE GERMANS IN ARGONNE

Soldier Writes of the Methods of French Alpine Hunters.

A strikingly vivid picture of the difficulties under which the German troops in the Argonne Forest suffer at the hands of French Alpine hunters is given in a letter written in the trenches on Oct. 2 by a German soldier to his parents and published in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Oct. 17. The soldier prefaces it with this introduction: "Argonne Forest, Oct. 2, 1914. Lying on my belly as I write."

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SAYS GERMAN INDUSTRY HAS BEEN PARALYZED

Manufacture of Luxuries Stopped, Great Unemployment in Other Trades, Socialist Leader Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Dr. Troelstra, leader of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party, who has been visiting in Berlin, asked a well-known German Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Molkenbuhr, about the economic effects of the war in Berlin and throughout Germany, and now publishes in the Dutch Socialist newspaper, Het Volk, an account of the interview.

Herr Molkenbuhr pointed out that unemployment in Germany was very great. He said that all industries for the manufacture of luxuries, such as furniture, embroidery, &c., had stopped work, while in the commercial and transport trades and among masons unemployment was particularly heavy, and a number of workmen were being put to agricultural labor. Professional men, such as authors, music teachers, musicians, and actors were suffering keenly, he said, many concert rooms and dancing establishments having been closed and the assembly rooms fitted up as hospitals.

The sale of Het Volk has been prohibited in Germany.

BRITISH SQUADRON SEEN NEAR CANAL

Lancaster, Berwick and Suffolk May Cross to Pacific and Join Japanese.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—The movements of three British warships less than fifty miles off Colon are being watched with interest by the Panama Canal officials, who are expecting them to make use of the canal to reach the west coast of South America.

It is believed here that the ships are the cruisers Suffolk, Berwick, and Lancaster, which have been patrolling Mexican waters, but more recently have been in the West Indies searching for German ships.

The warships were sighted by officers of the steamer Ancon. They were taking coal from a collier at sea. It is thought here that their intention is to pass through the canal and join Japanese men-of-war in the Pacific and endeavor to destroy the German cruisers which recently sunk the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off the coast of Chile.

FREED BY THE KARLSRUHE.

Royal Sceptre, with Coffee for Toronto, Searched and Released.

Capt. Estill of the British steamer Royal Sceptre, which arrived yesterday from Santos, Brazil, described how his ship, with a cargo of coffee in transit for Toronto, escaped capture by the German cruiser Karlsruhe because her destination was New York.

About midnight, on Oct. 27, the Captain said, in latitude .52 south, longitude 41.37 west, the Royal Sceptre ran near a group of four vessels and found herself the prize of the Karlsruhe. The German cruiser sent a boat alongside and an officer looked over the ship's papers. Naturally, the officers of the British ship did not think that their cargo was intended for Toronto, and after convincing themselves by a study of the papers that the Royal Sceptre was bound for New York, the Germans released her. Capt. Estill said the Germans were extremely courteous, and evidently did not wish to molest a cargo they thought was for the United States.

The other three vessels with the Karlsruhe were the steamer Van Dyck, which had just been captured, and two colliers, to which the crew and passengers of the Van Dyck were being transferred. The boarding officer from the cruiser told Capt. Estill that the crew and passengers of the Van Dyck would be sent to a nearby port, but did not reveal what port it would be.

The Royal Sceptre was detained only an hour.

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RUSSIANS MOVING ON KOENIGSBERG

Czar's Forces Reach Angerburg, 50 Miles from Fortress, 35 Inside East Prussian Border.

SWEEP ON IN POLAND, TOO

Germans in Retreat on Front Between Kalisz and Weljun—Repulsed Near Czenstochow.

BATTLE ON IN GALICIA

Austrians Rally in Attempt to Cover Cracow — Russians Moving Once More Toward Carpathian Passes.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.—The following official communication, issued from General Headquarters tonight, shows that the Russian advance in East Prussia toward the fortress of Königsberg has reached Angerburg, at the head of the Masurian Lakes, about thirty-five miles from the frontier and fifty miles from their objective:

On the East Prussian front, at Stallouponen, around Angerburg and near Johannisburg our troops are making successful progress in the fighting. The action continues in the region of Soldau and Neidenburg, where we have progressed notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula the battle proceeds, developing along a front from Plock (Poland) to the River Warthe. On the front between Kalisz and Weijun the enemy was withdrawn in the neighborhood of Czenstochowo, and toward the south the enemy has attempted an offensive, but this has failed.

Our march on Cracow continues.

In Galicia the Austrians are seeking to organize a defense on the San River in the Jaroslav region, west of the front, comprising Zabno and Tarnow, and on the Wisloka, on the Jaslo front.

In the region to the south of the Galician front our troops are advancing toward the passes across the Carpathians.

GERMANS LEAVING FORTS?

Abandoning Breslau and Koenigsberg, Stockholm Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that a diplomatic dispatch from Vienna received there states that the German army is evacuating Breslau and Königsberg.

FEARS FALL OF CRACOW.

Francis Joseph Makes Urgent Appeal to the Kaiser to Send Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Cracow is momentarily expecting the arrival of Russian troops, and the Austrian Emperor has dispatched a frantic appeal to the Germans to send reinforcements at all costa. The peaceful population has removed from the fortified area and the inhabitants generally are fleeing in consternation from the country. The Russians are now within one march of Cracow from the east.

Cracow is surrounded by a triple line of fortifications of which the outer line contains fifteen forts, eleven on the north and four on the south bank of the Vistula. The defenses on the north are much stronger than those on the east, where the San River and the fortresses of Jaroslow and Przemysl were regarded as a secure barrier to the Russian advance.

The Russians have broken down this barrier, and only two small streams lie between their eastern army and the last stronghold of Galicia.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says:

"It is rumored here that Cracow will not be defended, as the Austrians fail to see why that city should be bombarded and laid in ruins for no reason. It is stated that the Russians would not be unwilling to give good terms for capitulation, because the town is entirely Polish.

"The German colony fled to Berlin and Bavaria and the population generally is fleeing to the interior of Austria.

"The advance of the Russians toward Cracow has become somewhat slow. They are occupied in driving the Austrian armies through the Carpathian passes toward Hungary, and are barricading the evacuated passes to prevent the Austrians returning to harass the Russian army while it is fighting in Silesia."

SCOUTS IDEA OF INVASION.

President of Posen Affirms There Is No Danger of It at Present.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The confidence of the local authorities in the ability of the German forces to hold back the Russians is again indicated by the declaration of the President of the Province of Posen that the danger of a Russian invasion is not present, so far as it is humanly possible to judge.

Advices reporting the sentiments of the President also state that a warning has been issued to the inhabitants of East Prussia, particularly to those in the western part, not to leave their homes, since there is no danger of an invasion.

This announcement comes from official forces:

"Fighting continues on the East Prussian frontier and in Russian Poland without any definite decision being reached.

"The commander of a German Landwehr regiment states officially that the Russians in advancing on Oct. 29 near Tomaszow drove women and children before them in order to afford the soldiers protection from the German fire. In this way many innocent civilians were killed."

STORM SERVIAN POSITIONS.

Austrians Said to Have Captured Obrenovatz—Win Near Valjevo.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam to London,) Nov. 16.—The following official report of the Austrian operations in the southern theatre of the war was issued here Sunday:

"Our troops succeeded yesterday in capturing the key to the enemy's position on the heights near Kamenitz, on the road from Losnitza to Valjevo, after a fierce battle, in which 580 prisoners were captured.

"Yesterday evening our troops were before Obrenovatz, fifteen miles southwest of Belgrade, near Ub, and were attacking the position on the ridges near Jantina."

According to the newspaper Ujsag the Austrians have taken Obrenovatz by storm.

SAY SERVIAN LINES HOLD.

Montenegrin Forces Also Repulse Attacks by Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Nov. 15.—Very severe fighting has been going on continuously in Northwest Servia for several days, in which, however, the Servian troops have prospects of definite success. Some wounded officers have been brought to the hospital here.

The Servian positions at Belgrade have been bombarded by the Austrians.

Servian headquarters have been removed to Kragujevatz. The Skuptchina reopened today.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch under date of Saturday:

"An official communication issued in Vienna this evening admits that the Austrian troops, which are invading Servia, have met with a fierce resistance at Valjevo, which they have not yet succeeded in overcoming. The fighting is rendered especially difficult by snow and rain, which impedes the transportation of artillery.

"Along the River Save the Austrians are making progress. They have reached the Servian line, which extends from Skala to Kocelieva, and thence to the Drina River."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Cettinje, Montenegro, says:

"The Austrian attacks against Grajovo, Montenegro, as well as those against our troops in Herzegovina, have all been repulsed, with sensible losses to the enemy.

"The Austrians, with superior forces, tried to recapture two important positions at Timar (Bosnia) and Biobuk, which were occupied by Montenegrins, but their efforts were in vain. According to the latest information, the Austrians are sending reinforcements to the Montenegrin frontier."

HARD TASK FOR ALLIES.

British Warned That Russian Progress Will Be Slow.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent warns the British people of the enormous task still facing the Allies, and declares that England will need all the troops that it is possible for her to raise.

The correspondent points out that it will take months for the Russians to reach Berlin, saying that even if the Germans are driven from the positions they now are holding they can fall back on equally strong lines of defense they have prepared.

He says he hears that the Germans are setting the Russians a formidable task to break through, and that before this is accomplished the Germans still may be able to send troops to France and Belgium.

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Occupy Persian Town of Kotur — British in Basra Province.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The correspondent at Constantinople of Reuter's Telegram Company, forwarding a dispatch by way of Berlin, says:

"Turkish troops have occupied Kotur, in the Persian Province of Azerbaijan, which until now has been in the hands of the Russians. Russian troops were defeated, and fled.

"British troops have landed near Fao, on the coast of the Province of Basra, in the Persian Gulf. While landing, the British were attacked and lost sixty men."

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Constantinople reports describe the battles at Koeprikjoei as having been desperate. The Turks took one fortress upon the third bayonet attack. All the defenders either fell or were captured.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The long stage of preparation must now be reaching an end for the opposing armies in France. The arrival of the Canadian troops at the front shows that Great Britain has started the movement to the Continent of a new force of volunteers. The item has also slipped out in the news that France is moving a new levy of reserves to her armies on the fighting line. On the other hand, the Germans are confronted with the successful Russian advance to their eastern border, and must rush troops to the east in order to check the invasion of German territory. The situation is improving daily for the Allies, and it would seem very probable that their aggressive move must soon take place.

The report of many trains of German troops being moved from Belgium to the Russian border covers a natural and probable shift of forces. For the wind-up of the fighting in trenches that is now going on all along the line of battle from the North Sea to Switzerland the mounted troops are of little value. On the Russian border, however, the line of contact between the opposing armies is not yet continuous, and mounted troops are urgently needed by the Germans to check the raids of the Cossack divisions that have been harassing the German flanks. It is not only probable, but is almost certain, that Germany is now transferring the greater part of her cavalry from France to Russia. This movement of troops calls for the transportation of about four divisions of cavalry, and would require about 140 trains. If this move is being carried out by the Germans, it will soon show in the fighting along the Posen boundary.

Here the Germans seem to be delivering a counter-stroke to aid their army along the Silesian border. By pushing forward invading columns from Posen and Thorn they would have a chance of threatening the rear of the Russian attacking force. In a country like Poland, where the railroads have been destroyed and where supplies of every kind have been exhausted, an army is especially vulnerable if its supply line is broken. Unless the Russians can stop this invasion close to the border they will be forced to draw back their right flank from Kalisz in order to guard their line of communications.

No news has come from the Russian force that advanced to Pleschen last week. It was so important to the Germans to drive this force out from behind their line that there is little question that the Russian advance proved to be only a temporary raid. The campaign along the Silesian border has now reached a pause, the Russians playing for delay in order to bring up their full force. Any move undertaken after that is accomplished can be pressed with the full vigor that is necessary if important results are to be obtained. The German troops in this district are now waging a strictly defensive campaign. Further operations must consequently wait until the Russians are ready to make their aggressive move.

In East Prussia the operations have for several days been influenced by similar circumstances. The Russian advance was checked by the Germans after the Russians had captured Goldapp, Lyck, and Johannisburg. But there are signs of renewed activity in this field. The Russians are holding fast in the south while making efforts to advance on Gumbinnen, on the direct road to Königsberg. This route via Insterburg to the Aller River is the one followed by the army of Gen. Rennenkampff in the first week of September, and its use would avoid the dangers of operations in the network of lakes in the southern half of East Prussia.

The campaign on which the Russians are concentrating their efforts at present, however, is that against the Austrians. In military operations important results are obtained only by bringing every force to bear upon a single point until the desired end is accomplished. The Russian campaigns have most notably adhered to this principle, and are still guided by it. The operations in East Prussia and in Western Poland are for the time being made secondary, while all energy is devoted to pushing forward the campaign against Cracow. Here the Russians have again made an important gain and have won their way across the Schreniava, which carries them close to the Galician border and brings their advanced troops within fifteen miles of Cracow. This line of advance will soon bring the Russians against the outer line of forts of Cracow, where their further progress will be effectively barred. So, if they are to make any further progress in their campaign against the Austrian Army in Western Galicia, their next attack must be made in such a way as to turn the flank of this Austrian fortress. Such a move would probably be made in the district between Cracow and Tarnow, where they would strike the Austrian forces that have recently retreated from Poland to this line. A move from the north against the Austrians in this district, while the Russian Army from Tarnow pressed forward to deliver an attack from the east, would have double chances of breaking down the Austrian resistance.

While the Austrians have been forced to give way in Galicia, they have gained against Servia an important success. In the battle of Sabatz and Krupani the Servians were defeated and were forced to retreat. The Austrians followed close behind and have now advanced thirty miles into Servian territory in the corner between the Drina and the Save. This invasion gives the Austrians an opportunity to move eastward on the south bank of the Save and to launch an attack from the rear upon the Servian army that is defending Belgrade, while the latter is kept occupied by the Austrian forces on its front at Semlin.

RUSSIANS LEVY FINES ON PRUSSIAN TOWNS

Correspond to Those Imposed by the Kaiser on Towns of Similar Size in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News learns from Berlin that the Russians have imposed on the conquered East Prussian towns war contributions corresponding approximately to the war contributions which the Germans have imposed on Belgian towns of the same size. These taxes are being collected in the same manner as the Germans collected their indemnities in Belgium.

The military authorities in East Prussia have given orders that as the Russians advance the inhabitants are to abandon their homes and take not only their money and valuables but their flocks and herds with them, so as to prevent the Russians from obtaining any provisions from the occupied districts. The houses are also to be burned, so that the Russians shall not find any shelter.

SORTIE FROM PRZEMYSL.

Austrian Garrison Said to Have Driven Besiegers Back.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna gives this Austrian official communication issued at noon Sunday:

The defense of Przemysl is being conducted with the same activity as during the first siege. A strong sortie yesterday on the north side of the fortress forced back the enemy to the heights of Rokietnica with small Austrian losses.

In the Carpathians sporadic attacks by small detachments were easily repulsed.

All attempts by the Russians to reconnoitre in other parts of the war theatre were frustrated.

GERMANY'S CALL TO CIVILIANS

Said to be Urging Franc-Tireur Methods in East Prussia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—An interesting German military proclamation has been circulated in those parts of the Eastern Prussian provinces now being invaded for the second time by the Russian Army. It contains the following passage:

"When the enemy crosses the frontiers of Imperial Germany there ensues a struggle of national defense in which all methods are permissible. It is the duty of every man capable of bearing arms to stem the invasion and harass the enemy till he retires. The whole population must take up arms to keep the enemy always in a state of unrest, to seize his ammunition, to stop his food supplies, to capture his scouts, to destroy by any means whatsoever his ambulance and field hospitals, and to shoot him down during the night.

"The men of the Landsturm who perform such duties should not wear uniforms, because by retaining their civilian dress they are less conspicuous and thus are in a better position to attack the enemy unawares."

TELL OF RUSSIAN LOOTING.

Treasures Shipped from Lemberg to Petrograd, It Is Said.

The following statement in which the Russians are charged with looting the National Museum in Lemberg, was issued by the German Information Service last night:

"According to reports in Polish newspapers the Russians have taken from the National Museum at Lemberg: 1,634 oil paintings, 17,000 coins, 142,000 books, 5,300 holographs, 28,000 copperplate engravings, 4,300 medals, 5,000 autographs, and 1,700 documents.

"These, together with Polish relics, have been transported to Petrograd, according to the information received by the Kreuz-Zeitung."

TURKS ADMIT ERROR IN ODESSA ATTACK

But Member of London Embassy Asserts Russians Fired on Their Fleet First.

MISLED BY THE GERMANS?

London Inclined to Credit Report That Kaiser's Officers Made Up Tale of Russian Attack.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—When the diplomatic history of the war comes to be completed one of the most interesting chapters will probably be concerned with the causes which this week finally led to the commencement of hostilities with Turkey. From information which your correspondent has obtained from unimpeachable sources it seems hardly likely that the story of the beginning of this particular phase of the war will be made public in a form which would admit its inclusion among the State papers which THE NEW YORK TIMES has gathered together in its brochure, "Why England, Germany, Russia, and Belgium Went to War."

When, if ever, State papers giving the diplomatic correspondence and communications of Turkey, Russia, Britain, and Germany in the period preceding the entry of Turkey into the fray are published, they will be found to contain dispatches so much at variance with one another that the unraveling of the tangled skein will be a most difficult endeavor. Put briefly, Turkey blames Russia for forcing war upon her, while Russia and England hold Germany responsible for forcing Turkey into such a position as made war inevitable. The British Foreign Office has issued its report of the events which immediately preceded the opening of hostilities in which Turkey was directly concerned, so that it is not necessary now to revert to this statement.

It will, however, be of interest to compare the Turkish version, which was obtained from a thoroughly qualified official before Tewfik Pasha and his staff left London on Thursday morning last. It was admitted by this official that the British Government had done everything in its power to stave off hostilities, and even to discover a method whereby they might be brought to an end after the bombardment of Odessa.

"England," said a representative of the Ottoman Government, "did what she could, but her influence was restricted by the fact that she is bound hand and foot to Russian policy. England did not want war with us, but Russia did."

Then followed the Turkish version of the incidents which formed the actual beginning of hostilities. According to this the first shots fired in the Black Sea were fired, not by Turkish, but by Russian ships.

"An attack," said my informant, "was made upon vessels flying the Ottoman flag by a Russian squadron. What could our ships do but reply? They did reply, and speedily put their assailants to flight. Where we made a mistake was in pursuing our advantage and bombarding Odessa and Sebastopol. That was an error, a grievous error. Had we been content to repel the attack upon us by Russian ships, all the rights of the case would have been incontrovertibly on our side—by bombarding Russian territory we weakened our case."

It is to be noted that the Ottoman diplomatist, in the foregoing explanation, refrained from giving specific details, either of the Turkish vessels attacked, or of the Russian squadron attacking them, or of the place of the encounter. He was, however, emphatic in his assertion that the attack had been begun by the Russians.

Upon this point interesting light is thrown by Petrograd dispatches which have suggested that the reports current in Constantinople to the effect that the Russians had attacked Turkish ships of war had possibly resulted from bogus reports of such an attack furnished by the German officers commanding the Goeben and Breslau.

This will be an interesting point for the historical student of the future to unravel.

In the British official world it is stated that the Turkish reports of an unprovoked attack require some more proof than mere assertion. Germany, it is declared here, had been seeking to force Turkey's hand in every possible way, and a fabricated report of Russian aggression is not thought beyond the bounds of possibility, especially when it is remembered how Bismarck doctored Benedetti's Ems dispatch in 1870.

SAYS AMEER WILL JOIN WAR.

Report Comes from Constantinople, Which Vouches for Khedive's Aid.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following has been given to the press from official sources:

"Constantinople reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan has decided to declare war on Russia and Great Britain.

"The Khedive of Egypt declared to the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung his loyalty to the Sultan, which was dictated by his religious obligations. The Khedive intends to accompany the Turkish Army which is marching on Egypt."

TURKEY WITHOUT THE PALE.

Position in International Law That of a Pirate, Says M. Clunet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The famous jurisconsult, Edouard Clunet, President of the Institute of International Law, discusses in the Temps Turkey's position according to international law.

Beginning with Turkey's promise at the outbreak of the war to maintain strict neutrality, he says:

"The Goeben and Breslau incident was hardly in accordance with neutral duty, but Turkey was Europe's spoilt child, accustomed to indulgent treatment, so we overlooked everything. But the Turkish attack on Odessa under the Russian flag was an entirely different matter. This most flagrant breach of international law placed Turkey outside the pale in the position of a pirate.

"It was a piece of treachery beside which the attack by Japanese torpedo boats on Port Arthur was mere bad taste. Then, diplomatic negotiations having already broken down, strictly Japan ought to have declared war.

"Turkey, without warning or just reason, committed an act of piracy, violating simultaneously the first article of the third Hague convention regarding the declaration of hostilities, the twenty-third article of the fourth convention regarding false flags, the twenty-fourth article of the same convention about attacking unfortified towns, also the convention regarding naval bombardments."

Consequently, concludes M. Clunet, all agreements between the Allies and Turkey—for instance, the treaty of Paris of 1856, guaranteeing Ottoman independence, and the treaty of London of 1871, assuring to Turkey the right to close the Dardanelles—become dead letters, utterly null and void. By her own action Turkey has freed the Allies from all their international obligations."

INDIANS TAKE TURKISH FORTRESS IN ARABIA

Capture Turba in Co-operation With the British Cruiser, Duke of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the success of operations against the Turkish garrison at Sheikh-Said, on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, and of the occupation of the Turkish forts at Turba by Indian troops, assisted by the British cruiser Duke of Edinburgh.

"The Turkish fort of Turba," says the Admiralty report, "is situated on the rocky heights close to the boundary of Turkish territory and the Aden protectorate. The guns of the fort command the isthmus connecting the peninsula of Sheikah-Said with the mainland.

"Three battalions of troops were landed in the face of opposition; but under cover of the Duke of Edinburgh's fire, which had previously disabled the Turba fort, the Indians attacked the enemy's positions, being opposed by well-concealed artillery and infantry fire.

"When the hills commanding Menheli were occupied the opposition weakened, and 200 of the enemy escaped over the isthmus by camels or by boats. Six Turks were killed, the remainder being wounded or taken prisoners."

"The fort was occupied and a large amount of munitions of war and six field guns were captured. The heavy guns were probably put out of action by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Indian casualties were one officer and fifteen men wounded and four men killed. There were no casualties on the cruiser."

FRANCE MAY BUY OF BRAZIL.

Caillaux's Trip Made to Establish Closer Trade Relations.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Bordeaux says that the purpose of the trip to South America of Joseph Caillaux, ex-Minister of Finance, is a visit to Brazil, where he will inquire into the possibilities of obtaining Brazilian raw materials and foodstuffs for France.

M. Caillaux, who is Treasurer and General Paymaster of the French Army, with the rank of Colonel, sailed with Mme. Caillaux on the steamer Perou from Bordeaux yesterday.

The correspondent says that M. Caillaux will pay particular attention to the matter of Brazilian imports to replace supplies formerly received from Austria and Germany. Among the most important of these are clothes, porcelains, chemical and pharmaceutical products, machines, and machine tools. Inquiries will also be made regarding a proposed reorganization of the French South American cable systems, and an effort will be made to replace the German lines operated by way of Teneriffe, Monrovia, and Pernambuco.

GERMAN WOMEN'S PATRIOTISM

Encourage the Soldiers by Their Spirit, Returned Observer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Rev. Bullock Webster, now in Berne, who has just arrived from Baden-Baden, tells that what has struck him most since the war began is the attitude of the German women, who patriotism of the Mother of the Gracchi, apparently are all inspired by the They are encouraging the men and in every way rendering their departure for the war, even their second departure, as little painful as possible.

He considers the moral effect of the collective German womanhood to be of enormously powerful assistance to the country.

TURKS MAY GET NO COAL.

Russian Bombardment Renders Their Only Mines Unworkable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to authentic news from Constantinople, the bombardment of Zungulday by the Russians was much more severe than at first reported.

The coal mines have been practically rendered unworkable, which is a serious matter for both the Turkish fleet and the railways, these being the only coal mines possessed by Turkey.

PARIS CELEBRATES FOR KING ALBERT

His Fete Day Brings Great Outpouring of Praise and Enthusiasm by the French.

BELGIANS SEND TRIBUTES

Refugees and Soldiers Feast and Thousands Attend Mass—London Also Observes Day.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—France was dressed in black, yellow, and red today in honor of the fête day of King Albert of Belgium. There was a great outpouring everywhere of the people in sympathy with the monarch and his people. The City Hall and other public edifices and most of the private buildings in Paris flew the Belgian colors, and in spite of the heavy downpour of rain immense throngs attended services in the Belgian Church and Notre Dame Cathedral. Thousands visited the Champs d'Elysées and saluted a bust of King Albert and gave their mites to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The telegraph wires carried many official messages to King Albert, expressing admiration and encouragement. Among those who sent telegrams were President Poincaré, the Municipal Council of Paris, and the authorities of every important town in France. By post and by special motor-car service 1,000,000 persons from all corners of the country not occupied by the Germans, from the highest aristocrat to the humblest toiler, sent touching tributes to the Belgian monarch.

"What the world owes the French no one knows better than the Belgians," said the spokesman of a delegation of Brussels Aldermen who visited Paris in 1910 with King Albert. Today M. Galli, President of the Paris City Council, in an address, and various Paris newspapers turned this phrase into "What the world owes Belgium no one knows better than the French."

Early this morning crowds assembled to attend a Te Deum in the Belgian church in the Rue de Charonne. In this quarter are 20,000 Belgian woodcarvers employed in the Faubourg Saint Antoine furniture industries. They overflowed the church and the Rue de Charonne into the Boulevard Voltaire.

At 2 o'clock there was a similar scene before Notre Dame Cathedral, where the services were presided over by Cardinal Amette. Among those who attended the services were the Duchess of Vendome, eldest sister of King Albert, and Mme. Guillery, who came to Paris from Brussels in 1870 to nurse the wounded French soldiers.

The most touching scene of the day was the special feast provided for the Belgian refugees quartered at the Cirque de Paris, where the exiles, in spite of the trials they have undergone, assembled to celebrate their King's fête day. Many thousands of other Belgian exiles were received for luncheon and dinner in private families.

The Belgian soldiers sent to Paris for a rest, who are occupying the forts around the fortified camp, were not forgotten. Special rations were served and leave was granted them for an afternoon's outing.

3,000 AT LONDON MASS.

Children of King Albert Visit Belgian Wounded There.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Thousands of Belgian refugees who sought temporary homes in England when the country was invaded by the Germans and hundreds of Belgian soldiers who are being treated in English hospitals for wounds, today enthusiastically celebrater the Fête Day of King Albert, who, with Queen Elizabeth, remains with the Belgian Army.

This morning high mass was celebrated by Canon Moyes in Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Bourne. The congregation consisted of some 3,000 persons, chiefly Belgians. Among them were the three children of the exiled King and Queen, who are guests of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and many other Belgian dignitaries and representatives of the British royal household.

During the day the hospitals where the Belgian wounded are being cared for were visited by the Belgian royal children, who gave to each man some small present. Loyal messages and simple gifts subscribed for by the Belgian refugees were sent to King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and the royal children.

MAD FROM BATTLE HORRORS

Man Forced to Help Bury Dead Believed He Was Interring Living Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I hear from Brussels that a man who was forced to help in burying the German dead has gone mad, so horrible was the work. He believed that the Germans were burying badly wounded but still living men. He told his friends before he lost his reason that he was sure he saw bodies move after quicklime had been placed on them.

It is believed that the German Medical Corps has broken down under the strain imposed on it. Appeals have been issued that the Dutch should send doctors to a town near the frontier, where 700 patients are in charge of one doctor and one student.

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DECLARES MILITARISM SPELLS GERMAN NATION

America Warned by Paris Temps That Distinctions Are Baseless —Opposes Any Easy Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—In an editorial entitled "American Impressions," the Temps analyzes the attitude of America toward the belligerents. The writer considers that it may now be confidently asserted from the statements of public men and from opinion generally that America is profoundly anti-German in sentiment, but he thinks the Americans are still making a distinction between the military party and the rest of the German nation, for which latter they retain much sympathy.

In answer the writer mentions passages from German reviews showing the error of such a distinction, for instance the statement of the Privy Councillor, Prof. Niesser, in The Berliner Tageblatt, who says:

"It is militarism that has permitted us to do great things. Let us keep our militarism. It will enable Germany to retain her position, to rise from disaster. If we win, let us cultivate militarism to the utmost in order to preserve the fruits of victory."

"America has not realized," concludes the editorial, "how the German brain is permeated with the idea of national power and predestined supremacy which animates the military party of the nation with the same impression of superiority. Therefore, well-meaning but misinformed Americans who hope the Allies soon will make peace on easy terms for Germany, with only indemnity for Belgium, are doomed to disappointment. Such a peace would be impossible to endure, for the Germans would consider it merely a short delay in the fulfillment of their destiny or encouragement for new efforts.

"Let America have confidence in the Allies, whom she now accepts as defenders of a just cause. We do not wish the ruin or destruction of the German nation, but we demand due reparation from Germany, and we intend to prevent her from being a barrier to human progress and a menace to human liberty."

KING'S EQUERRY A PRISONER?

Unconfirmed Rumor of the Capture of Viscount Crichton.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 15.—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Berlin says that Viscount Crichton, Extra Equerry to King George V., has been made a prisoner.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—There was no confirmation to be had here today of the report from Berlin that Viscount Crichton had been made a prisoner of war.

BRITISH TO SEARCH ALL GOING TO CONTINENT

Stringent Measures Adopted to Balk German Spies—Channel Trains All from One Station.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The British authorities are adopting stringent measures to prevent the leakage of military news to Germany. Charing Cross Station has been closed for continental traffic until further notice. All trains for Flushing or for Dieppe for Paris will start from Victoria Station, and all passengers will be searched before they enter the trains and all luggage will be overhauled.

It is understood that this step has been taken to prevent espionage and the passing of drawings, photographs, and plans or information to the enemy.

VILLAGES A MASK FOR INTRENCHED CAMP

East Prussian Peasants' Huts and Irrigation Works Fortifications in Disguise for Ten Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—From a report by Gen. Rennenkampf on his dash to Königsberg at the opening of the Russian campaign in order to bluff the Germans from a swoop upon Paris, it is established that the German preparations for possible war with Russia were just as numerous and thorough as those made for the invasion of Belgium and France.

The report says that throughout all the border region of Eastern Prussia there is not a building, not even a peasant's hut, that has not the side facing Russia constructed of solid masonry as a cover for rifle pits. Moreover, this wall sometimes had rifle holes. In the same way the basements were so arranged that they could be transformed almost instantly into first-class trenches. All the villages also had innocent-looking earthworks at suitable points, which were nothing less than fortifications on an organized scale, while at regular intervals throughout the countryside irrigation canals were built to serve as trenches. Every locality had a perfectly organized system of underground telephones and telegraphs.

All this had been standing for at least ten years back.

DANILO'S VILLA WRECKED.

Bomb Injured Maid of Honor of Montenegro German Crown Princess

MILAN, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Austrian aircraft have resumed bombdropping on Antivari, wrecking Prince Danilo's beautiful villa, where Crown Princess Militza was staying. It was thought this spot would be respected, seeing that the Princess belongs to the Mecklenburg-Strelitz family, while her brother, the Grand Duke, who is now with the army of the German Crown Prince, fought with the Austro-Germans at Liége.

Two bombs fell in the gardens of the villa. Three others reduced to ruin a large portion of the interior of the house, smashing the furniture, the magnificent candelabra, and a choice collection of handwrought mirrors. One of the Princess's maids of honor had an eye destroyed by flying glass.

B



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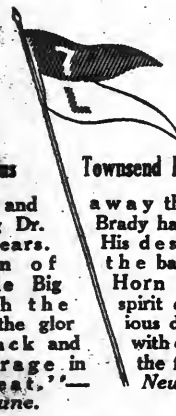
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PAID A WAR BRIBE IN CIGAR COUPONS

D. C. Thompson Says Russian Woman Hid Films for Him for "$1,000."

DEAD MEN ON DINNER TABLE

Inconveniences of Antwerp Siege Also Described by Photographer Who Was Wounded.

Donald C. Thompson, staff photographer of The New York World, who has been in the Belgium war zone during the last few months, returned yesterday on the New York for a week's stay. Several reasons impelled him to come back for a few days—one of the principal ones being the need of giving his injured face a chance to recover.

Mr. Thompson was dining in Dixmude two weeks ago with some German officers when a shell from a British warship fell into the party. He escaped with a nicked nose and a face that was badly cut by flying bits of shell, but four of the officers were killed or mortally wounded.

After a few days in a German field hospital he went on to London, where surgeons told him that he had better wait a few days before going back to the battle front, where there would be danger of infecting the wound. He decided to improve the interval by coming home to see his family; "for," as he phrased it, "when I go back on Saturday I'm going to stay as long as the war lasts; and that may be one sheol of a while."

In his steamer trunk and handbags he brought with him some sixty-odd passes, permits, and official O. K.'s, any number of trophies and souvenirs, a medal from the Belgian War Office, and a mass of cheerful recollections of twenty-six battles of which he has been a spectator. When the war began he was sent to Paris, and when the Germans started through Belgium he managed to get out of Paris in a train full of American refugees, which took him as far as Amiens.

There he transplanted himself at 2 o'clock in the morning to a train of British ammunition that was going to the front, being helped to find lodgment among the ammunition cases by British soldiers who were so overwhelmed at the honor of being photographed that they would do anything for him. When he got off in the gray of dawn at the last stop the tram made he had a busy five minutes explaining to British officers, but finally was allowed to go forward into the trenches.

Nights Spent in Jail.

"As soon as I got there," he said, "the Germans began to open up on us. For eighteen hours they pounded us with the biggest part of their artillery, and I don't want to see anything hotter. You see, without knowing it I'd walked right into the battle of Mons. Well, after a couple of days I saw that the Germans were concentrating most of their fire on the British Army, so I moved over to visit the French a while. I hadn't been with the French very long, though, before I ran into a Lieutenant who had arrested me in Paris. That was nothing out of the way for me, for I was arrested eight times while I was there, and spent nearly every night in jail; but this fellow remembered me and said I'd have to be shipped back to Amiens."

At Amiens Mr. Thompson was transferred to a train bound for England, with the polite intimation that he might find that country more healthy than France. The train was crowded, and he presently found it more comfortable to get a seat in the compartment which had been reserved for a Russian woman. Who she was he did not know, but she was treated with the greatest consideration and received ceremonial visits from officers at every stop. Just outside of Boulogne the train was halted, while a search was made of all alien passengers, and Mr. Thompson, realizing that the officials would undoubtedly confiscate his films, begged the woman, who he felt sure would be immune, to hide them on her person.

It was quite a shock when the Princess—he was sure by that time that she must be a Princess—demanded 1,000 francs as the price of aiding him. Mr. Thompson paid her all the French money he had, about 250 francs, and then asked if American bank notes would do for the rest. She assented, and he took out a formidable roll of greenbacks and handed her a sum which was quite satisfactory.

She hid his films just in time, for he was seized by the soldiers, tumbled out on the station platform at Boulogne, and stripped in full view of several hundred persons, who were convinced that he was a German spy and pressed as closely around as they could to look for the cloven hoof. He was released, however, and was allowed to proceed to England on the same boat with the Russian Princess, from whom he recovered his films at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Believe me," he declared yesterday, "I wanted to get them back before she tried to cash those cigarette coupons."

Mr. Thompson went from London to Antwerp, and then on to the Belgian field army. He was at the front with another American correspondent when the Belgian officers told him that they would have some good pictures that afternoon—they were going to storm the German intrenchments. Mr. Thompson was on hand with the camera, but the Belgians had overlooked a masked battery of German machine guns hidden in a country house on their flank. In twenty minutes the Belgians lost more than 4,000 men.

"But I didn't see them lose more than the first thousand or two," said Mr. Thompson. "I was falling back to the second line. And it was an awful moment when Belgian outposts held up our automobile in front of the lines, with the Germans firing behind us and the Belgians in front."

In Siege of Antwerp.

Then came the siege of Antwerp. Mr. Thompson was in Waelhem, one of the outposts, when the Germans bombarded it. The shelling started as he was dining with three Belgian officers on the ground floor of a house in the upper stories of which eighty Belgian soldiers were quartered. A shell hit the roof of the house and destroyed the upper part of the building.

"The ceiling went to pieces," he said, "and through the holes in it dead bodies fell down on the dinner table. All that night they kept firing 42-centimeter shells at the forts and water works and the town in between, and when about midnight I sat down on the curbstone and saw shells dropping all around I decided it was time to write a farewell note to my wife. But just as I had finished it a Belgian officer came along and said that he had found a boat in which we could get across the river. There were five of us—one, an officer, desperately wounded; and when he saw that the boat was only big enough for four he ordered the other officers, his subordinates, to throw him overboard. The rest of us got away."

Mr. Thompson stayed in Antwerp till the surrender, living in a hotel with one or two Consuls and a few correspondents who spent their time cooking their own meals and putting out fires on the roof where German shells had struck. The hotel staff had fled, and Mr. Thompson was unable to find anyone to whom to pay his bill when he finally left Antwerp. He followed the Germans on their march to the coast, sat in a hotel on the Ostend water front while the British fleet was shelling the coast, and finally progressed as far as Dixmude, where he was wounded by the British shell. On his return, he said, he expected to stay with the German troops in Belgium, as it was with them that most excitement could be looked for.

Mr. Thompson did not see any atrocities. Though he heard many apparently reliable stories he was unable to give personal testimony to the truth of any of them, "and I was on the spot fifteen minutes after some of them were said to have happened," he added. He praised the German Army highly as an efficient war machine, and said that their officers always had been extremely courteous to him.

And a man with a trunk full of passes from half a dozen nations ought to be an authority on courtesy.

SUSPECTED FACTORY STILL UNMOLESTED

British Authorities Take No Action on Potential German Fort in London.

COMMANDS ROYAL ARSENAL

Built of Reinforced Concrete, Immensely Strong and with Flat Roofs Suitable for Aerial War Base.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WOOLWICH, England, Nov. 6.—In view of the nature of the inclosed article it is necessary to explain that it is written by request of certain of the local military and detective authorities, who observe that only publicity through the press can spur the powers that be to action. It is nearly a month since the reports mentioned were submitted to the War Office and the Home Office, and not a word has been heard of the matter from either source. Gunnery experts who have viewed the works say they do not doubt for a moment that the works in question are intended for hostile military purposes, and it is significant that the whole of the Royal Arsenal, the Government magazines at Purfleet, several miles of the river in each direction and other vital points are all commanded by the works. Further, an ex-Lieutenant of the German Navy is at the head of affairs.

[Enclosure.]

A well-informed correspondent writes with regard to what he describes as a scandalous case of neglect of duty by the War Office and the Home Office. About a month ago (he writes) an inspection was made in the London district of certain buildings owned by a foreign firm ostensibly as a factory. For obvious reasons the locality and precise nature of the buildings cannot be mentioned, but much can be gathered from the opinion of a military expert who has visited the works and describes them as "nothing more or less than a terrifically strong fortification, which could dominate some of the most vital points in London."

All the buildings are said to be of reinforced concrete of a strength and thickness altogether out of proportion to the nature of the work carried on in the factory. Every floor is of exceptionally thick concrete, and the flat roofs of certain of the buildings are of the same material, also of unnecessary thickness and strength as far as peaceable manufacturing is concerned.

From these roofs, which are strongly supported, an uninterrupted view is obtained of some of the most important points in London. Other significant features are the fact that certain of the buildings could be used as aeroplane hangars, while every facility is offered for the landing and mooring of airships, and the existence of a powerful electrical plant on the premises would render the fitting up of wireless telegraphic apparatus an easy matter. Finally, it is known that many Germans are employed in the works under the direction of a manager of the same nationality.

After a very thorough examination of the premises by detectives and military experts nearly a month ago exhaustive reports were sent to the War Office and the Home Office, a strong recommendation for immediate and drastic action being made—and from that moment nothing more has been heard of the matter by either the police or the military. All who visited the works were entirely satisfied that the safety of London was endangered by their existence—yet the War Office and the Home Office choose to ignore entirely the very conclusive reports made to them on the matter.

AN EXPLANATION

The man who said he was surprised, in view of our fame for rapid construction, to find such an atmosphere of quiet at our headquarters downtown, was guilty of confusing efficiency with hurry.

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Ed: Have you heard about it?

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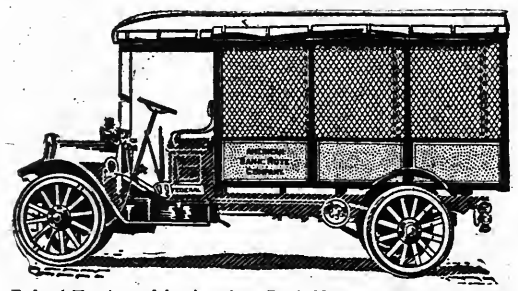
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on

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Recruiting in England

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CARRANZA WOULD JOIN VILLA IN EXILE

Offers to be in Havana on Nov. 25 if Villa Will Meet Him There.

WILL NOT YIELD OTHERWISE

If a New President is Not Chosen by Nov. 30 First Chief Says He Will Return and Resume Office.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—Gen. Obregon tonight received a dispatch from Cordoba saying that Gen. Carranza had made an offer to Gen. Gutierrez to turn over the military forces to Gen. Gonzalez and leave for Havana, to arrive there not later than Nov. 25, if Gen. Francisco Villa would turn over his command to Gen. Gutierrez and be in Havana on the same date. The Aguascalientes convention must meet in Mexico City the day Gens. Villa and Carranza arrive in Havana, according to Gen. Carranza's offer.

The convention in Mexico City then must ratify the election of Gen. Gutierrez or choose another Provisional President, who would hold power until the calling of general elections. If by Nov. 30 these conditions are not met, Gen. Carranza, according to Gen. Obregon, will resume power as First Chief of the Constitutionalists.

Commenting on the offer of Gen. Carranza, Gen. Obregon said he was willing to fight both Carranza and Villa, if necessary, to drive them from the country and restore peace.

"The proposition of Gen. Carranza just made," said Gen. Obregon, "will relieve him of all responsibility in case of hostilities. I am sure Gen. Gutierrez will accept this last offer. If Gen. Villa does not wish to place himself in a ridiculous position he will subordinate personal ambitions to patriotism and accept. If, unfortunately, the proposition of Gen. Carranza comes to naught, we will fight against all the evil sons of Mexico until we exterminate them.

"Hostilities have been ordered suspended, but we learn that these orders have been disobeyed."

Gen. Obregon later telegraphed Gen. Gutierrez, saying that, despite the American State Department's promise to evacuate Vera Cruz, the evacuation, in his opinion, would not take place unless Gen. Villa resigned and left the country. On the contrary, he said, he thought the Americans would occupy other ports in case of a civil war.

REPORTS PUZZLE WASHINGTON

Optimism and Pessimism Mingles in Dispatches from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Important dispatches from Mexico were received today by the State Department, but they left officials very much in doubt as to what is going on.

The first was a consular dispatch from Aguascalientes, announcing that Gen. Gutierrez, named by the convention as Provisional President of Mexico, yesterday demanded Carranza's retirement as First Chief of the Constitutionalists within twenty-four hours.

The second came from Consul Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico City, saying that the possibilities of a peaceful settlement of the differences between Carranza and the Aguascalientes Convention leaders were brighter today than at any time since the breach occurred. Gen. Blanco, commanding the Carranza forces in Mexico City, Mr. Silliman said, advised him that an agreement binding the leaders of the warring factions to adjust their differences without further hostilities was confidently expected. That Carranza would consent to be a party to such an agreement was indicated.

Later advices from Aguascalientes said Gen. Gutierrez had informed Carranza that unless a definite answer to his demands was forthcoming by Sunday night a general movement against him would be ordered.

CALLS IT MASONIC CONSPIRACY

Cardinal O'Connell Assails Leaders of Mexican Revolution.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Opposition to the recognition by President Wilson of any Government in Mexico until religious freedom had been guaranteed was voiced by Cardinal O'Connell in an address to the Federation of Catholic Societies today.

"The Administration," said the Cardinal, "has at last done something to insure the safety of our nuns and priests in Mexico from the brutal rapacity and barbarism of those savages who for more than a year past have conclusively proved their absolute unfitness to govern. But the good work is far from finished.

"And when the truth is known then all the world will realize that for the sake of our public honor as a nation we must put an end to the Masonic conspiracy which has for two years deluged Mexico with blood, drained the material resources of that country, and spread atheism and anarchy over a land once happy and industrious.

The federation adopted resolutions addressed to President Wilson carrying out the Cardinal's suggestions.

RESERVE BANKS WILL OPEN TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

notes by the member banks in obtaining credit or funds by rediscounting them with the Federal Reserve banks in the same way the borrower obtained credit or funds from the member banks by discounting them originally.

Heretofore banknotes have been secured solely by Government bonds. Circulating notes are issued only by national banks, which have had to deposit with the Treasury Department bonds to the amount of the notes they desired to issue. Historically, this plan was devised mainly to make a market for the bonds issued by the Government after the civil war. It has enabled the Government ever since to put out bonds at interest rates lower than those paid by any other nation in the world, some of them as low as 2 per cent.

A bank could buy a $1,000 bond and get back its $1,000 immediately in the form of circulating notes, secured by the bond. At the same time it drew interest on the bond. Thus the money that became fixed capital by the purchase of the bond was converted again into liquid capital in the form of banknotes.

This system, which was an innovation and has never been adopted by any other great nation, has proved an entire success so far as the safety of the note issues is concerned. Should a bank fail it was only necessary to sell its deposited bonds and pay its notes as they were presented for redemption.

Old System Lacked Elasticity.

The defect of this bond-secured currency has been a lack of elasticity. The amount of currency, as distinguished from money and credit, that is needed for the aggregate transactions of the country, fluctuates with the amount of business activity. In a time of business stagnation, less currency is needed and the banknotes accumulate rapidly in the banks, where they are deposited by the holders. In a time of great activity, more currency is needed and instead of a redundancy there is a dearth of banknotes.

Under the bond-secured system the amount of currency available for business needs has always been fixed by the amount of Government bonds outstanding, regardless of the condition of business and the consequent need of currency.

Besides the relatively slow changes in business conditions there have been recurrent occasions on which the demand for currency has suddenly jumped by many millions of dollars. These occasions are when panics arise. There is no real need of more currency on the part of the public, but depositors become alarmed and insist on withdrawing their deposits, represented only by credits in their pass books. When one of these sudden demands for more currency has arisen the banks have found it impossible under the old system to meet it. They already had practically all the Government bonds there were, and even if it had been possible to buy bonds on a sufficient scale, it would have been necessary to pay for them in cash, so that the banks would gain nothing in the amount of cash available for the payment of deposits.

At the same time the banks would have assets more than sufficient, if liquidated, to pay all the depositors and leave a surplus. These assets consisted of loans made for varying lengths of time. The only ready cash they had were the reserves they were compelled to keep by law, with such additions as experience and caution might suggest. In order to provide themselves with a secondary reserve, which, while not in cash could be turned into cash at a moment's notice, the banks have long made a practice of lending money on call, secured by Stock Exchange collateral.

They did this not because it was profitable—the interest rate on call loans having averaged over long periods less than 2 per cent. per annum—but because it kept that portion of their funds in liquid shape. Whenever their reserves were impaired they could demand payment of their call loans, and if the borrower could not pay the same day they could and did sell the collateral on the Stock Exchange, and so increase their cash holdings.

Why Panics Spread Ruin.

This, of course, is the reason that a panic among bank depositors has always been accompanied by a crash on the Stock Exchange. The more the banks sold out their call loans the lower prices went, the more were borrowers unable to pay loans, and the more stocks the banks were forced to sell.

The banks had other quick assets, which could not be realized on at once because payment was not due. These consisted of loans made on the notes of mercantile and other customers having at any given time from one day to perhaps four months to run before payment could be demanded. If it had been possible to collect these unmatured loans or in some way to turn them into currency promptly many a bank that closed its doors would never have had to do so.

A plan for meeting this need partially was devised when Clearing House loan certificates were originated. These certificates are used to settle balances at the Clearing House. When heavy withdrawals are being made from a bank it deposits with the Clearing House Association a batch of its unmatured notes—commercial paper—and receives loan certificates on their security. As debit balances pile up at the Clearing House day after day because of the withdrawal of deposits, the bank affected pays them in loan certificates, which are accepted by the banks having credit balances. To the extent that it would have had to use cash in the payment of these balances, the bank has just so much more currency to pay out to its depositors. Clearing House certificates, however, were generally limited to this use, and could not be paid out to depositors or in any way put into general circulation.

The experience in 1907, which has been amply confirmed by recent events, was that the commercial paper that secured these loan certificates, representing as they did money borrowed by thousands of business men to enable them to make sales on credit, and which they were to pay after they had themselves received payment, was almost invariably paid when the notes became due, even in panic times. They had this advantage over other collateral loans, which in ordinary times can be liquidated on demand, but in panic times remain unpaid or have to be sold out at a sacrifice.

Even in the face of experience it might have seemed adventurous to some to authorize the banks to issue notes for general circulation on the security of unmatured commercial paper, were it not for the fact that similar practices had prevailed for many years among leading European nations. These same nations have always scoffed at our bond-secured currency, not because it wasn't safe, but because it could not respond to either increased or diminished activity in trade. The activity of trade is directly reflected in the amount of commercial paper in existence, so that a currency based on commercial paper would automatically expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of business. In other words, there would always be just the amount of currency that was needed to carry on the actual amount of business transactions.

This principle was adopted in the Federal Reserve act. It was at first intended that notes based on commercial paper should entirely supersede the bond-secured currency, but the question arose as to what disposition the banks could make of their Government bonds, in which they had $700,000,000 invested, if the bonds could no longer be used to secure circulation. The bill was modified to leave the bond-secured currency outstanding, leaving the notes based on commercial paper to supply the elastic element.

Commercial Paper a Liquid Asset.

The recognition and utilization of commercial paper, however, is not confined to securing circulating notes. Its primary function, in fact, under the new system is to afford a liquid asset to banks without the intervention of circulating notes. This is one of the main purposes of the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks. A member bank which finds at any time that it needs more money may take its commercial paper to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district and rediscount it; that is, sell it to the Federal Reserve Bank. In doing so the bank will ordinarily take a slight loss, as it will have to sell it on a slightly higher interest basis than that on which it originally made the loan. There will be times, however, when there will be a profit on the transaction through a decline in general interest rates since it made the loan originally.

Whenever a Federal Reserve Bank finds that the demand for currency has become so great that it cannot readily be met out of its own cash resources it may itself pledge the commercial paper it has bought with the Federal Reserve Board, which will issue to it Federal reserve notes. This is the point at which the new currency provided for comes in. These notes will be amply secured, as, besides the deposited notes and bills, the Federal Reserve Bank must keep a gold reserve of 40 per cent. behind them, and they will be a first lien on all the assets of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The reason the Federal Reserve Bank will be in a position to make the rediscounts is that it will hold part of the reserves its member banks are required by law to keep against their deposits. It is the transfer of this reserve money that is to take place today, and the amount to be transferred in this district, which includes the whole State of New York, will be between $100,000,000 and $125,000,000. Besides this, the bank will start with a paid-in capital, to be increased later, of about $3,300,000. Most of this money will be in the form of gold or gold certificates.

The transfer of reserves may be fairly described as revolutionary, so far as the banks in this city are concerned. Heretofore the reserves of the national banks all over the country have been largely kept on deposit with the national banks in this city. Under the old system national banks not in reserve or central reserve cities—officially described as country banks, although some of them are in cities as large as Buffalo—were required to keep reserves equal to 15 per cent. of their deposits. Of these, however, only 6 per cent. need be in cash in their vaults. The other 9 per cent. could be in the form of deposits with banks in reserve cities, of which there are about fifty. Partly because they held these country bank reserves and partly because of the greater mobility of cash needed in larger cities, the banks in reserve cities were required to keep reserves equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits, but could keep half of this in their valuts and the other half on deposit with banks in central reserve cities, of which there are only three, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. Banks in these three cities were required to keep reserves of 25 per cent. of their deposits, all of which must be kept in their vaults.

The result of this system was to pile up funds first in the reserve cities and next in the central reserve cities. A further step was the tendency of St. Louis to pile up deposits in Chicago and New York, because usually the demands of business were greater and consequently funds could be more profitably employed in those cities. Finally, the tendency was for Chicago to enhance its deposits in New York as the money centre of the entire country.

It was to overcome these tendencies, for political rather than financial reasons, that the Administration insisted on dividing the country into twelve Federal Reserve districts instead of establishing one central bank with branches.

The New System for Reserves.

Hereafter the member banks in each district will keep part of their reserves in their vaults and part in the Reserve Bank of the district. During the period of transition country banks may keep a part of their reserves on deposit in reserve or central reserve cities, and those in reserve cities may keep part of theirs on deposit in central reserve cities, but at the end of three years this vestige of the old system will be gone.

The natural effect of the new plan will be to keep the reserve money in the district instead of keeping a large part of it in this city. This will be true in each district and involves a shifting of deposits away from New York to the twelve centres established. The interior banks, however, will continue to keep large balances on deposit here, aside from their reserves, as these will be necessary in the transaction of their business operations. Just what the net effect will be can only be determined by experience. Many bankers believe that the business of the country will be so greatly increased through the facilities afforded by the Federal Reserve system that New York's share of the increase will result in a complete offset of any immediate losses in deposits it may suffer.

In order to facilitate this shifting of reserves without deranging the existing financial machinery of the country, and also because with the new discount system it will be unnecessary for the banks to keep as large reserves as before, the law provided a reduction in the legal requirements, which becomes effective today. Instead of keeping 15 per cent. reserves the country banks need keep only 12. Reserve city banks need keep only 15 instead of 25, and central reserve city banks need keep only 18 instead of 25. The percentages thus released are exactly equal to those that are to be transferred to the Federal Reserve Banks. As the required deposits in the Federal Reserve Banks are counted as reserves, however, the difference in total requirements will be released for use by the banks in the accommodation of trade and industry.

The new system also provides for the country-wide clearing and collection of checks through the Federal Reserve Banks, which is expected to work great and beneficial change in this field and for other operations of an important character, but none of these functions will be undertaken at present.

Miss Parks to Address Suffragists.

The Political Equality Association, of which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is President, will meet at headquarters, 15 East Forty-first Street, tonight at 8:30, to bear Miss Sarah Rush Parks on "How Woman Suffrage will Improve Working Conditions."

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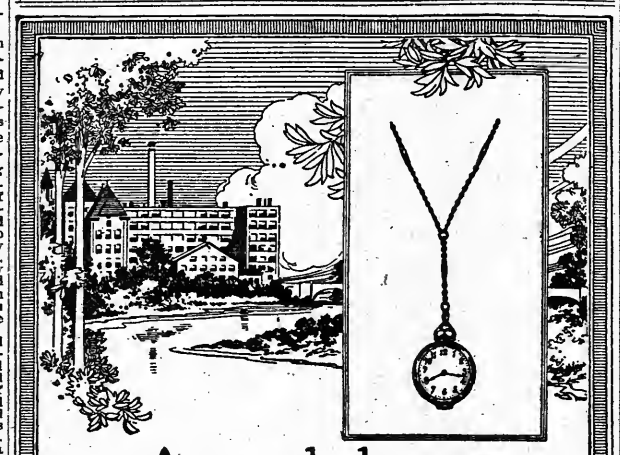
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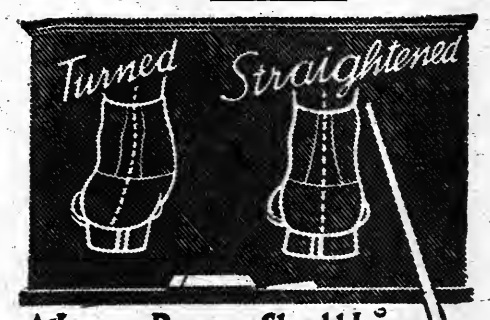
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To get right to the point: Simple means are best; direct methods most effective. Therefore—if your child's ankles "turn in," straighten and strengthen them with a pair of Coward Arch Support Shoes with Coward Extension Heels.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 34 years.

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FOODS, FACTS AND FANCIES

It is common belief that war conditions have tended to raise the prices of certain food-products and table delicacies.

Where lesser organizations than that of the Hotel McAlpin are concerned, there may be reasons for this belief.

The fact, however, is that The McAlpin buys the choicest market supplies in large volume, which permits a moderate-price McAlpin menu.

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square
Management of MERRY & BOOMER.

ELEPHANT BLOCKS TRAFFIC.

One of Two Little Ones Falls from a Truck in Times Square.

John Palmer of 241 West Thirty-eighth Street and a baby elephant blocked traffic in Broadway at Times Square yesterday afternoon and after both had been taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station Palmer was forced to lead the elephant to 125th Street accompanied by a throng.

Palmer was driving a motor truck on which was a large wooden case containing two baby elephants. At Forty-fourth Street and Broadway the side of the case bulged and then split, dumping the larger of the two elephants on the car tracks. There he lay notwithstanding Palmer's efforts to induce him to return to the truck. Finally when a motorman approached with a chain the elephant became very active and jumped to his feet and was led away.

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water



Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS
"Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

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ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
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STEINWAY GRANDS FROM	$100 Up
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STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

WILL TRACE $150,000 BY SIEGEL CASHIER

Siegel Prosecution Will Charge That "Cash Slips" Only Recorded the Transaction.

TO TAKE UP TORN NOTES

Champion to Give Further Testimony—An Outline of the Defense as to Credit Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—When the trial of Henry Siegel, former head of department stores in New York, and private banker, is resumed tomorrow morning before Justice William W. Clark in the Supreme Court here, the prosecution, conducted by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, will endeavor to introduce testimony tending to prove that Siegel and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, on the night before their enterprises were put in receivers' hands, went to the office they used jointly and disposed of practically all books and documents that could be used against them. The prosecution expects to show that Siegel and his partner worked at this task vigorously nearly all night.

Among the ledgers, books, and other papers, however, one important piece of evidence was obtained by the examiners for the State Banking Department which the Asisstant District Attorney expects to put to good use tomorrow. When he resumes the examination of Frank L. Champion, cashier of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, from the time this private banking institution was established jointly by Siegel and Vogel until the receiver took charge Dec. 29, 1913.

Mr. Train will question Champion about a dozen torn pieces of notes which Champion has testified he made out when loans were advanced by Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, to the various Siegel-Vogel stores, but which never were executed so far as he knew.

The former cashier of the Siegel-Vogel private bank also will be questioned about a series of twenty-nine transactions in which the prosecution will allege Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, drew checks to the amount of $150,000 on two New York City banks to the order of the various Siegel-Vogel stores, which deposited them in turn in five New York City banks, on which the allied stores drew checks aggregating the original amount to the order of the Siegel-Cooper Company of Chicago.

The prosecution, giving the details of the involved transaction, will endeavor to prove that the money was sent to the Henry Siegel Company, wholesale; the Simpson-Crawford Company, and the Fourteenth Street Store in "split" sums. Then, in further "split" sums, this money in nineteen checks, ranging from $154.82 to $23,672.14, drawn on five banks and the New York companies, was sent to the Siegel Cooper Company, Chicago. One check from the private bank to the Siegel Cooper Company, Chicago, could have covered the whole transaction. The money, according to the prosecution, was drawn from the banks in this manner:

Checks on National Park Bank on Jan. 10.—To Simpson-Crawford Company, $22,467.82; to Fourteenth Street Store, $19,293.76; to Henry Siegel Company, wholesale, $8,238.42. Total, $50,000.

Checks on National Park Bank on Jan. 17.—To Simpson-Crawford Company, $23,672.41; to Fourteenth Street Store, $19,718.26; to Henry Siegel Company, wholesale, $6,609.33. Total, $50,000.

Checks on National Park Bank on Jan. 21.—To Simpson-Crawford Company, $19,901.97; to Fourteenth Street Store, $20,183.82; to Henry Siegel Company, wholesale, $8,788.03; check on Metropolis Bank to Henry Siegel, wholesale, $1,126.18. Total, $50,000. Grand total, $150,000.

The prosecution, moreover, will charge that this transaction was completed just nine days before the date on which the two department stores and the banking firm submitted to the National Bank of Commerce the alleged false credit statements on the strength of which the indictment acused Siegel of the theft of $684.05.

The checks which passed from the private bank to the stores, from the stores to New York City banks, and finally to the Chicago store were not charged to any account so far as the examination of the books for the prosecution has shown, so that the record of the entire transaction was carried on the so-called cash items slips which Mr. Champion already testified were kept in the cash drawer.

It was learned today that several thousand dollars' worth of stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, controlling the Siegel-Vogel mercantile institutions which had been bought by thrifty employes, was sold back at par value by them only a little while before the stores and the private bank were placed in the hands of receivers.

The defense, it is understood, attacking the charge that Siegel and Vogel obtained $100,000 in loans from the National Bank of Commerce through a false statement of the condition of their business enterprises, will endeavor to establish that the line of credit was continuous and was obtained in 1904 on the strength of acquaintance between Vogel and Valentine P. Snyder, who preceded the present head of that banking institution.

The defense will try to show that Mr. Vogel, who married a member of the Nelson Morris family of Chicago, accumulated a considerable fortune in the packing business in that city and subsequently was associated with the Hammond Packing Company, which had an account with the Western National Bank, of which Mr. Snyder was President when it was consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce, of which he became President. After the merger in order to prove that the Vogel and Siegel line of credit with the National Bank of Commerce was obtained in 1904 on the financial standing of Mr. Vogel and the knowledge which Mr. Snyder had of him, the defense promises to produce a witness to show that Mr. Vogel told Mr. Snyder of the plan to buy the Fourteenth Street Store. At that time, it is said, Mr. Snyder remarked that he knew little about the department store business, but had confidence in Mr. Vogel's ability.

The defense will try to establish that the National Bank of Commerce was informed on March 8, 1913, that Siegel and Vogel were negotiating for the purchase of the Rothenberg store through an article in a New York City newspaper, which was called to the attention of Vice President H. P. Howell. A day or so later, it is said, Vogel had a telephone conversation with Mr. Howell, and asserted that the news about the proposed purchase of the Rothenberg store had been disclosed prematurely. Mr. Vogel said that he would be glad to go to the National Bank of Commerce and talk the matter over with President Alexander.

As a result of that conversation the defense will attempt to prove that Mr. Vogel did have an interview with Mr. Alexander on March 12, when he discussed not only the possibility of obtaining a renewal of the $100,000 line of credit that had been running since 1904, but the possibility of inducing the bank to advance another $100,000 loan to the amalgamated stores.

The direct examination of Champion is expected to consume the greater part of tomorrow, and his cross-examination will probably be continued until noon Tuesday.

The indications are that the persons involved in the Siegel trial, numbering in all nearly a hundred, will spend Thanksgiving Day in Geneseo.

TO STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT.

Chamberlain Bruere Seeks National Forces for Relief.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere will submit to Mayor Mitchel today a plan for dealing in a large way with unemployed during the Winter.

Mr. Bruere suggests that the Mayor appoint a committee to develop and execute the programme, the executive head to have had experience in labor problems. Charles T. Neill, former United States Labor Commissioner, and Mackenzie King, former Labor Commissioner of Canada, are mentioned as fitted to organize the work.

Explaining some of the difficulties to be overcome, the Chamberlain said:

Periodic unemployment occurs in many industries due to seasonal demands for the products. In others unemployment is a regular condition for a certain period of the year. In the first of these cases it has been shown, as in the garment trades, that the evil may be minimised through effort on the part of the industry affected. In the building trades wage scales are based on the knowledge that employment is seasonal.

The major element of the programme is to deal with the problem, not as a problem of relief or philanthropy, but as a problem of business and industry, for consideration and action by those who dominate industrial life.

It is idle to speak of unemployment as an exceptional condition. It is chronic under present industrial organization. It is as much a factor in our economic life as disease. It can't be dealt with on the theory that better times will dissipate it.

The problem of unemployment for 1915, due to the war and general economic conditions, is not unlikely to become the chief concern of patriotic New Yorkers.

Early in September Charities Commissioner Kingsbury called a conference of experts on public relief to consider needs for 1914-1915. This conference, through its Chairman, Otto T. Bannard, appointed a sub-committee to devise definite plans, and the Chamberlain outlined the above plan to that sub-committee.

FRANK TO APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

His Attorneys Prepare to Take the Case to the Nation's Highest Tribunal.

ASK FOR WRIT OF ERROR

Contend That Georgia Court Failed to Rule on His Absence When the Verdict Was Rendered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—Holding that the Georgia Supreme Court in its decision refusing to annul the verdict against Leo M. Frank did not touch the merits of the question involved, namely, Frank's absence from the courtroom when the verdict was rendered, attorneys for the prisoner have begun preparations to take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Within a few minutes after the issuance on Saturday of the Georgia court's decision affirming the ruling of Judge Ben Hill on the Frank motion to set aside the verdict, Frank's lawyers were having the ruling transcribed, so that it might be made the basis of a request for a writ of error on which to carry an appeal to the nation's highest tribunal.

Before the appeal is made, however, it is likely that the Georgia court will be asked to grant a rehearing on the ground that points set up by the defense were overlooked by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Should a rehearing be refused, a writ of error will be asked of Chief Justice Fish, and, in the event of a second refusal, Frank's lawyers will go directly to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the writ.

Frank and his lawyers are optimistic. The attorneys say that no other opinion in the world, least of all a decision by the United States court, ever held with the decision in the Cawthorn case, which was cited by the Supreme Court yesterday in sustaining Solicitor Dorsey's demurrer to the motion to set aside the verdict. The Cawthorn case is from a Georgia court, but the opinion, which was written by Justice Cobb, appears to be in conflict not only with decisions of other States and of the United States Supreme Court, but with other decisions of the Georgia court. It was because of this seeming lack of agreement that Judge Hill explained, in deciding on Solicitor Dorsey's demurrer, that the case was sent to the Supreme Court to have the decisions harmonized.

That the point of Frank's absence from court when the jury brought in the verdict should have been raised when the motion for a new trial was filed was the substance of the decision rendered on Saturday by the Supreme Court. The motion was based on the fact that Frank, instead of being in the courtroom, was in the Fulton County Tower, at the suggestion of the trial Judge. Frank's attorneys asserted that he had been deprived of a vital constitutional guarantee in being absent when the jury returned its verdict and in not being allowed to stand face to face with the jurors as they were being polled.

The Supreme Court in its decision brings to the fore the principle involved in the Cawthorn case—timeliness—and asserts that Frank's lawyers were too late in taking up a contention that at an earlier date might have been effective.

Frank's attorneys contend that there is no question of timeliness involved, and that Frank was deprived of an inalienable constitutional right when he was sent from the courtroom on the eve of the verdict, and they hold that the United States Supreme Court will so decide. It is their opinion, and the opinion of many other lawyers, that favorable decision by the United States Supreme Court will at once free Frank, and that the case will not again appear in the State courts.

SEEK TO OUST HARTMANS.

Wife of Man Held for Stealing $640,000 Tries to Keep Her Home.

Mrs. Richard T. Hartman, whose husband is in the Tombs on the charge of misappropriating $640,000 belonging to Mrs. Caroline T. MacKenzie of New York, must appear in court in Hackensack this morning to prove her right to the handsome home which she occupies in Tenafly. Sheriff Robert N. Heath has attached the furniture and other belongings in the Hartman home on a judgment obtained by Edward F. Cragin of New York for money loaned. The amount involved was $8,456. Mrs. Hartman asserted that she owned the property in the house, and the attachment was held up pending a court hearing.

Sheriff Heath served a notice of motion for an order of possession upon the Hartmans on Saturday, this being the second step in the proceedings to dispossess them. The New York Life Insurance Company recently foreclosed on a $15,000 mortgage on the Hartman house, and then bought in the property under Sheriff's sale at Hackensack.

HOTEL MAJESTIC



Three splendid Ballrooms at The Majestic, notable for their generous floor space and the rich elegance of their decorations and furnishings, are available for social functions of the more exclusive order. The management will furnish further information upon this subject on request.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.
72nd Street & Central Park West



Brighten Up Your Home For Thanksgiving

On Cowperthwait's Liberal Credit

Is it your turn to have the family this year for Thanksgiving dinner? Then why not get that new dining room suite you've been wanting and have it ready for the party?

Or perhaps you want a new buffet, a big chair, a rug or any one of many other articles of furniture. Remember, too, we have all kinds of chinaware, glassware, kitchen utensils and other housefurnishing things.

Any or all you can buy here on credit. Then take a year and a half to pay in trifling weekly or monthly amounts.

For instance: $30 worth of goods cost but 50c weekly; $65 worth but $1.00 weekly; $200 worth but $2.50 weekly; $500 worth but $6 weekly. 10% off for cash.

There's no red tape to go through. Just come and select what you want and we'll send it home at once.

You'll be agreeably surprised at the fine quality of our furniture and our extremely low prices.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City.



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California Expositions

Southern Pacific Steamships
"Morgan Line"
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New York — New Orleans

2000 miles of sea travel; of healthful relaxation, on a route known for comfort of its accommodations, excellence of its cuisine and character of its patronage.

At New Orleans you board the
Sunset Limited
(Every Day in the Year No Extra Fare)
traversing a route famous for comfort, safety and picturesque scenery.

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Steel equipment; through Dining and Observation Cars; Rock-Ballasted Road Bed; Electric Block Safety Signals; Oil Burning Locomotives.

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Every home should have one or more
"Miller" Oil Heaters



The best oil heater made.
They are perfectly safe, smokeless, durable (the tank is made from heavy brass.) An extinguisher puts the light out, an indicator tells when the tank needs oil. They are easily rewicked, economical, consume the least oil.
Insist on having the "Miller" from dealers; if they will not supply you, we can.

Edward Miller & Co., Established 1844, Manufacturers,
68 and 70 Park Place, New York.
Short walk from Woolworth Building.

For Him



No. 460—Standard Set
The original Gillette Set that introduced the modern way of shaving—no stropping, no honing—known the world over. Contains Triple Silver-plated Razor; Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 shaving edges*). The whole contained in Morocco Grain Case. $5

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

AND for *him*, what? Why a Gillette, of course—that is if you are anxious to give him a *quality gift*—something that he will *use*. Gillette dealers showing full Christmas stocks. Buy early—so you can be sure to get *him* exactly the set he will like best.

Standard set with Gold-plated Razor, $6. Your dealer has it or can get it for you. Other sets, $5 to $50.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

DO YOU KNOW THE
LION BREWERY
Of New York City
BREWS THE BEER THAT MAKES IMPORTED UNIMPORTANT

President Wilson Said

in his proclamation for Thanksgiving Day: "Our crops will feed all who want food; the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own. * * * Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantages to serve themselves and mankind." * * *

Among the beer brewing enterprises of our Nation the Lion Brewery of New York is in the front ranks of the industry, and is better situated than ever in its history of sixty-four years to serve as pure, wholesome beers as human skill can possibly produce. No better brews, domestic or imported, were ever bottled than our two celebrated brands.



Pilsener and Wuerzburger
MAKE THANKSGIVING DINNER BETTER

If you really want your friends to enjoy a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner—want them to have an appetite that will relish a feast consisting of roast turkey, plum pudding and all the fixings, mince and pumpkin pies—you should first supply your table with a case of our Wuerzburger. It is so appetizing and soothing, so mellow and wholesome. It contains just enough alcohol blended in with a delightful malt flavor to give zest to the food and insure against indigestion. That is the kind of beer OUR Wuerzburger is and money cannot buy better.

Our sanitary methods of sterilizing the bottles before they are filled, and the scientific process of pasteurizing the beer after it has been automatically put into bottles, guarantee the lasting purity of our products.

For Sale by First Class Retail Dealers
AND ON DRAUGHT
At the Hundreds of Lion Cafes



The Lion Brewery of New York City
Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 107th and 108th Streets

SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE --- FOOTBALL --- A. A. U. MEETING --- BOXING

CYCLISTS START SIX-DAY GRIND

Eighteen Teams Sent Off on Long Journey at Garden by Dick Rudolph.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.
Second Hour.

	Miles	Laps
Goullet and Grenda	50	1
Moran and McNamara	50	1
Fogler and Hill	50	1
Root and Clark	50	1
Egg and Verri	50	1
Lawrence and Magin	50	1
Piercey and Cavanagh	50	1
Cameron and Kaiser	50	1
Bedell and Bedell	50	1
Lawson and Drobach	50	1
Ryan and Wohlrab	50	1
Thomas and Harley	50	1
Walthour and Halsted	50	1
Mitten and Anderson	50	1
Kopsky and Hansen	50	1
Linart and Madonna	50	1
Dupuy and Seres	50	1
Cousseau and Parent	49	1

The record is 50 miles and 2 laps, made by Magin and Lawrence in 1913.

Once more the annual six-day bicycle race is on. Hardly had the clock struck at last midnight when a pistol shot was fired in Madison Square Garden. For a second everything was still in the huge arena. This was the opportunity Peter Prunty was awaiting. Hat in hand, and in a voice which reached every corner of the Garden, the official announcer introduced Dick Rudolph, star of the Boston Braves, who helped by his marvelous pitching to win the world baseball championships from the Athletics. Without further ceremonies, and refraining from speechmaking in spite of boisterous calls, Rudolph fired the gun, starting the bicycle riders on their long journey which will terminate next Saturday night.

Members of eighteen teams, composed of the greatest riders from all parts of the world, faced the starter. Despite the great war in Europe, the foreign contingent is well represented and is made up of sprint, motor-paced, and six-day champions.

In spite of the inclement weather the Garden was comfortably filled a half hour before the start was made, the crowd being kept in a good humor by frequent selections from the band and other itinerant musicians, including song writers, who sing their latest productions from the top of a piano through megaphones.

As the different riders came on the track for preliminary practice they received a hearty send-off. George Seres, who is paired with Marcel Dupuy, one of the French team, was the first to try out the wooden saucer. He was welcomed with cow bells and other nerve-racking and noise-producing devices.

On the appearance of Jackie Clark and Eddie Root, the spectators almost went wild, and when these two hit up a pretty fast pace, the crowd stood up and yelled. Every team paraded before the gun called the riders to the starting point, and it was easy to see who were the favorites. The Italians and Frenchmen were received vociferously. At a few minutes past midnight, Dick Rudolph sent the riders away on their long grind. The starters were Jimmie Clark, Peter Drobach, George Cameron, Frank Cavanaugh, Jake Magin, Joe Kopeky, Jimmie Moran, Alfred Grenda, John Bedell, Alfred Halsted, Fred Verri, Lloyd Norman Anderson, F. Verri, Lloyd Thomas, Martin Bevard, Marcel Dupuy, Emil Cousseau, and Vincenzo Madonna.

Martin Ryan of the Jersey City team jumped into the lead at the start and retained it for five laps, but he was soon caught by Jackie Clark, who won the $25 given by the management for the team which was first in the opening mile. The riders had hardly been on the track ten minutes when the first spill happened. There was a general mix-up on the Twenty-Sixth Street side of the track, with the result that Magin, McNamara and Clark fell. None of the riders, however, was hurt, but their partners took their places on the track, and the riders settled down for a steady grind.

At the end of the first twenty miles Martin Ryan of the Jersey City team was in the lead. The riders were going at a fast clip, and it looked decidedly favorable for all the former records for the early part of the race being broken.

There was a pronounced improvement in the management of the race as compared with past years. Those scenes usually witnessed on the opening night gave place to orderly conduct, and a better element appeared in attendance.

For the first time in the history of the race at the Garden, the event will be concluded by an hour finish by the leaders instead of the usual one-mile sprint that has been so unsatisfactory in the past. In previous races it was thought by some that it was not always the best team that won the race, but the fastest sprinter. Endurance will be a big factor in this grind. The leaders at the beginning of the last hour will race for points, scoring at the end of every fifteen laps. The team totaling the greatest number of points at the end of the hour will be awarded first money.

The favorites in the race are Root and Clark, Fogler and Hill, Goullet and Grenda, Verri and Egg, Moran and McNamara, Walthour and Halstead, and Seres and Dupuy. These riders are veterans of the 142-hour grind, having captured prizes both here and in Europe. Root stands alone as the biggest winner of six-day races, and his record will be a hard one to better. Goullet, the Australian, runner-up to Kramer for the world's sprinting title this year, is the one feared by all the riders, and his team mate, Grenda, will be a strong factor in the sprints, being one of the best all-around men in the game.

As the foreigners in the race are used to the one-hour finish, it will not be surprising to see one of these teams capture the first prize. Seres, the 1914 champion of Europe, has shown fine speed in the trials at Newark and at the Garden during the last week. He and Dupuy are one of the teams representing France. Parent, who is teamed with Cousseau, is a three-time winner of the world motor-paced record, and is another of the foreigners expected to do big things.

Among the old favorites who received a tremendous ovation, when he came on the track was Joe Fogler, who is paired with Freddie Hill of Brighton. Fogler is a veteran of the six-day contests, and he will not be found wanting when it comes to the heavy work at the finish.

No better evidence of the good sportsmanship of the spectators was seen than when Linart, the diminutive Belgian rider, appeared on the saucer. He only arrived in this country last Friday, and is teamed up with Madonna, an Italian rider. Cheer after cheer arose for the little Belgian, and it is apparent this early that Linart has taken the place in the affections of the crowd which Brocco, the Italian rider, held last year. Any time during the 1913 race, when the crowd became weary with watchful waiting for an sprint, the cry went up, "Brocco, Brocco!" and the Milanese generally started something, which resulted in bringing the spectators to their feet, and a hurried call by trainers for fresh riders.

The offering of premiums every afternoon and evening should make the race one of the best ever held. Manager McFarland will offer during the week more than $2,000 in prizes for stolen laps, for the team leading the greatest number of laps and miles, and for various other contests, which will be an incentive for the riders to go out at top speed instead of loafing.

Field Narrows for Dewar Shield.

The first round of the amateur English billiard tournament for the Dewar Challenge Shield at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy, which attracted thirty-two starters, will be completed this week. The tournament is one of elimination, so that the field has been considerably narrowed. Two games will be played tonight, with George Hayman opposing W. Swan and W. Mantle tackling J. Stafford. In the amateur pocket billiard tournament George La Rue will play W. Morrison.

BAKER TO LEAD N. Y. Y. C.

J. P. Morgan and Harold Vanderbilt Complete List of Commodores.

George F. Baker, Jr., has been nominated to succeed Dallas Pratt as Commodore of the New York Yacht Club at the annual meeting on Dec. 17. The Commodore-elect is one of the most prominent yachtsmen in the country, and has long been identified with the sport. J. P. Morgan is slated as Vice Commodore, and Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rear Commodore. It is probable that Mr. Morgan will succeed to the head of the organization in the near future, thus establishing an unusual precedent of father and son heading one of the greatest yachting organizations in the world.

The Regatta Committee will again have H. de B. Parsons as the head with J. M. Macdonough and Frederic O. Spedden as associates, although if the present European war continues their duties will likely be very light. The nominations were made by the following members of the Nominating Committee: C. Vanderbilt, Chairman; L. C. Ledyard, F. G. Bourne, A. C. James, C. Ledyard Blair, Wilson Marshall, F. H. Von Stade, Daniel Appleton, G. A. Armour, and Grenville Kane.

The nominations for officers and members of committees for 1915 follow:

Commodore—George F. Baker, Jr.; Vice Commodore—J. P. Morgan; Rear Commodore—Harold S. Vanderbilt; Secretary—George A. Cormack; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam.

Regatta Committee—H. de B. Parsons, Chairman; J. M. Macdonough, Frederic O. Spedden.

Measurer—Harold W. Webb.

Committee on Admissions—William Butler Duncan, Henry A. Bishop, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Charles Lane Poor, Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N.; Leonard Richards.

House Committee—Samuel A. Brown, Charles M. Billings, Henry T. Maury.

Library Committee—Charles W. Lee, Henry B. Kane, James D. Sparkman.

Model Committee—John Neilson, Frederick M. Hoyt, W. Harry McGill.

Committee on Club Stations and Anchorages—No. 2, J. P. Morgan; No. 3, Walther Luttgen; No. 4, Morton F. Plant; No. 6, Arthur Curtiss James; No. 7, Robert W. Emmons, 2d; No. 10, J. Harvey Ladew.

WANT SHORTER COURSE.

Cornell May Advocate Three-Mile 'Varsity Race at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Cornell Faculty has directed the Committee on Student Affairs to give serious consideration to the plan to cut down the length of the 'Varsity race at the Hudson regatta from four to three miles, and has directed that committee to take the matter up with the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

The question of shortening this course was taken up seriously at a recent meeting of the Faculty, and a considerable number of the professors expressed themselves in favor of the shortening the course, an agitation by Cornell to this end may be expected during the coming Winter.

FIELD DAY FOR WRITERS.

Golf and Tennis Tourneys Plan Newspaper Country Club.

A joint field day, with golf and tennis as the features, has been arranged by the New York Newspaper Golf Club and New York Newspaper Tennis Association for Tuesday, Nov. 17, which will be followed by a dinner. At the latter function plans will be discussed for a newspaper country club. It is proposed to form a club with a Summer residence large enough to accommodate a number of members. This is to be located within easy access to the city. The plan favors the accumulation of a fund of $10,000 from subscriptions for the creation of the Country Club. The stock certificates will entitle the holders to full membership without further payment of initiation fee, with a nominal sum for dues. No member will be allowed to subscribe for more than twenty shares. Ninety-seven shares have already been guaranteed and it is hoped to increase this number to 200 at the dinner.

In the field of prizes for golf will be awarded to low score, meadow holes flag contest, and par plus handicap driving contests. These events will be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course. The tennis events, which will be decided on the courts at Broadway and 238th Street, will be men's singles and doubles.

Fox Hunters in Competition.

LAGRANGE, Ky., Nov. 15.—The National Foxhunters' Association closed its most successful meeting yesterday in a chase which lasted five hours, and in which several foxes were pursued. Following the chase the judges gave their decisions as follows:

The Derby.—Won by Mike, owned by T. G. James, Sharkey, Miss.; second, Glee, W. K. Herrin, Clarksdale, Miss.; third, Scoop, L. B. Shouse, Lexington, Ky.

Speeding and Driving.—Won by Mike; second, Glee; third, Sadie, W. K. Herrin.

Hunting and Trailing.—Won by Mike, second, Glee; third, Jeff, T. G. James.

Endurance.—Won by Scoop; second, Roy Garr, W. A. Wade, Versailles, Ky.; third, Art, H. L. Low, Massachusetts.

Derby Cup.—Won by Mike.

Dixie Combination Cup.—Won by Lady, S. P. Turner, Hardy, Ark.

Combination Cup.—Won by Art, H. L. Low, Massachusetts.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

Tracey H. Lewis carried off the honors yesterday in the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington. Six men faced the traps in a driving rainstorm, which sent the target spinning at queer angles, making high scores extremely difficult. Tracey Lewis and Russell Howland were tied with full scores in the 15 "bird" scratch shoot, and in the shoot-off Lewis won. He also won the 15-"bird" scratch shoot with a score of 12. In the shoot for the monthly cup he broke 24 of his 25 on a handicap of 3, and in a trophy match at 25 "birds" he won with 23 as his score. Russell Howland won the leg for the yearly cup with a full score of 25.

Good Scores at New Rochelle Traps.

Despite an easterly gale driving the rain in their faces, the eleven men who faced the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday made some excellent scores in their regular weekly shoot. H. S. Bullock captured the honors of the day by winning three of the six matches decided. He first won the leg for the Monthly Cup with a full score of 25, then the distance handicap for the Stevens Cup, scoring 21 breaks from 20 yards. He also proved high gun for the day with a total of 109 out of the possible 125, defeating A. L. Burns by one target. A. L. Burns, a visitor, won the 10 "bird" and the 15 "bird" scratch shoots with 8 and 14 breaks respectively. G. P. Granbery was the winner of the 25 "bird" special handicap match.

Poultry Show Entries Close Today.

Entries close today for an exhibition that even in the midst of war and stress promises to be one of the very interesting ones, a show that people will get to see. It is the first of the great chicken competitions of the year. The Palace Chicken Show is a very serious and important affair. Exact statistics are yet lacking, but it is known that poultry raising and egg and chicken selling have come to be among the leading industries of the country. In the amount of money invested and in the value of product chickens now, on good authority, incredible as it may seem, beat wheat. The first of the large chicken shows of the year is an event of magnitude, especially as in 1913 this show, given in the Grand Central Palace, has found so much active business and enthusiasm that it is very nearly doubling its floor space. Unless all signs prove wrong there will be close to twice as many exhibitors as last year, and, though this may interest only a limited number of persons, by far the greatest cat show ever given in America.

Welsh of Carlisle Improving.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—"Pete" Welsh, quarter back and former Captain of the Carlisle Indian eleven, whose left cheek bone was fractured in the football game with Notre Dame yesterday, had a restful day in a hospital today, and physicians said his condition appeared to be improving. In addition to the fractured cheek bone there is a possible fracture of the base of the skull. "Pete" Russell, quarter back of the University of Chicago team, whose shoulder blade was broken in the game with Illinois, was reported resting well today. His injuries did not become known until after the game.

YALE MUST BOLSTER HER WEAK DEFENSE

Blue Line Needs Stiffening to Repulse Harvard's Smashing Backfield Stars.

The unusual rally of the Princeton football eleven in the final period against Yale on Saturday bears out the conclusion which was arrived at by many enthusiasts some time ago, that the Tigers had an abundance of good material, but that their knowledge of football, and not their courage or spirit, lacked some of the essentials. Princeton's sudden brace came of sheer desperation, and not because they launched any football tactics which they had been holding in reserve.

Yale uncovered a game which was contrary to all Yale traditions. Coach Hinkey has developed an open game to the fullest extent of the word. And in giving so much attention to aerial football, he has not for a moment overlooked the construction of a line-battering attack. Yale had both of these on Saturday.

It is now a question whether this Yale open game will be solved by Harvard's strong defense. Surely in the first three periods on Saturday Princeton's defense was notably weak. The Tigers failed to solve the Yale triple lateral passes, just as they failed to size up Harvard's double passes the week before. The team was not alert, and the tackling was far from being sure. Princeton tacklers were often in position to bring down the Yale runner, but failed to do so simply because they tackled too high and were easily shaken off.

As the Blue played in the first three periods the team looked like one of the strongest scoring machines of the year. In the final period it looked as if it had overtaxed its own stamina and was tired. Yale partisans have pointed out that when Princeton started her great rally Yale's team was filled up with several substitutes. This is true, but when the Yale first-string men were rushed back into the line-up immediately the effect of the Tiger attack was just the same, and the Blue was unable to stop it. There is no denying that Princeton's attack at this time was more than a match for Yale's defense.

So the question naturally arises, "If the battered Tigers were able to raise such havoc with Yale in the last fifteen minutes of the game, what will a backfield of the driving power of Harvard's do under the same circumstances?"

Harvard's backfield, with Bradlee, Franke, Mahan, and Logan, is far superior to that of the Tigers, who found no trouble in breaking down the Yale defense to such an extent that for a time the Yale margin of victory was endangered. It may be said that when the Yale substitutes took the field in the fourth period that the harmony of the Yale team was broken, but, nevertheless, this harmony should have returned when Capt. Talbott, Brann, Stillman, and Wilson came back into the fray. There is little doubt that the Yale players had been pretty well used up in the incessant attack of the early periods, and when the Tigers suddenly woke up in the last period there was no reserve strength left in the powerful Blue line.

When Princeton "started" the complexion of the game was entirely changed. For three periods Yale's lateral passes, working with perfect smoothness, was a difficult play to solve. As Wilson, Le Gore and Ainsworth executed it several times, it is difficult to see how any team can have a defense for it. Princeton was able to watch for two players who would possibly take the ball, but they were unable to anticipate who the third man would be. Such plays as this completely upsets all the old standards of the gridiron game and means that the football will have to be all reconstructed.

The old stone-wall defense, which throws back the line smashing attack, is not the sort of attack which will break up the lateral or forward pass. Saturday's game showed that the successful policy of many coaches, instead of one supreme coach, has not worked out well at Princeton, while at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and many other colleges the policy of the one-man coach has brought encouraging results. Yale, at last, seems to have settled down to a definite policy in coaching, and Coach Hinkey has been supreme and the results of his coaching are showing. And even if Yale does not win next Saturday the outlook for a great Yale eleven next season is most encouraging.

Harvard finds little alarm in the showing of the second and third string men against Brown. A scoreless tie is not what Harvard expected by any means, but the Crimson is evidently satisfied to sacrifice itself to a tie with Brown, in order to give its 'Varsity stars a two weeks' rest between the Princeton and Yale games. Yale was pretty well used up by Saturday's struggle, while Harvard will romp into the Yale bowl on Saturday with the benefit of a long lay-off from gruelling work. This game on Saturday will be the struggle of the season, East or West. Both teams have shown their hands. It is not likely that either has anything up its sleeve. On the basis of the relative showings against Princeton, Harvard would seem to have an advantage. It will be a battle royal, nevertheless.

The great surprise of the day was the overwhelming defeat which Dartmouth gave Pennsylvania. It has been one of Penn's worst football years thus far, and little hope is in store for them in the final battle with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day. Cornell lived up to the reputation the team has earned as a top-notcher by defeating Michigan decisively.

The Army had no trouble in defeating Maine, but the Navy had its hands full with Colby, the Maine collegians running up 21 points to the Midship men's 31. On the basis of the season's work the Army has fond hopes of another victory over Annapolis on the Saturday following Thanksgiving.

A game which excited no little interest on Saturday and which in importance equaled the games between the big colleges was the annual struggle between Exeter and Andover. Exeter lived up to the great reputation the preparatory school has made during the past few years and gave Andover an overwhelming 78-to-7 trimming. It was another feather in "Tad" Jones's cap, for the Exeter coach is surely grooming some great talent for the big colleges within the next few seasons.

Soccer Football in the Rain.

Braving weather of the most inclement kind, the soccer elevens of the Cameron F. C. and the Hawthorne United of Paterson played in a cup tie contest of the United States Football Association at Columbia Oval for the Dewar Trophy and the title of champions of the United States. The game after fifty-five minutes of strenuous play went down a scoreless tie and will have to be replayed next Sunday.

By defeating the White Rose eleven in a Metropolitan League fixture at Hedley Field yesterday the Subway F. C. won its seventh straight game and is yet to taste defeat. The individual high-goal scoring record for the season was smashed by McGirr, the speedy centre of the winners, who on no less than seven occasions landed the ball in the White Rose cage. The final score was Subway 10, White Rose 1.

After battling one hour on a rain-soaked field at Harrison, N. J., in the first round of the United States Football Association Cup tie series the Brooklyn F. C. and the Clan McDonalds agree with the referee to call the game on account of darkness, while the Clans were leading by 3 goals to 1. The game will be replayed next Sunday at the same ground.

After ten minutes' play in the second half of their United States Football Association Cup tie contest in the first round of the competition staged at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon between the Clan McDurfs and the Our Boys eleven both teams decided that the game be called and replayed next Sunday.

YALE PLAYERS IN SHAPE.

Every Member of Team Will Be Fit for the Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Practically all the Yale football players responded to the dinner call at their Quinnipiack Club this evening. Their training table has been switched to this exclusive clubhouse till after the Harvard game, and the 'Varsity squad has relished the change as only athletes in the height of training can appreciate a transfer in routine, especially one that brings quiet and seclusion. The players spent last night at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. They planned to enjoy a motor ride this morning out over Long Island boulevards, but the rain prevented, and they have been arriving in this city all day, most of them reaching here in the middle of the afternoon.

In general the players came through the Princeton game in good condition. A few bruises which were received are giving a little concern, but it is believed that Trainer John Mack will have the men in good physical condition before the date of the Harvard engagement.

Carroll Knowles ranewed the bruise of his foot which has kept him from practice for two weeks till yesterday, and today limped somewhat. Fred Stillman turned his ankle, Mal Scovil slightly wrenched his knee, and Aleck Wilson twisted his ankle. These wrenches will not last more than a fortnight, but their presence on the week of the Harvard game is unwelcome.

It is known that the coaches plan no playing changes whatever and expect to start exactly the same line-up against the Crimson that fought the Tiger. The only possibility of a change lies in the slight lameness of Stillman and Knowles. The bruises of Wilson and Scovil are merely nominal.

It will always be a disputed question in football history whether the Princeton eleven would have beaten Yale yesterday had it used its line-forcing, instead of its forward passing and punting game in the first three periods. Everybody knew that the Yale rushline was easily crushed except the Princeton coaches. Every eleven that has appeared on Yale Field this Fall has proved it. The Tigers forgot to use this knowledge till it was too late to profit by the use of it for a victory.

Yale has shown all the season one of the finest defenses for forward passing of any eleven in the East. This was in evidence in the handing of the forward passes taught by Wilder Penfield, the Princeton coach. Yale has not shown ability to check a heavy artillery, lineboring attack this season. Yale's defense was ideally adapated to beating Princeton.

Now Yale turns to Harvard. There is no indication that Yale can halt the line-ramming of the Crimson secondary line, the most powerful in the East, if not in America. There is every reason to believe that Harvard will begin at Yale by hurling straight, strong, grinding football at her, and, although this sort of game has little interest for the average spectator, and reveals Harvard in the light of failing to keep the intercollegiate pledge of opening up the game, this is the sort of football Yale is looking for next Saturday.

The 'Varsity eleven will be aused a little in defensive practice tomorrow and Wednesday, the scrubs reinforced by some of Yale's freshman eleven which has beaten Princeton 1918 26 to 0, and Harvard 1918 25 to 6, plowing into it with Harvard formations. Generally speaking, however, Yale's scrimmaging in practice is over for the season.

EXPECT TO BEAT PENN.

Ithacans Elated Over Result of the Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Cornell football squad returned to Ithaca early this morning elated over the crushing victory over Michigan and loking forward to the final battle of the year, that with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. The general opinion in Cornell circles is that if the team does not go stale Cornell will have an excellent chance of beating her old rival for the second time in two years, and the coaches announced that practice for the Penn game would start at once tomorrow afternoon.

Though Quarter Back Barrett, the hero of the Michigan game, was stunned when tackled after he made the last touchdown yesterday, he was none the worse for the rough usage when the squad reached home today. He will direct the team in the practice this week. Munsick, Shuler, and Collyer suffered minor injuries, but none of them are suffering serious enough to stop the play. Head Coach Sharpe said today that he expected all four of them would be in the line-up this week.

Although the team has been through a trying schedule hard practice will be continued so that the very best offense of the year can be brought into action against the Quakers. Cornell's scoring record already surpasses that of any of her previous teams. In nine games the Ithacans have scored 233 points.

BRICKLEY MAY PLAY.

Harvard Captain Will Be Ready for a Field Goal.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Capt. Brickley of the Harvard football team said today he would play in the Yale game next Saturday should Harvard get into a position where a field goal would win from the Crimson. The great drop kicker, who was operated on for appendicitis five weeks ago, said:

"I expect to play in the Yale game if the coaches think that a try at field goal is necessary. I am kicking now as well as ever. Of course I shall get into no scrimmaging."

For a while in yesterday's game with Brown it was thought that Brickley would run out on the field for a try at goal. Harvard was in a position to score, and Brickley was seen to pull off his sweater. The Crimson undergraduates broke into a wild cheer, but at the last moment the Captain changed his mind. A substitute made the goal try and missed.

Navy Coaches Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 15.—Naval people are encouraged by the fine showing of the team yesterday in the second half of the game against Colby. Several of the backs who were used for portions of the game did such good work that the final filling of the positions is in doubt. Mitchell played much better at quarter than he has previously this season, while Miles was below form, particularly in handling punts. Falling proved his great value to the team by responding successfully whenever a few yards were necessary, and may hold his full back position against Craig, notwithstanding the latter's brilliant running. Bates played a clever game at full back, and is undoubtedly more valuable as a ground gainer than is Harrison, who has been playing there regularly. The one disappointment of the game was the failure of the Navy team to make good on its own forward pass play or to stop the play when used by Colby. Every effort will be made to increase the efficiency of the team along both of these lines in the two weeks remaining before the Army Game.

Lehigh Prepares for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 15.—The hard game Lehigh expected yesterday with Villanova transpired, and today several of the 'Varsity players are nursing bruises and sore muscles. In this class are Ostrom, Cahall, Hallsted, and Bawtelle. The plan to start the final week of work for Lafayette tomorrow will probably be postponed until Tuesday, as Coach Keady is considering the advisability of giving the men a good day's rest. The fact that Cahall was hurried in three of his field goal attempts and had a punt blocked shows that the line faltered at critical moments.

Schoolboy Football Player Dies.

NEW BRIGHTON, Penn., Nov. 15.—Fred Treece, 17, quarter back of the New Brighton High School football team, died today in a local hospital from injuries received Saturday when his team played the New Wilmington High School eleven. Treece sustained a concussion of the brain when he collided head-to-head with an opposing player.

Tompkins to Lead Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 15.—Frederick Tompkins of New York, full back of the Williams football eleven, has been chosen Captain of next year's team, it was announced tonight. Tompkins prepared for college at St. Paul School, Garden City.

A. A. U. OFFICIALS HERE FOR MEETING

First Annual Session of Athletic Governing Body Without Jim Sullivan Convenes Today.

The decks of the Amateur Athletic Union were cleared for the general action due at the annual meeting today at the Waldorf Astoria, when the various committees gathered yesterday to put their reports in shape for presentation to the assembled delegates. Representatives from every part of the United States attended the conferences and the chief topic of discussion was the untimely death of their former chief, James E. Sullivan. This will be the first annual session of the governing body of athletics in America without "Jim" Sullivan. Talk naturally reverted to his successor, and from almost every delegate it was learned that Frederick W. Rubien will be the unanimous choice for Secretary Treasurer to succeed Mr. Sullivan.

Chief among the reports drawn up by the important committees was that of the Record Committee, of which Mr. Rubien is Chairman. For the first time in A. A. U. annals the recommendations of this body were made public before they had actually been passed upon at the annual meeting. The most salient of the committee's recommendations is that for a change in the A. A. U. code, which will give official credit to those men who make records only at standard distances—those in A. A. U. championships, both indoor and outdoor, and in the contests recognized by the International Athletic Federation. Incidentally, by following in the footsteps of the federation, the A. A. U. men give the international institution its first real footing here and may lead up to the selection of all its rules to govern track and field sport in this country.

That all athletes making records at odd distances receive due commendation, the committee also suggested that on the record books these figures be set down as "noteworthy performances," a custom now in vogue among the swimming contingent.

Howard Drew's record of 9 3-5 seconds for 100 yards, which equals the much-discussed mark credited to Dan Kelly, will undoubtedly be accepted by the A. A. U. After a fight of almost an hour, those on the Record Committee in favor of recognizing the performance won their issue, and it will go before the delegates today with the committee's approval. Drew is in a final meet between the University of Southern California, which he represents, and the University of California freshmen at Berkeley, Cal., on March 28 of this year, that Drew made his wonderful time. The conditions, according to those verifying the performance, were of the worst for record making, but also will receive due merit for records made or equalled at other distances. His mark of 9 1-5 seconds for 90 yards, indoors, made at the Loughlin Lyceum games in a Brooklyn armory on April 27 this year, will go down as a noteworthy performance, not being called a record because it is not a standard distance. He will receive the same credit for his 120-yard outdoor figures of 11 3-5 seconds for 120 yards made at the Rhode Island Order of Eagles games at Crescent Park, R. I., on Aug. 20, 1914, and his 220-yard indoor mark of 12 4-5 seconds established on Jan. 25, 1913, at the Diocesan Union Games in Brooklyn.

With George Parker, the Olympic Club sprinter, Drew's name will be inscribed on the record books as having equalled the world's record of 21, 1-5 seconds for 220 yards. Drew accomplished the feat first on Feb. 28, 1914, in a dual meet between the University of Southern California and Pomona College, at Claremont, Cal. It was on Oct. 2 that Parker defeated Drew in a 220-yard race in the California State championships and turned in the record-equaling time of 21 1-5 seconds.

Other marks passed by the Record Committee are these:

60-Yard Run, Indoor.—0:06 2-5, Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.

660-Yard Run, Outdoor.—1:21 2-5, J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania.

660-Yard Run, Outdoor.—1:20 2-5, Homer Baker, New York A. C. Club.

880-Yard Run, Outdoor.—1:53 2-5, D. S. Caldwell, Cornell University.

120-Yard High Hurdles, Outdoor.—3 feet 6 inches high, 0:15, F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California.

120-Yard Low Hurdles, Indoor.—2 feet 6 inches high, 0:14 2-5, J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.

Relay, 1,200 Yards, Outdoor, Team of Four Men, Each Man to Run 300 Yards.—2:06 4-5, New York A. C. team, (F. P. McNally, D. A. Kuhn, T. Cahill, T. Cronin).

No objection was found to the high jump of 6 feet 7-16 inches made by E. Beeson of the Olympic Club at Berkeley, Cal., on May 2, 1914, and it will be accepted as a world's amateur record by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Legislation Committee gave much time to the examination of the several rather salient amendments suggested to the rules, but little comment was heard outside the committee room regarding them. It is indicated, however, that the change, which will permit students at the United States Naval and Military Academies to compete in A. A. U. games without being registered with the governing body, bids fair to go through. It would have been accepted last year, it was said yesterday, except for the fact that one of the Central Association delegates tried to have the rule include every soldier and marine in the regular Government service.

Among those at the gathering yesterday were Bartow S. Weeks, Fred W. Rubien, Jake Stumpf, Terence Farley, F. W. Deaney, and Herman Oberlin, of the Metropolitan Association; President Alfred J. Lill, Richard M. Walsh, Edward F. Walsh, Michael F. Winston, W. C. Pront, and J. F. Conway of the New England Association; George S. Pawling, John S. Farrington, George V. Sutton, Herman Oberlin, Fred W. Bauer, and John T. Taylor of the Middle Atlantic Association; Charles A. Dean, G. K. Herman, Harry F. Keaton, E. Schmidt, and Everett C. Brown of the Central Association; George James, Pacific Association; George J. Turner, Dr. William Burdict, L. Cogswell, Washington Irvine, Jr., Reginald Rutherford, and Frank A. Hanoock of the South Atlantic Association; A. S. Goldsmith, Pacific Northwest Association, and Harry W. Fitzpatrick, and Sid B. Jones of the Southern Association.

Baseball Tourists Close Series.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—The All-Stars, Americans and Nationals, closed their series here today, the former winning, 5 to 4, and evening the series, each taking two games. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	4	5	1
Americans	5	8	3

Batteries—James and Clark; James and McAvoy.

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RENZ BREAKS RECORDS.

Lowers Time for Twenty-five-Mile Walk by Eleven Minutes.

Edward Renz of the Mohawk Athletic Club won the twenty-five-mile walking championship of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Saturday night, when he covered the distance in the fast time of 3 hours 52 minutes and 11 seconds, and also established a new American record for the distance. The old record for the twenty-five miles was 4:03:35, and Renz not only lowered this record 11 minutes and 24 seconds, but he also made fourteen other walking records.

Renz set a terrific pace from the start, and at the twelfth mile he established a new record for that distance, and for every mile after that the youthful walker clipped something off the old records. Renz is a big rangy fellow, and his fast walking was a revelation to many old timers, who were acting as judges.

Fred Kaiser of the New York Athletic Club finished second in the race, and his time was 3:56:45, which is under the old record. Frank R. Plant of the Long Island Athletic Club finished third. Fifty-four were in the race when Lawson Robertson fired the shot which started the men on their long walk, but many dropped out after the tenth mile.

HOPPE FAR IN LEAD.

Defeated Inman by 1,111 Points Margin in Mixed Billiards Series.

There was a stake of $1,000 a side in the five series of games of billiards played between William Hoppe of this city, champion of the world at balk line, and Melbourne Inman, champion of the world at English billiards, according to the announcement of the promoter of the unique match when the series began at the Hotel Astor in this city on Sept. 28 and concluded at Winnipeg last week. If it was for real money Hoppe comes out at the big end of the horn, for he lost only one series, that played at Toronto, in which the English champion had the better of it, defeating Hoppe by a total of 2,953 to 2,950.

In the entire series Hoppe scored 16,789 points to 15,678 scored by Inman, giving Hoppe a lead of 1,111 in the total result. At the balk-line game Hoppe scored 12,000 points to 2,854 scored by Inman. Inman led at the English game, with a total of 13,024 points to 4,789 made by Hoppe. It would appear from the aggregate scores, therefore, that Hoppe proved himself a better player of the English game than Inman was of the balk line. Hoppe led Inman by 9,346 in the aggregate at balk line, while Inman led Hoppe only 8,235 at the English game.

This result was in spite of a handicap that Hoppe gave Inman in the series at Toronto and Winnipeg, where the conditions were changed from even totals at each style of play to 2,000 points at balk line and 2,500 at the English game, which gave Inman a shade the advantage, as was borne out by the fact that he defeated Hoppe in their first series under the changed conditions by three points, though in the last of the series at this handicap Hoppe won by a margin of forty-one points.

A tabulated score of the combination match shows the result of the contest concisely:

	Hoppe.	Inman.
New York—Balk line	3,000	894
English	1,285	3,000
Chicago—Balk line	3,000	543
English	684	3,000
Montreal—Balk line	2,000	500
English	583	2,000
Toronto—Balk line	2,000	453
English	950	2,500
Winnipeg—Balk line	2,000	464
English	1,005	2,500

Hoppe will not return to this city until late in December, when it is said he will be a rival, play either Firmin Cassignol, the French champion, who came to this country for a match, or Alfred De Oro, who is pining for a match at either five or ten different styles of games in a series of matches. Inman and Melbourne Inman are now making a tour of the larger cities of the Canadian Northwest and the Pacific Coast, playing exhibition games at both the English and balk line, one night being devoted to each style of game.

Warburg Again Y.M.H.A. President.

Felix Warburg of the East Ninety-second Street branch, was re-elected President of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday in the Ninety-second Street Clubhouse. Mr. Shiman of the Mount Vernon division was the choice for Vice President, as was M. Levine of Williamsburg for Secretary. A. Levy of the Bronx branch was chosen Treasurer. The report of Chairman Shiman of the Athletic Committee indicated that the last year was the most successful in the league's annals. More than 400 boys competed in the track and field championships of the league. Tentative arrangements were made for the holding of several indoor championships, but final details will be left to the various committees, which will shortly make their reports. The branches of the Metropolitan League are Ninety-second Street, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Williamsburg, New Rochelle, Bayside, Rockaway, Brooklyn, Borough Park, and Richmond.

Inter-Elks Billiard League.

The second annual tournament for the championship of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be opened at the New York Elks home tomorrow evening at 8 P. M. The contesting clubs will be the present champions, (holders of the Heatherton Trophy,) New York, and the Brooklyn club, which finished second last year. Four individual prizes are offered by the Trustees of the league for the players winning the most games of billiards and pocket billiards, also for high runs in both games. Delegations from all near-by Elks clubs will be present at the opening.

Barnard Basket Ball Plans.

Capt. Rennie of the Barnard basket ball team, champions of the private schools for the last two years, called candidates for its first practice last Friday, and a promising squad reported. Although Barnard has lost O'Loughlin and McKeon through graduation, it is hoped that out of the promising material at hand the vacancies can be satisfactorily filled so as not to break up a winning combination. One of the important features of conditioning the players this year will be that each candidate, as well as veteran, will be compelled to run one-eighth of

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THE NEW BANKING ERA.

The starting of the Federal Reserve system, although incompletely, opens a new era in which "old statistics do not count." It means more to this country than the establishment of the national bank system, under which we have lived and formed our habits of banking for fifty years. It is such an event for the United States as the establishment of the Bank of England was for Great Britain. From that historic financial event dates the substitution of credit payments for hand-to-hand payments. When currency was the means of payment banking was built around the issue of currency. But payments through banks, Clearing House settlements, are now twenty-fold larger than currency payments, and the issue of currency is a small part of the banking function. It is perceived at last that neither Governments nor banks ought to make a profit by the issue of currency. The cost of currency is a burden upon commerce, and the means of exchange ought to be free to all. The creation and the exchange of credits are true banking functions, to which the issue of currency is subordinate.

Hereafter Government will confine itself to "coining" money, at a mint charge, and without profit or loss. Government will print Federal reserve notes, but they will be issued by the banks against credits within their own control. Never again will there be an insufficient supply of currency because Government bonds were not available as a base. Never again will there be an excess of currency because it had been issued for necessity and there was no way to retire it, a legal limit having been put upon "contraction," which was thought to be injurious. When the new system is fully operative the currency volume will rise and fall with bank deposits, which will rise and fall with the course of trade. Hereafter we may expect an issue of currency in good times rivaling the forced inflations by which panics have been allayed. And at other times we shall find this volume declining in amounts which would have horrified the draughtsman of the National Bank act, who limited the retirement of all the banks to $3,000,000 monthly for the entire country. Hereafter the elasticity of our currency will lie rather in the deposits of the banks than in the gold element of currency. Hitherto all the elasticity we had was in the export and import of gold, and our currency troubles have been reflected throughout the world. To this extent it is a world-wide era which starts from today.

It is not to be supposed that we are to have all the currency that everybody wants. Even today in Washington there are those who would have been willing to turn several million bales of cotton into currency, when there already was an excess of currency. There are others in Washington who have said recently that the Government was to issue this new currency, which it merely prints, and who regard the issue of currency as a function of government. The regulations just issued show that the true nature of currency and credit is better understood by those who are directing the new system. There is to be no easy money and there are to be no unlimited issues of credit. Currency will not be printed for the erection of buildings, the enlargement of plants, and for correcting heart failure in business. The new credit will be accessible for the most part only to those who are making money by production and distribution of goods. Those who fancy that they can make millions by borrowing millions must look elsewhere. The new Administration has given fair notice that its rates will be high enough to protect the country's gold against the higher rates which may be expected abroad as the result of the destruction of capital by the war. It also has served notice that speculators and investors need not apply to have their ventures "carried" on the Federal credit. The regulations were imposed by men who understand banking, and are as sedative on the one hand as they are stimulating on the other.

The fact of the ability to reduce reserves by hundreds of millions shows what a waste of banking resources there has been for half a century, and indicates what a stimulus to legitimate trade there is in the change from the old to the new system. The Treasury was capable of issuing a statement to the effect that there would be a release of $580,000,000 of reserves. That was the result of subtracting from the legal reserves now held, plus the surplus, the legal reserves under the new system. It was an absurdity, because under both systems part of the reserves are deposits, not cash. This having been remarked, the Treasury issues a second statement limited to the actual and future holdings of cash. The amount released on this estimate is $190,400,504. The smaller sum is too large to intrust to any but the most conservative and experienced Administration, such as the regulations give sign the new system has. The system itself could hardly start under better auspices. The interests and the hopes of the country, our honor and prosperity, are bound up in it. The realization of the promise will write the names of the managers high in the world of finance.

LORD ROBERTS.

The death of Lord ROBERTS should be an inspiring theme for poets. In his eighty-third year, while his country, which he had served in war and peace so nobly and effectively, was engaged in the greatest and most terrible conflict that ever threatened her stability, he died at the front. So, doubtless, he would have preferred to die, in a camp of British soldiers. Aged as he was, his loss may be felt seriously by his countrymen. He has no equal in the British Army at present as a strategist. That his advice has been sought and followed by Lord KITCHENER is not to be doubted. His active services covered a period of nearly half a century. He revealed the makings of a great soldier in the Sepoy Rebellion and the promise of his youth was amply fulfilled. What his country could have done without his military genius to turn the tide in South Africa in the Boer war it is difficult to imagine, and he was then nearly 70 years old.

To be sure, his name was then linked in popular talk with that of a General who had been far from heroic, and it is not likely that the cry of "Bobs and Buller" was particularly gratifying to him. But the popular acclaim of Sir REDVERS BULLER was only the multitude's way of rebuking the War Office for its errors. "Bobs" in every year of his life deserved all his popularity and all his honors, and these were fairly showered upon him. He was in fact a British military commander of the highest type, as remarkable for his unfailing self-control as for his power to control large bodies of men, or his extraordinary ability to get great results with small bodies, and his genius for strategy. Perhaps the old soldier had a premonition of the end when he insisted on making the journey to British headquarters in France to review the Indian troops whose fighting qualities he knew so well. He died, a soldier among soldiers.

FRANK'S LAST HOPE.

The technical regularity of the judicial proceedings in the case of LEO M. FRANK, who has been convicted at Atlanta of the murder of MARY PHAGAN, cannot be questioned. The jury found him guilty, he was sentenced to death, a second trial was denied by the Supreme Court, and now the same court has sustained the Prosecuting Attorney's demurrer to the motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that the accused man, FRANK, was not in court when the jury returned the verdict, his constitutional right to be present, it was contended, being one he could not waive. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error is now FRANK'S last hope of life.

Towering far above any question of regularity in procedure is the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. In the State of Georgia or in any State it ought to be impossible for the plea of an innocent man to be twice rejected by the highest court. On the record we must presume that FRANK is guilty. Yet there is the gravest doubt about it. He was tried in a community violently prejudiced against him, all Atlanta raged for his conviction, guilt was found altogether on the evidence of a wretched degenerate negro, so base that it would seem that any jury would have acquitted save upon conclusive corroboration. There was no such corroboration, and now the counsel of CONLEY, the negro witness, declares that he believes his client killed MARY PHAGAN. All the antecedent probabilities, reasoning from the characters of the two men, tend to confirm the belief that CONLEY was guilty, FRANK innocent.

The Supreme Court rules against the motion to set aside the verdict on the narrow technicality that his counsel should have made his absence from the courtroom at the time the verdict was found one of the grounds of their motion for a new trial, that it was their misfortune if they overlooked or omitted it, and that they come too late into court with that plea. It will be forever too late for FRANK if an error of his counsel sends him to the gallows. It can be readily understood that in a larceny case negligence or oversight might defeat the motion, but courts have been known to set counsel in the right path, and it would seem that in a capital case, if ever, indulgence might have been shown. Instead, the opinion declares that the motion was "trifling with the court." There was not a word in the court's opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. Of course not, for on this motion that question was not involved. Still, even as an aside, some expression of the court's views might have helped to remove the belief that prevails very generally, outside of Atlanta, that FRANK is the victim of public fury and clamor.

"The fight has become one against "the courts and their decisions," said Prosecutor DORSEY when his demurrer was sustained. That is perfectly true, and when so very great a part of the public that is without prejudice believes the victim to be innocent, it is a pretty serious matter for the courts.

THE LOSS OF THE AUDACIOUS.

Only the other day the scientific war critics were assuring us that the damage inflicted on the British Navy by the Germans must be considered practically negligible so long as all of the mighty fleet of dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts were afloat. Now it seems that one of the finest of the superdreadnoughts has been lying on the bottom of the ocean off the coast of Ireland for eighteen days. The amazement caused all over the world by this announcement, excepting in Germany, where it has been known, probably, since the event, will not be greater than that caused by the suppression of the news. Why should censorship have been so rigidly enforced in this matter? To prevent panic in England? The panic, if that is to be dreaded, is just as likely to follow the belated announcement. Besides, Great Britain needed to be thoroughly awakened to her dangerous position. The tardy announcement of the destruction of the Audacious by a German mine or torpedo may beget a suspicion that some of the truth is still withheld, that the British Navy may have lost other big ships.

This blow to Great Britain, however, is not the less deplorable because of the censor's folly. It will strengthen the American abhorrence of the cowardly and comparatively safe practice of sowing explosive mines in the high seas. Assuredly there is nothing glorious in this kind of warfare. Some of the passengers of the Olympic, which rescued the crew of the Audacious, believe that warship was destroyed by a submarine, but in the circumstances that does not seem likely. The British Government is doubtless trying to learn how German mine-sowers could get so near the Irish coast. That they did get there is practically by corroborative evidence.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

In the annual report of President BUTLER of Columbia University there is an obvious avoidance of any glorification of the institution on account of its size, but the enormous development of the modest King's College of our forefathers is the fact that must strike the most casual reader of the document. Columbia is indeed a big institution, and one in which every New Yorker should feel a just pride, and a most significant passage in the report is that in which Dr. BUTLER, instead of dwelling upon the educational machinery, which is abundant in every department and school of this modern university, points out the advantages of New York City as a students' laboratory, with its courts of every kind for the observation and study of the law student, its unequaled hospitals and clinics, its great engineering undertakings, its buildings "of amazing variety and type," its various museums of art and natural history, and its botanical and zoological gardens in which the students of the varied departments of the university may find inspiriting help in their studies.

Dr. BUTLER dwells also on the complex Municipal Government and the congeries of nationalities in the metropolis as sources of inspiration for the student. So we have here a sound argument that a large city is, after all, a good place for a university, and this large city assuredly has one which in its material aspects is in harmony with its surroundings, one which occupies 50,629 acres of land in the city, which contained 14,008 students in all its branches within the year, and sustains a Summer school which, beginning in 1899 with 417 students, and has lately had 5,590. This is merely a hint of the enormous material growth of Columbia, and it does not form by any means the subject of the largest and most significant part of Dr. BUTLER'S report. But in his statement of his conviction that not scholarship alone, not science alone, not literary achievement alone, but the shaping and directing of men's conduct is the end of a university's existence there is ample assurance of development of a higher kind.

A MOBILE POLICE FORCE.

The presence of Mr. SETH LOW in the State Constitutional Convention will secure attention to one matter of very great importance—the creation of a force capable of policing the rural districts effectively, and also capable of preserving order in cases which now demand the calling out of the militia. Mr. Low has studied this matter with his usual care and practical judgment. He has led in a discussion that has embraced many parts of the State. The sentiment in support of the principle is general, and, though there are formidable difficulties in the way, we are confident that they can be overcome.

The need for such a force is manifest and manifold. It is imperative in connection with policing the rural districts. This function is in a shamefully confused and useless condition. There are large areas of the State which are practically not policed at all, in which the detection and punishment of offenses against property and person are seldom thorough and in which systematic prevention of such offenses is not even considered. It is true that very serious crimes are infrequent, owing to the general high character of the average population; but minor offenses are common and are dealt with in the most lax and costly fashion. The loss to the property owners, large and small, from larceny, from incendiary fires, from mischievous destruction, would pay readily all the expense of an adequate mobile State or county police force. Very valuable also would be the service of such a police in suppressing or restricting the resorts of vice and drunkenness which are the bane of village life in parts of the State and in protecting youth from demoralizing influences.

The need of a disciplined, active, efficient police force in emergencies for which the militia must now be called out is one that increases with the growth of population and the extension of varied industries. Disorder of the kind referred to cannot be well handled by militia, and the attempt to handle it almost always promotes bad feeling, tends to the spread of disorder, and has an injurious influence on the militia itself. The National Guard is very inadequately trained for police duty, and is not trained at all for that sort of preventive police duty which is of the greatest service. It should be reserved for the work indicated by its name, for the military service of the nation, and, if it is so reserved, it will be found much easier than now to recruit it to a proper strength. There may be occasions, of course, when it must be used for the repression of violence; but such occasions will occur much more rarely if a properly organized and mobile State police is furnished to prevent or suppress disorder in its earlier stages.

The two organized police bodies that have demonstrated their great value in this work are the mounted police of Pennsylvania and the mounted police of Canada. It is probable that horses may be replaced to some extent for such service by motor machines, cycle or other; but there will be use for mounted men in actual duty. The main point is the greatest attainable mobility, with the highest efficiency in action.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Support from an Antagonist.

Although THE TIMES has more than once had occasion to express disagreement with the opinions of Miss GRACE STRACHAN and even to reprehend the methods used in the attainment of her ends as a member of the city's teaching staff, doubts as to her courage or ability have never arisen. It is not surprising, therefore, that when Miss STRACHAN addressed the meeting called at the Washington Irving High School to consider the "teacher-mother" problem, she "said her say" in spite of the strong manifestations of disapproval elicited from a large group of her hearers, and it was no more surprising that her remarks showed a clear comprehension of the one issue—that of efficiency—really involved in this controversy.

For once Miss STRACHAN took the side and upheld the policy of the Board of Education, action so unwonted on the part of one seemingly by nature and instinct always a leader of opposition to authority, that it may well astonish, and even disquiet, the officials who have so often learned her power as an antagonist. With what Miss STRACHAN said, however, the majority members of the board can find no fault whatever, since she voiced their views rather better than they have yet done it themselves.

The thing to keep in mind, she declared, was the interests of 700,000 school children, not those of a few teacher-mothers or of the often exploited—and never denied—"sacredness of motherhood." Teachers enter into a contract to teach; they are morally bound, while they hold their positions, to keep themselves, so far as they can, in a condition to render the best possible service as teachers, and though their right to assume the obligations of marriage and maternity is unquestionable, they should not pretend to perform at the same time two tasks each so onerous.

Kenosha Has Proved Its Honesty.

An interesting experiment is reported from Kenosha, Wis. A street car company there, it seems, recently discovered, as has many another corporation, that its income was falling off in a way urgently to suggest a reduction of operating expenses. Among the plans offered for doing this was one from an abnormally confident believer in the honesty of his kind, and he proposed running the company's eighteen cars without conductors and trusting the passengers to put their nickels in the cash box without any supervision except that of their own consciences.

The managers of the line first smiled scornfully, then, as receipts went down still further, they considered, and finally they decided to give the scheme a trial. Whoever will may be surprised, and others may say they knew how it would be, but the scheme has worked extremely well, at least so far as the collection of fares goes.

Of course, the conductors who were laid off are not happy, and the motormen complain that the giving out of transfers and the keeping of an eye on the cash box distracts too much of their attention from what may be called their proper duties as navigators of the streets. The people who ride do pay, however, with almost no exhortation from the motorman, and included in the money taken during the first day under the new system there were only two plugged nickels and one "telephone slug," whatever that may be.

The Kenosha plan is a revival rather than an invention. New York, in other days, knew well the man who drove a bus and also saw to it that every passenger paid a fare, and in many cities, horse cars, especially those of the "bobtail" variety, were run on the same principle. For a real street car, however, where the traffic is at all heavy, the plan is distinctly bad—so bad, because so dangerous, that hardly any corporate need of economy would make it pardonable or tolerable.

A Defender of the Middleman.

A Professor of Economics in the University of Minnesota has been investigating the services rendered and the profits made by the middleman, and his conclusions are that this much discussed and often denounced individual is of a tint much lighter than the one commonly used in painting his portrait.

Between the prices received by the producer of foods and that paid by the consumer, there is, indeed, a considerable difference. The farmer, for instance, gets for milk only 37.5 per cent. of its ultimate price, but that is because the distribution of milk is troublesome, expensive, and risky. For butter the farmer gets 77 per cent. of what the consumer pays, and for wheat 90 per cent. of the "retail price"—a term very puzzling to those of us who did not know that wheat was ever sold at retail in any ordinary sense of that word.

The economist calls attention to the often forgotten fact that the middleman, though he gets the difference between producer and consumer prices, by no means keeps it all, since his own business, too, has its inevitable charges, and often his profits are small, considering that he is an expert and specialist in the important art of marketing. He does what neither consumer nor producer wants to do for himself—often what he cannot do—and, therefore, earns his money as honestly as anybody else.

That the methods of distribution are crude, wasteful, and expensive is not the middleman's fault, or at least it is not much more his fault than that of other people. We are all rather slow and stupid in that direction.

They Invite Severe Punishment.

Men who, like the gangster stabbed by another of his kind in the Tombs, refuse to "betray" their assailants and haughtily announce the intention of avenging their own wrongs with their own hands, thereby commit a crime itself of a serious sort. For they are, in effect, accomplices after the fact of their assailants, and their determination to substitute private vengeance for legal justice makes them public enemies of a very dangerous quality.

Of course, as there may not and should not be resort to torture, they cannot be made to tell anything they choose to conceal, but when they admit that they are concealing and protecting a criminal, or when it can be proved that they are doing so, their own criminality seems to be both demonstrable and punishable.

Some of our newly arrived immigrants come from countries where the habit of private vengeance for wrong suffered is comprehensible, and, therefore, in a way excusable until after they have been here long enough to learn respect for the law, but few of our young gangsters have any adequate explanation, and much less an adequate justification, for their insolent defiance of the courts.

AMERICA'S OPINION.

A Traveling Man Finds the South and West Against Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you print a communication signed "C. & Co." of Chicago, Ill., in which that firm, (I presume that it is a business firm,) states that nearly 75 per cent. of the population West, Southwest, and South is on the side of Germany in this war, and that on the Pacific Coast the percentage is still higher.

I do not know whether "C. & Co.'s" figures are based on personal observation or not, but, if they are, they are directly contrary to the personal knowledge I have obtained while traveling in the localities mentioned during the past sixty days. With one exception (a very old and embittered Irishman) I have yet to find any German sympathizers other than Germans born in Germany or Germans born in the United States. Almost to a man the Germans, both foreign and native born, are most violent and unreasoning in their hostility to England and to every one who is suspected of being on the side of England. In fact, so violent and bitter are they that it has come to be the rule among unhyphenated Americans in this part of the world not to discuss the question with them at all. The average American won't stand being called names by an excited German, and a good many of them are our good friends along other lines.

This attitude of violence has caused us all to do a lot of thinking, and we are asking ourselves quite soberly what these German-American citizens of ours would do in case we were some day to engage in a controversy of some kind with the German Government.

Not only have I found every where I have gone that native born American's (unhyphenated) are on the side of the Allies, but that the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, among our Western farmers are anti-German.

It is probable that "C. & Co." are Germans, or German-Americans, and that their customers are chiefly of that race. If so, the percentage they give, (75 per cent.,) of German sympathizers among their customers is too low. It is quite probable, too, that many of the pro-German circulars which "C. & Co." say they are distributing among their customers meet the fate that overtakes the average advertising matter mailed to the average business firm; the rag man gets it when he comes around, for it costs a postage stamp to send back the stuff you don't want.

The violence and rancor shown by our German-American citizens on the subject of England, and Belgium in particular, have done more to alienate American sympathy from the German side than any other one thing, for this is an English-speaking country, and has been from the beginning, and so far as Belgium is concerned, an American can't stand for the things that Germany has done to that country under the guise of "military necessity," and in the name of "German Kultur." An American despises a man who "beats up" a little fellow who happens to get in his way. We call such a man a coward, and we have no use for him.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 12, 1914.

The Safe Deposit Box Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of "C. H." in THE TIMES I beg to say that the decision in the case of "The People of the State of New York, by Martin H. Glynn, Controller, Appellant, v. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., Respondent," was not appealed by the State of New York; it has never gone to the Court of Appeals. Furthermore, no new law has been passed superseding the one covered by the decision above referred to.

WM. GIBLIN,
President The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

New York, Nov. 6, 1914.

The Diplomatic "Papers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES in publishing the official papers of England, Germany, Russia, and Belgium has made the greatest contribution to the journalism of our time. I have read most of them as they have been published, but I am glad of having them in collected form so that I can study them.

J. ROBERT RUBIN.

New York, Nov. 7, 1914.

SHOW NEW STAGE EFFECTS.

Work of Scenic Artists Put on View to Aid Committee of Mercy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While a few American theatres are experimenting with the revolving stage and other importations from Europe, a thorough illustration of European stage lighting is to be seen in the daily demonstrations of the model stage at the exhibition of new stagecraft at 714 Fifth Avenue, given by the Stage Society for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy.

The demonstration shows for the first time in public the newly patented color system of Monroe Pevear of Boston—the first complete standardization of stage color on this side of the Atlantic. Because the dyes for incandescent lamps have always been imperfect, few persons realize the marvels which can be produced by pure color on the stage. The model at the present exhibition includes a miniature "sky dome" now in use in many of the best European theatres. This dead white plaster background diffuses color with marvelous brilliance.

The Rothenstein settings for Pavlova's ballets, O'Kane Conwell's designs for "Prunella," Clifford Pember's charming settings designed for the Toy Theatre of Boston last year, Maxfield Parrish's magnificent paintings for the projected production of "The Tempest" at the New Theatre, costume designs by Helen Dryden, Mrs. Frith, and Stuart Beson add variety to this remarkably comprehensive exhibition of American stage work. Robert E. Jones, who worked last year with Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater in Berlin, has hung some charming designs for "The Merchant of Venice," in which melting color and flowing line give a fanciful note that is altogether distinctive. Sam Hume, a pupil of Gordon Craig, has made for the exhibition several models which exemplify the application of the principles of pure design to the creation of mood on the stage. The experimental work of the Chicago Little Theatre, as well as of the Imperial Theatres of Petrograd, is shown in photographs from the original scenes. Léon Bakst is represented by original costume designs in watercolor. Models of the Greek and Chinese theatres, as well as the fascinating screens of Robert Chanler, add variety to the exhibition.

The present exhibition is the first attempt to gather together the representative work of American stage artists. Because of the wide-spreading character of American life, as well as of American geography, few people could have realized what a quantity of original and stimulating work has been done here in the new staging. There is an exhibition of the new color organ daily at 4 o'clock at 714 Fifth Avenue.

EMILIE HAPGOOD.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

New York's Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be permissible to touch upon any subject but the war, I should be glad of space in your columns for a brief comment upon the condition of working horses in New York. It seems distinctly out of keeping in a magnificent city such as yours to see so many ill-treated, obviously overworked and underfed horses in its streets. New York seems to have high ideals in most things, but its treatment of horses leaves much to be desired. I was pained to observe that the majority of working horses were made additionally miserable by the use of the cruel and unnecessary check-rein, some of their heads being reined up so tightly that their mouths were drawn up in a ghastly grin. Surely, drivers do not need to be told that even a moderately tight check-rein prevents a horse from putting out his best strength for his work, besides making him acutely uncomfortable. As for the abominable overhead check, which is so common all through America and Canada, I have no words strong enough to denounce it. It serves no useful purpose, and as an instrument of torture deserves to rank with the fearful steel traps used by trappers.

I hear there is a large and influential S. P. C. A. in New York, and I wonder that it does not turn its attention to the condition of the city horses in general, and the use of check-reins in particular. But without waiting for the society to interfere, women generally who care to promote the welfare of animals have it in their power to effect some degree of reform. They can refuse to deal with any grocer, butcher, laundry, florist, livery stable, or tradesman generally whose horse bears evidence of bad treatment or wears a check-rein. And they can tell the owners why. In my recent short stay in New York I was careful to do this, and in one or two instances was successful in getting the check-rein (permanently, I trust,) removed.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Halifax, Nov. 12, 1914.

A Dog's Long Journey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to ask if any one can excel, or even equal, this authenticated instance of a dog's return home, 119 miles?

The Porter family moved from their home, nine miles east of Winchester, Clark County, Ky., to Indiana or Illinois in the fifties, moving by wagon. In order to carry their household and farming outfit, and taking with them their dog, Fido.

Crossing the Ohio at Louisville, they inadvertently overlooked him and left him on the Kentucky shore, where, from the Indiana side, they could see him making frantic efforts to attract their attention or to get over. Because of the hurry they were in or for other adequate reason they went on without him, writing, however, en route or when they arrived at their destination, to the folks back in Kentucky to tell them of their loss.

A few days after their departure the head of the household was in the "sugar camp" of their ancestral Blue Grass home, when, of all things in the world, what should come up to him but Fido, showing the greatest joy at getting back to his old woods and his old friends. And he had beaten the mails carrying the latter telling of his loss!

The distance was 119 miles. How did he do it? Was it by tracing back the stopping place of his master each night the varying stages of his travels, each comparatively short, or was it by his general sense of direction or orientation, or what guided him, and how was it?

This story is true. I have never heard of the distance being beaten by any other dog, even of the most intelligent breeds.

New York, Nov. 9, 1914. INQUIRER.

Poor Gas and Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When are we going to have decent water in New York? Although we are already overburdened with taxes, there is still a great deal to be desired as to the quality of the water we are getting. Every morning I find a thick sediment of mud in the pitcher, which is simply nauseating. Is there no way to remedy this?

Gas light is also very poor; do much so that it is difficult to read or write with it. I shall be very glad if you publish this, as it may lead to a betterment in the matter of light and water. G. W.

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

Candidate Wilcox's Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Nov. 12 it is published that the candidate in opposition to John J. Fitzgerald for Representative in Congress expended $9,425. This is incorrect. The amount expended was $94.25. I shall deem it only fair and just to myself that you publish this letter in a conspicuous place in your paper, in view of this untruthful statement, as I was the unsuccessful candidate.

CHARLES F. WILCOX.

New York, Nov. 14, 1914.

THE GUILT OF MILITARISM.

A Reply to G. B. Shaw by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Archdeacon of Ely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is an artist who has done good service in ridiculing the absurdity of militarism by creating the Chocolate Soldier, but is it wise to take him seriously when he tries to be solemn? The contention that the military caste, in England and Germany alike, is chiefly, if not solely, responsible for the war, is an exaggeration which may be most mischievous if it distracts our attention from contributing causes of the outbreak.

If all the utterances attributed to the Kaiser and his Generals are genuine, there must be a military caste in Germany who are mere fire-eaters. But they could not have embarked on this undertaking if they had not been conscious that they really had a strong national sentiment behind them. The German nation have long been eager to take a more prominent place as a world power, and since they became more conscious of their greatness as a united nation, after 1870, the desire to have their greatness recognised and to have opportunities for extending it has become a national passion. But this consciousness of greatness and desire to have it acknowledged is not a disease to which aristocracies are specially liable under any government. Democracies have no immunity from this failing.

The attempt to fix the sole responsibility for the war on any aristocratic or military caste in England is still more absurd, because soldiers in England are fully alive to the horrors of war. The one aim of a man like Lord Roberts has been to have such preparation that the danger of wanton attacks on the peace of the world may be diminished, and such discipline efficiency that if the peace is broken the war may be conducted with the minimum of suffering to civilians. The horrors of war are most keenly realised by those who have actually seen them.

Nor is there any political caste in England that desires to add new territory to the British Empire. The over-seas dominions are not a source of revenue to the British exchequer—the Americans taught Great Britain a lesson in the government of her empire which has never been forgotten. Nor are the over-seas dominions controlled in such a sense that Britain can count on calling on them to support her with their resources; they are a burden of responsibility; since, with all due respect to Mr. Shaw, when two different races dwell in the same land, they cannot be left to work out their own salvation with much hope that they will enter on a path of steady progress. The order created by Britain and the freedom she affords for each nation to pursue its own traditions and develop on its own lines are boons which win the respect of tribes and peoples who may have no great liking for Englishmen.

The war in South Africa was not a wanton piece of self-assertion; the issue was very similar to that which was settled by the civil war in this country. It was necessary both in South Africa and in the United States that secession should not take place, and that each different State should not be permitted to become the focus of one or other incompatible social and political ideal, so as to be unable to co-operate in the common system; this was especially the case in view of the problems raised by the presence of a negro race. The action of the North and of Great Britain in demanding that the separate States on one continent should be kept in conscious co-operation has been justified by success; progress is being made toward union into one polity, but Great Britain does not fear comparison with any power in regard to the alleged ruthlessness with which her campaign was conducted or in regard to the honesty and earnestness of her efforts for reconstruction. It is absurd to attribute the outbreak of the present war to the machinations of a caste of aggressive politicians in England.

While there is a danger of overlooking the influence of widespread national ambition as a contributory cause of the outbreak of war in Germany, there is also danger of ignoring the manner in which the Peace Party, quite unconsciously, but none the less really, contributed in England to the rupture. They had worked hard for the reduction of armaments, and the fact that England was so little prepared for a sudden blow proved to be a temptation which the German War Party found irresistible.

There are some crimes for which the tempter is as much to be blamed as the man who falls before the temptation, and the Peace Party are not justified in denouncing the German military caste as inexcusable. The Peace Party have also duped both England and Germany and increased the bitterness of the war. They persuaded Britain that there was no danger of a German attack, and they persuaded Germany that England would maintain neutrality. It seems exceedingly doubtful whether Germany would have engaged in war at all at this time if she had realised the temper of the English, Scottish, and Irish peoples and understood that Britain would not consent to desert her friends and stand aside. The bitterness which has sprung up between the two parties is the direct result of the mistaken expectations which were fostered on both sides by the Peace Party.

So long as the world is evil and national ambitions are potent occasional outbreaks of war are inevitable, and those who cry Peace, peace, when there is no peace, are deceivers on whose guidance it is foolish to rely.

W. CUNNINGHAM.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 15, 1914.

How Do Dutch and Swiss Feel?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Burgess labors hard to fix the blame on Belgium. He tries to prove that the agreement to observe Belgian neutrality was obsolete. Like the contending armies, however, he has his reserve trenches, to which he falls back. However, assuming that the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium was rendered null and void, does he assert that as a State just ordinarily neutral Germany was justified in invading Belgium? The desperate argument that Belgium, having gained in population and wealth, is no longer to enjoy guaranteed neutrality, will not be pleasant reading to the people of Holland and Switzerland, which countries, I believe, delude themselves that their existence as neutral States is guaranteed by Germany. Does Prof. Burgess assert that a nation which is merely neutral (and not protected by a guarantee) can be attacked if it refuses to side with Germany?

A. S. CORNELIUS.

Winnipeg, Canada, Nov. 6, 1914.

Subway Seat Partitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me, and I know to others also, that the construction of Subway seats is wrong, and that each seat should be separated from its neighbor by arms of a sufficient height to prevent one person from crowding into another's seat. It is very pleasant to be able to make room for some decent individual; but there are women of a certain class frequenting the Subway who destroy all such pleasantry by forcing themselves so fully into the little space offered as to crowd out of the seat the person previously occupying it. They go even further, and sit down when there is no space offered, so that some one must be forced out.

The seats should certainly be partitioned off; but in the absence of such provision, can any one offer a suggestion as to a polite method whereby a seat may be retained by the person first occupying it? I. M. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1914.

THE HOMELY GIRL.

Last night I had an awful dream,
And woke up so afraid,
Because it seemed a cross old witch
The dreadful threat had made
To steal me from my little bed,
Leaving her Changeling there, instead.

As soon as daylight came, I jumped
Up quick and ran to see
If, in the glass, my usual face
Would still look back at me.
Oh, joy! It hadn't changed one mite—
I looked just like I did last night!

I wanted to be pretty once,
But now—nobody knows
How glad I am to have red hair,
'N freckled face 'n nose.
I am SO homely—don't you see?—
The Changeling wouldn't change with me!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

BUTLER PLEADS FOR END OF NATIONALISM

Need of Teaching World Amity Advanced by Columbia Head in Annual Report.

BETTER BUSINESS TRAINING

Physical Entrance Test, Higher Teaching Standard, and Increase in Fees Also Advocated.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in his annual report to the trustees to be given out today, directs much of his attention to constructive criticism of the fundamental problems which confront the university. These are treated in exhaustive detail, and the report contains many suggestions of new and far-reaching policies both in educational and administrative departments.

It is proposed by President Butler that all admissions to the university be placed in one committee, that a physical test corresponding to that required to enter the United States military and naval schools be instituted, that the senior year in college be devoted to training the college man for business, that a higher standard in the fundamental ability to teach be required of the Faculty, that the entire system of teaching modern languages be overhauled, and that the question of fees for instruction be thoroughly delved into, with the idea of a general increase. These are but a few of the problems and changes emphasized in the report.

The need of instruction in international relations is earnestly advanced by President Butler, in view of the present European situation. He appeals for the development of what he has previously called the international mind.

"The great war which is devastating Europe," he says, "has taught millions of men who have never before given thought to the subject how interdependent the various nations of the earth really are. These international relations are only in part diplomatic, political, and legal; they are in far larger part economic, social, ethical, and intellectual. In seeking out the facts which illustrate these interrelations and interdependencies, and in interpreting them, there is a new and hitherto little used field of instruction which is just now of peculiar interest and value to the American. If the world is to progress in harmony, in co-operation, and in peace, the leaders of opinion throughout the world must possess the international mind. They must not see an enemy in every neighbor, but rather a friend and a helper in a common cause. To bring this about implies a long and probably slow process of moral education. However long and however slow the process may prove to be, a beginning must be made, and Columbia has recently made this beginning definitely and earnestly, and its efforts have met with a cordial response. The international aspect of every great question which arises should be fairly and fully presented, and, without dealing too much with the speculative aspects of a future internationalism, stress should constantly be laid upon the world's progress in interdependence."

Financial conditions at Columbia University are not such as to lead President Butler to much optimism. Retrenchment and concentration are the bywords of the trustees, owing to the dire need for a greater endowment which will take care of the corporate debt and check the annual deficits which seriously handicap the university. No funds for new buildings, other than University Hall, or for new fields of work, are sought by the university at this time, in view of the difficulty in carrying on its present burdens which require short-time borrowing and very economical and limited management.

LAUDS GARDNER'S PLAN.

Peace Man Writes to Applaud Inquiry Into War Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts has received more than 1,000 letters indorsing his plan for a Congressional inquiry into the preparedness of the United States for war. He is especially gratified by a letter from Andrew B. Humphrey, a Director of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

"I congratulate you," Mr. Humphrey wrote, "upon calling national attention to our condition of unpreparedness in the matter of national defense. Permit me to call your attention to the fact that there is one national peace organization in the United States which believes in and advocates adequate armament for the United States as a necessary accompaniment of the world peace movement. The American Peace and Arbitration League not only believe in adequate armament but we also interpret that to mean at least two battleships per year, with all the subordinate equipment required, until we have a navy commensurate with any possible service that may be required."

Letters indorsing his resolution have been received by Mr. Gardner from Dean S. H. Worrell of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso, Texas, and from clergymen of various faiths.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Attends Church and Has Luncheon with the C. H. Dodges.

President Wilson attended services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, then went to the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge at Riverdale-on-Hudson, for lunc

ROBERTS FULFILLED MISSION IN FRANCE

Had Reviewed Indian Troops and Was About to Return Home.

DEEP SORROW IN ENGLAND

Manifested in Church Services and in Training Camps—Royalty Sends Condolences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post learns that Lord Roberts, after crossing to France on Wednesday, met the Indian troops the following day and had a great welcome. On Friday he went to see the fighting. It was an extremely cold day with a heavy rain and bitter winds. In spite of this, however, Lord Roberts insisted on going to the top of a certain hill exposed to the severest effects of the bleak day.

A few minutes after his return to headquarters he was seized with illness. His temperature rose rapidly, but it was hoped the attack would soon pass off.

In the course of the evening Lord Roberts became unconscious. He never recovered, and passed away quite peacefully the following evening.

The body is expected to be brought to Folkstone today or tomorrow. It is believed that service will be conducted in the neighborhood of the battlefield before the body leaves for England.

A Frank and Simple Soldier.

Martin Donohoe, writing an appreciation of Lord Roberts in The Morning Chronicle, says:

"Like Cromwell, he sought to create a sober, God-fearing army, and in large measure he succeeded. The religion he preached he practiced, and the least devotional among his South African army could not fail to be impressed and spiritually uplifted by the spectacle of their revered chief himself, conducting the service, as I have often seen him do on Sunday mornings on the open veldt.

"Unspoiled by the honor and adulation which each successive year brought him in greater profusion, 'Bobs' was always a simple-minded, frank soldier who feared God and honored the King.

"In these days when Parliamentarians amuse themselves by cracking pawky jokes at the expense of the war correspondents, immobilized in England, while the whole nation is thirsting for news of the doings of our gallant army, fighting in France and Flanders, it is interesting to recall that Lord Roberts publicly expressed an opinion of the value of the writing man at the front.

"I well remember the thrill of pride that passed through me, in common, no doubt with my confrères, as I listened to his address to the correspondents on his arrival at Modder River.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I have always trusted the Press and I never have had any cause to regret it. I am going to trust you now.'

"It is no exaggeration to say that there was not one of us but would sooner have died than have betrayed the confidence so generously reposed in us."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, which occurred last evening at the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in France, was extremely sudden. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip crossing the Channel, but the aged General felt no ill effects and went through with his programme on the Continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Lord Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops, and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles he followed his usual course, and went to bed early. As his temperature increased physicians were called in, and pronounced the case pneumonia. They relieved the General of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches and in the camps where the soldiers are training references were made today to his death, and "The Dead March in Saul" was played.

Immediately on receipt of the news of Lord Roberts's death the King and Queen sent messages of condolence to Lady Roberts and her two daughters, Lady Aileen Mary Roberts and Lady Edwina Lewin.

In a telegram to Lady Roberts Field Marshal Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France, expressed deep sympathy, saying:

"Our grief is shared by us, who mourn the loss of a much loved chief. As he was called it seems fitter to the ending of the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well and within sound of the guns."

It is expected that the body of Lord Roberts will be buried in St. Paul's.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Today's papers comment at length upon the death of Lord Roberts. All review his splendid career and pay eloquent tributes to his sterling qualities as a man as well as a soldier. They comment in moving terms on the grave train of circumstances which brought him to French soil to end his life and say that he will be mourned in France as much as in England.

TRIBUTES BY BRITISH PRESS.

Lord Roberts Praised as a Man and a Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—The London newspapers this morning unite in paying tribute to the memory of Lord Roberts.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"He was a humble, God-fearing man, just as he was a fearless, incomparable leader, prompt in action, reverent in mind, unselfish, modest, and conscientious. He was the beau ideal of the soldier, because to the influence of his personal charm he added a rare genius for strategy and a sure instinct to command."

"There is no living man," says The Times, "whose loss would move all England as did all the peoples and races of the empire as does the death of Lord Roberts. The whole country and the whole empire mourn him and join in the grief of those he has left behind him. Yet for them, as for us, it must be a chastened grief; for he has had length of days and a full life, and he leaves a memory that is almost perfect."

The Morning Post says:

"These were the qualities of Lord Roberts as a soldier—perfect mastery of arms, both field guns and rifles, and as well in fire control as in good shooting, and this mastery used with a dazzling swiftness that might be mistaken for rashness by those who did not understand the adequacy of the preparation and the reliability of the instrument."

Referring to his campaign in favor of national service, The Post says:

"When the British people consider the great battle, swaying doubtfully, and the devastation of unhappy Belgium, when they think of the destruction wrought upon our army in the terrible retreat from Mons, they must bitterly regret not having taken the advice, which, if it had been adopted, could now have hardly failed to secure for us a speedy victory, and would probably have averted much, if not all, of these great misfortunes."

The Daily Mail says:

"The greatest Anglo-Indian warrior since Clive, India to the last claimed his heart and strength."

"We have lost a great soldier and a great patriot. No purer-souled man ever served his country in war or in peace," says The Daily Chronicle. "The zeal and self-forgetting devotion with which this splendid veteran labored for his country to the last moment of his long life was as admirable as it was inspiring."

SAYS LORD ROBERTS CRITICISED CENSORSHIP

French Correspondent Understood He Meant to Protest to Sir John French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.—Gaston Dru, the London correspondent of L'Echo de Paris, sends The Times an account of his conversation with Lord Roberts on the eve of his departure for France.

Lord Roberts said that, while the primary reason for his visit was to see his dear Indian troops, he intended to speak to Field Marshal Sir John French about the too great secrecy which was, to his mind, preserved by the military authorities at the front and at home concerning the work and brave deeds of the English soldiers.

"I naturally approve," said Lord Loberts, "the proposition that all military movements, whatever they may be, should be kept absolutely secret from all war correspondents; but it seems to me that they should be allowed to receive at least a fair modicum of information. Why not allow them to write, for instance, in detail of the glorious actions fought by our troops—several days, it goes without saying, after these actions have taken place. I am referring, naturally, to the English lines. You in France are in a position different from us. You have conscription. Every man is called to the colors, and you do not rely upon public enthusiasm to recruit your army, which can very well afford to be la grande silencieuse.

"In England we want men—many more men—and if we do not let our people at home know in detail of the life of our soldiers at the front, of their brave fights and gallant deeds, how shall we awake in the soul of our young men the high sentiment of emulation which will strongly contribute to lead them to the recruiting office? They are brave, no doubt, and willing to offer their lives or their country if necessary, but they often do not know that it is absolutely necessary, and that every minute they lose now is a priceless minute; maybe a battle is jeopardized in the future.

"They do not know enough—that our men are always fighting against tremendous odds; that we want more men, and still more men, to equalize matters; they are not sufficiently able to follow day by day, as much, at any rate, as military necessities would allow it, the life and fighting of their friends who have enlisted.

"What has been done for the London Scottish might, in my mind, be done with a very good result for many of the other units, and I will talk to French about it."

LORD ROBERTS IN SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Manning Preaches to Military Societies.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery and the Military Society of the War of 1812 held their annual memorial services in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, on Governors Island, yesterday afternoon. The downpour of rain made it necessary to abandon all of the outdoor exercises.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who preached the sermon, upheld the neutrality policy of President Wilson and took issue with those who see nothing good in armies and navies, two establishments that Dr. Manning said stood very high in his own personal opinion.

Dr. Manning spoke of the death of Lord Roberts, and cited that famous soldier's advice to his countrymen about talking too much, or, as Lord Roberts himself put it, "by trying to kill Krueger with Krueger."

The prayer for the restoration of peace among the warring nations, the restoration to health of wounded and suffering soldiers, and for protection of the innocent non-combatants was offered by Chaplain Smith of Governors Island.

Among those present were Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Col. John S. Mallory, Major James E. Normoyle, Col. William M. Black, Col. John H. Bellinger, Capt. Halstead Dorey, Justice John W. Goff, Charles Elliott Warren, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and John F. Daniell.

First Music League Concert.

The first of the series of concerts arranged by the Music League of America for the benefit of students and artists will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, in Aeolian Hall. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer is President of the league, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, First Vice President; Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Second Vice President, and Mrs. Lincoln Bliggden, Third Vice President. The boxholders and subscribers for the first concert include Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, and also Robert Goelet, Dave Hennen Morris, and Frank Vanderlip.

Madelon Schloss a Bride.

The wedding of Daniel Steinberg and Miss Madelon Schloss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Schloss of the Hotel Ansonia, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Biltmore, the Rev. Herman Enelow performing the ceremony. Morris Mayer was the best man and Leo Dreyfus and Leonard Rosebom of New York were the ushers. A supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Steinberg will spend their honeymoon motoring in the South.

Laura Ethel Cadoo Betrothed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Ethel Cadoo, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cadoo of Summit, N. J., to John H. Hendrickson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hendrickson of Kayport, N. J. Miss Cadoo was graduated from the Kent Place School, and later from Wellesley College. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

QUICK RELIEF URGED FOR WAR ZONE JEWS

Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall Rebuke New Yorkers for Slow Charity.

NEEDS ARE GREAT, THEY SAY

Buttons and Badges to Mark the Free-Hearted Givers Proposed at Meeting.

A hundred or more representatives of Jewish synagogues, unions, lodges, and mutual benefit societies, who gathered yesterday in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, at Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, were severely criticised by both Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall for failing to give immediate relief to Jewish war sufferers in Europe. The meeting was called to discuss plans for relief, and for more than an hour various methods for raising money among Jews in New York were considered.

One suggestion was that Jewish women make a house-to-house canvass every Sunday, another that every Jew in the city be assessed $1, and that those who pay receive badges or buttons. It was also proposed that lodges and unions be called upon for 10 cents a week for each member, and that every Jew be taxed 5 per cent. of his weekly living expenses.

"All this is a great mistake," declared Mr. Marshall. "We are not here to discuss ways and means. The important thing is to get the largest sum possible. These plans to tax lodges and individuals are simply cheapening the movement in the eyes of the country. Here we are trying to see how cheaply we can get off instead of finding out how much each of us can give. It is true that there has not been sufficient enthusiasm shown in this campaign. It is true that these are hard times here, but what is the suffering here in comparison to the suffering of our brothers in Russia, Galicia, and Palestine?"

Mr. Schiff, who came into the hall while Mr. Marshall was speaking, lost no time in seconding what he had said.

"It is now three weeks since we met to form a committee for relief," he began, "and we are still not ready to give relief. At that time our brothers have perished in other countries. I am ashamed of ourselves. Here we are, thousands of miles away, and able to give aid, yet we sit here discussing how to do it, while thousands of men and women and children are actually without bread at this moment.

"Let us remember the Jewish heart which was quick to answer our appeal at the time of the Kishinev massacre. It will do so now in the face of a far more terrible crisis. Don't levy any taxes. Make everybody give something. Make them wear a button, too, so that those who don't give will be marked people—and marked people they should be.

"We must do something more than we have yet done, something more than we are doing here. If not, we do not deserve any longer the respect either of our neighbors who are not Jews or of ourselves."

The effect of Mr. Schiff's remarks was to bring the discussion to a close. The meeting decided that Rabbi J. L. Magnes, who presided, should name a committee of five to confer with the Central Relief Committee, a national body, and assist in choosing the larger committee to look after the collection of funds in New York. The Central Committee will meet next Sunday morning at the Hotel Astor and name an executive committee of twenty-five. Collections taken up in synagogues during the recent holidays, it was said, had already reached the committee $16,000.

Rabbi Magnes said that tens of thousands of Jews in Poland were being massacred or left homeless and starving. These outrages, he said, were committed not by the Russian Army, but by the Polish people themselves. In Palestine also there was need for help, he said.

Mr. Marshall is Temporary Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and the other officers are: Cyrus L. Sulsberger, Secretary; Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Harry Fischel, Meyer London, Oscar S. Straus, and Julian W. Mack of Chicago.

At a meeting in behalf of the Galician Jews at 86 Attorney Street yesterday afternoon $1,200 was contributed by those present. Alexander Grau Wandmeyer, secretary to the Austrian Consul here, explained to the meeting that the residents of many villages had fled from their homes, and that it was best to send the money to the Jewish Alliance in Vienna for distribution.

At a meeting of the Federation of Galician Jews at 273 East Houston Street $1,000 was raised. Many letters from relatives of members of the Federation telling the sufferings of the people in Austria were read.

BELGIAN PLEA TO WOMEN.

Benefit Performance at the Strand —German Aid Bazaar Dec. 5.

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, and Miss Mary Parsons, representing the Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is cooperating with Belgian relief committees, issued an appeal yesterday in which they said:

> The commission for relief in Belgium is internationally constituted. It has relation to six powers—Belgium, France, Holland, England, Germany, and America. We, its Woman's Section, make appeal to all the women of America to come to the rescue of a people.
>
> We ask for non-perishable food. When desired by contributors transport from any point to designated seaboard ports will be paid by the commission.
>
> Ship in strong packages, preferably in carload lots, any of the following: Cured or salted meats, fish, wheat, canned goods, including milk, flour, rice, beans, peas, coffee, prepared foods, cereals. Direct to "Woman's Section, Commission for Relief of Belgium," and ship collect to Bush Terminal, New York City. Notify the Woman's Section at headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.
>
> Those who prefer to contribute money can send checks to the Treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan.

Under the auspices of Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States; L. de Sadeleer, the Belgian Minister of State, and Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General in New York, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, a performance for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund will be given at the Strand Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 8. Among those who appear are Marie Tempest, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Maude Doro, Blanche Bates, Mlle. Dorziat, Mme. Nazimova, John Drew, William Faversham, William Gillette, Henry Miller, W. H. Crane, H. E. Dixey, Joe Weber, and Francis Wilson.

The German-Austrian-Hungarian Relief Fund, of which Herman Ridder is President, will hold a fair and bazaar at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from Dec. 5 to Dec. 20 for the aid of widows and orphans of German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers.

WILL SING 'MME. SANS GENE'

Metropolitan Company to Produce New Opera Early in January.

The published report that Umberto Giordano's new opera, "Madame Sans Gêne," would not be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House this season is incorrect, according to Director Gatti-Casazza. "The new opera will surely be produced the early part of January at the Metropolitan," said Mr. Gatti-Casazza last night, "with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle. The opera was finished early last Summer, and all of the artists in the cast have had their parts for some time and practically know them now.

"When the opera is produced Toscanini will be the conductor, and we expect the composer to be present on that occasion. 'Madame Sans Gêne' will be the first of Giordano's operas to be produced at the Metropolitan."

CANAL'S COST $353,000,000.

Goethals's Report Shows It Has Withstood 87 Earthquake Shocks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, in his annual report, made public today by Secretary Garrison, tells of the battle against earth slides, of the establishment of the permanent form of government in the Zone with Col. Goethals as Governor, and of the beginning of the work on fortifications to guard the waterway against invasion. The report describes operations up to June 30.

Concerning the canal's cost, Col. Goethals says:

"Congress has appropriated a total of $374,048,154.59 for the canal, including the appropriation continued in the Sundry Civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914. Of this amount $12,050,825 were for fortifications and $22,508.01 were appropriated for the relief of private persons, so that there were $361,974,821.58, including the amount covered by the Sundry Civil act of Aug. 1, 1914, appropriated for the construction of the canal and its adjuncts.

"Except for the portion used in maintaining and operating the canal, to which $1,610,608.52 were charged, and $2,000,000 appropriated for colliers, the amount chargeable against the total authorized bond issue of $375,200,900 is $359,813,258.06; up to June 30, 1914, $6,254,208.87 were collected and returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, so that the cost of the canal, including the appropriation of Aug. 1, 1914, stands at $353,559,049.60."

Concerning the work on the batteries the report says:

"Work was continued during the year on the gun and mortar batteries, and by the close of the year the concrete work was practically completed, as well as the greater portion of the back fill. On July 1, 1913, the construction of redoubts in accordance with plans prepared by a board appointed for the purpose and approved by the Secretary of War, was undertaken, and they were completed, as well as the clearing necessary in connection with them."

The continued earth slides that checked the progress of the canal builders are described at length.

"The total amount of material removed in the dry from Culebra Cut," the report says, "from the beginning of American operations to June 30, 1914, aggregated 110,226,883 cubic yards, at a division cost of $0.7068 per cubic yard; of this amount 25,206,100 cubic yards were removed because of slides, or 22.86 per cent."

Describing the demolition of Gamboa Dike as one of the final steps in the canal work, the report says: "With the exception of a small pocket slide in the vicinity of Cascades, the admission of water to the cut has thus far had no bad effects, nor has there been any perceptible tendency for the presence of water to produce slides."

"The canal's giant locks and dams staunchly withstood the earthquake shocks, which were more violent and numerous during the year than at any time since American occupation. Eighty-seven distinct shocks were recorded at Ancon.

"Practically all the shocks," the report says, "seemed to originate in the vicinity of the lower coast of Los Santos Province, approximately 115 miles southwest of Ancon. The most violent shocks occurred Oct. 2, 1913, and May 26, 1914.

"The shock of May 28 resulted in slight damage to the new administration building then in course of erection at Balboa Heights, but with this exception the canal works suffered no damage from these shocks."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Arrigo Serato, an Italian Violinist, Heard for the First Time Here.

In the programme of the first Sunday concert of the Philharmonic Society, given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, there was not lacking the popular element that Mr. Stransky appropriately enough brings to the front in this series. A large audience enjoyed it, and experienced also additional interest in the first appearance in New York of a newcomer, Arrigo Serato, violinist. Mr. Serato is an Italian, who has a reputation made in Europe. It had first been announced that he would present himself in a performance of Mendelssohn's concerto; but his ambition mounted in the meantime, and at the concert yesterday he played Beethoven's.

Italian solo violinists are not frequently heard in New York; but the notion of an Italian performance of Beethoven's concerto, as it might not unnaturally be conceived, was not wholly fulfilled by Mr. Serato. He found in it few

> "Soft delights that witchingly
> Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast."

He took a much severer view. His playing of it was, in fact, not notable for poetic insight, for suavity of expression, nor for beauty of tone. It was, rather, vigorous and logical, not lacking in brilliancy and incisiveness, and meeting most of the technical requirements of the composition in an uncompromising way. Mr. Serato is manifestly equipped in technique, both of the bow arm and of the left hand. His tone is somewhat cold, and is powerful and penetrating, well modulated in nuance, scarcely captivating in quality. He impressed his hearers as an artist of unusual poise, dignity, and self-command, indulging in no effects to strike the eye or to draw attention from the music to himself. His two cadenzas were elaborate and difficult, especially the one which he introduced into the rondo; but neither seemed wholly adapted to the style and spirit of the composition itself. There was great applause for Mr. Serato, after each of the three movements, and he was repeatedly compelled to acknowledge the approval with which his playing was received.

The orchestra gave him a rather perfunctory support in the accompaniment to the concerto. In its own numbers it was admirable. The overture to Weber's "Oberon," played with brilliancy, beauty, and homogeneity of tone, Schubert's Unfinished symphony, Grieg's two Elegiac Melodies for string orchestra, Rimsky Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," and the three orchestral excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," composed the rest of the programme.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A novel act from Japan is coming to Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, commencing Nov. 30. Mme. Sumiko, a Japanese prima donna, assisted by four dancing Geishas, will appear in a new offering. Mme. Sumiko sings in Japanese, English, Italian, and German. She carries her own Japanese conductor.

The reopening of Daly's Theatre is announced for Nov. 23 with a revival of "Yosemite," by Charles A. Taylor. The cast has been announced with Frank Keenan in the title part, Grace Valentine as Mercedes, Lillian Kingsbury as Peora Poncha, and Ethel Clifton as Wawona. Others include John Cossery, Mario Majeroni, Roberto Deahon, Joseph Crehan, Chandos St. John-Branon, Harry Knox, and Thomas Meegan.

George Ade's one-act play, "Nettie," which is to be seen at the Princess Theatre very soon, has been renamed "Under the Daisies."

The fiftieth performance of Leo Ditrichstein in "The Phantom Rival" takes place tonight in the Belasco Theatre.

William Faversham has received a check for $2,235 from Julia Arthur for the European Actors' War Relief Fund, being one-half of the receipts from the Julia Arthur Benefit given at the Boston Theatre on Nov. 6.

May Irwin makes her first appearance in motion pictures in a film version of "Mrs. Black is Back," by George V. Hobart, produced by the Famous Players Film Company.

Arrangements have been made by the Stage Society for a special performance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the Park Theatre on Sunday night, Dec. 6, for the benefit of the families of actors both in England and America, made destitute by the war.

Rehearsals will begin this morning for Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, "Rolling Stones," Janet Dunbar is to have the leading woman's role and others in the cast include Harrison Ford, Charles Ruggles, Leonard Hallister, Harry Bradley, Ivan F. Simpson, Claiborne Foster, and Frances Clarke.

Report on Half-Holiday Benefits.

The twelve department stores that yielded last Summer to the urging of the Consumers' League and closed their doors on Saturday in the hot months have been investigated recently by officers of the league. The results, made known yesterday, served to support the league in its contention that Saturday holidays for store employes in the Summer promote the health of the employes and make them more willing and able in their work.

SUFFRAGE TALKS EACH DAY.

"Movies" and Free Admission at Women's Political Union.

The Women's Political Union will hold suffrage meetings every day this week at its headquarters, 663 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street. Addresses will be made by people well known for their interest in the cause, of local and national prominence. There will be a moving picture exhibition each day at 4 o'clock and admission will be free. The speaking will commence half an hour later, and today Socialist Congressman-elect Meyer London and Dr. Josephine Baker, the Director of Child Hygiene of the Health Department, will be the principal speakers.

Tomorrow Alfred Brown and Mrs. Alice Barrows Fernandez, Director of the Vocational Educative Survey, will speak. On Wednesday Will H. Irwin, the war correspondent, recently returned from the front, and Miss Caroline Lexow; on Thursday, Burdette Lewis, First Deputy Commissioner of Correction, and Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin; on Friday, Ogden Mills Reid of The Tribune, Paul Kellogg of The Survey, and Miss Helen Todd, and on Saturday, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of the Hudson Guild and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the noted suffrage leader, will be the principal speakers.

PARENTS SEEK BENJAMIN.

Newspapers Asked to Search for Youth Who Disappeared in January.

The parents of Henry C. F. Benjamin, a young man who disappeared from his home, at 7,722 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, last January, have appealed to newspapers in all parts of the State to help in the search for him. Benjamin was a college student of good character. He bade his parents goodbye on the morning of Jan. 7 at the usual time he left home for college, and the first they learned of his disappearance was when he failed to return at night.

He is said to be tall, of heavy build, weighing about 185 pounds, and dresses neatly. He has dark, bushy hair and brown eyes.

Arrivals on the New York.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York were:

E. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. James Ballantyne, Miss Jean Ballantyne, Miss Margaret T. Betts, Mrs. B. S. Brooks, Dr. Chapman Brown, A. B. S. Campbell, A. R. Cannon, Miss Nonna Cooper, Miss Lenore Cunningham, Dr. Cushing, Thomas Dutton, Mrs. H. G. Eames, the Rev. Bishop Rudolphe Francis, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. French, A. J. Hunt, Theodore Jaskel, John Low, J. M. Oliver, the Rev. C. F. Pelly, Miss Alice Phillips, Dr. Charles Saplin, Mrs. A. Van den Hooven, Miss Alice F. Summers, Mrs. E. Clewes, A. N. Oldham, H. G. Nelson, J. Cooper, Mrs. M. C. Sims, and H. Scott.

HENRY C. CLARKE DIES.

Well-Known Veteran Newspaper Man Had a Picturesque Career.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Henry Conquest Clarke, whose journalistic career was full of romantic adventure, died at his residence here today at the age of 75 years. A member of the ill-fated personal party of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, it was Mr. Clarke who gave to the world the news of the Emperor's execution. By chance he escaped a like fate.

In 1897 he was appointed to a position in the Post Office Department, and laid the foundation for the establishment of the present rural free delivery system. Mr. Clarke had been ill for a long time. He leaves a widow. Mr. Clarke's journalistic instinct stood him in good stead when he was a boy in school in Liverpool. He followed a crowd, and was able to witness one of the great prize-fights of history which was being fought secretly. When the fight was over he took the story of it to a Liverpool newspaper which obtained a "beat" on the whole world. Mr. Clarke had not told this story for many years, and there was uncertainty in Washington today as to who were the principals in this great battle of the ring, but it was believed to have been the famous fight between Jem Mace and Jack Slade.

URIAH HILL DEAD.

Retired Stove Manufacturer Passes Away in His 98th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Uriah Hill died here yesterday in his ninety-eighth year. He had long been identified with stove manufacturing interests. He entered the sales department of the Finch Foundries in 1842, and in 1850 became a partner. In 1867 the Union Stove Works was formed and incorporated. He became President, and remained so until a few years ago, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Edward Finch Hill. Mr. Hill had long been a Trustee of the Peekskill Military Academy. The Uriah Hill, Jr., schoolhouse, completed two years ago in the village, was named for him. He was a charter Trustee of the Peekskill Savings Bank, which he helped organize in 1857, and was the last of the original Trustees. He was President from 1881 until quite recently. In politics he was a Democrat, was President of the village in 1862, Trustee for the three preceding years, and Supervisor of the town in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Milton C. Waterbury.

Milton C. Waterbury, Vice President of the Waterbury Chemical Company, manufacturing chemist, died yesterday at his home, 115 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He was born in Bayonne. Mr. Waterbury was a member of the Montclair Athletic Club and the Montclair Country Club, and the Montclair Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Scottish Rite Masons, the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights Templar. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Worry Over War Kills Dr. Fluegel.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 15.—Dr. Ewald Fluegel, head of the Stanford English Philology Department, died today as a result of a general breakdown attributed to worry over the European war. He was born in Leipsic in 1863. Prof. Fluegel's death ended his compilation of what was known among philologists as the "Great Chaucer Lexicon," the plan having been originated by the late President Furnovall of the Chaucer Society of London.

Dr. Crary, Fulton's Grandson, Dies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Fulton Crary, grandson of Robert Fulton, died tonight at his home at Beacon in his eightieth year. Dr. Crary was for forty years rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter of this city, retiring in 1907 following a slight stroke of paralysis.

Obituary Notes.

CLAUDE FERDINAND, 80 years old, died suddenly from heart trouble Friday at his home in Campgaw, N. J. He was known as a friend of the laboring class, and his ideas to benefit them were widely discussed. He was an originator of quaint artistic wrought iron handwork, and at the recent Paterson Industrial Exposition had a display of goods.

THOMAS WEST SMITH, manager of the Fifth National Bank safety deposit vaults, died on Saturday at his home, 69 West 126th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in this city and lived here all his life. Mr. Smith was well known in G. A. R. and banking circles, having been employed by the Fifth National Bank for forty-eight years. In the civil war he was a member of "Scott's Nine Hundred" of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, with which he fought through the last three years of the war. Mr. Smith was Past Commander of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Nov. 9, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cohen, a daughter.

DRUBIN.—Nov. 14, 513 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Drubin, a daughter.

EULA.—Nov. 10, White Plains, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Eula, a son.

GULICK.—Nov. 14, 260 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gulick, a daughter.

HEINEMANN.—Nov. 9, 981 Home St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinemann, a daughter.

KAHN.—Nov. 9, 935 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahn, a son.

KLEIN.—Nov. 10, 22 Germania Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Klein, a son.

PLATKY.—Nov. 13, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Platky, a daughter.

ROSENBAUM.—Nov. 10, 10 Pinehurst Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenbaum, a son.

WIESEN.—Nov. 10, 587 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wiesen, a son.

Engaged.

BARIN—STRAUSS.—Stella H. Strauss to Julius Barin.

BERKOWITZ—FINKEL.—Esther Finkel to Sam Berkowitz.

BIBRO—ULLMANN.—Anna Ullmann to Maurice S. Bibro.

BROMBERG — FINKENSTEIN. — Frances Finkenstein to Harry Bromberg.

COHEN—SAMTER.—Charlotte Samter to Moe Cohen.

COHEN—WALLACH.—Jeanette Wallach to Samuel Cohen.

FEIGENBAUM — BENJAMIN.—Fannie E. Benjamin to Maurice B. Feigenbaum.

FUERTH—WEIL.—Florence R. Weil to Gustav Joseph Fuerth.

GOODMAN—BAER.—Fannie Baer to Samuel S. Goodman.

HERSKOWITZ—UNGER.—Diana E. Unger to Louis L. Herskowitz.

HESS—LEVY.—Blanche Levy to Gerald S. Hess.

JAFFY—REICH.—Pauline Reich to M. A. Jaffy.

KLEIN—REICHELSHEIMER.—Myrtle Reichelsheimer to Samuel Klein.

KURNIT—GRANT.—Elsie Grant to Abraham Kurnick.

LEVY—ALEXANDER.—Ruth C. Alexander to Arlon L. Levy.

LEWIN—EDELMAN.—Dorothy Edelman to Harry Lewin.

LIPSCHUTZ—BAER.—Lillian Baer to Henry B. Lipschutz.

MANNE—HOLLANDER.—Mae Hollander to Dr. William Manne.

MENDOZA—LEVIN.—Dina Levin to Morris Mendoza.

MICHELSON—WODISKA.—Lillian Wodiska to Max M. Michelson.

MINTZ—KRUCKMAN.—Pauline Kruckman to Charles Mintz.

NORMAN—MICHAEL.—Gertrude Michael to Julius Norman.

PERLBERG—SEIDEN.—Bertha Seiden to Dr. Ellis J. Perlberg.

PHILLIPS—BERLINGER.—Beatrice P. Berlinger to Gus Phillips.

RICE—STERN.—Adele Stern to George Rice.

SACHS—GOLUBOCK.—Sydell Goluhook to Siegfried H. Sachs.

STEINHEIMER—THEISE.—Sadie Theise to Sigmund Steinheimer.

TAUB—JACKSON.—Freda Jackson to Jacob Taub.

WEISS—MEYERS.—Martha Meyers to Nat Weiss.

WILLIAMSON—SCHLANG.—Marion Schlang to Victor W. Williamson.

WORTMAN—PLATT.—Rose Platt to Jack Wortman.

Married.

BASSETT—COHN.—Nov. 8, Carrie Cohn to John T. Bassett.

BRAMSON — GOLDMAN. — Nov. 8, Jennie Goldman to B. F. Bramson.

DANZIG—ISAACS.—Nov. 8, Ruth Isaacs to Lou Danzig.

ERHLICH—LEVY.—Nov. 8, Madeline Levy to Louis Erhlich.

HOLSTEIN—STEIN.—Nov. 12, Ethel Stein to Samuel Holstein.

ISKIN—KLEIN.—Nov. 11, Rebecca Klein to Max Iskin.

GUTTENBERG—KLEIN.—Nov. 11, Harriet Klein to Michael Guttenberg.

KLEIN—VOGEL.—Nov. 8, Bessie Vogel to Harry Klein.

LOMBARD—HECKLING.—Nov. 14, Christine T. Heckling to Jose S. Lombard.

PAKOLSKY — HOFFMAN.—Nov. 13, Rose Hoffman to Louis Pakolsky.

Brooklyn.

READ—LEWY.—Nov. 11, Norma Lewy to Perry D. Read.

Long Island.

STORB—FITCH.—Nov. 14, Flushing, Avis L. Fitch to Raymond C. Storb.

Newark.

TRULAND — LEONARD. — Nov. 12, Harriet Leonard to Nira Truland.

Westchester County.

SMITH—TOOKER.—Nov. 14, Larchmont, Mildred D. Tooker to Leslie F. Smith.

Died.

ADDISON.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, 1914, at her residence, Stamford, Conn., Julia Howe Addison, widow of Dr. S. Ridout Addison, daughter of the late Commodore Charles Morris, U. S. N. Funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, Monday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. Interment, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

ANTHONY.—At Tottenville, Staten Island, Nov. 15, 1914, Sarah Van Zile Anthony, widow of Mortimer M. Anthony, aged 75 years. Private services at Tottenville. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 8 P. M. Troy papers please copy.

CLIFT.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, 1914, Susan Elizabeth Clift, widow of James Clift. Funeral services at her late residence, 208 Prospect St., Long Island City, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery at convenience of family.

COIT.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, 1914, at the residence of her son, 756 Nostrand Av., Emma Stetser, beloved wife of Rev. Olin B. Coit, D. D. Funeral services at Bloomfield Methodist Church, Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The Federal Reserve Banks formally enter upon their career today. We pass from one banking system to another, and have promise of escaping from the more serious disadvantages of the old system while at the same time supplementing and safeguarding the much in it that was good. Even in ordinary times this would be an event of much favorable significance to the business of this country. Coming as it does at a time when war has put trade all over the world under handicap, this event may in some respects be said to take on added importance. We are, or have been, in need of protecting our gold supply without adopting measures to that end which would react to our own disadvantage. We are in need of handling such unusual problems as the great restriction of cotton exports has put upon us. We are in need, too, of giving the fullest possible encouragement compatible with sound practice to the reawakening development of our trade at home and our trade abroad, both of which were subjected to such a severe shock by the war which three and a half months ago swept over Europe.

The Federal Reserve Bank system will no doubt be found capable under wise direction of contributing importantly to all of these objects. There is in the new system the danger of inflation. It is the danger inherent in a powerful weapon if not properly handled. That danger must be guarded against, for in the wake of inflation would come ills much greater than those we now suffer from or were lately suffering from so much more than we are now. For there has been great improvement in our general situation within the last few weeks. That danger fortunately is recognized in the quarter where most effective precautions against it can be adopted. The policy which the Federal Reserve Board laid down last week in respect to rediscounts by the Reserve Banks showed clearly that it recognizes the importance of the banks under its supervision exercising wise discretion in limiting their facilities to the encouragement of the genuine demands of trade. That in the main was an object clearly outlined in the law itself. The attainment of that object was clearly in the minds of the Federal Reserve Board when it formulated its instructions in the matter of rediscounts. There will be pressure encountered to have the banks and the board depart from this sound policy, but that pressure should be steadily resisted. The danger of inflation will be reduced to a minimum if the facilities of the Reserve Banks are placed exclusively at the service of the actual processes of trade and are withheld, as the spirit of the law requires that they should be withheld, from investment and speculative purposes. We use both of those words in their restricted sense.

It is a happy omen that the new banks are to start on their career today when in reviewing the events of the past week it is possible to find so much evidence of improvement which is not altogether independent of the fact that the new banking system is from now on to be at work, but which had its real origin in events apart from the establishment of the new banks. Today the Cotton Exchanges in New York and New Orleans open for unrestricted trading; today, too, the public market for unlisted stocks formally opens, although trading without price restrictions has been going on there for the last three business days. Nor is that by any means all of the evidence of current financial and trade improvement. The Stock Exchange, by lifting price restrictions from listed State and municipal bonds has laid the first foundation for the re-establishment of an open market in listed securities and with this first step taken there is increased reason for expecting further action in the very near future toward restoring a natural market in stocks. The Stock Exchange showed courage in closing. It will have to show courage in reopening. It cannot wait until no obstacles in the way of reopening suggest themselves to the cautious mind. There will always be such obstacles to be confronted upon the resumption of trading after it has been suspended for several months. The change need not, should not, be made abruptly, but the change must be made some time, and now is none too soon to begin. Indeed, a beginning though a small one, has been made. Let the next step not be long delayed.

To be able to say this much about the events of last week is to record very real progress, but underlying that progress and of even wider significance is the change which has come about in the foreign exchanges. It was possible last Thursday, for the first time since war began, to say that sterling exchange was quoted at a normal price. That means a very great deal. When we recall that one of the most serious of the difficulties which confronted us in August, a difficulty which persisted throughout September and a large part of October, was the making of provision for our maturing obligations abroad, it is easy to realize that great significance attaches to a movement of exchange rates in our favor. With sterling exchange far above the gold export point there was constant pressure upon our stock of gold, upon our bank reserves. That necessarily induced a feeling of caution which checked credit and heightened interest rates. We had to pay our debts abroad—that came to be universally recognized—and yet it was seen that it would be gravely inconvenient to continue to make payment in gold which can be used only as any other commodity is used in the settlement of debts out of the country but which within the country supplies the reserve basis of credit.

Any change which means that the pressure upon our gold has been lifted is a change very greatly for the better. Such a change was the decline in sterling exchange last week from above $4.90—that rate in itself seemed normal by contrast with the $5, $6, and even $7 rates which prevailed in the early days of the war—to below $4.87. Twice in the last five years the mid-November rate had been higher than that. There was a rebound from that low point, but the market rested easy well under the gold export point. One meaning of this change is that we have so reduced our debt abroad that it is no longer a very pressing problem. Further than that it means that we are now exporting other commodities in sufficient quantity to do away with the necessity of converting our bank reserves into a commodity for export.

We still have a considerable amount due abroad. It may be found later that the day-to-day supply of exchange is not quite equal to the task of meeting these obligations, but with the tide running generally in our favor it will be increasingly easy to postpone the payment of some of our debts on the other side should we care to do so. For Europe is buying here in great quantity, and will no doubt continue to do so. Europe for its own sake will want to protect its exchange rates for abnormally low exchange here would mean high prices for American goods bought by Europe. With this prospect ahead it will be natural to find Europe in an accommodating spirit in respect to our payment of a temporary balance against us. In German exchange the tide is running full in our favor. The rate is very far below the gold import point. Many bankers see in that a foreshadowing of what is likely to take place in sterling exchange unless England freely parts with gold, and if it did that very great advantage would flow to us. The course of trade in recent months and what very lately has been happening in the exchange market gives added force to the prediction not now uncommon that we shall soon get back much of the gold with which we have parted since the outbreak of the war, or with which we may have yet to part should the exchanges again turn temporarily against us during the time we are engaged in clearing up the obligations we had to Europe when the war broke out.

Any such outlook, however, must be modified by the fact that taking all the accounts in the balance sheet into consideration we are still far from being a creditor nation. We cannot be that so long as the amount of foreign capital invested here largely exceeds the capital which we ourselves have invested abroad. Europe for an indefinite time to come will be in a position, if it wishes, to send us back our securities in payment of goods bought here. Will Europe do this? It is not reasonably to be expected that she will to any very great extent. The mere fact that in many respects our securities will be better worth having than those of other countries will lead European investors to retain their American holdings. When the markets reopen no doubt a considerable amount of stocks and of bonds will be sold here, but the percentage of those sales to the total of our securities which Europe holds will in all likelihood be very small.

We start our new banking system under happy auspices—the auspices of clearly apparent improvement after a period of strain which in some of its aspects had never before been paralleled. The rapid easing of money rates and the retirement in large amounts of the additional currency put out during the Summer are further proofs that we are passing into a more comfortable period.

SKIES BRIGHTEN IN LONDON.

Demand for Our Securities — Employment Conditions Better.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sentiment was more hopeful yesterday than at any time since the war began. The moratorium is almost forgotten; the metal market has reopened; Lancashire is busier; employment is better, and Eastern trade is reviving, after the destruction wrought by the Emden. Three small new capital issues were successfully launched this week. Tonight the Royal Mail Steamship Company announces an issue of £750,000 5 per cent. bonds at 97½.

The Government has asked for a further war credit, making war expenditure £325,000,000 for eight months. This compares with £60,000,000 per month for Germany, as admitted by the economist Wolff. The Stock Exchange settlement is now proceeding satisfactorily. The only reward of the opposition to the plan announced last week was an amendment allowing the payment of higher interest a substitute for margin.

There is now a demand for American securities at the fixed minimum prices, for the first time since these were established. The money market is quit, pending nws about the war loan. The tendency is easier, despite a better supply of bills from the Far East and from America, owing to freer working of exchange.

RELEASE PARIS FUNDS.

Nearly Half of Bourse Carry-over Loans to be Reimbursed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The agents de change will help the situation by reimbursing 40 per cent. of the Bourse carry-over loans which have been overdue ever since last July. The Bank of France is providing some $40,000,000 for this purpose on the guarantee of the agents de change. So far, however, no similar relief has been offered to creditors on the unofficial coulise, where about $40,000,000 is overdue.

An exchange of views is going on between London and Paris in respect to the reopening of the London Stock Exchange and the Bourse here, but hopes of business being resumed next week seem premature. It is thought probable, however, that trading may be resumed on Dec. 1.

The Swiss Federal loan, amounting to $10,000,000, was three times oversubscribed, although French national defense bonds are still being offered. Excepting check on London, all exchange quotations are absolutely nominal. Current banking business is of the scantiest proportions.

SHIPLOAD OF DYES ARRIVES.

Matanzas Brings $1,000,000 Cargo from Germany for Textile Mills.

More than a million dollars worth of dyes from Germany were brought into port today by the American steamer Matanzas. The cargo was taken from Germany by rail to Rotterdam, where it was received by the Matanzas. The arrival of the material will result in a renewal of activity in some branches of the textile industry, it is said, and the consequent employment of a large number of operatives who have been idle.

The Matanzas, owned by the New York and Porto Rico Line, sailed from New York on Oct. 7 under charter of a committee headed by Herman A. Metz and Adolph Kruttroff to bring over the dyestuffs with the assurance of the British Government that she would not be molested. The ship was brought through the English Channel and the North Sea by an English pilot familiar with the location of the mines in those waters.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 9	$1.17¾	$1.16¾	$1.24½	$1.23⅝
Nov. 10	1.19⅝	1.17⅝	1.24	1.22½
Nov. 11	1.16⅜	1.14⅝	1.23⅝	1.21½
Nov. 12	1.16	1.14⅛	1.22¾	1.21
Nov. 13	1.16¼	1.14	1.22¾	1.20¼
Nov. 14	1.15¾	1.14¼	1.21¾	1.20¾
Week's range	1.17¾	1.14	1.24½	1.20¾

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 9	70⅝	69⅝	73⅝	72⅝
Nov. 10	69⅝	68⅝	72¼	71½
Nov. 11	68⅝	68	71⅞	71¼
Nov. 12	69¼	68¼	72¼	71⅝
Nov. 13	69¼	68¼	72¼	71⅝
Nov. 14	68⅝	68¼	71⅝	71⅛
Week's range	70⅝	68	73⅝	71¼

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 9	50⅝	49⅞	54⅝	53⅝
Nov. 10	50	49	53⅞	53
Nov. 11	49⅝	49	53⅜	52⅞
Nov. 12	49⅞	49¼	53⅝	53⅛
Nov. 13	50⅛	49¼	53⅞	53⅛
Nov. 14	49⅞	49⅜	53⅝	53¼
Week's range	50⅝	49	54⅞	52⅞

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 9	10.42	10.35	10.65	10.52
Nov. 10	10.40	10.30	10.52	10.37
Nov. 11	10.45	10.40	10.62	10.57
Nov. 12	10.60	10.50	10.70	10.62
Nov. 13	10.55	10.45	10.65	10.60
Nov. 14	10.47	10.40	10.60	10.52
Week's range	10.60	10.30	10.70	10.47

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 9	10.32	10.32	10.65	10.60
Nov. 10	10.32	10.17	10.67	10.50
Nov. 11	10.27	10.20	..	..
Nov. 12	10.35	10.22	..	..
Nov. 13	10.37	10.17	10.65	10.52
Nov. 14	10.25	10.17	10.55	10.52
Week's range	10.42	10.17	10.67	10.50

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 8	19.55	19.50	19.90	19.80
Nov. 10	19.50	19.15	19.82	19.55
Nov. 11	19.25	19.12	19.72	19.52
Nov. 12	19.40	19.17	19.80	19.57
Nov. 13	19.25	19.02	19.75	19.50
Nov. 14	19.10	19.10	19.60	19.52
Week's range	19.55	19.02	19.90	19.50

FINANCIAL.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Eighteenth day of November, 1903, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing an issue of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds, dated November 18, 1903, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Twelfth day of March, 1906, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, relating to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds of 1906, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1ST, 1927.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated August 7, 1907, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 1st, 1915, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $104,268.70, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Spanish-American Iron Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., November 25, 1914.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3D, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 14, 1914.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

October 14th, 1914.

Notice to Holders of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds:

The issue of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds, maturing December 1, 1913, are hereby called for redemption on December 1, 1914, as provided in Indenture, after which date interest will cease.

Bonds with coupons attached should be presented at the club office, 58 West 59th Street, New York City, for payment.

M. S. FAINE, Treasurer.

BOND MAN

Wanted—By established banking firm, high-grade, experienced bond man controlling good clientele and having thorough knowledge of general bond business. Excellent opportunity for advancement to the right man. Full particulars required and all information to be treated confidentially. A. B. C., Box H 84 Times Annex.

MASON CITY & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1914.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Association of National Advertising Managers, a domestic membership corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the County and City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Association of National Advertisers, Inc."

Dated New York, November 10, 1914.
ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGERS.
By D. W. STEWART, Secretary.
HARRY D. NIMS, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Telephone Broad 2505
WHEAT



World's supply of wheat. Shaded portion shows production affected by war.
Send for our Special Grain Letter R.
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR.) New York.

The New York Cotton Exchange Opens November 16th
How to Trade in
COTTON
and the possibilities offered in the
COTTON MARKET
Booklet mailed promptly on request
MOYSE & HOLMES
Members
New York & New Orleans Cotton Exch's, New York Stock Exchange
26 Beaver St., New York
Phone 5887 Broad.

WHEAT
Exhaustive Statistics and General Information Covering a Period of 20 Years
Copy Upon Request
Keusch & Schwartz Co., Incorporated
MEMBERS { NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. BUFFALO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. PHILA. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.
Direct Private Wires to the Chicago Board of Trade. Instantaneous Service.
Produce Exchange, New York

We Buy and Sell
Maxwell Motor
Standard Oil
Securities.
SLATTERY & CO.
Dealers in Investment Securities,
49 Exchange Place. Tel. 4361 Broad.
Established 1908.

Tobacco (all) Stocks
Powder Stocks
Baking Stocks
Standard Oil Stocks
Quotations furnished on all listed and unlisted securities upon request.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
24 Wall St. Phone 4220 John.

The New Banking System

The new Federal Reserve Banks, as provided for in the Federal Reserve Act, have been established in twelve of the principal cities of the United States, and will open for business *to-day, Nov. 16.*

The purpose of this new law is "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish an effective supervision of banking in the United States."

We have prepared a revised digest of this Act which will enable you to readily obtain a comprehensive idea of its provisions; and shall be pleased to supply copies upon request.

Ask for Booklet B-369.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

Astor Trust Company
Earnings for Idle Funds
Capital not at present needed in your business, or capital awaiting investment, can earn its return if deposited in the Astor Trust Company. Arrangements can be made for interest on such deposits subject to check; and a higher rate of interest may be had, if funds are left for a specified period, on one of our Time Certificates of Deposit. The interest is computed from the date of receiving the money.
Consult our Officers regarding your Reserve Account, or ask for our booklet on Certificates of Deposit.
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE War has made possible unusual investments in the bonds and preferred stocks of Public Utilities in this country, but it has not decreased their earnings.
We are recommending especially the First Mortgage bonds of a western water power and lighting company and the guaranteed preferred stock of an eastern electric company.
Send for descriptions.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street New York
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON DETROIT
LONDON: William P. Bonbright & Co. PARIS: Bonbright & Co.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
$250,000
City of Salt Lake City, Utah
Coupon 4½s
Dated May 1, 1914 Due May 1, 1934
Principal and Interest Payable in New York City.
Population (1910), 92,777. Population now estimated 109,000
Net debt less than 4⅓% of assessed valuation.
Price 99 & Int. yielding 4.58%.
Blodget & Co.
30 Pine St., New York
60 State St., Boston
Merrill, Oldham & Co.
35 Congress St., Boston

WAR WHEAT
The progress of the European war is reflected in
The Price of Wheat
We are Specialists in
1000 Bushel Odd Lots
(Corresponding to 10 shares)
Bought and sold by us on
Chicago Board of Trade
Also full lots of Grain and Provisions in all Markets
Send for Special Wheat Circular.
Morris & Wilmarth
42 Broadway New York
Telephone Broad 2580-9
Members: N. Y. Produce Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Improvement rec. 4½s
Maturing July 1, 1944.
And other high-grade Municipal Bonds.
Full particulars upon application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
Bankers
NEW YORK 31 Nassau St. CHICAGO 111 W. Monroe St.

Colorado Power Com.
Wheeling Electric Pfd.
American Light & Traction Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Electric Com.
Western Power Com.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 3660 Hanover. N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 26th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $6,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4%
Founded 1883. Under Banking Law. War cannot affect its securities. Savings shares accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 30th earn from Dec. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 26 Park Row, New York City.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Executive reorganization and operation of Industrial properties

Standard Oil
Since the resumption of unrestricted trading in Standard Oil Stocks last week, they have enjoyed a sharp rise in prices.
Call or write to our Department of Service for information on any of these issues.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
66 Exchange Place
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
Pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement Dated September 1, 1909

Holders of outstanding Stock Trust Certificates of the Voting Trustees are notified to present the same for exchange prior to December 1, 1914. Upon and after that date, payment of Two Cents per share will be required under the Federal Stamp Tax Act.
Dated New York, November 12, 1914.
GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

October 31st, 1914.
THE GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, BROAD AND CHETSNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Gentlemen: We beg to advise you that under authority given in the mortgage dated January 25th, 1913, between this Corporation and the Girard Trust Company, Trustee, securing the issue of $4,000,000 First Serial Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company, we hereby give you notice of the call for redemption on February 1st, 1915, out of funds now on deposit in the Sinking Fund, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Series "A," and request that you make payment for the said bonds upon presentation February 1st, 1915, at the price of 103 and interest, as provided in said Mortgage. Respectfully,
ST. LAWRENCE PULP & LUMBER CORP.
Per J. K. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SANTIAGO BREWING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
64-66 Wall St.
New York City, November 6th, 1914.
To the Stockholders of the Santiago Brewing Company:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Santiago Brewing Company, a New York corporation, will be held on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of said Company, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
(a) to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from the present amount thereof, to wit: $300,000, divided into three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, all of which is common stock, to $350,000, divided into three thousand five hundred (3,500) shares of the par value of $100 each; of which five hundred (500) shares shall be Six Per Cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and three thousand (3,000) shares shall be common stock;
(b) to authorize the issue of $27,000 par value of the preferred stock of said Company for the surrender and cancellation of the coupons appertaining to the said Company's Ten Year Six Per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Bonds at present issued and outstanding, maturing October 1st, 1914, April 1st, 1915, and October 1st, 1915, having an aggregate face value of $27,000;
(c) to consider such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
W. H. BALE, Secretary.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Henry R. Worthington will be held at the office of the Company, Harrison, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors, the approval and ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company since the last meeting of stockholders, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The minute books of the said Board of Directors will be at the office of the Company open to the inspection of any stockholder of record at the time of said meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey no stock can be voted upon that has been transferred within twenty days next preceding the date of the election.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed November 9th, 1914, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and remain closed until December 2nd, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
NATHAN N. CLARK, Assistant Secretary.
New York, November 9th, 1914.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, October 27, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Virginia Railway and Power Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 31st, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., and will be reopened on Thursday, November 19th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of 3-5 and 7 West 61st Street Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 1,482 Broadway, Room 509, Fitzgerald Building, New York City, on the 7th day of December, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
E. A. REILLY, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 21, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
67th PREFERRED DIVIDEND
THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-seventh consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable November 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 16th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, November 14, 1914.
The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a Quarterly Dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on December 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 24, 1914. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.
JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, October 28, 1914.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid December 1, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at 3 P. M., November 19, 1914.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

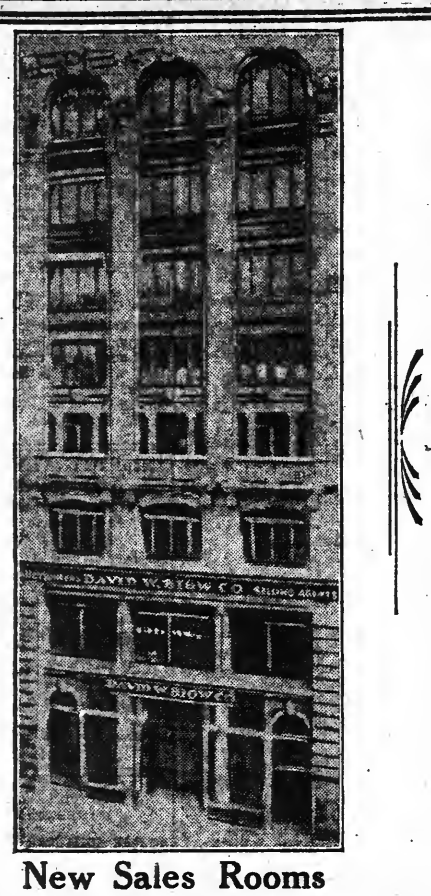
PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M. November 24, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 10,000 lbs. of brass castings and 2,000 lbs. of gun metal castings, from January 2, 1915 to June 30, 1915. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., NOV. 16, 1914.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until twelve o'clock noon, December 1, 1914, for resurfacing main road from South Dock to South end of Military reservation. For further information, address Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23d, 1914.



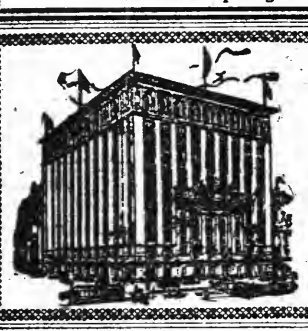
New Sales Rooms

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

WHOLESALE AUCTIONEERS

520-522 Broadway

Between Spring and Broome Sts.



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers permitted to bring their customers.

Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

46th St., Lexington Av., 47th St.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

A COLLECTION OF

English Antiques

In Furniture, Old China, Chinese Porcelains, Sheffield Plate and Silver, Old English and Irish Glass, and other Art Objects.

The Entire Collection of 586 Lots has been consigned to these Galleries for

Messrs. Baileys, Ltd.

7 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, London, W.,

on account of the very inactive condition of trade in London at the present time.

THE AUCTION SESSIONS

Thursday, Nov. 19th, and two following afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.

In Silo's Fifth Ave. Art Galleries

Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,

546 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Catalogue on Application

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Friday, Nov. 20th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City, we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION several salvage stocks for account of whom it may concern.

MISS K. FOLEY, (Retailer Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings,) Columbus Av., City, consisting of

LADIES' FURNISHINGS,

WAISTS, DRESSES, GLOVES, NOTIONS, Etc.

H. KAY & CO., (Mfr. Children's Dresses,) 23d St., City, Consisting of

LATEST STYLE MISSES' & CHILDREN'S FALL DRESSES,

Woolens, Cotton pc. Goods, Embroideries, Trimmings, Etc.

A Quantity of

WOOL YARN—Asstd. Colors.

Also at 1 3-4 o'clock noon will sell

S. B. LEBENTHAL & CO., (Mfr. Clothing,) Bleecker St., City,

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, SINGLE COATS, PANTS, VESTS, Etc.

Terms of sale cash. Deposit of 25% required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY,

Tel. Spring 18.

David W. Biow Co.

Are Now Occupying their new salesrooms,

520-522 Broadway,

Between Spring and Broome Sts.

Telephone Spring 6460-6461.

First Auction Sale Will Take Place

FRIDAY, NOV. 20TH, 1914,

Instead of Tuesday, Nov. 17, At 10:30 A. M., Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Men's & Ladies'

FURNISHINGS

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

WEARING APPAREL

BULLETIN OF WEEKLY SALES.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,

Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 A. M., Silks, Satins, Imported Trimmings, Crepe Cloth PLANT & FIXTURES OF E. SILNY CO., On Premises, 31-33 East 23d St., N. Y. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. $30,000 Stock Fashionable Men's & Boys' SUITS, OVERCOATS & PANTS, At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Executor Stock, Estate of Wm. Klatzo, $15,000 Stock Ladies' Silk Underwear, Silks, Linens, Piece Goods, of the Very Highest Grade. On Premises, 105 W. 28th St., near 6th Av., N.Y.C.

Friday, Nov. 20, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Diamonds, Gold & Gold Filled Jewelry, HOLIDAY GOODS, 5,000 Pieces Highest Grade Art Metal Goods, At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.

Men's fleece lined underwear, yaeger color, shirts, standard make, $3 per dozen net; case lots only. A. Schaap & Sons, auctioneers, 324 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS

Collected in every State Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'klyn 3658.

ADDRESSING.

Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358 BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.

FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS 25 cents up. 1,000 styles at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL

MADE WITH PLAN REGISTERED LOCK STITCH

DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED

Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

BUYERS.

FELLOWS WANTS JOB SHORT SUITS, FIVE DOLLARS.

AUCTIONEERS

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.

NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21st ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES. JACOB FEIBEL, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.

Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits

CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Place.

FUR HATS.

Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

FURNITURE.

Furniture mfgrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.

WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces

Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES', MISSES' WINTER COATS.

200 Chinchillas, black, gray, navy. $3.50, regular price $6.00. ANDREWS, 4 W. 22d St.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.

Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.

"THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.65 Per Dozen. All Jobbers, or of S. COHEN, Mfg., 89 East Broadway, N. Y.

PLANTS.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

RAINCOATS.

Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonins, 265 Greene.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW. 622 Broadway, 624 " 626 "

FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

SALVAGES.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 14-16 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Morris Wolff, Abraham Rothberg, and Samuel Bloom, composing the firm of WOLFF, ROTHBERG & BLOOM, to ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Esq., Assignee, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, sells this day,

Monday, November 16th, 1914,

at 10:30 A. M., on premises,

No. 37-39 West 28th Street,

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the property of the above, consisting of a desirable stock of

Woolens, Silks Trimmings

used in the manufacture of cloaks and suits; also the plant, consisting of 31-18 machines and power tables, motors, complete ironing plant, cutting tables, chairs, trunks, desks, and desirable office partitions.

By order of

ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Esq., Assignee.

MARCUS HELFAND, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-2124. Tel. Barclay 6911-12.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Prominent Economist Thinks England May Be Richer at End of War.

That England may, in the end, gain financially as a result of the present conflict is pointed out by Edgar Crammond, an English economist, in a discusselon of the economic effects of war reviewed in today's Annalist. After citing financial results of other wars to show what may happen in this one, he states that the main factors which determine the cost of war are:

> The number of troops employed, the length of the war, and the extent of the economic development or the wealth of the belligerent powers. In respect of the destruction of life and wealth, the war of 1914 cannot fail to eclipse any war that has taken place in the history of the world, because six out of the seven great monetary centres of the world are directly involved.

Of England's position he says:

> We stand to lose and lose very heavily in the course of this vast war, but there is no occasion for despair. On the eve of the outbreak of war I estimated our national wealth at $80,000,000,000 and our national income at $10,000,000,000. Taking the most unfavorable view possible, namely, that at the end of the war we find we have lost in direct and indirect expenditure say, half a year's income, and, say, one-sixteenth part of our capital, we shall still be a very rich nation. Relatively we shall be far richer than we were at the beginning of the war; and we may rest under the absolute certainty that, provided we keep the sea, we shall at the conclusion of the war be in a better position than any other power—not excepting the United States—to take full advantage of the vast expansion of trade which the experience of all previous wars justifies us in believing will then take place throughout the world.

"The United States Treasury and banks," Mr. Crammond says, "contain an enormous stock of gold, but it may be doubted whether New York possesses either sufficient reserves of capital or an adequate number of experts in haute finance to enable her to take up the rôle which London has filled so well. Moreover, America probably owes the United Kingdom in one shape and another $3,000,000,000, and the supreme test of New York's financial strength will be applied in the course of the next few months, when London attempts to move an appreciable portion of her credits to this side of the Atlantic at a period when in all probability Paris and Berlin will also be trying to do the same thing with their credits in New York."

TOY FACTORIES RUSHED.

Lack of German Competition Causes Big Holiday Orders Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The war has brought a number of big orders to toy and novelty manufacturers in Binghamton and vicinity. The Williamson Manufacturing Company, which, until this year, met with sharp competition from German toy factories, is rushed with orders, and is working three shifts of eight hours each in an effort to supply the New York toy trade. It is believed that this increase in business will be permanent, and as soon as things slacken the factory will be greatly enlarged.

At Walton the novelty works which manufacture Christmas toys are running overtime, and 100 men have been given employment. The class of toys made by this factory was different from those in Germany, but the absence of the German toy has created the demand.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Chas. Shongood.—Bankrupt Sales—Seaboard Wine Growers, Inc., 2 Jones Lane, wines, liquors, fixtures, 10:30; Carbondale Sponge Co., 46 Gold St., sponges, chamois, fixtures, 10:30; Broadway Bicycle & Auto Supply Co., 60 Vesey St., hardware, 10:30.

D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Hosiery.

D. Greenwald, 1,270 Broadway.—Office furniture, Room 403.

D. Greenwald, 62 West 33d St.—Sheriff's sale cigars and liquors.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 338 Fourth Av.—Home furnishings of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern. Sale continues all week, commencing at 2 P. M. each day.

L. Firuski, 70 Bowery.—Jewelry; also men's and women's clothing. Sale continues all week.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Women's and men's furnishings, leather goods, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 57 East 11th St.—Assets, Jacob Wisotsky: fur trimmings, &c.

Joe. Shongood, 94 Bowery.—Unredeemed pawnbrokers' pledges. Sale continues four following days.

Floyd Grant & Co., 778 Seventh Av.—Household furnishings.

Floyd Grant & Co.—Public administrator's sale, estate of Martha D. Scott.

Augustus W. Clarke, 8 West 44th St.—Continuation sale, Mrs. Mary Mandeville Johnston art treasures; all week at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Oriental rugs. Sale continues five following days.

American Art Association, 242 Madison Av.—Furnishings of Havemeyer residence. Sale continues five following days.

Tuesday.

Chas. Shongood—Bankrupt Sales—Plozin Brothers, 112 Franklin St., leather goods, 10:30; Club Laundry, Inc., 410 W. 52d St., horses and wagons, 10:30. Chas. Shongood, assignee sale, Isidore Rubinstein, 83 Ave. B, furniture, 10:30.

Daniel Greenwald, 570 Broadway, Sheriff's sale, office furniture, &c.

Daniel Greenwald, 2,389 Broadway, assignee sale, evening gowns, waists, and suits.

J. H. Mayers, 1,147 Broadway, assets, S. M. Brittingham & Co., men's and women's clothing, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St., 850 pieces men's and women's wear, 375 pieces chinchillas and overcoatings, and about 30 pieces serges and linings.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway, men's, youths', and children's clothing.

M. Perelmuter, silks, suits, and other wearing apparel for women.

Merle's Rooms, 155 East 125th St., antique furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 31 East 32d St., stock of E. Silvy Co., silks, satins, trimmings, crepes, &c.; also plant and furniture.

Silo's Art Galleries, 58 West 71st St., contents of a private residence.

Wednesday.

L. Kaplan, 1 Lispenard St.—Women's and men's furnishings.

Charles Shongood—Bankrupt sales: Artificial Marble Works, 351 East 61st St., cement, plaster, safe, fix., 10:30; Eugene Kurka, 270 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, machinery, 3 P. M.; Ridgely, Boardman & Co., 539 B'way, woolen piece goods, 10:30; Kane Clothing System, 539 B'way, men's furnishings, 10:30.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway.—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

J. H. Mayers, 607 Tenth Av.—Assets of Charles & Max Asch, consisting of men's and boys' furnishings.

Burling & Dole—Eighty pieces Roman stripe coatings; also cloakings, suitings, Chinchillas, blue, gray, dark mixtures, &c.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—350,000 pieces glass and china ware; also stag handles, clocks, brushes, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's and boys' suits, overcoats, and pants.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes and rubbers.

Daniel Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Diamonds, jewelry, &c.

J. Weiss & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and women's furnishings, dress goods, and dry goods.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 489 Broadway.—Woolens for men's and women's wear; also silk and cotton goods.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—At 2:30 and 8 P. M., antique Chinese rugs; sale continues Thursday and Friday.

Thursday.

Charles Shongood—Assignee Sale—Lonow & Koot, 920 Intervale Av., Bronx, dress goods and fixtures, 10:30.

Daniel Greenwald, 263 Greene St.—Sheriff's sale, machinery, office furniture, linings, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 105 East 29th St.—Executor's sale, women's silk underwear, silks, laces, gowns, &c., from estate of Wm. Klatzco.

Harry M. Moses, 309 Broadway—Estate of John R. Coates, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, jewelry, &c. Sale continues Friday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—Household effects. Sale continues Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 299 Columbia St., Brooklyn—Clocks, plate ware, cutlery, suit cases, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—English antiques. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

Friday.

Leopold Gans Co., 46 Wooster St.—Salvage stocks, women's furnishings, misses' and children's dresses, cotton piece goods, gloves, embroideries, trimmings, and notions, also quantity of wool yarn.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, cloaks, suits, &c.

Burling & Dole—Handerchiefs, damasks, napkins, raw silk, cotton and piece goods, &c.

Van Praag & Co.—Diamonds, gold and gold-filled jewelry, also 5,000 pieces metal goods.

D. Hartmann, 8 Greene St.—Furs, scarfs, muffs, coats, &c.

Leopold Gans, 46 Wooster St.—Men's, boys' and children's clothing.

Samuel H. Richmond and Wm. Livingston, 27 Greene St.—Combination velvet and satin dresses, broadcloths, pile fabrics, suits and coats, children's bearskin coats, waists, sweaters, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes and rubbers.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Colonial pewter, &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; M. Schloss, woolens; N. Schloss, piece goods; N. Schloss, woolens; 840 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4 Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; H. Sonneborn, clothing; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; I. Strauss, blankets; Breslin.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready to wear; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 417 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Burns, hats; 214 Church.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. P. O'Brien, dress goods, silks, carpets, rugs; P. J. Byrne, representing; 438 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Sterner, knit underwear; Miss H. G. Nicol, fancy goods; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; A. Spilker, handkerchiefs, holiday, fancy goods, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear, notions, hosiery; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO — Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Phillipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses, Spring; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Guthman, ladies', misses' coats, dresses; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—H. J. Hoffman, furnishing goods; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; J. T. Brister, Cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Ledger & Son; M. J. Lederer, millinery; Claridge.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, house dresses, bathrobes, kimonos, petticoats, flannelette gowns; Miss R. Cohen, representing; 71 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—L. Glick, ladies' ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—H. A. Morgan Co.; H. A. Morgan, waists; Grand.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; I. Goldsmith, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel Co.; A. H. W. McMillan, domestics; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Hockey, Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, corsets, waists; 20 W. 22d.

DETROIT—American Lady Corset Co.; J. Siegel, corsets; 44 East 14th.

ELIZABETH CITY, Tenn.—G. R. Bright, general mdse.; Miss Brooks, ladies' wear; Latham.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Lahr, Bacon Co.; A. P. Lahr, domestics, laces, hosiery, underwear, house furn. goods; 20 W. 22; Grand.

FALL RIVER—G. F. Sullivan, dry goods; Latham.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—C. M. Shuart, cloaks, suits; Claridge.

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss M. R. Johnson, neckwear, ribbons; 55 White; Herald Square.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics; J. A. Haberbosch, flannels; 90 Madison Av.

MIDDLETON, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaeffer, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Jacobs Bros. Co.; J. H. Ullman, furn. goods; J. M. Ullman, furn. goods; Claridge.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss F. Laboschin, ladies' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURG—Frank & Seder; Miss B. L. Meyers, negligees; 470 4th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss Frankum, ladies' merino underwear; 214 Church.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; W. W. Mosher, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Steifel, Strouss & Conner; L. H. Strouss, clothing, trimmings; Hoffman House.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. A. Grossman, jobs, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 200 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; D. H. Young, domestics; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. Wand & Co.; J. Wand, millinery; Wallick's.

SCRANTON—Clarks Bros. Stores; A. E. Vetter, coats; 41 Union Square.

SHAMOKIN, Penn.—Shapiro Bros.; L. Shapiro, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; E. V. Kruger, ladies' ready-to-wear, laces, ribbons; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Earney D. G. Co.; C. J. Kearney, dress goods, linings; M. W. Eckert, silks; 214 Church; Hoffman House.

ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Spring coats, suits; S. L. Friedman, cloaks, suits; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Cardie, corsets, ladies' neckwear; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—"Garland's": T. W. Garland, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Kids Cloak Co.; Miss S. Julius, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—King, Bringsmade Merc. Co.; C. E. Rusk, millinery; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; G. Roth, hdkfs.; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; H. L. Coe, notions; 877 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Silverman, pile fabrics, trimmed coats; 1,161 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; M. Pfaff, manufacturing department; 350 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss & Co.; C. Strauss, millinery; 621 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Robert Fraser; J. T. McDermott, ladies' waists, ribbons, jewelry; Herald Square.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hyde-man, cloaks, suits; Miss N. Smith, ladies' knit underwear, hdkfs.; Miss J. Smyser, hosiery, gloves; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

JOBS WANTED

AT ALL TIMES. MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES. PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

For Sale.—Complete manufacturing plant, consisting of 10 double and single needle machines, button hole machine, motor, and other fixtures, or will trade for ready-to-wear merchandise. Sten Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

WE ARE OPEN FOR BIG LOTS OF CREPE DE CHINES. CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH; QUANTITY NO OBJECT. KAYANEE WAIST AND DRESS CO., 40-44 GREENE ST.

Wanted—Experienced salesman by large lace and embroidery importer for Northwestern territory, not covered at present; only man with established trade in this line; salary. W 102 Times.

LOT OF 125 LADIES' COATS in different materials; prices from $6 to $15; to be sold at a low figure. 58 West 15th St., seventh floor.

1,000 DRESSES IN SILK SERGES AND VELVETS TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE PRICE. GLOBE DRESS CO., 22 WEST 26TH ST.

LOOKING AT SPRING SAMPLES for ladies' ready-to-wear for Spring catalogue. Federal Storage, 105 West 28th St. Mr. Gluston.

Men's and children's suits made for this season; quantities of each lot; exceptionally low prices. Merrimac Mfg. Co., 71 6th Av.

Jobber looking at Spring line ladies', misses', and children's dresses, waists, skirts, and coats. Roselle Co., 40 West 4th.

Looking at Spring samples, ladies', misses', and juniors' coats and suits. 119 West 24th St., tenth floor.

Lot of serge and satin combination dresses to close out reasonable price. Astor Costume, 110 West 17th St.

Fur trimmed suits and plush coats for immediate delivery. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT silk and wool Spring sample dresses. Apply 10th floor, 146 West 26th St.

Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Second floor, 170 6th Av.

Children's all-wool serge dresses, to close. Rosenbluth, 217 Mercer St. Spring 8798.

Am ready to buy cheap wash suits for Spring. Telephone Franklin 3055.

We have 1,000 pile fabric coats on hand to close out. F. Hutner Co., 60 East 11th St.

Silk waists, to close out cheap. Room 701, 1,270 Broadway.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

35,000 sq. ft. on a floor

at low rent. Low insurance rate; unusual elevator facilities; excellent light; sprinkler system. Silo's Art Co., 546 Fifth Av.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:47|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises..5:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:00	6:31	12:26	12:50
Governors Island	6:16	6:40	12:07	12:52
Hell Gate	8:06	8:30	1:47	2:32

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 15.

SS New York, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
SS Cadiz, Cadiz, Nov. 4.
SS Warken, Rotterdam, Oct. 22.
SS Wizar, Rotterdam, Oct. 22.
SS Calabria, Leghorn, Oct. 15.
SS Fife, Toronto, Oct. 3.
SS Royal Sceptre, Santos, Nov. 14.
SS Indraghiri, Boston, Nov. 13.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 12.
SS Jomsborg, Ardrossan, Oct. 23.
SS Matanzas, Rotterdam, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnewaska	London	Nov.	7
Transylvania	Liverpool	Nov.	7
Kentucky	Leith	Oct.	27
Themisto	Rotterdam	Oct.	29
Sant' Anna	Marseilles	Oct.	27
New York City	Swansea	Oct.	30
Augusta	Shields	Oct.	28
Stromboli	Genoa	Oct.	26
Auconan	Cristobal	Nov.	5
Embiricos	Piraeus	Oct.	16
Fannonia	Glasgow	Nov.	5
Touraine	Havre	Nov.	7
Hudson	Vigo	Nov.	4
Mentor	Piraeus	Oct.	24
Yaguez	San Juan	Nov.	11
Corredyk	Rotterdam	Nov.	4
Colon	Cristobal	Nov.	10
Carolina	San Juan	Nov.	11
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov.	10
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Nov.	11
Antilles	New Orleans	Nov.	11
Dochra	Rio Janeiro	Oct.	28
Finland	Liverpool	Nov.	7

DUE TOMORROW.

Mississippi	Brest	Nov.	5
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Nov.	4
Windber	Balboa	Nov.	14
Havana	Havana	Nov.	14
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov.	12
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Nov.	9
Florizel	Halifax	Nov.	15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov.	14
El Monte	New Orleans	Nov.	11
Lampasas	Mobile	Nov.	10
Sixaola	Port Limon	Nov.	9
Santiago	Galveston	Nov.	11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oscar II	Christiana'nd.	Nov.	5
Elena Bistis	Gibraltar	Nov.	6
Gregory	Barbados	Nov.	9
Roma	Lisbon	Nov.	8
Bovic	Manchester	Nov.	6
Tula	Cardiff	Nov.	4
Trent	Kingston	Nov.	13
Montoso	Cristobal	Nov.	11
El Alba	Galveston	Nov.	12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov.	15

DUE THURSDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Nov.	10
Cameronia	Glasgow	Nov.	11
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov.	11
Pastores	Kingston	Nov.	14
Momus	New Orleans	Nov.	14
Horace	Rio Janeiro	Oct.	29
Atlantide	Gibraltar	Nov.	5
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov.	15

DUE FRIDAY.

Napoli	Palermo	Nov.	6
Angel B. Perez	Barcelona	Nov.	8
Manhattan	London	Nov.	6
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Nov.	14
Esperanza	Progreso	Nov.	14
El Rio	Galveston	Nov.	14
Progreso	Curacao	Nov.	9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov.	17
San Jacinto	Galveston	Nov.	14

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov.	14
Luigi Clampi	Naples	Nov.	9
New York (tank)	Masstuis	Nov.	7
Sao Paulo	Para	Nov.	3
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Nov.	7
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Nov.	16
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov.	15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Elbergen, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mimer, Turks Island	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harrie, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Manzanillo, Puerto Mexico	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Finland, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wascana, Santos	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Campista, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Panonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Transylvania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Trent, Jamaica	——	2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 461 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 612 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 184 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 3:40 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 285 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 296 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 97 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS Ossabaw, Gulfport to New York, was 75 miles N. W. of

MOTOR RACE COURSE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Coney Island Jockey Club Will Sell Track to Automobile Men.

PRICE ASKED IS $2,500,000

Purchases Expect to Restore Glories of the Famous Course with Motor Speed Contests.

The Sheepshead Bay race track, for years one of the big horse-racing centres in the country before the ban of legislation was placed upon the sport, is about to be sold, it was learned yesterday, to a group of automobile men who are contemplating converting it into a motor race course. A meeting of the Directors of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which owns the Sheepshead track, was held last Thursday in New York, at which the terms and conditions of the sale were discussed. It is understood that the price asked by the club for its property was $2,500,000, and by the present stage of the negotiations it is indicated that the prospective purchasers will pay this amount.

One of the Directors of the club, who was at the meeting, said yesterday that the negotiations were not yet completed, and this remark, with others that he made, gave the impression that the completion of the negotiations without hitch was confidently expected.

Who the prospective purchasers are the Director would not say. Their idea, it is said, is to restore the Sheepshead course the rendezvous for society sportsmen as it was in its heydey as a horse-racing centre. It is believed by the new promoters that those of wealth and sporting instinct who formerly followed the performances of thoroughbreds have now turned their attention to high-powered automobiles. Sheepshead Bay may, therefore, become again the centre of activity and interest it was in former years.

The property includes 430 acres, bounded by Ocean Avenue, Neck Road, Voorhees Avenue, and Cedar Woods. The grand stand, it is said, will be built facing an improved two-mile track. The only part of the property that has been kept up in the last four years is the stables. August Belmont has eighteen yearlings at Sheepshead at present. J. Whitney Hall has some of his horses there, and the Quincy Stables are still at the track.

The officers of the Coney Island Jockey Club are Schuyler L. Parsons, President; Victor E. Schaumburg, Secretary, and Francis Hinchcock, Treasurer. Among the Directors are William K. Vanderbilt, Herbert C. Pell, Frank Gray Griswold, Harold Vanderbilt, and John M. Bowers.

FINGER PRINTS AS CLUE.

Found on Sword That Killed Shartless—His Wife Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Fingerprints on a sword may lead to the discovery of the identity of the person who killed Leaming Shartless, an engineer on the Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad.

Shartless was stabbed to death through the back yesterday with a Knights of Pythias sword, while he was asleep. His wife, Charlotte, was arrested. When the police arrived she told them she was in the next room when she heard her husband's groans.

RESORTS.

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Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

Establishment of This Country's New Banking System
This is the title of the leading article in this week's ANNALIST, which tells of the favorable results expected. Also the conditions under which the new system is being started on its career. Another interesting article is "A British View of Economic Aspects of War." THE ANNALIST, which is published every Monday morning, contains much valuable information for all those interested in Finance, Commerce, and Economics.
On news stands, 10c a copy.
Annual subscription, $4.
ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

CROSSING PROBLEM SOLVED

Pondfield Road in Bronxville to Pass Under New York Central Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Public Service Commission of the Second District has settled the question of the Pondfield Road crossing in Bronxville. The plan provides for 54 feet between abutments beneath the railroad, which is to be divided into two 18-foot clear roadways and two sidewalks. Headroom is not to be less than 12 feet. A new street will be laid out from the junction of Kraft Avenue and Pondfield Road east of the tracks to a proposed northerly extension of Front Avenue west of the tracks.

The order also provides for two new driveways on either side of the tracks, parallel thereto, and to be carried over the final grade of the new streets on solid floor bridges. Elaborate provision is made for stairways, ramps, rails, drainage, lighting, and all other details. The plan also provides for the increasing of the New York Central tracks from two to four at this point.

All the land necessary to carry out this order is to be acquired by the village of Bronxville. The State and the village pay one-third each of the cost of the elimination only on the basis of the present two tracks, and any additional cost due to the increase in tracks shall be borne by the railroad. The plan will not be carried into effect until funds are available for the payment of the State's share of the expense.

NO HUNTER SHOT FOR DEER.

Accidents of Season Just Closed Only Five, Three Being Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Only five accidents attributed to deer hunting during the season which closed tonight are known to the Conservation Commission. Three of the accidents were fatal. According to the reports of the game protectors not one of the victims was mistaken for a deer.

Of the twenty-two hunting accidents reported to the Conservation Commission seventeen occurred in the pursuit of small game, attended by five deaths.

"Although most of the casualties indicate gross carelessness on the part of hunters," says the commission, "the sportsmen are exercising more care than ever before in the handling of weapons. When it is remembered that there are over 200,000 licensed hunters in the State, besides thousands who can legally hunt on their own farms without licenses, the list of a score of accidents is reducing casualties in pursuit of a hazardous sport to the minimum.

60 SHOTS IN AUTO CHASE.

Police in Three Speeding Cars Finally Overhaul Thieves.

Martin Moran, 19, of 176 East 127th Street; Jerry Curtin, 22, of 216 East 123d Street, and Fred Schweers, 25, of 224 East 125th Street, were arrested early yesterday morning after being chased by the police several miles through the streets of Harlem. The prisoners were in a stolen automobile with three others who escaped. More than sixty shots were fired by pursued and pursuers in the chase. Magistrate Murphy in the Harlem Court held the three for trial on complaint of Arlington C. Hall, a real estate dealer of 255 West Ninetieth Street.

Mr. Hall said that when his son Paul came out of a theatre at 135th Street and Broadway he saw six men driving his father's car away. Paul Hall jumped into his own machine with his father's chauffeur, Frank Watson, and gave chase. The stolen machine raced down Broadway at forty-five miles an hour, and at 72d Street Hall stopped to take on Policeman Oswall of the West 100th Street Station, who started shooting at the tires of the car ahead.

At 110th Street and Fifth Avenue Policeman McDonald of the East 126th Street Station fired six shots and exploded a tire. The car swerved and the men turned their guns on McDonald, one bullet tearing through his coat.

At 120th Street the stolen car slowed down and three men jumped out, taking two new tires with them, and at 121st Street it stopped and the other three men were arrested.

FOUR KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Pennsylvania Store Blown Up After Owner Had Been Threatened.

LATROBE, Penn., Nov. 15.—Four persons were killed and six injured, two seriously, when the store of Noah Kanaza at Superior, near here, was blown up by dynamite early today. The store and five dwellings were burned, entailing a loss of $25,000. The dynamiting is believed to have been the work of men who had threatened Kanaza, who is supposed to be wealthy.

The dead are Noah Kanaza, Jr., 16; Joseph Kanaza, 9, and Anthony Kanaza, 9 months, children of Noah Kanaza, and Andrew Organ, 34. The Kanaza children were burned to death in their beds. Organ was hit by a flying timber and instantly killed.

Kanaza's store was wrecked by two explosions, the dynamite having been placed at both ends of the structure. The building was soon aflame, and the fire spread rapidly to the next-by dwellings. John Pepper and Anthony Stromberg were struck by timbers in attempting to rescue the Kanaza children, and are in a Latrobe hospital. Little hope for their recovery is entertained.

Kanaza declares he has been threatened by an Italian with whom he had had a lawsuit. Arrests are expected.

FIRE MENACES ORPHANAGE.

Children Taken from Dominican House to Clara De Hirsch Home.

Three hundred children and twenty-five nuns of the Dominican Sister Home at 329-35 East Sixty-third Street were sheltered in the Clara De Hirsch Home at 225 East Sixty-third Street, when their home was threatened by the fire that destroyed the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, at 337-41 East Sixty-third Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The discipline and courage of the little children were perfect and they marched through a street, crowded with the 150-horses taken from the burning stable, the fire engines that had responded to three alarms and the frightened tenement dwellers who feared the fire would spread. Some of the older girls carried sleeping babies and the littler ones clung to the skirts of the nuns, but all marched quietly out of danger.

The fire started on the second floor of the stables, where three boatloads of hay had been stored and lines of hose were run from East River to the fireboats William L. Strong, George B. McClellan, and Abraham S. Hewitt. The fire was confined to the stables and after a two-hour fight was controlled with $50,000 loss.

The children returned to their home at 5 o'clock.

FOR A J. P. MORGAN PULPIT.

St. George's Club Starts Movement for Memorial.

At the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of St. George's Club last night the Rev. Karl Reiland, President of the club and rector of St. George's Church, announced the inauguration of a fund for a memorial pulpit to the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Reiland said the club was the originator of the plan, and that all donations from 1 cent to $1 would be received. All those who were present last night placed their names in the contribution book.

The raising of the fund for the pulpit will not be left to the club alone, but other organizations of the church will assist in the work. The new pulpit will be dedicated at St. George's Church next Easter. Mr. Morgan was Senior Warden of the church and also a member of the club.

An informal reception and reunion was held in the afternoon and among those present were some of the original members of the club. At the anniversary service in the church last evening the Rev. Mr. Reiland spoke briefly on the club's history and its plans. The service was followed by a smoker.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(:) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Open at 10:30 A. M. Post Office Building. Motions.
Lehigh Co<Tensavage.
Cassella<Tug Luzzie D
Church Co<Hilliard.
General calendar.
L V RR<Am Hay.
Hengerer<Reynolds El
U S<Bk of N Y.
Mason & Hanger Co<Sharon.
Re Grand Union.

Baker<Cass.
Hays<Am Blind Stitch
Universal<Cofferman.
Re Merritt Con.
Vose<U S Metals Prod
Re Ballance.
Landon<Clark.
Re United M Beds.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J. At 10:30 A. M. P. O. Building. Jury calendar.
N Y Assets Realization<McKinnon.
Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

Western Dev<McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J. Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Robinson<Johnson.
Shaughnessy<Penn RR.
McKinnon<Ais Sects.
Wagner<Kohn.
Wagner<Stallo.
Fox<East Side M Co.
Fox<Taylor.
Sloboder<NYC.
Custck<Knick Ice Co.
McKenzie<Oceanic St Nav.
Offield<CNY.
United Roofing<Boomhower.
Thomas<Lehigh & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic St Nav.
Gildenhorn<Penn R R.
Same<same.
Mariotti<NYC RR.
Smith<NY NH RR.
Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Adesso<Kerbaugh.
Mariotte<Kerbaugh.
Wanko<L V Coal.
Uptegraff<Penn Co.
Mariotte<Kelly.
Vagaszki<Cons Coal.
Soumis<Ramsdell.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Same<same.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Schwartz<I R T.
Sloboder<Penn RR.
Boland<L I RR.
N Y Life<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & R C & I
Weekworth<NYNHRR
Metzler<C RR of NJ.
Donoghue<Oceanic St. Nav.
Yuhas<Carnegie Steel
Heifand<Ill Surety.
Ginocchio<Barletto.
Andrews Co<Phoenix Arms.
Smolak<St Lawrence Pyrites.
Banner Rubber<Rubinsky.
Master<Son<NYNH RR
Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Griesman<Penn RR.
Same<same.
Deitz<Singer Sew M.
St John's I M Marine.

DISTRICT COURT.—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
W C Kimball,
Henry Berkowitz,
John H Sauerbrey,
Samuel Aschuler,
Henry Kohler,
Isidore Fagon,
John Forsyth,
C B R Rothbucher,
David Hederi,
Max Posnick,
Fritzi Scheff,
Etta M Tishman,
John J Collins,
Sig Fox,
Mutner & Haselkorn.
Pascal Cohn.
Under objections:
Joseph D Bancus,
Kerr & Krenkel.
Paul J Somers,
Fred A Smith & Co.,
Charles Leithman,
Weinstein & Frantel.
J M Woodworking Co.
Werba & Luessher.
Adjournment cases:
Walt L Richards,
Piper & Themas.
Motions:
Benj Moskowitz.
Barne<Waldman,
Dawes & Barry,
Ed T Rosenheimer,
Max Rosenthal,
Goldstone, Greenberg & Co.,
Wm Wolfson,
Rosner Baum Co.,
Gaspare Galeca,
Edwin H Heidelberg,
Spiceman Co.,
Arthur S Jones,
Merchants Motor Sales Co.,
Giannini Cannistraci,
Hotel St Andrews Co,
Universal Piano Co.,
Boeseneck, Broessel & Co.,
M Stampel & Son,
Philip Holtz,
Joseph Kantrowitz,
Freeman, Hess & Co.,
Lowenfeld Bros.,
Wm Crowley,
Wm Duncan & Son,
Julius Meyer,
Samuel Sandberg,
Bond Realty Co.,
Abraham H Fox,
Rotner & Seagaw,
Edward P Dangler,
Ike Strachovitz,
M & L Jarmulowsky (4).
Max Kobre,
Marsh B Willcox (2),
Fell & Co. (2),
Cab & Tax Co.,
Max Rosenthal,
Muant & Robinson,
John L Martin.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Equity calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Conron<Cauchois.
Bogert et al<So Pac.

Rend<Nevins, (2.)
Same<Same, (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Boston Prov Co<CNY.
NY & P SS<Barry.
Barry<NY & P SS.
Woods<"W E Cleary"
Rogers<NY Cent, (4.)

Woods<"E Terry."
Boggs<"F J Walter."
Goodwin-Gallagher<Transfer 17.
Lippman<"Wapello."

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Max Kobre.

Moses Ginsberg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Day calendar for Monday:
People<Cynthia Buffom.
Prior, admrx<Hunkin-Conkey Const Co.
Ventimiglia<Elchner, admrx.
McArthur Bros<Kerr, extrx.
Jacobs, trustee<Town of Oyster Bay.
Ellis, admrx<NY & L I Trac Co.
Magge, admrx<NY Tel
Leggett<Pelletreau & Sno.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions.
Beves<Post.
Thompson Co<Fox.
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
La Hirschensohn.
Irwin<Warren.
McWilliams<McW'ms.
Re People (Montague)
Republic Bag & Pr Hoffman.
CNY<Am Plumbing.
Palin<Eusner.
Doscher<Guardant Time Lock.
Chauveau<Maxwell.
Bobbs-Merrill<Leibow.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Thomas<Thomas.
Barry<Eyer.
Re Payter (Asseman.)
Kirschner<State Bk.
Kier<Smith.
People ex rel McGrath<Waldo.
Carley<Carley (2 arts)
Gropper<Gropper.
Hoyt<Dick.
Campbell<Stern & Sons.
Corn Exch Bk<Wells.
Boros<Boros.
Gorenstein<Gorenstein.
Elec Conservation Co<Arnold.
Hoyt<Dick.
London & SW Bk<White.
Rosenberg<Carnevale.
Hertzonich<Hartwell Stafford.
Zeigler<Thompson.
Hildebrand<Raferty (2 acts.)
Magil<Oliverage Co.
Re New & Beaver Arcade.
Geppert<Musical Am.
Riley<Kaufman.
CNY<Caffe.
Verschleiser<Vleiser.
Maurice Co<Gimbel Bros.
Berkowitz<Frumkes.
Greenwood<Morris.
Kaufman<Eve Journal
Manning<Seelig.
Diamond Exp Bolt<U S Exp Bolt.
Klimbark<Waldemar.
Baumgarten<Dutting.
Mendetz<Mendetz.
Ives Mfg<Smith. & H.
Flrsch<Cohen.
Elliott<Chadbe.
Knauth<Meyer.
Weller<Rolf.
Harris<Johnson.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Copeland<Rodel.
Earl<Von Koppenfeld.
General calendar:
Birch<Parsons.
Linde<Gibson.
O'Brien<Floral Pk Villa Co.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Manhattan R Mill<Bagge.
Eisenstein<Colton.
Truns<Wasser.
Shaff<Shaff.
Heidelberg<Hudson Rity Co.
Herberg<Same.
Glover<La Verde Cop.
Tager<Haberman & Co.
Shapiro<Quint.
Oshinsky<Reiss.
Singer<Mark.
Riegner<Gerstl.
Safe & V Window<Kilmer.
Hamilton<Kilmer.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Monteforte<T Campailla Soc.
Rothbart<Rothbart.
Whalen<Powers.
Fox<Miller.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Tino<CNY.
Care unfinished.

PART I.—Newburger, J.—Motions.
Hutton<Hertz.
Crim<Rosenthal.
Graf<Bonwit Rty/
Alwol Co<Alwol.
Reading Braid<Frank.
Emigrant I S Bk<2205 5 Av.
Re Kupferschmidt Mfr.
Crim<Rosenthal.
Cohen<Cohen.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Follmer & McCaul<Ratsler.
205 E 57 St<Philipp.
Re Howard.
Ger-Am Coffee Co<O'Neil (2 acts.)
Fagan<Mooney Con.
State Bk<Craik (2 acts.)
Galeski<Blitzen Rity.
Adamson<Quincy Min.
Barney<Chessin.
CNY<Mitchell (3 acts)
Tietwort<Knapp.
De Igrio<Greenberg.
Green<NY Rys.
Pitot<Pitot.
Wood<Hall & Co.
Grace<Sidell<Schreyer.
Re Sloat (Osterman.)
Mansbridan<Knight.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Dalley<CNY.
US Trust<Meyer.
Altman<Comstock.
Bowery S Bk<Steljes.
Schmidt<Schwab.
Vickers<Geridan.
Rice<Apthorp Co.
O'Conner<O'Connor.
Comm'l Adv<Cutler & V (2 acts.)
Stier<Barrington.
Re Reese.
Re Koract (Linch.)
Hoguet<Klrschberg.
MacNamara<MacNamara.
Hunnski<Egi.
Goldstein<Newstate Co.
Re Stocom (Prendergast.)
Re Delmauer (Prenderrast.)
Re Buckley (Prendergast.)
Bamonte<Bamonte.
Pond<Pond.
Chartered Co of L Ca<Rowlette.
Regan<Sargent.
People ex rel Conradson<Prendergast.
Connolly<Osborne.
Camport<Smedley.

PART II.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—Motions.
Re E 117th St.
1st N Bk of Brownsville, Tex.<Heinze.
Whiting<Whiting.
McCalmont<Farson, Leaf<McElroy.
Ochicone<Ochicone.
People ex rel Powell<McAvoy.
Herrmann<L'I Potato Exchange.
Mella<Bnrati.
Sears<Sears.
Demurrers:
Dime S Bk of Bklyn<Butler.
Lynch<Kirby, Jr.
Blessing<Stein.
Preferred cases:
Wahl<Wahl.
Conde<Conde.
Fredericks<Fredericks
Gere<Schaefer.
Windsor Co<CNY.
Zerega<Barnard.
CNY<50 St R E Co.
Hirsch<Marx.
CNY<Evarts Hold Co.
City R E Co<Herrmann Rity Co.
City R E Co<Herrmann Rity Co.
Marx<Shelburne Rity.
Spatzky<Geisler.
Cohen<Golde.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
City certiorari cases:
De Forest<Purdy et al.
Marion Rity<same.
Hennessy Rity<same.
Straus<same.
Same<same.
R H Macy<same.
Boskowitz<same.
Un Merchts Rty<same
Grossman<same.
Vyrh<same.
Schultz<same.
Oppenheimer<same.
Bing L S & A M<same
Clear.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

PART TERMS—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest:
Re Grove.
Peters<Klein.
Same<Fraumene.
Malia<Knapp.
Guggenheim<Boyle.
Yukon Gold<Boyle.
Kelso & Co<Ellis.
Littlefield<CNY.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Techt<Uris.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Hall<Mark.
Rowlett<Butler.
Badt<Lanza.
Bolton<Pav Co<Donovan.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Abe Brill Co<Paltel.
Smith<Savegar, J.
Benventa<3 RR.
Caldero<Kamenstein.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<same.
Selden<Griffen.
Dalley<Park-Row Bldg
Carey<US Rubber.
Santomartino<Fargo.
Nash<Schaefert.
Cadow<Cadow Co.
Cummings<NY Pneu Service.
Borzumato<Kommel (2 acts.)

Fabrer<Mergolilee.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
Young<Heinze.
Baha<Rothschild.
Herring<Nemcof.
Vanderhoef & Co<Levy.
Bway Bargain<Sweesy
Ceje<Harrison.
Cohen<G Lodge I W S O.
1st N Bk, Roselle<Wupperman.
Porter<Scherer.
Miller<Sarter.
Nacht<Felheimer.
Justice<Justice.
Seaboard N Bk<Copeland.
Postal Life<Burns.
Clear.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Doyle<Fargo.
Halstead<Carry & T.
Axelowitch<Mayo Warehouse Co.
Kaiser<Ochs.
E Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Fuchs<Glimour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (1).
M Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle. (2)
A Bookman<Doyle.
I Bookman<Doyle.

PART XI.—No day calendar.

PART XII.—Boret, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hess Bldg<Cons Gas.
D Goodwin<Cornish Co.
W J Goodwin<Same.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Kaplan<Beck.
Meister<McCloskey.
Glass<Breser.
Andesser<Buchbaum.
Odone<Borden's C Milk Co.
Maretta<Cuhard.
McElroy<Fed Sign Elec Co.
O'Connor<Oceanic St Nav Co.

Levy<Saitz.
Finke<Applegate.
Leventritt<Wilsin.
Heyland<Mehler-Fulton.
Levy<W C Realty.
Gribbon & Sons<Jacoby.
Warner Godfrey<Goldman.
Fish<Horowitz.
Mack<Bialastock.
Chenoni<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Metro Toh.
Burke<Burke.
Scalise<Simpar Rity.
Arnold<Conlon (2 acts)
Leavitt<Cuono.

PART XIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hardin<Cohen.
Rosen<Ripsey.
Bumfield<Marx.
Mechanics & M N Bk<Price.
Krauss<Kraft.
Asphalt Pav<CNY. (2 acts).
Ruiz<Yglesias (2 acts)
Campbell<Campbell.
People ex rel Goldstein<Ind Bialastock
Ward<Morris Pk Est.
Clancy<Shipman.
Greenwald Pack<Oshinsky.
Illinois Surety<St Sav Bk.
Oshinsky<Prop'ty Ins.
Wmsport Radiator<Hewitt.
Chesebrough<Oriental Bank.

Nat Res Bk<Corn Exc Bank.
Lenhert<Byrne.
Butler<Morris.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Robbertson<Robertson.
Morris & Cumings<Morris.
James<CNY.
Locke<Pan Am Trad.
Almy<Mitchell.
Borenstein<U S G Lodge I O A I.
N Y Dock<Seaboard Nat Bk.
Thayer<Catts.
Cohen<Siegel Cooper.
Brush Fibre Sup<Halstead.
Bartlet & Snow<Holmes.
Aldrich<N Y C RR.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Delshanty<Dunn.
Carfagno<McAtee.
Friedman<Bauman.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life.
People ex rel Solomon<B'hood of Painters.
Strauss<Regan.
Finkelstein<Troq Door.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Katz<Katz.
Goldstein<NY Life.
Curley<Currire.
Jacobs<Weingartan Bros.
Oshinsky<Rubensione.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co<100 St Rity Co.
McEheny, Jr.<Sprague.
Frook<Ruhlin.
Giddings Pav Co<Donovan.

Seligman<Friedlander.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
Hollander<Kauffman.
Weil<Geisser.
Polak<Bartek.
CNY<Litchfield.
Springs<McMillan.
CNY<McCarthy.
Panazaro<Driscoll.
Knight<R of Reviews
L Tannenbaum, S & Co<Wilson.
Dangler<Nat Surety.
Burton<W Burton & Co.
Giles<Trow Directory
Wellwyn Rity Co<N J Terra Cotta Co.
Lee<Friedman.
Dick<Busch.
Neary<Gouold.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.
Griffing<Ridgeway.
Dishrow<Walker.
Bunger<Cons. R Tire.
Messinger<St Paul F & M Ins.
Gontier<Skopnik.
Abraham<Am M P Mach.
Kinsella<Haan.
Kehaya<Athanassius.
Kilsheimer<Frizelle.
Rouch<Stahl.
Hulse<Kerr.
Zagat<Quest.
Saul<Blair.
Levy<Kohen.
Same<Kanter.
Balmon<Nailance.
Kahn<Mahler.
Stephens<Ctd Mfg. Cross & Brown<Havemeyer.
Stevens-Eaton<Cox.
Federal Huber<Hildebrand.
Man Strawboard<Gair
Md Casualty<Bilz.
Wollins<Morstein.
Hurd<Mackie.
J Ogden<Inter Metal.
Hillman<Hoffman.
Bauer<O'Shea.
Arbs Rity<Judson.
N G Vons<Wolff.
Butler<Tyson & Co.
Same<McNamee.
Appleby<McGrath.
Krawitz<Loesser.
Hauser<Travelers Ins Bias<CNY.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.
Causes remaining on the day calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XIV. for Monday, Nov. 16, 1914.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hardin<Cohen.
Rosen<Ripsey.
Bumfield<Marx.
Mechanics & M N Bk<Price.
Krauss<Kraft.
Asphalt Pav<CNY. (2 acts).
Ruiz<Yglesias (2 acts)
Campbell<Campbell.
People ex rel Goldstein<Ind Bialastock
Ward<Morris Pk Est.
Clancy<Shipman.
Greenwald Pack<Oshinsky.
Illinois Surety<St Sav Bk.
Oshinsky<Prop'ty Ins.
Wmsport Radiator<Hewitt.
Chesebrough<Oriental Bank.

Schilling<Harper.
Tusco<Union Ry.
Torlentino<Gerosa.
Kobrin<I R T.
Kamisaroff<Webster
Live Pitry Mkt.
Sholler<Wuensecho.
Grossman<Henser.
Schmitt<Union Ry.
Puglisi<Gallick.
Greenfield<So Bvd Ry.
Corrigan<Carvel Co.
Pinto<Union Ry.
Dietz<Becker.
Silver<Stein.
Weiner<Tully Con.
Kopetein<Union Ry.
Bookman<Lather (2 acts).

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Julius W Geyer,
Betty Jokel,
Letitia Capel,
Louis Hoegger,
Sidney Silvis,
Belle Hartz,
James H McLaughlin,
Mary G Peet,
Rose Murray,
Matthias L Jones,
John J Russell,
Edward Judson,
Mary Lewis.

Chalfy<Rubsam Horrmann Brew.
Carolan<Hagen.
Ricca<Witteman.
Sullivan<Schmul.
Wilson<Rich L & P.
Fulton<Ingalls, (1.)
Fulton<Ingalls, (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Joanna Beatty.
Mary Regan.
Moses Lubelsky.

Emily J Telfer.
Nathan Levine.
James Hagerty.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Habicht<Greenwich Stores.
Carling<Turner Con.
Lee<Nagel & Co.
Crowley<Pepper.
Earle<Neilson.
Butman<Calhoun.
Edmunds & Bonton<Baird.
28 St Co<Pendleton.
Linker<Sliner.
Levene Co<Guntzer.
Hartford Tire<Bachner.
Haywood Bros & Wakefield<Hotel Utilities.
Gramont Bldg<Lehman.
Prevost<Wyoming Apt
Lee<Duval Co.
Speer<Villa Pk, &c.
Elmer & Amend<Wilfran Wire.
Zubitsky<Schulman.
Gilbert<Sloan.
Robbins<Allan.
Bodmore<Zeimer.
Kurland<Wingman Bldg.
Schsarer<Traub.
D'Amara<Duffy.
Katz<Chicago Merc.
Yarb<Hohenstein.
Mass I Wks<Easiowitzker.
Small<Morre.

Lynch<Murphy.
Repp Co<Farrell.
Columbia Tr<Goodman.
Liberman<Bauman.
Carnegie Trust<Fla T & L.
Youngstown Grocery<Edna.
Steinhartz<Feldman.
Diamond<Wallace.
Strauss<Seligman.
Morgan<Comp Metal Lath.
Hollywood Co<Novich.
Youngstown Grocery<US F & G.
Gottlieb<Streep.
Harris<Kaufman Bros
Brookman<Lowry.
Lorenzo<Biletto.
Gillham<Story.
Citizen Cent N Bk<Eisenberg.
Scott<Silberman.
Auto Ins<Times Sq Auto.
Douck<Phillips.
Same<Lawrence.
Beer<Mayer.
Sallveen<Bernstein.
Di Menna Con<Anchor P Iron.
Knauth<Samson.
Mayersohn<Nelson.
Metkiff<Roeenfeld.
Same<Naryisenfeld.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Blackmar, J. PART II.—Maddox, J. PART III.—Manning, J. PART IV.—Clark, J. PART VI.—Aspinall, J. PART VII.—Kelby, J.
Cases, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.
Willensky<Kraus & ano.
McTernan<C I & B RR
Dunne<B H RR.
Rothwell<B H RR et al
Hammer<Hay Fdry.
Weber<Jacobs & D.
Childers<B E D Ter.
Cosety<Miller.
Daly<B H RR.
Landsness<Mills.
Rubbo<Mahnken Bldg.
Vondy<B Q C & S RR.
Gabriel<Bisby.
Elkein<C I & B RR.
Morton<Burton.
Goldberg<Blue Taxi.
McNulty<B H RR.
Glantz<Bregstein et al
Papandres<Nass RR.
Guttiert<Bradley Con.
Tracy-Sullivan<B H RR.
O'Brien<Lissberger.
The following causes, if ready, will be passed:
Hartnett<Std Oil.
Goonan<B Q C & S Rr.
Kennedy<C I & B RR.
Lockberg<B H RR.
Greens<Nass RR.
Gribbon & Cameron<Co
Varone<NY NH RR.
Raftery<Williams Ov.
Ferrall<Nass RR.
Broad<Sheffild Prms.
Reiss<NY Cath Prot.
Madden<Elias.
Kalisky<Georgia Bldg
Ferry<Dancik.
Kuster<Mayer & ano.
Krach<NY Cons RR.
Dalley<Greenpoint.
Finnegan<Nass RR.
Young<Post.
Peoples Tr<Krombach.
Chrystal<CNY & B RR.
Highest number reached, 4,309.

Kirchner<Kahler.
Reserved calendar.
Sherman<Kraemer Con.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Walcott<Walcott.
Dodge<Dodge.
Moore<Swasey.
Brandenau<Gotz.
Kajowski<Kajowski.
Stott<Swaim.
Johnson<Johnson.
Reiser<Reiser.
Sachman Con<Rosenbaum.
Thomson<Lawyers' Tins.
Danza<Danza.
Smith<Smith.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Dickman<Dickman.
Quattrocci<Quattr'ci.
London<Feinberg.
Day<Helms.
Chandler<Chandler.
Barker<Barker.
Krandel<Krandel.
Robbins<Robbins.
Brighton-by-the-Sea<CNY.
Platkin<Corrman.
Schmerkowitz<Meyer.
Parsaresian<Par-Oplis.
Troiano<Galasso.
Highest number reached, 1,503.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Windsor Pk<Althause.
Re Wash Av, Queens.
Same.
Silverman<Scher.
Same<Same.
Re Kensico Reservoir, Sec. 5.
Re Wash Av, Queens.
Cuney<CNY.
Jones<Same.
Mack<Same.
Geo Mack<Same.
Same<Same (Act 2.)
People ex rel Platt<Whitney.
People ex rel O'Brien<Whitney.

Litchfield Con<CNY.
Benjamins<Hyian, &c.
Ronca<Wendell & E.
Giovanni Ronca<Same
Andrews<Cohen.
Same<Same.
Munnich & ano<Jaffe et al.
People<Luskowitch.
Nobel et al<Powell et al.
Gabel<Hastings Homes Co.
Sullivan<Rothschild.
Vickers<Midtown Con.

Non-enumerated day calendar.—At 1 P. M.
Fiper<Williams.
Nash<Same.
Wright<Same.
Schultz<Same.
Noon<Same.
Allgaier<Cohen Co.
Re Wilcox.
Re 4th Av.
Reinl<Rini.
Bernstein<Friend.
Re Howell.
Burmeister<O'Brien.
People<Strauss.
Re Green.
Collins<Sweeney.
Casey<Gannon, (3 acts.)

Liebewasser<Heen.
Re Beal.
Strickland<Elsner.
Mead<Henchey.
Williams<Keeler Co.
Read<Chapman.
Charles<Leonard.
Re Grant.
Cuoco<Ciasson Co.
Re Southworth.
Reilly<Barrett.
Farley<Secor.
Butler<CNY.
Conway<Naylor.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.
Max<Barth.
Kane<Clyde & Co.
McDermott<McCabe.
Mendelsohn<Nas RR.
Wiener<same.
Kogan<Kogan.
Carley<Burr.
Brau<Rubino.
Dailey<Bush T Co.
Ginsburg<Bowen.
Nat'l SGC Co<Shapiro & ano.
Nolan<Prendergast.
Carlson<Carlson.
Georgia B Co<Burdett
Kusevich<Acme F.
Loyd<Loyd.
White<Goldsmith.
Guttman<Shonberger.
Farmer<Resnick.
Witten<Witten.
Re Pine Mfg Co.
Busch<Gt Neck S

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Southern and Western disturbances have merged in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region and now form a storm of considerable energy. Thus far it has been attended by southerly gales along the Middle Atlantic Coast and westerly winds along the Upper Lakes. General rains have fallen in the East and South, and scattered snows are reported in Minnesota.

There will be rain Monday in New England and the Lower Lake region; Elsewhere fair weather is indicated.

It will be decidedly colder in the Ohio Valley and the Lake region Monday, and colder Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania —Fair and colder Monday and Tuesday.

Northern New England.—Rain Monday, fair and colder Tuesday.

Southern New England.—Clearing and colder Monday; Tuesday fair and colder.

Western New York —Rain and much colder Monday; fair except snow flurries near the Lakes Tuesday; strong northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weathe Bureau is as follows:

1913	1914		1913	1914
3 A. M.	37	7 P. M.	42	51
6 A. M.	35	8 P. M.	42	55
9 A. M.	37	9 P. M.	40	59
12 M.	40	10 P. M.	38	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 89 per cent at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.24 inches; at 8 P. M it stood at 29.62 inches.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues., much colder Mon. night and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon., colder in n. w.; Tues. fair, much colder; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues., colder Mon. in n. w., much colder Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair and colder Mon.; Tues. fair, continued cold; moderate n. w. winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues., colder Mon. and in s. e. Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

East Tex.—Fair and colder Mon.; Tues fair, continued cold; moderate n. w. winds.

West Tex. and Okla.—Fair, colder Mon.; Tuesi, fair.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark.—Fair; much colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues; much colder Mon.

Ind.—Fair; colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon.; colder in s. Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., except snow flurries near the lakes; colder in s. e. Tues. fair; strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Fair; colder Mon. Tues. fair; continued cold.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:30—356 W. 126 St.; W. Morane Estate.	
3:12—371 E. 63 St.; Knickerbocker Ice Company	Slight
3:30—79 W. 92 St.; M. Reilly	$500
3:40—115 Manhattan St.; W. Byrnes.	Slight
4:10—22 W. 32 St.; Rappaport & Gottlieb	Slight
8:25—102 W. 29 St.; not given	Slight
8:50—92 Allen St.; H. Guttenberg	Slight
9:40—603 E. 14 St.; J. Peters	Slight
9:50—282 2 St.; S. Klein	Slight
10:25—252 W 52 St.; M. Tabolt	None
11:25—402 W. 38 St.; S. Baccalareo	Slight
11:35—In front of 252 8 Av.; Adams Express	Slight
12:00—77 Bayerne St.; R. Cohen	Slight
P. M.	
4:30—172 Madison St.; F. Jaremberg	Slight
5:20—168 W. 225 St.; W. Schumacher	Slight
6:37—1,116 Intervale Av., Bronx, F. Eroffi	Slight
7:25—182 W. 135 St.; C. Thomas	Slight
8:25—111 E. 81 St.; H. Fischer	Slight
8:40—224 St. & E. River; H. Tuttie	Slight
9:30—161 Sherman Ave.; H. Cohen	Slight
9:35—34 Beekman Place; Dr. Xavins	$15
9:50—677 6 Av.; F. O'Hara	Slight
11:20—417 E. 124 St.; P. O'Neill	Slight
11:33—1,162 Broadway; White Restaurant Co.	Not given

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.
Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

On premises, at Ellisdale, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., valuable 135-acre farm; one of the best in Monmouth County; two wells, good water, two never-failing streams, wood and meadow land, ample outbuildings; fine 12-room house, bath; 10% day sale, balance three months. Heirs of Samuel L. Southard, deceased.

On premises, near Columbus, 2½ miles from Bordentown, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., good farm, 174 acres; abundance timber, meadow land, two wells, good water, two never-failing streams; large new wagon, machine and engine house; good ten-room house; 10% day sale, balance three months. Heirs of Samuel L. Southard, deceased.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FINE FACTORY BUILDING, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES.
2064—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,750; $500 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance, $35 monthly.
2067—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; parquet floors throughout; French beveled plate glass doors; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $6,000; $750 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance $37.50 monthly.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
2552 Cortland. 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cottage.—$18 a month gives you possession at once and makes you the owner of fine, 7 large room, up to date house; bath, heat, gas, electric; every fine; big garden plot to raise all you need; 30 minutes out; compare this with flat life at double the rent; only $125 cash needed. Address C. Doncourt, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

American basement, private, for sale or rent; furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

38 West 134th St.—7 rooms, tiled bath, all improvements; $35. Owner, 60 West 134th Street.

West 68th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. $7,500; easy terms; small amount cash, balance can remain on mortgage, 5%; shaded corner plot 125x162 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 400 ft. elev.; superb views; near golf course, Country Club, small lake, neighborhood tennis club; 35 min. to N. Y.; near station, Lackawanna R. R.; 8 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, tiled bath, return veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar, hardwood floors and trim. Craftsman electric fixtures, gas, hot water heat, airy attic, finely appointed grounds; every city convenience; select residential neighborhood. McCarthy, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 804. Tel. 8214 Cort.

Detached one-family brick, seven large rooms, steam heat, parquet floors, tiled kitchen and bath, front and rear porch; garage and all late improvements; three minutes from 42d St. ferry; no agents. Owner, 464 Park Av., West New York, N. J.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y., large grounds, stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Byard, 2 Rector St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Delightful bungalow home of six beautiful, large, sunny rooms, big verandas; everything new and up to date; on south shore of Long Island; only 45 minutes from city; fronting bay; handsome spot, refined neighborhood; can be bought very cheap now; $200 cash needed; balance $20 a month. Address Bungalow, Box 122 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 50th St. between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 8,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

STORES LOFTS. OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Loft or part of loft to sublet; plenty of light; rent reasonable. L 85 Times.

50th St., 14 West.—Basement for high-class business; doctor will alter. Plaza 2121.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. and Morningside Park West; Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling. Col. 6314.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

Suite of two rooms, bath; southern exposure; high-class apartment; 79th Subway; desirable; business woman; reasonable. W 81 Times.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Attractively furnished kitchenette, bath, two room apartment; $100 monthly. May, 5 West 58th St.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-15 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

30, 32, 34 Vermilyea Av., Near Dyckman St.—5 and 4 rooms in high-grade apartment; hot water; telephone; very few left; reasonable rent. Superintendent, on premises.

Bachelors' opportunity; only 2 left, (2 and bath;) refined surroundings; close to transit; only $27. Call "Library apartments," 32 West 123d St.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

7 and 8 rooms and bath;
steam heat, hot water;
$34 to $38.
71 East 128th St. See Janitor.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 600 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York In the matter of BERTHA RITTER Bankrupt. No. 20434.

Notice is hereby given that Bertha Ritter bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 13th 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 14th 1914

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,471.—In Bankruptcy. JOHN GRAHAM and ARTHUR J. MOSS, individually, and MOSS & GRAHAM, a copartnership composed of said JOHN GRAHAM and ARTHUR J. MOSS, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said John Graham and Arthur J. Moss, individually, and Moss & Graham, a co-partnership composed of said John Graham and Arthur J. Moss, bankrupts, are hereby given notice that on October 27th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 27th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of New York.—No. 20,586.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL L. CURRIER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Israel L. Currier are hereby given notice that on November 7th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 27th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of N. Y.—No. 20,198.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said JAMES BERGMAN are hereby given notice that on August 28th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 27th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Comfortable and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; references

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath, table board.

63D, 28-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor excellent board.

(718T,) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 23 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; references; table guests; telephone.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 118 WEST. The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable double and single room; refined home atmosphere.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second story back parlor, dining table; boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; suitable two; electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "penetral," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST —Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated, warm, comfortably furnished rooms; homelike; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, Bell 2.—Medium sized square room; steam heat, electricity.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

97TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; near Subway, elevated; telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maalin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

146TH, 418 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; 'phone.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1156W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By business woman, small or medium-sized room, with board; location 35th to 55th, between 6th and Park Avs. Answer, giving full particulars, Y 368 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires first-class board and good room in strictly private family; no others need apply; better class family. Z 212 Times.

WANTED—Sitting room and bedroom, furnished, near bath; breakfast required and preferably dinner also; state terms. W 101 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes room and board with clean, private family; state price. Blumenfeld, 541 East 78th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York In the matter of BERNARD COHEN & LOUIS BECK, individually & as members of firm of B. COHEN & CO. Bankrupts.—No. 19899

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Cohen and Louis Beck bankrupts have filed their petition, dated March 31st 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 21 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 14 1914

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cosey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths, elevator.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath, square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlors; suitable physician; connecting bath; breakfast.

92D ST., 82 EAST.—Elegant small, large rooms; modern improvements; with, without board.

92D, 124 EAST.—Private house; four rooms; redecorated; sanitary; reasonable; well kept.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Welcott Building.

West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; also single room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Private suite and bath; warm, clean, comfortable; breakfast served.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

42D ST., 321 WEST, (Near 8th Av.)—Room, parlor, bath; steam heated. Bognetti.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Two large rooms on parlor floor; housekeeping; reasonable.

46TH, 151 WEST.—Beautiful house; newly furnished and decorated; $5-$10.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private houses; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Beautiful, convenient rooms, also parlor; suitable couple or doctor.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with board; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

63TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

66TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny rooms; medium; all conveniences; well heated, perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

70TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,721 Columbus.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; modern privats house; references.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; refined surroundings; telephone.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Corner house; medium, large outside rooms; electricity, phone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; near Subway; references exchanged; gentleman.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

76TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water; also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5 up.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Superior homelike; two outside rooms; electricity; elevator; references. Godet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

84TH ST. on West End Av.—Large room with breakfast; private bath; large mirror, closet; only gentlemen looking for high-class accommodation need apply; board. L 78 Times.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Sunny large, small room; home surroundings; private house; telephone.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family, well-furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred. 5736 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractive, large room, newly furnished; parquet floors; running water; adjoining bath; couple or single; electricity; phone.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 8258 River.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large front rooms; select private house; telephone; moderate.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

93D, WEST.—Large, newly decorated room with running water; bath adjoining; private family; references required. Telephone Riverside 4800.

96D ST., 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms; low rates.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 4L.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

111TH ST., 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

111TH ST., 229 WEST.—One large, one small room; elevator, electric light, phone. Bechtel.

113TH ST., 501 WEST.—Southern exposure; large, small connecting rooms; kitchen privilege. Cochran.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.
Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $3 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3386 Morningside.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two light, well-furnished rooms, singly, connecting; elevator; references.

121ST ST., 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—To rent, large room, with lavatory; gentleman only; telephone and elevator. Apt. 54.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 5L.

122D, (3,089 Broadway.)—Warm, sunny, newly furnished, double, single rooms. Apt. 55.

123D ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone; Subway.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3; elevator. Apartment 21.

136TH ST., 623 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone, electricity; one block from Subway; references.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Neatly furnished; adjoining bath; all conveniences; near Broadway Subway. Apt. 27. Phone 3160 Audubon.

142D ST., WEST, (105 Hamilton Place.)—Very desirable, handsomely furnished front room; select, private house.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Outside, heated room; southern exposure; apartment; reasonable. Kehoe.

BROADWAY in the 70s, in high-class apartment, beautifully furnished suites of rooms; private baths. Phone Schuyler 5299.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; references.

BROADWAY, 3,456.—Large front room, adjoining bath; new furniture; private family. Allen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

LARGE Riverside Drive room, elegantly furnished; private family. Apt. 6B. 4570—Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each, with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

ONE or two congenial gentlemen to share expense of handsome bachelor apartment, upper west side; references required. W 32 Times.

RIVIERA.—Riverside Drive at 167th St. Subway station; breakfast optional. Apt. 3-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 687, (Apt. 2C, corner 128th St.)—Beautiful room, facing river, with private family; meals optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE-109TH ST.—Beautiful room, adjoining shower bath. Phone River 3888.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Cheerful room; lavatory; gentleman. Apartment 7N. Riverside—7140.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (The Northold, Broadway, corner 161st St., Apartment 2B.)—Refined couple offer outside room, three windows, adjoining bath, also smaller room with private lavatory and bath, suitable for business woman; courtesies.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath

NEW WITNESS FOUND IN TOMBS BOMB CASE

Lawyer Says Slender Young Man in Court Talked of I. W. W. Revenge.

SAW HIM RUN TO ESCAPE

Agitators in "Army of Unemployed" Desert Their Haunts and the League Cancels Meeting.

Meyer Schloss, a lawyer, who was in the Tomos courtroom Saturday morning when a bomb filled with high explosives was discovered by a policeman just in time to prevent its explosion, told yesterday of having talked with a man who, he thought, had placed the bomb, with the intention of killing Magistrate John A. L. Campbell for sentencing members of the I. W. W. last Winter.

Mr. Schloss said that he was walking from the bar in front of the Magistrate's bench to the rear of the room when he saw a slender, smooth-shaven man of about 35 rise hurriedly from the third seat from the back on the right, under which the bomb was found a moment later, and walk rapidly to the door. The man seemed very nervous and waited a short time outside of the room.

"I asked the man what was the trouble," said the lawyer, "and he replied: 'This Judge sent away the I. W. W. people. It is their turn now. He will get what is coming to him.'"

Mr. Schloss said the man waited until Policeman O'Connor ran out into the hall with the bomb, and then muttered: "That policeman has the bomb in his hand," as he began to run down the corridor. The lawyer pursued the fugitive and saw him run out of the Centre Street entrance and disappear around the corner of White Street.

A group of policemen and court attendants were present when Magistrate Campbell took his seat in the courtroom yesterday morning, but there were no disturbances. The room was more crowded than usual, and the finding of the bomb was discussed in whispers. Persons not having business in the room were not admitted.

Half a dozen detectives spent the day trying to find some clue to the man who placed the bomb, and a close watch was kept on places formerly frequented by I. W. W. leaders, anarchists and other agitators. The search proved that practically all of the agitators who figured in the movement of the "Army of the Unemployed" last Winter had disappeared. A few of the I. W. W. leaders were found, but professed ignorance of the outrage.

At the Ferrer School, in East 107th Street, several members of the Berkman organization attended a lecture on voice culture in the afternoon, but no allusion to the recent bomb outrages were made in the speech, and the subject was not discussed informally. The few members of the organization present resented Deputy Commissioner Lewis's intimation that the recent bombs were placed in an anarchist plot against the city authorities. Even if an individual member decided to try to avenge himself on the authorities by the use of bombs, it was said the others would not be told of the plan, as all were instructed to keep their plans secret even from one another.

The Anarcho-Syndicalist League of Greater New York was formed on Oct. 4, but it was asserted that its purpose was purely political. The symbol of the new league is a representation of the pyramid and mailed-fist urn in which were placed the ashes of Caron, who was killed when a bomb exploded in his flat on the upper east side last Summer. The league motto was said to be that of the older anarchist organization: "No God, No Master."

A meeting of this organization was called for last night in Casino Hall, at 15 East Fourth Street, but several members notified the proprietor that the gathering had been canceled on account of rain.

GUARDS FOR CHURCHES.

Sheriff Appoints Deputies to Keep Anarchists Away.

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen has created four Deputy Sheriffs to guard as many churches in the city from attacks of Anarchists, it was learned last night. Among the churches to be guarded is St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a bomb was exploded recently. In each case the Trustees of the church asked the Sheriff for a deputy, and recommended the appointment of an usher or sexton. A fifth application for a Deputy Sheriff has been made by another church, and will be granted today, Sheriff Grifenhagen said last night. He added that he would appoint a Deputy Sheriff in any church where one was requested by the Trustees.

"I will do everything in my power," the Sheriff said, "to help preserve peace and order, and if the Trustees of any church in the city think that the presence of a Deputy Sheriff in their building would be beneficial I am only too glad to help them."

BOMB HERO AGAIN PLUCKY.

Policeman O'Connor Makes Arrest After Hard Fight.

Policeman George O'Connor, whose quick action prevented the explosion of a bomb in the Tombs Court on Saturday morning, was once knocked down and twice struck yesterday by a man he was arresting, according to the police.

Salvatore Lore of 212 Elizabeth Street, was leaving his home, when several boys, among them Salvatore De Napoli, made remarks that incensed him. While Lore was threatening the boys, the police said, De Napoli's older brother, Anthony, tried to settle the quarrel, but aroused Lore's anger. As Anthony was turning away, according to the police, Lore fired two revolver shots at him, but missed both times, because De Napoli threw himself to the ground.

O'Connor was at Mott and Kenmare Street, two blocks away. He saw Lore turn from Elizabeth Street into Kenmare and run toward the Bowery. The policeman pursued Lore into the Williamsburg Subway station, at Kenmare Street and the Bowery. On the station platform the fugitive hid behind a post and struck the policeman on the back of the head as he passed.

Lore then ran up the steps, and O'Connor, who had been knocked down, jumped to his feet and continued the chase. He drew his revolver and called to Lore to stop. The man obeyed, but after O'Connor caught him and returned his revolver to his pocket he struck the policeman in the face. O'Connor drew his club and quickly subdued the prisoner.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Hotel Proprietor's Neck Broken — Ten Hurt in Other Accidents.

One person was killed and ten injured in automobile accidents near this city yesterday. Joseph Bogner of 502 East Eighty-third Street, proprietor of a hotel in Astoria, was found dead with a broken neck after he had been thrown out of a motor driven by Michael Pisani of 30 Chestnut Street, Flushing. The auto skidded and struck an electric light pole on the old Stone Road in East Elmhurst at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Five persons who were riding shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning in an auto owned by Alexander Aarons, Jr., of Montauk Avenue, Bayside, were hurt when they were thrown out of the motor, which collided in Elmhurst, L. I., with an auto driven by James Hogan of 202 West 106th Street, Manhattan. The injured were:

AARONS, ALEXANDER, Jr., sprained wrist and abrasions of leg.

AARONS, Mrs. ALEXANDER, Jr., cuts about the head, body, and face.

BRADY, Mrs. HENRY, Montauk Avenue, Bayside, a daughter of Philip Donahue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, broken arm, cuts on the body and scalp.

JACKSON, FREDERICK, Wright Avenue, Bayside, bruises about the body and legs.

PECK, Miss FRANCES, Montauk Avenue, Bayside, cuts on her hands and contusions.

Mr. Aarons and his guests were returning from a dinner party in Manhattan and were going rapidly along Jackson Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street, Elmhurst, when the collision occurred. The limousine body of the Aarons car was torn off its fastenings, and the chassis continued for twenty feet. The Hogan car turned over. Mr. Hogan, who was alone in his auto, escaped unhurt. Edward Poole, the chauffeur of the Aarons car, and Henry Brady, one of the passengers, were not injured.

A seven-passenger auto, in which Frank Forsyth, a vaudeville manager and producer, was returning to New York with a party of five friends from Bridgeport, Conn., where his company had been playing, collided on the Boston Post Road about half a mile west of Rye, N. Y., at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with an automobile owned by R. F. Copeland of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Copeland was in the car with his son, R. W. Copeland, a student of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and the latter's cousin, Miss Iva Waterbury of New Haven. They were returning home from New York. The younger Copeland was driving.

Mr. Copeland, it was said, was dazzled by the glaring lamps of a large auto just behind the Forsyth automobile, and drove his car squarely into the Forsyth motor. The Copeland car was wrecked, and its occupants were thrown into the road.

Miss Waterbury was picked up unconscious, and carried to the office of Dr. Charles W. Walker at Rye, who found she was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain. The other occupants of the motor suffered only from shock. The Forsyth car had its front wheels smashed, its mudguards torn off, and its axle bent. The occupants were badly shaken up, but escaped injury.

Three persons were hurt when the chauffeur of the auto of John C. Wiarda, of 875 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, drove his motor into a ditch on the Queens Road, near Motor Parkway, yesterday, to avoid hitting another car. Mrs. Wiarda, her daughter, and Miss Spence, a trained nurse at the Rivercrest Sanitarium, were bruised and cut by broken glass. Miss Spence, who was the most severely injured, was taken to Flushing Hospital in an automobile belonging to Montgomery La Roche of Garden City, which the chauffeur was dodging when the accident occurred.

NEW MOVIE CIRCUIT.

D. V. Picker and H. Whitman Bennett Combine Forces to Establish It.

David V. Picker and H. Whitman Bennett announced yesterday that they had joined forces to found a new circuit of moving picture theatres. The alliance has been brought about through the sale by Mr. Picker to Mr. Bennett of a half interest in the control of the Burland and Eighth Avenue Theatres.

Mr. Picker, who is a well-known merchant, assumed the lease of the Burland Theatre in the Bronx even before its erection, and was responsible for the building of this large theatre. He took over its management last June. The Burland is a modern fire-proof theatre and has the largest seating capacity of any playhouse in the Bronx. It was there that "Cabiria" was presented.

The Eighth Avenue Theatre, was formerly known as Miner's Eighth Avenue. Like the Burland, it is now devoted to motion pictures. It has recently been remodeled.

Messrs. Picker and Bennett expect soon to have a theatre on Broadway, where they will establish central offices for the circuit, which is also to include houses in Brooklyn and near-by cities. Mr. Picker will be in personal charge of both houses.

BLIZZARD IN BRITISH ISLES.

Heavy Snows, Gales on Coaste and Many Ships Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Severe Winter weather has reached England in the last twenty-four hours. Snow a foot deep is reported from Bakewell, County of Derby. The highways are blocked and snow plows are being used. The mountain roads in North Wales are impassable owing to the blizzard, which has drifted the snow.

On account of the continuous heavy rain the Rivers Dee, Severn, and Dovey are over their banks, and much damage to property has resulted.

Severe weather, with the mercury at 25 degrees, is reported from the Lothians, Lammermoor Hills, Scarborough, Doncaster, and throughout the Lake districts. Six inches of snow has fallen in Scotland, and the street cars in Aberdeen are kept running with difficulty.

Along the coasts many accidents to shipping have occurred. The bark Invernie went ashore on Ballyferis Point; two pilot boats have been wrecked at Deal; the steamer Kenilworth went on the rocks at the entrance to the Tyne. The crews of all four vessels were saved.

OHIOANS MEET TONIGHT.

William H. Truesdale to be Elected President of Society.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Ohio Society of New York takes place tonight at the Hotel Manhattan. Dinner will be served, after which will be read the reports of officers and standing committees and the annual election of officers and trustees will take place. The Nominating Committee has reported the following ticket:

President—William H. Truesdale; Vice Presidents—Charles D. Hilles, Ralph H. Wallace, Ralph Peters, Raymond C. Penfield, and Charles F. Bruch; Secretary—Milton P. Jackson; Recording Secretary—William A. Dobbyn; Treasurer—Howard Elmer Crall; Board of Trustees, to serve three years—Samuel E. Moorhead, Ernest F. Cook, and James Sherlock Davis.

ANARCHIST TURNS TABLES ON WHITE

Interrupts Agitator's Service as White Did Dr. Woelfkin's and Ushers Put Him Out.

WHITE REPUDIATES FORCE

Says His Church Has Nothing in Common with Anarchists—Would Treat Rockefeller Tenderly.

While he was trying to preach a sermon inspired by the lighted bomb which was found on Friday in Magistrate Campbell's courtroom, Bouck White experienced at Bryant Hall yesterday afternoon the same kind of an interruption he inflicted upon the Rev. Dr. Woelfkin in Calvary Baptist Church last June.

The interrupter asked, as White had at Calvary Church, the right to speak for five minutes. But he was not allowed to finish his request. There were hisses from all parts of the hall. Whits called for a hymn, while ushers went toward the man who had interrupted the service.

The followers of White in the Church of the Social Revolution sang lustily, but the voice of the disturber sounded above them in the midst of cails of "Put him out!" and "Back to the anarchist gang!" White called out to him to come later to the church offices in East Twenty-fifth Street, where he would be listened to not for five minutes, but for ten minutes. The message was not heard in the rear of the room, where the disturbance centred. White dismissed the meeting, and as he did so ushers pushed the heckler toward the door.

"Don't block up the hallway" and "Keep moving," they cried as they pushed the disturber down the stairs. The congregation, filing down the stairs one flight to the ground, at the same time, heard their pastor denounced in fiery terms "for laying down on the anarchists."

Woman Denounces Interrupter.

When half the congregation was out of the hall a woman mounted a chair, from which she announced that she recognized the disturber as a young anarchist who was making trouble at all the meetings he could get into.

Outside in the street the disturber continued to rail at White and his followers until the last of them was gone. He was said to be Theodore Freeman, an anarchist, who was arrested in front of the Night Court when Bouck White was there for his first hearing after his arrest in Calvary Baptist Church. Freeman then led a group of anarchists in cheering for White. He threatened "to get even" with a policeman who told him to move on, and he was taken into the Night Court and sentenced to five days in jail. The police then dispersed a crowd of White's followers, who were trying to carry White on their shoulders away from the Night Court, belaboring those holding White so hard that he fell to the ground.

Freeman said last night that he turned against White because of the sermon in which he put the responsibility for the bomb found in Magistrate Campbell's courtroom on the anarchists, and urged all of his followers to have nothing to do with the anarchists and all who believed "daggers and bombs instead of ideas were going to settle the problems that beset us."

"The I. W. W. movement," said White, "wrecked itself when it became contaminated with the anarchist movement. I want to say that we have no fight in our Church of the Social Revolution with Dr. Woelfkin or his church. I believe Dr. Woelfkin is one of the most heavily laden men in the world. And I believe that the saddest man in all the world is John D. Rockefeller, sitting up there on his estate at Tarrytown. What these men need is not bombs. They need a light to guide them on their way out of the dark night in which they find themselves.

Favors Tenderness for Rockefeller.

"I say we must approach men like Dr. Woelfkin and Mr. Rockefeller in all tenderness, as a surgeon would, and while we act with a surgeon's firmness we must hold to the remedial purpose underlying all our acts.

"But with the anarchists it is different. With them we have a real fight. They, and not Dr. Woelfkin, are our real foe. I do not agree with Sol Fieldman, who preceded me, with the idea that Rockefeller money paid for the bomb which was planted in Magistrate Campbell's court, even if Mr. Fieldman did tell of oil wells Rockefeller money blew up, and of the work of Rockefeller gunmen.

"It is too horrible to think that this money would endanger the life of one speaking for the present industrial world. The anarchists set that bomb, I believe, and they did it because they knew that when I came out of jail, Magistrate Campbell, as the man who sentenced me, would be in the limelight."

It was when White concluded his repudiation of the anarchists that Freeman rose to denounce him. Sol Fieldman, who had been in charge in Bouck White's absence, turned the church back to its founder and pastor, with an impassioned speech against the Socialist Party organization.

"Even on the night before our meeting in Carnegie Hall," Fieldman shouted, "the Socialist machine sent its officials down to the office of the Socialist Party organ, and those agents forced that newspaper to take out our advertisements which said that Meyer London was going to attend. They told the editors Meyer London would not come. But they couldn't coerce Meyer London as they coerced Eugene V. Debs. I went to London after the suppression of our announcements and I told him what the Socialist Party machine had done. And this is what London answered:

"'I am facing my first test of courage, and if the Socialist Party machine wants to force the issue of whether it is to run me in Congress, then I will have to meet the test. I am coming to your meeting and I am going to welcome Bouck White home.'

"So in Congressman Meyer London we have a brave leader, around whom all who hate the Socialist machine can gather. I charge that this Socialist machine acted with treachery and falseness than which the treachery of the capitalist class could not be worse, when it sent its officers to suppress our advertisements with false assertions that Meyer London would desert us."

WIRE BACK THEY ARE WED.

W. Weisbecker and Former Ruth Hoehn Send News from Seashore.

The families of Walter Weisbecker of 181 West 126th Street, who, with his brothers, Charles and Arthur, owns several large markets in Harlem, and Miss Ruth Hoehn of 471 West 144th Street received telegrams late Saturday night from the Hotel Marlborough at Atlantic City saying that the two had been married that morning and were at the Jersey Coast resort on their honeymoon. They had been engaged since Aug. 12 and had made plans for an elaborate wedding ceremony, but a few days ago they decided to forego it and get married at once.

On Saturday Miss Hoehn went away in the automobile of Miss Marguerite Ungrich of 473 West 144th Street, telling her mother that she was going to the Yale-Princeton football game. Instead, however, they picked up Weisbecker, his brother Arthur, and Carl Heusser, and got a marriage license. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. U. Pritchard of 102 West Ninety-third Street, after which the newly wedded couple left for Atlantic City and Miss Ungrich and a party of friends went on to the football game.

DIES IN HIS CHAIR.

Brother of ex-Controller Metz Passes Away Suddenly in Newark.

Samuel Metz, a brother of former Congressman and Controller Herman A. Metz of New York, walked into William Bohrer's saloon at 41 Waverley Avenue, Newark, on Saturday night, and sat down in a chair in the back room. Shortly afterward he was found dead. A large bruise was found on the back of his head, and the police and County Physician McKenzie have ordered a thorough investigation. The body was removed to Holle's morgue.

Mr. Metz, who was 46 years old, had been separated from his wife for some time, and had been staying at 129 Quitman Street, a block from where he died. His wife lives at 111 Elizabeth Avenue. According to the police he had been drinking heavily. His friends are not inclined to believe that there was any foul play connected with his death, thinking that the bruise probably resulted from a fall. An autopsy will be performed tomorrow.

LARGE EMPLOYERS DESIRING TO PRESENT A Thanksgiving or Christmas delicacy to their workers, are invited to correspond with F. A. FERRIS & COMPANY 262-272 MOTT ST. NEW YORK in regard to the FERRIS Delicious TRADE MARK HAMS and Boneless Breakfast Bacon

KILLED HIS RIVAL, WOMEN TELL POLICE

Ex-Boarder Caught Running Away After Four Shots Were Fired in Flat.

A SECOND MAN WOUNDED

Ninth Avenue Crowd Chased Alleged Murderer Brandishing a Pistol Till Policeman Got Him.

Sounds of quarrelling, followed by four pistol shots, brought the people of the tenement at 332 West Thirty-sixth Street to their doors at 6 o'clock last night in time to see a man dash downstairs from the third floor, brandishing a revolver. As he fled men and boys joined in the chase, and by the time he reached Ninth Avenue a small army was at his heels. The pursuers had all but caught up with him, when, at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street, he was downed by Policeman Allen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The weapon which he had thrown away in his flight was picked up as the crowd led the way back to the house in Thirty-sixth Street. There on the third floor were found Rosie King and her sister, Mary Kenniker, and two men, Mickie Stronglous, a Greek, and Rocco Postorino, an Italian. Stronglous lay stretched upon the floor with a bullet wound in his head. Postorino sat nursing a bullet wound in his wrist. An ambulance was sent for, but before Dr. Kellogg arrived from the New York Hospital Stronglous was dead.

The others were taken to the West Sixty-seventh Street Station, where they were examined by Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge of the Homicide Bureau. The man caught running away said he was Alexander Evanoff, a Bulgarian.

According to the stories told by the women and Postorino, Evanoff used to be a boarder in their flat. Recently, they said, his place had been taken by Stronglous. Last night, they said, Evanoff returned, stood in the doorway, and opened fire at his rival. At the first shot the Greek threw up his hands and sank to the floor. The ex-boarder then leveled his gun at the women, but before he was able to pull the trigger Postorino, who was nearest the door, had caught his arm and the bullet went wild. The two men fell to the floor struggling, while the women fled, screaming, to the next room. For more than a minute the two men wrestled. Then Evanoff succeeded in tearing himself free, but not until two more shots had been fired, one bullet wounding Postorino in the wrist, the other piercing Evanoff in the hand.

Evanoff said he had merely called to borrow some money, as he was out of work. He denied that he had started the shooting, and insisted that the others had opened fire on him the moment he entered the room. Evanoff was held on a charge of murder.

SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS.
557-559 BROADWAY NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS
have now on sale for immediate delivery—small lots of Leather Bags, Shell Combs, Jewelry, Necklaces, Colonial Ivory Frames, Toilet Articles, Beaded Bags, Neckwear, Fans, Toys, etc., at Remarkable price concessions.
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SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A. M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Near B'way. Evenings at 8:20. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of ELSIE FERGUSON IN THE VITAL, THROBBING HUMAN PLAY OUTCAST MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Thanksgiving. JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10. MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION" LIBERTY. MONDAY, NOV. 23d. Seats Now. PHYLLIS NEILSON TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA An unusual play by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. (Direction: Cohan and Harris.)
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Twin Beds
PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, Beginning Fri. Eve. Nov. 20. The Liebler Co.'s Most Important Offering THE GARDEN OF PARADISE By EDWARD SHELDON. Production designed and painted by Joseph Urban of Vienna. Costumes by Alessandro Sapelli of Milan.
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW, 9 A. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. and Thanksgiving. WALLACK'S Begin's MON., Nov. 23 on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion. Matinees Wed. (Pop.), Sat. and Thanksgiving.
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75 FRANCES STARR IN THE SECRET.

NOTHING FUNNIER PRETTIER MORE MELODIOUS than Klaw & Erlanger's new Musical Comedy Success PAPA'S DARLING with its GREAT CAST of POPULAR FAVORITES, its Sparkling Music and Pretty Chorus has ever charmed New York.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this theatre.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER, DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. WARS OF THE WORLD Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
39th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Tonight at 8:15. Beginning 100TH TIME IN NEW YORK LEW FIELDS in The High Cost of Loving Matinees Wed., Sat. and Thanksgiving.
BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. EXPERIENCE Most Wonderful Play in New York.
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. 8. Mat. Tom'w, Best Orch. Seats $3 & $1.50. DANCING AROUND AL. JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Evs. 8:20. Mats. W., Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. 48th St., E. of B'way. MY LADY'S DRESS by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.
CASINO Broadway & 29th St. Evgs. 8:15. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Edisa.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7262 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. Lilac Domino
LYRIC Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. Popular $1.50 Matinee Wednesday. Balcony Seats $1.00—Family Circle 50c. JOE WEBER offers "Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun. THE ONLY GIRL Evgs. and Sat. Mats., Best Balcony Seats $1 & $1.50. Victor Herbert will conduct tonight.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Under Cover 100th PERFORMANCE NEXT WED.—Souvenirs.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c. THE YELLOW TICKET

Important Notice
Seats are on sale now at the Manhattan Opera House up to and including March 1, 1915.
LIFE
is now the most phenomenal success New York has ever seen. The box office is being stormed nightly by ticket buyers.
Buy Ahead
We have all our seats in the box office at prices to suit every pocketbook.
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MATS. WED., SAT. & THANKSGIVING.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece, MIRACLE MAN
LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Seats Now on Sale. FIRST NIGHT—THURS., NOV. 19th. "WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN" A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.
Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1. WED. MAT. 25c to 50c. WITHIN THE LAW
OPERA TICKETS Telephone 3843 Gresley. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. 39 St. Opera Ticket Office, 1,400 Broadway. Seats for Musical Ball and Carmen.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE AN EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av. ALL THIS WEEK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON. Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.
Opera Seats for Mask Ball & Carmen
All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 1416 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 3790-3791 Bryant.
MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. TANGO Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. QUEENS.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Mat. Wed., $1.00. 600 SEATS EVE., $1 Fritzi Scheff as Pretty Mrs. Smith Next—WHIRL OF THE WORLD—Seats Thurs.
DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c Eves., 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "THE THINGS THAT COUNT." Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day, 25-50c.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
Famous for Cusine and Service
Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
Grill Luncheon 75c
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"Really Different"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00—BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30—Dan Caslar and his Orchestra
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7—Complimentary Dancing Partners
Now Booking Banquets, Beefsteak Parties, Dinners, etc.

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BROADWAY AT 46TH STREET. THE BALCONADES BALLROOM. (Third Floor) CLIFTON WEBB and EILEEN MOLYNEUX Evenings. Main Dining Room, ROYAL BELGIAN ORCHESTRA. The Dansant—Afternoon Tea.

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.
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JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1122 Col. Nightly, from 10:30 till closing time. MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL BARRIE Music by Persian Garden Orchestra. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Wonderful Prizes.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening TONIGHT, at 8—Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorita, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Gorita, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
THANKSGIVING DAY PARSIFAL MAT. AT 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tom'w at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Tonight, Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "Aida." Tues. Night, Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Night, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Sat. Night, "Pagliacci" and Acts from "Lucia" and "Trovatore."
Century Special
The management announces that it has concluded arrangements for the presentation of THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY, PILATE'S DAUGHTER which will POSITIVELY be seen at this theatre commencing Wednesday Evening, Nov. 25
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 25c to $1.00. Seats Sale Thursday. Mail orders now. Telephone 8800 Columbus.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist, JULIA CULP
BACH, MONTEVERDI, BEETHOVEN, HADLEY, BRAHMS, SMETANA.

4 Saturday Evg. Concerts AT POPULAR PRICES.
FIRST CONCERT SAT. EVG., NOV. 21. All Wagner Program
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN. Prospectus, programs, etc., now ready. Apply to FELIX F. LEIFELS, Mgr., Carnegie Hall.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TOMORROW AFT. at 3.
Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

NEW AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. EVE. at 8:15. First Concert Tomorrow. ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Seats $2, $1.50, $1.00, at Box Office. Adele Margulies.....Piano. Leopold Lichtenberg.....Violin. Leo Schulz.....'Cello
CHOICE OPERA SEATS For Opening Night and "Carmen." NEWMAN'S THEATRE TICKET SHOP, 1482 B'way. Phone 8267-8 and 516 Bryant. We Also Buy Opera Tickets.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3. Song Recital by PAUL DRAPER :0c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 18, at 8:15. Cello Recital Frederick Preston SEARCH 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 20, at 8:15. Piano Recital VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN 50c to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.
OPERA TICKETS PROMPT Choice Seats All Operas. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICES. Greeley 4190. B'way & 38th St. Normandie Hotel.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital LEGINSKA 50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.
Two season tickets, Metropolitan Opera House, T 5 and T orchestra, Thursdays and Fridays, at cost. Telephone 4271 Plaza.
For Sale—Metropolitan Opera, two sixth row orchestra seats, Saturday matinee, at regular price. Subscriber, 2,311 Times Annex.

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"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse), B'way & 50th. Phone 9250 Col. Nightly,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; fair tomorrow; strong northwest winds on the coast diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,751. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RESERVE BANKS START BUSINESS IN TWELVE CITIES

Begin Receiving Reserve Deposits and Applications for Rediscounts.

$99,611,670 PAID IN HERE

Of This $78,213,740 Is in Gold —270 Banks in This State Still to Remit.

$21,000,000 FROM CITY BANK

Makes First and Largest Deposit—$5,000,000 in Excess of Requirements.

ONE $2,200,000 REDISCOUNT

None Reported from Other Districts, but Several Applications Received.

The twelve Federal Reserve Banks established by the new banking and currency law were opened yesterday. The only business undertaken by them at the start was to receive the reserve deposits of the member banks and applications for rediscounts. No actual rediscounts were reported in any district save that of New York. Here one transaction was made, amounting to $2,200,000.

In several of the districts payments on account of reserves were small because notices were not sent out until yesterday, and the only deposits made were volunteered by some of the members in advance of such notification.

In those districts, like New York, where large sums were received, the total yesterday will be considerably swelled when the banks outside of the cities where the Reserve Banks are located have had time to ship their money.

Only estimates could be obtained last night of the amounts paid in at the eleven Reserve Banks in other centres. These, with actual figures for this city, showed the following results:

District.	Deposits.	Discounts.
1. Boston	Not Reported	None
2. New York	$99,611,670	$2,200,000
3. Philadelphia	5,000,000	None
4. Cleveland	5,000,000	None
5. Richmond	Not Reported	Not Reported
6. Atlanta	1,000,000	None
7. Chicago	Not Reported	Not Reported
8. St. Louis	1,500 000	None
9. Minneapolis	850,000	Not Reported
10. Kansas City	500,000	None
11. Dallas	1,500,000	None
12. San Francisco	1,350,000	None

$99,611,670 Paid in Here.

The amount paid in to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday was $99,611,670, of which $78,213,740 was in gold, gold certificates, and Clearing House deposit certificates representing gold or gold certificates.

These payments were made by 210 of the 480 member banks, including all of those in the central reserve city of New York, which does not include Brooklyn and outlying districts. These city banks, numbering 33, furnished the lion's share of the payments, but the aggregate will be increased largely when the payments of the other 270 member banks are received. The Reserve Bank already had $3,321,910 in gold paid on account of subscriptions to its capital stock, so that its total gold holdings at the end of the day were $81,535,650.

There were only three applications for rediscount yesterday, of which one, amounting to $2,200,000, was granted. The others, for comparatively small amounts, were not acted on. The name of the bank obtaining the first discount was not given out, but Governor Strong, in a statement made on Saturday, said that the Chemical National Bank of this city had asked the privilege of being the first to open its doors, and was ready to support the operations and use the facilities of the new banking system.

Some payments for expenses have been made by the Federal Reserve Bank, but, leaving these out of account, its position at the close of business yesterday, based on the figures given above, might be represented in tabular form in this way:

ASSETS.

Gold and gold certificates	$81,535,650.32
Other cash	21,397,930.10
Discounts	2,200,000.00
Total	$105,133,580.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,321,910.22
Deposits	101,811,670.10
Total	$105,133,580.32

The payments were received at three places. For convenience it had been arranged that eleven of the largest banks in this city should make theirs at the Clearing House, where R. H. Giles, acting assistant cashier of the Reserve Bank, with a dozen assistants drawn from the expert forces of a number of the member banks, was ready to receive the certificates, count them and give receipts for them.

The exact time for payment by each of the banks had been arranged in advance, so that they were disposed of one at a time and were handled with expedition. All had been received and counted before closing time came at 3 o'clock. The payments at this point totaled $58,843,000, of which $43,383,000 was in gold or its representatives.

City Bank Makes First Payment.

The first payemnt, as well as the largest, was made at the Clearing House by the National City Bank. To fulfill its reserve deposit requirements of 7 per cent. of its deposits it turned in $16,000,000, and by way of excess or optional deposit it added $5,000,000, making a total payment of $21,000,000. The National City got the first receipt issued to the depositing banks and consented to its reproduction in THE TIMES.

The National Bank of Commerce turned in $9,000,000, which was $500,000 in excess of its requirements. The Chase paid $8,100,000, the Chemical $2,100,000, and the Hanover between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Payments in the same class were made by several other banks.

Most of the payments made at the Clearing House were in $5,000 and $10,000 certificates, and the work of counting proceeded rapidly. Before the money

Continued on Page 6.

MR. HERRICK TO RETURN.

Ambassador Sharp to Present His Credentials on Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William G. Sharp will present his credentials as American Ambassador to France to President Poincaré on Dec. 1, and take over the office held by ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio.

Mr. Sharp was nominated and confirmed several weeks ago, and has been waiting in Paris some time. The outbreak of the war added greatly to the onerousness of the duties of Mr. Herrick. Mr. Sharp's home is at Elyria, Ohio. He was a Representative in Congress at the time of his nomination. The transfer of the office was left to the convenience of the two men. Mr. Herrick probably will return to the United States.

RECABLES TIMES DISPATCH.

London Morning Post Praises Its Account of German Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent has cabled to his newspaper a column summary of the dispatch from THE NEW YORK TIMES staff correspondent at German Great Headquarters, printed in last Sunday's TIMES and giving an account of the life there. The Post correspondent describes the dispatch as the best account that has yet appeared in any American newspaper of the daily doings at that important point.

FELL INTO TREASON TRAP.

Three Held for Trying to Smuggle Austrians Out of Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 16.—Joseph Snyder and his two sons, Richard and Arthur, are under arrest at the Forty-fourth Regiment Armory charged with high treason in attempting to take Austrian reservists across the border to the American side. They are liable to the death penalty. The Snyders have been under surveillance for some time and are said to have been caught in a trap.

Forty dollars was offered to them to land four Austrians on the American side. The money was paid, it is alleged, and four men posing as Austrians were brought to them. A squad of militiamen surrounded the party and imprisoned the Snyders in the armory. The case is in the hands of the military authorities.

NEW WIRELESS DETECTOR.

Navy Device Ferrets Out a Secret Station in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Using a newly devised apparatus for the detection of wireless stations, navy experts are working close on the trail of persons suspected of surreptitiously communicating with belligerent vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

So far evidence has been obtained implicating some persons in Florida, but the Maine woods' mystery remains unsolved. Within a few days, however, the detection of all these secret stations is regarded as inevitable.

The new instruments were perfected by American naval officers.

MAKING 100,000 RIFLES.

Winchester Company Also Turning Out 100,000,000 Cartridges.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—The New Haven factory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company is being operated night and day with more than 5,000 hands employed in the day shift and half that number at nights. They are turning out war material. The company is putting up new buildings to cost $500,000 and the construction work is being pushed twenty-four hours a day.

It is reported that the company has an order for 100,000 army rifles, and is under contract to complete 300 rifles every working day for six months. These guns are said to be similar to the standard rifles used in the French Army.

Officials of the company have been questioned as to the destination of the arms and of a recent order for 100,000,000 cartridges, but all they would say was that they were "ordered by a missionary from South America who dropped into the factory a few days ago while he was on a vacation."

EIFFEL GIBES WITH NAUEN.

French and German Operators Send Wireless Taunts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—There has been an amusing little interchange of wireless messages between the German station at Nauen and the Eiffel Tower.

Finding that their messages were tapped by the French, the German operators sent the following message in German to the Eiffel Tower:

"Where did you cause our plan to fail? Where did you thrust our armies back? The news is improbable and scanty, Eiffel Tower, and is not very honest."

The Frenchmen replied:

"Oh, German Army, have you forgotten that Paris expected you for luncheon on Sedan Day? Where have you dawdled?"

The messages were sent in the form of rude verse.

COLD SNAP HAS ARRIVED.

It Is Expected Thermometer Will Go Below Freezing Today.

The cold wave predicted by the Weather Bureau began yesterday morning, after the end of the heavy warm rains. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 60 degrees. By noon it was down to 52, by 9 P. M. to 42, and by 11 P. M. to 38. It was expected to go below freezing this morning, and perhaps as low as 25 degrees on Wednesday. The cold wave will be even more severe in the Middle West, where a general drop of thirty degrees is expected. The alleviating feature is that it is not likely to last very long; today and tomorrow will be sharp and blustery but the worst will go down as the temperature begins to come back up.

The rains are over for the time being, driven away before the northwest gale. The humidity was 98 per cent. at 8 A. M. yesterday and 40 at 8 P. M. Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning the barometer went up from 29.54 to 29.84, around which point it remained for the rest of the day.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.
—Advt.

"Blikk," the stylish eyeglass, with Bisight or Toric Pebbles, at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

CARRANZA AGREES TO YIELD POWER

Wires Gutierrez Accepting Him as President, So Washington Is Notified.

VILLA CONSENTS TO RETIRE

Will Quit Mexico and Travel in United States--Conflicting Reports Disturb Washington.

GUTIERREZ OUTLINES PLANS

Promises Reign of Justice and Asks Evacuation of Vera Cruz in Telegram to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The United States Government was advised today that Venustiano Carranza had agreed to retire from office as the executive head of the Mexican Government in favor of Eulalio Gutierrez, who was chosen Provisional President of the Republic by the convention of the Mexican factions held at Aguascalientes.

Official information of Gen. Carranza's agreement to retire came to the State Department from Mr. Canova, its agent at Aguascalientes, who telegraphed:

"Everything has been satisfactorily arranged. Carranza has telegraphed Gutierrez his willingness to retire."

The State Department gave out the following late tonight:

"A dispatch from Consul Silliman, dated this forenoon at Mexico City and received by the State Department tonight, reports negotiations are still pending. We do not know whether this conflicts with the report we received from Aguascalientes this afternoon or whether Canova (American Consular representative) who is there, has later information."

President Wilson received a long telegraphic message from Gen. Gutierrez in which he announced that he had assumed office as Provisional President and soon would set up his Government in Mexico City.

Information has been received here that as part of the pending settlement of political affairs in Mexico Gen. Carranza and Gen. Francisco Villa have agreed to leave the country. No official confirmation of the advices to his effect are obtainable from the State Department, but that is no reason for doubting that they have been received. The story goes that Carranza made the stipulation that his retirement from the head of the Government should be contingent on the departure of Villa from Mexico, and that if Villa left his native land Carranza also would go into voluntary exile. Persons supposed to be acquainted with Carranza's purposes said tonight that he contemplated a tour of the United States, and that he had promised to visit his friend, Richard Cole of Los Angeles.

Secretary Bryan showed that he was happy when he announced this afternoon that Carranza had agreed to surrender control of Mexican affairs to Gutierrez. Mr. Bryan said that peace had been re-established.

In his message to President Wilson President Gutierrez did not ask for recognition from the United States, but it is taken for granted here that within a short time after Gutierrez assumes the reins of government in the national capital formal recognition of the new administration will be accorded by President Wilson. The original American proposals to Carranza immediately after he took charge of the Government at Mexico City embodied a promise to grant recognition to the Central American authority if Carranza complied with certain conditions. These conditions now apparently are about to be met.

President Gutierrez's message to President Wilson follows:

Gutierrez States His Case.

The republic has undergone in the last few years a terrible crisis in which the democratic ideals of government and the yearnings of the people for justice and economical improvement have triumphed and been vindicated, the last evil strife ended with the overthrow of Gen. Huerta's dictatorship, and since the Constitutionalist forces occupied the capital of the republic, Señor Carranza assuming charge of the executive power ad interim, it was thought, on account of the prevailing disagreement, that the best way to establish a Government acceptable to all, was to hold a national convention, where all the militant factions attached to the revolution of principles that has just triumphed should be represented.

After several conferences between the various chiefs, it was agreed to designate the City of Aguascalientes as the meeting place, and on Oct. 10 last the Military Convention of Aguascalientes met, with representatives of all the revolutionist elements present. Subsequently the said assembly declared itself to be the sovereign power of the republic, as being the representatives of the people in arms that had fought to reconstitute the nationality.

In virtue thereof the convention proceeded to elect the Provisional President of the republic, and I was designated by a majority of votes to hold the office. In so proceeding the convention has given expression to the purposes of the revolution and endeavored to demonstrate that no government can subsist in Mexico unless it emanates from the will of the people. For the time of dictatorships, born of violence and personal ambitions, has passed forever.

In the same democratic form and voicing the sentiment of the revolutionary and reforming majority, the convention is organizing its work in formulating the programme of Government which my provisional Administration must comply with and the reforms which are to be brought forward to accomplish the ends of the revolutionary movement. It will also appoint the day on which elections will be held to designate the constitutional powers of the republic.

In the meanwhile, and while my provisional Presidency lasts, I will strive to adopt the policy of the Government to the needs of the country, respect the legitimate rights of the nationals, set up the reforms that the revolution demands, and scrupulously guarantee the life and property of the foreigners who have come under the protection of our hospitality and laws, to co-operate with us in the aggrandizement of the nation.

The new government in my charge will move to Mexico and achieve the complete pacification of the coun-

Continued on Page 5.

Have You Seen "EXPERIENCE"? Booth Theatre. Bargain Matinee Tomorrow. —Advt.

BUSY CENSOR SLASHES EVEN LORD'S PRAYER

Paris Writer's Attempt at Ridicule Results in Amusing Literary Hash.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—As threats and entreaties have proved equally vain against the censorship, the Temps tonight attacks it with ridicule, which is regarded as the deadliest weapon in the Parisian armory.

Pierre Mille, one of the best-known contributors, writes a column article, beginning:

"Regarding the origin of the convulsion which is shaking Europe, together with the least known diplomatic secrets and the most concealed strategic projects, I am going to make some most important revelations."

Before he can reveal anything here, however, the censor intervenes with a four-line cut. He continues:

"It will be remembered that Napoleon once cried before the Pyramids—" Here is another slash.)

The writer goes on:

"But we do not need the support of history or the remembrance of the victories won by Jeanne d'Arc at (name excised) or at Valmy by (another obliteration:) One fact I will add" (Here follows a ten-line cut.)

He continues:

"His undaunted att'[illegible]ds at" (This time ten lines more disappear.

The article proceeds:

"She cried in a trembling voice: 'O, daughter, cruel'—(the woman's speech is all excised save the words "The devourers fight among themselves," although the passage appears to be taken from nothing more modern or harmful than a famous tragedy.)

The writer makes a last effort:

"The adversary's position was now very serious. Throwing himself upon his knees, he cried: 'Our Father, which art—' (Even of the Lord's prayer the censor allows only this beginning and the final "amen.")

The Temps says in a postscript:

"We regret the slashing which the censor finds it necessary to inflict, but despite it our contributor asserts that the article can still be underatood."

HEARS THAT AUSTRIA IS TO SEEK PEACE

Rumor in Petrograd—Her Army Loss Put at 903,126—Finest Regiments Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The Daily Telegraph has this dispatch from Athens, dated Sunday:

"Diplomatic intelligence from Petrograd states that information has reached that capital that Austria is contemplating asking for terms of peace independently of Germany."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The Morning Post publishes the text of a letter received by the London correspondent of a Budapest paper from a friend in Hamburg, in which the writer comments bitterly on the way in which the Austrian public is kept ignorant of the appalling losses among the Austrian troops.

The writer, who himself had copied figures from a report shown to him by an official in the Honved Ministry, says the Austrian losses in the campaign against Servia up to Nov. 1 reached a total of 148,598 officers and men, being almost one-third of the whole army originally sent to that region. In Galicia they reached the total of 752,756 and in East Hungary, 1,772. Thus Austrians lost during the first three months of the war a little over 900,000 officers and men, which is something like 27 per cent. of the whole army engaged.

The writer says one of the reasons why, in his opinion, the Government refrains from the publication of statistics for the present is that the most popular Hungarian regiments, the Magyar Hussars, and the First, Seventh, and Sixteenth Cavalry, were almost completely annihilated in France and Belgium.

"Never a word was published officially as to their being sent to reinforce the Uhlans in the west," says the writer. "There were rumors about it, but not even letters reached the people of the Hungarian Magyars. I understand these have been kept back in order that uneasiness should not arise.

"I shouldn't wonder if it had created not merely uneasiness but rebellion, for people here hold that as long as Hungary is seriously threatened and is being invaded, even by the Servians, as was the case, we can't afford to bleed even our Honved regiments in Belgium for Germany's sake."

MORE TITLED ENGLISH KILLED AND WOUNDED

Baron Dunleath's Heir Dead—Irish Guards Heavy Sufferers—Latest List Totals 69.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A casualty list dated Nov. 8, issued here tonight, gives the names of twenty officers killed, thirty-four wounded, and fifteen missing. In this list the Irish Guards are heavy sufferers.

Capt. the Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland of the Irish Guards, eldest son of Baron Dunleath, is among the dead. His widow is a daughter of the Earl of Strafford.

In the list of the wounded appear the names of Lieut. Col. Lord Ardee of the Irish Guards, who married Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin, daughter of the Earl of Dunraven; Lieut. the Earl of Kingston of the Irish Guards; Lieut. Sir George Duckworth-King, of the Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Col. A. Martyn of the Royal West Kent Regiment; Capt. the Hon. Thomas E. Vesey of the Irish Guards, son of Viscount De Vesci, and Lieut. the Hon. Harold R. L. G. Alexander of the Irish Guards, brother of the Earl of Caledon.

GEN. FITZCLARENCE KILLED.

Relative of the Earl of Munster Falls in Battle.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Announcement is made that Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzclarence of the Irish Guards has been killed in action at Ypres.

He was connected with the family of the Earl of Munster, was 49 years old, and saw service in South Africa, where he was twice wounded.

Continued on Page 5.

For the preference of connoisseurs, PALL MALL Russian Cigarettes with FOAM ENDS are now offered in the single-row package.—Advt.

GERMANS WIN BIG VICTORY IN POLAND; RUSSIAN ATTACK SETS CRACOW AFIRE; SNOW AND FLOOD HALT BELGIAN FIGHT

23,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN

Several Army Corps, Hurled Back, Forced to Abandon Some Guns.

KAISER REVEALS DANGER

German Public Informed at Last That the Czar's Hosts Are at the Frontiers.

RETREAT A GLORIOUS FEAT

Fatherland's Troops as Proud of It as the British Are of Their Withdrawal from Mons.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless Telegraph to London.)—This official communication was given out this afternoon:

The fighting in the east continues. Yesterday our troops operating in East Prussia repulsed the enemy in the region south of Stallupoenen. Troops from West Prussia successfully resisted the advance of Russian forces at Soldau and after a successful battle at Lipno drove them back in the direction of Plock.

Strong Russian forces are advancing along the right bank of the Vistula River. In this fighting we made 500 prisoners and captured ten machine guns up to yesterday.

A decision has been arrived at in the battle which has been going on for the last few days in continuation of our successes at Wloclawsk, in Russian Poland, on the Vistula, thirty miles northwest of Plock, where several Russian army corps in opposition to us were driven back beyond Kutno. According to the present reports we made 28,000 prisoners and captured over twenty machine guns, as well as some cannon, the number of which has not yet been ascertained.

Included in the information given to the press today in official quarters is the following:

Prince Dolgoroukoff, in an article appearing in the Russky Wutdomosty, published in Moscow, demands vainly the liberation of Russian Jews from special legislation.

People Told of Russian Danger.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 16.—Germany again is under the sign of the Russian danger to quote the astrological metaphor frequently used by the Germans.

The combined German and Austrian armies, which by a well-timed and well-executed change in front and with timely reinforcements were able to sweep through Poland to the line of the Vistula and threaten Warsaw and Ivangorod, were in turn outflanked by the masses of Russians, and have fallen back to their own frontiers. The timid inhabitants of the border regions are leaving their homes for the interior.

The professional pessimists draw long faces and a certain amount of disquietude is being manifested in civilian circles in Berlin. There are many indications, however, that the retirement before Warsaw is not that of a beaten army, but of one which, realizing that it had failed in its object of a surprise campaign, promptly changed its strategic plan and retreated. Predictions are hazardous, but the great news of the next fortnight may come when the armies facing one another meet on Poland's Wintery fields.

The common report is that Gen. von Hindenburg is ready to accept or give battle on the new ground he has chosen. The eighth army intrusted with the defense of East Prussia again has a new commander. It originally was commanded by Gens. von Prittwitz and Gaffon und passed into the hands of Gen. von Hindenburg and Chief of Staff von Ludendorff. The new commander is Gen. von Bülow, one of a family of military brothers of high rank.

The retirement from Warsaw resembles in many respects that from the environs of Paris in September, the Germans in both cases assuming the great risk of running out of ammunition and supply trains, and exposing their flank and rear, hoping to smash a supposed demoralized army. They had hoped, in the Warsaw campaign, like Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, to catch the enemy's right wing napping and roll up that portion of it west of the Vistula and press across the river and capture Warsaw. Holding strong the line from East Prussia on the north to Galicia on the south, they expected to be able to stand off Russia and devote their principal attention to the western campaign.

That is why, it is said, Gen. von Hindenburg in September transferred his headquarters from East Prussia to Breslau, in Silesia, acting in concert with the Austrian commanders' change of front against the Russians invading Western Galicia from the north.

The Russians were on the alert, however, and quickly retired to the safe side of the Vistula. The only important fighting was at Opatow, on the extreme southern flank. The Russians massed their troops in a generally north and

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that artillery duels comprised all the fighting from the Yser Canal to Dixmude yesterday, and that fresh inundations had extended the flooded area south of that town.

The Germans report that three small British warships, which have been assisting the allied land forces in Belgium, have been disabled by German shells. The storm along the battle front caused a slackening in the fighting yesterday.

A news dispatch from Rome says that the City of Cracow is burning, and that the inhabitants are fleeing.

Berlin states that the Russian advance in East Prussia has been checked after a battle south of Stallupoenen. The Russian forces advancing from Soldau are also said to have been defeated and driven back toward Plock. Another strong Russian army is said to be advancing along the right bank of the Vistula River. In Russian Poland, the Russians have been driven back to Kutno, after the German success at Wloclawsk, where, "according to present reports," 23,000 prisoners have been taken.

The Austrians report that the garrison at Przemysl made a successful sortie from the invested fortress, defeating a strong Russian column.

Berlin reports that the Khedive of Egypt, who is now in Constantinople, is preparing to lead an anti-British force to Egypt.

The Pope yesterday issued a strong appeal for peace, attributing the war to the lack of mutual love among men, contempt for authority, injustice on the part of one class against another, and the consideration of material welfare as the sole object of human activity.

The House of Commons yesterday, after listening to an appeal from Premier Asquith, voted an additional credit for war purposes of $1,125,000,000, and a call for 1,000,000 more men. The Premier told the House that the war was costing England nearly $5,000,000 a day.

CRACOW BESIEGED, SAID TO BE BURNING

Sortie from Przemysl Fortress Repulsed With Heavy Loss by Russian Artillery and Cavalry.

ROME, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from Petrograd to the Giornale d'Italia says that the overwhelming advance of the Russians toward Cracow is overcoming all obstacles, both the difficulties of the passes and the desperate resistance of the Austrians. Cracow is entirely besieged on the northeast.

A sortie from Przemysl has been repulsed by Russian artillery and cavalry, which inflicted severe losses on the Austrians.

According to a dispatch from Venice to the same newspaper, Cracow is burning and its inhabitants are in flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—According to the Rome correspondent of The London Morning Post, news has reached Venice that part of Cracow is ablaze.

Cracow is invested on the north, and is expected to fall immediately. The inhabitants are in flight.

The Russian forces have made a very rapid advance and reached Cracow sooner than expected. For the Russians the fall of Cracow means the key to the industrial districts of Silesia, striking a vital economic blow at Germany.

WALES GOES TO FRONT TO BE STAFF OFFICER

Prince, With Consent of King and Lord Kitchener, Joins Army in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The Prince of Wales has gone to the front. He crossed the Channel yesterday, and had a magnificent reception at the hands of the troops of the Allies who saw him disembark. A train filled with wounded soldiers was alongside the quay, and when the news became known that the Prince had joined the active forces there was tremendous enthusiasm. Several of the injured men were held up to the windows of the carriages to see him, and he shook hands with some and spoke to others. The Prince was in khaki, and seemed very fit and in excellent spirits.

When the war began the Prince of Wales, then attached to the First Grenadier Guards, was exceptionally keen on the route marches and other features of a soldier's training. He was full of enthusiasm and confident that he would get his chance of going on active service, but his hope was not at first realized, for when his regiment was ordered to the front he was transferred to other duties.

The young Prince did his best to move the authorities, and even made a personal call on Lord Kitchener at the War Office, but the Secretary for War was adamant. He pointed out to his Royal Highness that he had not served his full course of military training, and that until this had been done no exception could be made even in favor of the heir to the throne. Although disappointed by this rebuff, the Prince went about his duties with sustained enthusiasm, and no doubt has been winning powerful influence to his side.

The Prince of course is a mere boy; he was only 20 years old last June. When at Oxford the Prince was in the university officers' training corps and took his grueling with the rest. He marched to camp under a blazing sun and bivouacked by the roadside in a blanket with his jacket and shirt-collar wide open and his cuffs rolled back. He was unrecognizable among the khaki-clad cadets, striding along the dusty roads from Mytchett camp to Bramshill House.

The Chronicle says this morning:

"The last Prince of Wales to leave this country on a warlike expedition to French soil was the Black Prince, who won the great victory of Poictiers in his second foray into France in 1356. It is true that Henry V. was the Captain of Calais in 1410, when he was Prince of Wales, but it is not recorded that he took part in either of the two English expeditions of his father's reign. Of course, several English monarchs, such as George II. and William III., have gone with armies to foreign soil."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—12:55 A. M.—The Prince of Wales crossed from Folkestone to Boulogne last night on his way to the front.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

SHELL-TORN GLASGOW REACHES RIO JANEIRO

British Cruiser, Which Survived Pacific Battle, Shows Marks of the Fray.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 16.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was one of the vessels engaged in the fight with the German squadron off the coast of Chile Nov. 1, arrived here today. The damage caused by the German shell fire is plainly visible on the cruiser.

The British Admiralty's statement on the sea fight off Chile said the Glasgow was engaged by both the Leipzig and Dresden of the German squadron while the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were fighting the Good Hope and the Monmouth. It added, however, that the Glasgow was not extensively damaged and suffered few casualties.

After the battle the Glasgow, accompanied by the transport Otranto, sailed south and passed through the Straits of Magellen to the Atlantic Ocean.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 16.—The Chilean hospital ship Valdivia, which has been searching for possible survivors of the British cruisers lost in the engagement with the German squadron off the Chilean coast on Nov. 1, arrived today at Talcahuana and reported that her search had been entirely without success. She found nothing in the way of wreckage or boats from the British vessels.

VICTORIA CROSSES FOR NINE BRAVE MEN

England Rewards Rank and File for Daring Deeds—Haig Promoted.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on British officers and non-commissioned officers as follows:

Capt. Francisco Grenfell of the Ninth Lancers for aiding and saving the guns of the British in Belgium on Aug. 24; Capt. Douglas Reynolds of the artillery, who was wounded in a similar exploit; Capt. Theodore Wright of the Engineers, who was mortally wounded while rescuing a wounded man; Surgeon Harry Sherwood Ranken for attending men under fire after he had received wounds from which he died; Lieut. Maurice Dease and four non-commissioned officers.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig has been promoted to the rank of General for distinguished service in the field.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in his dispatch to the British War Office of Sept. 7 describing the famous retreat from Mons, credited Sir Douglas Haig with having extricated his corps from a difficult position on Aug. 25 at Landrecies. The Commander in Chief wrote of the incident:

"I sent urgent messages to the commander of the two French reserve divisions on my right to come up to the assistance of the First Corps, which they eventually did, partly owing to this assistance, but mainly to the skilful manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night, they were able at dawn to resume their march south toward Wassigny on Guise."

MINE CAST UP BY SEA KILLS 7 IN HOLLAND

Explodes Under Examination and Three Naval Officers Are Among the Slain.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A mine washed ashore near Westkapelle, Holland, exploded today while being examined, killing three naval officers, one civilian and three sailors. This information was contained in an announcement made by the Dutch Ministry of Marine and sent by cable from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Several mines had been taken to pieces successfully before the accident occurred. Between thirty and forty mines were seen in the Scheldt near Flushing yesterday. Some were destroyed, the Dutch officials say, by torpedo boats, and others were washed ashore.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 171 Chambers St. Tel. 3063 Cortlandt.—Advt.

WESTERN FIGHTERS SUFFER

New Inundations by Belgians Drive Germans from Trenches.

SOME GUNS ARE ABANDONED

Isolated Attacks of Germans Beaten Back and a Regiment Destroyed.

ARGONNE FIGHTS RENEWED

Berlin Reports Important Successes Gained Over the French in That Region.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—New inundations, probably caused by the Belgians, and most inclement weather, in which fog and rain turned to heavy snow, have seriously checked the war operations in Belgium and northern France. The roar of cannon was less violent and the troops scarcely came in contact with each other.

It is believed here that the new inundations put many of the German guns out of action, while they also prevented the movement of troops.

It is almost impossible to gain an accurate insight into the prodigious action over the 300-mile Franco-Belgian front, at the ends of which the fighting has been extremely severe in the last three weeks.

The continuous night marches and attacks made by the Germans, which have been met by counter-attacks from the Allies near Dixmude and Ypres, are said to have resulted in a considerable thrusting back of the Germans.

A near-by coal basin in North France, which is partly occupied by the Germans, has been the scene of heavy fighting. The long lines of small houses belonging to the miners form a capital shelter for the infantry, who are frequently engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict.

These combats of cold steel have seen the British infantry engaged against the Prussian Guards, and, according to descriptions of the fighting from the front, the encounters were terrific. The Prussians fought four deep—the front rank lying down, the second rank kneeling, and the third rank standing erect. The British fire, it is said, caused awful slaughter, and finally, when the British charged with the bayonet before the Germans could bring their machine guns into action, hundreds of men fell.

The semi-siege operations along the remainder of the line find both sides apparently immobile. But the Allies continue daily in their work of sapping and approaching the German positions, and there is said to be a possibility of a general assault at any moment.

Heavy falls of snow in the Vosges Mountains, lasting over twenty-four hours, have made the movement of artillery there most difficult, and fighting is almost at a standstill.

Reports from the front tell how a regiment of French hussars near Ypres stuffed uniforms with straw and attached them to wounded horses. These they drove into the German lines. While the Germans were firing at the dummies on horseback, the hussars charged their flank, it is said, and took a large number of prisoners.

Fighters Suffer Amid Snow.

SLUIS, Holland, Nov. 16, (via The Hague and London.)—The battle front on the Yser is unchanged. The weather is most unfavorable, the fog turning into a heavy wet snow. Existence in the trenches is almost unbearable. Since yesterday there has been an almost complete cessation of operations on both sides.

Word comes from Ypres that while the town has suffered severely from fire, the thirteenth century guildhouse has not been damaged.

A stream of German wounded continues to come from the front.

The people in Flanders are kept in ignorance of the fighting that is taking place arr und them.

FLOODS SOUTH OF DIXMUDE.

Isolated German Attacks Repulsed, According to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 16, 10:39 P. M.—After announcing in the afternoon that artillery duels comprised all the fighting yesterday along the Yser Canal to Dixmude, and that fresh inundations had extended the flooded area south of that town, the War Office stated tonight that "the situation is without modification."

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

During the day yesterday, along the Yser Canal, from Nieuport to the country up the river from Dixmude, the fighting was limited to artillery exchanges.

The country having been further inundated, the submerged territory now stretches to the south of Dix-

made to a point five kilometers to the north of Bixschoote.

The forces of the enemy which endeavored to cross the canal between the region of Dixmude and Bixschoote all were driven back beyond the bridges. A German regiment was completely destroyed at a point to the south of Bixschoote.

To the southeast of Ypres two other German attacks were repulsed. On our part we have taken the offensive and reconquered certain points of support which the enemy some days ago succeeded in capturing.

Between the Lys and the Oise there have been only operations of minor importance and partial progress made by our advance positions.

In the region of the Aisne and in the Champagne country there have been artillery exchanges without result.

In the Argonne the town of St. Hubert has again been attacked by the Germans, but without success.

In the region of St. Mihiel a surprise attack undertaken by the enemy against Apremont resulted in failure.

There has been little activity in the Vosges.

This semi-official explanation of the French position in the Argonne was also given out:

The fighting line has not changed perceptibly in the last two months. The French and German trenches are separated at some points by a distance not exceeding fifty yards. Infantry fire is constantly going on, while all the expedients of siege operations are being utilized. This siege resembles greatly that of Sebastopol. Daily engagements occur, resulting sometimes in bending the French or the German lines back for a distance of 150 yards.

The casualties have been very heavy for both opposing armies, but here, as elsewhere, the German losses certainly have been greater than those of the French.

This explanation was brought forth by the German publication of a statement that the French had been driven out of Argonne, while the siege of Verdun was proceeding. Regarding the latter, it is stated that the French are advancing, and that they are now five to ten kilometers further forward than they were a month ago.

Germans Report Argonne Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (via Wireless to London.)—An official announcement, given out this afternoon, says:

In the western area of the war both sides showed only moderate activity yesterday, on account of the storm.

In Flanders our attacks are progressing slowly, but in the Forest of Argonne we have obtained further important successes.

GERMANS LOST A REGIMENT.

Hemmed In by French, Who Cut Down or Captured Every Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALAIS, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The taking of Dixmude and holding it for a short time cannot compensate for the losses which the Germans have constantly sustained at nearly every point in actions like this for the last three weeks.

In this case alone, a sort of preliminary attack though it was, the Germans lost an entire regiment. One who was there says that the French troops had simply surrounded them during the night. The Germans, fatigued by their prolonged effort, had taken up their quarters in a village and had thought themselves safe for a while. Besides, other and more numerous troops were behind ready to come to their support, but the French did not give them time.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, when the fog began to lift, a French battalion to the left, which had been hiding in a wood, came out and attacked them in the village. The Germans hastened to organize their defense, but before they could do so the French had already succeeded in occupying half the houses.

Soon afterward the other battalion made a rush into the village from the opposite quarter and surprised the men, who were hurrying to get a battery into action. There was a hand-to-hand fight in which the Germans were cut down and their guns were taken.

The struggle then continued for a while longer in the streets of the village, and although the Germans had been more numerous at first, they soon lost that advantage and were cut up so badly that not one of the regiment escaped. The French took 350 prisoners, six field guns, and a number of machine guns.

At noon it was all over. Then news came that the British troops had made a similar advance to the south, and a subsequent German attack en masse failed.

BIG GERMAN FORCE CUT OFF?

London Gets a Report That Floods Have Isolated Them.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—That a big force of Germans around Dixmude has been cut off by floods is the rumor which reaches here in a Rotterdam dispatch to The Star. It says that their plight is due to the recent heavy rains.

Snow is now ankle deep in West Flanders, with the prospect of another week of intermittent artillery duels and infantry clashes. The adverse weather conditions generally in Flanders will make necessary more frequent shifts of men in the trenches, and there will be an increase of illness, especially in lung and throat affections. In short, trench warfare, already exhausting, will daily become a greater ordeal.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—An observer who has returned from Flanders says the country between Nieuport and Dixmude is a vast swamp in which guns and ammunition wagons, abandoned by the Germans, lie embedded and in which float countless corpses. The Germans have been washed out of their trenches in several places, he asserts.

ATTACKS ON VERDUN FAIL.

Mobile Defense Force Has Beaten Off German Assailants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Perhaps the Kaiser has left the west of Belgium; at least there is a lull in the fighting on the lower Yser.

A veil of mystery has again fallen around the City of Lille, which was named without any particulars for the first time for several weeks in Saturday night's bulletin.

For the rest of the line the tendency to deadlock now proves to be an essential feature of modern warfare, and becomes more and more marked. Around Verdun again the German attacks have completely failed, thanks not to the strength of the fortress itself, but to its mobile defense forces, which have been used with admirable energy and resource.

Much is said of the terrific German assaults around Dixmude and Ypres. The alternative, however, would seem to be a relative immobility, which is slowly exhausting and ultimately fatal, since the German commanders cannot forever keep adequate forces in both the eastern and the western fields.

A remarkable incident is narrated by a correspondent of the Liberté today during the desperate fighting to the south of Ypres last Wednesday.

A British infantry detachment of eighty men found itself isolated and unable to join its main body and took refuge for the night in a wood. Its position seemed hopeless, but the men rested till dawn. They were then aroused by a fusillade near at hand and found that a German column was being driven toward the wood by a force of Allies. Holding their fire, they waited till the Germans were near and then charged with fixed bayonets. The diversion was decisive. Four hundred prisoners were taken and the lost Tommies received a doubly warm welcome from their comrades.

REMOVES ELEVEN GENERALS.

Kaiser Also Wants Austrian Heir Apparent to Give Up Command.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—Persons arriving here from Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, Austria, say that the report that Emperor William is now dictator of the Austro-German Army is generally believed.

The Emperor's first demand, they say, was for the resignation of the Austrian heir apparent and eleven Austrian division Generals whose work against the Russian forces in Galicia was regarded as unsatisfactory. Emperor Francis Joseph, according to these same advices, has agreed to the removal of the division Generals, but is holding out against the retirement of the heir-apparent.

Passing of the command of the Austrian Army to the Germans has created a decided impression among Austrian officers, some of whom, it is reported, may resign.

AEROPLANE DART DEADLY.

Physician Describes Effect of Terrific Blow of Airman's Weapon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A French doctor, who has just returned from Flanders, describing the effect of the "flèche d'aero," as the steel darts with which the French airmen are supplied, are generally called, said:

"Among the 2,000 wounded whom we treated in forty-eight hours, was a German who had been struck by an aeroplane dart. He was evidently bending over when hit, for the dart had entered the right thigh and traversed the whole leg, so that the point emerged just above the boot. The man was conscious when he was brought in, and said he felt no pain, only a heavy blow. He died soon afterward from shock and loss of blood."

The darts resemble steel pencils. They are about five inches long with the unpointed half-fluted to insure their falling head first. It is calculated that they strike with a hundred pounds force if thrown from an elevation of 1,000 meters.

VON KLUCK HOLDS OFFICERS.

Will Allow No More Leaves of Absence for "Nerve Strain."

ZURICH, (via Paris,) Tuesday, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Coblenz says that Gen. von Kluck has issued orders that "no more leaves of absence will be granted officers because of nerve strain," as every officer "is required on the firing line."

FUEL SHORT IN BELGIUM.

Coal and Wood Facilities Lacking—Report of German Threat Baseless.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.—The question of a fuel supply in Belgium is becoming desperate. The German authorities have given permission to the Belgians to work the coal mines, but horses and machinery with which to operate them are lacking. Permission also has been granted to the poor to cut wood, but transportation facilities are so thoroughly disorganized that it is almost impossible to distribute this sort of fuel.

The report that the Germans had issued a proclamation threatening to withdraw their permission for the distribution of supplies by relief agencies if the Belgians did not return to work was baseless, although the military authorities continue to urge that the industrial life of the nation be resumed.

In their efforts to cut off communication between Holland and Belgium, the Germans are taking strong measures to prevent automobiles from crossing the borders. Even diplomats are not permitted to cross the frontier in their automobiles. West of the line running through Antwerp, Brussels, and Bergen all communication by motor cars has been prohibited, and it is extremely difficult to get into East Belgium. Travelers are still permitted, however, to cross the border by trains, movements of which can be controlled more effectually by the authorities.

CALLS ITALY'S ENVOYS HOME.

Foreign Minister Summons Them to a Conference on the War.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, has requested the Italian Ambassadors in the European capitals to come to Rome to confer with him regarding Italy's international policy.

AIRMAN'S BOMB KILLS 15.

British Aviator Said to Have Dropped Missile in Courtral.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that a German newspaper, appearing in Brussels, asserts that a British aviator dropped a bomb on Courtral, twenty-six miles southwest of Ghent.

The explosion of this projectile killed fifteen of the local population.

GEN. DE WET WOUNDED.

Leader of Boer Revolt Shot in the Head—His Followers Dejected.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Pretoria dispatch to Reuter's says that Gen. Christian de Wet, who headed the recent rebellion in the Orange Free State and the Western Transvaal, has been wounded in the head.

De Wet's followers are reported as much dejected. It is said that they are poorly armed and lack ammunition.

Germanizing French Cities Already.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The postal authorities have issued an elaborate table of Germanized names of Belgian cities and of cities in "the annexed territory."

Calais is henceforth to be known as Kales; Dunkirk as Dunkirchen; Lille as Ryssel, and Boulogne at Boonen. Further east, Besancon becomes Bisanz; Nancy, Nanzig, and Epinal and Vesoul, Spienelen and Wisel.

Limits German Messages to Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam states that a German official communication announces that the general commander of the Seventh Army Corps at Munster, Westphalia, has issued an order prohibiting the transport to or from Holland of letters or other written communications other than through the post.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Troubles, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. 1d Edition.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pubs., N. Y.

$1,125,000,000 MORE VOTED IN COMMONS

Parliament Unanimously Agrees to Greatest Money Demand Ever Made on It.

1,000,000 MORE MEN ALSO

War Costing England Nearly $5,000,000 a Day—National Debt Increased Over 50 Per Cent.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The greatest single demand ever made upon the material resources of the United Kingdom was voiced by Premier Asquith this afternoon, when, in the House of Commons, he moved an additional credit for war purposes of £225,000,000 ($1,125,000,000). This, in addition to the millions already voted in August, is equivalent to an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the national debt.

Mr Asquith characterized the crisis as "the greatest emergency in which the country has been placed."

The Premier told the House that the largest portion of the first £100,000,000 had already been expended in the conduct of military operations, loans to the Allies, and disbursements for obtaining food supplies for this country.

Mr. Asquith said the expenditure for augar, which had been especially large, would, in his belief, ultimately be recouped to the Exchequer. A considerable sum had been spent to secure the control of the railroads to the Government, and the expenditure included provision for refugees.

With regard to the purposes of the new credit, said the Premier, the far greater bulk of it would be for army and navy expenditures. The civil expenditures were inconsiderable, and they would be largely for the purpose of securing food supplies and for further commodities necessary for the British, the use of which must be made impossible for the enemy. Another large item was made up of loans of money to others, amounting to £43,000,000 ($215,000,000). The principal items in this list were to the Belgian Government, £10,000,000, and to Servia £800,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war. Other loans to the self-governing dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, countries which, under ordinary circumstances, would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would account for £30,250,000 ($151,250,000) of the new credit for the reason that the Government had undertaken the responsibility for raising loans for these dominions.

The Cost of the War.

Regarding the cost of the war, Premier Asquith said he declined to dive into the future or to speculate on what commitments it might be necessary for Great Britain to incur later, but up to last Saturday the actual additional expenditure falling upon the exchequer amounted to between £900,000 ($4,500,000) and £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) a day. Making regard for the enormous scale of the operations and other considerations, this sum, the Premier said, did not exceed the estimates of expenditure that might reasonably have been expected.

Continuing, the Premier said, he could hold out no hope that these expenditures were likely to be diminished. The present measure carried the provisions for the war to March 31, which would not only satisfy the calculations based on experience, but would leave in hand a reasonable margin.

The Right Hon. Walter Long (Unionist) congratulated the Premier on the evident determination of the Government to carry through the great war and leave nothing undone to make the issue the only one Great Britain could contemplate—that was to say, successful. The Government could count on the widest latitude and an absolutely free hand, Mr. Long said, as long as the country was satisfied that it would prosecute the war with vigor and determination.

The Censorship Attacked.

Mr. Long made a strong appeal to the Government to lift the curtain hiding operations on the front. He said he believed the time had arrived to permit a limited number of authorized correspondents to join the army. In justice to the army, he said, it was desirable that the country should know something about the splendid deeds of the British soldiers, which would increase popular enthusiasm and augment the stream of recruits.

Mr. Long said the country was not likely to be faced with the stupendous problems of unemployment which might naturally have been expected, and he believed that all the men needed would be forthcoming, because the spirit of the country was so magnificent.

Timothy Healy (Irish Nationalist) in a few caustic sentences declared that the censorship had made England the laughing stock of the world. The censor, he said, had even made an excision from a Turkish prayer to Mohammed. The whole system of press censorship, he asserted, required complete reorganization. Mr. Healy also declared that both the Belgian and Servian loans should be regarded as free gifts.

Mr. Healy demanded greater liberality in dealing with soldiers' dependents. He said, "We are not going to have crippled warriors in the workhouses again, or their dependents thrown upon the scrap heap."

William Henry Cowan (Liberal) proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.

John Hodge, a Labor Member for Lancashire, indorsed Mr. Healy's proposal that the loans to Belgium and Servia should be made "free gifts, remarking: "Later on we can collect it from the German Emperor."

Asquith Replies to Criticisms.

In his closing speech, in which he replied to various criticisms, Premier Asquith, dealing with the matter of pay, said: "The insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country, but has become an indecency and scandalous when men are laying down their lives." He announced that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, had prepared a scheme for increased pay.

Referring to the great stimulus to recruiting for the London Scottish Regiment, which had resulted from the prompt publicity given to the story of its gallant charge, and to the fact that similar publicity regarding the achievements of other regiments had greatly accelerated their recruiting, Mr. Asquith said he would be very glad if any system could be adopted by which the gallantry of officers and men of all regiments should be promptly communicated to the public.

With regard to the suggestion that skilled war correspondents be permitted at the front, he pointed out that the Government was not a free agent in the matter.

"We must regulate our proceedings," he said, "by the proceedings of our Allies, who do the chief share of the fighting in the long lines at the front in their own country, and who, therefore, rightly have the decisive vote as to what should be done in the way of the appointment of war correspondents."

The Premier declared that he had been governed in this matter strictly by military requirements, and said he knew that the Commander in Chief of the French forces desired that both countries should get the full advantage to be obtained by giving publicity to military operations.

Replying to the criticism that news regarding the war was being withheld, Premier Asquith declared that nothing was being kept back except in cases where such a course was required by immediate military exigencies.

Speaking on other points raised in the course of the debate, Mr. Asquith said that the increased exports to neutral countries were in most cases due to the fact that supplies to those countries from Germany had been cut off, rather than to the fact that goods were being reexported.

With reference to the allegations that there had been much demoralization among the troops through drink and other causes Mr. Asquith said that a careful inquiry had been made, which showed that a number far from 30 or 40 per cent. of the men were suffering from preventable disease, as had been stated in some quarters. It would be nearer the truth to say that there had been not more than 10, or, at the outside, 15 per cent. suffering from disease of any sort.

On the whole, said the Premier, he did not think there had ever been brought together a body of men who comported themselves so well and had shown such regard for sobriety and decency as had the troops raised for the present war.

Thinks Recruiting Satisfactory.

Dealing with the vote of 1,000,000 additional men, the Premier remarked that, apart from the Territorials, 1,100,000 men were already under arms. That number, however, he added, was not enough. He said he saw no reason to be discouraged by the recruiting figures. The numbers of men that the exigencies of the State demanded, he believed, would be raised. Indeed, he considered that the recruiting position was very satisfactory.

Since the outbreak of the war, Mr. Asquith said, more than 700,000 recruits had joined the regular army and nearly 300,000 had joined the Territorials.

At the conclusion of the debate the House of Commons voted unanimously for the additional war credit of £225,000,000.

The measure providing for an additional army of 1,000,000 men was also adopted unanimously.

ENGLISH HOARDING GOLD.

Large Amount Not Accounted For—The Treasury Relief Plans.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Gold is being hoarded in England at such a rate as to cause much discussion.

About £80,000,000 ($150,000,000) has been received in gold by England from other countries in the last three months. Moreover, Treasury notes have been put into circulation to the amount of £30,250,000, in addition to £5,000,000 in Bank of England notes.

Nevertheless, the increase in gold holdings of the Bank of England has amounted to no more than the gold actually received from abroad. This proves conclusively, it is said, that there is general hoarding of gold.

The Daily Mail suggests that some of this gold is being sent to Germany by means of secret agents, women as well as men, and it demands that a strict examination be made of all tourists, to see that they are not assisting Germany to build up a large gold supply at the expense of England's gold holdings.

It is reported that there will shortly be a transfer of £10,000,000 in gold from Russia to London. The gold, it is believed, will be deposited in the Bank of England and "earmarked" for Russian account, to restore the exchange between England and Russia and to facilitate commercial and financial transactions between the two countries.

The plan of Treasury relief in relation to the £90,000,000 advanced on loans to the Stock Exchange provides that banks to which currency facilities are open will not press for repayment of loans made on securities until a year after peace is concluded. The Bank of England, under Government guarantee, will advance to other lenders 60 per cent. of the value of the securities held by them on loans outstanding on July 29. Loans are to bear interest, payable fortnightly, at 1 per cent. over the Bank rate. When any of the securities reach the July 29 settlement price the Bank shall have the right to call for repayment of loans.

The Stock Exchange Committee will not reopen the Exchange without the consent of the Treasury. This is the first occasion on which the Stock Exchange has come under any sort of control outside its own committee.

It is generally believed that the plan will have beneficial effects, not only for its direct advantages to brokers, bankers, and investors, but because of the fact that it will release a large quantity of funds for use in general trade.

In addition to assisting the banking community, the bill market, and the Stock Exchange, advancing £10,000,000 to Belgium, aiding the South African Government with a loan, helping the Australian Government to raise a loan shortly, guaranteeing Egypt's cotton loan, and buying £18,000,000 worth of sugar, the Treasury has now formulated a plan to assist British traders who are unable to collect debts outstanding in foreign countries and the colonies.

A committee, formed of representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of England, joint stock banks, and Chambers of Commerce, will authorize advances in approved cases. The object is to provide for solvent traders funds with which to continue their business.

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus
Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.
HERMAN H. WESTLEY
Engineer and Constructor
250 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Centres of Conflict on the Western Battle Front



1. Another flood of waters has materially reduced the violence of the fighting along the Yser Canal, from the sea to Dixmude, and only artillery duels are being fought. The submerged district now reaches south of Dixmude and only three miles from Bixschoote. An attempt by the Germans to cross the canal between Dixmude and Bixschoote was defeated, according to the French official report.
2. Paris chronicles the repulse of two German attacks southeast of Ypres and the regaining of several points by the Allies.
3. In the Argonne the Germans have again attacked St. Hubert, but without making any gain, according to Paris. Berlin, however, says that further important successes have been obtained in that region.
4. The French official report records a surprise attack by the Kaiser's troops on Apremont, east of St. Mihiel, but says it was a failure.

URGES DUTCH QUEEN TO OFFER MEDIATION

Amsterdam Newspaper Wants Her to Consult With President Wilson.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The Handelsblad in an editorial urges Queen Wilhelmina to consult with President Wilson on the possibility of offering mediation to the belligerent powers.

It is rumored here that Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland, has returned to the United States to discuss this possibility.

DAMAGED ZEPPELIN DRIFTS OVER HOLLAND

Seen Flying Toward Germany Coming From Belgium—Crosses Frontier Safely.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Evening News correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs:

"A storm-tossed Zeppelin passed near Maastricht yesterday afternoon. It was flying low in an almost vertical position and making erratic jerky movements. The crew were clinging to lines to save themselves from being thrown out.

"The airship was badly damaged in the rear, but by desperate efforts managed to reach the German frontier, where it collapsed, a total wreck."

Germans Help Belgians, Says Page.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Ambassador Page at London today cabled a denial of the report that the German military authorities in Belgium were stopping the shipment of food for needy Belgians. The Ambassador said there has been no interference and that the German military authorities were giving useful assistance.

$8,000,000 LOAN TO GREECE

To Pay for Warships That She Will Build in England.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telegraphs that it was announced in the Greek Chamber of Deputies today that Great Britain had advanced to the Hellenic Government 40,000,000 drachmas ($8,000,000) to pay for warships for Greece.

The warships are to be constructed in English shipyards.

WARN GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Our Diplomats Tell Them Their Names May Result in Annoyances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It was learned today, after a long list of grievances had been narrated at the American Embassy here by George Rottweiler of Chicago, an American-born citizen, that the State Department had issued a warning to Americans with German names against traveling in countries hostile to Germany.

This warning is being given by all United States diplomatic and consular representatives to persons applying for passports to visit England, France, or Russia.

Mr. Rottweiler asserted that he had been subjected to constant annoyance and suspicion, simply because his name was German, by English and French officials. Among other troubles he endured was that of being searched on his arrival at Folkestone from the Continent, in accordance with a regulation just introduced by the British port authorities.

He was informed at the embassy that his protests were unavailing, the State Department being powerless to take action beyond the warning already issued.

WARSHIPS CRIPPLED?

Berlin Hears German Guns Disabled British Ships Off Belgium.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—According to information given officially to the press today, reports reaching Berlin from Geneva set forth that the British torpedo boat destroyer Falcon, the cruiser Brilliant, and the sloop of war Rinalde have been disabled by German guns on the Belgian coast.

The Falcon is a torpedo-boat destroyer, 210 feet long, launched in 1889. She has a speed of 30 knots, a complement of sixty men, and is equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The light cruiser Brilliant, launched in 1891, is 300 feet long. She has a complement of 273 men, and carries two 6-inch and six 4.7-inch guns.

The Rinaldo, sloop of war, is 180 feet long and has a complement of 130 men. Her armament consists of four 4-inch guns and four 3-pounders.

Underwear, $1.35—
Gloves, $1.15
Elastic Ribbed White Silk Lisle Underwear; medium weight silk ribbed fronts; exceptional value at $1.35.
Cape Tan Gloves have climbed in price because of leather shortage. Ours at $1.15 are bigger values than ever.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
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POPE URGES PEACE ON WARRING NATIONS

"The Spirit of Christ Does Not Reign Today," He Says in Encyclical.

FOUR CAUSES OF CONFLICT

Deplores Absence of Feeling of Brotherhood—Attacks View That Material Good Is Life's Object.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Pope today caused to be published his announced encyclical urging peace among the warring nations of Europe. In this document the Pontiff attributes the war to four causes, namely, lack of mutual and sincere love among men; contempt of authority; injustice on the part of one class of the people against another, and the consideration of material welfare as the sole object of human activity.

The encyclical begins by picturing the present war and by calling upon the rulers and the peoples to end the fratricidal fight in order that the dawn of the new pontificate may be blessed by a voice announcing peace throughout the world. The present bloody war is terrible, the encyclical says, because it is a struggle of souls as well as a struggle of bodies, the soul being the origin of the body.

After making reference to the doctrines of Christ, the Pope, in his communication, says:

"The spirit of Christ does not reign today. The people talk today of brotherhood more than they ever have before, yet brotherhood is ignored today to a degree greater than ever before. Nations, races, cities, and individuals are divided today by rancor and selfishness more than they are by political frontiers. The lack of reciprocal charity is causing a lack of respect for authority.

"Love does not alter differences between social classes, but it makes those above inclined toward the humble with Christ an virtues, most of all with justice, while the humble trust their superiors, awaiting brotherly assistance from them."

The Pope expresses the view that to bring about the desired change it will be necessary to extirpate the secret root of all evils, which he described as the view that material good is the only object of life.

The second part of the encyclical is devoted to an appeal for peace within the Church. It urges the suppression of all differences, and in particular the extirpation of the "evil growth of Modernism, together with the evil Modernistic spirit which seeks novelty in everything."

The message expresses the wish for peace among all nations, which will find inestimable good in peace, and also peace for the Church, which will find in it its essential liberty, as well as "cessation of the abnormal state of affairs whereby the Vicar of Christ is placed in Rome, by renewing the protest of his predecessors, against which condition he is fulfilling his sacred duty."

"The pretense of emancipation of human civil authority from God causes the links between superiors and inferiors to become daily looser," the Pope continues. "Sovereign rulers should consider this, and see whether it is wise to divorce themselves from the religion of Christ, whether it is good policy to banish the Gospel from education. The principle that men, being equal in nature, must also be equal socially is false. Arguments to the contrary fill souls with anger, inspire class hatred, and fill life with struggles. The only remedy is to teach the fundamental precept of the Gospel, to love each other more."

The Pope's appeal urging peace in Europe follows a pastoral letter from the Pontiff issued early in September, in which he exhorted the heads of the nations engaged in hostilities to end the present reign of ruin, disaster and bloodshed. The Pope then said the spectacle of the conflict filled him with horror and sadness, and that he hoped not only for the end of this war, but of all wars.

BELGIAN NUNS COMING HERE.

Will Collect Money for Distressed People—Start Rebuilding Louvain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sisters Mary Ignatius and Mary Augusta of the Daughters of Mary, whose order has four convents in Louvain and one in Antwerp, will shortly sail for New York, bearing letters of introduction from Cardinal Mercier to ten American Archbishops. The purpose of the journey is to collect money for their order and for the distressed middle classes of Belgium. They said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Our sisters in Louvain for months have been living on dry bread and potatoes. Latterly the food shipped into Belgium by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has been entirely cut off, and a dire need. Louvain University will not open this year, at any rate, very probably not as long as the Germans are in Belgium. The town of Louvain is beginning to be rebuilt, and débris is being carted away from the burned library. Our convents there have not been damaged, but a shell injured our convent in Antwerp and killed a man standing in the front door."

White Rock
The Mineral Water De Luxe

White Rock Mineral Springs Co.
100 Broadway, N. Y.

AID TO GERMANS IN CANADA.

Reply of Maurice Leon to Mr. von Briesen's Request to Bryan.

Maurice Léon, former counselor to the French Embassy, sent to the newspapers last night this copy of a letter he has addressed to Secretary of State Bryan in answer to Arthur von Briesen's request to the State Department to extend protection and help to Germans and Austrians in Canada through American Consuls there:

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir: The newspapers here on Saturday reproduced a letter written to you by Mr. von Briesen, under date of the previous day, requesting you to extend protection, and, if need be, help, to Germans and Austrians in Canada through American Consuls and Consuls General. The letter was given out for publication in New York presumably either by Mr. von Briesen himself or by the very active German Publicity Bureau, with offices on Forty-second Street, in New York, which is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in a hopeless endeavor to win over American public opinion to the side of Germany.

The first question which the letter suggests is, in addressing you is Mr. von Briesen acting as a German or an American?

If he is acting as a German is he not usurping the functions of the diplomatic representatives of Germany in this country? If he is acting as an American, is he not likewise usurping the functions of the diplomatic representatives of Germany by making such a request of you?

Possibly the true explanation is that he is acting as a German-American. There are no bounds, of course, for what a German-American may do.

Permit me in that connection to send you herewith copy of a circular issued by the German-American Committee in New York under date of Oct. 28 last, in the interest of a candidate for Congress. The circular is in German, and the following is a translation of the same:

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK.
206 Broadway, Room 28.
Oct. 28, 1914.

Dear Friend: The undersigned committee of German-Americans beg you to take note of the candidacy of Herr Albert Ottinger, who is a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in your district.

While it is true that Herr Albert Ottinger was born here, yet, like his father, Herr Isaac Ottinger, he is proud of his German origin.

No matter what party you belong to—we have resolved to help Herr Ottinger and to speak for him, and beg you to do the same for Herr Ottinger.

We believe and are convinced that Herr Ottinger is a man of rich world knowledge and has such warm human understanding that we as "Germans" place our whole confidence in him.

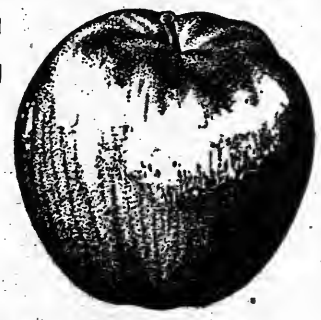
With friendliest greetings.

For the committee.

C. B. Wolfram, Editor Deutsch Herold;
H. C. Kudlich, Rudolph Alert, Leo Brewer;
Peter Doelger, Hubert Collis,
M. H. Goldman, W. H. Ramprecht.

It may be proper to add that the person who turned over this circular to me, while born of German parents, is not a German-American, but just an American, and believes that the existence of the "German vote" in this country constitutes a danger to our institutions. Very respectfully yours, MAURICE LEON.

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WE WILL SELL THESE EXTRA FANCY SELECTED APPLES, USUALLY RETAILED AT 50c TO 60c A DOZEN, UNTIL THANKSGIVING, FOR
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Reliable Drug Store Service

KHEDIVE TO LEAD ANTI-BRITISH ARMY?

To Direct Operations Against Egypt, Berlin Hears from Constantinople.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HOLY WAR

Demonstrations in the Turkish Capital Reported — Beduins Said to be Threatening Aden.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (By Wireless Telegraphy to London.)—According to reports reaching here from Constantinople, the Khedive of Egypt will leave the Turkish capital shortly to assume command of the Turkish operations against Egypt. He will be accompanied by a suite of fifty persons.

Other dispatches received here by way of Constantinople set forth that the British seaport of Aden, Arabia, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, is in danger, because the leader of the local Bedouins is calling on his people to rise and liberate the country from the British yoke.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given to the press today was the following:

"Constantinople denies the allegation of the Triple Entente powers that Turkey intends a violation of the international character of the Suez Canal."

Press dispatches received in Berlin describe the proclamation at Constantinople of a holy war as arousing great enthusiasm in the Turkish capital. Huge processions are reported to have paraded the streets, the people being in jubilant spirits and making sympathetic demonstrations before the German and Austrian Embassies.

The news dispatches say it is expected in Constantinople that the Moslems in all countries will make common cause with Turkey in the war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16, (via London.)—The Sultan of Turkey has issued a proclamation to the army and navy in which he accuses Great Britain, France, and Russia of having instigated the war upon Turkey. He adds in this connection that the outcome will put an end to the attempts directed against the glory of the Turkish Empire.

Exhorting his soldiers and sailors to bravery, the Sultan says: "Not only the fate of our own country, but the future existence of 300,000,000 Moslems depends on your victory."

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Reuter correspondent at Sofia telegraphs as follows:

"The so-called Persian meeting yesterday in Constantinople, demanding the evacuation of Persia by the Russian troops and urging that Persia declare war on Russia, has assumed the same character as the grotesque street processions organized by the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks) on the occasion of the abolition of the Capitulations.

"It is stated that the movers of the resolutions at the Persian meeting were not Persians, but Young Turks. Copies of the resolutions were handed in at the American Embassy after the street parade, in which the demonstrators shouted 'Long Live Persia, Turkey, Austria, and Germany! Down with England, France, and Russia!'"

Abbas Hilmi, Khédive of Egypt, who is 40 years old, came under Teutonic influences early in life, for whom his father, Tewfik Pasha, died in 1892 and he succeeded as seventh Viceroy and third Khédive of Egypt. he had been for five years a student at the Theresianum Academy in Vienna.

He has always been inclined to give trouble to the British, though a show of firmness on their part almost invariably resulted in an apologetic backdown by him. From the British point of view, Lord Cromer knew how to handle him perfectly, but when Cromer was succeeded by the late Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent in Egypt, trouble began, and it is said that the attitude of the Khédive as well as the increasing gravity of the Egyptian Nationalist propaganda resulted in the appointment of Earl Kitchener to the post that Cromer and Gorst had filled. Lord Kitchener, according to all accounts, was very little inclined to brook any interference on the part of the Khédive, who, under his rule—which was what it amounted to—proved quite as amenable as under that of Lord Cromer.

Telegrams from Constantinople a month ago asserted that Great Britain had forbidden the Khédive, who was then in the Turkish capital, to return to Egypt. No explanation of this order was forthcoming, but it was suspected that he had been found to be intriguing against the British.

A message from Berlin dated Nov. 14 said the Khédive had declared to the correspondent of a German newspaper his loyalty to the Sultan, which was dictated by his religious obligations.

Outside of the important port of Aden, which is reported to be threatened by Bedouins, the British territory in that part cular corner of southern Arabia comprises an area of only about 80 square miles. The British Admiralty announced on Sunday the success of operations against the Turkish garrisun at Sheikh-Said, on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, and the occupation of the Turkish fort at Turba, close to the boundary of Turkish territory and the Aden protectorate by land an troops assisted by the British cruiser Duke of Edinburgh.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN CAUCASUS.

Retirement of Advance Guard Admitted—Turks Claim Big Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—An official Turkish bulletin, made public in Berlin today, claims further successful Ottoman operations against the Russians, who, it is asserted, suffered severe losses in men, ammunition, and supplies.

A German statement given to the press says:

"The Russians near Koprukeui lost 5,000 men in killed and wounded. The Turks took 500 Russians prisoners and captured 10,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition.

"The Turks are advancing on Batum."

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A statement given out by the Russian Army Staff in the Caucasus, dated at Tiflis and sent to the Havas Agency here, announces the retirement of the Russian advance guard in the region of Koprukeui, east of Erzerum. The statement says:

"After a series of combats fought in the Koprukeui (Transcaucasia) region, our advance guards definitely located the grouping of the principal forces of the enemy.

"In view of the considerable reinforcements received by the Turks in the last few days, coming from Chnyskala, Erzerum, and Trebizond, our advance guards are retiring, still fighting, to the regions allotted to them.

"The attempts made by the Turks to regain the Khanessouk Pass, previously taken by us, have failed. Other Russian detachments were not seriously engaged."

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"The Turks lost 250 men and two guns destroyed in the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles.

"The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag, have re-entered the Bosporus."

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS.

Capture Their Camp and Take Guns and Prisoners at Fao.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—It is officially announced that since the occupation of Fao, at the head o fthe Persian Gulf, by a British Indian force on Nov. 8, two actions have been fought with the Turkish forces, who, "on both occasions have been severely handled and beaten after stubborn resistance." The announcement continues:

"The first of these attacks occurred early in the morning of Nov. 11, when the Turks made a determined attack on the British outposts. On the 14th further reinforcements arrived from India, and the following day the Indians, commanded by Gen. Delamain, sorted and attacked the Turks and occupied a post about four miles distant, assisted by the sloops Espiègle and Odin.

"The enemy's camp was captured and many prisoners and guns were taken. The British casualties were two officers wounded and eight men killed and fifty-one wounded."

PRINCE OSCAR BACK TO DUTY.

Fifth Son of the Kaiser Goes Back to Headquarters.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of Emperor William, who has recuperated from a recent attack of heart trouble, is returning to the General Staff Headquarters today for duty in the field.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—The Gazette de Lausanne says it has confirmation of the report from Strassburg that Crown Prince Frederick William was transported, seriously wounded, to the royal palace there by special train.

The train went into the station at night, says the Gazette, and the neighborhood was cleared of all persons except higher railroad officials and military officers.

The same paper says the German Empress went to Strassburg Oct. 30 and remained all day by the bedside of the Crown Prince.

A LONG FIGHT FOR PEACE.

Bavarian King Says Germans Will Not Rest Till They Win.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16, (via London.)—King Ludwig of Bavaria, reviewing the cadets at Munich today, said, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin:

"The war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battlefield and until a peace is won that will protect us a long time against attack."

REPORT 23,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

south line behind the Vistula. They rushed their troops by railway, but were barely in time, for the Germans were actually entering one suburb of Warsaw at the same time the Siberian troops detrained in the town. The Germans had outrun their heavy artillery, which was delayed by bottomless roads. Plenty of Russian reinforcements came and the fighting became desperate and a retreat was finally ordered.

Proud of Their Retreat.

The Germans say they are as proud of this retreat as the English are of theirs after Mons. In another respect the retirement from Warsaw is like that before Paris. The German headquarters, it is said, forgot its geography.

In France a headquarters bulletin announced the beginning of the retreat promptly, but for a fortnight it gave virtually no news of the subsequent stages, mentioning in that period only three places. The German people were told promptly that the attempt against Warsaw was abandoned Oct. 28, but were not informed until Nov. 8 how far the retirement had progressed. Then the Germans had withdrawn 100 miles.

Although there are no official reports to this effect, advices have reached Berlin in soldiers' letters and missives from the wounded that pessimism in the ranks is limited and that confidence is maintained. One great change is noted in these letters since this campaign began. Early in the war the enemy's ability was decried. Now the officers admit that the Russians fight bravely; that the French artillery is remarkable, and that Tommy Atkins is a first-rate fighting man.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Sub-Prefect of Marienwerder, West Prussia, has issued a proclamation of warning to the effect that the Russian Army is advancing between Thorn and Soldau (East Prussia,) but that it is expected that it will be met by strong forces which will shortly force it into a decisive battle."

BIG BATTLES CONTINUE.

Russian Staff Reviews Recent Operations on Entire Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.—A statement received from the General Staff today says:

After our successful fighting in October along the roads to Warsaw and Ivangorod the enemy began retreating toward his frontier, destroying the roads and railroads. He set on fire the railroad stations and freight sheds, tore up switches, and destroyed the reservoirs and water pipes. At some points on the railroad he blew up the rails and their fastenings, thus rendering necessary the use of new rails when repairing the tracks.

In addition, all bridges and aqueducts, even the smallest, were damaged in such a way as to make repairs impossible, rendering their rebuilding necessary. Telegraph poles were felled, wires cut, and insulators destroyed.

All this damage impeded our progress and enabled the enemy on the left bank of the Vistula to escape outside of our field of action and to get near his territory.

Taking advantage of this and their complete railway system, the Germans rapidly began to send their troops to the north in order to accumulate important forces against our wing. Their concentration in that region was covered by a large body of cavalry brought from the West and partly supported by Austrian cavalry.

Toward the middle of November the German offensive was renewed between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers. This resulted in fighting, which is still going on, on the front of Plock, Lencyeca and Oureioff.

In Eastern Prussia, in the region of Stalluponen, the enemy tried, by means of separate bodies of troops, to adopt the offensive, but he failed and retreated.

In the region of Soldau and Neidenburg the battle continues.

We maintain the offensive toward Cracow and the front of Galicia. The attempts of the Austrians to make a stand on our road have been vain in the fighting of Nov. 13 we captured ten officers and about 1,000 soldiers.

WEAKENED EAST PRUSSIA.

Germans Shifted Troops to Check Russians in Vistula Valley.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Telegraphing from Petrograd under date of Monday evening the correspondent of The Daily Mail thns sums up the situation on the Russian front:

"The Germans at the present moment are experiencing the truth of the homely proverb that 'You cannot eat your cake and still have it.'

"Last week they withdrew troops from the East Prussian front and hurried them to Thorn, which was threatened by the rapid Russian advance. This move has been for the moment successful in checking that advance.

"Marching along both banks of the Vistula, the Germans took refuge at Niashava, only twenty miles distant from Thorn, and waited there for reinforcements. Soon these began to arrive, and moved up the valley of the Vistula, with the double object of relieving pressure from the Russian forces going toward Thorn and also threatening the flank of the Russian Army, which had been making such rapid progress toward the frontier in the neighborhood of Soldau.

"Emperor William sent urgent commands to his Generals, and also addressed a personal appeal to his soldiers not to let Prussia be again invaded. He knows the effect which the flight of fugitives from this region as far as Berlin, made in September, and is afraid that a nother panic, coming on top of the Russian victory at the battle of Warsaw, might have serious consequences.

"The only way of carrying out the imperial order was to shift troops from Lyck, where the nature of the country, all lakes and marshes, makes Russian progress very slow. This manoeuvre has certainly caused the Russians to give way on the Vistula Valley, but the effect in East Prussia has been the opposite of that desired. The Russians there are pushing forward at every point and the inhabitants are fleeing before them.

"The Germans apparently have not yet realized the inexhaustible military resources of the Czar's immense empire. They themselves have only a certain number of men, whom they are obliged to move quickly around like a stage army, in order to create the illusion that they are strong everywhere. When this number is finished Germany is finished."

COSSACKS TOOK GOLDAPP.

Capture of East Prussian City a Dashing Exploit.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The skillful soldiering of the Russian Army was well illustrated in the capture of Goldapp, about thirty miles south of Gumbinnen, in East Prussia. A strong Russian advance guard which pushed toward Goldapp, after eight days of continuous fighting at Bakalargewo, took the Germans by surprise. The Russians were within two miles of Goldapp before a German aeroplane discovered their presence and directed the German artillery fire against them.

"The Russian line of advance lay between a wooded elevation and the main road, both of which were occupied by Germans.

"Four Russian guns swept the road, and after a quarter of an hour Cossacks charged brilliantly, killing or wounding 200 Germans. Simultaneously Russian dragoons and horse artillery galloped around the hill on the German flank and rear, in order to cut off the German retreat.

"This hill was strongly held by infantry, who were well intrenched. A frontal attack theoretically was impossible, but nevertheless the Russians carried it out. The heavy rains had converted the ground into a quagmire. Moreover, there were concealed holes and pitfalls everywhere, in which steel-pointed stakes were imbedded, and also many rows of barbed-wire entanglements.

"In the face of the German volleys the Cossacks crept up the hill on all fours, firing their rifles continuously and holding their horses by a single rein. They did not mount until within 300 yards of the German position. Then they swept irresistibly across the intrenchments.

"In thirty minutes all the Germans had fled under the raking fire of the Russian guns, and were followed by changing. Cossacks and dragoons.

GERMANS DEFENDING CRACOW.

Reported to Have Sent the Austrian Garrison to the Carpathians.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—From the reports of Russian scouting detachments which have ridden within a few miles of Cracow, and from other reliable sources, it appears that the Germans have taken command of the forts and defenses of Cracow and have even substituted German soldiers for the Austrians garrisoning the stronghold.

This step caused further dissensions between Germans and Austrians, the latter being relegated to the defense of the Carpathians and not being allowed any voice in directing the campaign.

All indications are believed to point to a de facto rupture between the two armies.

POLES ACCUSE GERMANS.

Say They Themselves Are Laying the Frontier Region Waste.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A London Times dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"Advices from Posen indicate that there is much disaffection among the Poles in the eastern provinces of Germany. The Poles complain that the Germans are neglecting the frontier because most of the inhabitants are Slavs. They declare that the Germans themselves are laying the frontier waste in order to delay the Russians. They protest that Poles are put in the front of the battle line as cannon fodder. The Germans on the other hand accuse the Poles of helping the Russians by espionage.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



German official announcement is made that the Russians have been repulsed at Lipno (1); also that the battle which had been in progress in the region south of Wloclawsk (2) has resulted favorably to the Germans, who drove the invaders back beyond Kutno (3), capturing 23,000 men, a score of machine guns, and some cannon.

Cracow (4), the capital of West Galicia, is reported to be in flames.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The struggle for the supremacy along the Yser Canal has now reached the stage where both sides are stalled by the inundation. The flood of water turned loose on the flat country has spread for long distances. Shelter from artillery fire becomes impossible, except at a few high points, because the bomb-proof trenches quickly fill with water that seeps in from the soggy ground.

The same causes make it almost impossible for batteries of artillery to move forward to support assaulting columns. Consequently the infantry lines are held in strength only at isolated points where the folds of the ground afford drainage, and the artillery combat is maintained by a distant fire from positions 4,000 to 5,000 yards from the enemy. This condition bids fair to continue until freezing weather covers the ponds and canals with a thick layer of ice.

The Allies are well content with this situation because they are fighting for time. They have before them, however, the warning of Napoleon's campaign against Holland, and are undoubtedly making preparations for the time when the freezing up of the water and mud will again make possible more active operations along the lower Yser. Napoleon found that he could not make progress in Holland because of the inundations and the network of canals, where each successive line formed a serious obstacle to the advance of his troops. When the French waited until Winter to complete their campaign this advantage was lost to the Dutch, and the superior numbers of the French prevailed. The latter advanced freely across the ice-bound country, and even captured a fleet of Dutch naval vessels that were caught fast in the ice.

The inundated districts from Dixmude to the coast form an effective barrier against further operations on a large scale in this district. South of Dixmude the Allies hold a line two miles east of the canal, and thus lose its defensive aid as a moat in front of their trenches. It is on this part of the battle line that the Germans have recently been concentrating their efforts. While the canal is only six feet deep, it forms a bothersome obstacle. If the Germans can succeed in driving back the British and French forces north of Ypres they may be able to cross the canal. The Germans are in a corresponding position at La Bassee, where the canal, three miles in their rear, would form a troublesome obstacle in case of a disorganized retreat.

Such features of the ground are of great importance in battle, and, if used to best advantage, add greatly to the strength of the positions. This is one of the many points in which training increases the fighting powers of troops. Experienced soldiers who know how to take advantage of every little foot of the ground to conceal themselves or to give them protection while firing at the enemy, will outlast treble their number in a bullet-swept field.

The value of such fortuitous shelter was markedly shown in the important battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. Gen. Burnside sent his assaulting columns through the town to capture the Confederate salient at Marye's Hill. Midway up the slope, though, Confederates had lined up along a sunken road bordered by a stone wall. In spite of repeated attacks the Union columns were hurled back at this point, making the noted stone wall at Fredericksburg one of the deciding features of the battle.

The British regulars are probably the best troops in Europe in this type of warfare. Their ability to take advantage of cover was partly responsible for their excellent showing during the retreat to the Marne, in spite of the attacks by double their numbers of Germans. The evil results of lack of training are shown in the sad reports of numerous deaths of officers within a few days of their arrival at the front. Ignorant of modern fighting and imbued with the false idea of showing their bravery by rash exposures, they soon fall victims to the sharpshooter, while the experienced soldier keeps under cover, saves himself and his men, and inflicts the maximum damage on the enemy.

The news from the Russian campaign shows that the fighting in East Prussia is at a standstill. The Russians have advanced fifteen miles across the eastern border and ten miles across the southern border, but have now been checked for nearly a week by the intrenched positions that the Germans have constructed.

In the northwest corner of Poland the Germans have renewed the offensive with the result that fighting is now taking place near Plock on the Vistula. Before the Russians can hope to progress further toward Posen they must move sufficient troops to the lower Vistula and drive back the German armies that are attempting an advance by this route.

Along the forty-mile front from Kalisz to Wielun the Russians find their further progress barred by the fortified lines that the Germans now occupy. The latter here have the advantage of redoubts and bomb-proofs and also have the advantage of the service of their heavy artillery. The Russians can hardly hope to carry this line except at the expense of enormous losses. It seems probable that they will leave only a containing force to hold the Germans in their positions while moving the greater part of their troops southward to prosecute the campaign between Czenstochowa and Cracow.

In Galicia the Austrians are now west of the Donajec River along the front from Tarnow to the Vistula. The Austrian line then follows the Biala River for a few miles until it cuts across to take advantage of the Wisloka, north and south of Jaslo. From there east the Austrians are now retreating into the passes of the Carpathians. These latter are relatively small bodies, whose main objects are to prevent the Russian cavalry from again making raids into Hungary. Opposite Tarnow the Austrians can be depended upon to put up the most stubborn resistance of which they are capable, for the holding of this part of their line is essential. Unless they can hold back the Russians here, the latter will have a chance to break through and to cut off the Austrian Army that is now retreating from Sanok and Jaslo. A Russian advance north of Cracow would tend to cut of the entire Austrian Army from their German allies. This seems to be the object for which the Russians are now striving.

FOUGHT THE KRONPRINZ?

London Idea That La Correntina Sank Her and Was Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—The Times says this morning:

"No news has been received of the Houlder Line steamship La Correntina since she left Buenos Aires on Oct. 5 for Liverpool, and grave fears are now expressed for her safety. She had about 3,500 tons of frozen meat, which may be estimated to be worth £210,000.

"It was reported by the Captain of the Van Dyck early in the month that La Correntina had not been captured by the Karlsruhe.

"The liner was equipped for defense, and one theory is that she was in action with the German armed liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which was known to be prowling off the north coast of South America, and that the vessels were sunk by each other.

"As far as values alone are concerned the underwriters would be glad to learn that the Kronprinz Wilhelm had been disposed of at the expense of La Correntina."

In a State of Complete Preparedness

NOTICE:—We have prepared an unusual Sale of Neckwear, which will be announced in this newspaper to-morrow



IT is the time of year when many calls are made upon your wardrobe.

* *

A season of change for your outer clothes and your underclothes.

* *

No two successive days alike in temperature—no telling to-day what you will need to-morrow.

* *

Evening clothes called upon with increasing frequency—with Thanksgiving just outside the harbor and Christmas in the offing.

* *

Better be completely prepared for all emergencies—satisfactorily and without extravagance.

This house has analyzed your wants, as a New Yorker, and is catering to your general desire for economy.

* *

Big overcoats for all purposes—for downtown, or travel, or the football game, at $25, or $35, or up to $50.

* *

Business suits, $20 to $40, and evening clothes from $32.50 up.

A stock of haberdashery as economical as it is large—and this is the largest haberdashery business in the United States.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 53 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Important sale this morning of

Auto Lap Robes

at substantial concessions

$3.75 Motor Robes, of double faced plush, in black and green. $2.95

$6.50 Plush Robes, of double faced plush, in black and green. $4.75

$15.00 Robes, of soft chinchilla and plain Melton. $7.50

$25.00 Robes, of plaid back Whitney and short nap chinchilla. $15.00

$15.00 Steamer Rugs.....reduced to $7.50

$25.00 Steamer Rugs.....reduced to $15.00

Box Cloth Robes

Blue, brown, maroon, green and black. Lined with English checks.

$25.00 Robes.....reduced to $15.00

$35.00 Robes.....reduced to $25.00

$50.00 Robes.....reduced to $39.00

Fur Robes—special today

$25 Squirrel Head Fur Robes.....at $19.50

$35 Black Dog Fur Robes.....at $22.50

$75 Black Bear Fur Robes.....at $59.50

$80 Natural Muskrat Fur Robes....at $69.50

$110 Moleskin Fur Robes.....at $89.50

$125 Jap. Mink Fur Robes.....at $98.50

$250 Beaver Fur Robes.....at $200.00

Motor Apparel Dept.—Sixth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks Overcoats for Men

different, distinctive, divergent, dynamic, permeated clean through with a style that is individual and our own!

Art, business, and making clothes owe their greatest achievements to competitive stimulus. The man chiefly responsible for the record of 94-5 seconds for the 100 yards dash, was the man who did it in ten seconds. America makes the best clothes in the world, and under that stimulus Saks & Company continue to make the best clothes in America.

Overcoats at $17.50 to $25

33 different styles

Conservative and double-breasted coats with velvet collar, button through coats with self collar, either knee or full length, and full lined or lined to yoke. Tailored in Oxfords and black friezes, smart diagonals, warmth-without-weight fabrics and soft finish velours.

Overcoats at $28 to $40

the choice of 50 styles

The new Saks kimono overcoat, small, shapely, double-breasted overcoats, button through, patch pocket coats, Raglan coats and Ulsters. Tailored in close sheared chinchillas, Elyseans, cassimeres, cheviots, and the only cloths in the world that are warm and not weighty.

Overcoats at $43 to $60

Imported fabrics—American tailoring

The elect in fine cloths—the prize products of the loom—Crombies, Sedan Montagnacs, Carr's Melrose, Elyseans, fancy weave chinchillas, Vicunas and others. In models and making they are character coats clean through—the acme of overcoat perfection.

English-made Coats, $20 to $50

Made for and imported by Saks & Company

The authentic character of our English models is famous. At these prices we are showing knee length and full length styles, plain or Raglan shouldered; ulsters and ulsterettes, and the new Burberry Tielarken coat, which is a beauty to behold and a treat to own.

A Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat at $20

We feel about this overcoat as a man feels about the one woman—too pleasantly bewildered for words.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BRITISH PRAISE GERMAN COURAGE

Official Report Extols Bravery That Sends Even Raw Recruits Unflinching to Death.

RESULT OF "WAR MACHINE"

By It, Says British Observer, All Germans Are Welded Together to Fight for Their Existence.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS TOLD

Supreme Importance of Artillery Illustrated—Howitzers That Do Sharpshooting.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A remarkable tribute to German courage and tenacity and to the results obtained in the nation by the "Prussian War Machine" is paid in an account issued tonight by the Official Press Bureau, of the operations of the British forces up to Nov. 10.

After telling of the heavy losses which it is stated have undoubtedly affected the Kaiser's troops, the account goes on:

"They are still fighting with a stubbornness and recklessness which, whatever its futility, is remarkable, when exhibited by forces of which a large proportion consists of comparatively untrained men.

"The following incidents will serve to illustrate their courage. During the fighting near Ypres a force consisting of about one company of infantry advancing against us was enfiladed by one of our machine guns with the result that they were all killed, except six men, who crawled away wounded. The corpses lay in a regular row.

"After nightfall another company, not daunted, advanced and dug themselves in on the line upon which the bodies of their comrades were lying.

"Again, on the 4th of November, some of the enemy's cavalry at dusk charged a trench held by the French. Every single horse was killed, but those riders who were not hit continued and charged on foot, the last survivors being slain on the very parapet of the trench.

Boys That Fight Like Men.

"Whatever deterioration there may be in the material now being drafted into the ranks of our enemy, it must be admitted that the Prussian war machine, acting on a nation previously inured to the sternest discipline, has obtained the most remarkable results. The Germans have, up to the present time, been able to make good their losses, to continue to deliver repeated blows with fresh men when required and where required, and to concentrate large forces in different directions.

"It is true that a considerable proportion of the masses recently thrown into the field against the British has consisted of hastily trained and immature men, but the great fact remains that these ill-assorted levies have not hesitated to advance against highly trained troops. In spite of lack of officers, in spite of inexperience, boys of 16 and 17 have faced our guns, have marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles and have met death in droves, without flinching.

"Such is the effect of a century of national discipline. That the men subjected to it are the victims of an autocratic military caste does not alter the fact. They have accepted that system as necessary to the attainment of national ideals.

"However discordant are the elements which make up the German Empire, by force of the Prussian war machine they have one and all been welded together to be able to fight for national existence, and by their action it is evident that for them 'Deutschland über Alles' is no empty cry.

Story of Recent Operations.

The official account begins as follows:

"In describing the operations for the six days from Nov. 4 to 9, it can be said that during that period the Germans have nowhere along our front made an attack in great force, such as was launched against Ypres at the end of October. What they may be contemplating remains to be seen. Their policy has appeared to be to wear us out by a continual bombardment, interspersed with local assaults at different points.

"As regards their artillery attacks, which have now continued without cessation for days, wonder is aroused as to when this prodigal expenditure of ammunition will cease, for it has not produced its obviously calculated effect of breaking the defense in preparation for an advance of their infantry.

"So far the latter have been the chief sufferers from the tactics employed. On Wednesday, Nov. 4, they renewed the attack east of Ypres, but their effort bore no resemblance to those which preceded it, being more in the nature of a demonstration in force than a serious attempt to drive in our lines, and was beaten off with ease.

"By then our men had been reinforced, had enjoyed some rest, and had had time to improve their trenches in different ways. Moreover, the consciousness that they had repelled one great effort of the enemy was a moral factor of no small value.

"Further to the south, on our left centre, the French advanced under cover of our guns, and made some progress in spite of the heavy fire brought to bear on them from the enemy's massed batteries. On our centre all was quiet.

"On the right our Indian troops scored a success by capturing and filling in some trenches in which the enemy had established himself, only fifty yards from our lines, under cover of some heavy artillery, brought up after dark.

Sharpshooting by Howitzers.

"On our extreme left one of our howitzer batteries, the fire of which was being most effectively directed, selected as its first target a farm from which a machine gun was harassing our infantry. It scored a hit at the first round and knocked out the machine gun.

"The second target was a house occupied by snipers. This was set alight by a shell, and when the occupants bolted they came under the rapid fire of the infantry. The third target was another building from which the Germans were driven, and then were caught in the open by shrapnel. One of our heavy batteries also obtained several direct hits on the enemy's guns.

"Thursday, (Nov. 5,) was another comparatively quiet day, there being no attempt at an infantry attack against any point of our position. Southeast of Ypres the Germans maintained a heavy bombardment of our section of our front, but generally speaking their artillery fire was not so heavy as it had been somewhat to the south.

"The French made some slight progress and recaptured ground further to the south. Two villages, which the enemy had captured, and their line of ridge close by, were heavily bombarded by British and French artillery from the high ground to the west. The effect of this cannonade could be seen to some extent, though the villages under fire were partially obscured from view by the smoke of bursting shells, and resembled the craters of volcanoes, belching fire and fumes. At one place the gaunt wreck of an old church tower and the blackened remains of a few houses around it would emerge for a moment, only to be again blotted out in a pall of smoke.

Houses Crumble Under Shell Fire.

"The long and straggling villages, when they became temporarily visible, seemed to melt away and assume odd and fantastic shapes, as the houses crumbled and blocks of masonry were thrown hither and thither by the blasting effect of the lyddite and melinite.

"The result of this artillery work was most satisfactory. When the Germans were seen to be running from shelter, which had ceased to act as such, they were caught and mowed down by the rapid fire of the French field artillery. Against a suitable target the action of the French 7.5 centimeter field guns is literally terrific and must be seen to be realized.

"On the whole the ground, which the Germans have gained in this direction, has so far proved a somewhat barren acquisition. It is so exposed that it proves a death trap for their troops and they can derive no advantage from its possession.

"Along the rest of our line nothing of special interest occurred.

"Further south our aeroplanes and those of the French scored a success by partially destroying two of the old forts of Lille. Fort Englos was blown up on the 4th and Fort Carnot on the 5th. They were most probably used as magazines, and may have been of some tactical importance as points d'appui in the line of entrenchments.

"On Friday, the 6th, the attack was south of the Menin-Ypres highroad, but was repulsed without difficulty. Against Ypres, which town had been subjected to a bombardment during the night, and was also shelled during the day, a fairly strong advance was made in the afternoon and the enemy gained some ground.

"The French, however, made a counter-stroke, supported by us, and by nightfall had recovered all the lost ground. A French attack on two villages, which had been shelled on Thursday, made considerable progress, one point being captured, but the enemy contrived to render the position untenable, and our allies had retired from the hill by dusk.

"On our centre nothing of particular interest occurred. On our right, south of the Lys, the enemy made two unsuccessful night attacks.

"On Saturday, the 7th, on our left the enemy in the afternoon again attacked on the east and southeast of Ypres along the Menin road. Our line was at one point forced back, only to be regained after a few minutes. About 4 P. M. the Germans appeared to be massing opposite our line southeast of Ypres, and the pressure was for a time severe, although the attack was not driven home.

Half a German Force Wiped Out.

"Slightly further to the south fighting continued with unabated fury and resulted in gains to our allies. About 400 of the enemy advanced from the cover of a wood against the French. Half of them with the most reckless bravery came on to close quarters and were all shot or bayonetted.

"A tremendous cannonade was maintained by both sides in this direction, the Allies pouring a hail of shells all along the ridge facing them held by the Germans, and the latter bombarding some high ground and the valley to the east of it in our possession.

"Three machine guns were captured by us during the day. On our centre there was a recrudescence of activity on the enemy's part. During the previous night some six battalions of Saxons had succeeded in capturing some of our trenches, only to be driven out by a counter attack, which resulted in one officer and seventy men being taken prisoners.

"The Germans, however, refused to accept defeat, and, returning to the charge, again occupied some of our trenches and penetrated into the wood. They were again counter attacked and cleared out of the wood, but continued in possession of parts of our line, and also some houses which commanded them.

Capture Raw Recruits.

"Further south the enemy again behaved with great boldness, sapping up to within a short distance of our trenches. Some of the prisoners captured on this day were very young. They stated that their corps had lately been brought up to strength with new recruits who had received only a few weeks' training.

"Throughout the recent fighting Sunday has proved a day of activity, and the 8th of November was no exception to the rule. On the left the morning passed quietly, so far as the British were concerned. To the southeast of Ypres the French continued to give us considerable support and pressed forward.

"At 2:30 P. M. the daily attack on our line was made, this time in force to the north of the Menin-Ypres high road, and again did the enemy succeed temporarily in piercing our front. They were driven back, however, and all the ground lost by us was regained before dark. After this repulse 107 dead Germans were counted in front of one battalion, the total hostile force engaged being estimated at 2,000.

"These strong attacks were accompanied or preceded by attempts to press at other points, which were usually attended with heavy loss. An instance of the cost to the enemy of these subsidiary operations occurred on this day, when one of our battalions killed 17 Germans—this number being actually counted in front of our trenches—and captured 51. It is calculated that on Sunday their casualties in killed and wounded in front of one small section of our line were about 1,200.

"Ypres itself was again subjected to heavy shelling, and some damage was done to the town.

Ground Lost, Then Regained.

"In front of our right centre the enemy fell back slightly, while further south, to the north of the Lys, he continued to occupy the trenches and houses he had secured, but was unable to reinforce this point and so consolidate his position, for the ground was swept by the fire of our guns and enfiladed from our trenches.

"To the south of the Lys the hostile attacks were renewed without success on the night of the 7th-8th, and on our right also a minor effort met with the same fate.

"Monday, the 9th, was a comparatively quiet day. On our left the shelling was less in this direction. The Germans for the time being desisted from making attacks in force and confined their efforts to minor assaults and the wanton destruction of Ypres, which, with Louvain and Rheims, is apparently to be included among the monuments to German culture.

"During the fighting of the 6th, 8th, and 10th, 110 prisoners and six machine guns were captured by us in this quarter. Slightly to the south the French made some progress, while on our centre the situation remained much the same as it had been. The houses and trenches gained by the Germans remained in their hands during the day, but measures were taken to overcome their resistance, and at nightfall part of the ground was retaken by us.

"On our right during the night of Nov. 8-9 a German trench was captured; otherwise the situation did not alter. Night attacks have been of regular occurrence at different points, and are made apparently more with a view to annoying our troops and preventing them from sleeping than with any other object. Sometimes, of course, the advance has been of a more serious nature and has been carried out by large bodies.

"In such cases the Germans have, so far, invariably lost heavily, and even if they have succeeded in gaining our first line of trenches, they have almost always been driven out again. The demonstration would appear to be proportionately more costly and even more useless than the heavier attacks.

"Similar tactics were a feature of the fighting on the Aisne, and to judge by the diaries we have obtained from German soldiers, their futility is fully appreciated by the men. They are usually made from trenches in the rear of the front line, the latter being only lightly held. The front lines of both sides are now at many points so close that our men amuse themselves by listening to what goes on in the enemy's trenches.

"The Germans frequently cheer themselves up with music or singing, while on one occasion the usual programme was varied by a violent quarrel, which appeared to have culminated in a free fight.

Affected by Heavy Losses.

"On the whole there is evidence to show that the Germans are beginning to be affected by their heavy losses. From prisoners it is gathered that the young men of the new corps cannot withstand the fatigues and privations of campaigning and that the middle-aged men lack ardor. From the same source also it is learned that the recruits who have not previously served have received only some eight or nine weeks' training instead of the twelve weeks' course prescribed for them, that they have had practically no instruction in musketry, and that they have not practiced intrenching."

The report adds that "on the other hand too much can be made of these sidelights on the present condition of the enemy," and concludes with the tribute to German courage, which has been quoted.

NO GERMAN ORDERS REFUSED.

But None for Autos Could Be Filled, if Offered, It Is Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Investigation in manufacturing circles fails to find any concern of any kind, particularly automobiles plants, which has refused to take orders from Germany, as cable reports from Europe assert has been the case.

The Autocar Company of Ardmore, which has booked many orders during the last few months for England, France, Russia, Turkey, and other nations, declares it has not received any contracts from Germany, and probably could not fill orders if any came, because of the inability to get goods through the lines of the Allies.

PAGE KNEW OF AUDACIOUS.

Ambassador Cabled News — Washington Kept It Secret.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The United States Government has known officially for two weeks of the destruction of the British dreadnought Audacious by a mine off the Irish coast, but kept the secret at the request of the British Government.

Ambassador Page cabled the American Government of the sinking of the battleship within a day or two after she went down. He said he had been officially informed of the sinking as well as of the delay to the liner Olympic. He gave no details, however, but precisely said the British Government wished the loss kept secret for the present. Officials here scrupulously guarded the news.

With the mail advices from Ireland and statements of eye-witnesses, however, the fact that Ambassador Page had reported on the incident came out. In the same communication in which the loss of the Audacious was mentioned Ambassador Page transmitted a warning to American ships concerning the presence of mines off the Irish coast.

GOT A PASSPORT EASILY.

Von der Goltz (Alias Taylor) Did Not Conceal Identity in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Bridgman Taylor or Horst von der Goltz, arrested in London on suspicion of being a German spy, was a guest at the Emerson Hotel here last Aug. 28. He registered as Major Baron Horst von der Goltz.

While here he said he was Chief of Staff of Gen. Roaul Madero, brother of the murdered President of Mexico, and a cousin of Gen. von der Goltz, who was appointed Governor of Belgium by the Kaiser. He also said he had been sent to this country on a mission by Gen. Villa.

The records of the State Department show that a passport was issued on Aug. 31, while von der Goltz was in Baltimore, to a Bridgman W. Taylor, born in San Francisco on July 16, 1887. The application for the passport came through Fred Schneider, who has an office in the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's building in this city. Mr. Schneider says he did not know Taylor was von der Goltz when he made the application for a passport.

Von der Goltz was seen about the hotels in company with two fashionably dressed young women and his secretary. He was bitter in his denunciation of the English and placed the blame for the war upon the desire of Great Britain to crush Germany, so that she could control the trade of the world. He declared that if England won she would form a combination with Japan to crush the United States.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Horst von der Goltz was until the outbreak of the European war an officer of Gen. Villa's army in Mexico.

The young German was also under arrest in Mexico as a spy in 1913, when Federal officials at Chihuahua City held him under the death penalty. Intervention by German consular officials saved his life.

Von der Goltz passed through this city several weeks ago. He said he was on his way to Germany, where, he asserted, he was an officer in the reserves. He also claimed relationship to Field Marshal von der Goltz of the German Army and said that he was a Baron of a noble German family.

PAST EULOGIES OF KAISER.

Ridder Reprints Those Expressed During Wilhelm's Jubilee.

Charging that the present definition of the war with Germany as the "Kaiser's war" and the constant reference to the Kaiser as a "war lord" are but adopted by Great Britain for service at home "as a slogan which has undoubtedly done good service in England, where just now they need good service," Herman Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung this morning prints recent eulogies of the Kaiser given by leading statesmen of this country and Great Britain and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 8, 1913, in connection with the twenty-fifth jubilee of the Kaiser's reign.

Among the eulogies of the Kaiser as a keeper of peace, thus quoted by Mr. Ridder to show the insecurity of reputation and the fickleness of opinion, are the following:

The one man outside this country from whom I obtained help in bringing about the Peace of Portsmouth was his Majesty William II. From no other nation did I receive any assistance, but the Emperor personally, and through his Ambassador in St. Petersburg, was of real aid in helping induce Russia to face the accomplished fact and come to an agreement with Japan—an agreement the justice of which to both sides was conclusively shown by the fact that neither side was satisfied with it.

This was a real help to the cause of international peace, a contribution that far outweighed any amount of mere talk about it in the abstract, for in this as in all other matters, an ounce of performance is worth a ton of promise.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The truth of history requires the verdict that, considering the critically important part which has been his among the nations, he has been, for the last quarter of a century, the greatest single individual force in the practical maintenance of peace in the world.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The German Emperor's life has been worthy of his father and of his mother, and no higher praise can be rendered in grateful acknowledgment of a great career—great with the abounding blessings of peace through steadfastly striving for strength, and duty done for his people and his justice to his neighbors.

This generation of Germans have good reason to be proud and to love their patriotic Emperor.

ARGYLE.

The highest praise that I can offer concerning the Emperor William II. is that he would have made as good a King of England as our history has provided, and as good a President of the United States as any since George Washington.

It was said of the Emperor William that he was mediaeval in his war spirit, but he has proved himself to be a modern keeper of the peace.

The world owes the Emperor William a debt of gratitude. He might have found cause to reap advantage from European embroilment of his own making, but he has proved himself among the most civilized internationally patriotic of rulers.

GILBERT PARKER.

The German Emperor of July, 1914, was the same German Emperor of whom these words were written in June, 1913.

MR. BRYAN DENIES ANY INTERFERENCE

Simply Had Representatives in Latin Republics Investigate as to Wireless Violations.

CRITICISES NEWSPAPERS

"Inexcusable Misconstruction" of Government Acts—Colombia Found Abandoned Ship and Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Bryan issued a statement today concerning the action taken by Great Britain and France in calling the attention of the United States Government to alleged violations of neutrality by the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia in connection with the presence of British and German squadrons in the Pacific waters of South America and concerning the action taken by the United States Government in making inquiries of its Ministers in Ecuador and Colombia for information about the alleged violations. The statement follows:

Some of the papers have entirely misunderstood the purpose and scope of the inquiries made. We simply asked our representatives to ascertain the facts, and there has been no thought of interfering in the remotest way with the Governments of the Latin-American countries.

No request for interference has been made by either Great Britain or France. It would seem as if at a time like this the newspapers of this country would endeavor to assist the Government, instead of attempting to embarrass it by misinterpretation and inexcusable misconstruction of what it does.

The whole matter seems to resolve itself into the fact that Great Britain and France did ask the United States to use its good offices or influence to prevent Colombia and Ecuador from violating neutrality, and that the British and French communications were based on the assumption that it was to the interest of this Government to keep South American countries from becoming involved in serious trouble with two great powers.

Mr. Bryan also today furnished for publication a statement containing an explanation by the Colombia Legation of the allegations made by the British Government concerning radio-communication from Colombian territory. The statement follows:

The Colombian Legation here has given to the State Department the following information, with permission to make it public:

The Colombian Government has no wireless station on the Pacific Coast. A private company owns a radio station on the Atlantic Coast at Cartagena, but the Government has a contract giving it full rights of inspection and censorship in case of war.

Complaints having been made by the British Legation that the office was not in the hands of a characterized expert, the station was closed. Afterward the Colombian Government employed a professional expert and opened the station.

Further complaint having been made against the employment of aliens, all foreign employes were dismissed, and since that time it has been handled by the Government expert. Later a complaint has been made on the ground that plain words and phrases may be used with a conventional and secret meaning, but the Colombian Government has not felt that this was a sufficient reason for closing the station to commercial uses. This is the only pending question.

Upon information received from the British Legation that it feared that the Germans might be hidden in Uraba and using occult stations, the Government made investigations at Cartagena, at Turbo, and at Quibdo, and found an abandoned ship, the Oscar of the Compania Bananera, with wireless apparatus out of use. A special official was sent to bring back the apparatus, and the British Government tendered its thanks to the Government for its zeal.

SOUTH AMERICA ANXIOUS.

Watching Our Attitude Toward Anglo-French Neutrality Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 16.—South Americans are anxiously watching for the United States' answer to the British and French protest on the alleged violation of neutrality by Ecuador and Colombia.

It is suggested that the British forgot that they had several times violated Uruguayan neutrality.

The press says that neutral trade must be unmolested or South America will be bankrupt. Trade is now at the mercy of filibusters attempting a blockade of the seas.

CRITICISES OUR NEUTRALITY.

Begbie Urges Us to "Abandon the Pose"—Praises American Press.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Harold Begbie, in a letter sent from New York to The Daily Chronicle, urges that America should "abandon its official pose of neutrality."

"What," he says, "would have been the answer of Lafayette, with his hand on the hilt of his sword, to a French statesman counseling neutrality? What would George Washington have said to the silence of America in full view—daily, hourly view—of devastated, blood-drenched Belgium? Would Abraham Lincoln have preserved friendly relations with Germany after the cry of raped children and butchered women had ascended with the smoke of towns and villages to the heavens of men's ultimate dreams?

"Italy's neutrality we can dimly understand, but not America's. Italy could only break her neutrality by taking up arms: America has only to speak."

Mr. Begbie pays a high tribute to the American press. "The invaluable work of the American newspapers," he says, "is making headway, and forever England will remember that work and be grateful. I feel I may say without offense that America, too, will have cause to remember this work of her journalists with gratitude, for the day is assuredly coming when history will reveal this European conflict in all its black and murderous characters as a war purposely provoked and long desired by a military aristocracy opposed to the essential principles of liberty, justice, and brotherhood. When that day comes, will not America gratefully recollect that, although its Government had no word but neutrality and sat throughout the struggle with hands carefully folded, the honest newspapers, loving democracy more than the exigencies of politics, made it sufficiently clear to the nation of freedom that America was not upon the side of aggression, militarism, and a despotism of the divine right? I dare to say that the newspapers of America have saved American honor."

SPAIN RESTRICTS WIRELESS.

Messages in Code or Secret Language Forbidden by Government.

Wireless stations in Spain have been prohibited by the Government from transmitting messages in code or secret language to or from individuals, warships, merchant vessels, and consular agents, according to an announcement made here by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Radio telegrams for points in Spain should be written in plain English or French.

GERMAN RED CROSS ARMED.

No One Can Explain Photograph Which Shows Members with Guns.

Why is it that members of a German Red Cross corps go armed? This question was raised yesterday by several who noticed a photograph printed in the Picture Section of last Sunday's TIMES showing a German Red Cross corps with the dogs they use to scent out the wounded, each man of which was shown carrying a rifle and bayonet. Some of those who could not understand the presence of the weapons said that the picture was not the first they had seen of an armed German Red Cross corps. One man said he had recently seen a picture of a German regiment on the march with a Red Cross squad in the rear, each man of which was shouldering a rifle.

A representative of THE TIMES sought an explanation yesterday afternoon from Cranston Brenton, the Red Cross War Relief Director for New York. Mr. Brenton said:

"In the Geneva Treaty of 1906, which was an amendment to the first Geneva Treaty of 1864, upon which the International Red Cross was founded, a provision was inserted giving permission to Red Cross representatives to have in their possession arms necessary for defending hospitals against robbers and unauthorized attacks. There is no provision whatsoever permitting any Red Cross representative in an army to bear arms."

Mr. Brenton added that if the men shown in THE TIMES's picture were stationed to defend a hospital they might have the arms for that purpose. When this point was suggested to others not associated with the Red Cross, they raised the question of the probability of men with dogs trained to search out wounded on a battlefield being armed to defend a hospital. It was generally asked why a Red Cross hospital in Europe should need armed defense.

The picture was taken to the German Consul General's office, but the Consul General was not in and no one could explain the presence of arms in it.

PLANS BATTLEFIELD TOURS.

One Agency Already Advertising—Larger Concerns Circumspect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It was emphatically declared today by an official of one of the largest tourist agencies doing business here and in America that the company would conduct no battlefield excursions at the termination of the war, saying that after so much suffering it would be reprehensible to advertise battlefield jaunts. The official said: "If any persons should ask us to conduct private parties we would do so, but we would never go in for such business on our own initiative."

But this is not the attitude of a certain smaller tourist agency which advertises today as follows: "Americans and others: A few private, personally conducted automobile tours will be carried out to the area and battlefields of the war early next year or immediately after the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France by the Germans. Cars specially built for the purpose will be used."

Some of the latest tourist literature printed to be circulated in America advertised Spring tours in Southern France, Spain, and Italy. It is said that the printing orders for the usual great quantities of tourist pamphlets have been held up indefinitely.

1913 Rambler Price Slashed to $549

Man who snaps up this bargain will be in great luck. 5-passenger, electric lights and starter. Take one look at this.

HARRY S. HOUPT, INC.,
Broadway, at 59th Street,
New York.
Telephone Columbus [illegible]

ASQUITH WILL URGE ROBERTS MEMORIAL

Premier Will Ask Parliament Today to Vote a Monument to Him.

DIGNITARIES AT THE BIER

Prince Arthur and High Military Officers Keep Watch—Journey Home Begins Today.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In order that no time shall be lost in providing a suitable memorial for Lord Roberts, Premier Asquith will move in the House of Commons tomorrow that an address be presented to King George asking the King to give directions that a monument be erected at the public cost "with an inscription on it expressing the admiration of this house for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted services to the State."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Tonight within the battle area the British Army pays homage to the great dead. Where the guns boom faintly, gustily, in the stormy weather, lies the body of Lord Roberts.

Prince Arthur of Connaught kneels at the bier. British Generals, staff officers, and subalterns—all those whose duties are not vitally pressing elsewhere—watch the coffin covered with the Union Jack and listen to prayers which are punctuated by the boom of cannon.

At daybreak tomorrow the guns will fire a farewell salute and the last journey will begin. The road to the coast will be taken, and along it the armies guarding the Allies' lines of communication will be drawn up, an endless guard of honor to that sea upon which the Allies base their power. Then from this war-stricken land the body of the grand old man of the British Army will pass to the peace and quiet of Seagirt, England.

GERMAN PRAISE OF ROBERTS.

His Death an Occasion for "Saluting Instead of Striking the Enemy."

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 16.—The Lokal Anzeiger, in an editorial on the death of Lord Roberts, says:

"On the occasion of the death of Lord Roberts the whole German press expresses itself alike, appreciatively, about the fallen enemy. Even in war moments occur when the fighter salutes the enemy with the sabre instead of striking him with it. Such a moment has arisen with the departure of Roberts."

PILGRIMS CABLE SYMPATHY.

Joseph H. Choate's Message to London Society on Roberts's Death.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain and President of The Pilgrims of the United States, sent today the following cablegram to Harry Brittain, Honorary Secretary of the British Pilgrims, in London:

"The Pilgrims of the United States, mindful of the primary object of their existence, the preservation and promotion under all circumstances of Anglo-American friendship, and deeply moved by the heroic sacrifices and sufferings of the English people, desire to express to their sister society of Pilgrims in the old country their profound sympathy in this time of Great Britain's stress and trial and their deep grief at the sudden death of that grand old soldier and hero, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who had been President of your society since its foundation."

TAKING UP AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Advance Subscriptions Indicate the Issue Will Be a Success.

VENICE, Nov. 16.—Vienna newspapers received here say that the advance subscription to the war loan, the list for which will be officially opened today, already amounts to $25,000,000, the City of Vienna having taken $6,250,000, the money being obtained chiefly from deposits in municipal savings banks.

According to these newspapers Hungarian cities are pledging all the capital of their municipalities in support of the loan.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Emphasize these special values for today—

Smart Millinery at $10 & $15
Formerly $20 to $35

Chic new models—rich imported materials—and distinctive trimmings. Notable examples of *exclusive style*, together with *unusual value*.



Evening Gowns—$75 & $95
Formerly $125 to $145

Many of the season's distinctive models, in beautiful textures, handsomely trimmed in tulle, rich laces and jeweled effects.

Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $95 to $145— **65 & $95**

Luxurious styles, in rich shades of silk velvet.

Also
A Selected Group of
Fur-trimmed Suits
Formerly $75 and $85—at **$58**

Distinctive styles, of soft velour, broadcloth, gabardine, English weaves, checks, ribbed velours and other fashionable textures; Military and smart French effects.

The pleasure of living lies in using good things *moderately.*

It is thus with eating, with drinking, with playing, with working, with *everything.*

And it is for the man who knows well the benefits of moderation that we make a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey and put it in Non-Refillable Bottles—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free Booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

B. Altman & Co.

In the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, remarkable values will be offered this day (Tuesday) in

Women's Tailor-made Suits
(Fur-trimmed)

made of broadcloth and gabardine in the new styles, featuring both long and short coat models (sizes 34 to 44)

at $25.00

(Department on the Third Floor)

An Extraordinary Offering in the Department for

Black Silks

will consist of

Imported Black Chiffon Velour Faconne
and
Imported Black Crepe Velour Faconne
(both in double-width)

originally $7.50 to $10.00 per yard, at

$2.90 per yard.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Correct Mourning Apparel
For Women and Misses

Separate shop devoted to Mourning Apparel.
Fifth Floor—New Corner Building.

Reduced Prices (Today) Tuesday

Mourning Gowns

Dressy Silk Gowns of lustreless black crepe meteor, crepe de chine, faille silk or Arabian crepe.

18.50
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

Mourning Tailored Suits

Tailored or Dressy Suits of English gabardine, serge or imported broadcloth, in lustreless black. A number fur trimmed.

25.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

Sale Goods Not Sent on Approval



Never before has the human side of the "big man" been so accurately portrayed as in "The Way of the Strong." His sins, his virtues, his conquests and his love—all that the world never sees—are masterfully revealed in Ridgwell Cullum's romance of a millionaire wheat king. The biggest book Cullum has written. There is more of real life in one chapter of "The Way of the Strong" than in a dozen ordinary novels. It is a book from which you get more inspiration and more real good every time you read it. At any book store, $1.35 net. By mail $1.47.

George W. Jacobs & Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

OPPOSES GIVING FARMS TO BELGIANS

Head of Relief Committee Says Toilers Should Not Be Taken from Stricken Nation.

WARM CLOTHES NEEDED

Red Cross Offers to Forward Such Gifts — Yesterday's Contributions to the Relief Funds.

The Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Bureau, and also of the Belgian Relief Committee, issued a statement yesterday in which he opposed the movement to bring Belgian farmers to the United States and settle them on farms in the South and West. Father Stillemans said that such movement, though prompted by the highest sentiments, would not, in the end, do any good to stricken Belgium.

"The refugees from Belgium," he said, "who come to America have no intention of settling permanently in this country, and, furthermore, for the most part they do not belong to the farming class. Besides, any one who stops to think will realize that once the war is over Belgium will face a serious problem of reconstruction, and the country will then need all of its people to assist in restoring it to its former prosperity.

"Any movement which deprived Belgium of its laborers or farmers would cause much harm to that unfortunate country. For this reason the Belgian Relief Committee does not encourage any movement of this nature and cannot co-operate with any organization trying to induce the Belgians to come to America, now or after the war, with the intention of settling here permanently.

Wants Work Only for Refugees.

"Refugees in England and Holland should stay there, so as to be able to return to Belgium immediately after the war. Those who come to this country should receive employment and should be taken care of for the time being, and, if possible, kept in New York and its immediate vicinity, so as to facilitate their return to Belgium."

The Belgian Relief Committee received subscriptions of $7,769 yesterday, which brought the total amount collected to $473,191. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. These persons subscribed yesterday. The cents are omitted from this table and those which follow it:

Relief Fund of Cortland, N. Y.	$406	Carrie A. Bissell	10
Providence Journal	$1,210	Minnie H. Johnston	2
Roanoke (Va.) women	$40	W. H. Whitney	1
Somerset HillsCom.	300	J. S. Ward	2
Acorn Guild	100	W. H. Critshley	25
Edgemere Guests	143	F. E. Adams	10
Mrs. G. B. Brooks	100	Clarence Vose	25
W. A. P.	100	D. P. Rhoades	5
Mary B. Adams	100	M. L. Newnulls	25
Mrs. E. S. Sullivan	100	Helen Orford	24
Louise Sullivan	50	Lafayette Av. Pres. Church	17
Member St. James Church	25	Louis Verlian	27
Miss E. G. Darmes	25	S. William	5
Miss A. M. Allen	10	W. H. Peters	1
Anonymous	4	Gregory Douchant	1
Civic Club Concert, Monroe	65	Agnes J. Ballard	10
H. L. Tilghan	50	O. A. Stone, Helen F. Stone, and Louis Stone	15
W. P. Coleman	50	Nancy Alston	7
T. M. Carnegie	50	Meadow View, Va.	
Ruth Marth	50	Young Women of Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church	5
Edward Woodman	50		
Sawyer Brown, 2d	50		
C. L. Harrison	10	Mrs. A. W. Marsh	10
W. W. Allen	20	Miss K. K. Viele	10
Miss F. Jones	10	A. S. Horn	25

For salads and cooking

Why pay 90 cents for a quart of olive oil when you can buy

Wesson Oil

30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans

At your grocers'

BUSTANOBY'S

SPECIAL DINNER, $1

"Diner Choisi"—$1.50

BUSTANOBY'S

60th Street on Broadway and 39th St., near Broadway.

Tea and Supper Dances

Grand Concert every night, under the direction of Mr. Coleman, the celebrated Composer and Pianist. Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

Maxwell Cost $1,285

Run 3 Months Yours for $598

This 35 h. p., 5-passenger touring car, electric lights and starter, bumper and slip covers. Like new. Best bargain of month.

HARRY S. HOUPT, INC., Broadway, at 59th Street, New York.

Telephone Columbus 6885.

7-20-4

R. & SULLIVAN, C.

Factory output for nine months of 1914 —20,097,500.

Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.

QUALITY COUNTS.

Factory: Manchester, N. H.

INSTANT POSTUM

A palatable, nourishing food-drink.

H. C.	30	H. J. Houpert	10
C. M. Miller	5	Mrs. H. Atterbury	10
C. W. Clark	10	Templeton	23
M. G. Du Bois	10	Mrs. M. Angas & Son	11
Jl. Goodfarb	10	P. B. Seaman	5
The Swark	5	Victor Abrahams	10
Alice H. Bruere	5	Thomas Ward	10
S. L. Kniffin	25	Miss A. R. Northrop	5
H. R. Smith	10	Janet Stows	5
Susan Georgetti	5	A. T. Wheeler	2
Jules E. Levy	2	Miss E. Wilcox	15
Margaret D. Jackson	5	Miss E. A. L. Haven	25
H. S. Vassar	3	Miss M. M. Mellish	1
F. C. Overton	5	E. F. Dubois, M.D.	20
E. R. Hardy	5	S. Robinson	5
F. W. Krueger	5	A. S. Thurston	10
Miss L. C. Edelson	5	W. J. Foss & Sons	10
Mrs. A. Kirkham	25	L. McAdoo	3
Miss L. Dorser	5	First Presby. Ch. S. S.	32
W. Peele	25	E. B. Peters	12
S. W. Cornell	10	A. W. Taylor	10
A. O. Well	10	N. P. Bonney	3
C. Late	10	Gustav Pollak	25
F. J. Pope	5	J. E. Shepard	3
P. B. Hamer	2	Miss L. F.	10
Mrs. G. S. Veeder	2	Harcourt Parish	4
SympathizingFriend	25	L. A. Williams	5
Frederick Peters	3	A Sympathizer	5
George Rutledge	5	Robert Livermore	10
W. E. Carney	1	W. R. Luce & Mary Robinson	20
Miss M. Lomis	10	Olney Presby. Ch.	11
Pierre Harden	10	H. B. Lange	2
G. C. Hagen	10	Town of Lac qui Parle	2
Miss A. M. Wagner	5	C. M. Jameson	10
W. L. Hill, U.S.N.	10	Mrs. L. Sniffen	5
V. V.	25	Mrs. C. M. Clark	5
Mrs. J.	2	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hall	2
Anonymous	5	M. A. Haas	5
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Swenson	10	Agnes Pierce	5
Duncan Sinclair	10	E. M. Phelps	15
Mr. Pinkston	10	H. S. Very	5
A. W. Everitt	10	Louis Cortambert	4
Miss M. Schreitmiller	5	A. B. C.	10
Fred. Denson	10	Malleable Castings Co. employes	24
G. C. Underhill	2	H. P. A.	1
J. T. Williams	2	W. M. A.	2
R. T. Means	1	Mrs. M. D. Sawyer	2
M. D. Savage	5	M. L. L.	5
M. P. Reynolds	5	Room 1,301	50
Wed. Eve. Club	25	Mrs. R. Waller	5
B. K. Boyce	10	Jeanne Ravoet	1
Rev. C. Van Hulse	5	Miss Alice Ruhl	1
Rev. G. Depreitere, V. G.	25	Patrick Keohane	1
John Bushnell	100	Jules Rousset	1
Robert McAdame	100	Frederick Faure	2
F. C. Alden	100	J. Diffley	1
Relief Fund, Duluth	198	A Sympatbizer	3
Somerset Hills Relief Com.	140	A. Plate and B. Brown	5
G. A. Lyon	100	E. Alexander	2
A Friend	100	J. A. Bloom	1
Alex. Klein	100	Mme. L. Marine	5
Christian Advocate	78	Roswell, New Mex., Relief Fund	700
F. W. Stevens	50		
Nathan Bijur	50		
J. T. Brown	50		
E. H. Faile	10		

UPTOWN BRANCH.

Anonymous	$6	Anonymous	$2
Miss A. Ehrman	1	W. A. Pomeroy	10
Anonymous	7	Anonymous	8
Virginia	1	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	5	Flatbush Cong. C.	10
M. Ragot	1		

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Mrs. E. A. E.	$5

THROUGH MME. VANDERVELDE.

H. L. Curtis	$1

FIFTH COLLECTION BY MR. AND MRS. W. T. HORNADAY.

J. T. Nichols	$100	Miss A. B. Vaut	$2
O. C. Robinson	1	Horace Hord	5
Mrs. G. Parker	10	A. H. Skillin	10
C. Ruston, Jr.	5	Mrs. L. Goldstone	5
W. H. Hopkins	5	E. R. Sanborn	10
Mrs. G. W. Nash	25	Mrs. J. A. T.	5
C. L. Ring	100	Miss L. J. Garber	5
Mrs. J. W. Greene	5	J. H. Work	25
C. Randolph	5	Mrs. J. H. Work	25
Mrs. C. Randolph	10	Miss J. Dawson	200
H. W. H.	5	Wayne Democratic Press, (2d coll.)	20
Anonymous	1	Mrs. E. T. Sweezy	5
J. E. Pulver	2	Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hornaday	10
H. Knostman	5	Household of Mrs. G. A. Crocker	21
L. T. Coie	10	Mrs. J. A. Dix	10
H. A. Edwards	50	Wayne Dem. Press.	10
Miss E. S. Edwards	30		
Mrs. H. M. Schieffeln	100		
E. K.	1		

Seek Warm Clothing for Belgians.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Miss Mable T. Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, says:

The attention of the officers of the Red Cross has been called to a letter in your issue of Nov. 10 regarding sweaters for the Belgians. The little circular issued by the American Red Cross regarding clothing for Belgian refugees was copied directly from instructions sent by the Belgian Consul in England through a friend. It is very probable that sweaters may be useful, but at the time we printed the leaflet we had only the information which came from the Belgian Consul in London. It is probable that any warm, new clothing would be acceptable, and all such clothing the American Red Cross will be glad to receive. It should be sent to the Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, or to local Red Cross stations for the collection of supplies.

On the French liner Rochambeau, which sailed for Havre on Saturday, the Red Cross shipped to the Red Cross Hospital at Dinard, France, 4,000 yards of gauze, 1,010 pounds of bandages, 1,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, and six cases of hospital clothing. On the Christmas ship Jason the Red Cross shipped also a large consignment of supplies for the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross in Vienna, and a second large supply went by the Rochambeau to the American Hospital in Paignton, England.

Subscriptions to Red Cross.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund yesterday amounted to $2,383. The fund is now $347,225. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, or to 52 William Street. These gifts were received yesterday:

Westchester Red Cross	$727
Brooklyn Red Cross	605
Ever Ready Girls' Club of Madison, N. J.	363
Glen Ridge public schools	142
Woman's Fortnightly Club, Riverdale, N. Y.	100
A Friend	75
Clinton, N. J., card party	56
Free Sons of Israel	50
Through Staats-Zeitung	46
Through Christian Advocate	36
New Lebanon, N. Y.	38
Ladies' Aid Society, Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, West Va.	34
Trinity Church, Owensboro, Ky.	28
Horace Mann School	23
Union Sunday School, Henley, Kan.	12
Dotchess County Red Cross	11
Asa Dosher	7
First Bank, Henley, Kan.	5
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jennisch	5
Christ Evang. Luth. Ch., Freeport, N. Y.	3
Women's Club, Dutch Church, Jamaica	5
Edwin Straus	2
J. S. Bixby	2
F. D. Rosebery	1

Committee of Mercy's Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, with offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, received yesterday these contributions:

F. A. Clark	$250	Mrs. A. E. Galoin.	$50
Mrs. J. W. Bullock	25	Rhuamah Chapter	
Mrs. H. P. Hyde	50	O. E. S.	5
A. G. Sedgwick	25	Watchful Circle	
H. J. Douglas	15	King's Daught's.	2
Mrs. E. N. Sanderson	5	F. J. Heaney	25
S. O. Fechheimer	25	Mrs. H. W. Barron	15
H. W. Gardon	50	Mrs. O. Hermann	2
Ames Wright	10	Mrs. D. W. Franchot	25
Grace Episcopal Ch.	12	Elizabeth White	5
L. Van B. Baynes	5	J. H. Chambers	10
Mrs. A. C. Galoin	50		

For French Relief.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $30,115. Those who contributed yesterday were:

G. H. Warren, Jr.	$25
Anna W. Pruyn	25
J. L. Cobb	5

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in this country amounts now to $74,134, of which $893 was received yesterday from these persons:

Henry Stephenson	$2	J. I. Foxcroft	1
British Schools and Universities Club	300	Miss A. Lockhart	3
P. Jeffery & friend	21	C. B.	5
James McFerran	1	Pawtucket, R. I.	10
Mrs. W. W. Edgar	10	Wallace Roberts	9
Joseph Marshall	2	Mrs. C. H. Russell	1
James Young	1	David Acheson	2
Florence Newns	2	Jesse Frampton	1
Dr. A. Mair, James Johnson, William Bason	152	Jack Carman	1
Sewell Thornhill, Dr. F. C. Merritt, R. M. S. Wortley	15	James Stuart	2
B. H. Williams	25	B. R. Newbery	2
W. P. Morgan	50	C. Cochrane & Co.	100
George Pert	10	Edward Cullam	2
J. H. Fortune	10	P. F. Robinson	2
E. Herscomb	10	John Ogilvie	1
H. C. Freeman	25	I. Woodhama	1
		Collin McArthur	2
		James Barber	100

Contributions to the Prince of Wales Fund should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

PAVLOWA AIDS RED CROSS.

Society Interested in Performance at Metropolitan on Nov. 24.

Society is interested in the gala performance which Anna Pavlowa and her company are to give at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, for the benefit of the American Red Cross Fund, under the auspices of the Music League of America.

The programme will include several new ballets, "Die Puppenfee" and "Walpurgis Night," and the gay fantasy of "The Dances of Today." This will be the Russian dancer's last appearance in New York until next February.

If the opera house is filled her contribution to the Red Cross will amount to more than $12,000. In speaking of her desire to help the suffering in the war-ridden countries, the dancer said: "I can offer nothing but my art. It is a poor thing when such brave deeds are being done. If the public will help me, I will do my utmost to ease the terrible suffering of our brave brothers."

Society girls, members of the Music League, are active in the benefit enterprise. A bill posting company is printing and posting bills free of charge, and twelve autographed photographs of Pavlowa are to be sold by a committee of girls on the night of the performance.

The box holders include Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

The patronesses include Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

WORK HARD TO AID WOUNDED.

Fifty Women Make Dressings in Vacation Committee's Loft.

The Vacation Committee celebrated its third anniversary yesterday by opening a loft at 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, in which fifty women worked hard all day preparing surgical dressings to be sent to the war hospitals in Europe.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who organized the surgical branches of the war relief committee of the Vacation Committee, announced yesterday that women, are making surgical dressings in twenty-five centres in this city, and other branches have been organized throughout the country. Mrs. Willard explains the work to those wishing to organize branches, and sample sets of dressings are sent out. In the loft in Thirty-eighth Street the floor in the rear is covered with white oilcloth, and the women working in that part of the room wear white, and the dressings are sterilized and packed there.

The demand for old linen and cotton to take the place of surgical gauze, the supply of which is nearly exhausted abroad, has been generously met, but the call is still made for more. A club of French girls has sent in beautifully prepared dressings, asking that they be sent to the French soldiers, and a German woman who came in yesterday brought a bundle of linen and then sat down to work. Workers are asked to come at any time and stay as long as they can. Everything is being given to the work free of charge. Miss Emily Sloane, just back from Europe with stories of the need there, was working yesterday. Miss Carita Spencer and Miss Juliana Cutting are in charge of the Automobile Committee, which collects materials where the owners cannot send them. A Stenographers' Committee does any clerical work needed. The committee plans to send 125 sterilized sheets abroad every week.

ASK MORE HELP FOR BRITISH.

Relief Committee Aims to Send Consignments of Clothing Weekly.

The Committee of the British War Relief Fund, which has offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, has sent abroad during the last ten days a great quantity of blankets, drugs, tobacco, cigarettes, sweaters, and men's clothing for the use of the British soldiers and sailors in active service.

The consignments have been forwarded to England and will be sent each week in the future, and the committee has asked that the public continue to respond to its appeal for knitted garments and clothing. Money contributions will be used in this country for the purchase of hospital supplies and garments.

Didn't See Haaren Killed.

Sidney R. David, manager of the Boston branch of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, 107-113 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, which was destroyed by explosions on Friday, denied yesterday that he was near Walter E. Haaren, the assistant chemist, who was killed in the private laboratory at the time of the explosions. In connection with the investigation made by Fire Marshal Brophy it was reported that David had said he was near Haaren.

FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840 — HORNER SERVICE FOUNDED 1885

GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

Three-quarters of a century ago the ideal of "Flint Quality" became a furniture fact. From that day to this the high standards guaranteed under the old Flint Trademark have been faithfully upheld.

With a shorter but no less enviable career, R. J. Horner & Co. have also been loyal these many years to the best traditions of their past.

Knowing all that might well be expected of the two houses under one roof, we feel that our first Fall Exhibit exceeds even our own hopes. Certainly nowhere else can equally low prices be found.

FURNITURE, ORIENTAL RUGS, DRAPERIES.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.

20-26 West 36th St. New York

JUSTICES TO SAVE POOR FROM EVICTION

Four Municipal Court Jurists to Ask Aid for Worthy Tenants.

PRIVATE CHARITIES RAPPED

Justice Levy Criticises Their Investigation Methods — Prominent Men to Handle Cash.

After a long discussion yesterday, during which the methods employed by investigators of private charitable organizations were criticised by Justice Aaron J. Levy, the four Justices who preside over the Municipal Court, Second District, took definite steps to provide relief for tenants ordered evicted because of inability to pay rent. The meeting was held at the court, 246 Madison Street, and Justice Benjamin Hoffman presided. The discussion was led by Justice Gustave Hartman, who predicted that a serious crisis would be faced on the east side this Winter because of business conditions and the failure of private banks. He appealed to his comrades on the bench, all of whom, he said, had "felt the pinch of poverty," to act at once, and it was finally decided to make public a statement, signed by the Justices, asking the public for funds.

Justice Hartman favored the disbursement of the funds by the Justices, but this proposition met with immediate opposition, on the ground that the Justices did not have the time, and might be accused of seeking political benefits if they attempted such a plan. Later it was agreed to ask prominent citizens to act on a committee for that purpose. Among those who will be approached are Nathan Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Congressman George W. Loft and others. This resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court, Second District, Borough of Manhattan, constitute itself this day, Nov. 16, 1914, a Body of Relief for worthy and needy tenants residing within the Second Judicial District, Manhattan, whose function it shall be to issue an appeal to the public for funds, and, based upon reports of trained investigators of the City or State Charities Departments, to cause them to be distributed in payment of rent of such needy and worthy tenants as may be recommended as entitled to aid and relief, the funds to be administered by public-spirited citizens to be selected by the said Board of Relief, to the end that the landlord be benefited and the tenant relieved.

Justice Hartman, who has been in conference with City Chamberlain Bruere in regard to the appointment of a commission by the Mayor to handle the eviction problem throughout the city, said that he had been assured by Mr. Bruere that the investigators of the City Charities Department would be offered to aid in the work, and he also announced that he had assurances that investigators of the State Department would be supplied if it was necessary. He said that he had not abandoned the plan to have a commission appointed, although it was not favored at a recent meeting of three of the Judges. He urged the present plan, he said, in order to provide immediate relief.

Justice Hoffman favored having the investigations made by agents of private charities, and also suggested that the money be handled by these organizations. It was in opposing this suggestion that Justice Levy criticised the private charities methods.

"There is too little charity shown by them," he said, "not on the part of the contributors, but on the part of the investigators. They don't possess humaneness enough. I shall never let any money of mine go to private charities. If there is an application made an investigator is sent and a verifier is sent and a friendly agent is sent. Why, by the time private charity is through with its investigation the tenant would be dead or have moved away. I don't want to blame the private charity organizations, however. They haven't got enough money to do all they would like to. I understand that practically all of them have complained that they have not sufficient funds to carry on their work this year on the scale they have been doing."

The danger of increasing the number of dependents by offering aid was also discussed, but it was believed that such a condition could be avoided by careful investigation of the cases. Help would be given, it was pointed out, in cases of extreme emergency only. Justice Hoffman said that he had found that in practically every instance the landlords were willing to grant reasonable time before demanding the actual eviction of tenants, and in such cases, with the aid of proper investigators, much good could be accomplished.

To emphasize the need for relief, Harry Schlaeht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, said that several cases had been reported to him of children who were starving in Public Schools 62 and 147. Much information of this sort has been published recently by Schlacht. Justice Levy said he didn't believe it was correct, and objected to its injection into the discussion.

The statement appealing for funds will be made within a day or two.

CORONER MUST ANSWER.

Herman Hellenstein Cited to Appear in Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday signed an order directing Coroner Herman Hellenstein to appear in court tomorrow and show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt of court for refusing to answer the questions of Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who has been investigating the Coroners' office by direction of Mayor Mitchel.

The application for the order charges the Coroner with many offenses. Among them are failure to direct autopsies to obvious cases wherein the liability insurance companies were involved. Other accusations are to the effect that Mr. ascertain the cause of death in suspi- Hellenstein failed to subpoena witnesses at inquests whose testimony was necessary, and that he participated in concealing the identity of a person in a case that came to him as an official and in which the person referred to could, by the finding of the Coroner's jury, have been charged with civil or criminal liability.

To Sell Travelers' Checks Again.

Through the Treasurer's office of the American Express Company it was announced last night that the company was mailing notices to its agents and correspondents to resume the sale of American Express travelers' checks for European use.

CARRANZA AGREES TO YIELD POWER

Continued from Page 1.

try; for, besides having reasen, right and public opinion on its side, it will try to meet the just demands of all the inhabitants of the land, though without swerving from the performance of its duties.

In announcing to your Excellency's government the establishment of a new régime in Mexico, I rely on the strong sympathies which the honorable President of your republic has always shown to the Mexican people and their institutions, and I find gratification in hoping that the good relations that have united us with the powerful and civilized American nation will subsist in the future, and that the forces of your government will very soon be withdrawn from our port of Vera Cruz; then will our relations be again completely cordial and close, as they are to be desired between adjoining peoples that are brothers by civilization and common ideals.

Say Villa Dominated Convention.

Gen. Villa is now the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Aguascallentes Convention. The Carranzistas have asserted that Villa dominated the convention, and that his soldiers filled the galleries of the hall where the convention was held, and intimidated delegates into remaining when they were angry over the turn things had taken and were anxious to leava. Immediately after he was placed in command of the convention's military forces Villa started with a large body of troops for Tampico, the port on the Gulf of Mexico held by the Carranza Government. Carranza went to Cordoba, where there was a large armed force loyal to the Carranza cause.

It was not until today that the State Department obtained confirmation of the press reports that truce had been arranged between the Carranzistas and the Aguascallentes Convention. The confirmation came from John R. Silliman, the United States consular representative at Mexico City. There was a hopeful note in Mr. Silliman's message. He indicated that a permanent agreement might be reached between the contending factions as a result of the suspension of hostilities.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Chicago has assumed the task of bringing Mexican priests and nuns from Vera Cruz to the United States on commercial liners. Gen. Funston reported today that those religious refugees numbered about 100. Gen. Funston previously had been authorized to bring them away on the liner San Marcos.

Gen. Bliss, commanding the border forces, reported that Salazar, the Mexican chieftain long held prisoner on the border, had been sent to Albuquerque, N. M., for trial on a charge of perjury, at the request of the United States Attorney. Gen. Bliss added that the desultory firing around Naco, Sonora, continued day and night.

De La Garza Consults Bryan.

Señor Emeterio de la Garza, Jr., of Mexico City, described as one of the leading constitutional lawyers of Mexico, was in conference with Secretary Bryan this afternoon for fifty minutes. Other than to admit that he had gone over the Mexican situation with Mr. Bryan. Señor de la Garza refused to discuss his visit to the State Department. He will confer with the Secretary of State again tomorrow.

After Gen. Huerta had assumed power in Mexico Señor de la Garza declined the Ambassadorship to France. He continued the practice of law in Mexico City until he became involved in a controversy with Gen. Huerta. For a year Señor de la Garza, who has been mentioned in dispatches from Mexico City as a possible compromise candidate for the Presidency, has resided at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. He is 45 years old and was graduated from the University of Mexico and Cornell University.

Major J. M. Shindell of Lebanon, Penn., Judge Advocate General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, who accompanied Señor de la Garza to the State Department, tonight referred to the Mexican lawyer as "the Senator Root of Mexico." He said that Señor de la Garza had made it clear to Secretary Bryan that he was not seeking the Presidency. Major Shindell intimated that Mr. Bryan had conferred with Señor de la Garza in connection with the Provisional Presidency and the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops.

NACO FIGHTERS SATISFIED.

But Villa Also Must Be Eliminated, Gen. Hill Stipulates.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 16.—Reports from Washington that Gen. Carranza had decided to turn over governmental affairs in Mexico to Eulalio Gutierrez were received with apparent satisfaction by both the Maytorena and Hill factions, which have been carrying on desultory warfare at Naco, Sonora, for several weeks.

"This will assure peace so far as we are concerned," said Gov. Maytorena's agent here. Gen. Benjamin Hill, commanding the Carranza garrison at Naco, also expressed satisfaction, but added that he would not obey any orders from Gutierrez until formally instructed to do so by Carranza. In any event, he declared, elimination of Villa was necessary for permanent peace.

VILLA ACCEPTS; WILL RETIRE.

Willing to Leave Mexico, as Carranza's Offer Stipulated.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Gen. Villa announced tonight in a telegram to Enrique C. Llorente, special representative in Washington of the Aguascalientes Convention, that he would accept Gen. Carranza's offer to retire if Villa would leave the country. The message stated that these terms were acceptable to Villa, and that he would be ready to fulfill his part of the compact at any time. It has long been his desire to travel, especially in the United States, and he will take this chance.

It was announced from the same source that, while the Villistas did not object to the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, Villa and his party would object strongly to the port being delivered to Carranza representatives, together with the customs duties. It was pointed out that should Carranza fail to fulfill his part of the agreement the United States would again be forced to make a landing there.

Villa's agents on the border are now addressing all communications to Provisional President Gluterrez at Queretaro, which has been declared the provisional capital.

MEXICO BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Foreign Secretary Asked by Member About New Authorities There.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—George A. Touche, Unionist, asked Foreign Secretary Grey in the House of Commons this afternoon if he could say whether the American and the Carranza Governments had agreed on a time for the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Furthermore, the member wanted to know if the English Government had any information as to the intention or the ability of the new authorities in Mexico to "establish democratic rule, abolish military dictatorships, and suppress the operations of bandit forces."

Replying on behalf of the Government, F. D. Acland, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government knew nothing concerning the intentions or the ability of the present Mexican authorities, but it understood that an agreement concerning the removal of American troops from Vera Cruz had been reached.

SKEPTICAL IN MEXICO CITY.

Feared There That Villa Cannot Be Induced to Leave Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—Despite Gen. Carranza's new proposals, the hope of a peaceful settlement has begun to ebb, for although Eulalio Gutierrez has wired his approval it is feared that Villa cannot be induced to go to Havana, and that thus the deadlock will continue.

The plant of El Pueblo, the newspaper organ friendly to the First Chief, is being transferred to Orizaba, where it will be published for the present. Some of the employes of the Foreign Relations Department went to Orizaba tonight and a contingent of the Department of Public Instruction will go tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Favela, in a note to the Brazilian Minister acknowledging notification of the impending evacuation of Vera Cruz, says:

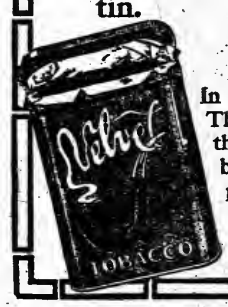
"First Chief Carranza asks me to present to your Excellency his sincere appreciation for your friendly participation in this affair which so interests the Government and people of Mexico. Please also accept my congratulations upon your part in the solution of this international case."

In the note no request is made for the transmission of the message to the American Government.

YOU can't judge a man by the size of his hat. It's what's in the hat that counts. Don't buy VELVET because it's in a big tin, but because thar's VELVET in the big tin.



Velvet Joe



In every tin and bag of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, there's a liberal quantity of the best tobacco that Kentucky can produce. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

SILVER

Sterling & Plate



A Sterling Silver Basket as an Artistic and Inexpensive Gift

The pattern illustrated has various uses. It is provided with a glass receptacle for holding flowers, but this is removable at will.

This new form has been very greatly admired.

It is shown in various sizes, from 4⅛ inches in diameter at $7.50, up to 8 inches in diameter at $20.50.

Hundreds of other artistic and inexpensive pieces are shown in pleasing variety.

We invite you to make a visit of inspection at your convenience.

International Silver Company

Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established, 1852

49-51 West 34th Street through to 68-70 West 35th St., New York

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits at $19.50

The Result of Taking Advantage of Unusual Market Conditions

Each of the three groups,—two of Overcoats and one of Suits,—came to us as the result of a purchase which we can't duplicate.

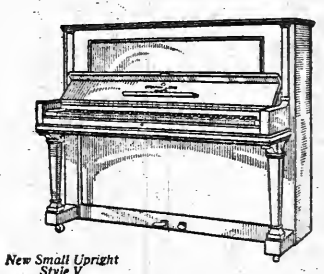
We took from one maker of fine Overcoats all his surplus winter-weight overcoat materials which he made up into these splendid "Nippon" and Raglan Overcoats, with their loose and comfortable cut, and in a weight just right for average New York winter weather. Ordinarily we would have to sell these Overcoats for $25.

A group of handsome Chesterfield Overcoats —390 in the purchase, and our second this season, is made with guaranteed Skinner's satin lining, and simply could not be matched in New York at the price, $19.50.

A maker of suits had heavy blue serge to make 350 suits of regular $25 grade. They're here, but at $19.50. And with them handsome fancy mixtures, plain dark shades, Tartan checks and plaids.

It's a splendid offering for the man who still has his winter clothes to buy. Fourth Floor





New Small Upright Style V Mahogany Case only $500.

STEINWAY

YOU wouldn't expect to buy a very good piano for less than $500. And for that money you can now purchase the one acknowledged as the Standard of the World—the Steinway.

Style V is a Small Upright, designed especially for the modern home. Because of the smaller frame and case, enabling a saving in the cost of manufacture, we can sell this new piano at the lowest price at which a Steinway has ever been offered.

The new Upright has the supreme qualities of *every* Steinway, and is different only in size and price.

We shall be glad to have you try it.

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway Hall

107-109 East 14th St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Coats of Character

De Pinna Coats, for boys and girls, are more than warmth-giving garments.

They have reached an unusual measure of perfection due to constant specializing.

There is an air of distinction about them which cannot be overlooked—an appropriateness that is appealing.

Their style is correct—taken from London and Paris models—our own adaptations of foreign styles being recognized as authoritative.

Boys' Overcoats

The Winter assortments are complete—larger than in any former season.

They include a number of London made coats, priced at $18 up.

De Pinna belted back and Balmacaan Coats for boys of 3 to 8, in English and Scotch mixtures, $12. to $18.

Coats for Boys of 8 to 15

Designed especially for prep. and boarding school boys.

Balmacaans and belted-back models—in a variety of English and Scotch mixtures—distinctive in appearance.

Prices, $18 to $28.

DE PINNA School Coats for the Younger Girls

An unusual assortment of new models for girls from 4 to 14.



De Pinna navy cheviots and serviceable mixtures — modified Balmacaans and belted back models at $15.

Imported Models at $22.

Girls' Dress Coats

Desirable, exclusive models in broadcloths, tastefully and conservatively trimmed—some with fur.

Lined with satin and interlined—for girls from 6 to 14.

Prices, $25, $30 and $38.

Sport Coats and Sweater Coats

A special showing suitable for immediate wear.

Sport Coats in Scotch mixtures and plaids—at $18.

Sweater Coats in all the new styles and colorings.

Made-to-Measure Girls' Coats

A specialty for which this house is universally known—handsome, unusual coats, for dressy wear—models adapted from the latest London and Paris creations.

Prices from $30 to $65.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GIVES NEW BANKS AN EARLY START

Secretary McAdoo Goes to His Office at 7 o'Clock to Send Out Authorizations.

NEW NOTES MUCH ADMIRED

Warburg Calls Yesterday Our Economic Fourth of July—Time Deposit Clause Interpreted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary McAdoo went to his office at the Treasury Department soon after 7 o'clock this morning in order to perfect arrangements for authorising the district Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks to begin business today. At 8 o'clock twelve small slips of white paper, each cohtaining this notice, were signed by the Secretary and sent out by telegraph to the district banks:

Washington, Nov. 16, 1914.

The Controller of the Currency at the close of business on Nov. 15, having executed the certificate authorizing the Federal Reserve Banks to commence business, I have this morning signed the announcements to be mailed to all member banks of the establishmeat of your bank, and this will be your authority to place in the mail copies of the announcement sent you for this purpose.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to Member Banks.

Last week this printed notice was sent to each district bank, which it was to send by mail to its member banks as soon as the Secretary authorized the district bank to do business.

From Washington, Nov. 16, 1914.

Whereas, The necessary provisions of the act of Congress approved Dec. 23, 1913, and known as the Federal Reserve act have been complied with, and a certificate authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to commence business has been executed and delivered by the Controller of the Currency to said bank;

Now, therefore, in accordance with Section 19 of said act, you are hereby notified that said bank has been established and opened for business, and that the reserve requirements prescribed by said section, together with other provisions of the Federal Reserve act pertaining to matters of operation of said Federal Reserve Bank and its members as defined by the act referred to, shall, from and after this date, become effective.

For your information and guidance there is inclosed an approved form for computation of reserve under the provisions of said act, and a copy of Section 19 of said act relating to and defining such reserve requirements.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The next step was one in which Secretary McAdoo said he took perhaps more pleasure than in any of the purely legal and official acts connected with the inauguration of the new system.

"I want," he said, "to give them all my benediction as they start."

The Secretary thereupon sent to the Federal Reserve Agent and the Governor of each of the Federal Reserve banks in all the districts this telegram:

Please accept my cordial congratulations upon the opening of the Federal Reserve Bank of your district and my sincere commendation upon the effective work you have done in preparing the bank for business in the short time allowed for the opening. I am sure that the Federal Reserve Banks will serve a great and beneficent purpose in the future of our country, and I am sure that this department and the Federal Reserve Board may count upon your loyal co-operation in the important work and duties which have been confided to you. My hearty good wishes for your success.

Members Congratulate McAdoo.

As the members of the Federal Reserve Board came to the Treasury Department, they called on Secretary McAdoo and tendered their congratulations on the successful beginning of the new system. Throughout the day telegrams came to Secretary McAdoo congratulating him on the inauguration of the new system and acknowledging his dispatches to reserve agents and Governors of the banks. Among the first of those to arrive was this message from Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City:

New York, Nov. 16.

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury:

Your telegram of congratulations and good wishes has given me a great deal of pleasure, and my assistants join me in thanking you for this further evidence of your thoughtfulness and deep interest in the work we have undertaken. You and your assistants on the Federal Reserve Board may rely upon our loyal co-operation to make the Federal Reserve Bank system all that the people of the country expect it to be.

BENJAMIN STRONG, JR., Governor.

New Reserve Notes.

The first print proof of the new reserve notes to be sent to Secretary McAdoo by Director Joseph Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was of the denomination of $5, and it was put on Mr. McAdoo's desk this morning. The Reserve Bank act requires that the new notes shall be in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100. This currency was only authorized recently by Secretary McAdoo. The designs are regarded as the most artistic in our currency. It was decided to have the notes the same size as those now in use.

The new notes will bear on the face the portraits of Lincoln on the fives, Jackson on the tens, Cleveland on the twenties, Grant on the fifties, and Franklin on the hundreds. The reverse of the five-dollar note has a scene at the left representing the discovery of America by Columbus, and on the right the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The ten-dollar note has on the reverse scenes typical of manufacturing and agriculture, one being a view of a harvest field, and the other of a modern factory. The twenty-dollar bill depicts commerce, showing a modern railroad train, an automobile, and an aeroplane, and an ocean steamer in New York Harbor, with the sky line of the city and the Statue of Liberty. The fifty-dollar bill bears a design showing America presiding over the Panama Canal. On the left is a merchant steamer and on the right a battleship. On the one-hundred-dollar note an allegorical picture covers the whole back, in the central group America is represented sitting with the figures of Peace and Plenty on each hand. At the left is a figure representing Labor bearing a plenteous harvest, and on the right Mercury is engaged in distributing the fruits of the harvest.

Time Deposits Defined.

The Reserve Board announced this afternoon this interpretation of Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Bank act, which deals with time deposits and savings accounts.

The term "time deposits" is interpreted to mean any deposits subject to check upon which the bank has the right by written contract entered into with the depositor at the time the deposit was made to require from such depositor not less than thirty days' notice before such deposit or any part thereof may be withdrawn. Any agreement, written or verbal, entered into by a member bank with a depositor not to enforce the terms of such contract of deposit shall be construed as vitiating the contract, and any member bank reporting as time deposits any deposits on which it has not the right to require not less than thirty days' notice before withdrawal, may be subject to the penalties prescribed by Section 3,209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The term "savings accounts" shall be held to include those interest-begring accounts which are carried with the bank under written agreement on the part of the bank to pay a specific rate of interest, which rate is to be paid to all other depositors having similar accounts, and where the depositor is required to present his pass book with each check drawn. Savings accounts shall not be held to include any ordinary checking accounts where presentation of the pass book with the check is not required.

In the case of State banks and trust companies located in States whose laws require that funds accruing from savings accounts shall be invested in any particular class of securities, only those accounts whose balances are so invested and which are handled so as to comply with the technical requirements of the State laws shall be held to be savings accounts within the meaning of this act.

An Economic Fourth of July.

Paul M. Warburg, the New York representative on the Federal Reserve Board, said tonight that while telegrams had been sent to all of the reserve banks asking for an account of the first day's business, he thought that the necessary work of counting the reserves sent in by the member banks had kept the officers busy and that it might be a few days before the new facilities would be made use of. All of the banks opened on time and the machinery was reported to be running smoothly.

"The 16th of November may be considered as the Fourth of July in the economic life of the United States," said Mr. Warburg. "Coming generations will commemorate it as marking the foundation of our financial emancipation.

"The new banking system, wisely administered, will prove to be the means, not of inflation, but of safety, independence, and gradual, healthy expansion.

"How soon we may become a world power equal in strength and in principle to those on whom we have had to lean until now will depend upon our ability to avail ourselves of the opportunities now open to us. We are starting out today ambitious of attaining this end, but we are still far removed from our goal.

"The country is to be congratulated upon having produced a group of strong and patriotic men who have come to the front to man the twelve boats and upon the splendid co-operation shown by the banks. With a spirit of unselfish moderation and mutual helpfulness prevailing, with careful planning and singleness of purpose, we are certain to overcome the obstacles that still block our way both within and without."

While most of the telegrams which poured in today were addressed to Secretary McAdoo and the Reserve Board, the President was not overlooked. Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, sent Mr. Wilson a congratulatory message, in which he said:

"The completion of the organization of the Federal Reserve system will, we believe, greatly promote the business stability and prosperity of the country."

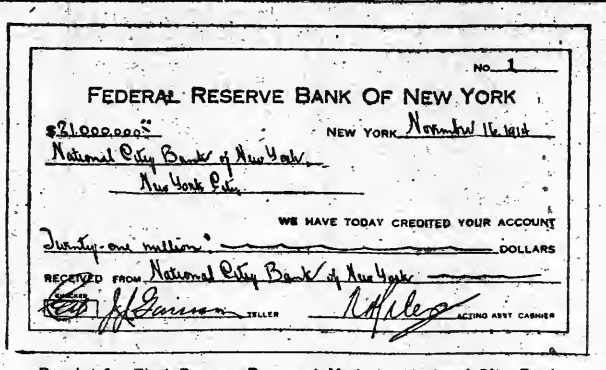
Joseph A. McCord, Governor of the Atlanta Bank, said:

"The board of the bank in this, your former home, especially desires you to know that it is in sympathetic accord with the purposes of the new currency act, and will do everything within its power to make it a success. The country is to be congratulated upon having a President who had the courage and foresight to give the people this wonderful financial reform."

It was said at the Treasury Department today that no decision had been reached in the matter of withdrawing Government deposits from national banks in order to place them with the new Federal Reserve banks, but that of about $80,000,000 of Government and Post Office Department funds se held all but $15,000,000 would be transferred as soon as it was certain that this could be done without embarrassing the holders. The rest will be left with banks in cities where there is no reserve bank and where customs or internal revenues make the accounts active.

The Government has funds on deposit now with about 1,500 banks, but of these 600 hold only $1,000 each, to give them the advertising value of being known as United States Government depositories. These complimentary deposits are likely to be drawn upon at an early date.

The Secretary of the Treasury has on hand $135,000,000 in gold, gold and silver certificates, and currency which he might transfer to the Federal Reserve banks, but it is expected that $25,000,000 of this will be retained in the Treasury vaults as a safeguard against extreme emergency. The other $110,000,000 will be transferred to the reserve banks as soon as they are able to make use of it.



Receipt for First Reserve Payment Made by National City Bank.

RECEIPTS IN RESERVE BANKS.

Boston and Other Cities Report Prompt Response on Opening Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—No formality attended the opening of Boston's Reserve Bank, which is at 101 Milk Street until quarters can be equipped at 53 State Street. Although it begins business with a subscribed capital of $9,031,740, and in that respect will rank second to but one Boston bank, it will have at present only 444 depositors, all banks of New England. Their deposits will be about $30,000,000, it is estimated.

The money came to the Sub-Treasury largely by express, in boxes and packages all carefully sealed, although many banks in Boston and vicinity sent it in by messengers. Temporary receipts were given, to be followed by other receipts, to be mailed after the money has been counted and the amounts verified. No rediscounting was done today.

$5,000,000 Paid in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia was opened for business today along with the eleven other reserve banks established throughout the country under the new banking law.

The local bank received approximately $5,000,000, deposited by member banks. There were no formalities. There were a few curious idlers when the doors of the new institution, which is in the old Western National Bank Building, in Chestnut Street above Fourth, swung open. A large part of the gold received was transferred to the Sub-Treasury.

With the receipt of the formal call for reserve deposits tomorrow it is expected additional shipments of gold or its equivalent will come in rapidly. The full initial installment of reserves is expected to amount to more than $18,000,000. No applications were received today for rediscounts.

Packages of gold coin and gold certificates began to arrive at the bank by express and messenger almost as soon as the doors were open. In fact, some payments were made last week by banks which were eager to have the honor of being first upon the list. Most of the city banks withheld their payments, at the request of the Reserve Bank officers, until later in the week.

Won't Figure Cleveland Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Cleveland's Federal Reserve Bank opened today with nearly 500 bankers of the Fourth District participating in the ceremonies. Gov. Fancher would make no estimate tonight of the amount of gold received. Of the $15,000,000 to be paid in to start the bank the receipts amounted to some $5,000,000 it is thought. There has also been paid in $2,020,000 on the stock subscriptions.

The balance of the reserve money will be paid in within the next few days, giving the bank a total fund of upward of $17,000,000.

Approximately $50,000,000 of banking reserves will be released in the Cleveland district. Bankers interpret from this an ultimate credit expansion of more than $200,000,000. The discount rate was fixed at 6 per cent. No discount business was transacted on the first day.

Richmond Bankers Rejoice.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—The Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank opened for business promptly at 9 o'clock this morning, Gov. George J. Seay and Federal Reserve Agent William Ingle and members of the Board of Directors were present to participate in the opening formalities. Bankers and business men are jubilant over the successful launching of the Federal Reserve banks and believe that the $21,000,000 reserves available in the Fifth District will help greatly in times of financial stress.

$4,000,000 for Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—When the Atlanta Reserve Bank began business at 9 o'clock this morning, the Board of Directors, Joseph A. McCord, Governor, and other officials were present. The Atlanta bank began operations with $4,000,000 to its credit, representing the first installment of the reserves of the member banks, 318 in all, of the Sixth District. Gov. McCord announced tonight that $1,000,000 of this money had been paid in by member banks during the day.

"This money has been sent to us," said Mr. McCord, "before it has been called for by Secretary McAdoo. I am sending out his call for payments by member banks by tonight's mail. The fact that the member banks are responding voluntarily and ahead of time presages the popularity the reserve banking system is destined to meet with."

Seek Rediscounts in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago opened this morning. A number of Chicago bankers were on hand to extend felicitations, but no formal ceremony marked the inauguration. The bank, which has quarters in the Rector Building, started business with thirty-five employees.

An endless procession of express and bank wagons, laden with cash from a number of the 791 banks in the district, arrived at the Rector Building.

It is understood that a number of the principal member banks of the city made applications for rediscounts. The exact amount of these applications was not made public. It was stated that the rediscounting was done largely for the effect it would have upon the interior members of the local reserve bank.

$1,500,000 Paid in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Approximately $1,500,000 of the estimated first payment from the 464 member banks of the St. Louis Federal Reserve District was paid in by the time the St. Louis bank closed its doors this evening on its opening day. There was virtually little other business done. During the day there was some small inquiry on the subject of re-discounting commercial paper, but no formal application was made.

A throng of bankers from St. Louis and cities all over the district visited the bank. More than $5,000,000 of the new reserve notes were received by the agent today. No change in interest rates is expected to follow the opening of the bank, as the discount rate of the bank is based upon the prevailing interest charges. Several State banks and trust companies made application for membership today.

Kansas City Gets $925,000.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City opened today with a capital stock of $925,000 paid in. The call for the reserves went into the mail to the 841 banks in the district today and will not be received by them until tomorrow. Then the flood of gold will begin to pour in. The Federal Reserve agent and the Governor estimate the reserves will aggregate about ten millions on the first call. Twenty persons, principally foreigners, tried to deposit their savings.

Business men hope the new bank will expand credits, and say it will keep money at home instead of its being sent to New York for speculation on attractive rates of interest.

$1,350,000 for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—The Federal Reserve Bank opened in this city this morning in temporary quarters hastily established in the rear of the Merchants' National Bank Building on Market Street. The institution began business with first payments of $1,350,000. The number of banks in the Twelfth District is 514, with a total gold supply of $43,851,784. It is estimated that by the establishment of the Reserve Bank approximately $260,000,000 will be released in this district, and that a like amount will be available for borrowers.

The estimated capital is, approximately, $12,000,000, the interest charge in this district is 6 per cent. for short time loans or those for thirty days or less; from thirty to ninety days the interest charge is 6½ per cent.

No notes were presented for rediscount on the opening day.

Dallas Wants Lower Discount Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 16.—The Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District opened here today with deposits of about $1,500,000. There were no formalities.

The rediscount rate was taken up by the Directors, resulting in an agreement that the rate fixed by the Federal Reserve Bank at Washington was too high.

According to the Directors, the bank at Dallas starts out with cash resources of nearly $7,000,000. While all of the money is not in the vaults of the bank, it is en route from member banks and will be here not later than tomorrow night. It will ultimately have resources that will exceed $25,000,000.

$808,000 Received in St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—The Reserve Bank here opened today. Approximately $40,000,000 in reserves was released by the banks in this district, due to the legal reserve being reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. In the last ten days there has been a decided tendency to lower rates of interest, and the rate went off one-half of 1 per cent. today after the opening of the bank. A further decline in rates is expected.

Since the latter part of August 7 per cent. has been the prevailing rate here, and it had held firmly until days ago. Outside loans were made today at 6½ per cent., while some high-grade St. Paul commercial paper sold at 5¾ per cent.

The Federal Government has done nothing this year toward aiding the Northwest to move its big grain crop and this has created a strong demand for money and held the interest rate up. The interest rate in the Ninth Reserve Bank is 6 per cent. for paper under thirty days and 6½ per cent. for everything over thirty days.

The deposits in the Reserve Bank at the close of business was $808,000 from 710 banks. The gold reserve fund reached $300,000. Regular banking transactions will not begin until tomorrow.

RESERVE BANKS START BUSINESS

Continued from Page 1.

was finally stowed away in the Clearing House vaults it was all counted four times, the last time after it had been sorted into the various denominations and classes of bills. The part that was not in gold was in the form of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and silver certificates.

At the premises of the Reserve Bank, at 62 Cedar Street, payments were taken in from the other twenty-two banks in the central reserve City of New York and from 167 out-of-town banks. The payments that came by messenger were received at stated intervals as at the Clearing House. Those from the up-State banks came by express and registered mail, often in small denominations, and thirty men from the various member banks in this city worked like beavers counting and recounting the bills and issuing receipts. Here the work was done under the personal supervision of Acting Cashier T. E. Gregory, who is the cashier of the National City Bank, and Acting Assistant Cashiers B. W. Jones and S. A. Welldon, who were borrowed from the Bankers Trust Company and the First National Bank respectively.

It had not been expected that shipments would be received from more than a few of the up-State banks on the opening day, as the required payments were based on the deposits of the member banks at the opening of business yesterday. A goodly percentage of them, however, had made up their figures at the close of business on Saturday and made their shipments the same day. The payments received at headquarters were $40,060,171. They were counted and recounted in the same way as the payments at the Clearing House and sorted into denominations.

The third place where payments were received was the Sub-Treasury. The member banks had been instructed that if they made any of their payments in gold coin they should ship them to the Sub-Treasury, to be held to the credit of the Reserve Bank. Late in the afternoon, Cashier Hale of the Sub-Treasury went to the Reserve Bank and reported to Mr. Gregory that he had taken in $820,500 in gold coin. All of this was counted and weighed at the Sub-Treasury, where it will stay for the present.

About 5:30 o'clock the money that had been received at the Reserve Bank was in shape to send over to the Clearing House, where it was to be stored. Detectives who had been scattered about during the day in and around the bank and the Clearing House, gathered in some number at the bank and four large strong boxes were filled with money and carried out by trusted messengers and taken over the two half blocks that separate the two institutions.

In the four boxes was $40,000,000 in cash or its equivalent in Clearing House deposit certificates. Mr. Gregory went with the boxes and saw them put in the vaults. On his return he announced that there wasn't a dollar of the payments on the Reserve Bank's own premises, it was 7 o'clock before it was possible to give the final figures of the combined deposits made at the bank, the Clearing House, and the Sub-Treasury.

Gov. Strong and Chairman Jay said that everything had gone off as smoothly as if the bank had been open for six months, and they gave the credit chiefly to Mr. Gregory.

The expertness of the men who had been borrowed for the work was demonstrated during the counting and handling of the great mass of bills, when two counterfeits that had got by the officers of the member banks who sent them in were detected. One was a five-dollar and the other a ten-dollar bill. It was found also that one of the payments was $10 short, and that of another bank in the northern part of the State was found to include $67 in Canadian bank notes, which will go back to be replaced by other bills recognized as lawful money in the United States.

The incident of the day was the arrival of four or five individuals who said they wanted to open accounts with the new bank. They were led gently away after it had been explained to them that deposits could be received only from banks and the United States Government.

There were many other visitors at the bank during the day, among them Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representatives of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who have been in this country for some time. They had been at the football game at Princeton on Saturday and came to New York to see the new system started at the financial centre. Sir George declined to be drawn into any discussion of the matters which brought him to this country. Presidents of the leading banks also called to congratulate Gov. Strong on the auspicious opening.

Chairman Jay, who is the Federal Reserve agent here, received yesterday $3,000,000 of the new Federal Reserve notes, which will be kept at the Sub-Treasury subject to his orders, until occasion arises for their delivery to the Reserve Bank. The reserve notes will not be issued until the bank desires to pledge with the Federal Reserve Board some of the notes it has discounted, in order to increase its own cash resources.

Officers of several of the national banks which have accounts with interior banks said yesterday that only to a negligible extent had they been called on to make payments at the Reserve Bank for these correspondents, most of the smaller banks having apparently adopted the recommendation of the Federal Reserve Board to make their payments out of their own vaults.

It is expected that the money set free by the reduction in legal reserve requirements, which became effective yesterday, now in the vaults of member banks in this city, will be used partly for the retirement of clearing House loan certificates taken out by them at the height of the difficulties caused by the European war. Every day for the last week substantial amounts of these certificates have been called in for cancellation by Clearing House banks, and this movement is expected to be greatly accelerated by the release of cash under the new law.

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Owing to a congestion caused by moving to new quarters we are cutting prices on used cars until we are the sensation of the trade. Call and see for yourself.

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WINCARNIS

Imported in two sizes. $1.50 & 85c per bottle.

Sample Bottle and Booklet "How to Get Well" sent for 10 cents, to cover cost of wrapping and forwarding, or booklet alone mailed free, on request.

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For Sale by Leading Druggists.

GIFTS TO YALE, $32,000.

Among Them Is the Metcalfe Endowment for Essays on the Stage.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—Gifts to Yale University during last month aggregated $32,000, it was announced at a meeting of the Yale Corporation today. Among thesm is a prize of $50 biennially, endowed by James S. Metcalfe, '70, editor of Life, for the best essay on "The Present Conditions of the Theatre in the United tSates."

The following Woodward lecturers were appointed for the year: William Morton Fullerton, Prof. W. H. Bragg of the University of Leeds, Prof. Stephen Bauer, Director of the International Labor Office at Basle, and Laurence Binyon of the British Museum.

Plans were approved for a new building at the observatory to house a new heliostat.



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N. Y. Times, 11-17-1914. (T)

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Products of leading mills at prices never before approached by any other store in New York.

This is the "Big Store's" great annual November sale occasion—the most carefully planned and complete distribution of floor coverings at special prices of the entire year.

All of these rugs, carpets and linoleums are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY NEW, PERFECT, WORTHY and RELIABLE. Most artistic designs and color effects, and now just glance at the prices which rule here today.

Royal Wilton Rugs
Size 9x12 feet

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$45.00	$34.50
34.50	28.50
36.50	29.50

Extra Quality Seamless Velvet Rugs

Included in this lot are high-grade Wilton Velvet and heavy wool velvet rugs. Size 9x12 feet.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$29.50	$24.50
26.50	22.50
24.50	19.50
22.50	17.50
18.50	11.75

High Grade Axminster Rugs

From the best American mills, unexcelled for durability and are perfect in design and coloring. Size 9x12 feet.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$26.50	$22.50
24.50	19.50
22.50	17.50
19.50	15.75

Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$24.50	$19.50
19.50	16.50

Size 6x9 feet.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$15.50	$12.50
14.50	11.50
12.50	9.75

Royal Wilton Rugs
Size 6x9 feet.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$24.50	$20.00
22.50	18.50

Royal Wilton Rugs
Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$39.50	$32.50
34.50	28.50
32.50	26.50

New Process Printed Linoleums

Formerly.	Sale Price.
55c	39c
45c	35c

Body Brussels Rugs
Choice selection of beautiful designs. Size 9x12 feet.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$29.50	$24.50
27.50	22.50

Tapestry Brussels Rugs
Pretty colorings and attractive designs. Size 9x12 ft.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$17.50	$14.75
14.50	11.75
12.75	9.75
10.75	8.75

Size 7 ft. 6x9 ft.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$13.50	$9.75

Velvet Carpets

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$1.75	$1.45
1.50	1.25
1.35	1.10
1.20	98c
1.10	90c

Inlaid Linoleums
per square yard.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
$1.55	$1.30
1.45	1.20
1.35	98c
1.15	85c
1.00	69c

Printed Linoleums
per square yard.

Formerly.	Sale Price.
60c	45c
50c	39c

MAIN BUILDING

The "Scoop" of the Season for Men and Youths!

Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats

Usually Priced $10 to $15; Today, at $6.85



There hasn't been a sale just like this one announced for today in this or any other season during the past ten years.

If these garments were bought in the ordinary way we also would have to price them at $10, $12 and $15.

THE BALMACAANS are here in six of the newest and smartest foreign fabrics in best colors. All sizes for men and youths.

THE WINTER OVERCOATS in popular double and single breasted shawl collar styles; also belted and plain back overcoats. The conservative styles—ulsters and storm collar styles. All sizes at $6.85.



$3, $4 and Even $5

Suits *Usually to $20; Today, at* $10

Only 542 suits for men and youths, representing the broken lots from various popular lines. There is every size in every style in a range that is sure to please every man and youth who attends this sale.

"Kingly" Trousers; *Today, at* $2.65

Not another word really need be said. The crowd here is sure to be immense. STRIPED WORSTEDS, BLACK THIBETS and BLUE SERGES. Sizes 29 to 58 waist measure.

$6 to $8 Mackinaws *For Men & Youths, at* $4.95

Best colors in newest plaids and checks. All sizes.

"Odd" Cloth Vests from Broken Suits—sizes to 36 only; at 25c

White Full-Dress Tuxedo and Fancy Vests—broken sizes; formerly priced to $5; at $1

Men's $3 Corduroy Trousers—drab or tan; all sizes; at $2.25

MAIN BUILDING

Men's Negligee Shirts

Usually Priced to $2; Today, at 79c

When you see the label on these shirts you will realize immediately that this is one of the greatest sales held in a year or more.

Madras Negligee Shirts with French or Laundered Cuffs. Madras and Percale Shirts with Plaited or Plain Bosoms, Attached Cuffs. Silk-Bosom Negligee Shirts in Beautiful Patterns. Silk-Striped Madras Negligee Shirts with French Cuffs.

Silk-Striped and Pure Silk-Plaited Bosom Shirts.

The immense assortments comprise the surplus lines from a famous shirtmaker, and in addition, also immense quantities of shirts ordered by Western stores, and not accepted by reason of business depression in these district.

All of these shirt new and perfect.

Smartest Fall and Winter patterns.

Any number of shirts with extra pair of cuffs that can be sewn on when first pair wears out. All sizes from 13½ to 17½.



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The California of today and the California of yesterday with its vividly picturesque story are set forth by the one writer who could bring to it the skill and love for the task of a Californian-born.

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Their courtesy contrasts strikingly with the curtness usually met with when purchasing.

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High Winter Boots for Extreme Weather

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We have just published Palmer & Series' complete Alphabetical Synopsis of the Act, with Notes, and the Law in full, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of twenty-five cents.

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THRONG WELCOMES OPENING OF OPERA

Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" Splendidly Sung at the Metropolitan.

CARUSO IN FINE VOICE

Mme. Destinn, Miss Hempel, Mme. Matzenauer, and Amato in the Cast —More Than 4,000 Present.

Riccardo	Enrico Caruso
Renato	Pasquale Amato
Amelia	Emmy Destinn
Ulrica	Margarete Matzenauer
Oscar	Frieda Hempel
Silvano	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Samuele	Andres de Segurola
Tomaso	Leon Rothier
Un Giudice	Angelo Bada
Un Servo	Pietro Audisio

Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

The Metropolitan Opera House opened its doors upon a new season last evening with all the pomp and circumstance, the glittering brilliancy, the enthusiasm, and the air of anticipation that properly belong to the great social function. The house was filled to its entire capacity with an enormous audience that must have strained the Fire Department's rules to their limit, as it always is and should be on so momentous an occasion. There was much applause and enthusiasm, for some of the greatest and cost popular singers of the company appeared, and Mr. Toscanini returned to conduct the performance. What the particular opera is that is chosen by the manager for the opening night is not a question of the greatest importance nor the one uppermost, probably, in the minds of most. Last night it was Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

A sumptuous performance of this opera was prepared as one of the half-way novelties of last season and was given five times. The opera was not a familiar one, for it has had only a somewhat fitful career on the operatic stage in New York in recent years. Its principal attractiveness now is found in the fact that it provides more or less effective and "grateful" parts for four or five of the leading members of the company. The opera itself seems today old fashioned. It is of Verdi's "middle period," but it has little of the vitality that belongs to "La Traviata" and "Il Trovatore" of about the same period. It is an opera for singers accomplished in the art of song. Available operas of this sort are gradually becoming fewer and fewer, and the fact is enough to account for Mr. Gatti Casazza's restoration of it to the list last year and again this.

Some of the most glaring absurdities that used to disturb those who looked on opera as a kind of drama have fortunately been eliminated from the production of "Un Ballo in Maschera," now to be heard at the Metropolitan. The action is no longer supposed to take place in Colonial Boston; there is no Governor of Boston, no throng of Puritan courtiers, nobody disguised as a Neapolitan fisherman. Both Boston and Naples having been eliminated, the proceedings go on in some undesignated country. Operagoers fifty years ago cared little about these things, but they would annoy the eye, far upon the intelligence, or else arouse the derision of their successors in the stalls and boxes of today.

There are pleasing numbers that as "numbers" may still give pleasure when sung with the art and skill that were devoted to them last evening. There are numerous airs and concerted pieces, with which the principal characters are copiously supplied, spirited choruses. Many of these were properly enjoyed last evening and were enthusiastically applauded. The singers came to their tasks fresh in voice and the performance was in every respect one that did credit to the Metropolitan Opera House and reached in every respect its exalted standard. The influence of Mr. Toscanini was everywhere apparent in the finish and mellifluous smoothness with which it was carried off, the vigor and dramatic accent that marked every scene.

Mr Caruso has not in recent years been in more admirable voice. He has much to sing in this opera, and he sang everything in his most perfect style, with all his beauty of tone, without exaggeration or forcing of the note of passion.

Miss Hempel was charming as Oscar, the page, and her singing of the few songs that fall to her lot augured well for future enjoyment of more important things to come. It was a pleasure to hear Mme. Destinn's beautiful voice again, and Mr. Amato and Mme. Matzenauer made their excellent contributions to an ensemble that was of the most excellent.

Chorus and orchestra showed in everything the highest pitch of finish and perfection. It was a performance that did everything that could be done for "Un Ballo in Maschera"; and the opera season was launched with every prospect of an artistic success in no way inferior to what has been reached there in recent seasons.

SPLENDID ARRAY OF SOCIETY.

White and Black Costumes Predominate—Modest Display of Jewels.

There was a brilliant social array at the opera last night, the personnel of the golden horseshoe transcending the representative assembly of former years, when society was not enveloped in the shadows of war. Yet the gowns worn were remarkable in the absence of vivid color effects, the great majority of costumes in the parterre row being white and black, with pastel shades here and there. The young girls appeared in pale pink and blues.

The absence of jewels was also noticeable, and very few diamond tiaras were worn. The exhibition of ornamentation might be called a modest display of jewels, with pearls in the majority.

The first act was over before the boxes in the parterre began to fill. There were hardly half a dozen boxes occupied when the curtain rose on the second act. Society, which dined late, for there were many dinners before the opera, kept coming up until the close of the second act. There were some interesting visitors in the boxes and several newcomers. Many familiar faces were missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Vanderbilt did not occupy Box 31, in which she has appeared for many first nights of the opera. Her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, occupied the box, having with them Miss Barwell of London, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, G. Mifflin Wharton, and Worthington Whitehouse. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore emerald green velvet with black tulle shoulder straps, and an elaborate necklace of diamonds and emeralds.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were the guests of Robert Goelet in Box 1. Other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin. Mrs. Longworth wore a gown of peacock blue velvet, and carried a peacock fan. Mrs. Iselin was in a draped gown of peacock green velvet, and long white tulle wing sleeves. Mrs. Thompson was in white satin, with a wide black girdle.

Mrs. Ogden Mills had Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps with her in Box 20. Mrs. Mills was in mauve satin, draped with white lace and tulle, and pearls. Mrs. Phipps was in pale pink charmeuse draped with pink chiffon.

Mrs. Henry Clews, in Box 12, had beside Mr. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Mrs. Clews was in silver gray satin, draped with silvered lace. Mrs. Gould was in white satin and tulle, with a long chain of diamonds and a diamond plastron. Mrs. Parsons wore dull green velvet.

Clarence Mackay and Guests.

Clarence Mackay, who has Box 28 this season for Monday nights, had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Sir George Paish, Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal, Frederick Betts, and Alfonso de Navarro. Mrs. Webb wore white satin and tulle, and Mrs. Randolph was in orchid colored velvet with a white lace corsage.

Mrs. Lloyd S Bryce in Box 13 had Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram as her guests. Mrs. Bryce was in silver gray satin and silvered lace. Mrs. Cram wore white satin and tulle. Mrs. M. Orme Wilson in Box 3 had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, and Moncure Robbins. Mrs. Wilson was in black and silver, and her daughter-in-law in white satin and silver lace. Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, who had the W. K. Vanderbilt box, No. 6, wore a draped yellow satin gown.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who had Box 5 for the opening night, was in white satin and tulle, with long black feathers in her hair, fashioned like an Egyptian lyre, and a cerise ostrich feather fan. Mrs. Sydney Breese, who was with her, was in white satin draped with green tulle. Mme. Andre occupied the Vincent Astor box, No. 7, and was in palest mauve draped with white. Mrs. George Henry Warren, in Box 14, wore light blue brocade with a corsage drapery of silver lace. Mrs. Philip Benkard, who was with Mrs. Stephen Olin, was in black chiffon with a corsage bouquet of dark red flowers.

Mrs. William Ross Proctor had her daughter, Miss Vouletti Proctor, and Mrs. Oren Root with her. Mrs. Proctor was in black velvet with jetted tulle draperies, and Miss Proctor was in white charmeuse with a pink girdle. Mrs. Root was in black with a white lace and silver corsage.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, in Box 29, had as her guests Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, George I. Scott, T. Chesley Richardson, and James de Wolf Cutting. Mrs. Gambrill wore white satin and tulle. Mrs. Barney was in black velvet and tulle. Mrs. E. N. Breitung, who occupied the Edmund L. Baylies box, No. 53, in the grand tier, had the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman and Mrs. Miller Graham of California with her. Mrs. Breitung was in white satin, with corsage draped with black tulle, and Mrs. Shipman was in all black, and Mrs. Graham was in white satin brocade, with a tunic of old Italian lace.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman in Box 9.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, in Box 9, was in black velvet and jetted lace, and Miss Carol Harriman wore pale pink charmeuse veiled with white chiffon. Miss Mabel Gerry had Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry and Robert K. Cassatt as her guests. Miss Gerry was in dull pink velvet, with a white lace corsage. Mrs. P. G. Gerry wore a cloth of silver gown veiled with black tulle, with mauve orchids at the corsage. Mrs. A. D. Juillard, in Box 2, had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. John Shillito Rogers, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, and F. A. Juillard. Mrs. Juillard was in dull coral pink satin, and Mrs. Rogers was in blue satin and crystal trimmed tulle, while Mrs. Carhart wore black satin, with touches of white.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander were in Box 18, with their two daughters, the Misses Janetta and Mary Alexander. Mrs. Alexander wore dull, dark blue velvet. Miss Janetta Alexander wore a pink satin frock, with a blue girdle, and her sister wore apple green satin and white chiffon.

Mrs. George Henry Warren had Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, William Rhinelander Stewart and G. H. Warren, Jr., as her guests. Mrs. Emmet was in gold and black brocade. Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, who was in Box 30, wore a dull green velvet gown with gold threads running through it. Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting in Box 27 was in black velvet and silver brocade. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont in Box 4 had Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold with them. Mrs. Belmont was in white satin and lace and Mrs. Butler wore a light petunia pink velvet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary in Box 22.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, who had Box 22 for the opening night, had Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon with them. Mrs. Gary was in white satin with Grecian design in green, and Mrs. Nixon was in soft white satin. Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Miss Helen M. Hamilton, a débutante of this season, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee were in Box 35. Mrs. Hamilton was in black lace with touches of heliotrope, and Mrs. Satterlee wore black velvet and tulle. The débutante was in white satin trimmed with bands of crystal and a pink girdle.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones occupied the Luther Kountze Box 32, and had with them Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. W. DeLancey Kountze, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Pembroke Jones, Jr. Mrs. John E. Parsons, in Box 25, had Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare and Miss Edith Morgon with her. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison were with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele. Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt, in Box 33, had Miss Rosina Sherman Hoyt with her. Mrs. Hoyt wore silver blue brocade with wing sleeves, and Miss Hoyt was in white satin with touches of black.

Miss Julia Chester Wells, in Box 41 in the grand tier, had Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill. Mr. and Mrs. William North Duane, and Rutgers Bleecker Jewett with her. Miss Wells was in old lace and pearls, and Mrs. Duane wore a green and white costume, and Mrs. Sherrill was in white brocade with diamond ornaments. In Box 43, in the grand tier, with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norrie, were Mr. and Mrs. Fred de P. Carey and Vail Stebbins. Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, in the parterre row, was in sapphire blue and wore pearls. Mrs. J. C. Brady, in a cloth of gold with a diamond bandeau; Mrs. Francis P. Garvin, and Monson Morris were Mrs. Brady's guests.

LINE GATHERS IN AFTERNOON.

Characteristic Scenes in Street — No Flowers Passed to Artists.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly Italian wearing a battered slouch hat grasped the iron railing at the left of the Metropolitan Opera House entrance in a viselike grip and at that moment the "standees" line for the opening performance of last night was established.

To the man who had the first paling others soon added themselves, and by 3 o'clock there were about fifty people in line. After that the crowd increased rapidly until when the doors opened the line bent around the corner and west on Thirty-ninth Street almost to Seventh Avenue.

Those who stood in line, and there were not a few women among them, went supperless, and after their fatiguing wait in the street faced more than three hours of standing inside. But what would you? Life is short and art is long, and Caruso had been away for seven months. So the line was happy.

At 7:30 the carriages began to arrive. Fifteen minutes later the streets on all sides of the open house were blocked with vehicles that were forced to discharge their passengers sometimes fifty feet from an entrance—which added materially to the pleasure of the crowd of sightseers which gathered about the entrances. They had entertainment of this sort for as much as an hour after the curtain rose.

The house was crowded to the limit inside. All the seats had been sold long before last night, and the "standees," to the number of nearly 500, filled every nook and cranny not otherwise occupied. The attendance was probably more than 4,000.

As far as the audience knew, it was an entirely uneventful opening night. There was the usual applause when Mr. Toscanini appeared at the conductor's desk, and a decorous outbreak when Caruso and the other favorites made first entrance on the stage. Everything moved smoothly and without friction on the stage, and in the house, though there were times when the ushers were at their wits' end.

What the audience did not know anything about, however, amounted to a small tragedy. Yesterday there were notices of new regulations. Among them was one forbidding flowers sent to the artists from being presented on the stage, as has been the custom from time immemorial.

Therefore the side corridors of the house bloomed like conservatories with floral offerings of unimaginable variety —and the audience never saw one of them. In particular, there was one enormous piece for Caruso that completely blocked the entrance to Director Gatti-Casazza's office. It was fully ten feet high, a huge mass of greens and flowers, topped by a canopy six feet in diameter. It took six Italians and an express wagon to get it to the Opera House. There were also two seven-foot laurel wreaths among innumerable other floral pieces for the other artists, but every one who has seen Caruso's byplay with flowers at a final curtain will realize what the new rule deprived the audience of last night.

One incident will linger in the mind of the persons who saw it. Although the Opera House ticket office was sold out, there was one ticket speculator who had a $1.50 seat which it took him a long time to get rid of. Finally he disposed of it.

"There's a ticket speculator!" said an excited bystander to a policeman.

"That ain't speculatin'," replied the policeman. "He got a quarter for a $1.50 seat!"

The last act began at 10:30. Shortly afterward the egress began on the part of those who hoped to avoid the carriage crush. Many of them were caught in the confusion, however, as the final curtail came down. To the traffic policemen furiously directing cars and carriages amid the outpouring of those who walked, it seemed like old times again as they reflected that for twenty-three weeks to come now handling the regular nightly crush in front of the opera house was to be part of their duties.

But every one was content, even the Italian with the battered slouch hat and his companions, who, first to arrive, were last to leave. For the songbirds have come. Long life to art!

MISS LEGINSKA'S RECITAL.

A Programme Made Up Entirely of Chopin's Music Given.

Miss Ethel Leginska, who has several times given recitals in New York in the last few years, appeared again yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, in a recital devoted wholly to Chopin. The programme comprised the two sets of etudes, twelve in each, and the sonata in B flat minor. Miss Leginska has already shown herself to be an artist of quite unusual quality, a rare and exceptional talent, and in this recital she showed it again. The etudes and the sonata take a pianist through many moods and emotions, and Miss Leginska did not fail to find significant expression for them. There is a burning intensity in her style, a fiery sweep; her playing is impetuous and hot-blooded, full of high lights and deep shadows, yet it can be exquisitely restrained, and is not lacking in artistic reticences. Her tone is of great beauty, whether it is in passages of delicacy or of power, or in finely differentiated gradations between these extremes, and the brilliancy and facility of her technique rarely failed her in any of the difficulties that Chopin provided in these compositions.

The performance of the sonata was interesting, engrossing; it was cast in a large mold in the first movement, and she avoided pitfalls that lead many to cheapen the funeral march. In the etudes not all who can set forth the fine spur poetry of some of them can rise to the height of passionate eloquence in others, as she did, for instance in the one in C minor at the end of op. 10, or that in A minor in op. 25—this last perhaps the finest of her achievements.

"UNE FEMME PASSA" ACTED.

French Drama Society Begins Its Season at Century Lyceum.

The French Drama Society, under the direction of Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the organization, began its season at the Century Lyceum last night, presenting the play, "Une Femme Passa," by Roman Coolus.

The season of the French Drama Society will last ten weeks, and a new play will be presented each week. In addition to the evening performances at the Century Lyceum there will be a series of special matinées in French every Friday afternoon. At these matinées classical plays will be offered and a short lecture will precede each play. The matinées are specially designed for students of French.

The company presenting the French plays is made up of actors and actresses from the leading theatres of Paris, who were obtained by Mr. Bonheur when the war closed down the French theatres. The performances are under the artistic direction of Mme. Yorska.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

SANT' ANNA, (Marseilles.)—Mrs. R. B. Black, Miss Black, Robert Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dewitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Green, Miss H. I. Evans, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Harris, Miss B. Huntington, C. B. Hunter, Mrs. L. C. Lawrence, Miss C. M. Langley, Miss Eleanor Mulholland, Miss Pauline Sattler, R. W. Stewart, and Mrs. A. Wright.

TOURAINE, (Havre.)—Mrs. P. Duval, Mrs. I. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. Riviere, R. Bonnet, E. Delas, E. A. Plat, Capt. A. Sackery, J. Poisaint, E. Ullman, E. A. Carter, Mrs. W. L. Dubois, Mrs. A. Demery, and Edward Reye.

PANNONIA, (Glasgow.)—A. S. Adair, Mrs. Ruth Andrews, Miss Helen R. Barton, Daniel Boyle, J. G. Brooks, Miss Agnes Brown, Thomas Cairns, Miss Anna Caldwell, Daniel Carey, Mrs. A. Child, James Crawford, A. W. Davies, Miss M. Donald, Miss Nellie Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fleming, Miss Mary Jarvis, Miss Agnes Law, John Miller, John Morton, John Wade, and Miss Nellie E. Scott.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Several moves were made by plays which have been running for some time last night. "Kick In" moved from the Longacre Theatre to the Republic. "The High Cost of Loving" left the latter playhouse to go to the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Other Girl" quit the Thirty-ninth Street to go into the Lyric Theatre.

A Hungarian czardas was introduced into the third act of "Suzi" at the Casino Theatre last night. The dance was led by two dancers from Budapest, assisted by the entire chorus.

The fiftieth performance of "Dancing Around" will take place at the Winter Garden tonight.

For the best definition of the word "Impropriety," which is an important detail of the plot of "Mary Goes First" at the Comedy Theatre, Marie Tempest will give as a prize a box seat seating six persons. The contest will close next Saturday.

The opening of "The Garden of Paradise" at the Park Theatre has been postponed until Wednesday night Nov. 25.

Douglas Fairbanks has been engaged for the leading role in James Forbes's new comedy, which will soon be presented by Selwyn and company.

SAYS RICH FRIEND STOLE WIFE'S LOVE

W. B. Blackwell, Union Club Member, Sues John Mayer, Jr., for $200,000.

PROMINENT IN MORRISTOWN

Complainant's Wife Living at the Ritz—Defendant Is a Nephew of H. O. Havemeyer.

John Mayer, Jr., grandson of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer and nephew of Henry O. Havemeyer, has been sued for $200,000 by William Bayard Blackwell for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Beatrice Bogert Blackwell. Mr. Mayer is married, his wife being the daughter of Robert D. Foote, President of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

The Mayers and the Blackwells are leaders in Morristown's social set and both have been very popular. The fact that suit had been begun yesterday was quick to reach Morristown, and as a topic of conversation immediately eclipsed all others, for the affairs of the two families have been generally discussed there for weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell were married in 1902, the Mayers five years later, and since then they have always appeared good friends. Both Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Mayer have had a common topic of interest in their hobby for fancy farming. Both are members of the Morristown and Morris County Golf Clubs.

A son was born to the Blackwells three years ago, and even the closest friends of the couple did not suspect that everything was not well with them until Mrs. Blackwell took her young son, quit Ravenswood, her beautiful home on New Vernon Road, and went to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in this city. Nothing until at last they were destroyed altogether more serious than a tiff with her husband was suggested until yesterday, when the details of the alienation complaint became public.

Mr. Blackwell set forth that he and his wife lived happily together until Mr. Mayer began his attentions to Mrs. Blackwell. Then, says the husband, his wife's affections for him began to wane, gether.

Mr. Blackwell still occupies his Morristown home, and there, last night, he admitted having brought the suit which, he said, would be tried in this city. He declined to add anything to the substance of his complaint. Mr. Mayer couldn't be seen. The Mayer home in Morristown, Overyonder, is closed for the season.

Both Mr. Mayer and Mr. Blackwell are college men, Mr. Mayer having been graduated from Yale in 1908 and Mr. Blackwell from Princeton in 1891. Besides the Morristown clubs, Mr. Blackwell is also a member of the University and Union Clubs and the Huguenot Society here.

Mr. Mayer is Vice President and Treasurer of MacGovern & Co., manufacturers of steam and electric machinery, at 114 Liberty Street. Mr. Blackwell is a lawyer at 235 Broadway.

CHICAGO YARDS REOPEN.

Cattle Receipts Far Below Average —Two More States Quarantined.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Hogs sold 40 to 50 cents higher when the stock yards resumed business today after the quarantine. Receipts were only 18,000 head, considerably below the average for Mondays, but more than had been expected in view of the areas under quarantine. Monday receipts in normal times approximate 35,000.

Receipts of cattle also were below the pre-quarantine average, being but 7,000 head, but prices advanced only 10 cents, as compared with the closing price just before the yards were closed Saturday. Arrivals of sheep also showed a decrease, but prices were steady at the previous level. Speculators were said to be almost the only buyers of hogs, the bulk of which sold between $7.70 and $8.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—The quarantine at the Herr's Island Stock Yards was lifted today, and the yards will be open tomorrow.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Shipments of live stock were received at East Buffalo today for the first time since the quarantine was imposed there, eleven days ago. Today's shipments were received in temporary pens outside the yards and were sent direct to slaughter houses. The receipts were small, and there was no difficulty in handling them in the temporary quarters.

The work of disinfecting the yards was completed today, and President Rorick of the Live Stock Exchange wired Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, for permission to open them for business tomorrow.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Orleans County was reported to the State Department of Agriculture today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Connecticut and Montana were placed under Federal quarantine today because of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease.

Field inspectors reported the development of the disease in the vicinity of Hartford, and at Glendale, Mont. The addition of Montana and Connecticut brings the number of quarantined States up to sixteen.

Fifty-nine cases of foot-and-mouth disease were discovered yesterday in a herd of cattle on the dairy farm of Joseph Farrara, in Hudson County, N. J., and after examination, the health officials decided to quarantine the farm.

About half of the herd of 289 dairy cows in the stables of the New York and Queens Dairy at Woodhaven, L. I., were slaughtered yesterday on orders from the health authorities. The remainder will be killed today.

Disliked "German Ring" In Name.

Ira Rossmore Grinberg, an American citizen, procured the right yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Pendleton to change his name to Grinnell. Mr. Grinberg is a dealer in precious stones, and it is frequently necessary for him to travel in France and England. He told the Justice that since the European war began he often found himself viewed with suspicion and distrust because his name had a German ring to it. Mr. Grinberg lives at the Ansonia.

INJUNCTION HALTS TUBES.

Pierrepont Estate Wants $160,000 for Its Rights in Montague St.

The Public Service Commission directed the Flinn-O'Rourke Company yesterday to suspend work on the Brooklyn end of the Montague Street tunnel under the East River. A dispute has arisen between the commission and the lawyers for certain property owners on Montague Street, and until this has been settled the construction of the tunnel, on which depends the completion of the new B. R. T. subway system, must be delayed. No one at the offices of the commission could tell how long this delay would last.

The property in dispute lies at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, and the Pierrepont estate says it owns the tract, which it wants $160,000 from the city. Montague Street, although it has been in use as a thoroughfare for years, has never passed into the possession of the city. An easement for its use as a street is in existence, but its ownership lies with the abutting property owners.

When the time approached for beginning work on the new subway tunnels the Pierrepont estate, to establish its title to the land at the foot of the street, erected barriers. These were pulled down by the Public Service Commission, and the Pierrepont estate then went to court. Through its counsel, Col. William N. Dykman, it obtained an injunction from Justice Maddox restraining the city from interfering with the street unless within thirty days it started a regular street-opening proceeding.

NEW SUBMARINES FAST.

K-5 and K-6 Run from Boston to Newport Inside of Ten Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—Through a southwest gale and rough seas the submarines K-5 and K-6, part of the new fourth division of the Atlantic submarine flotilla, sailed from Boston to Newport today in 9 hours and 44 minutes. They passed through the Cape Cod Canal, thus cutting off sixty miles and avoiding much rough weather.

The little vessels will take on torpedoes and go to Pensacola, where all the submarines of the flotilla will engage in tests against aeroplanes, battleships, and destroyers next month. A board of officers watching the work of the submarines is to decide necessary changes in the construction of such craft.

These submarines are the latest additions to the flotilla, and were constructed at the Fore River plant in Quincy, Mass.

Destroyer McDonough with submarine G-4, arrived from New York Navy Yard via New London yesterday afternoon.

BOOM IN PRODUCE 'CHANGE.

Increased Membership Demand Due to War Trading in Grain.

The impetus given business in wheat, corn, and oats by the war is made evident by the increased demand for memberships on the local Produce Exchange. At least eleven applications are to be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Managers, and the quotation for seats stands firm at $375 bid, an advance of about $100 in the past month.

Among the latest applicants are Fred A. Anderson, New York; Rolla C. Creager, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; William C. Procter, of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; Jean J. Goldschmidt, Paris; Carlo Falk, Buenos Aires; Ignace Panser, London, and Paul Strauss, Budapest. Some of these are here in the interests of foreign Governments, buying wheat and other foodstuffs.

OSBORNE STILL UNDECIDED.

Again Confers with Supt. Riley Over Sing Sing Wardenship.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—After a long conference with Supt. John B. Riley of the State Prison Department today, Thomas Mott Osborne announced that he still was undecided as to whether he would accept the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison.

George W. Loft Sues for Libel.

George W. Loft, the candy manufacturer, has instituted a suit for $150,000 for libel against The New York Tribune basing it on articles in The Tribune alleging that he, as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic County Committee, solicited campaign contributions from Federal employes. In his complaint Mr. Loft sets forth that although he informed The Tribune that he was out of the city when Federal employes were said to have been solicited and knew nothing of requests for money sent them, the newspaper refused to retract its charges and continued to attack him.

FIGHT PASSENGER INCREASE

Protests Pour In from Towns Along Pennsylvania and Reading Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Protests against the proposed increase in passenger rates by the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad are pouring in from residents of the towns along those lines, and are accentuated by the announcement that the Baltimore & Ohio will file notice of a similar increase. While railroad officials defend the increase on the ground of necessity, thousands of commuters and other residents of towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are preparing to hold meetings to register their protest.

Announcement has been made that a meeting of the United Towns Improvement Association of Camden County, N. J., will be called. James V. Ellison, President of the Wynnewood Civic Association, at Wynnewood, on the main line of the Pennsylvania, today sent out notices for a special meeting of that body next Friday night to consider the action of the railroad in raising fares.

Citizens of Atlantic City and other seashore resorts declare the increase in fare to those points will keep thousands of persons away and injure business.

THE TURKEY CHALLENGED.

Ostrich Enters Chicago Market as the Thanksgiving Day Bird.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The ostrich entered Chicago today as a challenger in the field occupied by the Thanksgiving turkey. They were grown in the Southwest, and weigh only fifty pounds each. They were offered for sale at 50 cents a pound live weight.

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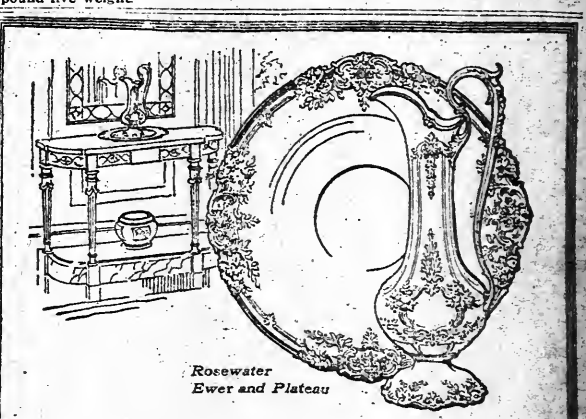


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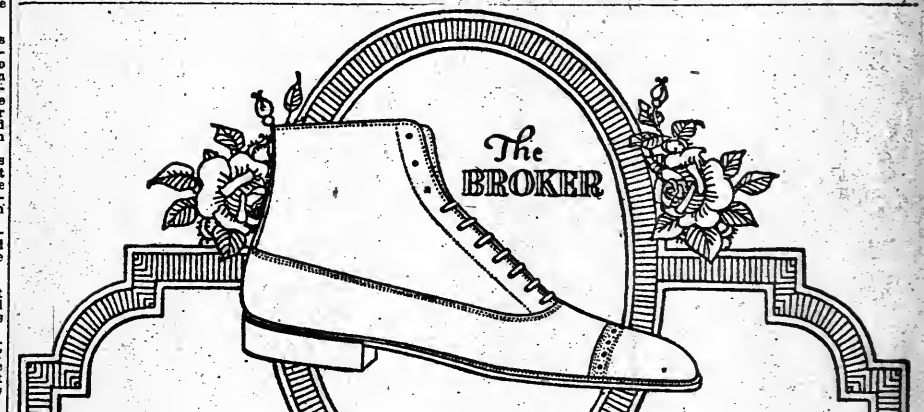
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Never before in civilized history has a whole nation faced famine. Extraordinary measures are not alone necessary—they are imperative. If in Belgium a population of over six millions is to be kept alive, food must be sent, and at once.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium is internationally constituted. It has relation to six powers—Belgium, France, Holland, England, Germany, and America. We, its Woman's Section, make appeal to all the women of America to come to the rescue of a people. The highest aspirations and the finest achievements of the race are symbolized in this little country. The Belgians must be saved to the human family. We, as American women, to recall and to deserve anew the immortal tribute won from our great Lincoln, here highly resolve that this people under God shall not perish from the earth.

We send forth to a few accessible organizations—international, National, and State—a request that they stand with us to spread the call. In three days there has rallied to us a representation of over six hundred thousand organized women. To those not yet with us we say, Come, that collectively and individually we may work out salvation for the helpless in Belgium. In principle we ask that the efforts of our Co-operating Committee be supported locally, that there may be no overlapping.

We ask for food—non-perishable food. When desired by contributors, transport from any point to designated seaboard ports will be paid by the Commission. Money and gifts can therefore be represented entirely in food. Overseas transport is also at the expense of the Commission.

Ship in strong packages, preferably in carload lots, any of the following: Cured or salted meats or fish; wheat; canned goods, including milk, flour, rice, beans, peas, coffee, prepared foods, cereals. Direct to "Woman's Section, American Commission for Relief in Belgium," and ship collect to Bush Terminal, New York City. Notify the Woman's Section at Headquarters, One Madison Avenue.

Those who prefer to contribute money can send checks to the Treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan. All contributions will be accredited and acknowledged.

Our Woman's work is carried on by volunteers entirely. Offices are generously donated, furniture is loaned, the one expense of office staff is held to the minimum.

MANAGEMENT—Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Chairman; Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. August Belmont.



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Insist on having it.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR

Public Buildings and Offices, Gr. 5

Salary $3,000 a year.

Application for examination for this position will be received until

4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 20

A responsible position with immediate control over employes in baths, comfort stations, court houses, municipal buildings, etc., engaged in cleaning, repairing, or operating the plants. Man must be good judge of labor and have experience in handling men.

Application Blanks to be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400, Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, or sent by mail for 4c. stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

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Adds Years TO YOUR LIFE!

Pompeian added to your Diet will add years to your Life. It aids digestion. It soothes. It nourishes. It's absolutely Pure.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Grocers or Druggists

DETECTIVES WATCH COURTS FOR BOMBS

Magistrate Campbell Orders Only Those Admitted Who Have Business.

MANY JUDGES ARE GUARDED

Police Working Hard to Discover the Men Responsible for Recent Explosions and Scares.

"Seats in criminal court rooms must no longer be used by loafers as park benches," said Magistrate John A. L. Campbell yesterday in the Tombs Court, where a lighted bomb was found last Saturday. "Keeping courtrooms clear of loafers will undoubtedly make the courts safer, for it will mean that one will have to show his right to be present before he will be admitted. There is no intention of turning court examinations into star chamber proceedings, as any one interested in any particular case will be admitted, but every one will have to tell the doorman what case it is he wishes to hear before he will be permitted to take a seat.

"Knowledge that he will be questioned at the courtroom door will serve in itself to keep the more cowardly bomb placers away, and knowledge that besides being questioned he may be searched will make even the boldest hesitate before carrying a bomb into a courtroom. Furthermore, if the court audiences are composed only of those actually interested in cases the courtrooms will seldom be crowded and the danger of detection in placing a bomb will, therefore, be greatly increased."

Magistrate Campbell said that the police vigilance observed in all of the courts in the city yesterday would be continued indefinitely. When the Criminal Courts Building was opened to the public at 9 o'clock yesterday morning two dozen detectives had posted themselves in good observation points. All of the Judges were well guarded, particularly Judge Wadhams of General Sessions, who sentenced Frank Tannenbaum to the penitentiary, and Judge Rosalsky, who received a bomb some time ago. Not until the last Judge had left the building did the detectives depart.

Lieut. McAuliffe, the custodian of Police Headquarters, gave orders yesterday that the north door of the building be closed whenever it is necessary to remove the police guard from it, and every one seen loitering in the neighborhood is to be watched carefully.

Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, said last night that he did not think there was any direct or traceable connection between the anarchist conspirators and the actual bomb placers.

"In my opinion," he said, "the instigators of the bomb outrages are a very small band of men who are far too clever to place bombs themselves or instruct any one else to do so. What they do is to start the idea of a bomb going and the idea soon lodges in the brain of some crank who places the bomb. Perhaps the crank never meets the conspirators at all, or if he does, he does not realize it when they plant the idea of the bomb in his brain. The conspirators have some understanding of psychology and they know that they can rely on the power of suggestion to call forth the power of dynamite. Simply by talking violence and destruction they instigate others of smaller mental caliber than themselves to become violent and destructive. I think this theory is in part supported by the fact that nearly all political bombthrowers arrested in the past have been either weak-minded or wholly crazy fanatics."

The police are working night and day to obtain evidence that will lead to the detection of the man who placed the bomb in the Tombs Court. Inspector Faurot said:

"This is not the time to talk, but it is the time to work."

E. A. SPERRY HONORED.

Scott Legacy Medal Awarded to Him for Gyroscopic Compass.

Elmer Ambrose Sperry, the inventor of the aeroplane stabilizer, which won the $10,000 prize in the French safety competition last June, will receive the John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium from the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. The presentation of the medal and premium is to be made by Walton Clark, President of the institute, at the meeting of the institute tomorrow evening.

The award has been made to Mr. Sperry for his invention of the gyroscopic compass, an application of the gyroscope, in which a gyroscope is so sensitively hung that it picks up the rotation of the earth, indicating north therefrom.

B. & O. LAYS OFF 1,000 MEN.

Reduction of Force Is Temporary and Due to Decrease in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—A thousand employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been laid off because of decrease in business. An official of the company today said it had been found necessary to furlough all employes whose services were not required at present. This reduction, it was explained, had been apportioned over the entire system.

"Efforts have been made," said the official, "to retain men wherever possible, even when this means putting them into other kinds of employment. Enforced retrenchment confronted the Baltimore & Ohio several months ago, and conditions bringing this situation to pass continue to exist, but by handling the situation gradually many of the difficulties have been overcome."

For several months shop men who otherwise would have been laid off were employed on repair work. This work now has been completed and 130 locomotives are in thorough repair, though idle, awaiting resumption of business. There has been a reduction in the clerical forces in the company's general offices here.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mme. E. Guerin, officer of the Academy and of Public Instruction, will lecture at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, on Sunday next on "The Salon of Mme. de Rambouillet and the Court of Louis XIV." The meeting is under the auspices of the Museum of French Art.

Dr. Charles G. Shaw, Professor of Philosophy at New York University, will lecture at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, on Saturday evening on the conflicting theories of man and his position in the world.

The Henry Street Settlement, at 299 Henry Street, will hold a bazaar on Nov. 20, 21, and 22 for the benefit of the building fund. One of the features will be a Russian booth, with tea served from samovars by girls in peasant costumes.

Gregory Malowos of 62 South Second Street, Williamsburg, a sugar mixer in the Havemeyer Refinery at the foot of South First Street, was severely scalded yesterday when he slipped and fell into a vat of boiling syrup.

Assistant District Attorney Peter A. Hatting of Bronx County yesterday caught Bartholomew Flynn, a 15-year-old boy who had snatched the purse of Mrs. Kate Spasanski of 148 West 140th Street as she was passing in front of Hatting's home. The boy was sent to the Children's Society on the charge of juvenile delinquency.

A baby boy wrapped in white furs and richly dressed was found yesterday in a hallway at 209 East Fifty-seventh Street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Hassett of the East Forty-first Street Station. The child has light brown hair and eyes, and is apparently about 10 months old.

ART NOTES.

Altman Collection on View to Invited Guests at Museum Today.

This month's bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum reviews the changes that will be noticed in the arrangement of the galleries at the opening of the season with next Tuesday's evening reception. The special occasion of the reception this year is the installation of the Altman collection, "from every point of view the most splendid gift ever received by the Museum from an individual." The galleries in which this collection will be shown lie at the head of the main staircase through the Marquand Gallery to the right. The collection of musical instruments has been removed to the galleries formerly occupied by casts, where they are shown more effectively than ever before, and the casts have in consequence been somewhat crowded, a few of them having been retired until more room could be provided. The galleries flanking the main staircase on the upper floor are now filled with modern sculpture, and the Japanese armor and electrotype reproductions formerly there have been removed to other parts of the building.

On the ground floor the gallery containing the mummy cases has been reduced to nearly half its depth by a wooden wall built across it. This is a temporary screen to hide the construction of the great mastaba tomb façade, the gift of Edward S. Harkness, which has been brought from Egypt and is being set up block for block exactly as it stood originally. It is 45 feet long by 18 feet wide and will be the most impressive monument in the Egyptian collection. The galleries of the Department of Decorative Arts remain comparatively unchanged, but visitors will be interested to know that two panels belonging to the beautiful Spanish alabaster altar given to the Museum by Mr. Morgan in 1909 have recently come into the market and were purchased by the Museum last Spring to complete the altar.

The Trustees announce a series of three lectures by Kenyon Cox to be given in the lecture hall shortly after the opening of the Altman collection. The general title is "The Golden Age of Painting." The lecture on "The Culmination of the Renaissance," will be given Nov. 24, that on "The Venetians," Dec. 1, and that on "Flemish and Dutch Painting of the Seventeenth Century," Dec. 8.

These lectures are free and will begin at 4:15 P. M. On Monday evening, Nov. 30, Laurence Binyon of the British Museum will lecture on "Japanese Prints" in the Museum's lecture hall. It is announced that Dr. Valentiner, who enlisted this Summer as a volunteer in the Bavarian Field Artillery, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence, and that his position will be kept open for him. His last letter to the Museum was dated Oct. 4, when he was still in barracks at Munich, but it has been learned since that he has gone to the front.

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The war pictures now on view at Charles Scribner's Sons are shown for the benefit of the women and children sufferers from the war. There is much that is beautiful in the exhibition and comparatively little that is horrible except by implication. The readers of the daily papers and Sunday supplements will find the best of many good pictures here, showing the lighter side of war. Gay young soldiers abed even when resting, old women and young girls serving wine and coffee and hot milk as a commonplace of such service as might be given in our own neutral, but certainly not indifferent, households. A quite different appeal is made by the sketchings and lithographs of cathedrals and buildings, some no longer standing, others in peril. Whether they represent what once was or what still is these works of Haig and Affleck, Cameron, Slocum and Camille Fonce, are full of the beauty of subject and of now poignant association.

***

The exhibition of sculpture and African hunting trophies which James L. Clark is showing at the Theodore B. Starr galleries will remain on view until Nov. 21. The hoofs and hides, tusks and fur rugs, among which Mr. Clark's sculptured animals are seen, form a pleasant background if they do not quite give the atmosphere of the jungle. The large rhinoceros standing at ease, with the bird sentinels on his back ready to give the signal by instant flight at the approach of the enemy, is zoologically convincing. The African buffalo is so different from our perfectly respectable bison that it should never have claimed the latter's name. The bear, however, seems to preserve his likeness under all changes of habit and climate and resembles those in the zoos of the Bronx, Paris, London and other distant centres of imprisoned animal life.

***

Mrs. Clarence Rice opens her new studio in Fifty-sixth Street today, where the beautiful pottery of the Durant Kilns will now be on exhibition until June. The Durant Kilns were established at Bedford village by Jeanne Durant Rice and Leon Volkmar in 1911. The object was to recreate some of the beauty of the potter's art as it was found in ancient examples of the best periods, and this has been achieved in an extraordinary degree. Not only the richness and splendor of the glazes, but the dignity of the proportions and the fine organic line rival the antique work. The characteristic pieces produced at these kilns are vases, bowls candlesticks, bases for lamps, fruit dishes, table decorations, garden jars and tiles, and the principal glazes are white Italian majolica, which is modeled in relief decorations in the spirit of the Renaissance; Persian blue, a glaze that has not been produced since the fifteenth century; Egyptian blue, aubergine, violet, jade green and yellow. The forms are large and noble, with the amplitude and distinction known to the spacious Renaissance and sadly lacking to our own time. In spite of its apparent dependence upon classic models, the ware strikes a new and individual note, worthy of the deeply significant modern age.

Lecture by Elmendorf.

Dwight Elmendorf, traveler and lecturer, entertained a large audience at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon with descriptions of life and scenes on and around the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Adriatic ports, and the Holy Land. Moving pictures and colored slides helped the lecturer's hearers to an appreciation of his discourse, which was much applauded.

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CAPTORS OF GIRL BALKED BY A RUSE

Young Model Rescued from a Garage at Bath Beach After Phoning for Police.

THREE MEN UNDER ARREST

Accuser Asserts She Was Kidnapped in Automobile with Revolver Held at Her Head.

Evelyn Polatsek, a milliner's young model, living with her parents at 1,907 Benson Avenue, Bath Beach, appeared in the Coney Island Police Court and, dabbing her eyes frequently with her handkerchief, told Magistrate Miller the story of an attack which she said had been made on her in a garage in Bath Beach early yesterday morning.

When she had finished her story, James A. Winkler, 29 years old, of 8,727 Twenty-second Avenue, Bath Beach, owner of the garage at Cropsey Avenue, near Eighteenth Avenue; Christian Jaeckel, 20, of 8,804 Bay Sixteenth Street, Bath Beach, a chauffeur, and Charles McGovern, 19, of 8,648 Bay Thirteenth Street, manager of the garage, were held in $1,500 bail for examination on Thursday. Winkler was charged with having attacked Miss Polatsek, and the two others with having aided and abetted him.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when an operator in the Bath Beach telephone exchange answered a call from Winkler's garage, and was alarmed at hearing a girl's voice cry over the wire, "Oh, please connect me with Police Headquarters quickly." The receiver of the garage telephone was hung up almost before the girl had finished the sentence, however, and the operator, unable to get any further information from that source, called up the Bath Beach Police Station and told of the occurrence. Reserves hurried to the garage and the arrest of the three men followed. It was the story of the incidents leading up to the strange telephone call that the girl told Magistrate Miller.

"I had spent the evening in New York with a friend," she said, "and was on my way home when I saw Mr. Winkler, whom I knew, in one of his automobiles at the public taxicab stand at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. As it was late I told my escort that he need not come home with me, but that I would engage Mr. Winkler's car to take me home. I said I was sure I could trust Mr. Winkler.

"We had driven part of the way home, Jaeckel driving the car and Mr. Winkler sitting in the rear, when suddenly Mr. Winkler drew a revolver and pointed it at my head. I tried desperately to fight him off for some time, and appealed to the chauffeur to help me, but the chauffeur wouldn't help. Mr. Winkler finally settled back in the seat and threw the revolver out of the car. When we reached Bath Beach, instead of taking me to my home as I had directed, the chauffeur took us to the garage, and as soon as the automobile was inside all doors were locked.

"McGovern then came to the assistance of the other two men, and I was able to get away from them a short time later only on the pretext that I didn't really mind staying out late with them, but wanted to telephone to my mother so that she would not worry about me. They let me go to the telephone, but grabbed me and pulled me away as soon as they heard me ask for Police Headquarters."

CITY CLUB'S ACTIVE YEAR.

Will Advise Constitutional Convention Next Year.

The report of Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, presented at the twenty-third annual meeting last night, showed that in the past year the club had expended for public purposes $16,000 and had made substantial contributions to the adoption of the office group ballot; the appointment of the advisory commission on city planning; the discontinuance of condemnation proceedings on the South Brooklyn waterfront; the defeat of the proposed two-platoon system for the Fire Department, and the defeat of the Maier Water Supply bill.

Members were warned that the club, like all similar organizations, would be handicapped during the coming year by financial conditions resulting from the war, but it was declared that the club would continue its work with vigor, particularly in advising the Constitutional Convention as far as it may deal with city government, and in attempting to repeal legislation compelling extravagant expenditures.

George W. Alger, Edward Kellogg Baird, Richard S. Childs, Joseph G. Deane, Jacob H. Shaffer, and Charles H. Strong were elected trustees for one year, and Lincoln Cromwell, Edward R. Finch, Abraham L. Gutman, Robert T. McGuffy, James Cowdin Meyers, Francis D. Pollak, Joseph M. Price, and Frederick H. Whitin for two years. Alexander H. Spencer and Nelson S. Spencer hold over.

Herbert Heads Friendly Sons.

Victor Herbert was elected President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the annual business meeting in the Hotel Astor last night. He was welcomed into office with a brief speech by the retiring President, Edward E. McCall. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President—Thomas M. Mulry; Second Vice President—Victor J. Dowling; Treasurer—John G. O'Keefe; Recording Secretary—William J. Clarke; Corresponding Secretary—John F. Joyce; Almoner—Nicholas J. Barrett. After the transaction of the routine business of the year a buffet supper was served.

J. J. LITTLE LEFT $537,830.

His Stock in Pearson's Magazine Listed as of No Value.

The total value of the estate left by Joseph J. Little, publisher and printer, who died Feb. 11, 1913, as shown by the appraisal filed yesterday in the Controller's office, was $540,507, and the net value $537,830. Among the shares of stock left by Mr. Little were 1,068 shares of the Pearson Publishing Company common, and 29,120 preferred. This stock was appraised as of no value. Accompanying the appraisal were statements showing that the Pearson Company, which published Pearson's Magazine, lost $44,631 in 1910, $1,833 in 1911, $22,169 in 1912, and $24,810 in 1913.

Mr. Little was President of the Pearson Company prior to 1911, when he was succeeded by Arthur W. Little. A dividend declared Nov. 1, 1911, was not paid. The reason given by Arthur Little was that the Federal Grand Jury's investigation into the Hampton-Columbian Magazine business had made it necessary to delay the payment. The report of the appraiser showed that the Pearson Company had been losing money.

The realty left by Joseph J. Little consisted of an equity of $227,292 in 425 to 435 East Twenty-fourth Street, appraised at $394,245; an equity of $2,830 in 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, appraised at $30,000; a house and lot at Gilbertsville, N. Y., $1,000, and a leasehold interest in 475 Broadway, $25,000. Among the stock and bonds left by Mr. Little were 500 shares of St. Nicholas Seventh Avenue Theatre Company, 465 shares of the J. J. Little & Ives Company, and 70 shares of the Metropolitan Theatre Company, Ltd., common, and 14 shares preferred. There were also $20,000 in bonds of Democrat & Little, a real estate concern.

ASKED ADVICE ON SUICIDE.

Sailor Wanted Police Head to Tell Him of a "Respectable" Way.

Police Commissioner Woods gave Detectives Jessup and Healy a letter yesterday which he had received from a man who signed himself as Nolie Brown, a sailor out of a job, living at a lodging house at 25 Bowery. In it Brown said he was a stranger in the city, penniless and determined on suicide. He wanted to kill himself in an "orderly and respectable" manner, however, and took the liberty of appealing to the Police Commissioner for advice.

He said he couldn't drown himself, as he was too good a swimmer, didn't want to jump from a bridge, as he might make a mess on the deck of some boat "which some poor sailor would have to clean." He feared to get in front of a trolley, he said, lest he halt traffic, or an automobile, for fear of frightening a woman.

"I might work myself to death," he wrote, "but I can't find a job, and I can't drink myself to death, for I haven't the price. Heart failure won't kill me, for I gave my heart to a young woman some time ago and I hope she is taking good care of it."

Brown, whom the detectives found at the lodging house, said he meant every word of his letter. He admitted he had been in a hospital for the insane at Malta for three months and the detectives decided to lock him up.

31 YEARS FOR THIEF.

Gaskins Sentenced to Sing Sing as a Habitual Criminal.

In the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Judge Fawcett sentenced John Gaskins, chief of a band of thieves who committed many United Cigar Stores and other robberies, to Sing Sing Prison for thirty-one years. He was declared to be an habitual criminal by the Court. Gaskins, with a man named Harry Wallon, was arrested for holding up and robbing a jeweler in his store in Broadway, Brooklyn. While waiting to be arraigned in the County Court on Nov. 4, Gaskins and Wallon escaped from the Court House. Both were recaptured. When brought down from the fall yesterday he made another effort to escape, but a fellow prisoner made known his plan and he was frustrated in the attempt.

Among the robberies to which Gaskins confessed was that of $50,000 worth of silverware from a freight car in one of the New York Central yards last Spring. He said that the property was owned by George Gould, and that it was being shipped to Mr. Gould's country place.

Panama's Exposition to Open June 1

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Nov. 16.—The opening of the Panama National Exposition, which was to have occurred on Jan. 1, 1915, has been postponed until June 1, it was officially announced today.

GIRL WAS DRUGGED BY AUTO KIDNAPPERS

15-Year-Old May Folley Says They Threw Her Into Car in Crowded Paterson Street.

THEN CHLOROFORMED HER

When Found by a Family at Waldwick, Seven Miles Away, She Was Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The family of Henry W. Ackerman of Waldwick, seven miles north of here, were startled by the sound of something falling heavily against the front door just after dusk, and senseless on the porch outside they found fifteen-year-old May Folley of Rochelle Park. They carried the girl into their home and called Dr. S. E. Robinson, who said that she had been drugged, but otherwise was uninjured.

When the girl was resuscitated she seemed very frightened and told a story of having been kidnapped in daylight from a busy thoroughfare in this city by two well-dressed young men in an automobile. All this was three days ago, and since then the police of this city and of all the neighboring towns have searched without success for the young men or the car. The girl could give only poor descriptions of her kidnappers, and knew little about the car except that it was a big one.

She said she had been visiting Mrs. Martha Martin, a dressmaker at 251 Twelfth Street, Paterson, and had started for the Susquehanna depot to take the 4.55 o'clock train home, when a youth stepped from a touring car and asked to be directed to a nearby street. The girl says she turned to point the way, when a second youth grabbed her and hauled her into the car, instantly clapping a handkerchief, saturated with chloroform, over her mouth so that she could not cry out.

The girl said she knew nothing more until she half recovered consciousness near the Ackerman home and crawled to the steps, where she collapsed again. Her suit case was found in the road near by. She was taken hom that night, and is now recovering from her experience.

"NELLIE BLY'S" CO. FAILS.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against American Steel Barrel Co.

The American Steel Barrel Company of 17 Battery Place, of which Mrs. Elisabeth E. Seaman, better known as Nellie Bly, is President, had an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against it yesterday in the Federal District Court. The petitioners were Alfreda A. Silverman for $4,505 on an assigned claim of William F. Weiss for his services as an accountant; Henry C. Kennedy for $24, and David Krieger for $7.

It is alleged that the machinery and tools of the company were transferred on July 30 to Mrs. Mary J. Cochrane, mother of Mrs. Seaman, for a merely nominal consideration. Moreover, it is stated that the American Steel Barrel Company has discontinued business, and that its connections have been transferred without consideration to the Steel Barrel Company of America, which is owned and controlled by Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. Seaman.

Appeals Shipping Trust Suit.

The Government filed yesterday through Assistant District Attorney Galler an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Federal District Court in the Sherman lawsuit against the Hamburg-American and the other steamship companies which were members of the Atlantic Conference. The Government had asked an injunction against the steerage passenger pools. The Federal District Court found that none of the arrangements of which complaint was made was illegal, except the running of the so-called fighting steamships.

Cold Facts

BY THE "Rainy Day" Shopper



'Did some shopping yesterday—got wet feet—took cold—felt bad all evening. This morning John got me some

LUDEN'S Menthol Candy Cough Drops

"Give Quick Relief"

and now I'm quite myself again."

Luden's give quick relief from coughs, colds—and throat irritations. Their benefit to the voice makes Luden's popular among people of all professions.

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THE FINEST FURS
AND THE BEST VALUE TO BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

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Embracing the Latest Designs and also Conservative Models—Specially Priced

Hudson Seal Coats From $125
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Also exclusive effects in

Dyed Blue Fox Sets From $110
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Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callousse, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

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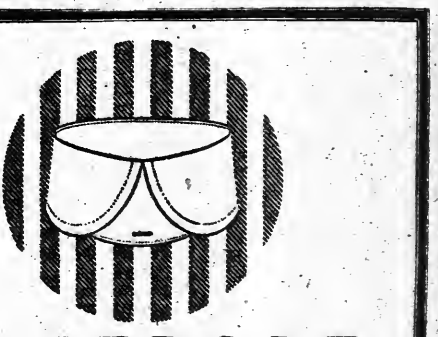
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The correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

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Hand made; patent leather. Seven-fifty a pair. Buckles extra.

The ever-popular opera slipper individualized by subtle refinements of design. Shown in patent leather, bronze kidskin, eighteen shades of satin, gold and silver cloth, and rich brocades. Trimmings, simple or elaborate.

TEACHER-MOTHERS LOOK TO MITCHEL

Believe Mayor Will Champion Their Cause in Fight with Education Board.

INTERVIEW AT CITY HALL

Mrs. Wagner and Miss Rodman Barred from Their Schools—Former Appeals to Finley.

Teacher-mothers and their supporters in the New York schools are now inclined to look to the Mayor as their champion, with some faith in State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley. The result of an interview which seven adherents of the teacher-mothers had with Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall yesterday morning convinced them that, in the words of Mrs. Jean H. Norris, attorney for one of the barred teacher-mothers, "if we win the fight much of the credit must be given to the Mayor."

At the same time the Board of Education yesterday upheld its rulings and refused to permit Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, who was absent for two weeks from her work in the Tottenville Annex of the Curtis High School to hear her child, to return to her post. It also refused to permit the return of Miss Henrietta Rodman, teacher in the Wadleigh High School, who was suspended by Supt. Maxwell for "gross misconduct" in writing a letter commenting on the board's attitude.

Miss Rodman appeared in the morning at the Wadleigh High School building shortly before 9 o'clock. She went to the office of the school, stayed there a few minutes, and then left without going to her classroom. It is understood that she was informed that the school authorities had been notified of her suspension, and that her place was filled by a substitute. Thereupon she was joined by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. M. M. Carr, Mrs. Miriam Finn Scott, Mrs. Jean H. Norris, and Mrs. Mary Austin. The party went to the City Hall, where it was received by the Mayor.

Praises Mitchel's Stand.

Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Norris, and Miss Rodman spoke for the complainants, Mrs. Norris praising the Mayor for the stand he has already taken in advocacy of some modification of the present attitude of the school authorities. Miss Rodman said that the dismissal of experienced teachers for marriage or child bearing lessened the efficiency of the school, and observed that women trained to a profession who wish to work and bear children would rather work at their profession than do housework. Mrs. Gilman also emphasized the efficiency aspect of the matter, and said that one teacher who had taught ten years was worth more than ten teachers who had taught for one year.

Mayor Mitchel repeated the statements he had previously made in favor of concessions to the teacher-mothers. He added that a committee was working to reach a solution of the difficulty, and that he had every confidence that action would be taken to allow leaves of absence for maternity.

The preliminary hearing of the charges of insubordination and misconduct against Miss Rodman will take place today before the Committee on High Schools of the Board of Education. The defendant will be represented by Mrs. Norris. She is already counsel for Mrs. Sarah Breslow, who has been suspended for absence from school for child bearing.

Meanwhile, when the Tottenville annex of the Curtis High School opened yesterday morning, Mrs. Wagner, until recently teacher of German, appeared and signified her willingness to resume the duties. She had applied on Oct. 2 for leave of absence for one year for child-bearing, and it was refused; whereupon she taught up till the very day before her child was born, and from the hospital sent another appeal for a leave of absence to care for it. This request also was refused, and she was suspended for neglect of duty.

Mrs. Wagner At School.

When Mrs. Wagner came to the Tottenville school yesterday there was present not only Charles R. Tucker, senior teacher of the annex, but Daniel D. Feldman, principal of the entire Curtis High School, who had come down from his headquarters at Tompkinsville. Both of them informed her that they had received official notice of her suspension and that in consequence they could not allow her to resume her work. Their attitude was quite friendly, as was that of Mrs. Marjorie Meyers, the substitute who had taken Mrs. Wagner's place. Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Wagner are old friends, and in consequence the suspended teacher sat at the desk during the opening exercises in the room over which she formerly presided, and then made a brief talk to the girls, thanking them for the flowers and inquiries they had sent to the Jewish Maternity Hospital. After that she went back to her home at 1 Aspinwall Street, where, for the remainder of the day, she was kept busy entertaining delegations of school girls who had called to see two-weeks-old Hans Albrecht Wagner.

Mrs. Wagner is sending a letter today to Commissioner Finley stating her case from her first appeal to the present time, pointing out that teachers may have ten days of unexcused absence and ninety days for illness, and asking him what she is to do about it. She also points out that as yet she has not received her permanent license, which, in ordinary course, is granted to teachers who have completed three years of satisfactory work. Her three years were finished on Oct. 7, after she had applied for leave of absence, but before she had missed attendance at her school, but the license has not yet been granted, and she asks if Superintendent Maxwell has the power to withhold it.

Mrs. Wagner did not say definitely what steps she intends to take later on, but intimated that she might probably place her case in the hands of the same attorney who is looking after Miss Rodman's interests.

Caught as Thief in Long Chase.

Samuel Brown, a negro, of 132 West 134th Street, was held by Magistrate Breen in the Yorkville Court yesterday in $2,500 bail on a charge of having attacked and robbed Mrs. T. J. Connors of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street. As Mrs. Connors was entering her home yesterday afternoon, she said, Brown struck her and seized her silver mesh bag. He was chased across Sixty-fourth Street to the New York Central embankment, and, according to Detectives Gallagher and Scully, climbed a fence and threw the mesh bag at the detectives. He then dropped to the tracks, fourteen feet below, and ran south. The detectives commandeered an automobile and raced to Fifty-ninth Street, where they descended to the tracks and caught Brown.

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CROWD OUT PRESBYTERIANS

Neighborhood Changes Force Williamsburg Church to Merge.

The members of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, of which the Rev. John Erskine Adams is the pastor, met last night in the church building, and by a unanimous vote ratified the action of the church managers in agreeing to a consolidation with the Central Presbyterian Church at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Presbytery, which meets the latter part of this month, will give its consent to the consolidation, it is thought.

The property of the Ross Street Church will be deeded to the Central Church and the Ross Street congregation will be absorbed by the Central congregation. The reason for the consolidation was given as the decrease in the congregation of the church in Williamsburg, owing to the fact that foreigners who are not Presbyterians have moved into the section and taken the places of the older residents. There are only 400 members of the Ross Street Church. The Central Church has an enrollment of 2,370 members and property worth of $125,000 or more. Its pastor is the Rev. John F. Carson.

FRED LUNDY A BANKRUPT.

Coney Island Politician Has Liabilities of $83,687.30.

Frederick Lundy, former Democratic leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He placed his liabilities at $83,687.30 and assets $35,352.98. There are forty-two unsecured creditors whose claims aggregate $58,987.80. Among these claims are those of Anne Snyder and Roy Gregoner, both of Brooklyn, who hold judgments of $10,000 and $25,000 respectively against Lundy. These were obtained in actions against him for damages for personal injuries sustained in being run down by automobile trucks used by Lundy in his fish business at Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay.

Lundy is said to have spent much money in primary fights to hold the leadership of the Coney Island district in the last few years. In the contest last September he was deposed as leader by Charles R. Ward. Lundy is a Transfer Tax Appraiser and was at one time Register of Kings County.

SHOT BY PIGEON THIEVES.

Old Man Who Caught Them in His Loft Is Badly Wounded.

Charles Deltrich, 64 years old, of 65 Ninth Street, North Woodside, L. I., was shot twice early yesterday morning when, with his son Carl, he tried to capture two thieves in his pigeon loft. The old man, armed with a large butcher's knife, surprised the men in the act of stuffing pigeons into bags.

The son grappled with one of the thieves and the father with the other. The man whom the elder Deltrich had grabbed whipped out a revolver and fired twice and the old man fell with one bullet wound in his left side and another in the abdomen. Young Deltrich went to his father's assistance and the thieves ran away.

The injured man was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, where it was found that the bullet in his left side had struck a rib, which probably saved his life. Both bullets were extracted, and it was thought yesterday that the victim would live.

T. E. MITTEN PROMOTED.

Elected President of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Thomas E. Mitten was elected President of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company today to succeed the late Charles O. Kruger. Mr. Mitten has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company since early in 1911.

He came to this city from Chicago, where he was President of the Chicago City Railway Company.

WHITMAN CHOOSING HIS MILITARY STAFF

Stotesbury Leads for Adjutant General, but Others Are Candidates.

CALDER AFTER A PLACE

Brooklyn Congressman Would Like to Succeed Maltbie as Public Service Commissioner.

Gov.-elect Whitman is busy considering candidates for appointment on his military staff. There are only two paid positions—Adjutant General at $5,500 and Military Secretary $2,000. It is Mr. Whitman's intention to appoint his military staff early. Members of the military staff of the incoming as well as the outgoing Governor are expected to attend the inaugural ceremonies at Albany on Jan. 1. The Governor-elect feels that the new aids should have all the time they want to provide themselves with the resplendent uniforms demanded by their positions.

It is understood that Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, Inspector General of the First Brigade, will succeed Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton as Adjutant General. Capt. Renuif Compton, in command of the Separate Company at Saratoga, is a candidate for Military Secretary. Col. John H. Foote, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welch of Buffalo, head of the Fourth Brigade, and Major Harrison K. Bird, who was Military Secretary to Gov. Odell, are among the other candidates for Adjutant General.

Gen. Nelson H. Henry, who was Adjutant General in the Higgins and Hughes administrations and later Surveyor of the Port, was in conference with Mr. Whitman last night. It was intimated that Gen. Henry was asked to accept a position on the Governor's military staff.

There was a report yesterday that the Governor-elect would take steps to replace Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan as commander of the National Guard. Legislation will be required. Gen. O'Ryan got his present position as a result of strong Tammany backing. Major Gen. Roe, a Republican, was legislated out of office.

"I am not in any way responsible for that report," said the Governor-elect last night. "That is all I care to say."

Mr. Whitman said the report that he would appoint as his legal adviser, ex-District Attorney Edward Duffy of Cortland County, a very wealthy man, who was Mr. Whitman's classmate at Amherst, was without foundation.

Brooklyn Republicans are booming Congressman William M. Calder, who was a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator in the primaries, for the place on the Public Service Commission, which will become vacant on Feb. 1 next when the term of Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie expires. It is understood that Mr. Whitman told the Calder boomers that he did not intend to give any thought to filling Commissioner Maltbie's place until after he has taken office.

Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street is just as overrun by job hunters these days as are the headquarters of Governor-elect Whitman, at 37 Madison Avenue. Frederick S. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is spending the afternoon and evening of every other day at his desk giving such aid and comfort to the applicants for office as it is in his power to do.

One of Mr. Tanner's callers yesterday was ex-Mayor Ardolph H. Kline, who was appointed Tax Commissioner by his successor, Mayor Mitchel.

Ernest A. Fay of St. Lawrence, Assistant Clerk of the Senate, and who has been attached to the Senate desk force for twenty-eight years, called at headquarters last night. Mr. Fay is a candidate for Clerk of the Senate. Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, who was the last Republican Senate Clerk, in all probability will hold an office under the incoming Republican administration, but he is not a candidate for his former place.

SEARCH FOR A SUNDAY TIMES

Troubles of a Citizen Seeking the G. B. Shaw Article Told by 'Phone.

The increasing popularity of the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES cost a man an hour's fruitless search for one of the sections on Sunday afternoon, and yesterday he called up THE TIMES to tell about it.

"I had to go to my office Sunday morning," said the man over the wire, "and I took my copy of THE TIMES with me. On the way downtown I glanced over George Bernard Shaw's article on the war in the Magazine Section, and folded the section for a careful reading later. I forgot all about it when I left the office in the afternoon and missed it for the first time on the Subway while going home. 'Easy enough,' I thought. 'I'll buy another copy when I get off at Dyckman Street.' Then I realized that the supply at the newsstands in the neighborhood probably would be exhausted, so I got off at 137th Street, thinking I had struck a happy idea. Surely somebody had left a copy of this Magazine Section in a Subway train. I got permission to rummage through the twenty-foot wastebox in which papers found in the trains are thrown, and found every section of every paper in New York, and every other section of THE TIMES, but each reader seemed to have guarded his Magazine Section closely. None was there.

"As a last chance, I went on to Dyckman Street, where there were two of the twenty-foot waste boxes. Here I got an attendant to assist me in the search. In addition to every other paper in town and all parts of THE TIMES except that part I wanted especially, I found any number of European papers and periodicals, but no Magazine Section of THE TIMES. As I had feared, the stocks at the newsstands had been depleted early.

"On returning to the office this morning I was at last able to read the article—and, by Jove, it was worth all the trouble it had cost me."

The article the citizen was so anxious to read was the first section of George Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War," which has aroused considerable discussion from other sources. The man who couldn't find a copy that anybody had thrown away said he called up "just to let you know what an impression the section is making."

HOT WATER QUELLS WOMEN.

Strikers Scatter Before Streams from Federal Refinery.

Two hundred women, mostly Italians, Poles, and Hungarians employed as bag workers at the plant of the Federal Sugar Refinery in Yonkers, who created a disturbance because their demand for wages of $1 a day was refused, were driven away by streams of hot water yesterday.

Instead of $1 a day, 1 cent a bag was the wage rate posted at the factory yesterday morning. The women, who said that it was impossible, at this rate, to earn more than 75 cents a day, began to throw stones and bottles against the walls of the refinery. They stood their ground before cold water, but fled when hot streams were poured on them. One woman was arrested for disorderly conduct, but was released under suspended sentence. Twelve hundred men, who had been laid off for a month, returned to work at the refinery yesterday morning.

ARREST GERARD PROPRIETOR

Police Charge John Rankin with Keeping a Disorderly Resort.

John Rankin, proprietor of the Hotel Gerard, which Inspector Dwyer raided early last Saturday morning as a disorderly resort, was arrested last night charged with maintaining a disorderly resort. Dwyer's men found him in the Palace Theatre with a woman companion, and by the Inspector's order invited him to escort his guest home so that he might not be arrested in her presence.

With Detectives Setter and Jones following, Rankin took the woman to his hotel and then surrendered to the detectives. He was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, but presently was bailed out.

FIND BANK WRECKER SPECULATED IN JAIL

Grand Jury Questions Stock Broker in Regard to Deals for Sullivan.

TRIED TO THWART CROPSEY

Sing Sing Officials and Convicts Planned to Enjoin District Attorney's Prison Inquiry.

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn investigated yesterday the report that David A. Sullivan, who is now in Sing Sing for his part in wrecking the Union Bank, had speculated in Wall Street since he became a convict.

James McLean, stock broker, of Manhattan, was questioned about transactions said to have been made for Sullivan and Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, who is Sullivan's secretary, testified again. William J. Weed, David A. Sullivan, Jr., and a representative of the Illinois Surety Company, which furnished the bond for Sullivan when he was first arrested charged with grand larceny, were examined also by the District Attorney.

On his visit to Sing Sing on Saturday, Assistant District Attorney Goldstein heard of a conference of prisoners and prison officials held after his first visit to the prison on Oct. 24. At this conference, it was asserted, arrangements were made to block the efforts of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury to get at the facts in regard to the special favors shown to convicts with influence.

Affidavits and other documents now in the hands of the District Attorney describe the meeting held in the office of Warden McCormick at which it was agreed to have an attorney seek a court order restraining District Attorney Cropsey from probing into conditions at Sing Sing on the ground that he did not have jurisdiction.

According to Assistant District Attorney Goldstein the meeting was attended by Sullivan, William J. Cummins, former head of the Carnegie Trust Company, Augustus M. Price, a Brooklyn lawyer, now serving a prison sentence for defrauding a woman client; William Watson, confidential clerk to Warden McCormick, John J. Mallon, and others. Price drew up the papers which charged that District Attorney Cropsey was seeking to make political capital out of the Sing Sing investigation. Both Cummins and Price have admitted to Assistant District Attorney Goldstein that they attended this conference. Their application for an injunction was never taken into court.

Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Association of Depositors of the Union Bank, said yesterday that the findings in regard to Sullivan's automobile rides would be brought to the Governor's attention.

Cat Show to Aid Bide-a-Wee Home.

Proceeds from this year's championship cat show of the Atlantic Cat Club will be devoted to the work of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals, according to announcements sent out last night by the Bide-a-Wee Home Association. The show will be held at the Waldorf today and tomorrow, and many prominent persons will be among the exhibitors. Kittens will be on sale for Christmas gifts. The Bide-a-Wee Home, with headquarters at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, and a country home at Freeport, L. I., receives annually thousands of stray cats and dogs, and cares for them until homes can be found for them in houses of persons who love pets.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BOY.

Express Motor Runs Backward Down Hill, Striking Young Victim.

Abraham Marcus, 9 years, of 691 West 183d Street, the Bronx, was run over and killed last night at 183d Street and Belmont Avenue by a heavy motor truck of the American Express Company, which continued on its way after the accident. Later Detectives Sullivan and Connolly of the Fifth Branch Bureau arrested the driver, Walter Hallmars of 464 East 141st Street.

Hallmars was paroled by Coroner Flynn in the custody of his employers after he had said that just before the accident he had driven off a number of boys who were riding on the rear of the truck as it was going up a steep grade. Witnesses asserted that the truck stopped as it was climbing the grade in Belmont Avenue and went backward seven or eight feet, running over the boy before it stopped.

11,196 SEAMEN'S LIBRARIES.

The Last to be Donated Is Given in Memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Moses D. Wadley of Augusta, Ga., made the donation that bought library "No. 11,196, in Memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson," that the Seamen's Friend Society of 76 Wall Street placed on the Honolulan, which left this port recently for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal.

This is one of the deep-sea going libraries that are the most unique part of the work being done for sailormen by the society. The libraries are now afloat and have proved to be a boon to the sailors. The books are all selected by those who know what a sailor likes to read and are renewed and changed as often as a ship reaches New York, the home port of the "deep-sea libraries."

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PATERSON, N. J.: 181 Market Street

NEWARK, N. J.: 843 Broad Street

FINE IRVING MSS. AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Isaac N. Seligman Lends His Remarkable Collection for Public Exhibition.

RICH IN AUTHOR'S LETTERS

"Life of Oliver Goldsmith" Brought $4,250 at the Hoe Sale—Many Portraits and Drawings.

Lovers of Washington Irving have a rare treat in store for them at the New York Public Library in the remarkable collection of the author's manuscripts and letters just placed on exhibition in one of the small rooms on the main floor. The collection is owned by the banker, Isaac N. Seligman, and he has lent it to the library for a few weeks' public exhibition.

Outside of his intimate friends few persons have known that Mr. Seligman has been making, for several years, a specialty of Washington Irving books and manuscripts. Indeed, many who are better known in the book collecting world than Mr. Seligman will doubtless be surprised at the splendid lot of material which has been gathered together into one ownership.

The manuscripts of Irving and the first editions of his works have appealed strongly to collectors for many years. Robert Hoe had some fine things and at his sale Mr. Seligman purchased most of the best ones. Bishop Hurst had some rarities, including the original manuscript of "Bracebridge Hall," and this is now in the Seligman collection. In the Chamberlain library there were some scarce pieces, including Irving's note book for his "Knickerbocker History of New York," which Mr. Seligman obtained five years ago. None of the Irving collections which have been dispersed in the auction room within recent years came anywhere near, in respect to completeness or value, to the Seligman collection. In addition to the manuscripts there are nearly thirty engraved portraits of Irving, showing him at different periods of his career, and also a number of original drawings by F. O. C. Darley and others to illustrate the author's works.

The collection may be said to begin with one of Irving's earliest known signatures. It is a legal paper signed by Washington Irving, "for William Cutting," bearing the date May 14, 1801. Irving was but eighteen years of age at the time, and was a student in a law office.

Following this, in chronological order, are two handsomely bound volumes containing Irving's journal during his first European trip, 1804 to 1806. It is one of the treasures of the collection, and the greater part never has been published.

Irving's first important work, which made him instantly famous, was the "Knickerbocker History of New York," issued in 1809. Two memorandum books filled with notes in Irving's handwriting show the variety of subjects treated and the extent of his reading in preparing the material for his humorous history. The first of these books was labelled by Irving, on the cover, "Notes for Knickerbocker." A note on the other cover is pasted a sheet of white paper with the dates, 1807-1808. There are forty-four pages in the book, and with the exception of a few leaves they are all filled with notes in ink and pencil. This little memorandum volume sold for $450 in the Chamberlain sale in 1909. Supplementing this is a similar note book with the dates on the cover, 1808-1809, containing forty pages.

Among the many editions of the Knickerbocker History" is one of three copies printed on drawing paper, of the revised edition of 1857. This copy was in the Hoe library, and is embellished with several engravings in addition to the Darley illustrations on India paper.

The largest manuscript is the "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." This is beautifully bound in two volumes in full brown levant. It was formerly owned by Robert Hoe, and brought $4,250 at the Hoe sale. It is the longest manuscript of Irving's in existence. Bound up in the volumes are the corrected pages of the first issue.

Next in importance, in respect to length, is the manuscript of "Bracebridge Hall," containing 155 octavo pages. Several chapters are missing, but this includes all that is known to be extant. It brought $1,315 when the Bishop Hurst collection was sold, in 1905.

Of Irving's longest work, "Life of Washington," the manuscript of only the fifth volume is extant, the others having been burned. Mr. Seligman has the first three and the fifth chapters of the last volume in the original manuscript, and in addition a notebook containing 252 pages of extracts from Washington letters and incidents of his life, in Irving's handwriting.

Of the "Life of Mahomet" there are six pages in manuscript and an extremely curious notebook of forty-six pages, showing Irving's study of Arabic in preparation for writing the book. The pages in the notebook contain the Arabic characters as made by Irving, with their English equivalents. There is also an interesting association copy of the "Mahomet," bearing on the fly-leaf the signature of Irving, with a line in his handwriting presenting the copy to his niece, Mrs. Sarah Storrow.

The collection is also extremely rich in private letters, including all of Irving's letters to his intimate friend, Henry Brevoort, fifty-eight letters, covering a period of a quarter of a century, among them being some of the longest letters Irving ever wrote. There is also another volume of twenty-three letters. Another rarity is the original invitation extended to Irving on May 23, 1832, on his return from Europe, requesting him to be the guest of the citizens of New York at a dinner. The letter bears the signatures of Chancellor Kent, Philip Hone, Charles King, David C. Colden, Abraham Schermerhorn, F. B. Cutting, Henry Ogden, and many others prominent in mercantile and social life. The dinner was held a few days later at the City Hotel, where the Trinity Building now stands, and was attended by 300 persons.

ALLIES IN FAVOR HERE.

Canvass of American Opinion Shows Them Far In the Lead.

The Literary Digest, in its issue of Nov. 14, prints the result of a canvass made to ascertain how American sympathies were divided in the war. Letters were sent to editors of newspapers in all parts of the United States asking them to give a fair and unbiased opinion of the sentiments of the people in their respective communities.

Replies were received from 367 editors. Of these 105 editors said they favored the Allies, twenty favored the Germans, and the others said they were neutral. Of the editors who favored the Allies forty-seven were in the Southern States, thirty-four in the Eastern, thirteen in the Central, and eleven in the Western States. Of the neutral editors 112 were in the Central States, fifty-one in the Southern States, forty-three in the Eastern States, and thirty-six in the Western group of States.

"The sympathy on either side," says The Literary Digest, "is that of the distant observer. No belligerency is evident anywhere. Reports of pro-German sentiment follow pretty closely the geographical distribution of our German-American population, but at the same time a number of editors report a more favorable feeling toward Germany now than at the start of the war, so both sides can exact some comfort from the findings.

"We hear frequently from some sections of the Middle West, in which the Germans predominate, that 'this is a German community; we are for the Germans.' Or it is related of other districts that the 'extreme partisanship' of the German-Americans has awakened a good deal of active sympathy for the Allies.

"But no matter in what territory we come upon downright supporters of the Allies we are nearly always assured by our informants that 'not Germany or the Germans' do they and their readers condemn, but 'Prussian militarism.' The reproaches to the Kaiser for having plunged the German people into war are severe by pro-ally partisans in some quarters. In others it is noticed not unfavorably that the local Germans are 'very loyal to the Fatherland and the Kaiser.'

"Finally, in some middle-sized towns of mixed population we even find a general tone of absolute neutrality. The citizens are said to have only one idea about the war, and that is to see it over and done with at the earliest possible day."

Under the sub-caption "Attitude of the People," The Literary Digest prints a summary indicating the feeling in the cities and towns of the country which are included in its investigation. The sentiment of these cities and towns is reported as favoring the Allies in 189 cases, the Germans in thirty-eight instances, while the remaining 140 communities are classed as neutral. Of the pro-Ally cities, seventy-one are in the Southern, fifty-two in the Eastern, forty in the Central, and twenty-six in the Western States. Of the pro-German communities reported twenty-nine are in the central, four in the Southern, two in the Eastern, and three in the Western group of States. The neutral communities are divided twenty-four in the Eastern, sixty-six in the Central, twenty-eight in the Southern, and twenty-two in the Western.

IBSEN IN THE BUDGET.

Levity at Aldermanic Hearing on 1915 Appropriations.

Supt. of Schools William H. Maxwell was before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to explain the Board of Education budget for 1915. Alderman Curran, Chairman of the committee, wanted light on an item of $20,000 marked "baths."

"What's this for?" asked the Alderman.

"For swimming teachers," replied Dr. Maxwell.

"Where?"

"In the shower baths."

Supt. Maxwell said the "teachers" regulated the water and looked after the children, and admitted that "bath attendants" would describe them just as well.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, head of the public lecture system, was asked if he could not pare down his budget in some way.

"I heard some of your staff lecture on Ibsen," said Chairman Curran. "I hope not many lectures are given on this man, as he is such a pessimist."

"Ibsen? Ibsen?" broke in Alderman Dowling, leader of the Democratic members of the board, "Who's Ibsen? I never heard of him."

GOMPERS PREVENTS GREAT LABOR WAR

Resolution Attacking Railroad Brotherhoods Fought Back by Him at Federation Convention.

AGAINST SELF - INSURANCE

Workmen's Compensation Clause Protecting Employers Opposed—Efficiency Systems Condemned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—An attempt to place the American Federation of Labor in a position of waging war against the big railroad brotherhoods unless they became affiliated with the Federation was frustrated today by Samuel Gompers, who took the floor at this afternoon's session of the Federation's convention and fought an innocent-looking resolution back into the Committee on Organization, which had reported it favorably.

The resolution had been introduced by a delegate from the Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn. It recited that at the present time there were national and local unions not affiliated with the Federation, that they were a menace to some of the affiliated unions, and that efforts to have them affiliate had failed. The resolution instructed the officers of the Federation to organize such unaffiliated organizations if possible.

J. B. Conners of the Switchmen's Union of North America favored the resolution, giving as a reason that the brotherhoods had in some instances assisted the railroads to defeat the switchmen in strikes.

President Gompers took the floor and declared that the Committee on Organization had misapprehended the importance of the resolution when it recommended concurrence. He gave it as his opinion that the resolution permitted the setting up of rival unions, and declared that it amounted to nothing else than a declaration of war. He believed in the solidarity of the labor movement in the United States, but he would not for a moment think of invading the sovereignty of a national labor union.

During the last few years, he went on to say, there had grown up a better feeling between the brotherhoods and the Federation, with the result that the railroad organizations had been of material and effective assistance in getting certain labor legislation through Congress. The adoption of the resolution, he declared, would be the most disastrous action against the existence of the Federation the convention could take.

S. E. Herberling of the Switchmen's Union gave instances where certain brotherhoods had opposed switchmen in strikes. He did not include all brotherhoods, he said, but he did not specify the particular organization he criticised.

Favors Policy of Reasoning.

President Walker of the Miners' Union opposed the resolution, declaring there was a growing sentiment in the ranks of the brotherhoods and of the national organization of bricklayers for affiliation with the Federation. The Federation, he said, was more likely to win them into the organization by reasoning than by trying to drive them to affiliate. The railroad brotherhoods in Illinois, President Walker added, were strong for joining the Illinois Federation of Labor, and he expected that they would do so in a short time.

On motion of President Gompers the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Organization.

The convention adopted resolutions urging the Executive Council to continue its efforts to have abolished so-called efficiency systems by which workmen are speeded up in their work.

A resolution favoring an independent labor party was defeated on the ground that the Federation was committed to non-participation in politics.

Another resolution adopted requested President Wilson to issue an order prohibiting the United States Marine Band from competing with the civilian musicians for business.

A resolution protesting against certain rental charges placed on Panama Canal employes as an indirect reduction in wages and breach of wage agreements also was adopted.

The Federation went on record as favoring a minimum of 66 1-3 per cent. of wages as the rate to be paid to relatives of workman killed at their employment. It also declared that compensation should be paid to a widow during her widowhood and to children under 18 years of age; that workmen's compensation laws should be administered by State Commissions, and that employers' liability insurance companies be eliminated from the scheme of workmen's compensation.

Against Employers' Insurance.

The Federation urged that efforts be made by its membership to have State laws so amended that employers could no longer be self-insured, thus doing away with physical examinations of applicants for work by the various kinds of insurance concerns in which employers insure. The action of the convention with regard to physical examination was taken to cover a resolution introduced by a delegate from Schenectady, N. Y., which stated that employers in New York State were taking advantage of physical examinations of applicants for work to discriminate against trade unionists. The Resolutions Committee made it plain that its recommendations against physical examinations in connection with workmen's compensation did not apply to the usual physical tests required in hazardous occupations.

One amendment inserted in the committee's report by the convention provided that where a workman who is killed has no wife or other heir the State shall become his heir and shall receive the compensation. This amendment was adopted to stop the alleged practice of employers who, when engaging help, discriminate against married men

DAVID MAYER'S WILL.

Bequests to Fourteen Jewish Educational and Charitable Institutions.

The will of David Mayer, the brewer, who died on Oct. 22, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. It mentions fourteen Jewish educational and charitable institutions. Mr. Mayer left $2,500 each to the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Montefiore Home, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; $1,000 each to the Lebanon Hospital, German Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, and Beth-El Sisterhood; $500 to the Crippled Children's Home, the United School, $250 to the Turn Verein in Bodenheim-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and $3,000 to the Temple Beth-El Congregation.

Louis Kuentstler, for many years an employe of the David Mayer Brewing Company, gets $5,000, and $2,500 and various articles of jewelry are bequeathed to a number of relatives and friends. Four hundred and ten shares of the Mayer Brewing Company are divided between the decedent's two sons, Oscar J. and Harry Mayer. If they decide to accept this bequest they are each to pay the executors of the estate $15,000 and one-fifth of the expenses of administering the estate each year. If they decide not to accept the stock it is to be sold and the proceeds divided between them less $20,000 and two-thirds of the administration expenses. The $30,000 is to go to the residuary estate, which is left in equal shares to three daughters, Frederica Adler, Lena Klingenstein, and Jennie Breitenbach.

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DEMOCRATIC CLUB CONTEST.

Two Tickets in the Field Headed by W. R. Herrick and J. M. Riehle.

Two separate tickets were posted on the bulletin board at the National Democratic Club last night after the Board of Governers had received the report of the Nominating Committee appointed a week ago by Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, President of th eclub. One was the "regular" ticket, recommended by the committee, which is more or less of an anti-Tammany ticket. The other was a ticket placed in nomination through petition by a group of members. The "independent ticket, it was understood, had not received the outright indoreement of the Tammany element in the club. Dec. 1 is election day.

Here is the "regular" ticket recommended by the Committee on Nominations:

President—WALTER R. HERRICK.
First Vice President—DANIEL F. MURPHY.
Second Vice President—HERMAN A. METZ.
Treasurer—WILLIAM B. ANDERSON.
Secretary—WILLIAM H. JASPER.
Recording Secretary—ROGER FOSTER.
Governors—THEODORE W. MYERS, THOMAS L. FEITNER, ROBERT ADAMSON, WALTER F. BURNS, SAMUEL HOFF, HAROLD CONTENT and ROBERT L. LUCE.

The ticket named by petition was as follows:

President—JOHN M. RIEHLE.
First Vice President—HERMAN A. METZ.
Second Vice President—THOMAS E. RUSH.
Treasurer—MOSES HERRMAN.
Secretary—WILLIAM H. JASPER.
Recording Secretary—F. D. GALLATIN.
Governors—LESLIE J. TOMPKINS, ROBERT L. LUCE, THEODORE DEMMERLE, WALTER F. BURNS, DAVID L. WEIL, ROGER FOSTER, and W. C. GOODALE.

In recommending the "regular" ticket, the Nominating Committee brought in a report to the Board of Governors urging that the factional differences which have marked the present administration of the club be buried; that the club refrain in the future from taking any stand on State or local issues and confine itself to the advocacy and promotion of Democratic policies in the National Government.

Dinner to Bishop Hayes.

James Butler gave a dinner last evening at the Manhattan Club in honor of Bishop Patrick Hayes. Among the guests were Supreme Court Justices Victor J. Dowling, John J. Delany, Daniel F. Cohalan, and Joseph F. Mulqueen. Others present were Edward J. Gavegan, W. F. Stewart, Philip J. Britt, John Whelan, Daniel Brady, John Ryan, Eugene A. Philbin, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Mgr. Mooney.

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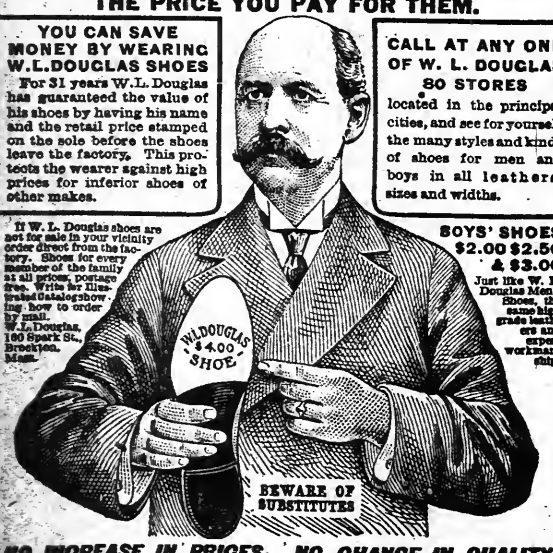
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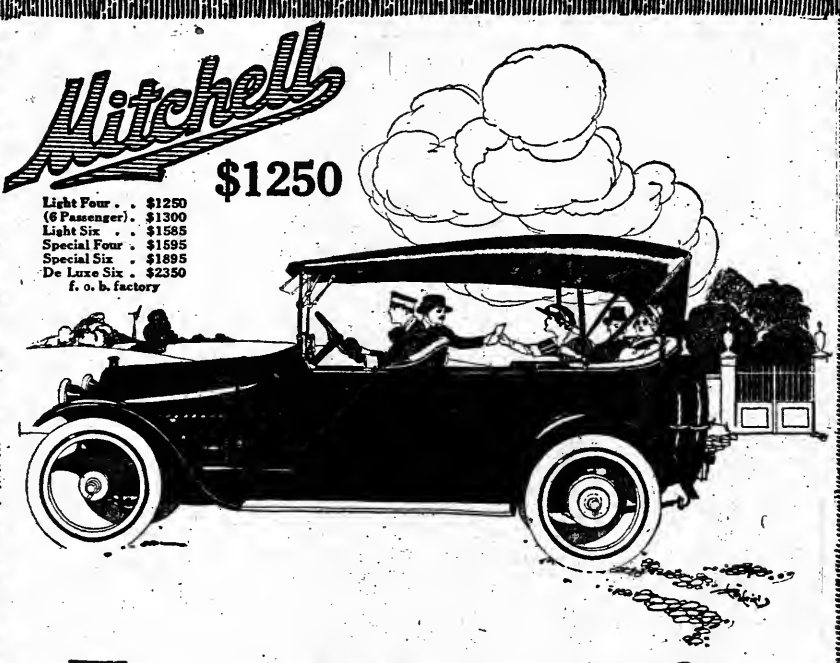
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in New York and nowhere else can you get it in such inexpensive and readable form at the present time. In next Sunday's Times Mr. Shaw deals with

Recruiting and Terms of Peace.

In the former he has something to say about the inoculation of recruits and hurls gibes at the War Office promise to discharge men with all possible speed the minute war is over—in other words, take them from employment, turn them into soldiers, and hurl them back unprovided for into the streets.

In discussing terms of peace he asks the astounding question:

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Read his "common sense" on that subject in

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A. A. U. ELECTS OFFICERS AND AMENDS LAWS---FOOTBALL---SIX-DAY RACE

RUBIEN ELECTED SECRETARY OF A. A. U.

Delegates Vote Against Class Legislation for Cadets and College Men.

Following the custom of many years the Amateur Athletic Union, at its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, re-elected its President, Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, for a second term. Fredcrick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., proposed by Bartow S. Weeks, was the unanimous choice for Secretary-Treasurer, to succeed the late James E. Sullivan. His selection was so popular with the delegates that they cheered him for several minutes. The first Vice-Presidency went to John Elliot of San Francisco, representing the Pacific Association. George F. Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association receiving the largest number of votes, was entitled to the position, but he stepped down in favor of Mr. Elliot, because of the fact that all the Amateur Athletic Union's championships, with the exception of boxing, will be decided in the latter's territory next year. Pawling accepted the Second Vice Presidency. Charles A. Dean of Chicago, a delegate from the Central Association, was made Third Vice President, and George J. Turner of the South Atlantic Association the fourth.

Of the eleven constitutional amendments proposed by various persons, a number of which were drafted by "Jim" Sullivan just before his death, only three withstood the fire of adverse criticism, and will be added to the code the first of next year. In the future women swimmers will be permitted to register with the A. A. U., with the provision that they can compete only in swimming contests closed to members of their sex. This is a radical departure from the A. A. U. belief of former years, and undoubtedly was aided in surviving the opposition of a goodly percentage of the delegates because women's swimming races will appear on the international exposition programme at San Francisco next year.

Another amendment passed favorably upon was that headed "professional contests and exhibitions," which in future will give professional athletes the right to compete on the same field and in the same meet with amateurs, provided their events either precede or follow those in which the latter class of men take part. If the amateur events at an athletic meeting are held between 2 and 4 o'clock, the "pro" contests must either be held before 2 o'clock or after 4. This new section also gives a regularly employed professional instructor the privilege of taking part in group exhibitions with his pupils.

The first among the proposed amendments to be voted down would have given the cadets of the United States Naval and Military Academies the right to compete in A. A. U. events without being registered, provided their amateur status was vouched for by the athletic authorities of their schools. Defeat also met the suggested rule, which would have allowed a college student to consider his university his place of residence, and thereby give him the right to compete in the sectional championships in the district where Alma Mater is located, either for his college or for any club he chose during the period from June 1 to Oct. 1. This amendment would have worked a hardship with the smaller clubs, for the entire Yale, Princeton, or Cornell track teams could have been thrown into the Metropolitan Association title games to represent, if they desired, the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C., or any other local club. Invariably a college athlete coming to New York becomes standard bearer of either of the first-named organizations.

A hard fight was made by the Southern Association to put through the Army and Navy amendment, but the opposition from New York and other Eastern delegates was too strong for the Southerners to overcome. The amendment was principally considered as "class legislation" and, therefore, failed to receive the consideration it might have had had the clause been worded differently.

J. J. McGovern, Assistant Athletic Director of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, which opens in San Francisco early in 1915, attended the meeting, and had the pleasure of knowing that every request made by the exposition to the A. A. U. had been granted. The dates for the various amateur championships to be decided at the fair are as follows:

All-arounds, Aug. 5; basket ball, starting Feb. 22; fencing, May 24-29; gymnastics, March 26-27; relay races, Aug. 9-10; swimming, July 19-24; ten-mile run and seven-mile walk, Aug. 12; track and field, Aug. 6-7; tug-o-war, Aug. 12; water polo, July 19-24; wrestling, April 16-17; Panama-Pacific intercollegiate championships, Aug. 13-14, and P. S. A. L. and interscholastics, July 15-20.

Although the title boxing contests will not be held in the West, the winners at Boston, where the tournament will be held, will be sent to California to compete at a series of bouts at the exposition.

Twenty-five hundred dollars was voted by the union to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. To the national body's contribution will be added the sums collected by its associations, and when a sufficient amount is raised a fitting tribute will be erected to the memory of the deceased leader. President Lill appointed the following committee to take charge of the funds: Justice Bartow S. Weeks, George Pawling, Everett C. Brown, Joseph Elliott, George J. Turner, Charles H. Sherrill, Seward Simons, Gustavus T. Kirby, and himself.

For an hour and a half the delegates considered the International Athletic Federation rules, which will soon become the Amateur Athletic Union standard for that part of track and field sports which they govern. Justice Weeks, Gustavus Kirby, and A. G. Mills were nominated to define the federation's opinion of an amateur, and will report to the National Board, so that by next year the International amateur status will be the same here as in the other countries which are represented in the International Federation. The latter's code does not cover athletics as thoroughly as the American rules, but defines many good points which will be incorporated with the A. A. U. regulations, necessitating almost an entire revision of the existing rules.

Because of its general inactivity, the A. A. U. severed its alliance with the Catholic Amateur Athletic League, an organization of national prominence five years ago, but now almost solely confined to Philadelphia. The delegates also considered a suggestion that the alliance with the Military Athletic League also be terminated, because it is not a national body, and Messrs. Stumpf, Farley, and Rubien of the Metropolitan Association were named to investigate the justice of the suggestion.

The new Board of Governers, which elected President Lill and Secretary Rubien, is composed of the following men:

Bartow S. Weeks, J. W. Stumpf, F. J. V. Delaney, Terence Farley, Herman Obertubessing, and Mr. Rubien, of the Metropolitan Association; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., Richard M. Walsh, Michael F. Winston, and William C. Prout, New England Association; George F. Pawling, George Z. Sutton, Herman Meyer, Fred W. Bauer, and John T. Taylor, Middle Atlantic Association; Charles A. Dean, George K. Herman, Harry F. Keater, and Everett C. Brown, Central Association; Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, John Elliott, George James, and Herbert Hauser, Pacific Association; George J. Turner, Dr. William Burdick, and Washington Bowie, Jr., South Atlantic Association; T. Morris Dunne, A. S. Goldsmith, and H. S. Burdick, Pacific Northwest Association; John J. O'Connor, Western Association; Pyke Johnson, Rocky Mountain Association; Harry B. Fitzpatrick, Southern Association; Seward Simons, Southern Pacific Association; Sam C. Austin, International Skating Union; G. T. Kirby, Intercollegiate A. A. A.; Emanuel Haug, North American Gymnastic Union, and W. Scott O'Connor, Amateur Fencers' League of America.

Boxing increased the surplus in the A. A. U. treasury during the past year to the extent of $2,207.95, almost two-thirds of the total amount turned over to the Treasurer. The senior indoor championships also were money makers. During the year the union lost $1,068.72, but still retains a balance of $23,000.

Of the thirteen athletes who applied for reinstatement to the National Registration Committee, only two were returned to the good graces of the governing amateur body. Joseph G. Waldron of Brooklyn, who competed under an assumed name that he might aid a friend in winning a point trophy, is one whose application was granted. The other is August W. Cronenberg of Brooklyn, who accepted $1 expenses to take part in a boxing bout termed an "amateur tryout" at the Gowanus A. C. in January, 1912.

OLYMPIC GAMES HERE?

Will Not Be Postponed Until 1920, Says President of Committee.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Olympic games in 1916 may take place in the United States. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Committee, says if any circumstances, material or sentimental, prevent their being held in Europe in 1916 they cannot be postponed until 1920, as suggested, but that they might be held in America.

The war, Baron de Coubertin thinks, will not have anything more than a brief, temporary effect upon sport in France. Individual records will suffer, because such stars as Jean Bouin, the great runner, have fallen victims to the great holocaust; others no doubt will follow, and the younger element will not reach their highest form for three years or more, but eventually, the Baron thinks, the war will prove to have been an additional incentive to physical training.

GRAND CIRCUIT TO REMAIN.

Fort Erie Withdraws, but Other Tracks Seek Franchise.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The Grand Circuit will not be broken up. Work accomplished by Stewards in an all-day session here today makes it appear certain the circuit will be intact in 1915. This special session of Stewards was called by H. K. Devereux for the purpose of ironing out many of the wrinkles that gave evidence of disrupting the circuit. Mr. Devereux tried to resign as President of the circuit, but the Stewards not only refused to accept his resignation, but said they would vote for him for re-election at the annual meeting which will take place in Detroit Dec. 12.

Applications were received from a few tracks for membership in the circuit, and only one withdrawal was made, that being Fort Erie.

Applications were received from Montreal, Poughkeepsie, and Empire City, New York. Stewards appointed on the Schedule Committee are: Ed A. Tipton, Lexington; E. W. Swisher, Columbus, and George Connor, Detroit. The Committee on Rules consists of E. W. Swisher, Fred Postal, Detroit, and H. K. Devereux.

Ladies' Night at Y. M. C. A. Games.

"Ladies' night" was observed last night at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with the athletic meet. Six events were contested, among them a novelty "Salome Race," in which the contestants ran one lap with their street clothes worn over their running togs. Then they stripped to their athletic clothes and ran another lap, alternately in running togs and street clothes, until it was completed. The feature was the 880-yard relay race, in which the lead alternated frequently. A list of twenty-five runners faced the starter for the 20-yard dash, which was decided in heats:

The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by E. A. Underhill; P. Teed, second; W. Weber, third. Time—0:03.

300-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Rohrbach, (6 yards;) H. F. Davis, (4 yards,) second; E. Underhill, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:37

440-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by C. Church; F. Weber, second; T. Donahue, third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Salome Race.—Won by C. Underhill; E. Grant, second; W. Weber, third. Time—4:36.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Henningsen, (scratch;) P. Grossman, (90 yards,) second; E. Beli, (135 yards,) third. Time—10:38.

880-Yard Relay Race.—Won by team composed of H. Davis, W. Thompson, T. Donahue, J. Franklin, and W. Weber. Time—1:48.

Snowy Baker Building Stadiums.

"Snowy" Baker, the Australian boxing promoter, is supervising the construction of two new athletic stadiums, one in Brisbane, Queensland, and the other in Melbourne, Victoria. He is planning a big patriotic carnival at Brisbane on Nov. 30, when several big boxing bouts will be held. Baker in a letter to a friend here states that things have somewhat slacked in sporting circles over there on account of the war. He says that the boxing matches, however, continue to draw well, and several American boxers have recently arrived there. Jeff Smith, Al Lippe, Frank Logan, Jimmy Clabby, and Pat Bradley are the latest American arrivals. Smith has been matched for a bout with Dave Smith, and the other boxers will be matched within a few weeks.

Futurity Will Be Run.

That the Sheepshead Bay race track has not been sold was announced yesterday by an official of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

A group of automobile men have had an option on the plant since last May, and from time to time have requested that this option be extended, which has been done by the officials. Last week the proposed purchasers showed some renewed activity, which undoubtedly led to the belief that the property was about to change hands. Even in the event of the deal going through, it will not affect the Futurity, one of the most important events of the American turf, and one which has until recent years been identified with this historic course. On Jan. 1 the Coney Island Jockey Club will close this race for 1917, with an added value of $2,500, thereby assuming an obligation for almost three years hence. The last two seasons the Futurity has been run at Saratoga Springs.

Coach Reilly Praises His Team.

For the first time this year, Head Coach Reilly praised the New York University eleven yesterday for an improvement in their work in a game. The shifting of the backfield men and the placing of Oiswang, the second team "general," at quarter back for the Varsity, appears to have added greatly to the scoring power of the team. The new arrangement gives Capt. Huntley the position of left half back, and Bernstein that of full back. Although only a 120-pound man, Oiswang made several fine tackles on Saturday and showed himself a brainy general, his use of the forward pass at the right time counting greatly toward the one-sided score. Although McNally was out of his position in the back field because of a slight injury, the team showed greater speed with the new shift than in any previous game. Nearly all the regulars got a day off yesterday, as Coach Reilly wants his men in the best condition for the game with Wesleyan on Saturday.

Speeding Up Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 16.—"Speed up the team," was the order issued by resident Coach Keady to Lehigh's football team as he came on the field today to start the finishing touches prior to the Lafayette game on Saturday. This plan will be kept up the remainder of the week. Hoban, Chenoweth, Scruggs, and Ostrum were not out today, not having recovered from the bruises received in the Villanova game, but all are expected out tomorrow. Richards has been told to take a rest until Wednesday. The presence of Mattern on the field in togs today, for the first time in two weeks, was encouraging to the men, and there is now a possibility that he will get into the Lafayette game. Lambert and Cahall did some excellent punting, and Cahall gave a fine exhibition of drop kicking. The scrubs got Lafayette plays today, and will practice them tomorrow, working them out against the regulars on Wednesday and Thursday.

Football Games at Ebbets Field.

Two football games will be played at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. The Commercial and Bay Ridge High Schools will play, and the Manual and Boys' High School teams will oppose each other. The Commercial-Bay Ridge game will start at 1:45 o'clock, and at the end of the first half the Manual and Boys' High teams will play the first half of their game. The second half of the Commercial-Bay Ridge game will follow, and when it has been played, the Manual-Boys' High game will be completed.

Trinity Elects Football Captain.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Frederick B. Castator, full back on this season's team, was today elected Captain of the Trinity College eleven for next year.

FORDHAM FOOTBALL UMPIRE REPUDIATED

Students Unanimously Vote That Wymard Did Not Kick Goal That Tied Vermont.

Because of the various reports regarding the result of the Fordham-Vermont game last Saturday, considerable doubt was evident yesterday on the Maroon campus as to whether Fordham had been defeated 7 to 6 or had held the Green Mountain warriors to a 7 to 7 tie. As a result of the differences in opinion even among the players, a special meeting of the Fordham Athletic Association was called during the noon hour yesterday to determine the correct score.

The controversy was all a result of the doubt concerning Capt. Wymard's kick for goal after the Maroon touchdown, some holding that the ball went true, while others were as sure that it had missed the uprights by a narrow margin.

After a consultation yesterday with officials of the game, the Maroon undergraduates decided the whole mixup was a misunderstanding concerning the right of jurisdiction of the officials, one of whom had declared the goal illegal, while the other ruled it to be valid. Vermont had accepted the decision of the referee, while Fordham, being nearest to the umpire, heard him declare the goal valid and took his opinion. As the visitors returned home under the impression that they had won, the Fordham students voted unanimously yesterday that Fordham should be charged with a 6 to 7 defeat. As the decision was so doubtful, all the speakers who addressed the undergraduates were of the opinion that under no consideration should Vermont suffer because of the difference of opinion between the officials. The action of the student body is taken as final, and in order that there should be no error, Manager Lannin notified the Vermont eleven yesterday that no doubt existed concerning the Green victory.

Determined to efface the weaknesses shown against Vermont, Coach Wymard gave the Fordham warriors a long blackboard drill in the Maroon gymnasium yesterday. Although most of the players came out of the contest in excellent condition, no outdoor work was tried. Capt. Wymard was the only player to show the real results of the hard contest put up by the visiting team, but developed yesterday that his injury Saturday was only a recurrence of the weakness he has been troubled with ever since the Rhode Island State tussle, nearly a month ago. The Maroon football instructor laid particular emphasis on his off-tackle and quick formation plays, several of which went awry because of the ability of the heavy Vermont linemen to break through Fordham's light defense.

The report which originally came to THE TIMES office was to the effect that Vermont had won the game, 7 to 6. Early Saturday evening L. O. Kirberger telephoned to THE TIMES saying that he was the referee of this game and owing to a general misunderstanding during the game about this particular point, thought in justice to himself and all others who might wish to know that he should inform all he could reach that his decision was that the ball had gone between the uprights, thus making the score a tie, 7 to 7.

CORNELL TAKES DAY OFF.

Team Goes to Theatre, but There's Hard Work Ahead for Penn Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In order to give the entire Cornell 'Varsity squad a good rest before starting the final hard practice of the year for the Pennsylvania game, the coaches this afternoon gave every man who had played in the contest against Michigan a rest, and even permitted the squad to accept an invitation to attend the theatre this evening, the first time that there has been a break in the training rules this Fall. The rest will end tomorrow, however, and the coaches announce a driving practice for the balance of the week.

The men are confident that Pennsylvania will run back against Cornell, no matter how poor her season, and they have the records of twenty-five years of Thanksgiving games to prove their point. Therefore, they will not permit a let-down in work.

The condition of the squad today was reported by Head Physical Examiner Mumford to be satisfactory, and unless some of the men "crack" under the strain the strongest Cornell team of the year should face Penn. The coaches have planned to give a great deal of time this week to sending the scrubs against the 'Varsity with forward pass plays, the Ithacans still showing a weakness in defending against this style of attack. Michigan gained 140 yards on Cornell by the use of the forward pass and the coaches fear that Penn, too, will get away with this sort of attack unless Cornell takes a brace.

Dartmouth Fears Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 16.—Dartmouth 'Varsity received few injuries as a result of the Pennsylvania game Saturday, Curtis and Ghee suffering the most. Both entered the game in poor condition as a result of injuries received last Thursday in scrimmage. Capt. Whitney is in good condition. Spears is limping slightly, but will be all right by Saturday for the Syracuse game. The feeling in Hanover is that Syracuse is husbanding her strength for a final dash against Dartmouth, and that her offense and defense will be far stronger than it was against Colgate. The practice today consisted of an exhaustive talk on mistakes and lost opportunities of the Pennsylvania game. The week will be very strenuous, with special and equal attention being paid to defensive and offensive football. The Syracuse formations will be as thoroughly gone over as the material on hand will allow. Although Dartmouth has little information about Syracuse plays, Syracuse has still less as to Dartmouth plays, as the Syracuse coaches saw nothing but straight football and line bucking at Philadelphia.

Army Lacks Snap After Long Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Dummy and signal practice and a long punting drill, with the backs receiving and the end going down the field under the kicks, was the programme for the Army team today. Hodgson did some fine punting. After their four days' rest the 'Varsity men were all on the field except Hoge, who was hurt last week, but, notwithstanding the long lay-off, the practice lagged somewhat. The men lacked the snap and vim that ought to characterize their work at this late date. Capt. Prichard, entirely recovered from his recent illness, was at quarter with Hodgson, Benedict, and Oliphant completing the 'Varsity back field. McEwan was at centre and O'Hare and Neyland worked out in the doubtful guard and end positions. Rehearsal of new plays formed part of the programme, and the men had some trouble in absorbing some of the latest thrillers. With Springfield counted as one of the strongest of the Army's opponents, the work this week in preparation for the final home game will be of a strenuous nature.

Indians Seem Depressed.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—The Carlisle Indians football squad returned to Carlisle from the Notre Dame game at Chicago early this morning. Coach Glenn Warner said this afternoon that he believed the Indians were suffering from a depression that he could not quite understand, and he decided to allow the 'Varsity players a holiday, or perhaps several of them, in order that a recuperation might be possible. The latest advices as to the condition of Gus Welch, whose cheekbone was crushed in the Notre Dame game, is that the Indian quarter back is improving, but will not be able to return for three weeks. The remainder of the Indian squad worked today at fundamentals. Either Henry Broker or Looks-Around will take Welch's place at quarter back. Wolford will probably return to left half back, and a general readjustment of the line will occur.

REAL FOOTBALL AT HARVARD

Crimson Gets Down to Hard Grind for Yale Game Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—There was some real football for Harvard this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, where, after having rested for four days, the 'Varsity went out for a long hard drill against the scrubs. It was about the hardest practice the Crimson has put on early in the last week of the season, and while there was not continuous scrimmaging, it was a regular football day.

The regulars were out together with the exception that Withington was at right guard on defense in place of Weston. The latter has contracted a severe cold, and as the weather was rough today, he was not allowed to come to the field. It is hoped that he will get better at once, for Withington is not in Weston's class as guard, and with its regular forwards intact Harvard figures that it will just about be able to counterbalance Yale's running game with its own conservative attack.

Wallace was at centre, and this means that he will be first choice over Bigelow for the middle of the line on Saturday. The 'Varsity today worked its line attack to the limit, aiming to perfect plays designed to go against such weak spots as the coaches here think they have found in the Yale rushline.

The scrubs, who are doing very well now with the Yale lateral passing offense, had degrees of success today, but the 'Varsity defense is getting keener every day. Special attention was paid to the kicking today. Le Gore's work against the Tigers has served to make both Mahan and Francke anxious to get into their best form. Both kicked well today, and the ends, Hardwick and Jeff Coolidge, covered every inch of ground under the high lifts.

Charley Brickley was active this afternoon. He wanted to try for a field goal late in the Brown game, and there now is very little doubt that he will be allowed to try a shot against Yale if three points would win the game for Harvard. Otherwise, he will not get into the game. Smith, the first substitute end, will not be able to play Saturday, because of a recurrence of lameness, and Elkin, now the second substitute tackle, has been unable to discard his crutches.

Today's Crimson linemen were coached by Crawford Blagden, '02, who will remain with the team until Saturday.

YALE CELEBRATES VICTORY.

Stillman Only Absentee from Signal and Dummy Practice.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Coach Hinkey today gave the Yale football team an hour's signal drill, followed by sharp practice in tackling the "dummy" in preparation for the Harvard game on Saturday. All the players who started against Princeton were in the line-up, with the exception of Stillman, who has a lame ankle. Higginbotham, who has been out with injuries for three weeks, held down Stillman's wing.

The second 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs for a hard scrimmage, each team securing two touchdowns. The practice, which was secret, was held on Old Yale Field. The gridiron was water-soaked.

Tonight 2,500 undergraduates held a rousing celebration over the Princeton victory. A torchlight parade wended its way through the campus, and there were cheers for the players and coaches. Prof. William H. Taft was serenaded, and he made a brief speech, expressing hope for a Yale victory next Saturday.

Although there will be scrimmage work tomorrow and Wednesday, it is unlikely that the first string backfield will get any work this week. It was worn down by the Princeton bout, and its presence against Harvard throughout the game is because of the failure of Yale's collapse at Princeton with the second string backfield in the campaign.

The demand for tickets to the Yale-Harvard game is keener that ever before, although the new bowl, accommodating 70,000 people, and more than doubling the capacity of the field, is completed. The ticket department has already sent back $10,000 which could not be covered by the return of pasteboards, and the clamor for tickets was never as loud before.

Betting odds are freely given by Harvard men, but no margin. Considerable cash from the Crimson undergraduates reached here today, and much of it has already been covered. Many Yale men believe that 2 to 1 will be offered before the game. They have asked that quotation in the bets they have offered.

An Off Day for Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—In addition to the usual Monday blackboard talk by Head Coach Howard and other members of the staff, the members of the Naval Academy football squad heard from two of the members of the staff who saw the Army eleven defeat the University of Maine on Saturday. They were Ensigns Hall and Brown, who were the navy scouts, the Army also having representatives in Annapolis on the same day. Only the regulars and most promising substitutes practiced this afternoon, the other members of the squad being compelled to attend a drill. The field work consisted almost entirely in practicing different formations for the attack and defense. There is much satisfaction over the fine showing of a number of the back field men, but it has made the coaches' task difficult. Craig and Failing are both playing strongly at left half, Mitchell and Miles are strong rivals at quarter back, and Bates's work Saturday makes him a rival of H. Harrison for full back. The only back field man that seems certain is big Blodgett, right half back, whose kicking and passing are essential parts of the Navy team's system of playing.

Lafayette Has Big Game in View.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 16.—Lafayette started today the critical period of her football season, the preparation for the game with Lehigh, on which hangs the whole success or failure of the 1914 season. That the team realizes the seriousness of this game was plainly seen in the intense way they went through the long signal drill on March Field this afternoon, and in the concentrated attention they gave to every word of the direction from Coach Crowell. Lafayette realizes that the Lehigh team is much stronger than usual, and that they themselves are very much crippled, and it will only be by superhuman effort that they can realize the ambition of every Lafayette man and down the Brown and White. One of the chief problems is the left tackle position left vacant by Kelly. Woodward and Mummert are fighting, too, for the honors. Woodward is a veteran and is now playing his best game. Mummert is a new man in Varsity football, but is developing rapidly.

Stevens Plans New Attack.

Following the decisive defeat to Stevens "Tech" at the hands of New York University on Saturday the coaches have planned an entirely new style of attack for the men to use in their final game with Rutgers next Saturday. The "Tech" boys are undoubtedly outclassed by the collegians from the Raritan this year, but are working hard to put up a good showing, notwithstanding the fact that several of the best men will be out of the line-up. Capt. Stretch, the mainstay of the line, was injured severely in the game on Saturday, and it is doubtful if he will be able to get into the Rutgers game. Webb also is again laid up, as he played throughout the game with a broken wrist, which is in such bad condition that it will keep him out of the line-up for some time. The other regulars are almost sure of playing, and the work this week will be of the most severe scrimmage against the scrub team.

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NINE TEAMS LOSE LAP IN BIG SPRINT

Prize Offerings Start Riders on Fast Clip in Six-Day Cycle Race.

Score at 2 o'Clock.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet-Grenda	577	9
Moran-McNamara	577	9
Fogler-Hill	577	9
Clark-Root	577	9
Egg-Verri	577	9
Lawrence-Magin	577	9
Cameron-Kaiser	577	9
Lawson-Drobach	577	9
Walthour-Halstead	577	9
Bedell-Bedell	577	9
Ryan-Wohlrab	577	8
Thomas-Hanley	577	8
Mitten-nAderson	577	8
Piercey-Cavanagh	577	8
Seres-Dupuy	577	6
Kopsky-Hansen	577	1

Leaders—Clark and Root. Former record—573 miles and 7 laps, made by McNamara and Root in 1913.

Riding at a whirlwind speed the contestants in the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden have toppled over record after record in their dash around the wooden saucer.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, in the wildest sprint that has yet occurred in the race, nine teams were lapped by the following teams: Clark-Root, Lawson-Drobach, Cameron-Kaiser, Lawrence-Magin, Moran-McNamara, Goullet-Grenda, Fogler-Hill, and Veni-Egg. The sprint followed a five-mile prize sprint in which Piercey and Cavanagh, teammates, alternately won each mile.

The prizes were offered for the leader at the end of each mile between 495 and 500. The Irish team won all the prizes. As soon as Piercey finished his fifth prize mile Jackie Clark and Reggie McNamara shot away from the crowd of riders, and in a second the wild ride to steal a lap was on. The Canadian was packed in as the riders shot around the track the crowd cheered. For fifteen minutes the sprint continued, and when it was over the number of leading teams had been reduced to eight.

For the first two hours of the race the riders were slightly behind the record, but the last hour, which was set in the third hour placed the score at 74 miles and 4 laps at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. This was four laps better than the record set by the Root-Heihr team in 1912. From 3 o'clock until the record for every hour was covered, but the tense hour was away from the terrific pace set from the start of the race, the riders slackened their gait somewhat, and at 10 o'clock the score was 1 mile and 6 laps slower than that of Mitten-J. Bedell in 1912; 234 miles and 2 laps had been covered at that time.

In the eleventh hour the riders speeded up again, and the records for the eleventh and twelfth hours were wiped away by the scores made. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon 300 miles had been covered, and another hour passed the record made by the Grenda-Moran team in 1913. At 2 o'clock another record was broken, and from that time on records fell every hour.

The best advance made over a former record was at the eighteenth hour score when the thirteen teams tied for the 5 laps and were 3 miles and 5 laps ahead of the former record. Their score was 409 miles, while the former record was 405 miles and 5 laps, made by the Clark-Hehir team in 1913.

The fact that so many records have been broken, and that the riders have so consistently kept up a terrific pace is attributed in a large measure to the many sprints for cash prizes. Whenever a sprint prize was announced the big crowd was brought to its feet by the fast riding.

The first change in the score of the teams, after Parent and Cousseau had dropped out of the race, occurred yesterday morning shortly before 11 o'clock, when the riders started a sprint, and Kopsky and Hansen lost three laps, Linart and Madonna two laps, and Piercey and Cavanagh and Seres and Dupuy one each. This sprint Piercey of the Irish team was rendered unconscious and carried from the track as the result of a fall. His front tire was loose, and as he was taking the Madison Avenue turn, on the wooden saucer, at a terrific pace, his front wheel skidded, and he was thrown. McNamara and Seres ran into the mix-up and were both thrown, but escaped injury. Piercey was out of the race for about a half hour, and then returned to the track. His injuries were not serious.

At 1 o'clock Madonna of the Linart-Madonna team, two laps behind the leaders, made a wild sprint and regained one of the lost laps for his team, but the referee disallowed the lap because of the bad "pickups."

At 4:45 o'clock another sprint occurred and lasted for about eight minutes. Egg and McNamara started this one, after Wohlrab had won a $10 prize for leading in a ten-lap sprint, and another change in the score took place. Kopsky and Hansen, already three laps behind the leaders from the morning sprint, lost three more laps, and Linart and Madonna, two laps behind the leaders, dropped three laps further to the rear, and the two teams, Dupuy and Seres and Piercey and McNamara, each lost another lap.

The Garden was more than half filled when the afternoon sprint started, and the wildest kind of excitement occurred as the riders tore around the track at a terrific speed. Some of the riders were sleeping when the sprint started, but were hurriedly awakened to relieve their partners.

Three ten-lap sprints for $10 prizes took place in the afternoon, and Cavanagh, McNamara and Wohlrab won the money. Ten of the teams were fined $10 each, nine for not stopping when ordered by the scorers, and one team for a bad pickup.

Parent and Coussean, one of the French teams, dropped out of the race yesterday morning shortly after 5 o'clock. The riders were more than a mile behind the leaders, and Parent, who was injured in the European war shortly before he came to this country to race, had trouble with his knee, which made it extremely difficult for him to ride, and his partner was tired out from trying to regain some of the lost laps.

The Belgian team, Linart and Madonna, withdrew from the race at 12:15 this morning. Victor Linart, the little Belgian, who was a big favorite with the crowd, was suffering from a sprained back and could not ride.



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BIG BALL FOR OARSMEN.

Special Features Planned for N. Y. R. A. Affair at Terrace Garden.

Plans for the oarsmen's reception and ball at Terrace Garden Dec. 1 were completed last night at a special meeting of the New York Rowing Association at the New York A. C., which was presided over by James E. Pilkington. The entertainment will consist of vaudeville acts with a special performance by the Nonpareil Rowing Club minstrels, consisting of one hundred performers.

Delegates from the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Boston Rowing Clubs have been invited, and the guests of honor will be the Borough Presidents, Thomas N. Whitted, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, and Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks. The twenty-eight boxes have been assigned, each club in the New York Rowing Association receiving one, while the other box is reserved for the guests. It was decided to furnish special souvenirs for all women attending the ball.

It is expected to be the biggest gathering of oarsmen in years, as many of the old-time champions have promised to attend. The association will present a racing shell to the club in the association selling the largest number of tickets. At present the New York A. C., Nonpareil R. C., Metropolitan R. C., and Lone Star B. C. are about even.

DRISCOLL KNOCKED OUT.

Tommy McCarthy Finished Brooklyn Boxer in Two Rounds.

Tommy McCarthy, the Western heavyweight, made short work of Jack Driscoll of Brooklyn last night at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, when he ended the bout in the second round with a knockout. The bout, which attracted a big crowd, was fairly even in the first round, both men getting home several solid punches. Shortly after the bell rang in the second session McCarthy caught Driscoll a hard right on the side of the head. He followed this with a left jab, and before the Brooklyn boxer could recover himself McCarthy swung another hard right to the face, which sent Driscoll into dreamland. McCarthy will probably be matched with Jim Coffey in his next contest.

Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village and Buddy Ryan of Boston put up an interesting bout for ten rounds, at the end of which honors were even. Jack McNeil and Jack Zippo also boxed a hard draw.

Cross and Gallant in Ring.

The chance of redeeming himself will be offered Leach Cross at the Empire Athletic Club, 107th Street and Park Avenue, tonight, where he will box Gilbert Gallant in a ten-round bout. Gallant gave Cross quite a pugilistic set-back recently in a twelve-round bout in Boston. Up to the time Cross met Gallant "the fighting dentist" was creating quite a sensation among the leading lightweight contenders. His consistent nagging at Joe Rivers finally won for Leach a referee's decision over the Mexican lightweight. In this way Leach Cross cleaned up the foremost contenders throughout the Middle West. Gallant is a rugged type of boxer, and always tears into an opponent and carries quite an effective punch.

Ahearn, and Not Houck, the Winner

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the result of the six-round bout between Leo Houck of Lancaster and Young Ahearn of Brooklyn on Saturday night at the Nonpareil Sporting Club in Philadelphia. Ringside experts said the referee decided, though official decisions are not allowed in professional bouts in Pennsylvania, that Ahearn was the winner.

Shugrue and Mohr at Broadway.

Young Shugrue of Jersey City will box Walter Mohr of Brooklyn tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Two other ten-round bouts will also be staged, in which Tommy Moore of Providence will meet Willie Schaefer of Boston, and Young Drummie of Jersey City will clash with Eddie Morrissey of Yorkville.

Griffiths Knocks Out Mehegan.

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 16.—Johnny Griffiths, the American pugilist, knocked out Hughie Mehegan, the former lightweight champion of Australia, in the eighth round of their fight here today.

Slow Play In Billiard Match.

In the play for the amateur English billiard championship at Doyle's Academy last night, W. Mantle had little difficulty in defeating J. Stafford by a score of 250 to 195. At no time was Mantle pressed by his opponent, and after the first half of the game the result was so certain that the contest lost interest, and the play of both of the participants fell below even a good showing. Mantle's average is 58-90, and high runs of 31 and 20. Stafford's high run was 14, and his average, 23-96. There was a second game to have been played between George Hayman and W. W. Swan, but this was postponed by consent to Thursday afternoon. In tonight's matches "Archie" Gunn will meet A. A. Brooks, and D. Johnson will play A. Graham.

In the amateur handicap pocket billiard tournament, William Morrison, with a handicap of 10, defeated George La Rue by a score of 75 to 68.

Harlem Billiard Tournament Begins.

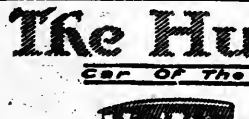
Two games were decided last night in the opening of the amateur straight-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest J. Elkins defeated Clarence Hall by the score of 50 to 29 in twenty-eight innings. The second game, between H. Silberstein and C. Shair, resulted in a victory for the former after thirty-nine innings of close playing, by the score of 50 to 45. Sixteen men are entered in the tournament.

Matthews Wins with Cue.

A large crowd witnessed the opening match last night of the annual amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's in Brooklyn. The contestants were George Spear of Manhattan and Charles J. Matthews of Brooklyn, and, after leading his opponent throughout the contest, Matthews was returned the winner by a score of 200 to 124 in fifty-four innings.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1914.

"THE RELIGION OF VALOR."

Heroism shown in war, glory won in war, these have been preached about and dinned into the heads of all mankind, pictured as noble and worthy through all history. CARL SCHURZ deplored the exaltation of military glory and the military spirit in THIERS's "History of the Consulate and Empire," because of its evil influence upon the French people. What would Mr. SCHURZ have thought of BERNHARDI, with what emotions would he have read the terrible but just presentment against the people from which he sprang which ex-President ELIOT makes today in the letter we print upon this page? "Be efficient, be virile, be hard, be bloody, be rulers," worship according to the rites of the religion of valor, adopt the dogma that might makes right, teach the individual that he must sacrifice life, liberty, everything, to the State, ride down and trample upon whoever stands in the way of imperial progress along the bloody road—this is the creed of Germany, this is its theory and practice of the State's duty to itself, this the use made of the power it has by the ruthless sacrifice of finer things built up. "To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality," writes Dr. ELIOT, "and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Servia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events."

The religion of valor. It has an impressive sound, but there is something the matter with the phrase. It should read the devil's religion, and then we should rid ourselves of a host of these shining illusions about war. Is it glorious, the picture we have every day of half-frozen men crouching in muddy trenches, drenched by chilling rains, of great guns whose missiles reduce half a regiment of stalwart men to shreds of human pulp; of one division after another hurled forward over the bodies of their comrades to certain death under the enemy's deadly fire in obedience to the military theory that the way to victory is to overwhelm the enemy with numbers; of wounded wretches left to die in their agony in the cold nights upon the battlefield? This is valor in war that cannot be questioned, these men and their officers are of the bravest. But it is blasphemy for those in authority who sent them to do these works of death upon each other to invoke the name of religion.

Is it valorous to steal, unseen, unsuspected, upon the warship of an enemy in a submarine and destroy the vessel and its 500 men with a torpedo? What would NELSON, what would BLAKE, what would LAWRENCE or PERRY or JOHN PAUL JONES have said of that kind of warfare? Again, there is courage, undoubtedly, for the assailants face death. But if that be one of the glories of war, then it is glorious for an assassin to steal upon his victim in the darkness of night and stab him in the back, making his escape undetected. Machines have taken the heroics out of war. Single combat or the hand-to-hand conflict of former wars may have rightly earned the meed of glory, if there can be any glory in shedding blood. But in this war the eye dwells not upon the victor's crown of glory but upon the unspeakable horrors of the battlefield. It is not altogether to be deplored that this greatest and wickedest of wars, instead of evoking admiration for displays of heroism, should sicken humanity. Is there not in this very fact a greater hope that Dr. ELIOT's vision of a federation against war, a league of the freer nations to put down the militarist spirit and secure the liberties of each and all against the assaults of conscienceless ambition, may be realized?

A MESSAGE FROM GUTIERREZ.

Gen. GUTIERREZ, declared by the convention at Aguascalientes to be Provisional President of Mexico, expresses in a formal message to President WILSON that "the time of dictatorships born of violence and personal ambitions has passed forever" in Mexico. This is important if true. He announces that the convention is now formulating a programme of reforms which must be carried out under his temporary administration, and he seems to be confident that he will soon occupy the National Palace in the capital and that an election will shortly be held. He expresses the hope that the United States forces will soon be withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

If the firm yet modest and perfectly courteous tone of GUTIERREZ, which is strongly in contrast with the overbearing pomposity of CARRANZA, could be taken as an indication of the character and ability of the man, we might entertain strong hopes for the near future of Mexico. But GUTIERREZ has his reputation as a constructive statesman yet to make. It is reported that only a few years ago he was a watchman at the copper works in Zacatecas. As a revolutionary General his methods were of the customary Mexican kind. If his message to President WILSON is his own composition he has developed greatly. But Provisional President GUTIERREZ is not yet in control at the capital and CARRANZA has not yet retired. If his retirement is still conditional, as is likely on VILLA's self-elimination, we are compelled to believe that it will be postponed to some day after the expiration of the present truce.

OPENING THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The auspicious opening of the Cotton Exchange without excitement or failures, and near the recent unofficial prices, although under the worst conditions regarding prices for many years, proves that any market is better than no market, and that the "bears" are harmless, unless their views are right. No power can depress prices when everybody knows the worst that can happen. The only thing which it is then possible to discount is an improvement. There is room for disagreement about when it will come, and in what degree, and the market will turn upon that for some time. Otherwise what has happened is the worst which can happen in this crop year. Nobody can extemporize cotton. The supply cannot be increased, and the world's necessities are constantly reducing the amount on hand.

It is true that there are many spindles idle throughout the world, but the world did not stop using cotton when the mills stopped making it. All the cotton cloth in the world was made from staple at double the present prices, and all the cloth which had not passed into the hands of the ultimate consumer must face competition with the weavings from half price staple. That is a serious dislocation which must be overcome, but the situation tends to right itself in both directions by the exhaustion of the dear cloth, and the rising price of the staple which goes into the new cloth. No doubt the trade must face some economy in the use of cotton cloth, but this factor is smallest in the case of such low-priced goods as cotton. Moreover, contrary influences are at work. Cotton is being "fashionized," and there will be an unusual demand for the better class of cotton cloths. The demand for khaki, and duck for tents, and other military uses of cotton is unusual, and prices are no object to war buyers. Finally, although prices promise to rise, there is little prospect of their rising to their previous level until after at least the next crop. Planters and bankers both have learned something about the wisdom of diversifying crops and credits. Planters would not have limited themselves to cotton so closely unless the bankers had granted excessively easy accommodations on cotton crops. Less credit on cotton, and more credit on food and animal products, is a certainty, and tends to put value into existing cotton.

The auspicious opening of the Cotton Exchange will strengthen the impression that the way to open is to open. No doubt the opening of the Stock Exchange is a more serious matter, inasmuch as it is not subject to the same conditions. Stocks are never "consumed," like commodities, although they are sometimes said to be consumed when they pass into the hands of ultimate investors. The stock on hand is the accumulation of all the years, less only the volume destroyed by insolvency. Securities are not a necessity, like staple goods. Nobody has to buy them, and there is a possibility of the manufacture of an unlimited supply. In fact that is a certainty of the immediate future. The excess of cotton is nothing compared to the billions of the highest class securities to be put on sale in competition with existing issues, which are under a cloud by the unequal competition. England is to issue this week £225,000,000 of prime securities, to yield 4 per cent. That is not an attractive yield in this country, but it will take up a considerable sum which has been loaned here hitherto, and which now will be kept at home. In other words, this country must finance itself to an unaccustomed extent, and can do so only by offering attractions to investors on an American scale of income at least as attractive as 4 per cent. to British investors. Cotton is not the only thing which promises to rise in price. Money will rise, and securities which do not give the necessary yield will fall until they do. That is the irresistible force which will depress railway securities until the Interstate Commerce Commission sees the light.

SELF-PORTRAYED.

It was evident from the first that this city would be in for an inundation of talk by and about BOUCK WHITE as soon as he got out of jail. It was easy to forecast the nature of that part of the talk which was by BOUCK WHITE. "Of one mind, the actions will be uniform," says EMERSON. It did not take astrology or clairvoyance. Forecasting is not so hard when there is a past to help you.

For instance, suppose a notoriety-seeking but unnoticed clergyman wished to write a historical novel, making the leading character tell the story in the first place. Suppose, for argument's sake, he called it "The Book of Daniel Drew." Suppose its purpose was to picture DREW as a detestable villain, and that the use of the first person emphasized the repellent portrait. This would have been legitimate; but suppose that the author created the impression in the minds of readers and book reviewers that this actually was an autobiography of DREW's, merely edited by him. Suppose the reviewers, deceived by this impression, devoted pages to a book which would otherwise have got only paragraphs; and suppose that when, apprised of their error after it was too late, they examined the book they found that the author had nowhere set forth the claim that DREW wrote the book, but had only conveyed the impression by a subtle use of words.

Suppose that later this clergyman conceived the idea of interrupting the services in another church, at a time of anarchistic agitation in the city. Suppose he had an eye to his own safety and wanted to raise as much Cain as he could without danger to himself. Suppose he safeguarded himself, in case any blood should be shed, by writing a letter to the other clergyman asking a hearing and promising mildness, but that the letter strangely never reached the clergyman until after the riot. Suppose he filled the letter with sickening gush about brotherly love to the man whose church he was going to make the scene of disorder. Suppose he conveyed in the letter a subtle threat that his dearly loved brother's church might be blown up if the brother did not let him speak, but conveyed it in the form of a loving admonition that "some of the wilder spirits in the movement" would be guilty of the crime, not he. Thus he would keep his own skirts clear whether the threat worked or not, and be able to pose with an angelic look of meekness in case the obscurely-hinted outrage took place.

The forecaster would have a good deal of data to go upon. He would not know precisely what this man would say when he got out of jail, but he would be able accurately to forecast its general nature. He would predict that whatever the man did say would be in the manner of Uriah Heep; that if he foresaw an uprising of indignation against "the wilder spirits in the movement" he would hasten to disown them and keep his own skirts clear; and that his talk, however full of concealed menace and dangerous appeal, would be couched in sanctimonious phrases of brotherly love, full of oil and sugar. He would predict that Chadband and Pecksniff would unite in the product.

And BOUCK WHITE said:

> We must approach men like Dr. WOELFKIN and Mr. ROCKEFELLER in all tenderness, as a surgeon would. * * * They (Dr. WOELFKIN and ROCKEFELLER) need a light to guide them on their way out of the dark night in which they find themselves. * * * With them (the anarchists) we have a real fight. * * * The anarchists set that bomb, I believe, and they did it because they knew that when I came out of jail Magistrate CAMPBELL, as the man who sentenced me, would be in the limelight.

Perfectly in character. The forecaster was right. Bliffil at his best.

A STRANGE OVERSIGHT.

To the lay mind the ways of courts are often inscrutable. It is not easy for men not trained to law to understand why the Supreme Court of Georgia could have denied the motion made by LEO M. FRANK's counsel for a second trial without passing some judgment upon the grounds on which the application was made. The court was asked to set aside the verdict on the ground of FRANK's absence from the courtroom at the time the jury pronounced him guilty. Was there any merit in that application, or was it devoid of merit? The court did not say. It simply said that the motion was made too late, that FRANK's absence from the courtroom should have been the basis of the motion for a second trial, which was denied months ago.

But attention is called to this strange omission not by laymen, but by members of the bar, by FRANK's counsel, who in their application for a writ of error to take the case to the United States Supreme Court will lay a good deal of emphasis on the fact that the Georgia court, in denying the motion to set aside the verdict, did not rule upon the question whether or not FRANK could, even with his own consent, be deprived of his right to be present when the verdict was found. That was the whole ground of the motion. But it involves much more than a question of right and of procedure. It involves a question which it would seem imprudent for the court to ignore.

Why was FRANK absent from the courtroom when the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree? Because his counsel, the prosecuting officer, and the court agreed that there was grave danger that he would be lynched by the mob if the jury should bring in a verdict of acquittal. That was an extraordinary confession to make in this land of law. It was a startling proof of the contention made from the beginning that the court was terrorized, that FRANK had his trial in a community where justice and its officers were in such peril of mob violence that a fair trial could not be had.

If that was the case, it would seem that in passing upon the motion to set aside the verdict the court should have been on its guard against giving further color to the very widespread impression that this accused man cannot get justice done in the City of Atlanta. Confessedly, the trial court was afraid to have FRANK confront the jury that conceivably might acquit him. Was not that a consideration of which the Supreme Court should have taken very careful account?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Secret Kept by Thousands.

Censorship on news probably never gained a greater triumph or concealed a bigger secret for a longer time than did its British embodiment in the case of the Audacious. The loss of this enormously costly ship was known not only to all the officers and men on board of her, but to the passengers and crew of the Olympic and to everybody carried by the Liverpool and several small craft that were in the neighborhood when the disaster occurred and took part in the work of rescue.

Something more than 2,000 therefore shared the knowledge of what had happened, and it is almost impossible to doubt that every one of these, as soon as he got ashore, told at least one other person as many of the facts as he knew. That would double the original number from whom further leakages were to be expected or apprehended, and yet for two weeks and a half the loss of the superdreadnought did not become a part of the world's knowledge. The dread news, too, simply must have been in the offices of all the English papers, and must have spread rather widely through the English public, but from the publicity that counts—publicity in print—it was protected.

The mystery of the suppression is made the deeper by the probability that German spies in England, if there is anything at all in the stories about their numbers and activity, would somehow hear of the ship's loss and somehow send home a report of it. And surely the German Government had no interest in keeping the secret, but did have much in spreading it broadcast.

Mysterious or not, the censors had their way, at least to the extent of delaying the revelation. What good it did is another mystery and one quite beyond hope of solution by civilian minds. To the latter the effects of such concealment seem injurious, not beneficial, to those who resort to it, but in those lofty military circles civilian opinion receives scant consideration.

A Disaster Hard to Understand.

Fully satisfactory explanation has yet to be made of the fact that though, according to the accepted theory, the Audacious was sunk by a submerged mine, and not by a torpedo, she received the fatal blow on the quarter—which means well abaft of amidships. It is far forward of that point that the contact between mines and ships usually takes place, as, indeed, it must, or almost must, in the ordinary circumstances of collision between a moving vessel and a stationary object.

But in the present case account must be made of the fact that a heavy sea was running. It is conceivable that the Audacious approached the mine with her bows raised high on a big wave, and that, when this had passed on, her stern dropped downward far enough to touch the hidden volcano. The mine itself, of course, if at all deeply submerged, would have been hardly affected by the wave motion, that, in the open sea, being almost wholly a transmission of form, and not of water, so far as any except up-and-down motion is concerned. There are, however, strong currents all around the British Islands, and it is possible that one of them swung the mine against the ship's stern after her bow had passed safely.

After allowing for all the obvious probabilities and possibilities, the nature of the accident is puzzling, and really about the strongest support of the mine theory as against the torpedo theory comes from the failure of the Germans, during so many days, to exult in the world's hearing over an exploit so important and magnificent, from their point of view, as would have been the sinking of a British superdreadnought by one of their submarines.

Sidewalk Orators Are Honored.

Evidently President WILSON, like most other people in the United States and not a few elsewhere, has heard of the debating society which for over three months has been in practically continuous session, day and night, on the triangular expanse of sidewalk at the south end of Times Square—or, to be more explicit, in front of the war bulletins displayed on the north side of the Times Building.

For when the President was in the city on Saturday and started for an evening stroll through the streets, after the fashion of Bagdad's most famous Sultan, he sought this widely-known meeting place of impassioned orators, and for a good many minutes stood there in the crowd, an unobserved listener to the ever-flowing eloquence there to be heard.

He may or may not have realized that the speeches delivered there are not, all of them, as purely impromptu as the persistent talkers try to make them seem. He probably did know it, however, for it is the business of Presidents to be well informed about many things, and the knowledge would only have added to his interest, as it does to that of other people of like sophistication. For this revival here of what is perhaps the most ancient expedient for influencing public sentiment—the employment of trained and carefully equipped debaters to meet all comers in the agora—has been one of the great war's peculiar consequences.

It is one of no great importance, of course, for it is not recorded that the hireling exhorters ever made a convert, but it is notable enough to deserve the attention even of a President.

That President WILSON needed no closer guarding than the invisible oversight to which he was presumably subjected is a satisfactory feature of the episode, but cruel experience might suggest to him the inadvisability of taking too many chances, no matter how remote.

Not a Bad Record, Considering.

Three hunters killed and two injured is the report on this year's open season to the Conservation Commission. Compared with previous records, it seems to indicate the acquisition of some sense and caution by the army of men and boys who annually take advantage of the law's permission to go out and kill something.

It is still large enough, however, to justify renewal of the suggestion that some way should be devised for restricting the use in the open of high-powered firearms to people who can demonstrate a certain familiarity with their proper handling. The rustic, even though young, usually knows enough about guns not to shoot himself or others. Almost always it is the urban sportsman of a day's or week's experience who fires at anything that moves and leaves investigation of his living target's species till afterward.

He, too, is the villain who sets a majority of the forest fires that always break out in such alarming numbers and do so much damage during the period of tyro hunting. There have been extensive conflagrations thus started in many States this year, and the efforts to fix responsibility for them, if any have been made, were all, so far as known, complete failures.

PRIMARY TACTICS.

How the Machine Rules by Dividing the Opposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A weakness of the present primary election law is that where the party management foresees the possibility of formidable opposition to the organization ticket it may at the primaries defeat the otherwise united anti-organization party by stimulating the candidacy of more than one man from the ranks of the latter, and thus by dividing insure its own rule. There will never be a dearth of possible candidates when organization needs require them nor will such candidates be without a following sufficiently important for machine purposes. The result will be that on the one side there will be efficient organization and on the other a rabble.

One way, however, to discourage any such practice is to require a majority instead of a mere plurality of the votes cast at the primary in order to nominate for the election, and that a failure to secure a majority shall necessitate a new primary, in which the choice must be limited to the two highest candidates at the previous primary.

The adoption of such a system would on the one hand deprive the party manager of the advantage he now has, and which could be used to "put over" unworthy candidates, but, on the other hand, would cause additional expense should the second primary become necessary, an expense which, however, would be materially reduced if the two primary days were coincident with days of registration.

B. T.

New York, Nov. 6, 1914.

Cotton Versus Jute Purchases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen an extract from an editorial which appeared in your paper on Aug. 17, in which you urge "all the men and women of this country" to buy American-made goods exclusively, and you state that if we do this "the United States would be one billion richer and all workmen would be back at work."

It strikes me that all intelligent people who reflect on the subject would indorse your editorial of Aug. 17, rather than your recent editorial in which you stated that the price alone should govern whether cotton-made articles should be used by the citizens of the United States instead of those in jute.

You are, perhaps, not aware of the fact that it is reliably reported that the farm laborers of India are paid an average wage scale of 35 cents each per week. I am informed by a reliable firm in this country, which owns jute and cotton mills in the United States, also a jute mill in India, that it employs 5,000 hands at its mill in India and pays them an average wage scale of 70 cents per week and it pays an average wage scale in its mill in New York State of $8.11 per week.

Dealers inform me that if citizens of the United States would use cotton-made articles instead of those made in jute, it would require at least 4,000,000 bales of cotton annually to supply the demand and would keep at home and in circulation within the United States about $100,000,000 annually which now goes abroad for jute.

The efforts which our committee is making in this direction are in accord with your editorial of Aug. 17. I might add that only one person at the conference which we held in New York on this subject offered objections and I was later informed that that person was interested in jute only, and I have also been informed that not more than twelve firms in the United States are interested in favoring jute over cotton.

R. D. BOWEN, Chairman.

Paris, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

Englishmen Not Apathetic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impression in this country seems to be that England is taking only a half-hearted interest in the great struggle. Nothing could be further from the truth.

All that one need do to satisfy himself of the intense interest of Englishmen—and, let me add, of Englishwomen—is to visit any of the training camps or drop in of an evening at any of the thousands of sewing circle meetings that are held nightly. Let the stranger hear the soldiers in camp and the women, as they make their needles fly, sing "Tipperary" and the other new marching song that every one in England has taken up, "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers," and I don't believe there will be any doubt of the enthusiasm and patriotism displayed.

In fairness to England, Englishmen, and Englishwomen, I think the impression that they are at all phlegmatic in this, their national crisis, should be corrected.

ERNEST HENSON.

New York, Nov. 14, 1914.

Bryan on the Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read that our estimable Secretary of State has proclaimed the recent elections a Democratic victory. This if true is interesting—highly interesting—for it establishes a historical parallel that will appeal to all who love to watch the unconscious fashion in which really great intellects work—William the Yodler thinks the result of the battle of the 3d of November a victory for his party. The estimable and—equally with William—enlightened Spanish Minister of Marina, when he announced to the Cortes the result of the battle of Manila Bay, said: "It is with difficulty that I repress my joyful emotions."

JUNIUS.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

A War Limerick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the arrogant chattering of most of the German champions about the supreme "culture" of Germany, contrasted with the piratical methods of German warfare, I think the following lines describe the situation:

The Germans all boast of their culture
In a way that would almost insult you;
But the wreckage at Rheims,
And the loot of Louvain,
Show their "culture" develops a vulture!

ESSEX.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

THE SOURCES AND THE OUTCOME OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

President Eliot Finds the Prime Cause of Catastrophe in Germany's Desire for World Empire, Supported by the Religion of Valor and Worship of a Mystical Conception of the State.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.,
Nov. 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Each one of the principal combatants in Europe seems to be anxious to prove that it is not responsible for this cruelest, most extensive, and most destructive of all wars. Each Government involved has published the correspondence between its Chief Executive and other Chief Executives, and between its Chancellery or Foreign Office and the equivalent bodies in the other nations that have gone to war, and has been at pains to give a wide circulation to these documents. To be sure, none of these Government publications seems to be absolutely complete. There seem to be in all of them suppressions or omissions which only the future historian will be able to report — perhaps after many years. They reveal, however, the dilapidated state of the Concert of Europe in July, 1914, and the flurry in the European Chancelleries which the ultimatum sent by Austria-Hungary to Servia produced. They also testify to the existence of a new and influential public opinion, about war and peace, to which nations that go to war think it desirable to appeal for justification or moral support.

These publications have been read with intense interest by impartial observers in all parts of the world, and have in many cases determined the direction of the readers' sympathy and good will; and yet none of them discloses or deals with the real sources of the unprecedented calamity. They relate chiefly to the question who struck the match, and not to the questions who provided the magazine that exploded, and why did he provide it. Grave responsibility, of course, attaches to the person who gives the order to mobilize a national army or to invade a neighbor's territory; but the real source of the resulting horrors is not in such an order, but in the governmental institutions, political philosophy, and long-nurtured passions and purposes of the nation or nations concerned.

German Desire for World Empire.

The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted it has ever completely eradicated. Germany arrived late at this desire, being prevented until 1870 from indulging it, because of her lack of unity, or rather because of being divided since the Thirty Years' War into a large number of separate, more or less independent States. When this disease, which has attacked one nation after another through all historic times, struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms, and to the seizure of areas for colonization in many parts of the world Prussia, indeed, had long believed in making her way in Europe by fighting, and had repeatedly acted on that belief. Shortly before the achievement of German unity by Bismarck she had obtained by war in 1864 and 1866 important accessions of territory and leadership in all Germany.

With this desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. Therefore, united Germany has labored with utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world, and to equip it for instant action in the most perfect manner which science and eager invasion could contrive. To develop this supreme military machine universal conscription—an outgrowth of the conception of the citizens' army of France during the Revolution—was necessary; so that every young man in Germany physically competent to bear arms might receive the training of a soldier, whether he wished it or not, and remain at the call of the Government for military duty during all his years of competency, even if he were the only son of a widow, or a widower with little children, or the sole support of a family or other dependents. In order to the completeness of this military ideal the army became the nation and the nation became the army to a degree which had never before been realized in either the savage or the civilized world. This army could be summoned and put in play by the Chief Executive of the German nation with no preliminaries except the consent of the hereditary heads of the several States which united to form the empire in 1870-71 under the domination of Prussia, the Prussian King, become German Emperor, being Commander in Chief of the German Army. At the word of the Emperor this army can be summoned, collected, clothed, equipped and armed, and set in motion toward any frontier in a day. The German Army was thus made the largest in proportion to population, the best equipped, and the most mobile in the world. The German General Staff studied incessantly and thoroughly plans for campaigns against all the other principal States of Europe, and promptly utilized—secretly, whenever secrecy was possible—all promising inventions in explosives, ordnance, munitions, transportation, and sanitation. At the opening of 1914 the General Staff believed that the German Army was ready for war on the instant, and that it possessed some significant advantages in fighting—such as better implements and better discipline—over the armies of the neighboring nations. The army could do its part toward the attainment of world-empire. It would prove invincible.

A Great German Navy.

The intense desire for colonies, and for the spread of German commerce throughout the world, instigated the creation of a great German navy, and started the race with England in navy building. The increase of German wealth, and the rapid development of manufactures and commercial sea power after 1870-71, made it possible for the empire to devote immense sums of money to the quick construction of a powerful navy, in which the experience and skill of all other shipbuilding nations would be appropriated and improved on. In thus pushing her colonization and sea power policy, Germany encountered the wide domination of Great Britain on the oceans; and this encounter bred jealousy, suspicion, and distrust on both sides. That Germany should have been belated in the quest for foreign possessions was annoying; but that England and France should have acquired early ample and rich territories on other continents, and then should resist or obstruct Germany when she aspired to make up for lost time, was intensely exasperating. Hence chronic resentments, and—when the day came—probably war. In respect to its navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914; and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—on incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the Summer of 1914. Neither the Government nor the educated class in Germany comprehends the peculiar features of party government as its exists in England, France, and the United States; and, therefore, the German leaders were surprised and grievously disappointed at the sudden popular determination of Great Britain and Ireland to lay aside party strife and take strenuous part in the general European conflict.

Doctrine of "Military Necessity."

The complete preparation of the German Army for sudden war, the authority to make war always ready in the hands of the German Emperor, and the thorough studies of the German staff into the most advantageous plans of campaign against every neighbor, conspired to develop a new doctrine of "military necessity" as the all-sufficient excuse for disregarding and violating the contracts or agreements into which Prussia or the new Germany had entered with other nations. To gain quickly a military advantage in attacking a neighbor came to be regarded as proper ground for violating any or all international treaties and agreements, no matter how solemn and comprehensive, how old or how new. The demonstration of the insignificance or worthlessness of international agreements in German thought and practice was given in the first days of the war by the invasion of Belgium, and has been continued ever since by violation on the part of Germany of numerous agreements concerning the conduct of war into which Germany entered with many other nations at the Second Hague Conference.

This German view of the worthlessness of international agreements was not a cause of the present war, because it was not fully evident to Europe, although familiar and of long standing in Germany; but it is a potent reason for the continuance of the war by the Allies until Germany is defeated; because it is plain to all the nations of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey at the moment, that the hopes of mankind for the gradual development of international order and peace rest on the sanctity of contracts between nations, and on the development of adequate sanctions in the administration of international law. The new doctrine of military necessity affronts all law, and is completely and hopelessly barbarous.

The Religion of Valor.

World-empire now, as always, is to be won by force—that is, by conquest and holding possession. So Assyria, Israel, Macedonia, Athens, Rome, Islam, England, and France have successively believed and tried to accomplish in practice. United Germany has for forty years been putting into practice, at home and abroad, the doctrine of force as the source of all personal and national greatness and all worthy human achievements. In the support of this doctrine, educated Germany has developed and accepted the religion of valor and the dogma that might makes right. In so doing it has rejected with scorn the Christian teachings concerning humility and meekness, justice and mercy, brotherhood and love. The objects of its adoration have become Strength, Courage, and ruthless Willpower; let the weak perish and help them to perish; let the gentle, meek, and humble submit to the harsh and proud; let the shiftless and incapable die; the world is for the strong, and the strongest shall be ruler. This is a religion capable of inspiring its followers with zeal and sustained enthusiasm in promoting the national welfare at whatever cost to the individual of life, liberty, or happiness, and also of lending a religious sanction to the extremes of cruelty, greed, and hate. It were incredible that educated people who have been brought up within earshot of Christian ethics and within sight of gentle men and women should all be content with the religion-of-valor plan. Accordingly, the finer German spirits have invented a supplement to that Stone Age religion. They have set up for worship a mystical conception of the State as a majestic and beneficent entity which embraces all the noble activities of the nation and guides it to its best achievements. To this ideal State every German owes duty, obedience, and complete devotion. The trouble with this supplement to the religion of valor is that it dwells too much on submission, self-sacrifice, and discipline, and not enough on individual liberty and self-control in liberty. Accordingly when the valiant men got control of the Government and carried the nation into a ferocious war, they swept away with them all the devotees of this romantic and spiritual State. The modern German is always a controlled, directed, and drilled person, who aspires to control and discipline his inferiors; and in his view pretty much all mankind are his inferiors. He is not a freeman in the French, English, or American sense; and he prefers not to be.

What German Domination Would Mean.

The present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valor. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and Northern France during the past three months aptly demonstrates. The civilized world can now see where the new German morality—be efficient, be virile, be hard, be bloody, be rulers—would land it. To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality, and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Servia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events.

The real cause of the war is this gradually developed barbaric state of the German mind and will. All other causes—such as the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the sympathy of Russia with the Balkan States, the French desire for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, and Great Britain's jealousy of German aggrandizement—are secondary and incidental causes, contributory, indeed, but not primary and fundamental. If any one ask who brought the ruling class in Germany to this barbaric frame of mind, the answer must be Bismarck, Moltke, Treitschke Nietzsche, Bernhardi, the German Emperor, their like, their disciples, and the military caste.

Germany Never Dreaded Russia.

Many German apologists for the war attribute it to German fear of Russia. They say that, although Germany committed the first actual aggression by invading Belgium and Luxemburg on the way to attack France with the utmost speed and fierceness, the war is really a war of defense against Russia, which might desirably pass over, after France has been crushed, into a war against Great Britain, that perfidious and insolent obstacle to Germany's world-empire. The answer to this explanation is that, as a matter of fact, Germany has never dreaded, or even respected, the military strength of Russia, and that the recent wars and threatenings of war by Germany have not been directed against Russia, but against Denmark, Austria, France, and England. In her colonization enterprises it is not Russia that Germany has encountered, but England, France, and the United States. The friendly advances made within the last twenty years by Germany to Turkey were not intended primarily to strengthen Germany against Russia, but Germany against Great Britain through access by land to British India. In short, Germany's policies, at home and abroad, during the past forty years have been inspired not by fear of Russia, or of any other invader, but by its own aggressive ambition for world-empire. In the present war it thinks it has staked its all on "empire or downfall."

Those nations which value public liberty and believe that the primary object of government is to promote the general welfare by measures and policies founded on justice, good-will, and respect for the freedom of the individual cannot but hope that Germany will be completely defeated in its present undertakings; but they do not believe that Germany is compelled to choose between a life of domination in Europe and the world and national death. They wish that all her humane culture and her genius for patient and exact research may survive this hideous war and guide another Germany to great achievements for humanity.

Desirable Outcomes of the War.

If the causes of the present immense catastrophe have been correctly stated, the desirable outcomes of the war are, no world-empire for any race or nation, no more "subjects," no executives, either permanent or temporary, with power to throw their fellow-countrymen into war, no secret diplomacy justifying the use for a profit of all the lies, concealments, deceptions, and ambuscades which are an inevitable part of war and assuming to commit nations on international questions, and no conscription armies that can be launched in war by executives without consulting independent representative assemblies. There should come out from this supreme convulsion a federated Europe, or a league of the freer nations, which should secure the smaller States against attack, prevent the larger from attempting domination, make sure that treaties and other international contracts shall be public and be respected until modified by mutual consent, and provide a safe basis for the limitation and reduction of armaments on land and sea, no basis to be considered safe which could fail to secure the liberties of each and all the federated States against the attacks of any outsider or faithless member. No one can see at present how such a consummation is to be brought about, but any one can see already that this consummation is the only one which can satisfy the lovers of liberty under law, and the believers in the progress of mankind through loving service each to all and all to each.

Extreme pacifists shrink from fighting evil with evil, hell with hell, and advise submission to outrage, or at least taking the risk of being forced into resigned submission. The believers in the religion of valor, on the other hand, proclaim that war is a good thing in itself, that it develops the best human virtues, invigorates a nation become flaccid through ease and luxury, and puts in command the strong, dominating spirit of a valid nation or race. What is the just mean between these two extremes? Is it not that war is always a hideous and hateful evil, but that a nation may sometimes find it to be the least of two evils between which it has to choose? The justifiable and indeed necessary war is the war against the ravager and destroyer, the enemy of liberty, the claimant of world-empire. More and more the thinkers of the world see, and the common people more and more believe instinctively, that the cause of righteous liberty is the cause of civilization. In the conference which will one day meet to settle the terms of peace, and therefore the future conditions of life in Europe, the example of the American Republic in regard to armaments and war, the publicity of treaties, and public liberty, security and prosperity may reasonably have some influence.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

THE RIVER.

Flowing drowsily beneath the Winter ice and snow,
Leaping into sudden life with Springtime's sunshine glow,
Dimpling, laughing, gleefully through all the Summer days—
What has Autumn brought to you, O Queen of Waterways?

This is what has come to me: black disgrace and sorrow—
In the stillness of a night, crisply cold, it came.
Ah, the dread of what the light brought me with the morrow,
When the searching day revealed all my grief and shame!

Like a bolt from out the blue, not a word of warning!
Just a flash, a shot, a cry—then the fiends of Hell
Seemed to spring up, Genie-like, further caution scorning,
And the carnage that ensued, who shall live to tell?

On my bosom where the stars twinkled, oh, so brightly,
Sluggish crimson stains have spread, murderous and deep;
Here and there I mirror still faces gleaming whitely,
And the sombre, sable night doth a death-watch keep.

I, who flung each tree and flower frolicsome caresses,
Sparkling at the front-nipped leaves, scarlet overhead,
Shake a deeper, scarlet now from my spray-bright tresses
As I hurry in and out 'mong the silent dead.

Breathlessly I hasten on, I who loved to linger.
Whereaway, oh, whereaway? Far away I'd be
From this spot where Death still points his relentless finger,
To forget, and lose myself in the changeless sea.

BEATRICE BARRY.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA IN 'THE BIG IDEA'

New Entertainment at the Hudson Is a Play Written Within a Play.

A NONSENSE MELODRAMA

Excellent Playing Done in a Fantastic Work by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton.

THE BIG IDEA. A Play in Three Acts. By A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. At the Hudson Theatre.

Richard Howard.....Ernest Glendinning
James Howard.....Forrest Robinson
Robert Caswell.....Richard Sterling
Mr. Byrne.....Harrold Russell
Charles Gilmore.....William Courtleigh
Steven Bingham.....George Wright, Jr.
Jim.....Washington Grau
Elsie Foster.....Desmond Kelley
Mrs. Howard.....Isabel Garrison
Elsie Howard.....Hazel Lowry
Mary.....Frances Wright

The new entertainment brought to the Hudson Theatre last evening is the most novel play yet shown in a theatrical season already remarkable for the number of odd, unexpected, and fantastic works it has had to offer. This newest of them all is called "The Big Idea," the joint work of A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton. It must have been rather difficult and great fun to write. The programme is not immoderate in describing it as an unusual play. It is most unusual. Though obviously it was, or might have been, inspired by "Seven Keys to Baldpate," the authors of the diversion at the Hudson have ventured upon something quite different and quite new.

The "play within a play" is centuries old, but this is a "play within a play" with a vengeance. It is not a play acted within a play, but a play written within a play. It is the big idea of "The Big Idea" that, scene by scene and act by act, you should see it conceived and put on paper. You should watch the agonies of its submission and the final triumph of its acceptance. And when it is sold, it is called "The Big Idea" and left to the mercies of the public. The box office is in the lobby of the Hudson Theatre.

Not many months ago a playwright contributed to the library the story of a play. "The Big Idea" is the play of a play. The best piece George Cohan ever wrote was a melodrama inclosed within a farce. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hamilton have written a play in which the melodrama is interwoven with the farce. The fillip that was reserved for the epilogue of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is the chief gesture of "The Big Idea." It is all quite mad. The result defies classification, but a groping reviewer might be content to call it nonsense melodrama.

The madness begins when the first act is only half done. Young Richard Howard, a hopeful but unrecognized author, is desperate with the knowledge that the $20,000 is not raised within four days his father a bank President, will be a discovered embezzler. The insurance brought in by his own suicide might save the family from disgrace, but the youth is properly reluctant to take this course, and it is then that a visiting member of the Vassar miscellany in the household conceives the big idea.

Why not write a play and sell it? Plays bring in lots and lots of money, and, besides, she (this very airily) knows a manager. Both agree that it is a beautiful idea, but where will they get the plot? Where better than in their own present and fearful predicament? No sooner said than done. There is a rush to the desk. Act 1. Scene 1—Richard Howard's study. The curtain falls. The first act ends with their beginning to write it.

And so it goes, the perplexities and dangers increasing and the pile of manuscript growing higher and higher. There comes the realization that there must be some "heart interest" in their play, and this arrives apace with the realization that there is a decided heart interest in their writing of it. There is a delightful scene where each is making confession, with neither quite sure that the other is not making copy But anyway this brings them to the end of the second act.

The girl, who had studied at Vassar, has heard that the essence of drama is struggle, and there is plenty of the essence when the collaborators try to sell, for $22,000 cash down, their half-written and still-writing play to a manager whose offices are within sight of the Astor Theatre. He is creditably impressed with the novel value of the first two acts, and while he is aghast at the fact that the last act has not even been written, he is just a little tickled with the idea that he has it. Why, he is the very manager who has been announced all along as presenting this play at the Hudson. He is grinning as he takes out his checkbook to write the happy ending. But what, he wonders, will the audience think of it all? What, indeed! The girl asks them then and there, and at this point last night's audience, awaking to the fact that they, too, had a part in "The Big Idea," did their part quite as spiritedly as the authors could possibly have wished

Successive audiences will be called on to play an equally important rôle in "The Big Idea," for, apart from the enjoyment of its novelty and its ingenuity, its appeal is that fine appeal of nonsense. And that always depends largely on how you happen to take it. The best nonsense ever written is either fine nonsense or mere nonsense, depending on how you happen to feel about it.

Mr Thomas and Mr. Hamilton have done their part ingeniously, but to say that is not to say that there are no spots in their play where an ingenuity or a finer fancy might not have added measurably to the sum total of the entertainment. But the idea is a gay one, the execution is for the most part happily appropriate, and, all told, "The Big Idea" is quite delightful.

The production is excellent, with Ernest Glendinning seen to fine advantage in the rôle of the author and hero of the play. His playing has the youth and intelligence needed, and, in addition, that touch of the picturesque which just suits the author of the whole endeavor. Desmond Kelley does her part ably. Harrold Russell is successful as one of the difficulties in the plot, and in a small part Richard Sterling adds considerably to the gayety of the evening. His was the best work done last season in "Young Wisdom," and he brings to his new part that same conscientious and troubled look that is a piece of stage property to be treasured. "The Big Idea" needs skillful playing. It has it.

MISS OGDEN'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Allen J. Henry on Nov. 19.

The wedding of Miss Sara Devereux Ogden and Allen Johnstone Henry of Philadelphia will take place on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 3:30 P. M., in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, and a small reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John R. Ogden, 772 Park Avenue.

Miss Ogden's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Pierpont Davis. Dr. J. Norman Henry will be his brother's best man, and the six ushers will be Pierpont Davis of New York and John O. Platt, George White, Montgomery Harris, Edmund Evans, and William Montgomery, all of Philadelphia.

RUSSELL—WRIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Russell, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cora Alma Russell, to Frederick S. Wright of Great Falls, Mon. No date has been set for the wedding.

Brooklyn Amusements.

"The Things That Count" is back in Brooklyn for a week's stay at the De Kalb.

"The Highway of Life," which has been playing at Wallack's Theatre, moved over to Brooklyn last night.

Fritzi Scheff brought "Pretty Mrs. Smith" over to the Majestic last night.

The vaudeville bill at the Bushwick is headed by Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return," Valerie Bergere in "The Lion Tamer," and Francis Dooley and Corrine Sayles.

Master Gabriel and company in "Little Kick," Wallington Cross and Lois Josephine, and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass head the bill at the Prospect Theatre.

At the Orpheum Theatre the vaudeville bill is topped by Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven, Belle Blanche, and Maude Lambert and Ernest Hall.

WAR ON UNCLEAN PLAYS.

Catholic Theatre Movement Threatens Prosecution of Managers.

The Catholic Theatre Movement, an organization which, under the direction of Cardinal Farley, last season began a war upon theatrical performances declared to be unfit for the stage, and which up to now had confined itself to issuing a bulletin of good plays, has decided to go even further with its work and threatens to begin criminal prosecution of managers who present unclean dramas.

Two "White List" bulletins of plays were issued last season and a third one is now in preparation. A branch of the New York organization has just been started in Philadelphia under the supervision of Archbishop Prendergast.

The Executive Board of the movement has just issued the following views on the current theatrical season in New York and vicinity as follows:

The multiplication of plays dealing with crime and with and portraying degenerate men and women, (faisely posing as plays of life,) calls for immediate and public action, either by recourse to the criminal law, or what is perhaps still more effective, the most forcible expression of public opinion. The means to this would be the firm resolution of all people desirous of bringing about better conditions to keep away from theatres where such plays are produced.

These salacious tales, when put into dramatic form, are caricatures of real life, and the result is to confuse the sense of moral discrimination and to familiarize the mind with false views and manners of life.

The board invites all citizens who desire better dramatic conditions in New York to co-operate with them in their effort to insure clean and wholesome plays for the people:

(1) By abstaining from attendance at objectionable performances and by giving hearty support to those plays which are worthy in accordance with the promise cards, which may be obtained from the office of the Bulletin. It urges them to prevent the young people subject to their charge from attending the plays that are found objectionable.

(2) In the general theatrical situation one excellent thing is notable. The theatrical critics of the metropolitan journals, with scarcely an exception since the opening of the season in August last, have discussed the ethical quality of plays with a soundness of view upon fundamental morality (particularly in relation to the laws of modesty and decency requisite in dramatic productions) that has been most grateful to this board, and in its opinion has helped greatly in the forwarding of the important cause which it advocates. The board would suggest also the perusal of these press criticisms by those who wish to inform themselves of the plot and character of new productions.

The promise cards are being issued at the office of the Catholic Theatre Movement, at 120 West Sixtieth Street.

Doris Keane in New Play in Spring.

Charles Dillingham, the theatrical manager, yesterday received a cable from Doris Keane, who has been ill in London, saying that she was recovering her health, and was looking forward to appearing in a new play in New York in the Spring. Mr. Dillingham, who, since he produced "Chin-Chin" at the Globe Theatre, has been rehearsing another musical comedy, "Watch Your Step," and will follow this with new productions for Elsie Janis and John Barrymore, has turned over the preparations for Miss Keane's new play to Louis Nethersole, and the actress will appear in future under the direction of that manager.

SUFFRAGISTS STOP ATTACKS ON PARTIES

National Association Adopts a Sweeping Resolution Regarding Its Future Policy.

DR. SHAW LEADS AGAIN

Convention Favors Equal Pay Propaganda — Will Urge Suffrage Action on Members of Congress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in session here since Thursday last, closed tonight with an apparent truce established between the opposing elements of the organization. Among the most important events of today's session were the election of officers, the declaration by the association of a definite policy opposing attacks on any political party, and the adoption of a resolution setting forth the organization's views on legislation for suffrage and on other public questions.

There were few incidents that brought out any sign of division of opinion among the delegates, the statement of policy being the only question over which warmth was displayed in the debate. Contrary to many rumors, no mention was made of the Congressional Union, concerning which there had been heated discussion, and no motion was presented authorizing the national body to discipline State organizations which might work contrary to the association's policy.

Anti-administration supporters worked diligently for the candidates for national officers, styled the "representative ticket," but after the administration nominees were elected by a majority strength of about seventy votes calmness prevailed.

In announcing adjournment of the meeting, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, elected President for the tenth term, made a brief reference to the opposition. She said:

"If any one has any criticism to make against the President of this association or the official board, that criticism should be offered first to the President and to the board. In that way possibly all strife can be obviated."

Dr. Shaw was unopposed for President. Other officers elected were: First Vice President — Mrs. Stanley McCormick, New York; Second Vice President —Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky; Third Vice President—Miss Katharine B. Davis, New York; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Orten H. Clark, Michigan; Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut; First Auditor—Mrs. Helen Gouthrie Miller, Missouri, and Second Auditor—Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois.

Suffragists Outline Policy.

A substitute resolution regarding a declaration of policy, offered by Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, was adopted by the convention instead of the resolution approved by the Executive Council. The resolution adopted reads:

"Resolved, That the National American Woman Suffrage Association is absolutely opposed to holding any political party responsible for the opinions and acts of its individual members or holding any individual public official or candidate responsible for the action of his party majority on the question of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago strongly advocated adoption of the resolution. Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans demanded that the meaning of the resolution be clearly explained. "The National Association during the past year," she said, "sent out statements that certain Congressmen were 'unalterably opposed' to suffrage. It was found they were opposed to a Federal amendment, but not to suffrage through amendment of the State Constitutions. We do not want such things to happen again."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Chicago expressed her opposition to an association "blacklist" of members of Congress. Dr. Shaw explained that under a resolution previously adopted, the national body could not work in any State without the consent of the State association. The statement of policy was finally adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The convention tabled a resolution urging all suffragists and suffrage organizations to aid the cotton movement by buying a bale, by wearing cotton clothes, and in every way popularizing cotton.

All resolutions relating to the European war were referred to a special committee to be redrafted and reported to the Executive Council, which will hold session tomorrow.

Southern delegates announced in the convention that their caucus had decided to concentrate their energies upon winning Alabama for woman suffrage the coming year.

There was a break in the prompt acquiescence of delegates to the proposition presented by the leaders when a motion was offered by Mrs. Barton Jenks of Rhode Island for the appointment of a Campaign Survey Committee of nine to select campaign ground and to submit suggestions and advice to the National Association and the States.

Attempts to amend the motion to give the National Board jurisdiction over the individual State Associations in the matter were defeated. The motion finally was carried, with an amendment giving the National Board authority to appoint members of the committee.

Some of the Resolutions.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

That the National Suffrage Association urges United States Senators and Representatives to take up at once the amendments pending in Congress for the enfranchisement of women.

That Congress be urged to enact immediate legislation to protect the rights of women citizens who marry unnaturalized foreigners.

That Congress be petitioned to protect women "against State denial of the rights of citizens of the United States who vote for members of Congress, Presidential Electors, and United States Senators in the States where they reside, by making federal laws in pursuance of that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which says that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States."

That 10 women be urged to encourage such industries and institutions as adhere to the principle of "equal pay for equal work regardless of sex."

Before the convention adjourned Dr. Thomas of Bryn Mawr gave notice that at the next annual meting she would propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that the convention be held in Washington, D. C., every four years coincident with the inauguration of a new Administration and the convening of a new Congress.

The selection of the next convention city will be made by the Board of Directors.

MRS. L. C. GRISCOM DEAD.

Wife of ex-Ambassador to Rome Succumbs in Hotel St. Regis.

Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, who was Miss Elisabeth Duer Bronson, died early yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis from an attack of pleurisy. She was the only daughter of the late Frederic and Mrs. Bronson, who was Miss Sara Gracie King, a sister of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Griscom was also a distant cousin of Mrs. Clarence Mackay. She was married to Mr. Griscom shortly before he became United States Minister to Persia.

While going to this post Mr. and Mrs. Griscom were entertained in Constantinople by Abdul Hamid, who gave them a private dinner at the Yildiz Kiosk and presented Mrs. Griscom with a handsome decoration. Mr. Griscom remained in Persia until the end of 1902, when he was sent to Japan, and after that to Brazil, and was finally American Ambassador at Rome. Mrs. Griscom accompanied her husband in his foreign travels and was the recipient of many honors from royalty and the leader of American society in the capitals where they were stationed.

Mrs. Griscom was 35 years old, and besides her husband is survived by two children, one 6 years and the other an infant born last February, and by her mother, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, at whose home, 711 Fifth Avenue, the funeral services will be held.

Justice W. S. Pryor.

NEWCASTLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Justice W. S. Pryor, for many years Chief Justice of the State Court of Appeals and a widely known figure in Kentucky, died at his home here to-day of illness incident to age. As a member of the State Board of Election Commissioners in 1896 Justice Pryor certified the election of W. S. Taylor to the governorship, which William Goebel successfully contested, only later to be shot and killed near the Capitol Building in Frankfort. Justice Pryor was identified with the courts of Kentucky as far back as the Civil War. He was the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge at the elections of August, 1862, and his election was assured, but owing to the military rule in the State at that time he was not permitted to run for office. Instead, he was arrested and held in military prisons for nearly a year, being finally banished north of the Ohio until the end of the war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. CROSS, a daughter of the late Allan Lorraine Purves, who was a wealthy property holder in the Windsor Terrace section of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 606 Vanderbilt Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Her husband and two children survive her.

Miss ISABEL MARIE GERMAN, who was a public school Principal in Louisville, Ky., where she was born, is dead at the home of her brother, 989 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, and will be buried in Louisville on Thursday.

JOSEPH W. SELDON, general manager of the First National Bank of Calumet, Mich., one of the most prominent bankers in the upper peninsula, dropped dead in Calumet yesterday. He was a former national bank examiner.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, who had been an actor with stock companies in this city and elsewhere for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at St. Vincent's hospital, in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE KLEIN, wife of Henry Klein, a member of the firm of Charles Wolff & Co., silk ribbons, of 233 Fourth Avenue, died yesterday at her home, 150 West Eightieth Street, in her fifty-first year. She was born and lived all her life in this city. Mrs. Klein was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hebraw Sheltering and Guardian Society and the Auxiliary of the People's Hospital.

Mrs. MARY S. DRAKE SEAGLE, widow of Philip C. Seagle, died yesterday at her home near Hendersonville, N. C., in her seventy-seventh year. She was a daughter of Nathan Drake of England, who was one of the pioneer settlers in the mountains of Western North Carolina, and had spent all her life in the home where she was born, which is on one of the largest farms in that section of the State. Mrs. Seagle is survived by six sons and two daughters, one of her sons, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, was formerly assistant at St. Thomas's Church, and is now rector of St. Stephen's Church at Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street; another son is rector of St. Paul's Church in East Chester, N. Y., and two others are physicians in the suburbs of New Orleans.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

BULLETIN No. 1

Battles in Tenement Homes

ELEMENTARY NECESSITIES

Thousands of families in this city are temporarily destitute because of sickness, unemployment, death or desertion of the wage earner, or some other misfortune.

One of the chief activities of this Association is to help these by

1. Relieving at once their immediate distress and suffering.
2. Obtaining all facts essential to judge their needs and the amount and kind of help their circumstances require.
3. Securing and maintaining for them the relief and treatment that will enable them to get back to self-support.

To help these needy families back to a condition in which they can support themselves we must first provide food, clothing, shelter and home medical attendance, in sufficient quantities to keep them from suffering.

Without these elementary necessities there is no certain foundation upon which they and those helping them out of their enforced poverty can build.

Without them a family is more than poor—it is destitute.

If such a condition is allowed to continue, misery, disease, stunted development and moral deterioration will result.

It will sap the vigor, energy and hope of every member of the family.

It will push and crowd its victims ever downward, perpetuating and multiplying them for succeeding generations.

If we are to save these families from slipping lower and lower, to be engulfed finally in the slough of pauperism, we must assure them at least of the reasonable necessities of life recited above—food, clothing, shelter and home medical attendance.

To give this relief in sufficient quantities is in itself not enough to insure the ultimate restoration of a destitute family.

We must maintain and assure its continuity as long as necessary.

To give as little as possible, or to cut off a family for a time in the hope that it will in some way manage to get along, often demoralizes and makes beggars of its members.

You cannot rehabilitate needy families by this method any more than you can restore the sick by discontinuing the treatment in the hope that the patient will find some way of his own to throw off disease.

The most precious asset to be preserved during a period of economic stress in a home is the independence, the self-respect, the finer fibre of those subjected to it.

We injure and may destroy these qualities, especially in dealing with children, if, in giving relief, we force them constantly to appeal for aid.

We, therefore, must not only give the material relief—food, shelter, clothing, etc.—in sufficient quantities, but also assure its continuity until the family is able to support itself.

Thousands of families in misfortune will need your help this winter to keep the wolf from the door.

Will you help them through us?

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Fin. Com. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 216, 105 EAST 22nd STREET

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

Watch for next week's bulletin—"HELPING OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES."

'THE TRAFFIC' AT NEW YORK.

Sociological Play by Rachael Marshall and Oliver D. Bailey.

"The Traffic," a sociological play in four acts, by Rachel Marshall and Oliver D. Bailey, which was seen last season at a theatre further uptown, came to the New York Theatre last night as another of the popular-priced attractions at that playhouse.

The story of the play is not a very pleasant one, dealing as it does with Agnes Berton, "one of the many thousands who has come up out of the dark places of the world," but the piece is interesting and well staged and played.

Bess Sankey gives a capital performance as Agnes Berton and Eva French is capital in the character part of Mrs. Mollie McGuire.

The scenes of the play are laid in a tenement; a room in a cheap hotel, a notorious resort, and an anteroom of a court house.

Olive Fremstad Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16.—Mme. Olive Fremstad suffered a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning at an early hour this morning, but insisted on filling an engagement here this evening. She was under the care of two physicians for several hours.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following are the attractions which continue at the theatres: "The Marriage of Columbine," at the Punch and Judy Theatre; "The Only Girl," at the Lyric Theatre; "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic Theatre; "Suzi," at the Casino; "Mary Goes First," with Marie Tempest, at the Comedy Theatre; "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson, at the Lyceum Theatre; "Papa's Darling," at the New Amsterdam Theatre; "That Sort," with Nazimova, at the Harris Theatre; "Experience," at the Booth Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "Kick In," at the Republic Theatre; "Diplomacy," at the Empire Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "Mr. Wu," with Walter Hitesleide, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at the Playhouse; "Dancing Around," at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Shubert Theatre; "Daddy Longlegs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker.

"Within the Law" is back to New York for a week's stay at the Bronx Opera House. Catherine Tower has the role of Mary Turner in this company.

Another old favorite is back in "The Yellow Ticket," which began a week's engagement at the Standard. Florence Reed still heads the cast.

David Belasco has brought Frances Starr to the Grand Opera House for a week's stay in "The Secret."

"The Gay Morning Glories" are at the Olympic with a new burlesque performance and a long list of variety entertainers.

Lew Kelly and the New Behman Show are at the Columbia this week with an original burlesque, "The Dope's Legacy."

"Tango Queens" is the title of the burlesque organization at the Murray Hill this week.

At the Palace Theatre this week a long and excellent vaudeville bill is headed by Lillian Russell, model from Europe, who poses in a series of undraped art studies. Others on the bill are Bessie Clayton in old and new dances; Conroy and Lemaire, in "The New Physician"; Grace La Rue, in songs; Bobby North, in new songs and stories; Alan Brooks and company, in "Straightened Out," and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilde, English shadowgraph artists.

At Hammerstein's, in addition to Ching Ling Foo and company, is Walter Kelly, the Virginia Judge; Stewart, the "mail Pest"; Willa Holt Wakefield, Lydia Barry, the Three Keatons, Toots Paka Company, Roy Pearl, Pepino, Loretta and Antoinette, and comedy moving pictures.

The Broadway Theatre has a long vaudeville headed by "The Count and the Maid," a one-act musical comedy; the Sherman De Forrest company in "A Jay Circus," James H. Manning, Will H. Sloane and company, in a new political sketch called "The Bribe," and the Oxford Four.

An interesting feature of the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre this week is the appearance of the Dolly Twins in different acts. Yancsi Dolly is seen with Harry Fox in smart fooling, songs, and patter, and "Dancesland" is presented by Rozsika Dolly, together with Martin Brown. Their act is a spectacular novelty, featuring many dances. Joseph Howard, the song writer, is on the bill, with Mabel McCane, and is singing all their song hits. Others here are Bert Fitzgibbons, Homer Miles, in his latest sketch, "An Innocent Bystander"; Morton and Austin, who present their skit, "Success"; Frank Whitman, "the boy behind the fiddle"; the Azard Brothers in equilibristic feats, and McMahon, Diamond and Chaplow, in a singing, dancing and talking novelty called "The Scare Crow."

Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Foys are heading the bill at the Alhambra Theatre this week. Julius Steger is seen in his new sketch, "The Warning," a temperance tabloid. George Whiting and Sadie Burt are here and offer new songs, dances, and patter. Bert Fitzgibbons, "the original daffy dill," is seen in things eccentric. Harry Fider and Anna Aloha Brown in "A New Idea." Others on this week's programme include the Arnaut Brothers, European tumbling clowns, in novel features, interminged with comedy; Martin and Fabrini, introducing dances; Cotter and Boleno, in "a little bit of everything," and the Orpington Trio, European hand balancers.

Jack Wilson heads the programme at the Royal Theatre this week with his "Impromptu Revue." He is assisted in his rapid-fire mirthmaking by Franklyn Batle. Ruth Roye offers a repertoire of new songs and several songs that made her famous. Lipinski's Forty Dog Comedians are seen in startling natural representations of the many diverting and comic incidents of "everyday life in a dog town." "Ideal" is displaying her ability in fancy swimming and acrobatic diving. Others include the Salon Singers, Raymond and Caverly, Madden and Fitz Patrick, in "The Turn of the Tide"; Anthony Mack, "The Italian and the Boss," and Weimers and Masi, exponents of the modern dances.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's dramatic story, "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," picturized from the novel by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady in five parts, and James Olivea Curwood's three-part drama of life, "The Danger Women," began their last week at the Vitagraph Theatre yesterday. On Monday, Nov. 23, this photoplay house will offer a complete change of programme, the feature picture of which will include "Underneath the Palm," a story of the theatre in three parts, written and produced by Charles L. Gastell, and presented by Helen Gardner and a strong cast, and a picturization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's comedy, "The Man Behind the Door," adapted for the screen in four parts by Marguerite Bertsch and presented by Wally Van and a cast of comedians.

At the Strand Theatre Tyrone Power yesterday made his initial appearance on the screen in Bronson Howard's dramatic success, "Aristocracy." The subject was produced by the Famous Players Film Company, and Mr. Power has been given an exceptionally well-balanced and important supporting cast, including Marguerite Skirvin, Edna Mayo, Arthur Hoops, Ida Waterman, and William Rosell.

Claire Whitney, the heroine in the William Fox production of "Life's Shop Window," personally appeared at the Broadway Rose Gardens Theatre last night as an added attraction in conjunction with the exhibition of the picture which will continue its run at this photoplay house indefinitely.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.96 cents; imported beef, 11.01 cents per pound.—Adv.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mme. Andree Lenique de Francheville gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock for M. Brieux of the Académie Française, at her studio, 58 West Thirty-ninth Street. There were about a hundred guests. Tea was served. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, and Mrs. T. Norman Whitehouse were among the guests.

Mrs. John Truitt Farrel of 59 West Forty-fifth Street will give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaretta Farrel, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, at the Plaza.

A concert for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris will be held at the Plaza on Friday afternoon. The members of the committee for the hospital include Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., will give a reception on Thursday afternoon at her home, Westland, Princeton, N. J., to introduce her daughter, Miss Marion Cleveland. Miss Cleveland is the daughter of the late ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin will give a dance at their home, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, on Dec. 11 for their daughter, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin.

Miss Annie Leary is to give a large dance on Jan. 5 at her house, 1,082 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Miss M. Symphorosa Bristed, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. George G. King will present her daughter, Miss Violet King, at a tea dance which she is to give at her home, 16 East Eighty-fourth Street, on Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of 39 East Sixty-fourth Street will give a tea dance at their home on Dec. 11 to introduce their daughter, Miss Josephine de Gersdorff.

Miss Edith Gracie of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, whose daughter, Miss Almy Gilford, will make her début at a reception at their home on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Sara Delano will be introduced at a dance her mother, Mrs. Warren Delano, is to give on Dec. 17 at their home, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Golden Bartlett of 660 Park Avenue will give a dinner dance on Jan. 15 to introduce their daughter, Miss Juliet M. Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Douglas of Greenwich, Conn., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Douglas was Miss Dorothy B. Topping.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WEIN.—On Friday, Nov. 13, at 1,515 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wein, (nee Jeannette Forstot,) a daughter.

Married.

BLAW—HIRSH.—Nov. 15, Adela Hirsh to Solomon Blaw.

Died.

AHNER.—Charles, at his late residence, 158 East 114th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANTHONY.—At Tottenville, Staten Island, Nov. 15, 1914, Sarah Van Zile Anthony, widow of Mortimer M. Anthony, aged 75 years. Private services at Tottenville. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 3 P. M. Troy papers please copy.

BAKER.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 16, 1914, Laura Sherwood, widow of John A. Baker. Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

BENEDICT.—On Nov. 16, Louis, beloved husband of Paula (nee Aram) and brother of Phil. P. Benedict. Cremation at Fresh Pond, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at 11 A. M.

BULMER.—At 21 Claremont Av., on Monday, Nov. 16, 1914, Jessie Williamson, wife of the late Henry Bulmer, Jr., of Montreal. Funeral service at her late residence on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Montreal.

CAPERTON.—Mrs. Virginia Standiford Caperton died at her home, Rio Vista, on the Upper River Road near Louisville, Ky., at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, following an illness of ten days subsequent to an attack of erysipelas, to which she submitted in a New York hospital last Autumn, from which she never had entirely recovered. Mrs. Caperton, who was the wife of John H. Caperton, one of Kentucky's wealthiest citizens, and the daughter of E. D. Standiford, formerly prominent as a financier and at one time President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, is survived by her husband and one son, Hugh Caperton. The funeral services were held at Rio Vista at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Caperton spent much of her time in travel, and was a frequent visitor at Eastern and Southern resorts. For a number of years she had spent the Winters at Palm Beach, Fla. Endowed with a richly sympathetic nature and delicacy of feeling, she took a deep interest in social welfare, and was active in many movements of this character, for which she was unusually fitted by a broad intelligence and exceptional education, and through which she was widely known both in Kentucky and the East. Her rare personal charm and straightforward sincerity and devotion had endeared her to a wide circle of friends to whom her passing is a poignant bereavement.

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Died.

CLIFT.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, 1914, Susan Elizabeth Clift, widow of James Clift. Funeral services at her late residence, 298 Prospect St., Long Island City, Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery at convenience of family.

CRARY.—Entered into Life Eternal on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1914, from his residence, the Teller Homestead, Matteawan, N. Y., the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, D. D., son of the late Edward C. and Cornelia Livingston Crary, in the eightieth year of his age. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 12:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Clergy will please bring vestments. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 9:30 A. M. Railroad station Beacon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CRARY.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America.—With deep regret announcement is made of the death at Matteawan, N. Y., on Nov. 15, of the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, D. D., late member of this order.

J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

EDWARDS.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 16, Annie McConnell, widow of James M. Edwards. Services at residence, 62 West 56th St., Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock.

GAFNEY.—On Nov. 16, Sarah F., wife of James E. Gafney. Funeral from her late residence, 870 Convent Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

GALLINGER.—At Greensburg, Penn., Nov. 16, 1914, Joseph Gallinger, in his 65th year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Washington Content, 221 West 70th St., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

GRISCOM.—In New York City on Monday, Nov. 16, 1914, Elisabeth Bronson, wife of Lloyd C. Griscom. Funeral services at Grace Church on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HILL.—In Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1914, Uriah Hill, Jr., aged 97 years. Services from his residence, 945 Paulding St., Peekskill, Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 11:45 P. M. Carriages meet 11:10 A. M. train from Grand Central Terminal.

HODGES.—Sadie R., wife of Eugene S. Acker, in her 41st year. Service at her late residence, 107 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Newburg papers please copy.

HOLT.—On Nov. 16, Charles A. B., aged 75 years. Services at Windhurst, N. Y., on Tuesday, 8 P. M. Funeral from 223 8th Av. on Thursday, 10 A. M. James C. Rice Post, No. 22, invited.

HUBER.—On Nov. 16, Anna A., widow of the late Daniel Huber and mother of Josephine Engelhardt, Annie Schmitt, Elizabeth and Charles Hu

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

New Banks Established Auspiciously—Conditions Improving Steadily.

Much that is of favorable financial and business significance was accomplished yesterday. Foremost in the list of the day's events was the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks, which were started on a career which should prove of high value to the whole country. But that was not all. The two Cotton Exchanges, here and at New Orleans, resumed business, assuming again their share of the task of the distribution of one of the chief of the country's crops.

Below the surface events are moving favorably in the direction of a return to those natural conditions in the security markets which are necessary for the free flow of credit based on security holdings. A sharp decline in sterling exchange rates came as a confirmation of the views formed last week that the decline which then occurred in the cost of remitting funds abroad marked an important and probably an enduring change for the better. The signs of money ease were increased, and the security markets continued to reflect the more confident sentiment which has grown up in the financial community, and which points very distinctly toward still further recovery from the adverse conditions which were imposed by the outbreak of the war.

There can be no doubt that events are rapidly coming to favor a resumption of Stock Exchange activities, one of whose chief objects should be to encourage and develop the demand for securities. That demand is already broadening, as is reflected in the stock and bond markets so far as these now find expression. That, moreover, is a natural result of the great improvement in the money market and of all that that reflects. The re-establishment of the stock market upon a natural basis would do much to encourage investment demand. There are some good reasons for believing that setting the machinery of the stock market in motion again would stimulate more buying than it would selling. It may be assumed for one thing that many would buy in a free market who would not buy in a market in which bargains can only be made at or about a fixed level of quotations. The financial community will not be surprised under the circumstances if it is found that events will now move more rapidly in respect to a further lessening of the restrictions upon trading than was expected a fortnight or even a week ago.

The work of transferring a portion of the reserves of the member banks to the Federal Reserve Institutions proceeded smoothly. The initial transactions indicated that the member banks would entrust to the central institutions a larger proportion of their reserves than the minimum required by law. Applications for rediscounts were received here, and that important part of the Reserve Bank's activities was thus set in motion. Should any further issue of circulating notes be called for it would be preferable that Federal Reserve notes rather than national bank notes be used. It would be equally desirable to have Federal Reserve notes substituted for outstanding national bank notes, and it may be that some such process will go on in respect to the recently issued Aldrich-Vreeland notes.

The amount of those notes outstanding is now being rapidly reduced, but it may be assumed that some of them will be kept in use for a good while longer unless other currency is substituted for them. If there is need of currency it would be well to have it supplied through the machinery which has now been set up to care for the ebb and flow of currency demands. Much work remains to be done before the Federal Reserve Banks assume the exercise of all the functions for which they are intended, but a good beginning has been made which promises well for the usefulness of the banks in the future. The establishment of the new banks should be followed speedily by a retirement of the remaining Clearing House certificates and, as has already been suggested, of the Aldrich-Vreeland notes which were put out to meet the emergency caused by the war.

The Cotton Exchange opened auspiciously at about the level of prices which had been expected. The resumption of Cotton Exchange trading should ease some phases of the problem which the sudden restriction of markets imposed upon the South and the country at large.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+ $77,203
Twenty-three roads	10,640,835	−3,076,420
Total (26 roads)	11,832,383	−2,999,217

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR COPPER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1914—

	Sept. 30, 1914.	June 30, 1914.	Increase.
Total income	$1,027,576	$805,866	$221,710
Operation costs	528,440	492,882	35,558
Net	499,136	312,988	186,152
Metal inventory and quot.	55,000	60,000	*5,000
Surplus	554,136	372,984	181,152

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	2,067,000	2,113,530	2,003,814
Net	901,825	902,892	854,174
Sur. after chgs.	91,887	106,292	95,053
4 mos. gross	7,910,773	8,891,781	7,851,894
Net	3,352,416	3,366,324	3,182,901
Sur. after chgs.	115,781	171,077	146,464

*Deficit.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction com	285	290
American Light & Traction pf	103	106
Adirondack Electric Power com	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	40
*American Gas & Electric com	75	77
*American Gas & Electric pf	43	45
American Power & Light com	53	62
American Power & Light pf	77	82
American Public Utilities com	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	62	67
American Waterworks & Electric	3	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	8	13
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	48	53
Cities Service com	40	45
Cities Service pf	50	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	52	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	74	76
Denver Gas & Electric com	89	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	55	55
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction com	12	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities com	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & P. com	10	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power com	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water com	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric com	34	36
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	75	80
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	14	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison com	89	75
Southern California Edison pf	84	87
*Standard Gas & Electric com	5	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	13	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. com	7	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	40	50
United Light & Rys. com	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	65	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	58	62
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power com	13¾	15
Western Power pf	51	54

*Par $50.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,900	Bay State Gas	11c	11c	10c	11c
3,600	Butte & Lon	19	22	19	22
100	Calaveras	98	98	98	98
950	Crown Reserve	75	75	70	75
200	Davis-Daly	58	59	59	59
300	Eagle & Blue	82	82	80	80
300	First National	90	99	95	96
200	Humboldt Sm	12	12	12	12
100	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
940	Jumbo Exten	60c	65c	82c	88c
200	Majestic	12	12	12	12
200	McKinley-Dar	46	46	45	46
200	Mexican Metals	16	18	16	18
2,650	Nevada Doug	45	45	43	43
100	Smokey Devel	15	15	15	15
100	Stewart	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
50	United Cig. St.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,650	United Verde E.	1⅞	1 5-16	1⅞	1¼

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.68	.72
Atl. G'f'd	.27	.29	Majestic	.12	.13
Bay S. G.	.10	.11	Mex. Met.	.16	.17
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.43	.47
Bohemia	1	1¼	M. of Am	2	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.10	.20	New Balt.	.50	.75
Butte & L.	.19	.20	Nev.-Doug.	.47	.48
Calaveras	.83	1.00	Ohio Oil	.07	.09
Chief C.	.65	.75	Riker-H.	7½	7¾
Cons. Cop.	.80	1.00	So. Lak.	1¾	2½
Cr. Res.	.65	.70	Stewart	1 1-16	1⅛
Davis-D.	.52	.60	Ton. Bel.	4⅜	4¾
Eagle and Bluebell	.80	.83	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅞
First Nat.	.95	.98	Ton. Mer.	29	31
G'f'd Con.	.98	1 1-16	Ton. Min.	7	7½
G'f'd Mer.	.19	.21	Ton. W. E.	55	57
Houghton	1	1¼	U. Cig. S.	8½	8¾
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1 3-16	U. Pr. Sh.	11	11¼
Jim Butler	.64	.69	U. V. Ext.	1¼	1¼
Jumbo Ex.	.92	.94	Yukon	1⅞	2¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Atlantic Refining	515	525	505	515
Borne-Scrymser	250	275	250	265
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	117	113	120
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	620	640	620	640
Colonial Oil	80	95	80	95
Continental Oil	213	220	215	222
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	41	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	52	57	53	57
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	95	100	95	100
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	167	173	170	175
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
National Transit	38	39	38	40
New York Transit	220	230	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	88	92
Ohio Oil	172	174	170	172
Pierce Oil	13	15	13	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	375	370	390
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
South Penn. Oil	247	253	247	253
Southern Pipe Line	192	196	192	196
Southwest. Pa. P. L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	287	290	288	292
Standard Oil of Ind.	458	462	470	475
Standard Oil of Neb.	325	335	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	189	192	190	192
Standard Oil of N. J.	368	372	373	378
Standard Oil of Ohio	410	420	405	415
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	330	340
S. O. of Ky., new	240	250	245	255
Swan & Finch Co.	135	155	135	155
Union Tank Line	79	85	79	82
Vacuum Oil	185	190	180	185
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.24
Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con.	.14	Overman	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.03	Seg Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.28	Sierra Nevada	.24
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.05
Hale & Norcross	.02	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.67½	Comb. Fraction	.10
Jim Butler	.65	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
McNamara	.03	Diamondf. R. H.	.02
Midway	.07	Florence	.38
Mizpah Ext.	.21	Goldf. Con. M.	1.02½
Montana	.37	Goldfield Merger	.19
North Star	.16	Jumbo Ext.	.03
Rescue Eula	.09	Jumbo Star	.01
Tonopah Ext.	2.65	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.31	Vernal	.04
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.26

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.29	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.04	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7¼	7¾	Jackpot	6	6½
Elkton	38	40	McKinney	36	40
El Paso	93	100	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	..	2	Portland	103½	104¾
Gold Dollar	2	3¼	Vindicator	107	110
Isabella	11¾	11¾	Rav. B. H.	2⅞	4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BONDS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES. Per Cent.

Prime bills, three to four months 4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	5 @5½	5½@6
	60 to 90 Days.	4 to 6 Months.
On time	5½	5 @5½

COMMERCIAL PAPER. Per Cent.

Four to six months, best names 5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88	$4.87⅛	$4.87⅛
Cables	4.88⅝	4.87⅞	4.87⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87¼	$4.87⅝
Paris	5.14	5.12½
Berlin	.86⅝	.86¾
Switzerland	5.21	5.20
Holland	.40¼	.40 11-16
Italy	5.40⅝	5.40⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $217,479,445; balances, $15,593,761; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $171,886.

The local banks lost $2,106,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, par; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount@ par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, up ½d; in New York, 48⅞c, up ⅛c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99⅞	100	5.00
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Am. Tob. ec.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.95
Beth Steel.	5	June 11,'15	99¼	99⅝	5.65
C. P. (Minn.)	5	May, 1917	95	97⅝	7.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	..	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100 13-16	101	4.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¾	99⅛	6.31
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	98¾	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	93	97	6.75
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	98¾	100½	5.40
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99⅝	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅞	100¾	4.60
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	96½	99	8.45
L. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	95	97	7.00
L. G. & M.	5	June, 1915	5.12	4.75	..
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	98	98¼	3.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	89	91	9.85
N. Y. C.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅛	6.33
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	99	99⅛	5.60
N. Y. C.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	99⅛	5.90
N. Y. C.	5	Oct., 1915	98¼	98⅜	6.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4	May, 1917	94	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅜	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98½	6.25
Sea. Air	4	Mar., 1916	97½	98⅜	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99½	100¼	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99	99½	6.35

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102½	102½	4.52
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅝	4.55

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Local Metal Exchange yesterday was steady, quotation for tin was 33¼c@ 33½c in five to twenty-five-ton lots. Speiter was quoted 5.10, lead 3.55@3.65, and Cookson's antimony 17c@18c. London cables to the Exchange quoted tin, spot standard, £139; copper, spot standard, £52 17s. 6d.; speiter, spot, £24 17s. 6d. and lead £17 17s. 6d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stockholders Protective Committee of the United States Light and Heating Company has issued a letter urging owners of shares to deposit their holdings with the committee before Nov. 30. The letter states that more than 50 per cent. of the preferred and nearly $4,000,000 of the common stock has been turned in already.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler announce that they are engaged in buying and selling acceptances under the provisions of the Federal Reserve act.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company is delivering at its local office definitive coupon refunding and improvement 4½ per cent. bond certificates, Series A, in exchange for temporary receipts. These bonds were authorized last Summer in take up an issue of one-year notes and to raise additional working capital.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Shares Continue Strong and Sharp Advances Occur in the Low-Priced Mining Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 101,600 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,153; oils, 1,557, and mining, 85,890. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-A. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	17	17	17	17
133	Kelly S. Tire	52	53	52	53
200	Max. M. com	14¼	14¾	14	14
500	*Maye Oil	15	15	15	15
3,700	Riker & Heg.	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
5,700	R. & H. rts.	25	25	22	22
200	Savoy Oil	7	7¼	7	7
500	Sterl. G., w.i.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,200	U. C. S. new	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾
70	U.C.S.Co., Am.	86½	87	87	87
750	U. P. S. Corp.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼
900	World Film	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	Anglo-A. Oil	15	14¾	14¾	− ½
1	Atl. Refining	515	515	515	+10
17	Buckeye P. L.	115	115	115	− 1
7	Cont'l Oil	215	215	215	..
5	Crescent P. L.	45	45	45	..
2	Cumber'd P. L.	55	55	55	..
8	Eureka P. L.	220	220	220	− 4
2	Galena-S. Oil	173	173	173	+ 4
25	Indiana P. L.	99	93	93	− 4
3	Nat'l Transit.	38½	38½	38½	..
40	N. Y. Transit.	225	220	220	..
77	North. P. L.	90	90	90	..
275	Ohio Oil	172	172	172	+ 2
25	Pierce O., new	14	14	14	+ ¾
65	Prairie O.&G.	375	370	371	− 1
3	South P. Oil	255	250	250	..
40	So. Pipe Line	198	193	193	..
2	S. W. P. L.	120	120	120	..
125	Stand. O. Cal.	292	288	288	− 2
75	Stand. O. Ind.	473	460	460	−15
25	Stand. O. Kan.	345	343	343	+.8
2	Stand. O. Neb.	340	333	333	..
100	Std O. N. J.	375	370	371	− 3
150	Std O. N. Y.	193	188	188	− 5
12	Std O. Ohio.	423	417	420	+ 2
50	Un. Tank L.	80	79	79½	+ ½
10	Vacuum Oil	185	185	185	+ 5
13	Wash'n Oil	40	40	40	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,900	*Atlanta	28½	30	28	30
2,500	*Blue Bull	2½	3	2½	3
300	*Booth	5	6	5	5
1,880	Braden Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
900	*Caribou Con.	64	64	63	64
3,800	*Comb. Frac.	8	9	8	9
2,500	*C. O. D. C.	4½	5	4½	4½
5,000	Crown Res.	84	84	70	70
2,000	*Diam. B.	2	3	2	3
400	Dome Mines	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
700	*Florence	35	38	35	38
1,800	Goldf. Con.	95	1 1-16	95	1 1-32
5,500	*Goldf. Merg.	21	21	20	21
1,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	6
800	Halifax Con.	25	25	24	24
50	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,200	*Kewanus	9	10	9	10
1,000	*McK.-Darr.	49	50	48	50
1,000	*North Star	17	17	17	17
16,000	*Oro	5½	9½	8½	9
500	Pac. Smelters	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
1,500	Stewart	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
160	*Ton. Bel.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝
400	*Ton. Exten.	2⅜	2 11-16	2⅜	2 11-16
2,200	*Ton. Jim B.	71	66½	66½	66½
3,500	*Ton. Merger	32	32	31	31
200	Tularosa	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
700	*Tuminco	20	20	20	20
2,700	W. End Con.	56	56	54	55
5,000	*W. End Ex.	1	2	1	2
100	W. K. C. pf.	1	1	1	1
100	Yukon G. M.	2	2	2	2

*Sell cents per share.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 13:

	Nov. 13.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$673,934	$7,197,205	$83,114,749
Ordinary	901,838	9,753,809	117,561,619
Cor. & inc. tax	5,463	143,695	8,615,276
Miscellaneous	40,316	1,245,731	29,886,208
Total	1,621,661	18,345,441	239,177,853
Expenditures	3,023,122	28,127,668	290,252,441
Deficit	1,401,460	9,782,226	51,074,587

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Patience in market is worth pounds in a year."

THE *wise* investor will hesitate to buy in a *market* of widely fluctuating values.

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Federal Light & Tract. Com.
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Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
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WHEAT

The World's Statistical Position. An Exhaustive Review by J. E. Carney Copy on Request

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CHINA IN DIRE NEED OF MONEY FOR ARMY

Two Emissaries Sent Here to Try to Float a Loan in United States.

SEEK WILSON'S SANCTION

Peking Government Has $1,500,000 Monthly Deficit—Impossible to Borrow in Europe Now.

The Chinese Government is understood to be in dire straits for money because of its inability to negotiate a new loan. The quintuple loan of $125,000,000 which the Government negotiated with capitalists of England, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan a year ago is almost exhausted. If money is not soon forthcoming the Chinese Army of nearly a million men will become ineffective. Because of the European war it is impossible to negotiate a loan with European capitalists. An American loan is the only recourse left.

Two emissaries of the Chinese Government arrived in this country two weeks ago, and after conferring with capitalists here, are now in Washington. They are Wong Chin-Fau, Secretary of the Board of Finance, and Fai Chu Tong of the Board of Communications. It is understood to be Wong Chin-Fau's desire to obtain an audience with President Wilson to gain from him some sanction for the loan, as a year ago the President discountenanced participation by the United States in it. His reason was said to be that money was not intended for a reconstruction fund, but to down personal enemies of President Yuan Shih-kai.

The official organ of the Japanese Government, the Tokio Asahi, in the latest issue received in this country, has an article on "China's Financial Difficulty," which says:

> No matter how economical the Chinese Government is to meet its expenditure, it is necessary to have an amount of $2,500,000 a month for the payments of the Ministries and soldiers under its direct control. During the first semester of this year the Government seemed unable to pay all the interest on the idemnity and on the foreign loans, although there is a residue of about $6,000,000 of the money advanced by Belgium, France and other foreign countries (the so-called industrial loan) together with the income of the salt taxes and custom duties. The remittance of financial support from all the provinces of China which is said to amount to over $16,000,000 for the last six months, was just enough to pay the outstanding Government expenses. Unfortunately, not only has a big loan expected from European countries fallen through, but further advances of money can not be hoped for until the war is ever.
>
> As a result, of the fact that the business of China is not progressing at present, the custom duties and excises have decreased. It is reported that both the custom-duties and the salt taxes are recorded at not more than $900,000 a month, and that the only hope for the Peking Government is the remittance from all the provinces which at the most can only afford $1,000,000 a month. The total amount of deficiency for the Peking Government is therefore $1,500,000 monthly. If no loan can be successfully concluded, the salaries of the officers will have to be suspended for at least two or three months, and the soldiers under the direct control of the Government must be cunningly handled so as to maintain their discipline. It is said that President Yuan Shah-kai is in bad straits, and that he is trying all possible ways to get a loan abroad.
>
> A loan of £10,000,000 between Samuel & Co. and the Chinese Government was said to have succeeded, but the contract for this will not be concluded until the European war is over. The proposed contract called for £1,000,000 payable in advance, but, contrary to this, nothing so far has been paid by that company, nor has anything been arranged in regard to the issue of the bonds, either in Europe or in America. Furthermore, the British Government did not recognize the Chinese Government in regard to the loan.

Prof. Beard of Columbia University, in a statement given out last week, maintained that he had definite information from Hwang Hsin, leader of the Chinese Revolutionary Party, that since December, 1913, China had been the worst kind of an Oriental despotism, Yuan Shih-kai having dissolved the representative Assembly, ignored the Constitution of the Republic, and placed a price on the heads of the leaders of the Revolutionary Party.

Representatives of the revolutionists are now in this country trying to prevent the proposed loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The State Department has known for some days of the presence in this country of the two representatives of the Chinese Government, Wong Chin Fau and Fai Chu Tong. It is understood here that while the two have been studying our banking and railroad systems they have also sounded New York bankers as to the feasibility of making a Chinese loan in this country.

The Chinese Government has not been very successful in placing its domestic loan. It tried to dispose of bonds to the amount of $18,000,000, Chinese money, and succeeded in placing only half of that amount.

The Commissioners have not yet called at the State Department, and it is not expected that they will do so. An official said tonight that he understood they had thus far asked simply for a straight loan based on the credit of the Chinese Government, and have not proposed giving any concession as security. At the Chinese Legation it was said, however, that nothing was known there concerning any loan negotiations by the two Commissioners.

It is stated in official circles that there is no necessity for the approval of this Government for such a loan, and that the two Chinese Commissioners well understand this. They would only submit their loan proposition to this Government it was said, in the event that American bankers proposed hard conditions and required concessions of some sort that would necessarily lead to possible territorial complications.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(The following are quoted on a percentage basis.)

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-23	4	@4½	5.25	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½		5.25	4.90
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	1914-30	4½	@5	5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4		5.35	5.05
Chi. & N'western	1914-23	4½		5.15	4.85
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-23	4½		6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½	@5	5.35	5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4	@5	5.75	5.00
Ill. Central	1914-23	4½	@5	5.20	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5		5.15	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-23	5		6.00	5.70
Mo. Pacific	1914-22	5		6.75	6.00
Nort. & Western	1915-24	4½		5.15	4.85
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1914-23	4	@4½	5.10	4.70
St. L. & M. So.	1914-24	5		5.90	5.10
Sea. Air Line	1914-23	5		6.40	5.00
So. Railway	1914-24	4½	@5	5.50	5.16
So. Pacific	1914-23	4½		5.25	4.95
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5		5.90	5.20

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M. November 19, 1914, for furnishing at this Depot: BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, barrack; COTS, MATTRESSES, OIL, — (Coal); PENS, PINS, POLES, BEDSHEETS, COLOR SLINGS, TRIPODS, WHISTLES. Information on application. COLONEL THOMAS CRUSE, D. Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., NOV. 16, 1914.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until twelve o'clock noon, December 1, 1914, for resurfacing main road from South Dock to South end of Military reservation. For further information, address Quartermaster.

KINGSLEY ANSWERS CRITICS.

Defends Interest Rate on New York Railways Bonds.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has written to A. J. Hemphill as a Director of the New York Railways Company in regard to the controversy over the payment of interest on the railways company's income mortgage bonds. Mr. Kingsley represents some large bondholders, who contend that a higher return should be made on the bonds than has been paid and who are seeking to elect five Directors to represent the bondholders.

Mr. Hemphill and other Directors assert that adequate provision cannot be made for an accident liability reserve if the company pays the full 5 per cent. interest on the bonds. Recently they issued a statement to that effect.

"As to reserves," says Mr. Kingsley in the letter "we raise this issue: Not as you state that every dollar of income shall be paid out as interest, leaving the company with no reserves, but that only such reserves shall be set aside as the indenture permits. In other words, we have an old-fashioned notion that the terms of the indenture ought to be observed. As we see it, you and your associates have not observed them.

"The committee with which I am connected is not thinking about the market price of these bonds, although every investor naturally has an interest in that. We are not aiming, as your statement intimates, to make an immediate market for your (our) holdings. We are seeking that the terms of the indentnre be observed, and that the bondholders shall exercise their right to elect five of the eleven Directors."

NEW LAWS HIT ROCK ISLAND

Road's Report Compares Conditions of 1902 with Today's.

H. U. Mudge, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, says in the report for the year ended June 30 that if the same conditions as to wages and rates had prevailed as in 1902 the company not only would have paid its usual dividends but would have placed many millions of dollars back in the property.

The actual result of the year was a total gross revenue of $68,206,112, a decrease from 1913 of $3,156,822, and net income amounting to $17,208,166, a recession of $1,652,666. After meeting interest charges, taxes, and rental costs a balance of $450,621 remained, as compared with $4,058,354 in the preceding year. No dividends were paid.

"The average freight rates per ton-mile received in 1902," said Mr. Mudge in the annual statement yesterday, "applied to the tonnage hauled in 1914 would have given an increase over the actual earnings of $8,975,586. The rates per mile received in 1902 for passenger traffic, applied to the passengers carried in 1914, would have given an increase of $2,246,448, or a total increase in earnings of $11,222,035. The same rate of wages paid in 1902, if applied to the traffic of 1914, would have shown a reduction of $4,273,222. The taxes per mile would have been reduced $1,235,885."

The report said that more than 300 laws passed in the last five years in States traversed by the Rock Island had increased expenditures without working any offset through increased profits.

STATE RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Controller's Report for October Shows Decrease in Excise.

The report of the State Controller for the first month of the fiscal year, ended Oct. 31, 1914, shows an increase in receipts, as compared with last year, of about $8,000. The gains are in taxes on corporations, secured debts and motor vehicles and in "other revenue," in which last year were included the stock transfer tax receipts. Decreases are shown in excise and taxes on the organization of corporations, inheritances, and mortgages. The figures are as follows:

	1914.	1913.
Direct taxes	$675.18	$13,107.08
Excise	8,420,260.50	8,508,186.63
Corporations	72,078.74	48,330.81
Organization	21,004.50	21,898.65
Inheritance		3,232.06
Stock transfers	19,091.36	
Secured debt	172,901.34	464.37
Mortgages	256,324.72	401,185.59
Motor vehicles	27,289.00	22,908.25
Other revenue	577,055.70	425,289.26
Total	$9,566,681.04	$9,574,563.60

The expenditures during October were $3,296,948.98.

Malting Merger Disapproved.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Court of Errors and Appeals today confirmed the action of the Board of Public Utilities in refusing to approve a proposed merger of the American Malt Corporation and the American Malting Company into a new corporation with a capital of $15,000,000. The Supreme Court had previously upheld the utility board. The court held that the merger would unite two corporations doing a cognate business in violation of the "Seven Sisters" anti-trust laws of this State.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1964	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
4½s..March, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅛	...
4½s..May, 1957	102⅝	103⅛	102⅛	...
4½s..Nov., 1937	102⅝	103⅛	102⅛	...
4½s..May, 1917	99⅛	..	99⅛	...
4½s..Nov., 1917	99⅛	..	99⅛	...
4½s..Mar., 1930-60	97⅛	..	97⅛	...
4½s..March, 1962	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
4½s..Sept., 1960	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
4s ..May, 1959	93⅝	..	93⅝	...
4s ..Nov., 1958	93⅝	..	93⅝	...
4s ..May, 1957	93⅝	..	93⅝	...
4s ..Nov., 1956	93	..	91⅝	...
4s ..Nov., 1955	93	..	91⅝	...
4s ..Nov., 1938	93⅝	..	93⅝	...
2s ..1918-1919	95	..	87½	...
2½s..Nov., 1954	84	83	83	...
3½s..May, 1954	86	84	83	...
3½s..1930-1954	83	84	...	...

INCREASE IN CASH HOLDINGS

Clearing House Compilation of National Banks' Returns.

The Clearing House issued yesterday its compilation of the returns of the national banks in New York City on the Oct. 31 call, issued by the Controller of the Currency. The cash holdings showed a large increase, compared with the previous report which was made as of Sept. 12. The figures for Oct. 31 this year are given below with the changes from the previous call and with the figures for the corresponding call last year:

RESOURCES.	Oct. 31, 1914.	Change from Sept. 12, 1914.	Oct. 24, 1913.
Loans and discounts	$990,764,900	−$41,804,000	$948,254,400
Clearing House account net balance	26,770,000	− 11,615,000	.....
U. S. bonds and other securities to secure circulation	239,170,800	+ 16,211,800	248,779,900
U. S. and other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	10,427,000	226,300	5,164,700
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	117,885,200	38,080,000	179,485,800
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	31,588,000	.....	31,572,800
Due from banks, bankers and trust companies	75,879,400	+ 6,884,000	112,752,900
Exchanges for Clearing House	70,468,000	+ 24,469,100	150,272,700
Cash items, banknotes, and amounts due from U. S. Treasurer	54,104,600	+ 26,696,200	3,737,100
Specie	247,933,300	+ 15,337,800	221,564,400
Legal tenders	65,829,900	+ 22,061,300	47,111,300
Overdrafts	153,200	− 41,200	212,900
Other resources	13,357,700	+ 4,895,200	.....
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$118,650,000	.....	$122,102,000
Net profits	181,550,000	− $1,261,000	184,436,900
Circulation	146,178,300	+ 18,891,000	47,514,900
Due banks, bankers, and trust companies	615,182,100	322,100	636,867,100
Due other depositors	797,074,400	+ 1,063,500	747,560,900
Aggregate	1,412,256,700	+ 1,385,600	1,384,428,000
Clearing House account, net balance	28,940,000	1,375,000	.....
Other liabilities	64,358,600	+ 7,966,300	18,696,800
Total liabilities and resources	1,949,285,900	+ 22,789,500	1,766,146,300

*Including $1,339,600 of United States bonds on hand.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Nov. 14, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 7		$42,749,491.97
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$2,922,967.90	
Corporate stock sold to sinking fund	277,000.00	
		3,199,967.90
		$45,949,459.87
Payments—		
General administration	$2,622,003.24	
Repayment of temporary loans	30,424,324.10	
Redemption of bonds	81,500.00	
Interest on bonds	1,804,792.15	
		34,932,629.50
Balance Nov. 14		$11,016,830.28

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Nov. 7	$11,901,861.53
Receipts	240,661.45
	$12,142,122.98
Payments	228,800.00
Balance uninvested Nov. 14	$11,913,322.98
Aggregate balances Nov. 14	$22,929,730.26

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5½@6 per cent. for the best names. Saturday, 5½@6%.

The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Reassured by Banking Act.

The credit man for a large commission dry goods house, in reviewing the possible effects of the new Federal Banking system, said yesterday that he has heard assurances on every side that general business conditions are bound to show an improvement as a result of the Reserve Act. In some degree there was an increased activity noted yesterday in various lines that have suffered most because of tightened credit. The change, however, was not of a decided character, but it is the prevailing opinion in credit circles that the movement toward more prosperous times will develop steadily as time goes on.

***

Red Sea Buyers Want Goods.

There has been a fair demand for cotton goods, especially sheetings, from buyers in the Red Sea district of late. One of the local export houses reported an order yesterday for 500 bales of these goods, which followed an order placed only a short time ago for 2,000 bales. The aggregate yardage of these orders is about 2,000,000. There is some demand for American cotton goods in India, but there is little, if any, business coming out of China. A fair business is passing with Manila, and from the West Indies and South America the demand is improving. There is still trouble over the financing of orders, but the shipping situation is clearing rapidly.

***

Shirts and Collars Active.

The shirt and collar trade is dull only in spots, and certain larger manufacturers report that during the past few weeks the demand for seasonal merchandise leaves nothing to be desired. The brisk business done by such houses can be attributed directly to the novelties which are constantly being placed on the market to stir up the retailers into buying. Tucked bosom shirts, that not so very long ago were restricted for the most part to formal wear, made up in colored materials, are now featuring the demand in some cases to the exclusion of the staple lines. Collars with figured effects in colors are another original idea that was placed on the market recently and has proved popular with the retail buyers.

***

Children's Suits in Fair Demand.

The demand for small girls' and boys' suits is reported to be only fair at the present time. Figures for the year, however, compare favorably with those of last year. For some reason that the manufacturers find it hard to determine, buyers are putting through only small orders, replenishing their stocks at frequent intervals, and this conservatism permits the manufacturers to keep just enough machines going to hold their factory organizations intact. Lines for the Spring do not show very much that is different from those of last year, and it may be that the lack of novelties is one thing that contributes to rather dull condition in the trade. Stocks in the hands of the retailers are said to be larger than are ordinarily carried, and this may also have something to do with the temporary slackness.

***

Southern Jobbers Buying.

The silver lining in the cloud of Southern conditions is now becoming evident to some of the commission houses in this city. Orders from the Southern jobbing trade are beginning to come in well, considering the conditions of the last three or four months, and in some quarters a distinct improvement in collections is reported. The buying on the part of the Southern wholesalers has been more or less general, and it is evident from the size of some of the orders that many retailers in that section of the country have let their stocks run pretty low. Much of the improvement south of Mason and Dixon's line is said to be based on the anticipation of a better outlet and better prices for cotton as result of the opening of the Exchange in this city. What is the Southern jobber's gain in this instance, however, is the local jobbers' loss, as is usually the case when sectional buying by retailers begins late.

***

Still Buying Duck for Armies.

About 500,000 yards of wide army duck have been taken by France and England in the last few days, and it was said in the market yesterday that a good quantity of these goods had been taken by the German Government for shipment via Denmark. A good demand for drills and twills from these countries is also reported. One of the interesting features of this war business is that, so far as could be found yesterday, the Russian Government has yet to buy its first dollar's worth of duck or other cotton goods in this market for army purposes. The reason for this is said to be that the Russian mills are themselves able to supply all of these goods that are needed. The price of this merchandise is holding up well here, one of the largest sellers saying yesterday that the point has been passed where the value of the raw material is a leading factor in the prices quoted. It is now, he said, solely a question of supply and demand.

***

Gray Goods Only Fairly Active.

There was only a fair business done yesterday in the local gray goods market, both buyers and sellers seeming to sit back and wait for whatever might result from the opening of the Cotton Exchange. To some sellers the opening figures on the Exchange seemed a bit high. Most of the day's business was for nearby delivery, and the bulk of it was confined to 38½-inch goods. There was a pretty good movement of 64-60s at 3⅜ cents, while 64-56s and 60-48s were sold in a fair way at 3⅝ and 3 3-16 cents, respectively. There were some nice bids for 1915 delivery on several constructions of printcloths, but, as they were made at prices slightly under the present market, they received scant consideration from the mills. There was also a good inquiry for sheetings for future delivery. The closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c. 38½-inch, 64-36s..3⅝c
37-inch, 72-76s....5c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅛c 38½-in., 60-48s..2 13-16c
36½-inch, 64-64s..4c 37-inch, 64-60s..2 15-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 37-inch, 56-52s..2 13-16c

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Two New Insurance Companies.

Articles of incorporation of the American Excess Casualty Insurance Company have just been filed at Albany, and a notice was published yesterday of the intention to organize the American Excess Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The capital of each of these companies will be $1,000,000, and each will carry a surplus of that amount. They will do an excess casualty insurance and an excess fire and marine insurance business exclusively. It is said by those in a position to

BUSINESS NOTES.

The David W. Blow Company, wholesale auctioneers, took new quarters yesterday in the building at 520-532 Broadway, between Spring and Broome Streets. This firm was previously located at 13 Lispenard Street. The first sale in the new quarters will be held on Friday, instead of today, as had been planned. The offerings at this sale will consist of dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, and women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

A meeting of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held today at 55 White Street.

Representatives of several hundred of the largest manufacturing exporters in the country will attend the November luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which will be given at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, tomorrow. D. E. G. Penny, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, will be the principal speaker. His topic will be, "Can the Dollar be Made the Basis of International Exchange?" Albe B. Johnson, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the recently-elected President of the association, will preside.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
ATLANTA, Ga.—L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; 686 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Eiseman Brothers; L. Strauss, clothing; Grand.
BANGOR—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. W. Werzansky, jobs dresses, coats; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—J. Sachs & Co.; J. Sachs, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; S. Rosenbloom, piece goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 32 W. 24th.
BALTIMORE—Crescent Manufacturing Co.; J. Hoenes, notions; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; Miss Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernstein-Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; J. F. Rummell, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; L. M. Gordon, jewelry; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Etying, notions, ribbons; D. Volmer, clothing; 364 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sidsen Brothers & Weiden Co.; E. F. Weiden, curtains, draperies; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Sol Lindy, ladies', infants' wear; M. V. Joseph, representing; 31 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Fesits; A. I. Abkowitz, millinery; 1,161 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steele-Smith Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Johnson, notions, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; Miss Lightfoot, jobs coats, suits; 853 4 Av.
BOISE, Idaho—M. Alexander, clothing; Park Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—C. H. Wells Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing, hats; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; S. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 24th.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Kahn, men's hosiery, underwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; O. S. Waldron, hosiery, gloves; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Jones, Hatch & Whitten; C. H. Henson, sweaters, suspenders; Breslin.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Minshall, corsets; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Mr. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing; basement buyers, Mr. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mr. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants', children's, junior coats, dress, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Bradley, men's boys' furnishings, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; Mr. Childs, millinery; 116 West 24th.
BOSTON—Gallanar Co.; C. W. Downs, silks; 55 White.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walker, ladies' ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; L. Schmeel, silks; 55 White.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; A. M. Cooper, general merchandise; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; H. McKmnusie, silks; 55 White.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Bryden, white goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; F. J. Satterlee, handkerchiefs; 29 West 32d.
BUFFALO—Lewis & Co.; W. H. Hotchkiss, dry goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—L. Vleich & Co.; J. May, furn. goods; Bristol.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; F. J. Satterlee, silks; 38 W. 32d.
BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; C. J. Kelly, dry goods; 214 Church.
BUTTE, Mon.—Abbey-Terry Co.; M. M. Cohen, gen'l mdse.; Continental.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, genl. mdse. manager, buying for Fall depts.; 149 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Schoninger-Steimann Mfg. Co.; Mr. Schoninger, ladies' coats, dresses; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—H. Rosenthal, cloaks; New Victoria.
CHICAGO—L. Saenger Co.; L. Saenger, dry goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Regal Cap Co.; D. D. Spear, hats, caps; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Nohigron Bros.; S. H. Nohigron, Oriental rugs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing, hats, caps; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. Bernard, Spring millinery; 38 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; J. Constanzar, men's neckwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, fancy leather goods, braids, dress trimmings, yarns, sweaters, umbrellas; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—C. B. Shane Co.; L. Mayer, auto, rain coats; Albert.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; W. T. Smith, neckwear; 106 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahy, laces, ladies' neckwear, embroideries; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bros.; J. P. Heyland, Spring cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Nicholson Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, leather goods, hair goods, neckwear, gloves, hdkfs., drug sundries, jewelry, premium goods; Wallick.
CINCINNATI—M. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 209 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak and Suit Co.; O. Roth, coats, suits; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—L. Stix Co.; S. N. Stix, dry goods; 877 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, hdkfs.; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—M. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Jones, linens; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—J. Miller Co.; J. Miller, ready to wear, millinery; Continental.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. J. Hirsch, trunks, bags; 57 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—G. W. Freund Co.; G. W. Freund, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Lappin-Bloomfield Co.; Mr. Lappin, coats, suits; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clark, Davis & Peers Co.; H. M. Clark, ladies' hats, silks, velvets; Miss K. Jones, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Collingwood.
CONNELLSVILLE—Cuthbertson & Roe; C. M. Roe, carpets, ready-to-wear; Navarre.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; Mr. Strauss, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, negligees; H. H. Howard, laces, embroideries, neckwear, vellings, trimmings; 20 West 22d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss K. Hurley, ladies' neckwear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. D. Jamison, boys' clothing; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Millenkins, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. C. Long, dress goods; W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams, wash goods; A. J. Guimond, piece goods; 45 Leonard.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; H. Harrington, dry goods; 42 Leonard.
EASTON, Penn.—Kline Bros.; B. Kline, dry goods; Breslin.
EASTON, Penn.—W. Lanbech & Sons; G. A. Lauboch, dress goods, laces, ribbons; 41 Union Square.
FREEPORT, Penn.—Wolf & Dasmauer; H. H. Wolf, general mdse.; Continental.
GENEVA—C. H. Loomis, dry goods; Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Frankis & Co.; J. Dockery, silks; 55 White.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. A. Wood, ready-to-wear; 214 Church.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. A. Gay, white goods; 2 Walker.
HAZELTON, Penn.—"Gundling's"; Mr. Gundling, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
HOLYOKE—C. Misch; L. Strauss; women's ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
ITHACA—H. L. Wells, dry goods; Grand.
JOHNSTOWN—G. K. Kline; ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 69 W. 23d.
KNOXVILLE—D. Brisco Co.; R. S. Hommel, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, stationery; 256 Church.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. G. P. Mitchell, coats, suits; Miss Clancy, waists; 56 Madison Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Lurie & Bro.; S. Lurie, furs, goods; Herald Square.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; H. E. Musselman, furs, goods; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
LANCASTER—Weil & Shaud; C. Shertzer, silks; 55 White.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. C. Sutherland, silks; 55 White.
LONDON, England—Glover Brothers; Mr. Glover, rings; 200 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; G. W. Jacoby, dress goods, silks, linings; 116 W 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; W. R. Clark, men's neckwear; 24 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Sabel, millinery, hats; 621 Broadway.
MIDDLETON, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; R. H. Burr, wall paper; 75 Spring; Park Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. M. Crawfoot, boys' clothing; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; H. Lippman, muslin underwear, petticoats, kimonos; 31 Union Square.
MAHONEY CITY, Penn.—J. Klein, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
MEMPHIS—Levi & Grief; D. Grief, dry goods; Herald Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. J. Gutgesell, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—Rice, Schwartz & Joseph; L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; G. Dorle, cloaks, suits, hosiery; 75 Spring; Prince George.
NEW HAVEN—Mendel & Freedman; I. Freedman, cloaks, suits, corsets, waists; 315 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss J. L. Hagan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 15 E. 20th.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; G. Clune, silks; 55 White.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, ready to wear; J. Porteous, dry goods; 55 White.
NORWICH—T. E. McClenethan, millinery; Albert.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits; Miss Willows, white goods; 1,201 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 320 Broadway.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss O'Malley, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Livewright, Greenwald Co.; M. Dreifus, woolens, wrimmings; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, cloaks, suits; Canturian Building.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dorfman, ready to wear; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Blauners; H. Blauners, jobs college coats; 15 E. 20th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Neuman, dresses; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, general merchandise; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss H. Gevanter, waists, skirts, petticoats; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—I. S. Harris, clothing; Waldorf's.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Baer, representing; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. Gold, domestics; Mr. Palmer, silks, velvets, ribbons; W. Graham, upholstery goods; W. J. Beckton, underpriced basement dept., 37 W. 59th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store; L. Powers, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Myers, jobs skirts; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Forteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Hemme, silks; 55 White.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; F. B. Munson, furs; Mr. 33d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; M. H. Lamond, domestics, linens, umbrellas, flannels, wash goods; 100 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 200 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—Glodding D. Co.; J. R. Glodding, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-w

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Irving M. Orlecht of New York City was admitted to practice.

251—U S vs. H. U. Bartlett and Theodore G. Lashley.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

462—U. S. vs. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of Dist. Court of U. S. for Southern Dist. of N. Y.—Question 1 answered in affirmative and Questions 2 and 3 in the negative.

95—Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. v. Cleveland.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

58—Ruel F. Taylor v. Mrs. Allie Parker.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

66—Frank J. Willoughby v. Chicago.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

597—Mutual Mlim Corpn. of Mo. v. George H. Hodges, Governor.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Monday, Dec. 7, next.

598—U. S. v. Luther Jerome Smith.—Motion to advance granted and caused assigned for argument Dec. 7.

489—Leonard R. Coates v. Dist. of Col.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing of case on its merits. Motion to advance denied.

681—Claude M. Dean v. R. Beale Davis, Jr.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

694—Bankers Surety Co. v. Elkhorn River Drainage Dist.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

215—Miss. Valley R. R. v. Ada R. Wright.—Ordered transferred to summary docket and assigned for argument Nov. 30.

105—Oswald West, as Governor, v. Corvallis & Eastern R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

284—Edward S. Gard v. People of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

628—U. S. v. Clara Holte.—Motion to advance submitted.

648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

428—Ill. Cent. v. C. L. Defuentes, as Com. and member of the R. R. Commission of La.—Motion to advance submitted.

393—L. D. George, Lbr. Co., v. L. L. Daugherty.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

643—Am. Surety Co. of N. Y. v. George S. Schultz.—Motion to affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

677—Florence S. Bache v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

156—The Linn & Lane Timber Co. v. U. S.—Leave granted to file brief.

695—U. S. v. Theodore Weisburger, Maude Weisburger, his wife, and the Empire State Surety Co., dec'd and dismissed and mandate granted 3, (orig.,) SNY, complainant, v. SNJ.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants in support of motion and for complainant in opposition thereto.

—, (orig.,)—Ex parte, in matter of Lovell-McConnell Mfg. Co.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus or certiorari submitted.

696—M. & St. Paul v. Lena Hanson.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 30.

Call for Nov. 30: 430, 357, 454, (and 455,) 611, 347, 488, 513, 516, 209, 589, and 215.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Post Office Building.

Hengerer<Reynolds El Sharon.
Re Ballance.
Landon<Clark.
Re Haywood Wagon.
McNeil<Richmond.
Nat E Sig Telefunken Ernst<Fid & Dep.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J. At 10:30 A. M. P. O. Building. Jury calendar.
Western Dev<McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Irving Pitt Mfg<Twinlook Co.
McMillan Book<Irving-Pitt Pub.
Anatomik Footwear<Coward.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
St John<I M Marine.
United Roof<Boomhower.
Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and required.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Robinson<Johnson.
Shaughnessy<Penn RR.
McKinnon<Ala Secta.
Wagner<Kohn.
Wagner<Stallo.
Fox<East Side M Co.
Fox<Taylor.
Sloboder<NYC.
Cusick<Cusick Ice Co.
Offield<CNY.
Thomas<Lehigh & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic St Nav.
Marriott<NYC RR.
Smith<NY NH RR.
Meltzer<Penn RR.
Fisher<Eighth Circuit.
Wanko<L V Coal.
Uptegraff<Penn Co.
Mariotte<Kelly.
Yagarski<Penna Coal.
Geumia<Ramsdell.
—Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M.
Connett<New Haven.
Dervin<Henry N. Dubois.
Dady<J Luckenbach.
Hammer<Cramer.
US Metals Prod<Tredennick.
Boomgaarden<Gt East Gas.
Case on.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J. At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T<Pam.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Heisenbuttel<Meagh'r
Young<Regan.
Torisco<3 Av Ry.
Binder<Ershonsky.
Slavis<Pitts Con.
Jordan<Haverty Sta.
Sempreviva<I R T Co
Harrigan<Salv Army.
Pierce<Cobb.
Sulin<Rock & P C & I
Slavis<Ryan.

Firment<R & P C & I
Levine<I R T Co.
H Moore<Goodwin.
N Moore<Sasem
Billet<Gollick & S.
Clar<Brickett.
Lyon & Healy<Musical Courier.
Molloy<CNY.
Regan<CNY Rys.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fogel<Masem.
Merritt<CNY.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Wright<N J & P RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Timen<McCreery.
Stupel<Boudouine.
McAniff<N Y Edison.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co

Regan<Sargent.
Flood<Un Ry of NY.
March<Barthel I.
Fisher<NY Rys.
Bach<N Y Rys.
Berstein<Goldberg Son
Victor<same.
Jetter<same.
Measer<Burstein (2 acts.)
McGinnis<Becker.
Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (2 acts.)

Gray<N E1 RR.
Carlson<Paterson.
Zarshinsky<Stoloff.
Yates<C RR of N J.

Littenberg<Reichman.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

S A Knight<3 Av RR
A A Knight<same.
Sabine<NY Rys.
H Ginsberg<Triangle Waist.

I Ginsberg<same.
L Kirshman<Steeplechase.
A Kirshman<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miliori<NY Rys.
Reilly<Fargo.
Werner<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Howley<NY. West & Boston RR.
Dougherty<C RR of N J.
Rowland<NY Rys.

Hubbell<same.
Kelly<NY Rys.
Heimi<same.
Neuman<NY Rys.
Carnes<Jackson.
Shenk<Oliva.
Whitnet<Edelmuth.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Segal<Bklyn Un El.
Rauch<A Huprel's Sons.
Baker<Jennings.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Meyer<NY Con Rys.
Shillin<Adams Co.
Goodman<Kessilinger.

Cook<Lewis.
Mauer<NY Rys.
Furman<Well.
Appelbaum<same.
Sondant<Junction Rty
Whelan<Goldberg, (2 acts.).
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on—Ringulescu<Linch, (2 acts.)
No day calendar.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Blenventa<3 Av RR.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<same.
Selden<Sniffen.
Dailey<Park Row Bldg
Santomartino<Fargo.

Nadal<Schaefert.
Horstman<Kommel
Weigus<Fargo.
Millot<Baumert.
Czeko<McGlynn.
Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Axelowitz<Stag Warehouse Co.
Kaiser<Ochs.
R Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (1).
M Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (2)

A Bookman<Doyle.
I Bookman<Doyle.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Van Duzer<Stauch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fliegenfeld<Cons Gas.
Kolbrener<Bab.
Luyties<Appleton.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goodwin<Cornish Con Co.
W J Goodwin<Same.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Kaplan<Beck.

Glass<Breuer.
McElroy<Fed Sign Elec Co.
Lande<NY Rys.
Drake<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Carfagno<McAtee.
Friedman<Bauman.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life.
People ex rel Solomon<Plehood of painters.
Strauss<Regan.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Curley<Curtire.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Oshirsky<Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co<Old St Rity Co.

Frooks<Ruhlin.
Seligman<Friedlander.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
CNY<Gaffney.
Canazzaro<Bresl.
Burton<W Burton & Co.
Wellwyn Rlty Co<N J Terra Cotta Co.
Dick<Busch.
Schiff<Pearson.
Quincey<Hatch.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fogel<Masem.
Merritt<CNY.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Wright<N J & P RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Timen<McCreery.
Stupel<Boudouine.
McAniff<N Y Edison.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co

Elias<CNY.
Strauss<Green.
Warner & Godfrey<Baldwin.
Tadrose<Haddad.
Swift<Setzger.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Glegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hardin<Cohen.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.

Solomon Fischel.
Abraham Schlesinger.
Leopold Weyl.
Michael Krautwald.
Rebecca Stepner.
Klein, infants.
Ernestus Gulick.
Sarah P Sands.
James B Shannon.
Marie Del Pezzo.
Claus Brandt.
M Wawrzeniakowska, &c.
Graham, infants.
William C. Flanagan.
John Wamser.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Margaret Holly.
Henry Mauss.
William B Dowd.
Charles Barlow.
Mayer Sanft.
Wesley Bigelow.
Adolph Spielmann.
Ranieri R Vilanova.
Louisa Weber.
Emilie R Rogers.
Betty A. Budelman.
Fanny Latard.
Emma Kanzler.
Fredrich Anthois.
Julia E Pollock.
Charles F Ricalton.
Henry G Peters.
Raphael Didimanoff.

Bernard Moser.
Louis H Felgner.
Sarah J Grant.
Michael C Gross.
Aurelia P Camard.
Richard G Greene.
Augusta O Greene.
Mary Lawrence.
Elizabeth Gordon.
Hugh J Grant.
Belinda H Dolbear.
Emilie R Rogers.
John Kane.
Ida P Ritter.
Richard Pancoast.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Benjamin Perkins.

Estates of:
Elizabeth M Butler.
Nathan Westheimer.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Alex Frankenstein.
Annie M Brun.
Wills for probate:
William Young.
Alonzo C Whitridge.
Mary Loftus.
Hattie B Spinney.
Wilhelm Nelheise.
William Fitzpatrick.
Morris Flynn.
John L Fruant.
Philip Bloch.
Edward Judson.
Wilhelmina Delle.
Eleanor V Dillon.

Benjamin Perkins.
Rose A McGann.

City Court

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

O'Brien<Cushman.
Jaeger<Brand.
Sakolowsky<Weintra'b
Grossman<Guttmann.
Juskowitz<NY Tel.
Driscoll<NY Veal, &c.
Brender<Fleishauer.
Carroll<Doeliger.
Valentine<Lotto.
Lee<Nagel & Co.
Boston P M Co<Cropper & Son.
Samuels<Dorfman.
Ray<Manhattan Gar.
Kennin<Jarrott.
Torocco<Queen Braid.
Lipschitz<Sturtz.
Petrus<Oak Laundry.

Marianna<same.
Williamson<Aeolian H
Bacouby<Ocean A, &c
Reisler<Liebman.
Lang<Snow.
Cohn<Heaton.
Feldman<Moskowitz.
Salwen<Bernstein.
Kulikowski<Cummins.
Fitzgerald<Kelly.
Lichtenstein<Oakes.
Graff<Appleton.
Fitzgerald<Kelly.
Birdsall<Bernstein.
Gainsburg<Lightstone.
Demhow<Shaff.
West Nat Bk<Suderor
Brand<McCormack.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Court opene at 9:45 A. M.

Doerriamn<Sholes Type
Cross & B<Crystal.
Trodas<Emanuel.
Gutstein<Cooper.
Oberle<Meier & O.
King<Yellow Taxi Co.
Hirschbaum<Gen Acc, &c.
Rothenberg<Charevousky.
Einstein<42 St, &c.
Cantiaque Dev Co<Miller.
M Dimeuna Con Co<Anchor P I Wks.
Iskowitz<Goldbergs Sons.
Pacono<Doull Miller.
Tringle<Converse.
Roche<Stephens.
Herman<Burns Exp.
Saliven<Bernstein.
Cambode<Fleischman.
Condon<Cary.
Clancy<B H RR.
Jurow<Peop Nat F L
Same<Concordia F L
Same<California Ins.

Same<German F I.
Same<Mech & T Ins.
Same<Hartford F I.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<London Assor.
Same<West F I.
Same<Glens Falls Ins.
Same<Security F I.
Surevitzky<Stanley G.
Adler<Liebman Dairy.
Brady<Ferzigan.
Firsture<Smith.
Hauser<I Mendelson.
Roduzner<Rothman.
Benjamin<Robbins.
Abrams<Ferber.
Greenberg<Nas El RR
Weinglie<Kellwood R Co.
Hannon<NY Mail Co.
Morrissey<Reiser.
Golden<New Harlem Cadet Band.
Palmer<Crawford Co.
Foot<same.
Morano<Fuller'a Exp.
Derby<Braunstein.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Atlantic Rty, &c, Co<
Delaney<
Kridel<Van Buttenstein.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Rowlett<Butler.
Clarke.

Henkel<Carnegie Tr.
Morris<Carnegie Tr.
Simon<Eigen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Fulton Tr Co<Phillips.
Hart<Cort.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Stetson<Bd of Ed.
Roach<Lorence.
Riviera Rty<Ill Surety
Importers & T N Bk<Purdy.
Re Ludlow Ave.
Re Wallace.
Stump<Burns.
Wing<Smith.

Alphd P Cement<Gabriel Bros.
CNY<Fid & Dep Co.
Adamson<Greenwood Cemetery.
Morris<CNY.
Sheehan<Waldo.
Davis<same.
Delehanty<McKay.
Nat Surety<Lecky & Ruffin.
Rosenbaum<Roth.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Drukker<Drukker.
Kelly<CNY.
Re Vailigny, (Halpern Mestel.)
Re same, (Kaslow Ir Works.)
Kobre<Richards.
Re Gimbel Bros.
McDowell Dressmaking, &c<McDowell.
Auto Tire<Mansfield Tire.
Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and required.

Gold<Gold.
Blachinsky<Levy.
Blumberg<Sternecker.
Lamensdorf<Appelb'm.
Weiner<Asch.
Nussbaum<same.
Miller<same, (2 acts.)
Zadek<Olds, W & K.
Campullo<Bradley C. Cetra<same.
Kaplan<Zoll.
Gurney Heater<45 St Realty.
Ruth<Katz.
Carnegie Tr<Chapman
Openhym<Orenstein.
Delanay<Butterick P.
Bruce<Certigna M. -
Roth<Hirsh.
N Y Trust Co<Parisi.
Dintenfass<Horsley.
Metzger<Schreier.
Goddard<O'Connor.
Soloman<Bernstein.
Hausman<Sussman.
Beves<Post.
Dressler<Keystone F.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav.
Altman Co<Comstock.
Osterhout<Duncan.
Gen Elec<Glass.
McNamara<McNam'a.
Walter<Walter.
Roth<Roth.
Plunkett<Plunkett.
Parsons<Parsons.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Sears<Sears.
Russo<Adolff.
Krecicl<Ancher B R E Assn.
Mtge Comm'l<Anderson Preferred causes:
Hearn<Heine.
Marx<Shelburne Rty.
Cohen<Goldie.
Mellot<CNY.
Marrin & Co<Stuart.
General calendar:
O'Brien<Floral Pk Villa Co.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Eisenstein<Colton.
Bruns<Wasser.
Heidelberg<Hudson Riv Co.
Herzberg<Same.
Glover<Un Verde Cop.
Tager<Haberman & Co.
Shapiro<Quint.
Singer<Mark.
Riegner<Gerstl.
Safe & V Window<Kilmer.

Hamilton<Kilmer.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Rothbart<Rothbart.
Whaley<Powers.
Fox<Miller.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Rohr<Rohr.
Hart<Equitable Life Assur. Soc.
Adams<Stewart.
Braunstein<Sofer.
Rutera<Gen Express.
Rose<Walsh.
Keeley<Fach.
Clark<Rempal.
Blutinger<Blutinger.
Ferrie<Ferrie.
Mangravo<Emig Indus Sav Bank.
Cabot Real Estate Co<Heberg.
Duffy Co<Grannis.
Unterman Lumber & Mfg Co<Woods.
Dosch<Geller.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Atlantic Rty, &c, Co<
Delaney<
Kridel<Van Buttenstein.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Rowlett<Butler.
Clarke.

St Bk, Syrac<Kaplan.
Oestreicher<Winters.
East Coal<Sheehan.
Prezan<Serv Stores.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
Behs<Rothschild.

Alphd P Cement<Gabriel Bros.
CNY<Fid & Dep Co.
Adamson<Greenwood Cemetery.
Morris<CNY.
Sheehan<Waldo.
Davis<same.
Delehanty<McKay.
Nat Surety<Lecky & Ruffin.
Rosenbaum<Roth.

Firment<R & P C & I
Levine<I R T Co.
H Moore<Goodwin.
N Moore<Sasem
Billet<Gollick & S.
Clar<Brickett.
Lyon & Healy<Musical Courier.
Molloy<CNY.
Regan<CNY Rys.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fogel<Masem.
Merritt<CNY.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Wright<N J & P RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Timen<McCreery.
Stupel<Boudouine.
McAniff<N Y Edison.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co

Regan<Sargent.
Flood<Un Ry of NY.
March<Barthel I.
Fisher<NY Rys.
Bach<N Y Rys.
Berstein<Goldberg Son
Victor<same.
Jetter<same.
Measer<Burstein (2 acts.)
McGinnis<Becker.
Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (2 acts.)

Gray<N E1 RR.
Carlson<Paterson.
Zarshinsky<Stoloff.
Yates<C RR of N J.

Littenberg<Reichman.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

S A Knight<3 Av RR
A A Knight<same.
Sabine<NY Rys.
H Ginsberg<Triangle Waist.

I Ginsberg<same.
L Kirshman<Steeplechase.
A Kirshman<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miliori<NY Rys.
Reilly<Fargo.
Werner<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Howley<NY. West & Boston RR.
Dougherty<C RR of N J.
Rowland<NY Rys.

Hubbell<same.
Kelly<NY Rys.
Heimi<same.
Neuman<NY Rys.
Carnes<Jackson.
Shenk<Oliva.
Whitnet<Edelmuth.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Segal<Bklyn Un El.
Rauch<A Huprel's Sons.
Baker<Jennings.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Meyer<NY Con Rys.
Shillin<Adams Co.
Goodman<Kessilinger.

Cook<Lewis.
Mauer<NY Rys.
Furman<Well.
Appelbaum<same.
Sondant<Junction Rty
Whelan<Goldberg, (2 acts.).
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on—Ringulescu<Linch, (2 acts.)
No day calendar.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Blenventa<3 Av RR.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<same.
Selden<Sniffen.
Dailey<Park Row Bldg
Santomartino<Fargo.

Nadal<Schaefert.
Horstman<Kommel
Weigus<Fargo.
Millot<Baumert.
Czeko<McGlynn.
Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Axelowitz<Stag Warehouse Co.
Kaiser<Ochs.
R Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (1).
M Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (2)

A Bookman<Doyle.
I Bookman<Doyle.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Van Duzer<Stauch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fliegenfeld<Cons Gas.
Kolbrener<Bab.
Luyties<Appleton.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goodwin<Cornish Con Co.
W J Goodwin<Same.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Kaplan<Beck.

Glass<Breuer.
McElroy<Fed Sign Elec Co.
Lande<NY Rys.
Drake<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Carfagno<McAtee.
Friedman<Bauman.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life.
People ex rel Solomon<Plehood of painters.
Strauss<Regan.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Curley<Curtire.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Oshirsky<Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co<Old St Rity Co.

Frooks<Ruhlin.
Seligman<Friedlander.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
CNY<Gaffney.
Canazzaro<Bresl.
Burton<W Burton & Co.
Wellwyn Rlty Co<N J Terra Cotta Co.
Dick<Busch.
Schiff<Pearson.
Quincey<Hatch.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fogel<Masem.
Merritt<CNY.
Perlman<Wadleigh.
Wright<N J & P RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Timen<McCreery.
Stupel<Boudouine.
McAniff<N Y Edison.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co

Elias<CNY.
Strauss<Green.
Warner & Godfrey<Baldwin.
Tadrose<Haddad.
Swift<Setzger.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Glegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hardin<Cohen.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.

Solomon Fischel.
Abraham Schlesinger.
Leopold Weyl.
Michael Krautwald.
Rebecca Stepner.
Klein, infants.
Ernestus Gulick.
Sarah P Sands.
James B Shannon.
Marie Del Pezzo.
Claus Brandt.
M Wawrzeniakowska, &c.
Graham, infants.
William C. Flanagan.
John Wamser.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Margaret Holly.
Henry Mauss.
William B Dowd.
Charles Barlow.
Mayer Sanft.
Wesley Bigelow.
Adolph Spielmann.
Ranieri R Vilanova.
Louisa Weber.
Emilie R Rogers.
Betty A. Budelman.
Fanny Latard.
Emma Kanzler.
Fredrich Anthois.
Julia E Pollock.
Charles F Ricalton.
Henry G Peters.
Raphael Didimanoff.

Bernard Moser.
Louis H Felgner.
Sarah J Grant.
Michael C Gross.
Aurelia P Camard.
Richard G Greene.
Augusta O Greene.
Mary Lawrence.
Elizabeth Gordon.
Hugh J Grant.
Belinda H Dolbear.
Emilie R Rogers.
John Kane.
Ida P Ritter.
Richard Pancoast.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Benjamin Perkins.

Estates of:
Elizabeth M Butler.
Nathan Westheimer.
Elizabeth S Kirby.
Alex Frankenstein.
Annie M Brun.
Wills for probate:
William Young.
Alonzo C Whitridge.
Mary Loftus.
Hattie B Spinney.
Wilhelm Nelheise.
William Fitzpatrick.
Morris Flynn.
John L Fruant.
Philip Bloch.
Edward Judson.
Wilhelmina Delle.
Eleanor V Dillon.

Benjamin Perkins.
Rose A McGann.

City Court

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

O'Brien<Cushman.
Jaeger<Brand.
Sakolowsky<Weintra'b
Grossman<Guttmann.
Juskowitz<NY Tel.
Driscoll<NY Veal, &c.
Brender<Fleishauer.
Carroll<Doeliger.
Valentine<Lotto.
Lee<Nagel & Co.
Boston P M Co<Cropper & Son.
Samuels<Dorfman.
Ray<Manhattan Gar.
Kennin<Jarrott.
Torocco<Queen Braid.
Lipschitz<Sturtz.
Petrus<Oak Laundry.

Marianna<same.
Williamson<Aeolian H
Bacouby<Ocean A, &c
Reisler<Liebman.
Lang<Snow.
Cohn<Heaton.
Feldman<Moskowitz.
Salwen<Bernstein.
Kulikowski<Cummins.
Fitzgerald<Kelly.
Lichtenstein<Oakes.
Graff<Appleton.
Fitzgerald<Kelly.
Birdsall<Bernstein.
Gainsburg<Lightstone.
Demhow<Shaff.
West Nat Bk<Suderor
Brand<McCormack.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Court opene at 9:45 A. M.

Doerriamn<Sholes Type
Cross & B<Crystal.
Trodas<Emanuel.
Gutstein<Cooper.
Oberle<Meier & O.
King<Yellow Taxi Co.
Hirschbaum<Gen Acc, &c.
Rothenberg<Charevousky.
Einstein<42 St, &c.
Cantiaque Dev Co<Miller.
M Dimeuna Con Co<Anchor P I Wks.
Iskowitz<Goldbergs Sons.
Pacono<Doull Miller.
Tringle<Converse.
Roche<Stephens.
Herman<Burns Exp.
Saliven<Bernstein.
Cambode<Fleischman.
Condon<Cary.
Clancy<B H RR.
Jurow<Peop Nat F L
Same<Concordia F L
Same<California Ins.

Same<German F I.
Same<Mech & T Ins.
Same<Hartford F I.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<London Assor.
Same<West F I.
Same<Glens Falls Ins.
Same<Security F I.
Surevitzky<Stanley G.
Adler<Liebman Dairy.
Brady<Ferzigan.
Firsture<Smith.
Hauser<I Mendelson.
Roduzner<Rothman.
Benjamin<Robbins.
Abrams<Ferber.
Greenberg<Nas El RR
Weinglie<Kellwood R Co.
Hannon<NY Mail Co.
Morrissey<Reiser.
Golden<New Harlem Cadet Band.
Palmer<Crawford Co.
Foot<same.
Morano<Fuller'a Exp.
Derby<Braunstein.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Atlantic Rty, &c, Co<
Delaney<
Kridel<Van Buttenstein.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Rowlett<Butler.
Clarke.

St Bk, Syrac<Kaplan.
Oestreicher<Winters.
East Coal<Sheehan.
Prezan<Serv Stores.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
Behs<Rothschild.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:48|Sun sets..4:41|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:50	7:24	12:30	1:14
Governors Island	7:06	7:34	12:56	1:44
Hell Gate	8:56	9:24	2:36	3:24

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 16.

SS Touraine, Havre, Nov. 7.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles, Oct. 27.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Nov. 11.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, Nov. 11.
SS Berwind, San Juan, Nov. 9.
SS Sixaola, Port Limon, Nov. 9.
SS Siamese Prince, Santos, Oct. 12.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Nov. 17.
SS Sosua, San Juan, Nov. 11.
SS Colon, Colon, Nov. 10.
SS Hjorthoim, Adressen, Oct. 28.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
SS Ellen, Piraeus, Oct. 28.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Nov. 10.
SS Brabant, Tampico, Nov. 2.
SS Spiral, Demerara, Oct. 20.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
SS Henry Fegnor, Troon, Oct. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnewaska	London	Nov. 7
Transylvania	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Kentucky	Leith	Oct. 27
Themisto	Rotterdam	Oct. 30
New York City	Swansea	Oct. 28
Augusta	Shields	Oct. 25
Stromboli	Genoa	Oct. 25
Embiricos	Piraeus	Oct. 10
Hudson	Vigo	Nov. 4
Mentor	Piraeus	Oct. 24
Corredyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Dochra	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 28
Finland	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Mississippi	Brest	Nov. 5
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 14
Lewis Luckenbach	Balboa	Nov. 9
Florizel	Halifax	Nov. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 14
El Monte	New Orleans	Nov. 11
Lampasas	Mobile	Nov. 10
Santiago	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Oscar II	Christians'nd	Nov. 8
Elena Bistis	Gibraltar	Nov. 6
Gregory	Barbadoes	Nov. 9
Roma	Lisbon	Nov. 8
Bovic	Manchester	Nov. 6
Tula	Cardiff	Nov. 4
Trent	Kingston	Nov. 13
Montoso	Cardiff	Nov. 11
El Alba	Galveston	Nov. 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Nov. 10
Cameronia	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Pastores	Kingston	Nov. 14
Momus	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Horace	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 29
Atlantide	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

Napoli	Palermo	Nov. 6
Angel B. Perez	Barcelona	Nov. 3
Manhattan	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Nov. 14
Esperanza	Progreso	Nov. 14
El Rio	Galveston	Nov. 14
Progreso	Curacao	Nov. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	Nov. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Luigi Clampl	Naples	Nov. 9
New York (tank)	Massiuis	Nov. 7
Sao Paulo	Para	Nov. 8
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Nov. 16
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mimer, Turks Island	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Eibergen, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giorgio, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

COTTON MEN CHEER AS TRADING REOPENS

Outburst of Enthusiasm on Exchange Welcomes End of Long Suspension.

TOTAL OF 200,000 BALES

Transactions Run Smoothly, with No Sign of Urgent Liquidation—New Contract.

The New York Cotton Exchange reopened yesterday after a suspension of more than three and a half months, and after the burst of enthusiasm which greeted the opening "call" had subsided business settled into the routine of ordinary procedure.

Long before 10 o'clock the Exchange members congregated on the floor, and wondered among themselves how prices would act in initial operations. Little nervousness was expressed, however, as the course of quotations in private dealings lately had shown that cotton had fallen to the neighborhood of 7.50 cents a pound for the December option from 10.75 cents on July 31, when the Exchange closed, and preparations had been made to offset the expected shrinkage when trading reopened. In initial transactions prices were established at levels close to those looked for, and at no time were there signs of urgent liquidation.

When Supt. W. V. King appeared within the "ring" for the call there was a great volume of cheers, and the brokers crowded close about. At the call the differen toptions are read slowly, and buyers and sellers have the opportunity of quoting prices and making sales in the different delivery months as progress is made—from December to October, 1915, in yesterday's trading.

Closing Out Old Accounts.

The first sale was of 200 bales of December cotton by William Steinbacker to E. K. Cone, President of the Exchange, at 7.45 cents. Immediately a lively flow of transactions appeared, chiefly in December, most of which represented the closing out of accounts left open when trading was suspended last Summer.

There was a good demand, particularly from spinners, and takings of the staple in the near month were on a scale great enough to hold the price fairly steady until well along toward noon. In fact, December contracts sold up to 7.48 cents before the supply became heavy enough to cause a gradual recession that finally brought a low figure for the day of 7.28 cents. It was estimated on the floor that fully 100,000 bales changed hands in the first hour, and the day's total turnover was figured at 200,000. This was considerably below the amount dealt in under normal conditions in manufacturing and exporting circles, and the Exchange authorities said they were glad of the small operations. The easy trading served to iron out for the marous kinks to be straightened out in the workings of the board.

Governors of the Exchange said after the close of business that a se ile outpouring of sales would have caused much confusion, even though it had been well absorbed, because trading was conducted in two separate contracts for all deliveries except December. In addition to the contract in use before trading was suspended on July 31, the Governing Board had decided to use a new one drawn up in accordance with the latest Government standards for grading cotton. As the Federal grades comprised a higher average quality than the former standards, there was considerable difference in prices for the same cotton option in the two contracts.

Prices at the Close of the Day.

In this table are given the quotations established during the day for the several months, with comparison with July 31 prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Closing Prices July 31.
Dec., old	7.45	7.48	7.28	7.29@7.30	10.75
Jan., old	7.56	7.56	7.39	7.39@7.40	10.75
Jan., new	7.55	7.55	7.59	7.58@7.59	..
March, old	7.45	7.46	7.27	7.27@7.29	10.75
March, new	7.85	7.95	7.77	7.77@7.78	..
May, old	8.50	8.50	8.48	..	11.10
May, new	8.10	8.15	7.90	7.98@7.99	..
July, new	7.95	8.20	7.95	8.14@8.15	..
Oct., new	8.40	8.50	8.38	8.39@8.40	..

While trading in the "far" months, June, July, and October was satisfactory in volume, the brokers said they were impressed by the firmness of prices. This was true especially of the October option in which a maximum of 8.50 cents was touched. Manufacturers were said to be important buyers of October options, and the interpretation put on purchases from spinning sources was that a smaller acreage was in view for next Spring with consequent high prices for the staple later in the year.

The banking syndicate formed several weeks ago to finance that part of old contracts which could not be carried by the brokers went into operation when the opening gong rang. There were about 150,000 bales represented by unliquidated long contracts that had to be marked down from the closing price of July 31 to yesterday's figures, and the syndicate supplied $1,500,000 for the purpose. The brokers who accepted loans from the banks received their checks before the market opened, and it was learned late in the day that not all of the syndicate's fund was needed. The syndicate members received back checks on a pro rata basis for the part of their contributions not expended.

Operations of Syndicate.

Much of the December cotton sold was said to have been put out by the syndicate. It was arranged previously that the so-called "distress" cotton should be disposed of as rapidly as market conditions admitted. The brokers who borrowed from the banks are to pay off their loans through the accumulation of funds from a tax of $1.25 paid on each contract for 100 bales, bought or sold.

"The first day's business was all that could be desired," said President Cone after the session. "The trading was normal in tone, and represented, largely, commercial transactions. I am persuaded that the good beginning was directly due to the splendid work of the Conference Committee, which made every possible effort to reduce the outstanding straddle interest with Liverpool, and also to the co-operation of New York banks. Every contingency had been foreseen and provided for. Remarkable good prices were made in several options, and the pressure in evidence on December cotton was not sharp enough to cause material recessions. The session was a great success."

Ex-President Arthur R. Marsh said that he was especially impressed with the demand for October contracts.

"The purchase of every hundred-bale lot of October cotton," said he, "relieved the present market of just that much pressure, and strengthened sentiment toward the whole cotton situation by showing in firm prices that buyers looked for a substantial improvement of market conditions next Fall."

Comparison of Exports.

The members lost nothing of their cheer when they reviewed figures showing that cotton had gone into consuming channels slowly so far in the year. From Aug. 1, when the "cotton year" began, until last Friday exports to Europe amounted to only 835,915 bales, as compared with 3,278,291 bales in the same period of 1913. Great Britain took 406,222 bales, against 1,216,247. France imported 84,857, against 542,501, and the remainder of the Continent bought 294,836, against 1,519,643 bales.

The renewal of business was a boon to several hundred clerks and telephone and telegraph operators who lost their jobs after the Exchange closed. Several of the big wire houses took back their normal forces of employes, and the telegraph instruments on the floor of the Exchange were working as of old throughout the day.

President Cone received a cablegram from President Roxburgh of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange extending the congratulations of the British brokers, and a message from Seth Low, who expressed the satisfaction of the local Chamber of Commerce over the renewal of trading.

SEES BENEFIT TO GROWERS.

H. R. Eldredge Thinks Exchanges Now May Show Their Value.

H. R. Eldredge, Vice President of the National City Bank, who is in intimate touch with the cotton situation in the South, said yesterday that in his opinion the chief value of the reopening of to Cotton Exchanges in New York, New Orleans, and Liverpool was in the benefit that would inure to the cotton-growing States.

"It will lead," he said, "to the establishment of a dependable market at prices that will reflect the sentiment of the world on the real value of cotton and not issue problematical as heretofore. This will greatly facilitate the negotiation of loans on cotton. The demand for cotton has recently shown a perceptible improvement. There is good reason to believe that conditions will continue to improve and that this great question will gradually work out its own salvation. In the opening of the Exchanges results in a more or less steady market they may in a very substantial way justify their existence and vindicate the claims often made of their importance.

"It would not appear, from the many articles published relative to the cotton situation, that the importance of the Cotton Exchanges in creating a market for that staple is fully realized, least of all by the people of the South.

"The public advantages to the trade offered by the Cotton Exchanges in stabilizing the cotton business were better realized by the people in general and more particularly in the South, the prejudice against them, which has so often manifested itself, would be less violent and tend only toward such features of the system as may possibly be open to criticism.

"The South should assume the attitude of selling its cotton when reasonable prices are obtainable, lay its plans for a substantial reduction of acreage next season, utilizing the surplus ground for the production of other remunerative crops, charge off its losses, forget its troubles, and turn a bright face to the future."

REOPENING IN NEW ORLEANS.

First Deal with Liverpool Made in Seventeen Minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The Cotton Exchange here was opened at 9:05 o'clock this morning, after a suspension of almost three and a half months. The first trade between this market and Liverpool was made in seventeen minutes.

First trading in local options did not show much change from last week's liquidation trading, January's first transaction being at 7.50 cents. The market was somewhat complicated because trading was carried on in two styles of contracts. One, the old style, was the form used up to the time of the suspension last July, and the other, the new style, was framed to meet the Federal Cotton Futures act.

Old style March brought 7.61 cents and the new style 7.86 cents on the first call, showing that the trade was willing to pay a premium of a quarter of a cent a pound for the new style.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Sales.	Price.
New Orleans	770	7⅞c
Galveston	1,808	8c
Mobile	175	7⅛c
Savannah	1,970	7½c
Charleston	None	7⅝c
Wilmington	None	7⅝c
Norfolk	380	7¼c
Memphis	2,800	7¼c
Augusta	1,195	7½c
Houston	1,000	8c
Dallas	3,450	7⅝c

More Emergency Cash Retired.

Emergency currency to the amount of $356,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $51,668,870 out of about $153,000,000 issued to them, of which about $150,000,000 was put into circulation.

Washington Banking Firm Fails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lewis Johnson & Co., one of the oldest firms of private bankers here, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today and was adjudged bankrupt by the court. No schedule of assets and liabilities was published.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Incorporated today:

International Acetylene Co., $25,000; C. S. Lefcourt, D. L. Solomon, A. B. Hyman, 2 Rector St.

25 West 57 Street Co., realty, $40,000; F. Holman, J. J. Reilly, J. A. McNamara, 459 5 St., B'klyn.

Baron & Co., realty, construction, $15,000; D. E. Hurwits, L. Sprinz, D. Roggen, 99 Nassau St.

Fanni Brunl Co., distilling spirits, groceries, $20,000; J. M. Edelson, B. L. Marks, James Brunl, 911 Ann St., North Bergen, N. J.

Surrey Investors, realty, construction, $100,000; J. F. Fox, W. E. Mackey, D. V. Sullivan, 140 Nassau St.

American Irish Players Co., $25,000; S. A. Colahen, D. M. Byrne, T. Phillips, Nottingham Hotel, Boston Mass.

Von Glahn Realty Corp'n, $20,000; E. S. Schreier, B. E. and C. Von Glahn, 83 Thomas St.

Fred L. Norton Co., Waverly, farm garden products, confectionery; fireworks, flags, $15,000; F. L. A. S. and C. K. Norton, Binghamton.

Chiquot Vending Co., $50,000; L. Sherman, W. L. Morehouse, G. F. Hall, 245 Fulton St., B'klyn.

A. R. Powley Dredging & Construction Co., Kingston, $90,000; W. Hiltebrant, F. R. and A. Ray Powley.

Cook Products Co., Buffalo, $75,000; W. M. Edwards, D. L. Tuttle, S. B. Harris, A. H. Case & Co., Buffalo, fertilizer, $50,000; A. G. and M. C. Bartholomew, A. E. Case, Buffalo.

M. Kaplan, Inc., butter, eggs, cheese groceries, $5,000; L. Helene and M. Kaplan, 864 Av., B'klyn.

Estate of Helen Gay Gunther, realty construction, $10,000; A. F. Rohr, E. A. and H. Wix, 837 E. Kingsbridge Road, B'klyn.

Eastern Traveling Photo Theatre Corp'n, $5,000; J. Armband, H. Siegel, D. Chanak, 14 Clinton St.

Reliable Co., moving pictures, vaudeville, $5,000; N. Berman, B. Zimmerman, C. B. Oppenheimer.

Smith Realty Co., $5,000; J. C., H. E., and S. E. Smrague, 71 W 55 St.

Gleich Realty Co., $7,000; D. Tillie and H. Isaacson, 512 E. 145 St.

Van Ness Bros., realty construction, $6,000; H. F., D. S., and T. R. Van Ness, 42 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Tait Specialty Co. of N. Y., games, novelties, $12,000; R. H. Cochrane, F. G. Porter, C. Lemmie, 317 Riverside Drive.

Capital reduction: Drug Merchants of America, N. Y., $10,000 to $4,000.

Authorization: Bessemer Gas Engine Co., Grove City, Penn., $100,000; rep., J. W. Macarten, 50 Church St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hurd Publishing Co., Buffalo; Gerlett Meyer Const. Co., N. Y.; Syracuse Moose Club, Syracuse; Sarsia Hydraulic Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 16.—Charters were filed today:

Pruden & Burke, Inc., Morristown; real estate, $100,000; Eugene S. Burke, Margaret T. Burke, Catherine Pruden, Morristown.

Thirteenth Street Realty Co., West Hoboken; real estate, $5,000; Dennis J. Murphy, John Zeller, Oscar L. Aufderheide, West New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair, colder Tues. Wed. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair, colder Tues. Wed. fair; light a. to n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light a. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Tues., colder in s. e. Wed. fair; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. in n.; moderate n. e. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer in n.

Utah—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla., Ark., and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer, in w. Wed.

Ohio—Fair, continued cold Tues. Wed. fair, warmer, fresh w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds, diminishing.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. with snow along Lake Superior. Wed. fair, warmer; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

N. and S. Dak., Nebr., and Kan.—Fair Tues.; warmer in w. Wed. fair; warmer in e. Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Colo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Wyo. and Mont.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Ida. and Wash.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Ore.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Nev.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

Cal.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. winds.

NATION'S COMMERCE STEADILY IMPROVING

Secretary McAdoo's Report from the Ten Leading Ports Shows Revival of Trade.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS

Exceed Proceeding Month's Figures by $39,250,000—Imports a Little Less—Cotton Exports Fall Off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The pulse of the nation's foreign commerce is showing steady improvement, according to the daily telegraphic statements received by Secretary McAdoo from the ten leading ports of entry. Import business of last Saturday, based on reports from ports handling 87 per cent. of all imports, amounting to $2,330,512; exports from these ports, handling 72 per cent. of all exports, amounted to $10,421,551. The daily averages for these ports in November, 1913, were: Imports, $4,923,397; exports, $6,933,428.

Secretary McAdoo determined last month to note from day to day the fluctuations of imports and exports. He ordered the ten largest Custom Houses to make daily reports by wire of their business. The result is tabulated, with comparative figures, and, as laid on Mr. McAdoo's desk, affords instant information as to the course of foreign trade.

Since the 1st of November the total of the import report is $51,627,759; exports, $77,599,600. Since Oct. 5 the totals have been: Imports, $156,627,795; exports, $215,300,874.

October imports, while $2,000,000 less than in the preceding month, were $5,900,000 more than those of October last year. October exports were $39,250,000 more than in the previous month and $76,500,000 below the corresponding month of last year, when October exports rose to the highest point on record.

Exports, exclusive of cotton, in October, 1914, were $10,333,000 more than in the corresponding month of last year, while cotton exports fell $86,955,154 below October, 1913, thus bringing the month's grand total of exports $76,677,612 below that of October a year ago, says a statement from the department.

"The actual export balance for the month," the statement continues, "was $57,305,074, as compared with $15,962,722 in September, and an import balance of $19,400,305 in August. Two years ago the October export balance was $76,645,518; last year the same month showed an export balance of $138,912,162.

"The detailed figures are: October imports, $137,878,778, against $132,949,302 last year; ten months' imports, $1,548,429,652, against $1,460,334,373 last year. October exports, $195,283,852, compared with $271,861,464 last year; ten months' exports, $1,662,685,841, against $2,005,283,622 last year. Of the month's imports, 62.96 per cent. entered free of duty, in comparison with 61.36 per cent. last year and 57.71 per cent. in October, 1912.

"The commercial gold movements were: October imports, $5,984,866, against $5,391,085 last year; ten months ended with October, $45,876,812, against $51,360,466 last year. October exports, $50,341,672, against $483,780 last year; ten months, $207,998,753, against $74,363,059 last year."

A FORTNIGHT'S EXPORTS.

Those to British Ports and Possessions Are Largest.

Detailed statistics of exports by countries and values from this port, for the two weeks ended Nov. 7 last, show that the allies in the European war as well as neutral countries continued to be heavy purchasers of foodstuffs, clothing, automobiles, and general military supplies.

As in the other weeks of the war, the United Kingdom continued to be the chief buyer of goods here. In the fortnight ended Nov. 7 exports from New York to British ports had a value of $12,670,292. Shipments to the British possessions aggregated $3,772,015. French exports in the period from here reached $5,312,481. Goods shipped out of this port for Russia had a declared value of $2,874,042. The total exports to Italy amounted to $2,408,500. Included in this valuation, it is understood, are several shipments of copper. Shipments to the Netherlands for the two weeks are reported at $1,333,073.

During the period, the Scandinavian countries continued the heavy shipments out of this port which have been a feature since the war started. Exports to these countries were as follows: Denmark, $3,580,033; Sweden, $1,354,366, and Norway, $1,105,471. Exports to Greece dropped to $124,932 for the two weeks. No exports are recorded to Germany or Austria-Hungary. Shipments to Cuba were valued at $1,172,817. The largest exports from here to South America were those to Argentina, which aggregated $850,131. The demoralization of the Chinese export trade from this port as a result of the war is reflected by the abnormally small exports, which in the two weeks covered by the Custom House report amounted to only $645.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN STEEL BARREL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Steel Barrel Company, 17 Battery Place, of which "Nellie Bly" was said to be the owner, by these creditors: Alfreda G. Silverman, $4,595; Henry C. Kennedy, $24, and Paul Krieger, $7.

HUDSON ELECTRICAL SUPPLY COMPANY of 49 Barclay Street, with a retail store at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,145 and nominal assets of $36,305 and actual assets of $8 064. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver, bond $4,000. George E. Kellogg, the President, filed a voluntary petition yesterday, with liabilities of $1,685. H. C. Bertine, the Secretary, also filed a petition with liabilities of $5,036.

LOUIS BARNETT SONS, INC.—Cloaks and suits of 6 to 8 West Thirty-second Street have made an assignment to H. Howard Bachrach, trustee. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against it by Simon Edelstein, Joseph Gussgrow, and Landau & Co. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $6 000.

NATHANIEL W. P. HATCH of 2,845 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $28,717 and assets of $1,870. Of the liabilities, $26,653 is a disputed claim of Charles Quincey & Co., stock brokers, of 80 Broadway, for losses in stock speculation.

BERTRAM L. GRUNDY, automobile accessories, 1,876 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $808 and no assets.

REGINA FURST.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Regina Furst, dealer in buttons at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Anton L. Stonehill, $2,000; Herman L. Goldman, $45, and Louis Hungarter, $45, all firm debts, and no assets Max Kobre, the banker, is a creditor for $3,750.

BURMAN & Garbus, manufacturers of furs, at 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,823 and assets of $913.

GOLDSTEIN & SIEGELMAN, furriers, at 53 West Twenty-eighth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,736 and assets of $1,500.

ISIDORE ADELMAN, a salesman, of 1,388 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,193, and $150 in real estate at 1,140 and 1,524 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, mortgaged for $12,000, and deeded to a creditor as collateral.

ULYSSES V. ABBOTT, of 17 Battery Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,969 and nominal assets of $1,215, in accounts, which have been assigned for the benefit of creditors.

JOSEPH CARAMELLA of 2,117 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,870 and no assets.

L. & A. SAMUELS & CO, costumes and dresses, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,635 and assets of $4,414.

DAVID WEISS, ostrich feathers, 8 Washington Place, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $26,744 and assets of $12,420.

PHILIP HOLTZ, dry goods, at New Rochelle, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,661 and assets of $761.

SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, jobber in jewelry at 38 Forsyth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $8,083 and assets of $1,968.

NATHAN SOLOTOREVSKY, muslin underwear, at 50 Allen Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,568 and assets of $2,060.

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, INC., smoked fish, at 42 East Second Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $36,-295, nominal assets of $10,741, and actual assets of $2,570.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court has granted discharges to Harry Berkowitz, painters' supplies, at Mount Vernon, liabilities $3,729; John J. Collins, formerly of the John J. Collins Amusement Company, liabilities $8,754; Siemund Rose, 723 Union Avenue, liabilities $5,575; Willard C. Kimball, Rye Beach, liabilities $704; George E. Rothenbucher, 16 Dutch Street, liabilities $2,100; John H. V. Sauerbrey, fireman, 72 West 100th Street, liabilities $1,023; Thomas & Piper as the Thomas Optical Company, 171 Broadway, liabilities $6,012, and Etta M. Tishman, flowers and feathers, 10 Waverley Place, liabilities $19,671.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Parker & Barnes, a company composed of Eric E. Barnes and Leroy M. Parker, manufacturers of felt bandles at Parker, Lewie County; involuntary petition; liabilities over $18,000; assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aeroplanes, Motors and Equipment Co.—J. McGrath $111.

Adams, George—City of New York, $254.

Arthe, John C.—Same, $254.

Arthe, William R.—Same, $254.

Ainslee, Mining and Railway Co., Ltd.—Same, $135.

American Druggist Syndicate—Marx & Rawolle, $1,158.

Andrews, Daisy H.—Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Co., $5,989.

Albee George C.—R. H. Langley, $1,600.

Alfred E. Norton Co.—E. Table, $16,504.

Barnhart, William T.—City of New York, $245.

Brach, Alexander G.—Same, $245.

Baker, Frederick W.—Same, $374.

Brown, Isaac—Same, $132.

Bessinger, John P.—Same, $132.

Bilowits, Joseph—Same, $132.

Boesch John—Same, $135.

Cagwin-Massey Co., Ltd.—Same, $1,812.

Davis, Thomas—Same, $135.

Brown, John L.—S. Cohen et al., $115.

Bromberg, Leopold—J. Silverman, $234.

Blegeleisen, Nathan and Dora—S. J. Liebesklind, $246.

Bailey, Adelbert W.—W. L. Carpenter et al., $268.

Boardman, Albert D.—Realty and Commercial Co., $124.

Brennlich, Charles B.—D. O. Grant Co., $400.

Bronston Bros. & Co.—S. Kahn, $816.

Baudoine, Charles A. and John F., Trustees —L. Eisen et al., $1,198.

Barry, Helena M.—M. Minisman, $2,635.

Burley, Mack—T. B. De Lee, $1,119.

Cappinger, George, and Thomas Lloyd—People, &c., $500.

Cassidy, Edward—Nason Mfg. Co., $225.

Craigin, Mary L.—L. M. Berkley, costs, $118.

Dopf, William—D. Cardone, $884.

Demoinsal, Catherine—Public Service Realty and Mortgage Co., costs, $106.

Doktor, Max—M. Doktor, $1,023.

Doremus, Isaac W.—D. H. Fritts Co., $103.

Delaney, Timothy—L. Adair, costs, $107.

Hade Patrick—City of N. Y., $135.

Hoffeller, Mary—Same, $135.

Marshall, Robert B.—Same, $135.

Miroky, Michael D.—Same, $135.

Freeman Sigmund—L. Salzer et al., $158.

Friedman, Edward—J. Schwara, $220.

Fargo, James F., Treas.—Aronson Bros., $570.

Faber Bedding Co., Inc.—I. E. Faber, $1,404.

General War Feature Film Co.—Exhibitors Times Co., Inc., $104.

Graf, Frank W.—J. Kaufman et al., $146.

George Sykes, Inc.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Co., $581.

Gillman, Mothra Y.—M. Cohen, $100.

Hygrade Woman's Wear Co.—T. B. Denzer et al., $115.

Hart, Patrick J.—M. Higgins, costs, $105.

Isman, Felix—C. Muller et al., $186.

Israel, Joseph—B. Sel & Co., $620.

Independent Rapid Transit Co.—F. M. Codrington, $2,100.

James T. Brady & Co.—U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., $4,102.

Jandorf, Ida—D. I. Ullman, $263.

Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.—F. E. Hawksley, costs, $188.

Knopf Bros. Mfg. Co.—Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., $117.

Lumber Ins. Co. of N. Y.—L. N. Gross Co., $1,500.

Le Provost, George, and Spearmint Gum Co.—D. Vecchini, $474.

Lyons, Walter A.—D. O. Grant Co., $400.

Lefler, Albert—Same, $400.

Lackner, John—E. Mosmer, $216.

Lessey, Geo. A.—J. L. Boesh, $880.

Loud, Geo. W.—Geo. C. Engel Co., $973.

Muckey, Floyd S. and Hilma C.—H. H. Randolph et al., $705.

Marfiana, Francesca, by gdn.—Multi Speed Shutter Co., costs, $477.

Margolis, Edward—Flint & Horner Co., $237.

Malamed, Bentz K.—M. Cohen $100.

Mercantile Collection Agency of Manhattan —David Shannon, $179.

Marzolla, Consiglia—Merritt, Elliott & Co., costs, $140.

N. Y. Holding & Construction Co.—C. Parlin & Orendorff Co., $1,000.

N. Y. Herald Co.—A. B. d'Altomonte, $500.

Novick, Ida—Security Bank of N. Y., $1,539

O'Neill, John and Frank M.—H. Callahan, $250.

Oh, Philip—D. O. Grant Co., $341.

O'Dell, Annis J. and James M.—G. L. Darte, $173.

O'Flynn, Edward H.—E. M. Gattle & Co., $316.

Ponciffi, Charles—George Riggler & Co., $409.

Same—Same, $101.

Person & Co.—N. Y. County Nat. Bank, $1,688.

Pinkham, Chas. A.—A. H. Thorp, $195.

Penoyer, W. Earle—Beacon Falls Rubber Co., $124.

Pain Fireworks Display Co. of America—A. L. Dolson, $1,119.

Pack, Harold W.—Udall & Sallou, $122.

Person, Mary E. and George W.—N. Y. County National Bank, $31,868.

Phillips, Cyrus W.—B. L. M. Bales et al., $174.

Remington, Emory B.—E. C. Atwood, $200.

Richland, Harris—Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co., $329.

Strauss, Samuel S., and Harry Goldstein—P. Fern, $265.

Sullivan, John V.—F. E. Wise, $348.

Schultz, Albin—E. Hoffman, $122.

Seely, August, and Thomas Floyd—People, &c., $500.

Simpson, Thomas—E. W. Knowlton, $783.

Simers—George W., Jr.—C. L. Kellogg et al., costs, $109.

Stein, Rebecca M.—Fernsch, $126.

Sweeney, Patrick—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., $120.

29th St. Construction Co.—F. D. Shaper, $118.

Tienken, Walter S.—Hans Rees's Sons, Inc., $335.

Tomkins, Wm. N.—J. F. Bernhart, $189.

Toovey, Sidney A.—E. Blumenthal, $1,111.

Tennien, Mary—A. Goldstein, $150.

Thorpe, Thomas A.—J. F. Cronin, $161.

U. S. Factory Equipment Co., Inc.—M. Bolton, $145.

Wiener, Ernst, and Chester W. Tallcott—United States Rail Co., $1,674.

Werner, Hugo—Societe Anonyme des Anciens Establissements—C. & C. Chapal, Freres & Cie., $453.

Zeller, Gisela—Century Bank of N. Y., $477.

In Bronx County.

Banker, Herman—Austin, Nichols & Co., $249.

Borzia, Patane, Inc.—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co., Inc., $396.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Hart, Edward—Wallach Bros., Feb. 1, 1913, $109.

Hosg, Richard H.—W. & J. Sloane, June 29, 1894, $114.

Harris, Sam H.—Tobacco Leaf Publishing Co., et al., Oct. 19, 1914, $109.

May, Becky, and Annie Gold—People, &c., Oct. 2, 1914, $500.

McKean, Anna, John H., and Richard D.—J. McWalters, Jan. 30, 1913, $649.

Mehler, Andrew—J. O. Mageworth, Feb. 26, 1914, $2,178.

Silveria, Angelka F.—S. De Young, Nov. 7, 1914, $144.

Sperzel, Charles H.—Dimock & Fink Co., Aug. 24, 1914, $137.

Sperzel, Alice—Same, $116.

Vischoe, Apostale—G. B. Tripler, Dec. 23, 1910, $145.

Tobias, Frank H.—Class Journal Co., March 24, 1913, $180.

Levy, Louis—City of New York, July 6, 1914, (vacated,) $264.

Costelle, Owen and Elizabeth—Twelfth Ward Bank, City of New York, July 11, 1908, $434.

Chase, Leo D.—Cabot Real Estate Co., May 20, 1907, $119.

De Vria, W. P., and H. W.—E. Arensky, Nov. 11, 1914, $240.

De Beltrand, Jean B.—M. C. Kaufman, Jan. 16, 1914, $118.

Isaac—H. Piza, Jan. 16, 1914, $155.

Gresne, George—M. Phillips, Oct. 10, 1911, $463

Kennedy, David E.—National India Rubber Co., May 18, 1905, $3,834.

Same—R. Gordon et al., March 3, 1908, $332.

In Bronx County.

National Electric Bulletin Corporation—N. J. Richard et al., Oct. 8, 1914, $326.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 75 ft n of 84th St, 26.2x 98; Conrad Ochs to Wilhelmina, his wife, Westwood, N. J., all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, N. D. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$1

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 49.11x83; Fiserlia Realty Co. to Barbara Wolf, 1st M., dated Nov. 14, (mtg $49,000;) attorney, O'Reilly & Dahn, 1,272 Lexington Av.....$100

COLUMBIA ST, s s, 75½ ft e of Rivington St, 20x80.6; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Aaron Kershin, 200 Avenue C, b. and s., Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY PLACE, 73-76, w s, 303.1 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x32; Emmet J. Murphy, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., (foreclosure Nov. 6,) Nov. 13; address, 59 Cedar St.....$90,000

1ST AV, 2,261, s w corner of 110th St, 22x 75; Lionello Perera & Co. to Lionello Perera & Co., 78 Wall St, Oct. 16; attorney, W. S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St.....$1

3D ST, n s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 20x96.2; Marion C. Greene to Ida Lubkin, 177½ Stanton St, Sept. 28; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 15 Rivington St.....$100

9TH AV, e e corner of 50th St, 44x80; Hy. B. Kellner to Thomas Larkin, at Manch Chunk, Pa., and another, executors of Patrick J. Penn., and another, (mtg $75,000,) Nov. 4; attorney, Williams, (mtg $75,000.) Nov. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

9TH ST, 324 East, s s, 103 ft w of Avenue D, 25x83.11; Herman Moore and others to Samuel Moore, 423 East 157th St, all liens, Nov. 12.....$1

3RD ST, 441 West, n s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.8; Barbara Pelse to Flourish Realty Co., all liens, Oct. 19, 1914, $109.

May, Becky, and Annie Gold—People, &c., Oct. 2, 1914, $500.

McKean, Anna, John H., and Richard D.—J. McWalters, Jan. 30, 1913, $649.

Mehler, Andrew—J. O. Mageworth, Feb. 26, 1914, $2,178.

Silveria, Angelka F.—S. De Young, Nov. 7, 1914, $144.

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Sperzel, Alice—Same, $116.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Yorker Buys $150,000 Country Estate Near Scarsdale —West Seventy-eighth Street Residence Sold— Manhattan Property in Bronx Trade— Commercial and Dwelling Leases.

Manhattan furnished few deals of importance yesterday, but a purchase by a New Yorker for residence of a large country estate between Scarsdale and Long Island Sound indicated that investment in well located suburban property is still fairly active. The estate sold was that formerly owned by John A. McVickar at Quaker Ridge, near Scarsdale. It contains thirty-five acres, with a large Colonial house of twenty-five rooms, two cottages, and a garage. The property has been held at $150,000.

The buyer was Dr. Miles J. Tierney of this city, and he is contemplating extensive alterations. The place is near the fine estates of J. Campbell Thompson, Bradford Rhodes, William W. Caswell, W. B. Dickerman, and Col. H. W. Lavelle.

The brokers in the transaction were Fish & Mervin.

West Side Residence Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Winchester Fitch the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, on plot 18 by 102.2, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Manhattan Property in Trade.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kip's Bay Brewing Company, and James L. Walsh are the buyers of the five-story Princess Court apartment house at the northeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street, the Bronx, reported sold last week by the Podgur Realty Company. It covers a plot 110 by 100 and was held at $210,000. In part payment the buyers gave Manhattan property at Edgecombe Avenue, a plot 80 by 100, on the west side, 150 feet south of 160th Street, held at $40,000, and a five-story tenement, with stores, at 607 First Avenue, 25 by 75, held at $30,000. The deal was closed by Francis Hillenbrand.

Tenement Property Sales.

Fred Oppenheimer sold for cash for John J. McKenna the five-story tenement on a plot 20 by 68 by irregular, known as 287 Avenue B, near Seventeenth Street, to an investing client.

The Herman Arns Company has sold for M. MacNamara to an investor the two five-story double flats at 258 and 260 West 115th Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

A Recent Buyer.

The Mason Construction Company is the buyer of 58 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, sold last week by W. E. Woodend. The house was given in exchange for the two five-story flats 1,033 and 1,043 Boston Avenue, Bronx.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Mrs. M. S. Claussen sold to the John T. Brook Company 3,498 Bailey Avenue, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 20 by 85, near 238th Street. In exchange the buyer gave a dwelling on a plot 75 by 125 on Nyack Avenue, Pelham Heights.

Fred Oppenheimer has sold for E. Erler the four-story and basement new law double flat on the east side of Tiebout Avenue, 175 feet north of East 188th Street, and known as 2,478, on a lot 31.6 by 100 feet, to a client, for investment.

Brooklyn.

In the Eastern Parkway section of Brooklyn the McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold the eight family apartment house on the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Lincoln Place, for the Elinore Realty Company. In part payment the buyer gave a plot on the northeast corner of Dorchester Road and East Twenty-first Street, 121 by 100 feet. Two five-story apartments will be erected on the site. About $75,000 was involved in the deal.

Sales in Queens.

John Francis Smith has resold to an investor a lot 50 by 120, being the northwest corner of Avenue F and Thirteenth Street, at College Point, L. I.

Two plots of ground in Jamaica, owned by the Montross Realty Company, were sold under foreclosure at the Queens County Court House, in Long Island City, yesterday, by Henry C. Johnson, Jr., to satisfy a judgment obtained by Madeline H. S. Hulst and Kate L. Bowne. The property was bought in by the Record Holding Company of 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, for $39,000.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for George Spottiswoode the two dwellings and grounds at 76 and 84 James Street, Bloomfield.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company have leased for the Rivoli Realty Company, Judson S. Todd, President, entire ground floor, with mezzanine of the twenty-story office building at 18 East Forty-first Street to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The lease is for a term of years, the premises being held at a rental of $15,000 a year.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented to H. Gebhart for a term of years the store at the southwest corner of Naegle Avenue and Arden Street. Also the store 3,334 Broadway to F. Michel, and 3,336 Broadway to B. Stile, in the Claremont Theatre Building.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 110 Bleecker Street to Frischman & Blum, the store and basement at 188 Reade Street to the Fort George Express Company, the store at 34 and 36 North Moore Street to Gabriel Nachman, the store at 330 Canal Street to the Economy Ice Cream Freezer Company, and the store at 67 Barclay Street to Mori Momoni & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Mrs. Charles R. Scott the residence 34 East Fifty-second Street to Mrs. I Townsend Burden for the Winter, furnished.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Mrs. James Russell Soley her five-story American basement dwelling, at 22 East Fifty-sixth Street, to Lucius K. Wilmerding, and for W. R. K. Taylor his four-story dwelling, 122 East Fortieth Street, to E. Kingsley.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed for the William Sinnott Company $40,000 on the new building at the southwest corner of Bryant Avenue and Home Street; for Dr. George A. Miller, $12,000 at 130 West Seventieth Street; for the Sandow Realty Co., $20,000 on the new building, west side of Stebbins Avenue near Westchester Avenue, and for L. Davis, $25,000 on the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street.

$175,000 Warehouse Addition.

Plans have been filed for an addition to the ten-story warehouse of Deering, Milliken & Co. at 30 and 32 Varick Street. The addition will be in the rear of the present building, at 11 to 17 Beach Street and 2 St. John's Place, having a frontage of 81 feet and a depth of 101.6 feet. Seth M. Milliken is the owner. C. P. H. Gilbert is the architect, and has placed the cost at $175,000.

Real Estate Notes.

For the purpose of organizing a campaign to secure from the forthcoming Constitutional Convention proper recognition of matters concerning real estate,

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONCRETE PILES CHAS. F. BENDER C.E. N. Y. PILES

EDWARD CORNING CO.

BUILDERS

100 W. 24. ST. NEW YORK

which will be considered by the convention, a meeting has been called in the rooms of the Merchants' Association for Friday at 4 o'clock.

A mass meeting for the purpose of urging the extension of the present Subway from 242d Street to Yonkers has been called for Wednesday evening at Lavelle Hall, 260th Street and Riverdale Avenue.

The sale of the Victoria Theatre leasehold by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company was adjourned sine die yesterday. The property was offered in a foreclosure suit, the result of a friendly readjustment action on the part of Oscar Hammerstein and his co-partner, due to the death of his son, William Hammerstein.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Broadway, 1,481-1,483, n w corner of 42d St, 100.4x11, leasehold; two and six story theatre; adjourned sine die.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Nov. 23.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Liberty St, 124, s e corner of Greenwich St, 44.4x54.8x35.1x53.9, three four-story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against E. F. Robinson and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; C. Carruth, referee; due, $84,858.94; taxes, &c., $3,687.71.

62d St, 218 West, n s, 800 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. B. Schwarz against Samuel Lisbovitz and others; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $15,640.74; taxes, &c., $1,180.60.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.5, two three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neier and others; Curtis, M. & C., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $23,978.82; taxes, &c., $886.54.

117th St, 236-238 East, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, vacant; C. S. Wilson against J. A. Schlesa and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; H. Wandell, referee; due, $14,725.58; taxes, &c., $333.30.

By J. H. Mayers.

Audubon Av, 247-251, n e corner 177th St, 107.11x100, six-story tenement; Jeanette Goodrich against Inter-City Land and Securities Co. and others; Marks & M., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $15,067.41; taxes, &c., $3,382; subject to first mortgage of $152,500.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 1,246 to 1,248, e s, front between 106th & 106th Sts, 201.10x150x irregular x 100, vacant; New York Life Insurance Co. against Edward Fagan and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; M. J. Scanlan, referee; due, $221,228.62; taxes &c., $8,981.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 86, s s, 172.8 ft s of Catharine St, 25x100.8, five-story tenement & stores; B. R. Goldstein against Charles Gillinsky and others; Davis & D., attorneys; H. T. Andrews, referee; due, $13,588.53; taxes &c., $596.60; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000.

Allen St, 200, e s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement & stores; Cecilie Namm against Tarsus Realty Co. and others; Leon Hohner, attorney; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $17,093.14; taxes, &c., $2,416.91.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

123d St, 101 East, n e corner Park Av, 35x100.11, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against G. W. Rogers and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys;

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



"Hear you've taken new offices."

"Yes."

"Whereabouts?"

"Burrell Building, 33d Street and Madison Avenue."

"Sounds like a pretty good location."

"It is. Central and convenient, but away from the noise."

"Modern building?"

"Best sort. New, fireproof, high ceilings, dandy light. Tenants that you're glad to have as neighbors."

"Good service?"

"Bully. Quick elevator service. Found a landlord that's still interested in you after you've signed the lease. Actually sends a man around to ASK if we have any complaints!"

"Don't say! Rents are pretty high, I suppose?"

"Not a bit of it. We were asked as much and more for the same sized space in older buildings."

"Well, that sounds mighty interesting. We've been thinking of moving, you know. What's your landlord's name?"

"Loton H. Slawson Company, Agent and Manager, 171 Madison Ave."

"I'll look 'em up."

"Do. They'll treat you right. By the way—"

"What?"

"They've only one price and they stick to it."

"Good. That's the way to do business!"

M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $25,666.07; taxes, &c., $1,155.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Burke Av, n s, 200 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x47.5x102.8x70.7; also Matthews Av, e s corner 205th St, 100x42x100x40; C. C. Hill against G. E. Mack and others; George Hill, attorney; H. C. Lake, referee; due, $1,037.40; taxes, &c., $503.17; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $1,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

176th St, junction Tremont Av, for a one-story frame gymnasium, 71x24; Young Women's Christian Association, Miller Building, owner; L. H. Parker, Miller Building, architect; cost, $2,500.

Harlem River, e s, 195 ft e of 177th St, for a two-story brick shop, 50x105; the New York Yacht Launch and Engine Co., J. A. Nickelsen, 16 East 177th St, President, owner and architect; cost.....$7,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Nassau St, e s, 20 to 24, to a six-story office building; Mechanics and Metals National Bank, premises, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost.....$5,000

Beach St, 11 to 17, and Varick St, 30 and 32, and St. John's Place, 2, to a ten-story warehouse; S. M. Milliken, 990 Madison Av, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost.....$75,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 60 ft n of Rivington St, 20x49.8; Aaron Kershin to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due 1 year bond, Nov. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$11,000

READE ST, e s, Lots 584 and 585, map of Church Farm, 74.8 ft e of West Broadway, x—; William Hall, jr., and others to James W. Berliner, 449 West 22d St, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c., July 1; attorneys, Harris & V., 509 5th Av.....$4 000

WARREN ST, n e s, 115.6 ft n w of Washington St, 23x90; Helen C. Irving to Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway, due Dec. 1, 1915, Nov. 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,000

2D Av, w s, 60 ft n of 39th St, 20x84; William J. Borgelt to Bertha L. Borgelt, 223 East 57th St, prior mtg $11,000, Oct. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strouse & S., 261 Broadway.....$1,850

17TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 121st St, 26.6x75; Felice B. Keene to John Hart, 901 North Jefferson St, Sept. 26, due Sept. 26, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$6,000

107TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x½ block; Charles Cohen to Alexander Bernstein, 999 Aldus St, Nov. 12, prior mtg $26,000, due as per bond; attorney, Herman Hoffman, 170 Broadway.....$3,000

54TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.5; Lee S. Burridge to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 30 East 20th St, Nov. 16, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

116TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.10; Maria Mammone to Martin S. Cohen, executor, 156 West 130th St, Nov. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Martin S. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$3,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Irene T. Russell, 2,698 Creston Av, prior mtg $3,600, installments, as per bond, Nov. 14; attorney, same.....$2,100

118TH ST, n s, 194 ft s of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Octavia Carfagno to Adamo Cirrarone, 420 East 118th St, Nov. 2, due May 29, 1915; attorneys, Wahle & Kringle, 220 Broadway.....$726

138D ST, s s, 310 ft s of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Percy A. Cole to Mary E. Miller, Smithtown, N. Y., Nov. 18, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 178 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELD AV, w s, 197.8 ft n of 158th St, 50.8x130; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co. to Samuel Stern, 838 St. Nicholas Av, prior mtg $42,600, Nov. 14, due June 14, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Nassau St.....$3,500

MORRIS PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of Taylor St, 25x100; Michael Frucht to Betty Neumann, 2,795 9th Av, July 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, M. Wolff, 299 Broadway.....$1,000

181ST ST, s s, 149.7 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x108.11; Mauro Parisi to Morris Slater, 963 East 179th St, Nov. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

PRATT AV, e s, 415.3 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; John Fitzgerald to John Farrell, 67 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1 year, 8 p. c.; attorney, John Farrell, 67 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$500

LOTS 120 and 121, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Mary W. Eidel to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Nov. 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

ROAD to Williamsbridge Depot, s e corner of Grant St, 72.8x irregular; Mary T. Gallagher to Timothy Power, executor, 1,542 East Chester Road, Aug. 1, 5 years; attorney, Timothy Power, 2,758 Walker Av.$4,500

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, at n s of Lot 455, map of Unionport, 50x108; Rosa Cannavacciniolo to Louise E. Strackheim, 2,892 Valentine Av, Nov. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee.)

PIER (new) 19, North River, with sheds, bulkhead, &c.; City of New York to Eastern Steamship Corp., Pier 19, North River, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, New York.....$38,330

6TH AV, 602 and 604, new store and basement; Sperry Realty Co. to Julius Davidson and another, 668 6th Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, J. Newman, 158 East Houston St; total for term.....$44,000

47TH ST, 222 West, all; Joseph W. Silinson and another, trustees, to Charles A. Lock, 252 West 131st St, 3 8-12 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$38,330

SAME PROPERTY; Mary G. S. O'Neill and another to same, 6 years from June 20, 1918; attorney, same.....$3,600

103D ST, 315 East and through to 104th St, 3d and 4th lofts; David Miller Co. to Advance Shirt Co., 307 Tinton Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, J. A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$4,100

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,403, n w corner of 187th St, 50x100; J. & M. Hatten Brewing Co. to William Martin, 2,401 Southern Boulevard, 10 years, Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,620 to $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,225; Louis Goldsmith against Nathan Hirsch, owner; Louis Korn and Adjustment Realty Co., lessees and contractors; Arenal Realty Co., contractor, (renewal).....$370

11TH ST, 25 East; Samuel Zlot against Frederick W. Whitridge, owner; F. R. Weeks, contractor.....$3

83D ST, 323 West; Frederick J. Fleck against Joseph R. Savage, trustee, owner; Harry K. Savage, contractor.....$39

88TH ST, 47 East; Louis Goldsmith against Julius Herman, owner; Arenal Realty Co., owner and contractor; Louis Korn and Adjustment Realty Co., lessees and contractors, (renewal).....$151

90TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against 69 West 90th Street Corporation, owner; Superior Cornice and Skylight Works, contractor.....$124

152D ST, 610 West; Samuel Robinson against William J. Alexander, owner; W. P. Anderson, contractor.....$31

162D ST, 549 West; Harry Farber against Morris W. Levine, owner; Louis Rehman, contractor.....$193

Bronx.

GUNTHER AV, w s, 200 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Gustav A. Johnson against Louis Pugliese, owner; John Marx, contractor..$50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 181st St; Nick Tangredi against Theodora W. Myers and others, Oct. 30, 1913.....$499

VESEY ST, 33; Charles J. Adams & Sons, Inc., against Hugh L. Fox and others, Aug. 10, 1914.....$933

5TH AV, 1,362 to 1,366; Joseph H. Haynes against Sophie Maas and others, July 20, 1914.....$250

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; W. F. Burns Realty Co. against Postal Life Insurance Co., (counterclaim;) attorney, C. L. Craig.

CITY HALL PLACE, s s, whole front between Duane and Pearl Sts, 380.10x119.5x irregular x101.11; North St, e s, corner of Baxter St, 30.4x207.4x irregular to Park St x424.8 to Pearl St x67.4x irregular and block bounded by Park St, Pearl St, City Hall Place, and Duane St; City of New York against James K. Shaw and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin st, 25x75; Henry Nodell and others against Sarah Wheaton and others, (partition;) attorney, G. P. Foulk.

9TH ST, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; Charles R. Pelgram against Fannie Ungar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson, Warren & Pelgram.

71ST ST, 67 WEST; Genevieve C. Seely and others against Mary A. Mortimer and others, (amended action to locate mortgage;) attorneys, Clarke & Clarke.

118TH ST, 318 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Lydia Lange against Samuel A. Diamond and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

Bronx.

183D ST, n e corner of Prospect Av, 50x100; Hannah Wilhelm against Wolf Burland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

220TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lot 213, on map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel Martin against Marzian Lignoski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gescheidt & Toomey.

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ASSIGNEE SALE.
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Notice is hereby given that the assignee herein will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 17th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property of the above estate, consisting of hats, caps and umbrellas, formerly at 73 Nassau St. and 80 W. 125th Street, N. Y. City.
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EDWARD E. HORNIG, Attorney for Assignee, 39 Nassau Street, New York City.

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EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES.
2064—66th Street, 21x38x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,750; $500 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance, $25 monthly.
2057—56th Street, 22x76x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; parquet floors throughout; French beveled plate glass doors; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. station; price, $6,000; $750 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance $47.50 monthly.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
2552 Cortland. 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Floral Park, 2 lots; willing to sell far below value to raise $25 cash at once; will take $125 each, full price; balance any way you

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA, 226, 227," 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath; kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally Clean Apartments; No Objectionable Tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway. "L," and surface cars. References absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; rear "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Broadway, Northeast Corner 135th.—Six large rooms; modern elevator apartment; convenient Subway express and buses; handsomely furnished. Afternoons or phone Morningside 4357. Fiske.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6 & and 9 rooms 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

To sublet for Winter or longer, 2 extra large rooms, kitchenette, and bath, in exclusive apartment house; reference required. Call between 10-12 or after 7 P. M., 430 West 116th St., Apt. 1E.

Beautiful three-room and bath, newly and comfortably furnished, $65; also 2 rooms and bath, only $30; very desirable; dining room optional. 182 St. Nicholas Av.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY. Rents $100 to $1,000 per month. EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY, Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

LADY WILL SHARE HER BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE WITH REFINED COUPLE OR LADY. T 93 TIMES.

Furnished Apartments. Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Furnished apartment Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

Handsomely furnished apartment; new building; 7 rooms, 2 baths; 72d subway; immediate possession; $250. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

113th, 517, West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ 127 EAST 72D ST. Attractive apartments southern exposure. 2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly. 3 room-bath, 10-16 weekly. 4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly. Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath furnished $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath furnished $60 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD, S. W. Cor. 166th St. and Broadway. Modern Elevator Apartment. 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000 6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750 Subway at 168th St.

6th Av., corner 12th St., ove-looking Old Presbyterian Churchyard. 100 feet of lawn in front.—Two and four-room apartments; outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstin & Linniken, 22 Fourth Av.

39, 32 3-4 Vermilyea Av., Near Dyckman St. —5 and 4 rooms in high-grade apartment; hot water; telephone; very few left; reasonable rent. Superintendent on premises.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light. $60.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 8?.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60. Elevator buildings; all conveniences. 40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 115th St

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Rents $45 up. Janitor.

50TH ST., 327 WEST.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

Wellsmere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 2, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750 $3,000.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

48 East 80th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765.—6 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat; hot water; $30, $21.

Madison Av., 1,787.—7 large light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $30 to $32.

2d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40, electricity.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $18; 6 rooms, $26; telephone; electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

4TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4276 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms, southern exposure; sunny dining room, telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST. Large and small rooms, with board.

35TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

35D, 24-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

35D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

36TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

15TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

32D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; reference.

44TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southern exposure accommodated.

67TH ST., 23 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

67TH, 121 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

67TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; table guests accommodated; reasonable. Telephone 9121 Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 203-205 WEST.—Sunny, double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D ST., 308 WEST.—Desirable double, single room; private baths; breakfast served in rooms; telephone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; references; table guests; telephone.

73D, 118 WEST, The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select house; table board; references.

76TH ST. 219 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; large double room, adjacent bath; modern; comfortably furnished; also single room; superior table; electricity; phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; suitable two; electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; all refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 108, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath room; refined; homelike; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT. Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm sunny third floor room.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; dressing room; excellent table; table guest.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; excellent table; Jewish; reference.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

86TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room, also small room, newly decorated, for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

101ST, 216 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maelin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

104TH ST., 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

123D, 125 WEST.—Warm, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; telephone service and board.

124TH, 412 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

A WIDOW having a large, superb apartment in the 70s, Japanese refined maid service, no other guest, near Broadway, will take man and wife to board permanently; must have references. Telephone Schuyler 5688.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms, most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 6412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE off Broadway, commanding rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D. 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1169W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED for a Japanese student, board and lodging with refined American family, in vicinity of Columbia College, where no other boarders are accepted; references exchanged; Terms, $15 or up per week. Apply P. D. S., T 94 Times.

WANTED—By Jewish family, parents and two children, 3 and 6, board and two connecting rooms, upper west side; terms moderate. D. R., W 119 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires first-class board and good room in strictly private family; no others need apply; better class family. Z 212 Times.

WANTED—Sitting room and bedroom, furnished, near bath; breakfast required and preferably dinner also; state terms. W 101 Times.

Room, running water, board, near 116th or 125th "L" by young man, in small family; not over $9. C. S. Worlok, Governors Island.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Boulevard, 16, Whitestone Landing.—Delightful sunny room; hot water heat; 8 minutes to station; 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station.

New Jersey.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

South Carolina.

BOARDERS wanted in Southern country home; modern conveniences; good hunting; near Aiken. Miss B., Box 34, Monetta, S. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Under new management, desirable large and small rooms; everything new.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room; private bath; parlor floor front; other rooms.

26TH, 168 EAST.—Bright, essey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

26TH, 34 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; reference.

29TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; elevator.

32D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

35TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

58D ST., 66 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

53D, 137 EAST.—Large room; private house; board optional; all conveniences; telephone.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

57TH (257 Lexington Av.)—Large, clean front parlor; comfortable, heated; adjoining bedroom; conveniences; bath; independent entrance, references. Lawson.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, doubts, single, parlor; connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

62D, 124 EAST.—Private house; four rooms; redecorated; sanitary; reasonable; well kept.

104TH, 50 EAST.—Bachelor, having nice apartment, tired living alone, will rent 1 nice room; privileges; reference. F. Dillions.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

West Side.

9TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; also single room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Private suite and bath; warm, clean, comfortable; breakfast served.

124TH, (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator. Apt. 64.

22D, 435 WEST.—Large south room; every convenience; gentleman or business couple; service equal hotel; also smaller room.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

36TH, 38 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Nice room; electric light; $4.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two or five rooms; kitchenette; bath; also unfurnished.

45TH ST., 93 WEST.—Two large rooms on parlor floor; homelike; reasonable.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms; long established house; central transit.

52D ST., 64 WEST.—Fine bedroom or office; ground floor; modern house.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Beautiful, convenient rooms also parlor; suitable couple or doctor.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern convenience; telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished room; gentleman; large hall room; steam heat, electric lights; privilege of bath; references; small adult family. O'Keefe.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

66TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 34 WEST.

Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,721 Columbus.

70TH ST., 100 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; modern private house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Corner house; medium, large outside rooms; electricity, phone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny front room; suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; near Subway; references exchanged; gentleman.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room; hot and cold water; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 168 WEST.—First-class service; single, double rooms; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5 up.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsome, large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; homelike; reasonable.

78TH, 167 WEST.—Convenient Subway, L; southern exposure; hot water, phone; reduced rate.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room adjoining bath; electricity; private house; references.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; conversions to refitable parties; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 8750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Superior homelike; two outside rooms; electricity; elevator; references. Godet.

83D, 47 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

83D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; prices reasonable.

84TH ST., on West End Av.—Large room with breakfast; private bath; large, two closet; only gentleman looking for high-class accommodation need apply; board $9 (Times).

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 190 WEST.—Sunny large, small room; home surroundings; private house; telephone.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; references. Woodley.

87TH, 251 WEST.—In private family, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred. 5756 Schuyler.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large, also small rooms; gentlemen; private family; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 5253 River.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Poesons.

93D ST., 308 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; also single room; to people who can appreciate the elegant; breakfast if desired; reasonable; private residence.

93D, 336 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room with running water; bath adjoining; private family; references required. Telephone Riverside 4809.

93D, 36 WEST.—Beautiful three-room suite; suitable bachelors; piano; electricity; telephone. Caulfield.

93D, 49 WEST.—Large front rooms; convenient "L" and Subway; private house.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large, small rooms; low rates.

94TH ST., 181 WEST.—Small room; private house; bath same floor; Subway, "L."

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity. River 305, Hilner.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room; lavatory; elevator; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

105TH, 248, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny, front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; electricity; telephone; elevator; references; reasonable. Apt. 43.

111TH, 255 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.

Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $8 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3888 Morningside.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—One single room; private family; gentleman only; references exchanged. Apartment 23.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1, 2, or 3 rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment. 37.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive room, business woman or couple; no other roomers. Apt. 56.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

123D ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone; Subway.

124TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny room or suite; kitchen privileges; telephone, elevator. Kwartz.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; large and small; kitchenette; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

136TH ST., 623 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Newly furnished; adjoining bath; all conveniences; near Broadway Subway. Apt. 27. Phone 3160 Audubon.

146TH, 609 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; reasonable; few doors from Riverside; one block from Subway; private house.

149TH ST., 537 WEST.—Cheerful outside room; elevator apartment; refined private family; references. Apt. 64.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business women's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

803 West 180th.—Desirable apartment; five large rooms; elevator; $50. Apartment 53.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST (For Bachelors Only.)

Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room, and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $6 to $7.50 weekly each.

Bachelors' opportunity; only 2 left, (2 and bath;) refined surroundings; close to transit; only $27. Call "Library apartments," 32 West 123d St.

BROADWAY AND 110TH ST.—Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $8 per week. 9,621 Riverside. Apartment 3E.

BROADWAY in the 70s, in high-class apartment, beautifully furnished suites of rooms; private baths. Phone Schuyler 5299.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, fine looking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

Lady having apartment, Broadway and 70th St., will rent to gentleman front room, with or without bath; single room. Apartment 1C. Phone Columbus 684.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each, with bath, at 220 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $28 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 8800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 887, (Apt. 2C, corner 126th St.)—Beautiful room, facing river, with private family; meals optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 852.—Outside room, with private family; very reasonable. Mrs. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE-109TH ST.—Beautiful room, adjoining shower bath. Phone River 8668.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Cheerful room; lavatory; gentleman. Apartment 7N. Riverside—7140.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS with private family for one or two gentlemen; all modern improvements; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 6085.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electricity, gas; second floor, front; straight lease.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 3,657 Broadway, cor. 151st St. The New Northfield.—Refined couple offers choice, large, outside room; three windows; adjoining bath; board optional. Apartment 2B. Telephone Audubon 8110.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 35½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

REDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required. Bachelors.

12D St., 235 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

43D, 156 West.—Large room, private bath; $12.50 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED ROOM, two, private family; steam heat, electricity; neighborhood 86th St. W 99 Times.

STUDIO, small, furnished for living and music; small fee. L W 65 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl for general housework; white; good references. Call, between 10 and 2, 450 West 23d St.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL. 25 West 42d St., New York. Secretarial training for educated students; 3 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE (Agency,) Singer Building, STENOGRAPHERS; young woman; must read and write Spanish; $18-$20.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor on staff of C. P. A. firm; exceptional opportunity for young man with some accounting experience and requisite natural ability; state age, references, and salary expected to commence. G 258 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—One with experience in wholesale, jobbing, and manufacturing field; commission basis; splendid opportunity for energetic man. Box H 37 Times.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Honest, well-recommended, neatly dressed canvassers may secure good positions, on liberal commission, selling a high-class electric household necessity. Call today, between 9 and 10, Room 810, Marbridge Bldg., 34th St. and 5th Av.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Experienced demonstrators wanted to demonstrate in large stores biggest selling toy on the market; state experience. W 111 Times.

INSTRUCTOR.—Dancing instructor and exhibition for dance hall in Syracuse. Call 16 East 48th, between 11 and 12, or phone Murray Hill 6068. Northam.

LARGE PUBLISHING COMPANY desires young man between 25 and 30, preferably graduate electrical engineer, with experience in sale of electrical apparatus and some knowledge of advertising; must be analyst accurate in handling volume of detail work in office, and have correspondence ability; active minded, ambitious man, capable of working into an executive position, which is directly ahead; opportunity is one which will interest any wide-awake young man possessing the qualifications mentioned; state age, experience, and previous employers, whether married, and salary to start. Address T 92 Times.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to take full charge of house in country; thirty minutes from New York; must have experience; man to act as butler and tend to furnace, woman to cook and take care of upper floors; must be willing and cheerful; give references in first letter and state wages expected. G 226 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

PORTER.—Wanted, colored porter, not afraid of work. 250 West 42d St.

SALESMEN to sell a new, complete line of underwear on straight commission; goods will be extensively advertised and a great deal of assistance rendered each salesmen; manufactured by a combination of large, well-rated mills. Address reply to Box G 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—LARGE CORPORATION WANTS FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN ON ARTIFICIAL LEATHER SALARY OR COMMISSION. G 48 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, who can sell high-grade electric tungsten lamps; one who has been connected with lamp association preferred; salary and commission. Z 219 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Three energetic salesmen for established line; commission basis; good for $30 to $75 weekly. Address for particulars, A. B. 55 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to sell sweeping compound; commission basis. W 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, by an automobile manufacturer in Long Island City; familiar with purchasing department and store room routine; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Purchasing, G 222 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Academic School for owners and men seeking positions as chauffeurs. Booklet and visitor's ticket free. Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY.—Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying positions waiting; taught practically in three months by day or evening; easy payments. Chief Instructor, Anthony Reis, recognized by dental profession as New York's leading expert in all branches of mechanical dentistry; demonstrations free. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured. $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; book of study; easy payments; earn while learning; state age; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodee, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 27, 403 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association....Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; competent to handle affairs of large concern, corporation accounting; modern efficiency methods. N 86 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; controlling accounts, trial balance; charge office. Address T 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; capable taking charge files, &c.; references. W 117

BALKED MONEY GIFTS TO SIEGEL STORES

Holding Concern's Secretary Objected to Plan to Distribute Proceeds of Stock.

THEN GOT DEMAND NOTES

Siegel Sought Extradition Information, Witness Asserts—Vogel's Eleventh-Hour Collateral.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—When the Siegel Stores Corporation was organized by Henry Siegel and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, in 1909, as a holding concern for their various mercantile enterprises, they tried to turn the first money from the sale of its stock into their failing enterprises without demanding notes, according to Robert G. McMeekin, who was called as a witness this afternoon at the trial of Mr. Siegel for grand larceny. Mr. McMeekin was Secretary of the corporation.

Mr. McMeekin testified that the Siegel Stores Corporation was organized under the laws of Delaware on June 16, 1909, with a capital of $2,000,000 in preferred shares and $8,275,000 in common shares, and controlled the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and 92 per cent. of the Siegel Cooper Company of Chicago. Henry Siegel was its President and Mr. Vogel was its Vice President. With Max Pam, they constituted the Executive Committee, and two were a quorum.

Common stock to the value of $400,000 was taken by employes, and the greater part of that remaining was sold in Europe. Within a few months, when $570,000 had been realized from the sale of this stock, the witness testified that there was a conference between Siegel, Vogel, and Pam, at which he was present. He asked what he was to do with the first money from the sale of stock.

"I was instructed," he testified, "to turn the money over to the underlying companies."

Q.—Which particular one? A.—To no particular one. This money was the working capital and it was to be turned over without security.

Q.—So when it was turned over it was given? A.—Given.

Q.—And what did you do? Did you immediately object? A.—I said it couldn't be given without creating a deficit.

Mr. McMeekin testified that the first loan was for $20,000 to the Simpson-Crawford Company. He said he had objected to lending money to the Boston store.

Q.—Thereafter did you give loans to the various concerns and receive notes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you finally have an account with Henry Siegel & Co., Boston; Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, and Henry Siegel & Co., wholesalers? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you lend money to all these concerns? A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of notes did you take? A.—Demand notes of 7 per cent.

Q.—Were they paid? A.—In some cases they were paid and in some cases not.

The witness then was asked to tell what was the indebtedness of the various underlying concerns to the Siegel Stores Corporation on Jan. 31, 1913, and he said the amount was $465,000. Mr. McMeekin swore that after the failure of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises and the subsequent indictment of the two partners, he saw Mr. Siegel in his apartment at the Hotel Majestic where Siegel said:

"Go over to the public library and find out for me what countries there are which have no extradition treaties with the United States."

The witness, when pressed, said he had advised Siegel to get his lawyer to obtain that information for him.

Methods of the Bank.

Frank L. Champion, cashier of the the bank conducted by Siegel and Vogel in the Fourteenth Street Store under the title of Henry Siegel & Co., private bankers, preceded McMeekin on the stand. He began his testimony on Friday afternoon.

Cross-examined by Charles B. Newton of the defense, Mr. Champion, just before leaving the stand, testified that he received an envelope from Frank E. Vogel, containing 40,180 shares of common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, three days before the Siegel-Vogel enterprises went into receivership.

Attached to these certificates was one affidavit, dated Jan. 17, 1910 and two others undated, saying that the stock was intended as collateral for the loans obtained by the various stores from the private bank. These documents and stock were turned over to the receiver of the bank by Mr. Champion. The witness was asked by the prosecution if the stock was not practically valueless, but he expressed no opinion.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the prosecution, undertook to obtain from the witness a detailed explanation of the twenty-nine "split-check" transactions by which Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, sent $100,000 to the Siegel Cooper Company of Chicago.

The indebtedness of the various stores to the private bank was first obtained from the witness, who was permitted to refresh his memory from the cash ledger. Mr. Champion than was asked if he had obtained notes from the borrowing stores at the time of the loans, and he said he thought that custom was discontinued after the first year.

Mr. Train asked the witness how he made the bank's entries each day, and he said he kept what he called a "statement book," showing all loans and balances daily. He identified a book which included in its cash items sums aggregating $688,000 loaned to the Boston store. In a column on one side of each page were numbers which the witness explained represented the allied companies having accounts with the bank. These could be ascertained by slipping over the statement a key made out on a sheet of paper.

Mr. Champion was asked if he had such a key. He said he last saw the key in the possession of Mr. Vogel. When he was asked where it was now he said it had been destroyed.

According to Mr. Champion, Mr. Siegel went to the bank sometimes as often as three times a month when he made use of the key to ascertain the condition of the stores and the bank. Mr. Vogel went there, too. Mr. Stanchfield, objecting to certain questions, asserted that Mr. Champion was unbiased, having come here all the way from Tennessee to be a witness. He charged that the witness had been surrounded in Geneseo by a body guard of the prosecution. Mr. Train took up the questioning.

Q.—Have you had a bodyguard since you have been here? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been interfered with since you have been here, or has any effort been made to prevent your talking to any one? A.—No.

Q.—Did you talk to the defendant after the trial Friday? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he ask you about the testimony you gave? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many times have you sent money to the stores without "splitting checks"? A.—Perhaps six or eight times in nine years.

Mr. Champion then was asked who had instructed him to draw these checks, and he said either Mr. Vogel or Mr. Prall. He explained the transaction by which $150,000 was sent to the Chicago store.

"Did Siegel Cooper Company pay that loan?"

"Yes."

The witness testified that he sent the checks to the office of Mr. Vogel, by which he said he also meant the office of Mr. Siegel. Mr. Stanchfield was sustained in his objection to the latter part of his answer. Mr. Champion testified that he was once a stockholder in the Siegel Stores Corporation. He was asked what became of his stock, but Mr. Stanchfield was sustained when he objected to this question.

Witness Tells of Pay.

When Mr. Champion was cross-examined by Charles B. Newton, he was asked if he didn't know he was a star witness. He said he did not and was asked if he hadn't read it in the newspapers. He said he hadn't. He was asked how much compensation he received from the District Attorney of New York as a witness. Champion hesitated, but when pressed for an answer, admitted that he was receiving $50 a week. He was reluctant to tell how long he had been receiving this pay, but finally said that payment began on Oct. 23.

The witness was asked if he had not seen Assistant District Attorney Train before going before the Grand Jury in New York. He said he had talked with Mr. Train in the latter's office several times before he was subpoenaed.

Q.—Was any suggestion made by Mr. Train that some of your acts might be the subject of investigation? A.—No suggestion was made.

Q.—Has any promise been made that no action would be taken against you if you came here and testified? A.—No promise has been made.

Mr. Champion, testifying further, said that the Fourteenth Street Store bank was inspected by certified public accountants, who made reports. The witness was asked by counsel for the defense if these reports were not sent to Mr. Prall, but he did not know.

The trial was adjourned late this afternoon until tomorrow morning.

B. & O. IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

Stockholders Vote $600,000,000 Mortgage at Annual Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company voted unanimous approval of the plan to place a general refunding and improvement mortgage to the amount of $600,000,000 upon the property, as well as the purchase of subsidiary lines of the company in Ohio, at the annual meeting here today.

The present Directors were re-elected. John R. Morron of New York was chosen in place of James Stillman, who resigned.

FREEMAN MUST SERVE TERM

Supreme Court Denies Him New Trial for Mining Stock Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A new trial was denied today by the Supreme Court to Albert Freeman of New York, who with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William G. Morton was convicted of complicity in misusing the mails to sell mining stock.

Hawthorne and Morton abided by their sentences and have served their terms.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers' Decisions in Cases of Different Imports.

Mills & Gibb were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a protest as to appliqued silks imported under the Tariff act of 1909. The goods consisted of woven silk fabrics appliqued with small pieces of gum or paste in a design producing an all-over dotted effect. Duty was assessed by the Collector according to the weight of the fabrics per square yard, the Collector taking the weight as found with the pieces of gum or paste appliqued on the goods. Following a somewhat similar case decided by the Customs Court, the board reached the conclusion that the goods in controversy are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 402 as claimed.

In construing the provision in the old tariff covering the customs tax on foreign-built yachts, the board, in sustaining a protest by Chauncey M. Briggs of Chicago, held that the owner of such a vessel is not liable to an ad valorem duty if the tonnage tax is paid. Mr. Briggs paid the latter tax on his yacht, La Rita, although the Collector demanded a tonnage duty as well.

Judge Brown sustained a protest filed by the F. William Gertzen Company, customs brokers, relating to the rate of duty on fish in tins imported under the old tariff. The Government counsel contended that the protest was faulty in that it contained the name of the Gertzen Company as importer of the goods when, as a matter of fact, the Smith & Nessle Company was the importer and owner. It appears that the protests were filed in the name of the custom house brokers by mistake, although the actual importer authorized the brokerage concern to carry the cases before the customs tribunal. Under the circumstances, the board holds that the protests are not bad, but are in full compliance with the law.

The board overruled protests by Awad, Attie, Boshi & Co., and held that a large variety of shirtwaist fronts, table covers, doilies, and handkerchiefs, composed of flax, must stand duty at 60 per cent. under the old tariff as drawnwork. Among the claims was that the goods are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of flax, or at 50 per cent. as woven fabrics of flax not specially provided for.

Brauer & Louis and N. Stern & Son claimed that certain commissions taxed by the Collector as part of the dutiable value of merchandise were properly non-dutiable. The board affirmed the Collector.

REDFIELD PREDICTS BOOM IN BUSINESS

Present Conditions, He Says, in Many Respects Are Both "Prosperous and Promising."

GAINS KEEP UP STEADILY

Great Wheat Exports Help Farmers —Industries Are Confident and Dread of Winter Has Gone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—While the forces of destruction are being mobilized in ever-increasing strength in the warring countries of Europe, constructive agencies, public and private, are at work on this side of the Atlantic, and resources of peace are being concentrated to overcome the effects of the world war. All information reaching governmental departments indicates that the gloom and depression which overtook business enterprise in the United States when the war storm burst are drawing aside, and glimpses of present and coming prosperity are visible.

The hopeful outlook for American ventures was described today by Secretary Redfield in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in which he said

"A manufacturer whose plant was in Liége or Lille would find no strong ground for cheer in the condition of either of these industrial centres. In either of these industrial cities financial, economic, possibly even physical destruction, would threaten his business. One cannot but sympathize with the misfortunes that have befallen industries in all the belligerent countries, and be, therefore, so much more grateful that no like fate threatens our own.

"Let the worst be said and admitted that can be said respecting existing business difficulties in America, our condition still remains not only relatively bright, but rapidly improving, and in many respects both prosperous and promising. There is always room in a country as large as ours, and with such various conditions as exist in its different sections, for the pessimist to find some hook on which he can hang his mournful prophecies. One need not react to the other extreme and claim that the special prosperity of one is an indication of equally good conditions everywhere.

Sees Great Improvement.

"The truth lies between, but no observer of the large movements in our commerce today fails to recognize the great improvement that has been made in business conditions in the last few weeks and which is still progressing. The payment of our foreign obligations is no longer cause for serious worry, since an import excess of $20,000,000 in August has been changed to an export excess of approximately $60,000,000 in October. This favorable process continues, and there is every indication that it is likely to continue long.

"The deficit in our bank reserves in New York, which was as low as $43,000,000 in August, rose to a surplus reserve early this month of nearly $18,000,000. The course of exchange has become more normal. Clearing House certificates are being retired. Large sums of emergency notes have been withdrawn, and with the opening of the Federal Reserve system great additional supplies of loanable funds have become available. There is no longer serious concern over our financial future.

Great Wheat Exports.

"One can look back calmly now to the first weeks of August, when there was a wheat embargo, which some feared might mean sad loss to many of our farmers. Those same farmers are prosperous today, for wheat exports have been unprecedented in amount and at profitable prices.

"Cotton has begun to move, and existing arrangements promise relief from the shadow which has so long hung over our fellow-citizens in the South. If both money and crops are in far better condition than they were months ago, and if both are in some respects in excellent condition, the same is true of our industries. They are not all fully occupied, as facts in the iron and steel trade show, and there remains still a surplus of idle cars. One does not hear as much of the number of cars in use as is said of those which are idle, and one wonders whether the proportion of idle cars to the total, if it were stated, would not give a different impression from that which is made by the present form of statement.

"However, he who wants may read plain facts which show on every side not only a marked hopeful feeling in industry, but tangible facts on which such feeling rests. All problems are not worked out yet to perfect solution. That could hardly be with most of the business and industrial part of the world engaged in destroying life and property on a colossal scale.

Fewer Now are Unemployed.

"Nevertheless, on many sides mills are busy and factories running full time or overtime, the number of unemployed is steadily getting less. The coming Winter throws no such dark shadow before as was feared a few weeks ago, and the statement is beginning to be heard here and there that goods cannot be delivered as promptly as they are wanted because the factories are too busy. The world abroad, both that part of it which is in arms and that which is at peace, is turning toward America for a large portion of its supplies, and the phrase 'buy it in America' has come to have a potency that has hitherto been lacking.

"The improvement in conditions, however, is not wholly due to the war. Great and growing as our exports are, they form but a small portion of all of the total business that is going on and which is constantly increasing. A knowledge that products can be sold; the certainty that money can be had to finance business and enterprise; these and facts like these have brought fresh confidence into our domestic markets at the same time that foreign buyers have entered them.

"We may be grateful, therefore, in a sense both calm and confident, not only that we are far better off than are our suffering brethren beyond the seas, but that we are better placed ourselves at home than we were a few weeks since. We may be glad that the present is good; thankful that it is growing better and hopeful for the coming months."

Harburger's Estate Goes to Widow.

Julius Harburger, the former Sheriff, left all of his estate to his widow, Mrs. Lina Harburger. Mr. Harburger died on Nov. 9 and his will was filed yesterday. It was very short. It said that the estate amounted to more than $5,000 in realty and more than $5,000 in personalty. The estate will probably amount to about $50,000.



The Campfire

"THE CAMPFIRE" is our answer to the man who usually comes at this time of the year to learn if there is anything new. Just look at this new hat in our show windows—its a classic. $2.00.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Truly Warner Hatter to

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Thanksgiv'g. WILLIAM GILLETTE BATES DORO LANCHE MARIE
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" NEXT MATINEE THURSDAY 2:20.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow, Sat. & Thanksgiving. JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 'IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE'

A LAUGHING RIOT.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE. Phone 8590 Columbus. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Notice:

The Garden of Paradise

WILL NOT BE PRODUCED UNTIL Wednesday Eve., Nov. 25

BUT THE SEAT SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING AS FORMERLY ADVERTISED. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25-50. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75. FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. Papa's Darling

After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. $1.50 & $1.00. MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION" MON. NIGHT, NOV. 23. Seats Thurs., Nov. 19. PHYLLIS NEILSON TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON W. 44th St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. A GENUINE NOVELTY MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA

(DIRECTION COHAN & HARRIS.) AN UNUSUAL PLAY By R. E. Thomas & Clayton Hamilton.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Twin Beds

WALLACK'S Begin'g MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion. Matinees Wed. (Pop.), Sat. and Thanksgiving.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Thanksgiving. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton (debut). Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Bothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Saturday Aft., Nov. 21, at 2:30
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
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Leopold Lichtenberg.....Violin
Leo Schulz.....Cello

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. Violin Recital FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

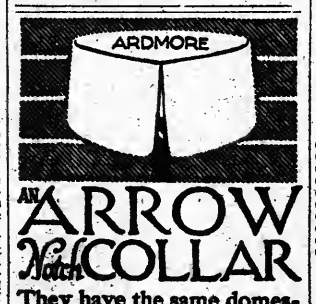
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 18, at 8:15. Cello Recital SEARCH. Frederick Preston. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 20, at 8:15. Piano Recital WITTGENSTEIN. VICTOR. 50c to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

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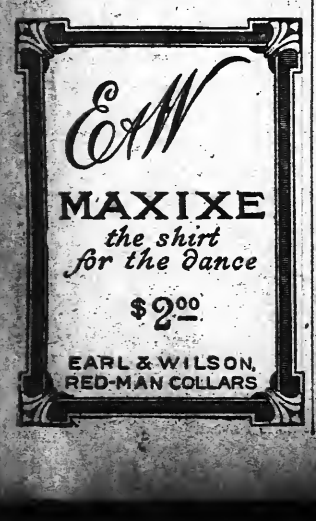


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CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 66 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover 20th PERFORMANCE TOMORROW.

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39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Thanksgiving. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Thanksgiving. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Thanksg'g. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Thanksg'g. Lilac Domino

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Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1914 3:00 P. M.

Admission Without Charge

Alice E. Smith, Soprano
Carl H. Rupprecht, Baritone
Dion W. Kennedy at The Organ
Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola

Toccata and Fugue, D minor *Tousig-Bach*

Sonata, Op. 26, A flat *Beethoven*
Andante Con Variazioni
Scherzo—Allegro Molto
Funeral March
Rondo
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola

(a) Morgen Hymn *George Henschel*
(b) Widmung *Schumann*
Miss Smith with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola.

Midsummer Night's Dream, Overture *Mendelssohn*
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ

(a) Feldeinsamkeit *Brahms*
(b) Vergebliches Standchen *Brahms*
(c) Allerseelen *Strauss*
Mr. Rupprecht with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola

Cantique d'Amour, Key of B *Liszt*
Etude No. 10, F minor *Liszt*
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola

Cycle of Life *Ronald*
(a) Prelude
(b) Down in the Forest (Spring)
(c) Love, I Have Won You (Summer)
Miss Smith with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola

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BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday, warmer Thursday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,752. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SEES A NEW AMERICA

Legislation of His Administration, He Says, Has Cleared Away Doubt and Suspicion.

CURRENCY ACT AS KEYPIECE

Will Emancipate Credit, He Declares, and Give Business New Spirit—Monopoly Doomed.

JUSTICE FOR RAILROADS

Affected by War Almost as Much as Cotton—Should Be Dealt With in Candor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In a letter written today by President Wilson to Secretary McAdoo in relation to the opening of the new Federal Reserve Banks, the President takes an optimistic view of the economic and social future of the United States. He refers to the suspicion between the Government and big business as a thing of the past, something, he thinks, that will be looked upon as a bad dream. Government and business are going to advance toward prosperity side by side, in the President's opinion.

"We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it," he says.

The President's letter was written in response to a note from Secretary McAdoo announcing that the new national banking and currency system had been inaugurated. The Glass-Owen Currency act symbolizes, as the President sees it, the new era in the nation's progress. He speaks of the legislation of his Administration as having done away with agitation and suspicion, because it has done away with certain fundamental wrongs. It has corrected wrongs and misunderstandings, "which have brought distrust upon so many honest men unjustly." This, says the President, is the main ground of his own satisfaction.

Perhaps the most significant portion of the President's letter is that which refers to the railroads. There is a suggestion that he sympathizes with the railroads in their effort to obtain permission to advance their freight rates in the President's statement that they are affected not so much because their business is curtailed as because their credit is called in question by doubt of their earning capacity.

"No doubt, in the light of the new day, with its new understandings," says the President, "the problems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

Here is Mr. McAdoo's letter to the President:

Washington, Nov. 16, 1914.

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to inform you that the twelve Federal Reserve Banks authorized by the Federal Reserve act approved Dec. 23, 1913, were formally opened for business today. May I take advantage of the opportunity to felicitate you, as well as congratulate you, upon the actual establishment of these banks, which are the result of the great piece of financial legislation with which your name is imperishably associated and which promises, in my judgment, immeasurable benefits to the American people? Faithfully yours,

W. G. McADOO.

The President, the White House.

President Wilson responded as follows:

End of Agitation and Suspicion.

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I warmly appreciate your letter of yesterday, for I share your feeling entirely about the significance of the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks for business.

I do not know that any special credit belongs to me for the part I was privileged to play in the establishment of this new system of which we confidently hope so much, in its the labor and knowledge and forethought and practical experience and sagacity of many men are embodied who have cooperated with unusual wisdom and admirable public spirit. None of them, I am sure, will be jealous of the distribution of the praise for the great piece of legislation upon which the new system rests; they will only rejoice unselfishly to see the thing accomplished upon which they had set their hearts.

It has been accomplished, and its accomplishment is of the deepest significance, both because of what things it has done away with and because of the things it has supplied that the country lacked and had long needed. It has done away with agitation and suspicion, because it has done away with certain fundamental wrongs. It has supplied means of accommodation in the business world and an instrumentality by which the interests of all, without regard to class, may readily be served.

We have only to look back ten years or so to realize the deep perplexities and dangerous ill-humors out of which we have come at last issued, as if from a bewildering fog, a noxious miasma. Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by an agitation which shook the very foundations of her political life, brought her business into question, condemned her social standards, denied the honesty of her men of affairs, the integrity of her economic processes, the morality and good faith of many of the things which her law sustained.

Those who had power, whether in business or in politics, were almost universally looked upon with suspicion, and little attempt was made to distinguish the just from the unjust. They in their turn seemed to distrust the people and to wish to limit their control. There was ominous antagonism between classes—capital and labor were in sullen conflict, without prospect of accommodation between them. Interests harshly clashed which should have co-operated.

Real Wrongs to be Righted.

This was not merely the work of irresponsible agitators. There were real wrongs which cried out to be righted and fearless men had called attention to them, demanding that they be dealt with by law. We were living under a tariff which had been purposely contrived to confer private favors upon those who were co-operating to keep the party that originated it in power,

Continued on Page 5.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELAS "Better than ever!" Say Connoisseurs.—Advt.

SLAIN MAN IN BARREL DUMPED OFF A WAGON

Bullet Hole Over Heart—Left in Long Island City by Three Men Who Race Away.

The body of a young man with a bullet wound over his heart was found, shoved head downward into a barrel, in Vernon Avenue, opposite Rainey Park, a lonesome part of Long Island City, at 9 o'clock last night. William Cassidy of 768 Vernon Avenue and Mrs. Marie Meyer of 551 Hancock Street, who saw the barrel dropped from a peddler's wagon on which were three men who lashed up the horse and made off at once, discovered the body partly hidden beneath a pile of burlap bags. It was still warm.

The victim was in his early twenties, about five feet nine inches in height, and weighing 135 pounds. He was smooth shaven and of dark complexion. His clothing was dark and of good quality and he wore a blue and white striped shirt, black tie, shoes, and socks.

There was no money or jewelry in the pockets, but there were a prescription blank from Herman Guarini's pharmacy at the southeast corner of Eleventh Street and First Avenue, Manhattan; a bottle from the same druggist, which had apparently contained a medicine for the eyes, and a ticket for a ball at 140 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on last Sept. 27.

The bags and barrel were taken in charge by the police, whom Cassidy called, and on these and the slight description of the men and wagon which Cassidy and Mrs. Meyer gave the police based their chief hopes of catching the murderers. The barrel was of the sort used by meat packers, and the police were inclined to believe the man had been killed in Manhattan, perhaps in Harlem's Little Italy, and carried to the lonely spot in the hope it would not be discovered until hours afterward.

COL. ROOSEVELT A PRIVATE

"Of the Privatest Sort," He Says, and Taft Chorties.

After an extended study of the election figures, Col. Roosevelt announced yesterday at the national headquarters of the Progressive Party that he was a private citizen.

"I am a private citizen of the privatest sort, and I haven't a thing to say about anything," was the way the Colonel put it.

The statement was made after Bull Moose leaders had held another postmortem, based on the election results. In the conference were George W. Perkins, Executive Chairman; Frederick M. Davenport, defeated candidate; Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Chauncey J. Hamlin, and Congressman I. C. Copley of Illinois, who held the proxy of Jane Addams. After Jan. 1, in the interest of retrenchment, less pretentious headquarters may be sought.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon, en route for Chicago, to deliver three lectures. A reporter handed him an afternoon paper which contained Col. Roosevelt's announcement, "I'm a private of the privatest sort."

Ex-President Taft laughed so loudly that he caused a crowd to collect. "I can't beat that," he said, as he walked away.

SHORT CUT COSTS 2 LIVES.

Three Brooklyn Girls Struck by Train and Two Are Killed.

Though they had been warned frequently to keep off the railroad tracks, three girl employes of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, on Newtown Creek at Laurel Hill, Long Island City, climbed upon the Long Island Railroad tracks when they quit work yesterday evening, to cut off a mile walk to their trolley car. They were 17-year-old Millicent Branigan of 30 Van Dam Street and Fannie Bergstrom of 532 Nassau Street and Mabel Rankin of 77 Driggs Avenue, both of them 16 years old and all of Brooklyn.

The tracks sweep around "Dead Man's Curve," a mile and a half long, so that at no point are the rails visible more than a few yards ahead or behind. The girls were breasting a stiff wind, which flapped their clothing and whistled by their heads so that they did not hear a fast freight train bearing down on them. Other girls from beside the tracks shouted a warning, but the three on the tracks did not hear it, and the train rolled into them. Miss Branigan and Miss Bergstrom were cut to pieces. Mabel Rankin was thrown to one side and left senseless in the ditch. There is little hope for her.

The three girls lived within a few blocks of each other. They had been schoolmates, and only a month ago had all found work in the same plant.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

Nearly a Foot of Snow in Adirondack Woods—Fall on Great Lakes.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Adirondacks are being swept by a severe blizzard, and considerable property damage has been done. The storm started last night with a gale and downpour, which changed to snow. There is nearly a foot of snow in the woods now, and it it still falling. Roofs were blown from buildings, and Tupper Lake and the other Adirondack stations and telegraph and telephone wires are down. Snow began falling in Utica at 7 o'clock tonight.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 17.—Wind and snow have practically stopped, temporarily, all traffic on the upper lakes. Since yesterday afternoon no steamers have passed the Soo.

C. F. MURPHY'S NIECE TO WED

Miss Cray to Become Bride of J. F. Courtney Tonight.

Miss May V. Cray, daughter of Police Captain P. J. Cray of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, will be married at 8 o'clock tonight to Joseph F. Courtney, an employe in the Bridge Department in the Municipal Building. The wedding will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Cray is a niece of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain. The fact that she was to marry Mr. Courtney has been kept a secret and the wedding was meant to be a surprise to their friends. One of the few friends in the confidence of Mr. Courtney said Mr. Murphy was acquainted with the wedding plans, and a few of the relatives, probably including Mr. Murphy, would attend the ceremony.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite.
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Advt.

GEN. OBREGON SEIZES MEXICAN CAPITAL

Sets Up as a Third Authority, Carranza Now Refusing to Withdraw.

VILLA TAKES TWO TOWNS

Moves Southward Along the Railway—May Give Battle at Irapuato.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Gen. Obregon assumed military authority at the capital today of his own accord. He communicated his decision to Gen. Carranza. He takes control here and becomes virtually a third authority in Mexico.

News comes that Villa's forces have taken Leon and Silao, in the State of Guanajuato. Constitutional forces are massed at Irapuato, where they will make the first decided stand. Irapuato is the junction of the main line of the Mexican Central Railway with the Guadalajara Branch.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—The day's developments increased rather than diminished the chances for war in Mexico.

"Just when we believed armed strife would be avoided," said Gen. Obregon, "Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez changed his mind regarding the last offer of Gen. Venustiano Carranza. I do not believe this was due to lack of honor on the part of Gutierrez, but to pressure on him by Gen. Francisco Villa."

Gen. Obregon has supreme command of the capital and the Federal district. The Minister of War, the Governor, and all the military officers are required to report to him.

The troops of Gen. Obregon's division, which had been ordered north, will remain here, and those of Gen. Jesus Carranza, which were to have replaced them, are now in Puebla, which city is reported to be threatened by a large force of followers of Emiliano Zapata and former Federals under Gen. Argumedo and Aguilar.

Word was received here today from the Governor of the State of Guanajuato that the advance guards of Gen. Villa had been driven back after a sharp skirmish south of Lagos.

Owing to the activity of the Zapata troops in the Federal district, the entire line of Constitutionalists has been strengthened.

A number of foreign factory owners in the Federal district have made complaint to their respective legations concerning alleged forced loans imposed by followers of Zapata under Gen. Navarro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Constitutionalist agency received tonight information from the south that was far from agreeing with the State Department's more hopeful dispatches. According to the Constitutionalist report, which came from the Constitutionalist Consular Agent at Laredo, a body of Villa's troops under Gen. Angeles had fought and severely defeated a Carrancista column under Gen. Blanco. The battle, as described, took place at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato.

The agency here also received word that the Arrieta brothers, chiefs in the forces of Gen. Carranza, were marching on Torreon, one of Villa's strongholds south of Chihuahua, where some of the bloodiest battles of the past three years have been fought. The dispatch intimated that an assault might be begun not later than tomorrow.

The Department of State was gratified this morning to receive from John R. Silliman, American representative at Mexico City, advices that were more or less confirmatory of the Consular dispatches to the effect that Gen. Villa had agreed to leave his country, thus making it possible for Gen. Gutierrez, the newly elected Provisional President, to comply with the conditions upon which Gen. Carranza said he would lay down his power as First Chief. Mr. Silliman did not have his information at first hand, but said that the Mexican newspapers printed what purported to be the text of a telegram from Gen. Guiterrez to Gen. Carranza agreeing to the First Chief's stipulations.

Mr. Silliman also reported that in a telegram to Gen. Gonzales, which was passed on to Gen. Gutierrez, Gen. Carranza reiterated his willingness to resign under certain conditions. What these conditions were Mr. Silliman did not say, but presumably they were the same already published as to Gen. Villa's retirement to private life and his ultimate departure from Mexico.

It became known today that the United States in relinquishing Vera Cruz to such faction as might be nearest that port when the American army was withdrawn will not relinquish at the same time the custom duties collected during the American occupation. The American officials now have about $2,000,000 of this money, which is hypothecated to French bondholders. The United States now purposes simply to hold the money until a stable and recognized Government takes the Mexican helm.

Gen. Carranza's proposal, which was thought to have been accepted by Gutierres, provided that the First Chief would deliver the executive power on the following conditions:

First—Gen. Carranza would relinquish his command in the Constitutionalist Army to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, commander of the Division of the East.

Second—Gen. Villa would retire as commander of the Division of the North, placing his troops under the orders of Gen. Gutierrez.

Third—Both Gen. Villa and Carranza should leave the country and should give evidence of that fact by appearing at Havana, Cuba, on or before Nov. 25.

HUERTA PATENTS VALID.

But Mining Titles Are Still Regarded as Void by New Regime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—The Mexican patent office has rescinded its previous order voiding patents and trade marks obtained under the Huerta regime. The new ruling recognizes that such patents and trade marks were dispatched under the law considerably antedating the Huerta regime, and that they are protected by international convention. Patentees and trade mark owners are called on, if they wish to be able to enforce their right at law, to procure new title deeds, which will be issued on application without the payment of low dues and taxes which were exacted under the first ruling.

Thinking the order voiding mining titles obtained under the Huerta regime might also have been reconsidered THE TIMES correspondent interviewed the chief of the mining bureau, who said

Continued on Page 8.

$x10 Bromide Enlargements, 25c. Victor N. Nurse Co., Opticians, 24 E. 23d St.—Advt.

TENNESSEE'S LAUNCH FIRED ON BY TURKS

American Warship's Request to Enter Port of Smyrna Met by Gun Fire.

ATHENS, Nov. 17, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A Mitylene correspondent telegraphs that the American warship Tennessee yesterday anchored at Vourla in the Gulf of Smyrna and sent a launch to inform the Smyrna authorities that the warship wished to enter that port. The forts fired on the launch, which returned to the ship. The commander then, by a wireless message, informed the authorities that he had orders to enter Smyrna and that he intended doing so, forcibly if necessary. The matter has not yet been settled.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"The American warship Tennessee has arrived at the Port of Vourla, and has put a stop to ill-treatment of British, French, and Russian residents.

"The authorities of Smyrna, fearing a bombardment, have departed for the interior.

"The garrison at Smyrna at present consists of 35,000 Turkish soldiers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Neither the State nor the Navy Departments has received any confirmation or denial of the report from Athens that the American cruiser Tennessee's launch had been fired on by Turkish forts at the entrance of the Port of Smyrna. While nothing is obtainable here of an official sort as to the instructions given Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, some doubt is expressed as to his having been ordered to enter the harbor of Smyrna by force, if force should be necessary.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that the Tennessee had not been ordered to go into Smyrna harbor, that the commanders of both the Tennessee and her sister ship, the North Carolina, had only general instructions to remain in Mediterranean waters and look out for American interests. He was satisfied that neither of the commanders would take any step that might involve the United States in international difficulties.

TWELVE PRUSSIANS CATCH THE 'BUS

Outpost Fighters, Near Starvation, Halt Vehicle and Ask to Be Driven Into British Lines.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—As a heavy London motor omnibus dashed toward a British camp on the second line in Northern France yesterday a sentry fired and the guard turned out with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, for in the vehicle were twelve Prussian soldiers with packs and rifles. As the bus approached, the driver, a typical London busman, cried out:

"Don't shoot! They're feeding out of my hand. They're hungry."

The Prussians had been on outpost duty. When they saw the omnibus returning from the advanced British trenches, where it had delivered a load of ammunition, they stood in the middle of the road, threw up their hands, and surrendered, saying that they were starving.

FIRST SHIP ARRIVES FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Nova Scotia's Aid at Rotterdam —President Would Relax Law to Bring Homeless Here.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The steamer Tremorvah, the first Belgian relief ship from the American continent, arrived today at Rotterdam. The Tremorvah sailed from Halifax on Oct. 28, carrying 3,500 tons of flour, potatoes, cheese, and canned goods, the gift of the people of Nova Scotia.

As Nova Scotia is a British colony, these supplies are being handled through the American Commission at Rotterdam, which tomorrow will send a large quantity of flour to the City of Malines. Other supplies will follow shortly to the places where they are most needed.

For the benefit of other communities sending aid the American Commissioners say that the greatest need in Northern Belgium, where the mills are in operation, is wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — President Wilson today spoke sympathetically to his callers of movements on foot in various parts of the country to welcome to the United States the citizens of Belgium thrown out of employment at home by the war. The President explained, however, that the law forbidding the admission of indigent aliens who might become a public charge might possibly be relaxed in regard to the Belgians.

The President has been told that out of Belgium's population of 7,000,000 when the war broke out, about 5,000,000 are now out of employment. He is inclined to doubt these figures, but, even if they should be cut in half, he believes the situation would predict an important and perhaps desirable increase in immigration. He thinks that many of the Belgians who might come to this country would be sturdy dwellers in rural communities.

PRUSSIAN LOSS ALONE NOW TOTALS 549,247

Other Big German Armies Said to Have More than 400,000 Casualties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A further official list of killed and wounded and missing officers and men brings the Prussian casualties up to a total of 549,247.

This figure does not include losses of Bavarian, Saxon, and Würtiemberg armies, which are enormous and are reported to be more than 400,000.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, 25 and 27 E. 22d St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

HEWITT PROMISES WIRELESS WONDERS

Hopes Soon to Talk to Europe with Apparatus That Will Keep Messages Secret.

RECEIVER ALREADY PERFECT

Can Change "Tune" Momentarily —Takes Distinctly Any Waves It Finds in the Air.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, inventor of the mercury vapor electric lamp, which is in world-wide use; of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor rectifier, which cut to less than half the amount of apparatus required to change alternating current to direct for storage batteries, and of other practical electrical appliances that have found large use in industry, has been working later than usual in his laboratory in the Madison Square Garden tower for several months.

Last evening he told for the first time of the experiments which have been keeping him so closely to the five floors of the tower which he uses. He believed, he said, that he had about perfected a variation of the vacuum rectifier which would many times multiply the possibilities of wireless telegraphy and telephony. He has already perfected the receiving apparatus, and is putting the final touches on the sending part, which, he says, is producing excellent results even in its present imperfect state.

Aside from its commercial uses, Mr. Hewitt thinks the new wireless telephone appliances will be very valuable for military purposes. The apparatus is not cumbersome and could be easily transported. With it the inventor believes it will be possible to so attune instruments that messages cannot be intercepted.

Would Give Invention to Allies.

Mr. Hewitt is a grandson of Peter Cooper and a son of the late Mayor Hewitt, but, he explained, his ancestors were English and French, and as soon as the invention is perfected it will be offered to the Allies for use in the war.

The inventor was found in one of his experiment rooms by a TIMES reporter last evening. Assistants were working at tables covered with wires and apparatus. On a table covered with blueprints and designs was a teapot, a drained cup, and a plate which had contained the dinner that the inventor had not found time to go out after.

"The receiving apparatus has been in working condition for some time, but I am still adding improvements to it, and it has not been commercialized," he said, indicating a glass tube with the blue light in it on a table across the room. "The Marconi people recently tried it out at their Glace Bay station, for it is applicable to wireless telegraph or telephone, and expressed themselves as highly pleased."

Some of the main points of the vacuum wireless receiver are these: It is capable of catching waves either shorter or longer than are made by any wireless apparatus thus far constructed. The inventor believes it can catch waves of any length whatever. It is so highly sensitive that it will detect and magnify sufficiently for the human ear to grasp the weakest sort of electric current, making it possible to pick up messages which would be lost to the coarser apparatus in general use. Unlike the wireless apparatus now in use, the new receiver is not affected by electrical storms, but could continue to record messages even though the receiver were struck by lightning. The instrument can be tuned at will to catch varying wave lengths, and the alteration can be made quickly enough to prevent the missing of a word in a continuous message.

"The same receiver is used for both wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony," Mr. Hewitt said. "For experimental purposes we are catching all the wireless telegraph messages in the air about New York just at this present moment on that instrument on the table." He pointed to the little glass tube by which an assistant was standing. Wires ran from it to the collecting apparatus on the roof of the tower, and attached to it was what appeared to be an ordinary telephone headpiece. When this was adjusted to the head, sounds such as emanate from wireless telegraph rooms could be heard. There were two receivers working, and the inventor put one to his head. He pushed a switch around a few notches and the sounds could be heard with greater distinctness, possibly, the inventor said, with greater distinctness than the operator actually taking the message could hear them. The switch was reversed, and a confusion of messages could be heard, one buzzing indistinctly, another a bit clearer, another as clear as the ticking of a clock near by. As the switch was moved from notch to notch each message altered in distinctness. The inventor said he didn't know what stations the messages were coming from, and that he did not understand the code, and therefore could not himself translate the messages, but that the instrument could be regulated to catch any one of the messages in turn.

Increases Volume of Current.

The vacuum tube through which the messages were recorded was about a foot long and attached to one side was a smaller tube in the bottom of which was a thimbleful of mercury. It was there that the little blue electric flame danced about on the mercury. At the other ende were electrodes.

"This receiver is built on the same theory as the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor rectifier," Mr. Hewitt said. "Like the earlier rectifier, it changes the current from alternating to direct, but increases its volume in the process. The send.ng apparatus is not yet quite completed, but I feel that it is safe to prophesy for it that when it is completed it will be possible to telephone direct to Europe from this country. This is because of the power of the instruments to pick up even the faintest current.

"As regards the use of the instruments for military purposes, there would be no possibility of an enemy catching messages sent from one war zone to another and spoken in plain English or French, unless the enemy happened to have precisely the same sort of an instrument and knew how to attune it to receive the message. But even though the enemy had this instrument and he required knowledge, he would be apt to get only a confused jumble of sounds and nothing better than the knowledge that some message was being sent, for by previous arrangement the operators could alter their current at stipulated moments—at every word if they wanted to—and thus keep the intercepting instrument constantly out of tune.

"I shall start a wireless ticker system in this country as soon as practicable," Mr. Hewitt said. "Previous methods of transmitting news and statistics by wireless have been comparatively successful, but by this method it will be possible to insure far greater accuracy without such intricate apparatus and wireless conversations over short distances, such as between New York and Philadelphia, should be common before long."

Peter Cooper Hewitt is about 53 years old and was educated at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and at Columbia University.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh. Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Strips.—Advt.

GERMANS AGAIN FORCE THE FIGHTING; BUILDING DIKES TO CHECK THE FLOODS

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the Germans have renewed their cannonading in Flanders, and fierce attacks have again been made on the Allies' positions to the east and south of Ypres. Progress is reported in the past two days on the Yser, between Armentières and Arras, in the Argonne, and on the Heights of the Meuse.

German Army Headquarters reports that Monday was a quiet one on the battle line in France and Belgium. The French forces made several unsuccessful attacks to the south of Verdun and to the northeast of Cirey.

Petrograd reports that the German forces in East Prussia continue to fall back before the Russian advance. The fighting in Russian Poland is taking on the character of a great battle. Important German forces are said to be concentrating in Galicia to render assistance to the Austrians in checking the Russian Army.

Athens reports that a launch containing sailors from the United States cruiser Tennessee, while attempting to enter the Port of Smyrna, was fired on by the Turkish forts, and that the commander of the Tennessee immediately wired the officers of the garrison that he had instructions from his Government to enter the port, and was determined to do so forcibly, if necessary. Washington has received no report.

The Turkish statement that the Russians have been forced to halt their march on Erzerum, is admitted in a Russian official statement. The Porte, on the other hand, denies the British claims to victory at Fao, on the Persian Gulf, and announces that the English forces were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men.

The Russian squadron is said to have left Helsingfors, Finland, with the intention of engaging the German Baltic fleet.

The German converted cruiser Berlin has been interned at Trondhjem, Norway.

HOW CRADOCK'S FLEET FOUGHT AND LOST

Glasgow Reports on Battle—Explosion Amidships Blew Up Good Hope—Monmouth's End.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—The Admiralty issued last night the report of Capt. John Luce of the British light cruiser Glasgow on the battle with the German squadron on Nov. 1 off the Chilean coast.

The Glasgow, which left Coronel on the morning of that day, was advised by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British squadron, that the enemy's ships were to the northward. Toward evening the Glasgow sighted smoke and reported to Rear Admiral Cradock.

The British fleet formed in line ahead, the Good Hope leading, with the Monmouth, Glasgow, and Otranto following. The enemy had turned south and were also in single line head, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau leading. Admiral Craddock signaled the Glasgow: "I am going to attack the enemy."

"The enemy was at that time 15,000 yards away," says the report, "and maintaining this range, at the same time 'jamming' the wireless signals. The sun was setting immediately behind the British ships, and while it remained above the horizon the British had the advantage in light, but the range was too great. When the sun had set and the visibility conditions were altered, the British ships were silhouetted against the after-glow, and the failing light made the enemy difficult to see.

"The Germans opened fire at 7 o'clock at 12,000 yards, followed in quick succession by the British. The growing darkness and heavy spray of the head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

"The enemy, firing salvos, got the rang quickly, and their third salvo caused an outbreak of fire on the fore part of both ships, which were constantly on fire until 7:45 in the evening. At 7:50 an immense explosion occurred on the Good Hope amidships, the flames reaching 200 feet high. Total destruction must have followed.

"It was now quite dark. Both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns. The Monmouth was badly down by the bow, and turned away to get her stern to the sea, signaling the Glasgow to that effect.

"At 8:30 the Glasgow signaled to the Monmouth: 'The enemy is following us,' but received no reply. Under the rising moon the enemy's ships could be seen approaching, and as the Glasgow could render the Monmouth no assistance she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction. At 8:50 we lost sight of the enemy. At 9:30 we observed flashes of fire, which were doubtless the final attack on the Monmouth.

"Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men throughout, although it was most trying to receive a great volume of fire without a chance of adequately returning it. All kept perfectly cool. There was no wild firing, and discipline was the same as at battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

"The serious reverse sustained has entirely failed to impair the spirit of the officers and the ship's company, and it is our unanimous wish to meet the enemy again as soon as possible."

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which came into this port yesterday after a trip from the Chilean coast, where, on Nov. 1, she was damaged in an encounter with a German squadron, is to undergo repairs here.

This decision is in conformity with Article 13 of the Brazilian regulations of neutrality, as set forth in a decree dated Aug. 4, 1914. This provides that under these circumstances a warship may repair such damage as threatens her safe navigation.

PRINCE OF WALES'S POST.

Now in France as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. French.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced in London this evening that the Prince of Wales had been appointed aid-de-camp to Field Marshal Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary force on the Continent.

The Prince of Wales went to France yesterday and was heartily cheered by the troops when he embarked to cross the Channel.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. The Progressive Railway of the South.—Advt.

GERMAN SHIP DISARMS TO ESCAPE FOE'S FLEET

Converted Berlin Puts in at Trondhjem, Norway, Outside North Sea, and Internes.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced here today that the disarmament of the German converted cruiser Berlin, formerly a North German Lloyd liner of that name, which put in at Trondhjem yesterday, had been begun. The Berlin carried a crew of 450 men.

When the Berlin appeared off Trondhjem, which is on the northwestern coast of Norway and well outside of the North Sea, yesterday, it was reported that she was endeavoring to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic. Her entering the Norwegian port, consequently, came somewhat as a surprise. The authorities gave her commander the choice of putting to sea within twenty-four hours or of submitting to disarmament. He chose the latter, apparently preferring to have his ship disarmed rather than risk going out to sea.

The presence of the Berlin at Trondhjem, well out of the North Sea and some 500 miles from the German naval bases, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, indicates that she was successful in running the gauntlet of the British patrol. The fact that her commander chose not to come out of Trondhjem may be taken to show that the enemy awaited him outside the three-mile limit.

FOUND GRIM BELGIANS WATCHING FOR CHANCE

Awaiting Opportunity to Turn on Invaders, Says American—Overpowered but Not Conquered.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—After spending twenty days in investigating conditions in Belgium, Edward A. Filene of Boston said today:

"The Belgian people are awaiting passively, I might say sullenly, for an opportunity to rise upon the Germans. The Belgians are overpowered, but not conquered. One of their foremost scholars, who ordinarily is a mild and benevolent man—I will not mention his name to avoid embarrassing him—said: 'History may give the Germans the victory in Belgium but never honor.'

"All amusements are being given up. The public uses its Sundays and holidays in visiting the burned and ruined towns and villages which mark the German advance.

"The emotions of the people are kept fresh by these sights and by the constant passing from man to man of innumerable stories of what are called German injustice and atrocity. The result is that, although food is very scarce and coal sells for $10 a ton, an impossible price for the poor, the Belgians prefer to be without work rather than work for the invaders, or even in ways which may indirectly help them."

In one instance, Brussels has no postal delivery, Mr. Filene continued, "because the letter carriers refuse to work for the Germans, who have taken over the Post Office. There are some differences of opinion among the Belgians as to the wisdom of refusing to accept employment. There are no differences as to their willingness to make any sacrifice for their country, but with starvation threatening the larger part of the population some Belgians feel, as they look at their women and children, that no further sacrifice in this direction ought to be made.

"The spirit of the people is shown by what the wife of one of the highest Belgian officials said to me. She remained in Brussels with her six children after her husband's duty had obliged him to depart with the Government.

"'Yes, we intended to take our children to England for safety,' said she, 'but when we remembered that in the future they might hold important positions in our country and perhaps be influential in future leadership we did not want them to come to this work ignorant of what our people have undergone and suffered during this terrible war. They would not have known, because they would have spent all the period of the war in pleasant living in England. When we thought of this we felt with sinking hearts that we owed it to them and their country to keep them here, although we knew and know now that there is great danger.'

"'This woman's palace is occupied by Germans, but she refused to leave with her children, and is now living in a few of the rooms of her former home.'"

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

Flanders Battle Begins Anew With Violent Bombardment.

ALLIES GAIN SOME GROUND

Advance South of Dixmude and Repulse Two Attacks of Kaiser's Troops.

FRENCH CLOSE TO ST. MIHIEL

Reach the Last Village Held by the German Forces on West Bank of the Meuse.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 10:45 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

According to the latest advices the enemy has renewed his attacks to the east and to the south of Ypres, but they have not altered the situation. The impression is satisfactory.

During the last two days we have registered progress more or less pronounced everywhere we have attacked—at Hetsas, on the Yser, between Armentières and Arras, in the region of Vailly, in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

The afternoon announcement was as follows:

From Nieuport to Dixmude in the region of Ypres, the cannonading has been resumed with greater violence than in the preceding days. On the canal to the south of Dixmude the action of our artillery checked the work that the Germans were endeavoring to carry out to keep down the inundations. The enemy was compelled to evacuate a portion of his trenches which had been filled by the waters.

Two attacks of German infantry, one to the south of Bixschoote and the other to the south of Ypres, resulted in failure. On one side we have made progress between Bixschoote and the canal.

Between Armentières and La Bassée there has been an artillery duel conducted with great spirit.

On the Aisne certain German detachments, which endeavored to cross the river in the vicinity of Vailly, were either driven back or destroyed.

On our positions on the right bank of the Aisne, upstream from Vailly, there has been violent cannonading. This applies also to the Rheims region, and several shells have fallen on the city of Rheims.

In the Argonne there have not been any infantry engagements. We blew up with mines a certain number of German trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse, to the south of Verdun, we have made advances at several points.

In the region of St. Mihiel we have taken possession of the first houses of the village of Chauvencourt. These houses served as barracks for the St. Mihiel garrison. This village of Chauvencourt is the only point of support still held by the Germans on the left bank of the River Meuse in this locality.

On the rest of the front there has been nothing of importance to report.

French Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to London.)—German Army Headquarters gave out this official report this afternoon:

Generally speaking, yesterday passed quietly in the western arena of the war.

To the south of Verdun and to the northeast of Cirey the French made several attacks, which, however, were unsuccessful.

GERMANS UNDER FIRE WORK TO STOP FLOOD

Begin Violent Bombardment Along the Yser from the Coast to Dixmude.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are making a fresh effort to break down the Allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Although the Berlin official report refers to the day as having been a quiet one, there was an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making any progress.

The line from the coast to Dixmude, which has received less attention the last few days than Ypres, has been subjected to a bombardment which is described as very violent. To the south of Dixmude the Germans have been trying under fire to build works to check the flood, which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches.

A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs from Dunkirk:

"There was heavy fighting around Ypres Monday. The casualties were large, but the battle resulted in excellent progress for the Allies.

"The German casualties are estimated at 100,000 in the past four days."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17, (via London.)—The Telegram's correspondent at Sluis, Netherlands, states that with the improving weather artillery fire was again audible yesterday, and that the

Germans are renewing their efforts to cross the Yser near Nieuport.

Dixmude and the surrounding villages have been destroyed.

The windows at Sluis were shaken Sunday by explosions beyond the border where, it was reported, bridges were again being blown up.

Capt. Nyssen, a famous Belgian horseman who, with fifty lancers, covered the retreat of the Belgian Army and stood off the attack of a big force of Germans until he was terribly wounded, is recovering in Dutch territory, where he was carried by his men.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Reports from the front show that the loss of Dixmude to the Germans was due to a mistake by Senegalese.

When the fighting started the Belgians were intrenched north of the city, protecting the Keyen road. To their right, turned toward the west in the direction of Essen, were the Senegalese riflemen. To the south French bluejackets occupied the most exposed position, on the Clerken road.

The enemy opened a terrific bombardment at 5 A. M.

The men waited patiently in the trenches, and toward 1 P. M. the cannonading slackened. Then three dense columns of German infantry opened fire on the trenches. One column threatened to turn the Belgians, who, overpowered by numbers, retired on the outskirts of the city. They were followed by the Senegalese, who thought an order for a general retreat had been given. This movement uncovered the bluejackets, but they did not withdraw.

For several hours they held off a German force four times as numerous, but toward evening they were obliged to retire, as their only means of retreat, the bridge connecting the city with the country, was nearly destroyed. They crossed the bridge under a storm of bullets with such heroism that Prussian officers afterward expressed their admiration.

ROUT PRUSSIAN GUARD TRICKED INTO CHARGE

British Open a Gap and Germans Rush In, Only to Be Overwhelmed by Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was only when the wounded prisoners of the Prussian Guard arrived at —— that the British soldiers realized the kind of men they had been fighting for the last few days. Huge fellows they were, all over six feet in height, and one of them nearing seven.

When one realizes that this magnificent regiment has now been severely handled by the British troops for the third time, and that the men are looked upon as the flower of the German Army, then one also realizes just what a fight the British put up.

After submitting for over eight hours to a terrible shell fire of both lyddite and shrapnel, the British troops were getting very tired, and it was next to impossible to send relief to the advanced trenches until after dark. The Germans, anticipating this condition of things, and realizing that it was now or never, massed in force their Prussian Guard and some other forces and drove the British back through sheer weight of numbers. Back they went, contesting each trench stubbornly as they vacated it.

When within about sixty yards of where the artillery was hidden, the troops, acting under orders, suddenly split their line and dispersed on either side, leaving a huge gap—the break in the British line, which the enemy had been trying to make for weeks. Into this break came the Prussian Guard, wildly shouting and cheering. They had advanced within fifty yards of the muzzles of the field guns when these belched forth at point blank range, while the Maxims fired into them from either side.

Not even the Prussian Guard could stand this. They wavered, broke, and fled. Their flight was aided by a savage charge made by the Black Watch, which regiment, in company with others, was up and at them the moment the sign of wavering was seen. The whole thing was beautifully timed by the infantry and artillery.

Not only were the Germans driven back over the trenches, which but a short time ago they had taken from the British, but they were pursued by the Highlanders for over a mile beyond.

The net result was that the Germans lost over a thousand men killed, and some three thousand wounded, as well as their own advanced trenches, from which their final attack had originated, and that the British artillery is now sending shells a mile further into their lines.

GREAT BATTLE INVISIBLE.

200,000 Men Engaged, but Not One to be Seen.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—"I found myself upon an eminence dominating the field of action," says a Cabinet Minister who is quoted in the Figaro, just after his return from the front, in describing an artillery duel of which he was a witness. "The battlefield extended," he continued, "many kilometers. On each side 100,000 men were engaged. And in this immense panorama you saw no one—not a French soldier, not a soldier of the enemy, not a battery, not a horse.

"The cannon thundered. A sharp report, a puff of smoke, which quickly disappeared. That was one of our 75's. A heavier detonation reverberated, then a cloud of thick smoke in one corner of the battlefield. That was one of the heavy German guns.

"Then silence, silence absolute."

"And the desert.

"In the air balloons which directed the fire of the batteries, concealed in the woods.

"The 200,000 invisible men who took part in this action were hidden underground."

BURY DEAD IN SECRET.

Germans, London Report Says, Carry Bodies Away at Night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant tells an amazing story of how the German dead are disposed of at Quatricht, a little village in the neighborhood of Ghent. Every day people see huge pits dug, and every night they hear the rumble of wagons, but they must not even peep from their houses.

Each morning, however, shows fresh mounds of earth, and the people have come to the conclusion that bodies must be brought to the place of burial in tip wagons.

The wounded are transported during the day so that they may not see the procession of the dead.

WOUND KILLS COL. VON REUTER

Zabern Commander Said to Have Been Bayonetted in Alsace Fight.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Montpellier says that a letter, reaching there from Béziers, reports the death of Col. von Reuter, the German officer who was concerned in the Zabern affair.

A priest who carried the Colonel on a stretcher says that he was seriously wounded by a bayonet thrust in a fight in Alsace.

BELGIAN TROOPS RELIEVED.

Fresh French Troops Take Their Places on Flanders Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—The Tyd's Dunkirk correspondent says: "Fresh French troops have taken the places of the exhausted Belgian troops at various points on the Flanders battle front.

"The weary Belgians have gone to the forts to release fresh French troops."

We're not Germans—but read "Burgess Unabridged."—Adv.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL IS $2,250,000,000

Lloyd George Tells Parliament How to Raise This Huge Sum Per Year.

TO DOUBLE INCOME TAX

And Increase Taxes on Beer and Tea—Full Income Tax Payment Deferred.

$1,750,000,000 WAR LOAN

$500,000,000 of It Already Offered —Bank of England Agrees to Give Credit Facilities.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be £450,000,000 ($2,250,000,000,) the largest amount England has ever spent on a war, and more than twice what was spent in the conflict with the Boers in South Africa in four years.

To pay this enormous bill the Government, said the Chancellor, had decided to raise a loan of $50,000,000. ($1,750,000,000,) which would be issued at 95, bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., and be redeemable at par on March 1, 1928.

The Chancellor proposed, and the House unanimously supported his proposals, that the income tax should be doubled, but only collected on one and one-third of the incomes this year; that an extra halfpenny (1 cent) per half pint should be levied on beer, and an extra 3 pence (6 cents) per pound on tea.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the expenditure on the British troops would be higher in proportion than that of any other country, as the pay and the cost of the army and navy were greater; there were separate allowances to the men and their families, and pensions were on a larger scale. Already 2,000,000 men were serving, and 1,000,000 more were in course of enlistment.

Must Prepare for a Long War.

"We are fighting," said the Chancellor, "an enemy who cannot offer any terms that we can accept without a smashing defeat. Therefore, if there is any doubt about the length of the war, I, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, must assume the longer period."

In regard to general expenditure Mr. Lloyd George said that, taking into consideration the loss of interest and the revenue on money borrowed for purposes of the war, he would have to find this year $80,000,000 and next year $250,000,000.

The greater part of the money, said the Chancellor, would be spent in this country. He computed that at least four-fifths of that raised would be expended here. He pointed out that during the war and the period of reconstruction which would follow it, there would be no competition in the neutral markets of the world, except from America, and that therefore England would command those markets. He looked forward to a period of four or five years, when the manufacturers of Great Britain would have an artificial stimulus because of the abnormal conditions.

When that period was over the country would be faced by the most serious industrial situation it had ever had to face, as capital would be exhausted, customers crippled, and their purchasing power depressed.

Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped there would be a great reduction in the cost of armaments after the war, but predicted that even for the first few years the country must expect heavy increased charges for interest on the sinking fund, separation allowances, and pensions.

Easiest to Tax Now.

As it would be easier to raise taxes in the period of the war, the Chancellor said, he intended to commence immediately. There was no intention to levy taxes which would interfere with industry, but it was necessary to include all classes of the community. He then explained the income tax and supertax proposals, which, he estimated, would bring in £12,500,000 ($62,500,000) this year and £44,750,000 ($223,750,000) next year. The extra duty on beer had been so arranged that it would fall on the consumers, as it had been found impossible to obtain a small income tax from those persons whom a tax on beer would reach. The consumer would, therefore, be called upon to pay a halfpenny per pint more for his beer, represented by an additional duty of 17s 3d per barrel.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that the proposed increase in the beer duty would produce £2,050,000 in the present year and £17,050,000 next year. The increase in the tea duty, he said, would produce £950,000 this year and £3,200,000 in the next twelve months.

Russia, the Chancellor continued, was taxing, and taxing heavily, in that wonderful spirit of abnegation which was a marvel to the whole world. She was taxing at a moment when she had prohibited the sale of a commodity which had brought millions to her coffers.

As teetotalers did not drink mineral waters, said the Chancellor, and a tax on those drinks would fall on the drinkers of spirits and on children, he proposed to make the tax on tea, which total abstainers did drink, threepence a pound. This would produce this year an extra £950,000 ($4,750,000,) and next year an extra £3,200,000 ($16,000,000.)

This said Mr. Lloyd George, exhausted his range of taxable commodities, and, as there would still be a deficiency of more than £321,000,000 ($1,605,000,000,) the only way of meeting it was by a war loan..

The $1,750,000,000 Loan.

It was necessary to borrow £250,321,000, the Chancellor said, to carry the country to the end of the financial year (March 31,) but there were strong, overpowering reasons for raising money which would carry the country beyond that date, and enable it to carry the war forward for some time beyond then if it had not previously been ended.

The Government, therefore, said the Chancellor, had decided to raise a sum which would enable it to carry the war up to July, and a prospectus had been issued this afternoon of a loan amounting to £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) at the price of 95, bearing interest of 3½ per cent. and redeemable at par on March 31, 1928.

Of this sum, the Chancellor said, the Government had already received the offer of £100,000,000 by one firm. The issue would take the form of inscribed stock or bearer bonds and yield to the investor, allowing for redemption, 4 per cent.

The Bank of England, Mr. Lloyd George said, had undertaken for a period of three years to make advances against deposits of this war stock taken at the issue price without collateral security and at 1 per cent. below the market interest.

The Chancellor appealed for support of the loan, concluding: "It is a loan to help this country fight this battle for her existence."

All the resolutions covering Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for new taxation were passed late that evening.

The only element in the course of the Chancellor's long speech was while he was proposing the tax on tea. He spoke of "the elusive teetotallers as difficult to catch as the Emden." At this point Leif Jones, (Liberal,) member for North Westmoreland, well known as a public speaker on temperance and who never loses an opportunity of preaching the virtues of total abstinence, left the House as a protest amid the laughter of his colleagues.

RUSH FOR THE WAR LOAN.

Crowds Wait for Prospectuses — Success of the Issue Assured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—It is already evident that the war loan will be a big success. For hours last evening a crowd of intending investors waited at the Bank of England in the hope of obtaining early copies of the prospectus, although it was uncertain until the last moment whether its issue would not be deferred until today.

No encouragement was given to the crowd to wait, but patience was at last rewarded, the document being handed out with exemplary promptitude soon after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his statement in the House of Commons. Moreover, although the Stock Exchange was closed, instructions were being given that copies might be obtained at stockbroker's office that prospectuses could be obtained for circulation among clients immediately after the banks open today.

Long queues will undoubtedly wait at the bands this morning to demand prospectuses until the supply is exhausted. To meet the great public demand the Treasury has arranged that application forms shall be obtainable not only at every bank throughout the United Kingdom but also through every Post Office where money orders are issued. This is a new departure, and is regarded as an excellent one.

The new arrangements regarding borrowing facilities at the Bank of England will help the issue, and the spreading of payments by easy installments should add to its popularity with small investors. The issue was made too late for a market rise to be put upon it, but the view expressed when the terms became known was that it would be quoted at a good premium today.

According to one financial authority consulted by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, even many of the Japanese bonds recently subscribed for in the United States have found their way to London.

But it is clearly realized that large sums of whatever loans the belligerent Governments may float will eventually be expended in the United States, and a further shifting of the rate of exchange in favor of America is predicted.

In addition to these heavy war purchases, foreign investors are looking, in the present circumstances, with increasing favor upon American securities, and surprise is felt that such investments as New York's latest issue of short-term bonds were not better advertised on this side, where it is considered a responsive market would have been found.

ALL THE NORTH SEA A MILITARY AREA

Announcement by Asquith—Oil and Copper to be Contraband of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons today that the Government had decided to declare the whole of the North Sea to be in the military area.

All subjects of the enemy found on neutral vessels, the Prime Minister said, would be liable to detention as prisoners of war.

Mr. Asquith also announced that oil and copper would be declared contraband of war.

Mr. Asquith replied fully to questions propounded by Sir Gilbert Parker (Conservative) concerning contraband of war, reservists of the enemy, and mine laying in the North Sea.

"The Government has reliable information," said the Premier, "that in the present circumstances any oil, copper, and certain other substances which may be imported by Germany and Austria certainly will be used exclusively for warlike purposes. For this reason the Government felt justified in adding those items to the list of absolute contraband. Every possible care will be taken to see that oil and copper really intended for neutral countries are not interfered with."

Discussing the reservists of the enemy, Mr. Asquith said:

"Because of the action which Germany took in Belgium and France in arresting and removing as prisoners of war all men of military age, the Government found it necessary to give instructions that all subjects of the enemy liable to military service who are found on board neutral vessels shall be made prisoners of war. This instruction applies to neutral vessels under whatever flag. In no case so far of which I am aware were reservists of the enemy found on ships of the United States."

Referring to mines, the Premier said the Germans had resorted to indiscriminate mine-laying in the North Sea outside of territorial limits and along trade routes without regard to peaceful shipping, and without warning. The purpose, clearly, was the furtherance of no definite military operation, but to endanger British trade.

These mines had unquestionably been laid by fishing vessels disguised as neutral, the Premier said. The mines were not so constructed as to become harmless when loosened from their moorings, neither were they kept under observation. No steps had been taken to warn peaceful shipping of this danger. Consequently the terms of The Hague Convention of 1907 had been violated.

After a number of neutral fishing and merchant vessels, together with many lives, had been destroyed by these German mines, Mr. Asquith said, the Government had been forced to adopt counter-measures to cope with this German policy of mine-laying combined with submarine activities.

"A mine field was therefore laid across the southern portion of the North Sea," said Mr. Asquith, "in such a way as to guard the approaches to the English Channel. Due public warning was given, in accordance with The Hague Convention, by the Admiralty to-day."

On the 5th of October the Germans succeeded in laying a mine field off the north coast of Ireland, on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland. More peaceful merchant ships were blown up and more lives were lost. But the warnings given by British cruisers, other British and neutral merchant and passenger steamers would have been destroyed.

"These mines could not have been laid by any German ship of war or by any vessel flying the German flag. They could only have been laid by some merchant vessel under a neutral flag, which must have come along the trade route as if, for the purposes of peaceful commerce. Such a ship, while profiting to the full by the immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships, wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of all who travel on the sea, regardless of whether they were friend or foe, civilian or military in character.

"The menace to peaceful shipping presented by these wholly illegal methods of waging war is so great that the Government has been compelled to adopt the extreme measure of declaring the whole North Sea a military area and to restrict all shipping crossing it to a narrow passage along which the strictest supervision can be exercised. Access to the coast of Great Britain and neutral countries has thus been made as safe as it is in the power of the British Navy to make it, and although this has been done at the price of certain inconvenience and delay to shipping through its inability to follow its accustomed routes, the price cannot, in the circumstances of the case, be considered a high one.

"His Majesty's Government is fully aware of the sympathies prevailing in the United States and other neutral countries on these subjects, and it trusts that its policy will be fully understood. It is confident that public opinion in neutral countries will appreciate its earnest desire that there should be no interference with neutral trade, provided the vital interests of Great Britain which are at stake in the present conflict are adequately maintained. Any interference by the British Navy is directed, not to increase British trade or diminish the trade of any neutral foreign country, but solely to prevent goods from reaching the enemy which would increase his power in the war against the British and the allied forces."

GAVE THE SHIP TO THE LADY.

Emden's Commander Learned Skipper's Family Were on Kabinga.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Another tribute to the gallantry of Capt. von Muller of the German cruiser Emden, which was badly battered recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, and ran aground ablaze on Coces Island, in the Indian Ocean, is contained in a letter received by a Glasgow woman from her son a member of the crew of the steamer Kabinga, which was captured by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal. The letter says:

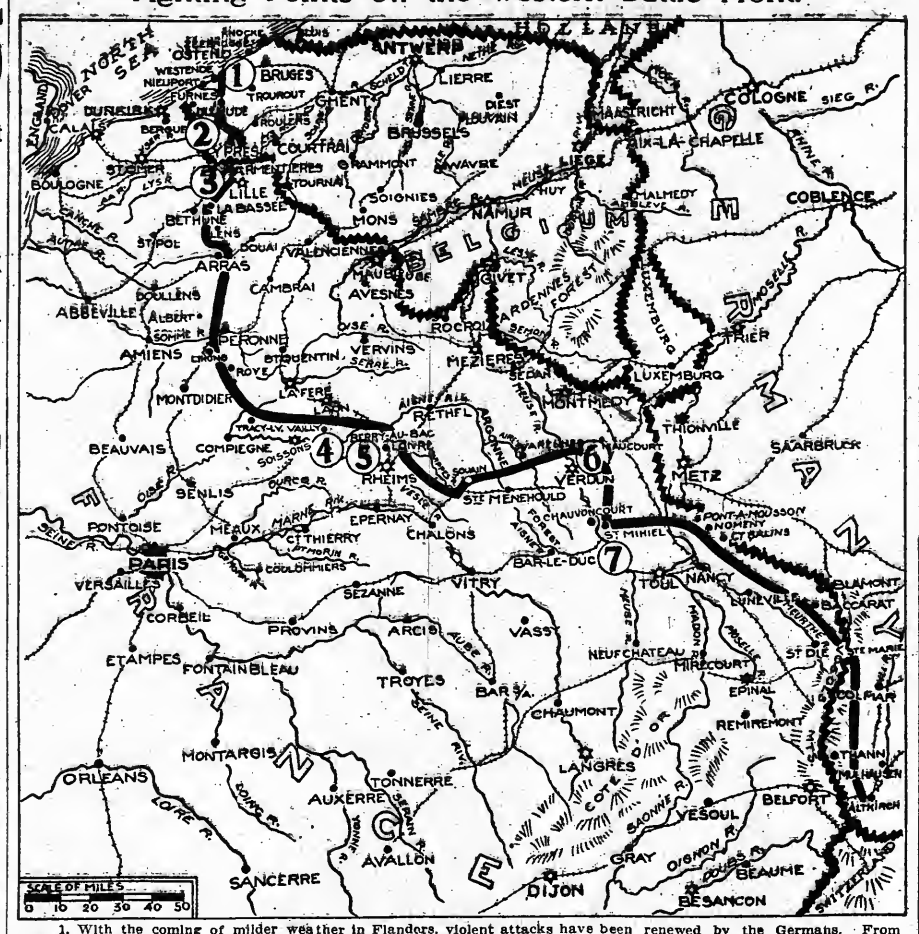
"The Emden captured the Kabinga in the Bay of Bengal, but when Capt. von Muller learned that our skipper's wife and children were aboard he presented the ship to the lady, remarking to the skipper: 'You can inform your owners that as far as they are concerned the Kabinga has been seized and sunk.'"

The casualties on the Sydney, which destroyed the Emden, were four men killed and one officer and fourtsen men wounded.

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Fighting Points on the Western Battle Front.



1. With the coming of milder weather in Flanders, violent attacks have been renewed by the Germans. From Dixmude to the sea sharp cannonading is in progress, and it is reported that the Kaiser's troops are trying to check the flood, which hinders their operations.
2. South of Dixmude, toward Bixschoote, the allied troops are advancing, according to the French official report, which also records repulses of German assaults in that region and also south of Ypres.
3. An artillery duel of much vigor is proceeding between Armentieres and La Bassée.
4. Paris reports that the attempt of some German detachments to cross the Aisne near Vailly resulted in their repulse or destruction.
5. Shelling of Rheims has been resumed and unofficial advices to Paris say that one which struck the cathedral dropped on the high altar and caused much destruction.
6. Advances have been made by French troops at several points south of Verdun, according to the French official report. Berlin, however, states that French attacks in this region were all failures.
7. Special mention is made in the Paris official bulletin of the capture of houses in Chanoncourt, the only place now held by the Germans, on the left bank of the Meuse and directly opposite St. Mihiel.

DEFENSE OF YPRES TRIES BRITISH VALOR

Col. Swinton Describes Prussian Guards' Brave Assault on the Position.

BOTH SIDES PAY DEARLY

British Mine a Trench, Abandon It, and Then Blow Up the Advancing Germans—Praise German Valor.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Col. E. D. Swinton, the official observer at the British headquarters, gives today a further chapter in his narrative of operations at the front, bringing up his account to Nov. 13. He describes the fierce attack of the Prussian Guards on the British lines in the neighborhood of Ypres. The report, issued through the Official Press Bureau, follows:

"The diminution in the force of the German rush to the west has not lasted long. The section of the front to the north of our forces was the first to meet the recrudescence of violence in the shape of an attack in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Bixschoote.

"Our turn came next. After eight days of comparative relaxation we were under constant pressure from Tuesday, Nov. 3, to Tuesday, the 10th. The next day saw a repetition of the great attempt of the Germans to break through our lines to the French coast.

"What was realized might happen did happen. In spite of the immense losses suffered by the enemy during the five-day attack against Ypres, which lasted from Oct. 29 to the 2d of this month, the cessation of their more violent efforts on the latter day did not signalize the abandonment of the whole project, but merely the temporary relinquishment of the main offensive until fresh troops had been massed to carry on what was proving to be a costly and difficult operation.

"Meanwhile the interval was employed in endeavoring to wear out the Allies by repeated local attacks of varying force and to shatter them by prolonged and concentrated bombardment. By the 11th, therefore, it seems that they considered they had attained both objects, for on that day they recommenced the desperate battle for the possession of Ypres and its neighborhood.

"Though the struggle has not yet come to an end, this much can be said: The Germans have gained some ground, but they have not captured Ypres.

"In repulsing the enemy so far, we have suffered heavy casualties, but battles of this fierce and prolonged nature cannot but be costly to both sides. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have foiled the enemy in what appears to be at present his main object in the western theatre of operations, and have inflicted immensely greater losses on him than those we have suffered ourselves.

Three Eventful Days.

"To carry on the narrative for the three days of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November:

"Tuesday, the 10th, was uneventful for us. At some distance beyond our left flank the enemy advanced in force against the French and were repulsed. Directly on our left, however, along the greater part of the front, shelling was less severe, and no infantry attacks took place.

"To the southeast of Ypres the enemy kept up a very heavy bombardment against our line, as well as that of the French. On our left centre the situation remained unchanged, both sides contenting themselves with furious cannonading. In our centre the Germans retained their hold on the small amount of ground which they had gained from us, but in doing so incurred a heavy loss from our artillery and machine gun fire.

"Incidentally, one of the houses held by the enemy was so knocked about by our fire that its defenders bolted. On their way to the rear they were met by reinforcements under an officer who halted them, evidently in an endeavor to persuade them to return. While the panic was going on one of our machine guns was quietly moved to a position of vantage, whence it opened a most effective fire on the group.

"On our right one of the enemy's saps, which was being pushed toward our line, was attacked by us. All the men in it were captured.

Prussian Guards' Brave Attack.

"Wednesday, the 11th, was another day of desperate fighting. As day broke the Germans opened fire on our trenches to the north and south of the road from Menin to Ypres. This was probably the most furious artillery fire which they have yet employed against us.

"A few hours later they followed this by an infantry assault in force. This attack was carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Guard Corps, which, as we now know from prisoners, have been sent for to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres, since that task had proved too heavy for the line of the Lys.

"As the attackers surged forward they were met by our frontal fire, and since they were moving diagonally across part of our front they were also attacked on the flank by artillery, rifles, and machine guns. Though their casualties before they reached our line must have been enormous, such was their resolution and the momentum of the mass that in spite of the splendid resistance of our troops they succeeded in breaking through our line in three places near the road. They penetrated some distance into the woods behind our trenches, but were counter-attacked again, enfiladed by machine guns and driven back to their line of trenches, a certain portion of which they succeeded in holding, in spite of our efforts to expel them.

"What their total losses must have been during this advance may be gauged to some extent from the fact that the number of dead left in the woods behind our line alone amounted to 700.

"A simultaneous effort made to the south, a part of the same operation although not carried out by the Guard Corps, failed entirely, for when the attacking infantry massed in the woods close to our line, our guns opened on them with such effect that they did not push the assault home.

"As generally happens in operations in wooded country, the fighting to a great extent was carried on at close quarters. It was most desperate and confused. Scattered bodies of the enemy who had penetrated into the woods in the rear of our position could neither go backward or forward, and were nearly all killed or captured.

"The portion of the line to the southeast of Ypres held by us was heavily shelled, but did not undergo any very serious infantry attack. That occupied by the French, however, was both bombarded and fiercely assaulted. On the rest of our front, save for the usual bombardment, all was comparatively quiet.

"On the right one of our trenches was mined, and then abandoned. As soon as it was occupied by the enemy the charges were fired and several Germans were blown to pieces.

Night Bayonet Attack Succeeds.

"Thursday, Nov. 12, was marked by a partial lull in the fighting all along our line. To the north a German force which had crossed the Yser and intrenched on the left bank was annihilated by a night attack with the bayonet, executed by the French. Slightly to the south the enemy was forced back for three-quarters of a mile. Immediately on our left the French were strongly attacked and driven back a short distance, our extreme left having to conform to this movement. Our allies soon recovered the ground they had lost, however, and this enabled us to advance also.

"To the southeast of Ypres the enemy's snipers were very active. On our centre and right the enemy's bombardment was maintained, but nothing worthy of special note occurred.

"The fact that on this day the advance against our line in front of Ypres was not pushed home after such an effort as that of Wednesday tends to show that, for the moment, the attacking troops had had enough.

Foe's Perseverance Claims Admiration.

"Although the failure of this great attack by the Guard Corps to accomplish their object cannot be described as a decisive event, it possibly marks the culmination if not the close of the second stage in the attempt to capture Ypres, and it is not without significance. It has also a dramatic interest of its own. Having once definitely failed to achieve this object by means of the sheer weight of numbers, and having done their best to wear us down, the Germans brought in fresh picked troops to carry the Ypres salient by an assault from the north, the south and the east. That the Guard Corps should have been selected to act against the eastern edge of the salient may be taken as proof of the necessity felt by the Germans to gain this point in the line.

"Their dogged perseverance in pursuance of their objective claims wholehearted admiration. The failure of one great attack, heralded as it was by an impassioned appeal to the troops made in the presence of the Emperor himself, but carried out by partially trained men, has been only the signal for another desperate effort in which the place of honor was assigned to the corps d'elite of the German Army.

"It must be admitted that the Guard Corps has retained that reputation for courage and contempt of death which it earned in 1870, when Emperor William I., after the battle of Gravelotte, wrote: 'My Guard has found its grave in front of St. Privat,' and the swarms of men who came up bravely to the British rifles in the woods around Ypres repeated the tactics of forty-four years ago when their dense columns, tolling up the slopes of St. Privat, melted away under the fire of the French.

"That the Germans are cunning fighters, and well up in all the tricks of the trade, has frequently been pointed out. For instance, they often succeed in ascertaining what regiment or brigade is opposed to them, and because of their knowledge of English, they are able to employ the information to some purpose. On a recent occasion, having by some means discovered the name of the commander of the company holding the trench they were attacking, they called him by name, asking if Captain was there. Fortunately the pronunciation of the spokesman was somewhat defective, and their curiosity was rewarded by discovering that both the officer in question and his men were very much there.

"There have been reports from so many different quarters of the enemy having been seen wearing British and French uniforms that it is impossible to doubt their truth. One absolutely authentic case occurred during the fighting near Ypres. A man dressed in a uniform closely resembling that of a British staff officer suddenly appeared near our trenches and walked along the line. He asked if many casualties had been suffered, stated that the situation was serious, and that a general retirement had been ordered. A similar visit having been reported by several men in different trenches, orders were issued that the officer was to be detained if seen again. Unluckily he did not make another appearance.

German Soldier's Diary.

"The following remarks taken from the diary of a German soldier are published not because there is reason to believe they are justified with regard to the conduct of German officers, but because of their interest as a human document. Under date of Nov. 2 this German soldier wrote:

Previous to noon we were sent out in a regular storm of bullets on the order of the Major. These gentlemen, the officers, send their men forward in a most ridiculous way. They themselves remain far behind safely under cover. Our leadership is really scandalous. Enormous losses on our side are partly from the fire of our own people, for our leaders neither know where the enemy lies nor where our own troops are, so that we often are fired on by our own men. It is a marvel to me that we have got on as far as we have done.

Our Captain fell as did also all our section leaders and a large number of our men. Moreover, no purpose was served by this advance for we remained the rest of the day under cover; we could go neither forward nor back, nor even shoot.

The trench we had taken was not occupied by us. The English naturally took it back at night. That was the sole result. Then when the enemy had intrenched themselves another attack was made, costing us many lives and fifty prisoners. It is simply ridiculous, this leadership. If only I had known it before! My opinion of German officers has changed.

An adjutant shouted to us from a trench far to the rear to cut down a hedge in front of us. Bullets were whistling round from in front and from behind. The gentleman himself, of course, remained behind.

The Fourth Company has now no leaders but a couple of non-coms. When will my turn come! I hope to goodness I shall get home again.

In the trenches shells and shrapnel burst without ceasing. In the evening we get a cup of rice and one-third of an apple per man. Let us hope peace will soon come. This war is really too awful. The English shoot like mad. If no reinforcements come up, especially heavy artillery, we shall have a poor lookout and must retire.

The first day I went quietly into the fight with an indifference which astonished me. Today, for the first time, in advancing, when my comrades on the right and left were falling, I felt rather nervous. But I lost that feeling again soon. One becomes horribly indifferent.

I picked up a piece of bread by chance. Thank God! At least I have something to eat.

There are about 70,000 English who must be attacked from all four sides and destroyed. However, they defend themselves obstinately.

COL. SEELY A DARING SCOUT.

Former War Secretary Dashes About Under Fire in His Auto.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—When Field Marshal French resigned from the Army Council last Spring, because the Cabinet failed to support the assurances he had given the officers in Ireland that they would not be called upon to fight the Ulster volunteers, no one dreamed that a few months would bring him fame as the commander of the best army Great Britain has ever put into the field. For the same reason Col. J. E. B. Seely resigned from the Cabinet post of Secretary for War during the Irish troubles, and today he is one of the most active and conspicuous of the staff officers at the front. Col. Seely always was rated by his friends a better soldier than politician, and now he is vindicating their judgment.

In a small motor car, which has been struck twice by German shrapnel, Col. Seely is "all over the place," according to the English slang. He has distinguished himself particularly by his enterprise at scouting. On several occasions when it was necessary to know whether some village was occupied by Germans, according to the stories of English correspondents, Col. Seely has dashed into the place, reconnoitred and returned to headquarters.

Private White of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was wounded in the battle of the Marne, tells how, after lying unattended for half an hour, he heard a cheery voice and felt himself touched on the shoulder. "Looking up," he said, "I found Col. Seely bending over me, quite regardless of the deadly fire to which the position was exposed.

"'Have no fear, these shells will not touch you,'" Col. Seely said, and giving the soldier a cigarette, put him into the motor and took him to the French hospital behind the lines. Col. Seely rescued several wounded that day and was in and out of the fire zone when German shells were thick.

SAYS IT'S GERMANS WHO USE DUMDUMS

War Office Denies Soft-Nosed Bullets Have Been Served to British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The War Office tonight issued a statement denying German allegations that the British troops have used dumdum or soft-nosed bullets, but maintaining that these kinds of missiles have been used by the Germans.

The statement describes the British and German service ammunition as very similar, the bullets being pointed with steel and the reason that "the lding, solid point, consisting almost entirely of a hard nickel sheath, precludes as far as possible any tendency toward deformation of shape, while the strength of the sheath prevents the bullet breaking up into fragments except in very exceptional circumstances."

The statement concludes: "There is, however, clear evidence that Germany has not confined herself solely to the use of this unobjectionable ammunition. Her troops in both Togoland and France have been proved to have used bullets with a soft core and a hard, thin envelope not entirely covering the core, which type of bullet is expanding and is expressly prohibited by The Hague Convention."

NO FUND FOR RESERVES HERE.

British Consul General Says All British Have Been Sent Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey are being urged to furnish the British Consul in New York with money to enable Britishers in America who are anxious to serve with the British Army to return to this country.

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British Consul General, said last night that he knew nothing of the fund referred to in the cable dispatch. All British reserves who were in this country when war began, Sir Courtenay said, had been returned to England.

LONDON CRIME MUCH LESS.

Due to Wartime Restraint and Saloon Restriction, Says Judge.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—"The falling off of crime in this country since the beginning of the war has been truly remarkable. As compared with three years ago, there has been a diminution of 30 per cent. in indictable offenses," said Justice Robert Wallace today in charging the Grand Jury.

The Justice explained that he attributed this decrease partly to public restraint in war time, but principally to the reduction in the number of hours saloons are permitted to stay open.

"The effect of this," he said, "has been truly wonderful."

BRITISH GENERAL KILLED.

Brig. Gen. McMahon a War Victim —Capt. Sholto Douglas Slain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—It is announced that the following officers have been killed in the fighting in France:

Brig. Gen. Norman Reginald McMahon of the Royal Fusiliers, son of Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon.

Lieut. Col. Raymond J. Marker of the Coldstream Guards, aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener during the Boer War.

Capt. Sholto William Douglas, Chief Constable of the London Metropolitan Police.

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ARNOLD BENNETT ANSWERS SHAW

Deplores "Flippancy" and "Inexactitude" in His "Common Sense About the War."

APPLAUDS OPEN DISCUSSION

Great Britain Forced Into a Defensive Form of Militarism by German Threats, He Says.

DEFENDS GREY AND ASQUITH

Belgium Not "a Mere Excuse," Though England's Interests Coincided with Her Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Under the title "The Nonsense About Belgium According to Bernard Shaw," Arnold Bennett has replied to George Bernard Shaw's article, "Common Sense About the War," published as a supplement to last Saturday's New Statesman, the first installment of which was printed in last Sunday's New York Times. Here is Mr. Bennett's reply, as supplied by him to The New York Times:

By ARNOLD BENNETT.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War" is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Shaw says many things no one else would have dared to say. It therefore, by breaking the unearthly silence on certain aspects of the situation, perhaps inaugurates a new and healthier period of discussion and criticism on such subjects as recruiting, treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, Junkerism, churches, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament. It contains the most magnificent, brilliant, and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from the perusal of this tract with a mind unilluminated or opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it, though everybody will not be capable of appreciating the profoundest parts of it.

Mixed up with the tremendous common sense, however, is a considerable and unusual percentage of that perverseness, waywardness, and harlequinading which are apparently an essential element of Mr. Shaw's best work. This is a disastrous pity, having regard to the immense influence and vogue of Shaw, not only in Germany, but in America, and the pity is more tragic as Shaw has been most absurd about the very matter which most Englishmen regard as most important, namely, Great Britain's actual justification for going to war.

Shaw's Admitted Prejudice.

Mr. Shaw begins by conceiving the possibility of his being blinded by prejudice or perversity, and admits his capacity for criticising England with a certain slight malicious taste for taking the conceit out of her. Seemingly he belongs to that numerous class who think that to admit a fault is to excuse it. As a highwayman might say before taking your purse, "Now, I admit, I have a certain slight taste for thieving," and expect you to smile forgiveness of his depredation, Shaw's bias is evident wherever he discusses the action and qualities of Great Britain. Thus he contrasts Bernhardi's brilliant with our own very dull militarists' facts, the result being that the intense mediocrity of Bernhardi leaps to the eye on every page, and that events have thoroughly discredited all his political and many of his military ideas, whereas we possess militarists of first-class quality.

Naturally, Shaw calls England muddle-headed. Yet of late nothing has been less apparent than muddle-headedness. Of British policy, Shaw says that since the Continent generally regards us as hypocritical, we must be hypocritical. He omits to say that the Continent generally, and Germany in particular, regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clear-sighted. The unscrupulous cleverness of Britain is one of Germany's main themes.

These are minor samples of Mr. Shaw's caprices. In discussing the origin of the war Mr. Shaw's aim is to prove that all the great powers are equally to blame. He goes far back and accuses Great Britain of producing the first page of Bernhardian literature in the anonymous pamphlet "The Battle of Dorking." He admits in another passage that the note of this pamphlet was mainly defensive. He is constantly thus making intrenchments for himself in case of forced retirement, and there is in his article almost nothing unjust against Great Britain that is not ingeniously contradicted or mitigated elsewhere.

Great Britain's War Literature.

Beginning with "The Battle of Dorking," and ending with H. G. Wells's "War in the Air," one of the most disturbing and effective warnings against militarism ever written, he sees simply that Great Britain has produced threatening and provocative militarist literature comparable to Germany's. No grounds exist for such a contention. There are militarists in all countries, but there are infinitely more in Germany than in any other country. The fact is notorious. The fact is also notorious that the most powerful, not the most numerous, party in Germany wanted the war. It would be as futile to try to prove that Ireland did not want home rule as that Germany did not want war. As for a war literature, bibliographical statistics show, I believe, that in the last ten years Germany has published seven thousand books or pamphlets about war. No one but a German or a Shaw, in a particularly mischievous mood, would seek to show that Great Britain is responsible for the war fever. It simply is not so.

Mr. Shaw urges that we all armed together. Of course we did. When one nation publicly turns bellicose the rest must copy her preparations. If Great Britain could live this century over again she would do over again what she actually did, because common sense would not permit her to do otherwise. The admitted fact that some Britons are militarists does not in the slightest degree impair the rightness or sagacity of our policy. If one member of a family happens to go to the bad and turn burglar, therein is no reason why the family mansion should not be insured against burglary.

Mr. Shaw proceeds to what he calls the diplomatic history of the war. His notion of historical veracity may be judged from his description of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia as an escapade of a dotard. He puts the whole blame of it on Franz Josef, and yet he must know quite well that Germany has admitted even to her own subjects that Austria asked Germany's opinion about her policy and obtained Germany's approval before delivering the ultimatum. [Official German pamphlet "Reasons for the War with Russia," August, 1914.] There is no word in Mr. Shaw's diplomatic history of the repeated efforts toward peace made by Great Britain and scotched by Germany. On the contrary with astounding audacity and disingenuousness he tries to make it appear that suggestions for peace were offered by Germany and rejected by Great Britain. Once more it simply was not so.

Defense of Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. Shaw's paraphrase of Document 17 in the British diplomatic dispatches is a staggering travesty. So far as I can see it bears no relation to the original. Further, he not only deplores that a liberal government should have an imperialist Foreign Secretary, but he accuses Sir Edward Grey of sacrificing his country's welfare to the interests of his party and committing a political crime in order not to incur the wrath of The Daily News and The Manchester Guardian. This is totally inexcusable. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not a liberal. I am an out and out radical. I foresee a cleavage in the Liberal Party, and when that cleavage comes I shall be on the extreme left wing. I entirely agree with Mr. Shaw's denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy. By every social tradition I should be in opposition to Sir Edward Grey, but I think Grey was the best Foreign Secretary that the Liberal Party could have chosen and that he worked well on the only possible plane, the plane of practicality. I am quite sure he is an honest man, and I strongly resent, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent, any imputation to the contrary.

As for the undemocratic control of foreign policy, a strong point about our policy on the eve of the war is that it was dictated by public opinion. [See Grey's dispatch to the British Ambassador at Berlin, No. 123.] Germany could have preserved peace by a single gesture addressed to Franz Josef. She did not want peace. Mr. Shaw said Sir Edward Grey ought to have shouted out at the start that if Germany fought we should fight. Sir Edward Grey had no authority to do so, and it would have been foolish to do so. Mr. Shaw also says Germany ought to have turned her whole army against Russia and left the western frontier to the care of the world's public opinion in spite of the military alliance by which France was bound to Russia. We have here an example of his aptitude for practical politics.

Was Belgium a Mere Excuse?

Let us now come to Belgium. Mr. Shaw protests needlessly that he holds no brief for small States as such, and he most vehemently denies that we are bound to knight errantry on their behalf. His objection to small States is that they are either incorrigibly bellicose or standing temptations to big powers. Outside the Balkans no small State is bellicose. All are eminently pacific. That they are a standing temptation to thieves is surely no reason for their destruction. If it is a reason Mr. Shaw ought to throw his watch down the drain.

Mr. Shaw states that Belgium was a mere excuse for our going to war. That there was a vast deal more in the pre-war diplomacy than appears in the printed dispatches, or in any dispatches, I am as convinced as Mr. Shaw is, but I am equally convinced that so far as we are concerned there was nothing in diplomacy, however secret, to contradict our public attitude. The chief item not superficially apparent is that the diplomats knew all along that Germany wanted war and was doing all she could to obtain war on terms most favorable to herself. That our own interest coincided with our duty to Belgium did not by any means render our duty a mere excuse for action. If a burglar is making his way upward in the house where Mr. Shaw lives and Mr. Shaw comes down and collars him in the flat of a defenseless invalid below and hands him over to the police Mr. Shaw would not expect the police to say, "You are a hypocrite; you only seized the burglar because you feared he would come to you next." I stick to the burglar simile, because a burglar is just what Germany is.

The "Infamous Proposal" Phrase.

Mr. Shaw characterizes Mr. Asquith's phrase, "Germany's infamous proposal," as the "obvious barrister's claptrap." Once more this is totally inexcusable. I do not always see eye to eye with Mr Asquith, I agree with Mr. Shaw that he has more than once sinned against democratic principles, but what has that to do with the point? My general impression of Mr. Asquith and general impression of this country is that Mr. Asquith, in addition to being a pretty good Liberal, is an honest man. His memorable speech containing the "infamous proposal" phrase was most positively a genuine emotional expression of his conviction and of the conviction of the whole country, and Mr. Shaw, a finished master of barrister's claptrap when he likes, has been merely scurrilous about it. Germany's proposal was infamous. Supposing that we had taken the Belgium point at Mr. Shaw's valuation of it, the "nonsense about Belgium," as he calls it, and refrained from war, what would have been the result? The result would have been that today we could not have looked one another in the face as we passed down the street.

But Mr. Shaw is not content with arguing that the Belgium point was a mere excuse for us. He goes further and continually implies that there was no Belgium point. Every time he mentions the original treaty that established Belgian neutrality he puts after it in brackets, [date 1839,] an obvious barrister's device, sarcastically to discredit the treaty because of its age. He omits to say that the chief clause in the treaty contains the word "perpetuity." What is worse, he infers that by the mere process of years, as Belgium gradually made herself, civilized herself, enriched herself, and increased her stake in the world, her moral right to independence and freedom instead of being strengthened was somehow mysteriously weakened. The theory is monstrous, but if he does not mean that he means nothing.

Further, he says that in 1870 Gladstone could not depend on the treaty of 1839 and resorted to a special temporary treaty not now in force, and that, therefore, technically the validity of the 1839 treaty is extremely doubtful. This twisting of facts throws a really sinister light upon the later developments of Mr. Shaw as a controversialist. The treaty of 1870 was, indeed, temporary, except in so far as it confirmed the treaty of 1839. Article 3 of the treaty of 1870 says it shall be binding on the contracting parties during the continuance of the war and for twelve months after, and then proceeds "and on the expiration of that time the independence and neutrality of Belgium will, so far as the high contracting parties are respectively concerned, continue to rest as heretofore on the quintuple treaty of 1839." (textual.)

Mr. Shaw's manifesto is lengthy and it will no doubt be reprinted in book form. I repeat what I said in my first paragraph as to the major part of it, but I assert that the objectionable part of the manifesto is so objectionable in its flippancy, in its perversity, in its injustice, and in its downright inexactitude as to amount to a scandal. Mr. Shaw has failed to realize either his own importance or the importance and very grave solemnity of the occasion. The present is no hour for that disingenuous, dialectical bravura which might excusably relieve a domestic altercation. Before reprinting Mr. Shaw should, I suggest, seriously reconsider his position and rewrite.

[The second installment of Mr. Shaw's article will be printed in next Sunday's Times.]

RIDDER INDORSES SHAW.

Says It Was Left to an Irishman to Tell the Truth, and He Did It.

George Bernard Shaw's article on "Common Sense About the War," the first section of which was published in last Sunday's TIMES, is hailed enthusiastically by Herman Ridder in The Staats Zeitung today as "the truth" about the origin of hostilities. He says:

After a hundred days of English explanations, distortions, and hypocrisies and all the other instruments of casuistry which can be employed by a Government to justify its conduct in a most ambiguous position, it remained for an Irishman to permit himself the luxury of telling the truth.

I have never maintained that Germany has told all the truth, that she has any claim to all the right in the present conflict, or that all the justice is on her side. I have simply given expression to a suspicion, all along entertained that England has not had a monopoly of the truth, right, and justice. I find this suspicion ably sustained in Mr. Shaw's article in THE TIMES.

The position adopted by Mr. Shaw is a distinct step forward. It offers a real neutral ground which we all may meet and discuss the true character of the struggle going on before our eyes. That the American people, through their many editors, did not hit upon this idea is strange, to say the least. It is one which should have appealed to all true democrats from the outset.

Of course, Mr. Shaw will not be taken seriously in England. He never has been. Very few Irishmen, in fact, are taken seriously in England until there is room for them at the front. And no man who talks common sense in England, or in Germany for that matter, will be listened to while the war is on. Common sense may follow peace, but it will not precede it. But while he will not be accepted in England, Mr. Shaw will be read, and it amuses me to picture the "upholders of little nations" and the "defenders of the democracy and civilization of Europe" choking with impotent rage at the playwright who has dared to speak what they have striven so hard to forget.

SHAW IN VARYING LIGHTS.

Times Article Stirs Comment That Reflects Readers' Sympathies.

George Bernard Shaw's article in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES has been much read and discussed these last few days in local circles that are not neutral, as well as in those that are. Frequent comment has been heard in the hotels.

"Have you read Shaw's article?" asked a well-known Hungarian at the Claridge. "It was splendid." He was very enthusiastic.

"Shaw would write an advertisement on the grave of his own mother," said an English friend of his at the Biltmore.

"I found it amusing, but far from convincing, except on the one point that Shaw can be sincere in nothing he writes," said an American woman of German parentage at the Waldorf. "My husband and I disagree on it. He was born in Germany, and he says Shaw is the only Englishman who has written the truth about the war and its causes."

CITY OF LONDON PROTESTED.

Baron, Son in German Army, Naturalized After War Began.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, said he had granted certificates of naturalization to Baron Bruno Schroeder and Julius Rittershaussen of the firm of J. H. Schroeder & Co., bankers, after war had been declared and after satisfying himself that it was in the public interest to do so.

Baron Schroeder has a son fighting in the German Army, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of London protested against the granting of naturalization to the father.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The centre of the fighting in Belgium has now shifted from Dixmude to Ypres, where the Germans have been making efforts to break down the resistance of the British lines. Both to the north and south of the town the former have advanced their lines until the British at Ypres occupy a salient exposed to attack in front and in flank.

The presence of the Prussian Guard in the attacks on Ypres shows the importance that they ascribe to this fighting. This district between Bixschoote and the French border seems to have been selected for their main effort in the attempts to reach Dunkirk.

The haste with which the troops were rushed up to fill up the gaps in Belgium is shown by the way in which the forces of the Allies are intersposed. At Nieuport there are Belgians and British, while French are holding the line at Dixmude. Further south are Senegalese, while the British are thwarting the main German attack at Ypres.

In the centre of the western battle front both sides are satisfied with a defensive rôle. In this region the Germans must have largely weakened their forces to provide troops for the energetic campaign in Belgium. Consequently it seems not improbable that the Allies along the Aisne and the Suippes outnumber them by 40 per cent. The Germans, though, have the advantage in heavy artillery, and have their soldiers better trained and equipped, so that they are able to withstand the numerical odds.

The desperate nature of the struggle for the possession of St. Mihiel, now held by the Germans, is shown by the fighting at Chauvoncourt, just across the Meuse River. Here the French have steadily crowded in upon the German detachment on the west bank of the river and have forced them back to this last position on that side of the river.

The Germans have made a stubborn effort to maintain their hold on this crossing, so that both sides now have their fighting lines in the same village where the outcome is likely to be decided by hand-to-hand fighting.

The German report of fighting near Cirey, north of St. Dié, shows a further advance by the French troops in this district. Their attacks have now carried them up to the Lorraine border, where they are in a position to press forward along the Saar Valley against the flank of the German Army.

The Germans seem to be at present concentrating their efforts against the Russians, and if the western Allies expect to aid the Russians by concerted action they must soon be getting their offensive campaign started.

The German campaign is now developing along the Vistula River. Troops have been called from East Prussia and from the Vistula forts and divisions of the last reserve levies have been rushed to this field. It is probable also that the German Army opposite Thorn has been reinforced by troops withdrawn from the southern field.

The rapid retreat of the German armies from Warsaw and Ivangorod enabled them to reach the Kalisz-Czenstochowa line without serious loss of strength. Here they have the advantage of intrenchments and of near-by railway service. They also have heavy artillery to strengthen their defense.

They are now staking the success of their eastern campaign on the flying wedge which they are shoving forward from Thorn to cleave the Russian forces and capture Warsaw. The demands of the situation call for them to bring to the aid of this movement every man that can be gathered from all parts of the empire, even at the expense of abandoning East Prussia to the Russians. This advance has carried the Germans forward 35 miles to Kutno and to Plock on the Vistula. Unless the Russians can soon stop this advance they must give up their campaign against Posen to gather in their troops for the defense of Warsaw.

The Russian advance to Dukla and the Wisloka River in Galicia carries them to the same point in the Carpathian region that they reached in their first advance. At the same time their movement upon Cracow is progressing favorably.

Along the Donajec River the Austrians are holding firm, but their southern flank will probably continue its retreat to the west so as to be closer to its line of supplies.

The retreat from Przemysl has been carried out without serious losses and the danger of a disaster is now averted unless the Russians can break through between Cracow and Czenstochowa. This is the region on which the latter are now concentrating their efforts and the fighting along this line will determine the fate of the Austrian army.

The Allies' campaign in Turkey is still in a preparatory state. None of the nations engaged has yet developed its operations sufficiently to show its plan.

The occupation of Fao on the Persian Gulf is apparently for political rather than for military objects. It will tend to safeguard British interests in the Euphrates Valley, but will have no influence on the destruction of the fighting power of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian raid into Armenia proves to have been a demonstration in which they sent forward only one corps to feel out the Turkish opposition. On being confronted by superior numbers, it had to fall back to await reinforcements. For the occupation of Armenia the Russians will need at least three army corps, or 90,000 men, and even this number will not carry them further than the border provinces.

An advance against Constantinople, which alone can terminate the war with Turkey, will require at least 400,000 men from the allied nations. Such large-scale operations can well wait until after the more important campaigns in the north have been settled.

1,000 BRITISH SLAIN, THE TURKS ASSERT

War Office at Constantinople Issues Report of Battle at Fao, on Persian Gulf.

RUSSIANS ADMIT A CHECK

Confirm Turkish Reports as to Fight Near Erzerum, but Claim Victories Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, via Amsterdam, gives an official communication issued by the Turkish War Office. It says:

"Yesterday we attacked the English near Fao, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. They lost about 1,000 in dead.

"The revolutionary leader Abdur Resak crossed the frontier with 300 men to assist the Russians, but was dispersed by our troops, and many of his followers were killed.

"A Russian standard has been captured."

A Reuter telegram from Sofia gives an official statement issued at Constantinople on Nov. 15. It says:

"Turkish troops attacked the Russian position at Lylan, situated in the proximity of the Russian frontier, a short distance from the sea, and the Russians suffered severe losses. The Russians attempted the landing of troops, which, however, were dispersed.

"Another Turkish detachment occupied Duzkeuy and surrounded the Russians at Hanmedreszi, capturing a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

"The Russians today bombarded without result the frontier posts of Kokmush and Abisiah."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—The General Staff of the Caucassian army has issued a comunication confirming the report from Turkish sources that the Russians received a check near Erzerum. It says:

"The march of our advance guard in the direction of Erzerum has ended. This march was dictated, not by conditions of war, but only to fulfill the task imposed on our advance guard."

A previous official communication said:

"That march of our advance guards was part of a plan which had been laid out. In this same direction one of our columns attacked part of the left wing of the Turks, which they threw back. Another of our columns engaged in a combat near Buzveran, which was to our advantage.

"Four Kurd regiments which were concentrated near Dajar have been dispersed by our cavalry. Our troops operating beyond the ridge of Klytchaduk and near Dhamour inflicted a complete defeat on the Ottoman forces and numerous bands of Kurds.

"Upon the Black Sea littoral an attempted offensive movement of the Turks against our posts near Liman failed completely. Attacked behind and on the flanks by our warships, the Turks suffered serious losses. Their reserves have been annihilated."

Another official communication issued through the headquarters of the Russian Army in the Caucasus says:

"In the region of Batum firing continued throughout Nov. 16.

"The efforts of the Turks to advance in the direction of Erzerum have been without success.

"A band of Kurds has exchanged shots with our sappers in Azerbaijan, Persia, but the enemy was dispersed."

FRANKFORT TO EXPEL ALIENS.

Order Applies to All Nationals of Hostile Countries.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Berlin Vorwaerts, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, announces that the Prefect of Police at Frankfort has issued an order that all subjects of hostile countries, irrespective of age or sex, must leave the town and district of Frankfort by the evening of Nov. 24. They are free to go where they like with certain restrictions. For example, they are not allowed to go to Berlin or certain other towns.

They must inform the police forthwith where they intend to go, and if they are found in Frankfort after the 24th they will be arrested and interned at a concentration camp. The only exceptions will be in the cases of persons who are seriously ill or those whose friendliness is guaranteed by well-known Germans. All are permitted to return to their own countries except Russians, especially Russian agriculturist laborers, who will not be allowed to leave Germany for the present.

The Vorwaerts expresses the hope that what it terms this drastic measure will not be imitated and urges intervention by the neutral Ambassadors with a view of arriving at an agreement for the disposal of all belligerent aliens.

BELGIAN TOWN ASKS FOOD.

Wetteren's 11,000 Workmen and Many Others In Complete Want.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Belgian Relief Commission today received a request for assistance from the Burgomaster of Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent. The request says that 11,000 workmen and numerous other persons are in complete want; that the local committee has exhausted its resources, and is unable to meet the terrible situation.

"Public security," the Burgomaster says, "depends upon avoiding conflicts caused by hunger and trouble that might arise as a consequence with the German forces of occupation. We should be profoundly grateful to you if you would contribute to the safety of our unhappy commune."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today presented to Secretary Bryan an official statement that Germany would welcome any assistance Americans might give to needy Belgians. The Ambassador's statement is in full accord with information already received at the department from the American Ambassador at London. Count von Bernstorff's statement to Mr. Bryan, which he presented in writing, follows:

"The German Government is doing everything possible to help the suffering population in Belgium, and will welcome any assistance given by Americans."

VISIT FROM KING'S SISTER.

Duchess of Vendome at American Hospital—New Giant Ambulance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Duchess of Vendome, the Belgian King's sister, escorted by Ambassador Herrick and Gen. Fevrier, today visited the American Ambulance at Neuilly, toured the wards, and inspected the corps motors which fetch the wounded from the distributing centres outside Paris. She expressed the highest gratification over the hospital equipment and organization.

The latest addition to the motor corps is an ambulance wagon, which the hospital says is the largest in the world, able to carry eighteen wounded, lying and sitting, besides the crew—a driver, a Captain, and two orderlies. The vehicle was formerly an eight-cylinder van used to convey the race horses belonging to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by whom it was donated. It was fitted with electric heaters and lights, altered for ambulance requirements. Owing to its size it has been nicknamed Jumbo. It makes its first trip tonight to Aubervillers, a few miles north of the city.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

Survivors, Including Two Women, Drift 12 Hours Before Rescued.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Swedish steamer Andrew struck a mine in the North Sea yesterday and sank.

Eighteen survivors, including two women, after having drifted about in boats for twelve hours, were rescued by a liner and landed at Hull.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States seems to be still in a listening attitude as to violations of the rights of neutrals by the sowing of contact mines on the high seas. Some time ago the Danish Minister called at the State Department and expressed regret that the spreading mine areas interfered so materially with Danish commerce, but he did not request American interposition in the matter.

"The questions involve points of extreme delicacy. There seems to be no way of fixing by any legal proof responsibility for particular mines that may have slipped their moorings and floated about, though these constitute the greatest menace to neutral ships. As to the mine fields formally established and duly announced by both the German and British Governments, it is a question whether the establishment of such zones, even outside the territorial waters of the belligerents, is not a right of war in spite of the inconvenience and danger the practice occasions to neutrals.

$2,499,000 FOR HORSES.

Allies Have Spent That Amount for Animals Bought Here.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 17.—Horses and mules valued at $2,499,000 have been shipped from the National Stock Yards here to the French and British Governments since the war began, according to a statement given out at the yards today. The English have bought 5,020 horses and the French 7,476, the average price being $200 a head.

Contracts have been let for 8,000 to 13,000 additional animals, to be shipped from East St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Memphis, and Fort Worth.

A horse dealer said today that the British Government was willing to buy 100,000 horses under contracts calling for the delivery of the animals free on board at shipping points. Dealers, he said, could not take such risks, as the expense of feeding train loads of horses at seaports while the shipper waited for vessels would be too great.

ALLIES' SUPPLY BUREAUS.

Location of Agencies Through Which Belligerents Buy War Material.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is an open secret that the Allies are now purchasing the bulk of their supplies through three bureaus in London, and that American inquiries and offers to meet specifications are increasing.

The French Government is buying through an international commission for re-supplying at India house; the Russian Government through the Russian supply commission, which is located at 192 Cromwell Road, and the British Government through the purchasing department of the War Office.

SHELL HITS RHEIMS ALTAR.

Does Much Damage in Cathedral After Dropping from Roof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's official bulletin mentions a new bombardment of Rheims.

According to unofficial information, this began on Thursday, when shells struck the cathedral, one falling on the high altar and doing considerable damage.

BERLIN, Nov. 17. (via The Hague and London.)—The Wolff Bureau has been authorized to deny a statement, attributed to M. Landrieux, priest of the cathedral at Rheims, that there never had been any French batteries in the neighborhood of the cathedral or a French observation post on the building.

The Germans say that they observed artillery near the cathedral, and that they saw an observation post on one tower.

Subscribing to Austrian Loan.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 17.—Subscriptions to the Austrian war loan were opened Monday and the first day's operations in this respect are considered extremely successful. Besides a number of large subscriptions several hundred thousand dollars in smaller amounts have been offered.

GERMANY WILLED WAR, CRIES WRITER HARDEN

"Our Might" He Says, "Shall Create a New Law in Europe"—Explains Country's Motives.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The London Daily Chronicle publishes a resumé of an article written by Maximilian Harden, one of the most influential German journalists, who, it will be recalled, denounced conditions in the Kaiser's entourage, and emerged triumphant from the libel suits that ensued. In his present article, Harden loudly claims for Germany the honor of having willed and encompassed the war.

"Let us drop," he says, "our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprise did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it. We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe. We acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes. When she has conquered new domains for her genius then the priesthoods of all the Gods will praise the God of War.

Germany is not, he continues, making this war to punish sinners or to free oppressed peoples, and then to rest in the consciousness of disinterested magnanimity. She sets out from the immovable conviction that her achievements entitle her to demand more elbow room on the earth and wider outlets for her activity.

Germany's hour has struck, he says, and she must take her place as the leading power. Any peace which does not secure her the first position would be no reward for her efforts, however many shining milliards it brought into her treasury.

The fate of Europe would still depend on the will of the United States. She is fighting for herself alone, and yet she is sure that all men who desire the good of the world will rejoice in the result, for there must be an end of the policy which has frightened off all free-born people from fellowship with strongest of Continental powers.

What Germany needs, Harden continues, is free access to the ocean and unquestioned validity for her spirit and speech, for her goods and her bills of exchange.

"We will remain in the Belgian Netherlands," Harden asserts, "to which we will add the narrow strip of coast as far as Calais. This done we will voluntarily close the war, from which we have nothing more to gain. After having vindicated our honor we will return to the joys of work and only take up the sword again if you try to force from our grasp what our blood has won for us.

"We demand no formal conclusion of peace in parchment and seals. Our prisoners we set free. You can keep your fortresses if you think them of any value and hold it worth while to rebuild them. Tomorrow life resumes its ordinary course."

WELCOMES AID TO BELGIUM.

Germany Denies Rejection of American Assistance for Sufferers.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Government has issued a denial of the report that Germany rejected American aid for the suffering population of Belgium.

On the contrary, the Government is highly pleased with this American assistance, and instructions to this effect have been sent to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington.

Major Gen. von Blankensee Dead.

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Nov. 17.—Major Gen. von Blankensee died on Nov. 14 of wounds received in action, according to a statement issued here today.

Clear the Meuse to Namur.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels via Amsterdam states that the Governor of Namur Province announces that the clearing of the Meuse has so far progressed that the river will be navigable on Sunday from the Rhine to Namur.



Better Oysters for New Yorkers

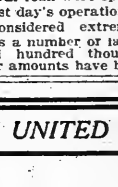
You can tell that Seatag Oysters are *different* by the taste. You can tell they are Seatag-Oysters by the tag on every shell. We can tell you *why* they are different:

Seatag Oysters

are fat—not "fattened"
juicy—not "floated"
natural—not "freshened"
selected—not "promiscuous"

Only two ways to get such oysters: Order Seatag Oysters at your hotel or restaurant, or go several miles to sea off Cape Charles, Va., and bring them up yourself.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size.

A safe, profitable and convenient way to care for funds now idle—

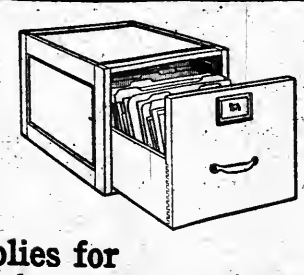


Our interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit, payable either at a near future date convenient for you, or on demand.

By this arrangement you can avoid loss of interest while waiting for a favorable opportunity to invest your funds permanently.

You are cordially invited to write to or call upon our Officers in regard to this or any other business of mutual interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York City
Capital, $10,000,000
Surplus, $10,000,000



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When you "transfer" correspondence, you do one of three things:

1. Transfer the contents of your filing cabinets just as they are;
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3. Remove papers only, to folders in the transfer cases.

Whichever you do, you will need transfer files, boxes or cases; as also guides and folders.

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Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce an

Important Sale of Neckwear

Beginning Today

12,000 Scarfs of Fine Domestic and Foreign Silks
One Lot of $1 and $1.50 Neckwear, to be Sold at 65 Cents
One Lot of $1.50 and $2 Neckwear, to be Sold at $1.15

ALL things considered, this is the most notable sale of neckwear ever announced by this house.

This applies to the magnitude of the sale—the richness of the assortments—as well as to the desirability of the goods.

It is the invariable practice of Weber and Heilbroner not to advertise fictitious valuations.

When we say $1 and $1.50 neckwear to be sold at 65 cents, we mean these are the actual qualities sold in all the Weber and Heilbroner stores at $1 and $1.50; and the $1.50 and $2 neckwear offered at $1.15 comprises actual $1.50 and $2 scarfs.

They are all this season's newest designs—basket weaves, richly brocaded silks and satins, all-over effects, plain colors—a choice fairly representative of the largest haberdashery business in this country.

It is an unusual opportunity for saving. The man who is willing to pay $1.50 for a handsome scarf will get in this sale exactly what he wants—and pay only 65 cents for it.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 369 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Does your ashman make a Gellehir? Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING IN POLAND

Russian Losses in Previous Engagement Are Said to Have Exceeded an Army Corps.

ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Kaiser's Forces Falling Back Along Whole Front Between Gumbinnen and Angerburg.

ALLENSTEIN NOW MENACED

Germans Lose Five Six-Inch Howitzers in Fight Between Soldau and Neidenburg—Short of Cavalry.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—An official communication issued by the Russian General Headquarters today says:

In East Prussia the enemy is falling back along the whole front between Gumbinnen and Angerburg, while continuing to hold the passages in the Masurian lakes.

On the front between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers (in Russian Poland) the fighting continues, and is taking on the character of a great battle.

There are important German forces in Galicia. We have reached the Austrian rearguards in the region of Dukla (Carpathian Mountains) and the Pass of Uzsok.

Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place in East Prussia, in the vicinity of Neiderburg and Soldau, and the advantage is declared here to be entirely with the Russians.

From information gleaned from an army enrollment book found on a dead German soldier it would appear that a majority of the German troops in the fighting in this vicinity had previously been held in reserve in the garrison towns of Königsberg, Dansic, and Allenstein.

The German troops now advancing along the left bank of the Vistula below Warsaw consist partly of regular forces which previously had been engaged in the advance on Warsaw; of troops from the East Prussian frontier, of men previously engaged in Belgium, and, finally, of some Austrians.

The German front along the Vistula extends for seventy miles to the southwest of Plook. The advance along the right bank of the Vistula has progressed less than twenty miles from the frontier.

GERMANS EXPECTED GOOD TIME IN WARSAW

Issued Invitations to a Ball There—Russian Details of Flight Back to Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have published to the world that the retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod was a strategic manoeuvre for the better destruction of the Russian armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The condition in which the ways of communication had been left by the Germans in their rapid retreat through Western Poland prevented their being followed up by sufficient Russian forces to compel battle, and so far as this goes the Germans must have the credit. Russian cavalry kept pressing the retreat closely right across the frontiers, the Germans being shepherded past their carefully prepared positions behind the Warthe River. They could not cross the Warthe, and the retreat divided, leaving that reach of the Warthe which runs northward between them. In the retreat they lost practically all their cavalry, the horses succumbing to the excessive demands on their strength, combined with shortage of fodder.

Arrived home the Germans immediately utilized their network of strategic railways to throw large forces upon the right flank of the Russians, according to their customary practice. After repeated and obstinate efforts these have been driven back and compelled to retreat without effecting anything, as the Russians in this region were already in sufficient force to deal with any flanking manoeuvres. Thus the East Prussian front was never drawn upon to increase the front that fought the Germanic advance upon the Vistula. It is now comparatively fresh and is meeting a beaten enemy.

"At the present time the Germans have turned about to advance again upon Russia. The yant of cavalry has been met by withdrawing brigades from the French front and taking all available Austrian cavalry with them into Germany.

The state of the Polish roads has militated against the Russian concentration of forces toward the German frontier, but the men are now there and the Germans, having advanced as far as Plock, have been engaged on a wide front between the Vistula and the Warthe. The German front in this region extends some fifty miles from Plock through Lenczyca, where the line bends sharply back to reach the Warthe at Uneloff, a village on the east bank, 16 miles south of Kola. The battle here is still in its preliminary stages, officially described as developing.

On the front between Soldau and Neidenburg, in East Prussia, obstinate fighting has been in progress for nearly a week without a result sufficient, in the opinion of the cautious Russian Commander in Chief, to deserve a communication to the public, although the fact that the Russians captured five German 6-inch howitzers may be taken as indicative of approaching success, which, in combination with the Russian forces operating further south, should insure an advance upon the highly important strategic point of Allenstein, the headquarters of a German army corps.

The army marching on Warsaw included a brilliant body of distinguished names, many of the principal military names of Germany, many minor German Princes, and a large contingent of lesser satellites. These brought mountains of baggage and sported the finest gala uniforms in public places.

As early as their arrival at Lodz printed invitations to a ball on a certain evening at Warsaw were found on captured officers. Many officers on leaving Lodz consigned heavy baggage to residents well known to the German authorities, with orders to send it on by a certain date to certain addresses in Warsaw, where they would then be in residence, the addresses varying from select private houses to ordinary hotels, but all marked out beforehand by the German spy system, which could produce billeting lists for German armies in any country in Europe, England included, at a moment's notice. Receipts for commandeered horses and property were made payable at Warsaw on and after Oct. 10.

These are small but significant facts, but in a military sense more telling are the facts regarding the character of the fighting. The Germans got at one point within five or six miles of Warsaw, at Prushkow, on the railway. Their big guns carry much further, but, as they expected to march into Warsaw, they did not use them.

Caught in the Grand Duke strategic trap, the Germans did not retire, but fought a series of desperate battles lasting several days. At Prushkow alone 8,000 Germans were killed. With cavalry in the rear and cavalry, guns, and infantry on the left flank, the Germans at last began that retreat which for forty miles was an unbroken run, till they reached the River Skiernjavka, where, finding a wooded height commanding the surrounding country, they attempted another stand.

The whole area between Skiernlewicz and Jeshow is hilly and admirably suited to the purpose. It was strongly fortified, and such numbers of guns were mounted here that the attacking Russians lost their sense of hearing from the unceasing roar during fifty-six hours. The position was first isolated by the capture of entrenchments about the village of Modlo and the village itself. After prolonged bayonet attacks the Russians, in two nights, got within charging reach of the heights, notwithstanding the appalling artillery fire, and took them on the third day. The carnage in this region was unparalleled.

Before Lodz again the Germans had prepared a triple line of intrenchments, but after their experiences at Modlo they could not get their men to make another stand. At Lods itself a series of orders and counter orders produced confusion eloquent of the state of mind of the German Generals and very far removed from an orderly strategic retirement.

When the Russians entered they captured a number of German soldiers who had hidden themselves to escape further hardships. Numbers also were captured owing to the premature destruction of bridges, again showing the degree of disorder unfitting the men for a strategic retirement.

The conclusion is that the German retreat from before Warsaw was in point of fact a hurried flight, with desperate attempts to hold positions upon which to rally. Finally the entrenched positions behind the Warthe seem not to have been reached by the fleeing Germans, who were unable to cross the river.

FALL OF BELGRADE BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Austrians in Their Advance Capture 8,000 Servians With 42 Cannon and 31 Machine Guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Marconi Wireless to London.)—The occupation of Belgrade, Servia, by the Austrians apparently is imminent, according to an official announcement made public here today.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 18.)—An official dispatch received here this evening says:

In the southern war theatre our troops have advanced to the Koiubara River, (Northwestern Servia,) which has been crossed at some points, though the bridges were destroyed by the enemy.

In the Valejevo district, where our army commanders have arrived, order has been restored. The town has suffered much from the Servian soldiers.

Small cavalry detachments yesterday captured 200 prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna, via Amsterdam, to Reuter's Telegram Company contains an official army order issued by Field Marshal Oskar Potiorek, commanding the Austrian troops operating against the Servians. The order reads:

"After nine days' severe fighting against an obstinate and numerically superior enemy, the brave troops of the Fifth and Sixth Corps have routed the Kolubara and forced the enemy to flight. Over 8,000 prisoners, 42 cannon, 31 machine guns, and much war material were captured."

RUSSIA GUARDS METALS.

Puts Copper First on List of Prohibited Exports.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Russian Government has forbidden the export of copper, brass, steel, and lead, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Exemptions will be granted in the case of the Allies.

The Minister of Finance, according to the same dispatch, has authorized the exportation through Archangel of sugar, duty free.

TO SEE ENGLAND'S CAPTIVES.

American Will Report Their Treatment to Germany and Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—As the result of the request made by the German and Austrian Governments to the United States, Chandler Hale, who has just returned from Vienna and Berlin, will visit every concentration camp in the British Isles and report on the treatment accorded German and Austrian prisoners of war. On their return to London Mr. Hale and Chandler Anderson, who accompanied Mr. Hale on a trip of inspection through the German concentration camps, indicated that the Germans were treating the British well, but that there was a bitter feeling in Germany and Austria against the alleged harshness displayed toward alien enemies in Great Britain.

"I am convinced that the stories of suffering among English prisoners of war are untrue," said Mr. Hale, "but there is no way of convincing the German public of this except by visiting every single camp in the United Kingdom, and that I intend to do if the War Office will permit." The American State Department evidently is desirous of soothing the friction between the belligerent powers as much as possible lest the present excitement lead to bitter reprisals against captives in Germany, which already has been threatened. Mr. Anderson is connected with the State Department, while Mr. Hale is ex-Secretary of the American Embassy at Vienna.

Mr. Hale, who spent several weeks in Vienna on the recent trip, said few signs of war were discoverable in the life of the Austrian capital, which apparently was as gay as ever, the theatres, restaurants, and opera running full blast. The Viennese, he says, still seem confident of ultimate victory and fear neither a food famine nor a Russian invasion. They laugh at the Russian investment of Przemysl. Mr. Hale observed, being assured that the fortress is provisioned for three years and that the Russians have no guns powerful enough to destroy it.

STOP WAR VANDALS, IS ARCHITECTS' PLEA

League of New York Appeals for Protection of Historic Structures.

'DISGRACE TO DESTROYERS'

Neutral Resolutions Adopted, but Members Privately Condemn German Artillerists.

The Architectural League of New York, at its monthly meeting at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street last night, adopted resolutions deploring the damage already done to master works of architecture in the war zone and expressing the hope that in future all belligerents would respect works of art of all sorts. While the league's official attitude was neutral, expressions of many individual members indicated that privately the sympathy of the architects was overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies.

On the wall was a series of photographs showing damage done to buildings in Rheims, Louvain, Armonde, and other towns—the photographs being lent by Bertram C. Goodhue. There were also lantern slides and moving pictures of scenes from the front, which were from the War Pictures Committee of the Museum of French Art. Cass Gilbert, President of the league, after announcing that Ralph Adams Cram, who was expected to speak, was detained at Princeton, introduced Archibald Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Current Work, who accompanied the lantern slides and moving pictures with explanatory comments.

The pictures of damaged and destroyed houses aroused the emotions in the audience, which broke out in whispered comments as: "What devils the Germans are!" "Culture!" "Awful, isn't it?" "Such devilry!" "They can never, never be forgiven by civilization."

Among the pictures were scenes from Rheims, Senlis, Chantilly, Louvain, Termonde, and Liége. A collection of about $200 was taken for the benefit of the Belgian and French non-combatants. Thomas Hastings then presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the midst of the horrors of war in Europe, stand many historic monuments that, owing to the deadly character of modern armaments, are exposed to the greatest dangers that have ever menaced them; and

Whereas, Owing to the superior education and intelligence of modern military officers, the world had reason to hope that these monuments would be secured from all acts of vandalism; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this advance of civilization, one of the most conspicuous and beautiful examples of Gothic art, the Cathedral of Rheims, the integrity of which was respected for 700 years, is today the victim of serious disfigurement, which can never be effaced; and

Whereas, To restore this structure further than to roof it and merely preserve what is now left, even if done in good faith, would be a further calamity—for, as we can no longer work in the spirit of its times we cannot give back to the world this great monument in its original glory; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Architectural League of New York voices its most profound regret for the dire misfortune which has already befallen this great building, as well as the Library of Louvain and other noble edifices in the war zone; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby make record of the hope that all belligerents will hereafter respect the master works of past generations, which belong to the whole world, and which no indemnity can replace, and the ruins of which can stand only as a perpetual disgrace to their destroyers.

No remarks were made on the resolutions except that one member said it had been observed that if German marksmanship was good enough to hit the Liége forts at nine miles it was strange that they could not miss the Rheims Cathedral.

DENIES PRESIDENT SAID IT.

No Such Comment on Germans Made to J. K. Jerome, Says Tumulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The statement of Jerome K. Jerome, the English writer, that President Wilson told him that "it is quite remarkable how all Germany seems to have allowed itself to become possessed with the spirit and doctrines of Treitschke" was denied at the White House tonight.

"When Mr. Jerome's quotation of the President was brought to the attention of Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, Mr. Tumulty said: "The President never made any such statement. You may quote me as denying that he made it."

ULLMANN NOT A SPY, IS SAFE IN GERMANY

Rumor That New York Man Was Condemned to Death in London Denied Here.

Inquiry made at the Health Department yesterday for the birth certificate of Joseph Ullmann, Jr., son of a fur manufacturer at 20 West Twentieth Street, led to the circulation of a story that Mr. Ullmann was condemned to death as a German spy in London and would be executed unless he could prove his American birth.

The Health Department records contain no record of the birth of Joseph Ullmann, Jr. Former Coroner Winterbottom made the inquiry as to Mr. Ullmann's birth certificate. After he had left, the Health Department clerks quoted him as saying that Mr. Ullman's life depended upon the finding of the birth certificate.

Dr. Henry Griswold of 70 West Forty-eighth Street was appealed to by a brother of Mr. Ullmann to help in the search for the missing birth certificate. He was the Ullmann family physician at the time of Mr. Ullmann's birth, and he gave an affidavit that he was present at the birth.

The Ullmann firm has branch houses in Leipsic, Paris, and London, and Mr. Ullmann went abroad before the outbreak of the war to take charge of the European branches.

"Nonsense," said Samuel Ullmann, a member of the Ullmann firm, when told at his home in Tarrytown last night about the story that Joseph Ullmann, Jr., was condemned to death in London. "He is safe in Germany. He got out of London all right, although there was some question about him because of his German name. Inquiries were made for his birth certificate merely to furnish additional and official proof of his American birth."

OMIT HOLIDAY FEAST.

Americans in London Will Give Thanksgiving Fund to Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—There will be no organized celebration of Thanksgiving Day by Americans in London this year, it having been unanimously decided by members of the American Society to forego the customary dinner and devote the entire dinner fund to the Belgian refugees. It was explained today by an officer of the American Society that even in private Thanksgiving Day would be celebrated by many Americans in a frugal manner.

"It would be strange for the society to hold a Thanksgiving Day banquet in London this year with destitute Belgians in need of food, and it would be out of place with the general atmosphere here at present. In an unpretentious way we have decided to transfer our banquet funds to the Belgians."

During Thanksgiving time American hostesses in the past have entertained extensively, but this year there will be no entertaining. Those Americans who do want turkey for the occasion probably will have to pay more than usual, as the market has suffered by curtailment of shipments of turkeys from Servia, Hungary, and Russia, the chief sources of supply.

SAW LEMAN IN CAPTIVITY.

French Boy Tells His Experiences as a Prisoner in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Midi publishes a story regarding the experiences of French prisoners in Germany, which was obtained from George Rhodes, a French boy, who had been imprisoned ten weeks in the fortress of Magdeburg, but was released on Nov. 8 because he was only 16 years old.

Rhodes, who was formerly employed in a Carlsbad hotel, was arrested at Metz on his way home, and was finally taken to Magdeburg, where he acted as an attendant to French officers.

He says that they are not ill-treated, though compelled to sleep in dormitories holding twenty-five. They are allowed to buy food in addition to the regular ration, which is wholesome though meagre, but the prices are exorbitant. All payments are made with copper tokens, worth 2 cents each, which the officers receive every three days, the amount varying according to the officer's rank. In fine weather they promenade in the fortress courtyards, but are not permitted outside.

Rhodes describes the arrival of Gen. Leman, the hero of Liége, who spent some time in the Magdeburg citadel. He says:

"An automobile arrived, from which descended a Major General, accompanied by the Belgian Gen. Leman. Every one hurried to see him, and the prisoners greeted him most respectfully. He visited our officers several times, talking and going to the various rooms. He was thin and pale, and appeared much fatigued."

Rhodes concludes with the statement that while at the beginning of his detention "Die Wacht am Rhein" was constantly sung in the streets, the prisoners had lately heard the cries of Socialists in processions which continually traversed the city protesting against the growing miseries of the population.

AGENT OF KRUPPS FREE IN LONDON

Some Mysterious Influence Keeps Herr von Buelow Out of Detention Camp.

DECLARES HE IS ON PAROLE

His Word Taken as Gentleman and Man of Honor—Can't Get Permission to Go to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Despite the incessant agitation against German spies and the alleged stringency of the policy of the Home Office toward alien enemies, no less important a personage than the agent of the Krupps in England is going about London—and has been since the third day of the war—practically at will. This man is Friedrich von Buelow, a brother of Prince von Buelow, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire. He came to England in June as a member of a party of which Herr Krupp von Bohlen was the head, and he remained here after his chief's departure.

Herr von Buelow's reasons for lingering in London never have been explained publicly, although questions about him have been asked in the House of Commons. Nor has it ever been told what mysterious influence gained for him immunity from detention in a concentration camp and permitted him to continue living comfortably in the large villa he occupies in East Putney. He is even permitted to retain the use of his telephone, although it has been officially announced that all telephone service in houses in which alien enemies reside had been cut off long ago.

A newspaper correspondent called up Herr von Buelow last night, and as a result of a brief conversation the Krupp agent visited the correspondent's office this morning. He is a tall, distinguished looking man, about 60 years old. He wore a morning coat and a silk hat. He speaks with a decided German accent. His pale face and nervous manner betrayed the strain he was under even more than the panic-stricken words in which he besought the correspondent not to make public the facts of his case.

One of the first questions put to him was as to how he could come to the correspondent's office from East Putney, a distance of more than ten miles, in view of the regulation prohibiting alien enemies from traveling more than five miles from their abode without special permission.

"My movements are comparatively unhindered now," Herr von Buelow said. "Ten hours after war was declared I was arrested. I was held in a police station for forty-eight hours. My house was searched from top to bottom. Of course, no incriminating documents were found, and I was released after I had given my word of honor that I would do nothing to endanger the safety of the British Empire. The authorities have convinced themselves that I am a gentleman and a man of honor, and as such would never violate my parole, so I have been treated with the utmost kindness.

"It is impossible for me to make any comment on the manner in which Germans have been treated in England for fear that I might draw attention to my own case. I am in a perilous position and any publicity would do me great harm, so I can only beg that you will say nothing about me. I have made many requests to be allowed to go to America, and the American Embassy has done everything possible to assist me, but these requests have been refused, and, although I am allowed considerable liberty, I am still practically a prisoner of war and must remain so."

Herr von Buelow said that he had no personal knowledge concerning the British detention camps, as he had never been in one, but that he thought the stories from Germany of harsh treatment of German prisoners in England probably were exaggerated.

NEW BOTHA-DE WET BATTLE

Result Not Yet Known—Rebel Commander Proving Elusive.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Gen. Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, again has been engaged with Gen. de Wet's rebel commandos, but the final result of the battle is not yet known.

Apparently Gen. de Wet, who gave the British so much trouble in the South African war before he was finally captured, is proving a thorn in the side of his old comrade, Botha, for, although part of his commando has been captured, Gen. de Wet seems to keep out of the hands of his pursuers.

A MATTER OF RECORD

You do not have to speculate as to what we have accomplished in the building industry; you can see it in a score of great American cities.

New York alone, the greatest city of them all, is literally picketed with mighty structures which have been reared by the Thompson-Starrett organization.

Thus, our record is not a matter of speculation, but a matter of record.

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For the Opera—Theatre—Dinners—Dances —and similar events of the social season— we emphasize the following:

AFTERNOON & EVENING WRAPS
Formerly $125 to $175—$95 and $125
Of rich velvets and brocades, handsomely fur-trimmed.
Attractive Wraps—usually $75 to $95—*$55, $65, $75*

BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWNS
Formerly $125 to $175—$75, $95, $125
Lace trimmed and jeweled effects adapted from late French modes.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly $65 to $85—$50 and $65
Of lambs' wool, vicuna, velours de laine, corduroy and velvet, trimmed with Japanese Sable, Skunk, Beaver, etc.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS
Formerly $75 to $85—$58, $65, $75
Of the season's smartest materials, in Military and Novelty effects.

FASHIONABLE FURS
Coats of Hudson Seal—*$125, $150 and $195*
Usually $150, $195 and $250
Coats of Caracul—*$85, $125 and $195*
Usually $115, $165 and $235
Novelty Fur Coats of *Baby Caracul, Leopard, Mole,* and in smart combinations of *Hudson Seal* with other furs—*$225, $295, $450.* Values $300 to $650.

FUR SETS
Natural Blue Fox Sets (4 Skins)....*$295*
Dyed Blue Fox Sets.....*$95, $145*
Natural Fisher Sets.....*$175*
Lynx, Skunk, Pointed Fox Sets.....*$95*
Black Fox or Skunk-Raccoon Sets...*$45*
Novelty Combination Sets—$75, $95, $125, $165
In highest quality furs, including Silver Fox, Broadtail, Ermine, Natural Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Taupe Fox, Skunk, etc.

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Evans Ale
India Pale Cream
DIRECT FROM THE WOOD
with a juicy Beefsteak done to a turn, and see what a delightful combination they make.
Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants & Oyster Houses
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This Columbia Grafonola $110
with Individual Record Ejector
And $125 buys this new "Mignonette" with 23 Columbia Double-Disc Records EASY TERMS
AT THE RATE OF $10 A MONTH you buy immediate possession of this incomparable instrument of music —one week's use to prove satisfaction.

If the "Mignonette" is not up to your fullest expectations, return it within one week and have your money refunded.
Columbia "Mignonette" Grafonola, with regular record cradles, $100.
Other Columbia Grafonolas from $17.50 to $500—on easy terms of payment. Come in, see, and hear them.
Make this a Columbia Christmas and it will be a merry one.

New Records on Sale the 20th of Each Month.
Columbia Graphophone Co.
89 Chambers Street, New York
F. G. Smith, 5th Ave. & 33d St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, New York
Tel-Electric Co., 299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St., New York.
The Grafonola Shop, 143 West 125th St., New York.
Kranich & Bach, 16 West 125th St., New York.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 3d Ave. & 121st St. and 193-205 Park Row, N.Y.
Weser Bros., Pianos, 131 W. 23d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 B'way, near 73d St., New York.
N. Greenberg & R. Buxbaum, Inc., 502 Columbus Ave., New York.
Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co., 3251 3d Av. & 1774 Amsterdam Av.
O. W. Wuertz Co., Pianos, 2936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St., N. Y.
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34 St., N.Y., & 55 Flatbush Av., B'klyn
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
A. D. Matthews Sons, 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 869 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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THE HOTEL SEVILLE OFFERS VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF ANY NUMBER OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES; SINGLE ROOMS WITH BATH MAY BE HAD BY THE SEASON AT FROM FIFTEEN DOLLARS TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK, AND SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH FROM THIRTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY DOLLARS, OR BY THE YEAR FROM TWELVE HUNDRED TO TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS. A VERY QUIET, YET CENTRAL LOCATION, WITH FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT SERVICE.
MADISON AV. & 29TH ST. EDW. PURCHAS, MANAGER.

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Today and Until Saturday
"*Seventh*" *Annual Sale of Men's Shoes*
Offering Again the Same Magnificent Values of Former Years
Your choice of the Best *American and English Footwear*
Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear
The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns
The Entire Stock included, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes.
Values from $6.00 to $8.00 } *$4.15*
Values from $5.00 to $6.00 } *$3.15*
Many men take advantage of this annual event by purchasing enough Shoes to last a year.
The slight increase of 20c per pair on the sale prices of former similar occasions scarcely covers the advance in the cost of shoes this season over last
The qualities are guaranteed to be fully up to the high standard maintained by Lord & Taylor since the opening of the shoe section, seven years ago
Street Floor, 38th Street Entrance

For salads and cooking
War makes imported oils dearer and poorer every day.
There is no advance in the price of
Wesson Oil


30 cents a quart
For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans
At your grocer's

Correct Dress for Men
$25 Suits and Overcoats
garments in which style, service and value are preeminent.
Braided Cutaways
Correct models and thoroughly tailored, coat and vest $28 to $45.
George G. Benjamin
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CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
USED PIANOS
STEINWAY GRANDS FROM..$100 Up
BEHNING GRAND..... 125
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38 W 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

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E. A. SULLIVAN'S
Factory output for nine months of 1914 —52,001,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

Kate: How did you guess it?
ZUDORA

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.

Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St. Cor. 88th St. Cor. Howard St. Cor. 43d St. Brooklyn—665 Fulton St.

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"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED,
SOLD EVERYWHERE
ADVERTISEMENT.

Bare-Old Frames, $1; Turtle Lenses, $1. Rare Kryptine Company, Flatiron Building.

—SOME SCRIBNER BOOKS—

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THE FAR WEST FROM NEW MEXICO TO BRITISH COLUMBIA
By E. ALEXANDER POWELL
Now more than ever the slogan "See America First" will be followed by Americans. This new book of Mr. Powell's is full of suggestions for unhackneyed exploration of the great west, in its unspoiled, unexploited portions.
Profusely illustrated from photographs. $3.00 net; postage extra.

A Great Peace-Maker
THE DIARY OF JAMES GALLATIN IN EUROPE
With an Introduction by VISCOUNT BRYCE
Descriptions by a high-spirited, fresh-eyed boy—full of the very spirit of youth and not overweighted with reverence—of the personages, great and small, with whom he was brought in contact, and of the events at the end of the Napoleonic era.
$2.50 net; postage extra.

Outlines of International Law
By CHARLES H. STOCKTON
Everyone at this time finds the subject of international law a topic of much discussion, and a final authority of this sort is greatly in demand. Admiral Stockton's book gives the texts of The Hague Convention, the International Naval Conference, President Wilson's Proclamation of Neutrality, etc., in addition to clear and detailed explanation of the various difficult questions which are now the subject of international dispute.
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When a floor may be covered with Wild's Orientals as reasonably as with rugs of less well-established character, why should you hesitate?

Rugs to fit every price—from $18 up—every size requirement and every color combination—with the service of experts to help you determine the correct rug.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
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Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Two Volumes for Holiday Giving

The Last Rose of Summer

By RUPERT HUGHES

This story of a woman whose romance was delayed has about it the fragrance of a garden in Indian summer.

50 cents net

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The Autobiography of a Dog

By Bishop ETHELBERT TALBOT

Tim is a Boston bull-pup who grew up a real dog with a real individuality—a royal friend and an extremely good hater. Only a warm-hearted bishop could have gone so close to a dog's heart.

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By Cyrus Townsend Brady

A fine one of greatest Dr. Brady citing tro our Indian personal ex his splen tion of Cus fight forms to this story.

thrilling tale by America's fiction writers. knows the exubled days of warfare from perience, and did descriptter's last the climax

AT ALL BOOKSTORES
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers.

NOTICE

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND TO THOSE INTERESTED IN SAMPLE CARDS:

We were compelled to bring suit against Renfrew Manufacturing Company and Oberly & Newell for the infringement of our Sample Card Patent, No. 1,047,849. This suit was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and, through our attorneys, MUNN & MUNN, we asked for a Preliminary Injunction. The motion for Preliminary Injunction was argued on the 8th day of October, 1914, before JUDGE JULIUS M. MAYER, and he decided the case from the bench, awarding us a Preliminary Injunction, restraining the defendants during the pendancy of the suit, from manufacturing, using, or selling any sample cards infringing our patent. The defendants on a petition of new evidence had the case reopened. On October 31, JUDGE MAYER sustained his former decision. We shall continue to enforce our rights under the said Letters Patent.

SIMPLEX LITHOGRAPH COMPANY,
New York City.



"Cloth-top Shoes"
—are here—but keep them clean.
—their beauty is gone if they show soil.

CLEAN WITH CARBONA CLEANING FLUID
Should be in every home.
15c—35c—50c—$1 bottle—at every drug store.

PRESIDENT TO AWAIT MEDIATION REQUEST

Would Not Now Take the Initiative Toward Joint Action of Several Neutral Powers.

OUR DIPLOMATS WATCHFUL

But Care Will Be Taken Not to Represent Any Nation as an Obstacle to Peace.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Efforts by the United States to bring peace to Europe still are awaiting a time when one or more of the big belligerents indicates a willingness to accept mediation.

This became known authoritatively today from persons who have lately discussed the European situation with President Wilson. The President's position is that the United States, having already in a formal, as well as informal, way shown its readiness to act as an intermediary, should now await the initiative of the belligerents. He feels that the American Government by pressing for peace might get in a position where its ultimate influence to that end would be impaired.

The President told callers today he had not had the slightest hint, formal or otherwise, from any of the European belligerents that a peace offer would be favorably received. There has been much discussion among neutral countries such as Holland and Spain of the desirability of concerted action. While the United States would not hesitate to join in such a movement, if any of the belligerent countries showed a desire to accept the mediation of several neutral countries, instead of one, the American Government will for the present refrain from taking the initiative toward joint action with other neutral nations.

With the varying tide of the conflict the President is very anxious that the attitude of the United States in making a move for peace should not be resented. He is unwilling that the American Government should be the means of placing before any of the nations, of its own accord, an offer of peace which it might feel bound, because of a national interest, to reject, but which might place it before the world of public opinion as an obstacle to peace.

American Ambassadors and Ministers abroad are familiar with the attitude of the Washington Government on this point and are on the alert for any move which could be construed as a desire on the part of any of the belligerents to accept mediation. The general expectation of the diplomatic representatives here of the belligerents is that the conflict will continue indefinitely through the Winter. . . .

President for their courage to say the first mighty word which will show the peoples of Europe the way to lasting peace."

WAR ORDERS $200,000,000.

Factories Working to Capacities to Fill Belligerents' Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Officials of the various Government departments which touch the country's business activities feel confident that the most serious effects of the European war on American business have passed. The restoration of the credit balance with Europe has greatly eased the situation, the increasing demand from Europe for American food supplies and the sudden development of an abnormal trade in articles needed by the huge armies now in the field aiding to that end.

No accurate figures on the contracts of the latter character are obtainable, but orders for horses, mules, army clothing, harness, and the like have flooded factories and stock men in many districts. It is said that including ammunition orders this business reaches the huge total of over $200,000,000. In several lines factories are working up to their limited capacity to meet the demands.

Other factors which have aided in clearing up the situation are the opening of the Federal Reserve Bank system, upon which business experts look as the backbone of the country's resources; the opening of the Panama Canal, which has already increased freight traffic to the west coast of South America, and the entry of more than eighty foreign built ships into American registry under the emergency law passed at the last session of Congress.

Of the shipping situation officials said today there was a growing scarcity of carriers for American export commerce because the bulk of that traffic was increasing so steadily. Freight rates have risen remarkably, and it was said shipping companies were now selecting their cargoes with greatest care, avoiding all articles of even a semi-contraband nature.

PRESIDENT SEES A NEW AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

and in that all too fertile soil all the bad, interlaced growth and jungle of monopoly had sprung up. Credit, the very life of trade, the very air men must breathe if they would meet their opportunities, was too largely in the control of the same small groups who had planted and cultivated monopoly. The control of all big business, and by consequence of all little business, too, was for the most part potentially, if not actually, in their hands.

And the thing stood so until the Democrats came into power last year. The legislation of the past year and a half has in very large measure done away with these things. With their correction, suspicion and ill-will will pass away. For not only have these things been righted, but new things have been put into action which are sure to prove the instruments of a new life, in which the mists and distempers which have so embarrassed us will be cleared away; the wrongs and misunderstandings corrected which have brought distrust upon so many honest men unjustly. That is the main ground of my own satisfaction.

The tariff has been recast with a view to supporting the Government, rather than supporting the favored beneficiaries of the Government. A system of banking and currency issues has been created which puts credit within the reach of every man who can show a going business, and the supervision and control of the system is in the hands of a responsible agency of the Government itself. A trade tribunal has been created by which those who attempt unjust and oppressive practices in business can be brought to book. Labor has been made something else in the view of the law than a mere mercantile commodity—something human and linked with the privileges of life itself. The soil has everywhere been laid bare out of which monopoly is slowly to be eradicated. And undoubtedly the means by which credit has been set free is at the heart of all these things—is the keypiece of the whole structure.

This is the more significant because of its opportuneness. It is brought to its final accomplishment just as it is most imperatively needed. The war, which has involved the whole of the heart of Europe, has made it necessary that the United States should mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible and make her credit and her usefulness good for the service of the whole world. It has created, too, special difficulties, peculiar situations to be dealt with, like the great embarrassment in selling our immense cotton crop, which all the world needs but against which, for the time being, the markets of the world are in danger of being artificially closed. That situation the bankers of the country are meeting as far as possible in a businesslike fashion and in the spirit of the new time which is opening before us.

The railroads of the country are almost as much affected, not so much because their business is curtailed as because their credit is called in question by doubt as to their earning capacity. There is no other interest so central to the business welfare of the country as this. No doubt, in the light of the new day, with its new understandings, the problems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice.

For the future is clear and bright with promise of the best things. While there was agitation and suspicion and distrust and bitter complaint of wrong, groups and classes were at war with one another, did not see that their interests were common, and suffered only when separated and brought into conflict. Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be, all differences will clear away.

We are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have and shall have, more and more as our new understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purposes. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of spirited co-operation. It is an inspiring prospect. Our task is henceforth to work, not for any single interest, but for all the interests of the country as a united whole.

The future will be very different from the past, which we shall presently look back upon, I venture to say, as if upon a bad dream. The future will be different in action and different in spirit, a time of healing because a time of just dealing and co-operation between men made equal before the law in fact as well as in name. I am speaking of this because the new banking system seems to me to symbolize all of it. The opening of the Federal Reserve Banks seems to me to be the principal agency we have created for the emancipation we seek. The 16th of November, 1914, will be notable as marking the time when we were best able to realize just what had happened.

In the anxious times through which we have been passing, you have, my dear Mr. Secretary, been able to do many noteworthy things to strengthen and facilitate the business operations of the country. Henceforth you have a new instrument at hand which will render many parts of your task easy. I heartily congratulate you upon the part you yourself have played in its conception and creation and upon the successful completion of the difficult work of organization.

A new day has dawned for the beloved country whose lasting prosperity and happiness we so earnestly desire.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

B. Altman & Co.

Unusual Values are being offered in

Dress Silks

suitable for afternoon and evening costumes

as well as in

Mourning Silks, Black Satins, Crepes and Chiffon Velvets.

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An Interesting Sale of Men's Shoes

now in progress, offers desirable Shoes featuring the seasonable leathers and a variety of shapes, including both staple and ultra-fashionable models (formerly priced at $5.00 to $11.00 per pair)

at $3.50, 4.75, 5.85 & 8.75

Department on the First Floor, Thirty-fourth Street Entrance.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

CALLS ARMED PEACE EXPENSIVE FAILURE

Dr. David Starr Jordan Invites Curses on the Makers of Arms.

TALKS TO PEACE SOCIETY

Says War Debts Will Be Repudiated and That Only Belgians Know What They Fight About.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, who resigned as President of Stanford University two years ago, to tour the world on what he called "a university extension course in the interests of peace," talked about the European war at a meeting of the New York Peace Society at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. The war overtook Dr. Jordan in the course of his lecture tour and disrupted his plans.

"From Americans I met abroad I often heard speculation as to whether the United States ought to enter the war, and some said we should enter it," Dr. Jordan said. "I say we should not enter it, if only for the reason that on this one great nation of ours must fall the duty of saving all that is to be saved from this catastrophe. If we get into it, then nothing at all may be saved. Not only would I have us keep out of it, but I would have us cease loading up for war. Every new battleship we build will make some other nation feel that it, too, must have a new battleship. And in the end every nation gets that for which it prepares.

"First of all, as an immediate programme, I would have our own land take out insurance against war by taking out of the hands of those who make money from arms the business of making arms. If we must go ahead fighting and making tools to fight, then let the Government make the tools, so the private manufacturers won't need to employ diplomatic agents, lobbyists, bribers, to make war sentiment to sell their goods. And this applies to every nation—Germany, England, France, Russia. Their armsmakers are the financial backers of the war party in each nation, and their armsmakers have no national patriotism. They refuse no money that is offered.

"A German friend of mine who was quick at invective once proposed that a man who was his enemy be placed in the calendar and a day be set aside for him, so that all the people on that day could curse him. I would like to see such a day in the calendar for the Krupps, the Schneiders, the Armstrongs, and all the small and large fry of parasites following in their trail. Get them all a place in the calendar, and let the people on that day curse them throughout the world.

"The war can end only in two ways—through general exhaustion, or mediation before the general exhaustion comes. And in either event the war debt will have to be repudiated. The people will have to say, we must live and we cannot pay the interest on this debt and live, so we repudiate. Mr. Bell, the cashier of Lloyds' Bank in London, told me his bank was not making war loans because its Directors saw down the long lane to the end when repudiation would come. They could see the handwriting of repudiation on the wall.

Oscar S. Straus, who presided at the meeting, reviewed the overtures made without success to bring about mediation.

Letter Carriers at Exposition.

Letter carriers were the guests yesterday of the management of the Tercentenary Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The varied exhibits from the "Old New York" streets to the Indians appealed strongly to the Federal employes. Firemen are to be the guests today, which has also been designated as Cuban Day.

GEN. OBREGON SEIZES MEXICAN CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

ne such action had been taken. The Government continues to regard such titles as null and therefore subject to revalidation with payment of new taxes.

MEXICANS ACCUSE H. L. WILSON

Former Ambassador Called an Accomplice of Gen. Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—Henry Lane Wilson, former American Ambassador to Mexico, was among those listed by the first Military Court of Instruction as accomplices in Huerta's coup d'état. Others indicated are Huerta himself, ex-General Aurelio Blanquet who was Huerta's War Minister and Francisco de la Barra until recently Mexican Minister of Paris. All are now absent from Mexico.

The post commander has delivered orders to the First Military Court of Instruction that proceedings be initiated without delay.

El Liberal, the chief Government organ, today attacks Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who heads the mediating movement between Carranza and Gutierrez. El Liberal publishes an interview with the Acting Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Palavicini, who denies that Iglesias Calderon is acting as chief of the Liberal Party. In this matter, Palavicini says, Calderon is acting on his own account, and his associates are simply a group of personal friends.

NO PEACE FOR VILLA.

His Agents Say He Is Moving Strong Forces Southward.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Nov. 17.—Gen Villa sent a strong force south today, in the direction of Mexico City, according to the advices received by Carlos Arguelles, the head of the local bureau of information. Instead of preparing for his departure from the country Villa suddenly changed his plans and ordered his pioneer train south toward Silao, a station south of Leon, which has been occupied by Villa's troops. He is also reported to have occupied Largos de Moleno, and is advancing southward into the territory controlled by Pablo Gonzales, who, as far as can be learned from Villista sources, remains loyal to Carranza.

Villa announced at Aguascallientes that since he had indorsed Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez for Provisional President he intended to see that he was seated in the palace before he retired from Mexican politics.

On the first anniversary of the capture of this town by Gen. Villa, seven Mexican filibusters were executed early this morning in the Cuartel General.

READY TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

No Anti-Carranza Factions Near—Other Ports Threatened.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 17.—The sales department of the United States Army Quartermaster's depot closed today. José Dominguez, private secretary to Gen. Candido Aguilar and designated by Aguilar to assume charge of the civil affairs of Vera Cruz, is being shown through the various departments by the Americans, and so far as the present holders of Vera Cruz are concerned the port can be evacuated at any time. None of the anti-Carranza factions is near enough Vera Cruz at present to take the city if the Americans evacuate it Nov. 23.

Only two Americans are reported here to have been injured in the fighting in the interior thus far. One of them, a young man named Ennis, is said to have been shot in a raid on J. G. McGill's plantation near Puerto Mexico, and Dawson Baker, a negro locomotive engineer on the Mexican Railway, was killed when Higinio Aguilar's forces sacked the station of Panzacola, between the main line railway and Putla. These same forces are said to have sacked three large textile mills and burned one in the same district. All these properties belonged to Spaniards.

The situation at Tampico is said to be little changed. Three hundred more troops brought from Victoria have been sent to support those previously sent to Gen. Rodriguez to check Gen. Villa's men. The gunboat Zaragoza left Tampico today for Puerto Mexico, presumably to transport to Tampico troops from Jesus Carranza's command.

It is not believed likely that Gen. Carbajal's insurrection near Puerto Mexico will amount to much. There was stiff fighting yesterday just south of the port, in which Carbajal is reported to have been killed.

L. GUTIERREZ FOR CARRANZA.

Brother of Villa's Candidate Says He Will Remain Loyal.

The Mexican Bureau of Information in this city received a telegram yesterday from Luis Gutierrez, brother of Eulalio Gutierrez, who was named provisional President of Mexico for twenty days by the Aguascalientes Convention, in which he says that he will disown his brother if he takes orders form Villa. The telegram as given out by the bureau reads:

SALTILLO, Mexico, Nov. 17, 1914.—Should my brother, Eulalio Gutierrez, persist in obeying the orders of Gen. Villa, I shall be forced to disown him as a member of my family. I am ready to take up arms against him, and hereby declare that I shall remain loyal to the First Chief, Venustiano Carranza.

LUIS GUTIERREZ.

Warships to Leave Vera Cruz, Too.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Daniels said today that while he had given no orders as yet for American warships at Vera Cruz to withdraw, they probably would be sent away next week immediately after Gen. Funston's forces evacuated the port. There are comparatively few ships in Mexican waters now, but one or two vessels of the gunboat type probably will be kept within easy reach of Mexican ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts until order is completely restored in Mexico.

PUTS UP $10,000 CASH BAIL.

Woman Arrested for Spiriting Away White Slave Witness Released.

Michael Vilanti, a butcher of 356 East 114th Street, tendered $10,000 in five, ten, and twenty dollar bills yesterday as bail to Sheriff O'Brien at the Bronx County Jail for the release of Mrs. Kitty Carmini of 165 East 118th Street, who, with her fourteen-months-old baby Maria, was ordered locked up in default of $10,000 bail last Saturday by Judge Gibbs on the charge of having attempted to spirit away a witness in a white slave case.

Vilanti appeared with the woman's husband, a saloon keeper. Mrs. Carmini and her baby were taken away in an automobile.

BUSINESS MEN HIS VICTIMS.

Collector for "Tax Employes'" Dinner Shown to be a Fraud.

A scheme to victimize merchants was exposed yesterday through a letter written by T. W. Schmidt of S. Schmidt & Co., fish dealers of 148 to 152 West Nineteenth Street, to the Merchants' Association. He said that a tall, smooth-faced man giving the name of J. H. Wood had applied for a contribution for "a large dinner to be given to the employes of the Tax Office Association," and that he had seen many prominent names on the list, some having subscribed $50.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, said employes in the tax office were not planning a dinner.

"We have had complaints before about such collections, but the solicitors have always been too wary to be caught," said Tax Commissioner Charles T. White. "We advise any one who is asked for money to call a policeman."

FLAGG GETS 18 MONTHS.

Speculator's Personal Plea to Federal Judge Unavailing.

In spite of a fervent plea by his counsel, John M. Coleman, and his own address to the court, Jared Flagg was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court to eighteen months imprisonment in Atlanta for using the mails to defraud. He filed a writ of error, and was released in $50,000 bail.

Judge Rudkin gave Flagg permission to speak on his own behalf. Stooping down and producing from beneath the counsel table a great pile of envelopes, Flagg asserted that there was positive proof of the honesty of his transactions and the great gains of his customers.

Judge Rudkin said that such evidence as this should have been produced on the trial, and was too late now. Then he sentenced Flagg.

Church Gives Organ to Penitentiary.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Charles Tinker, Superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission, and Chaplain S. Holstead Watkins of the city penitentiary, the pipe organ in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, has been given to the penitentiary, and will be played on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29.

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on knowing the merits of securities before you invest?
Our Guaranteed Mortgages, now yielding 5% income with maximum safety, satisfy the most discriminating investor.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 B'way, N. Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E.149 St.,N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
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120 Central Av., Wh. Plains, N.Y.

The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 275,000, both daily and Sunday. This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday. —Advt.

Sale of NEW PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

Sharply reduced to make room for incoming stocks. You may secure unrestricted choice of NEW PIANOS selling regularly up to $325. TODAY ONLY $190

An early call is advised in order to secure the piano you prefer

$5 Down, $5 Monthly
PLAYER-PIANOS

Regularly SELLING UP TO $600 will be OFFERED TODAY only at $390. These PLAYER-PIANOS are 88-NOTE (the full keyboard) and have all the expression devices known to the art, enabling any one to render the most difficult music artistically. $390

Terms to Suit Your Convenience
12 Rolls of Music Free and Library Privilege
All Are Fully Guaranteed

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th St.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The Frank M. Randall Stock Contains Only GOOD Furniture

There was $120,000 worth of it at full retail prices. It represents the expert knowledge and good judgment acquired by Frank M. Randall during thirty-four years in the Furniture trade.

It is drawn from most of the best makers of furniture in this country, and has provided the furnishings of many a fine residence, in which Furniture of artistic character and high qualities was demanded.

It is this superb stock, of a very high order of excellence throughout, which we bought from the assignee of Frank M. Randall to sell

At 33⅓ to 50% Below Randall's Wholesale Prices

That is, a piece of furniture on which the marked price was $100, and Randall's wholesale price $50, may now be bought for $32.50, or in some cases even $25.

So unusual are the opportunities afforded to buy fine period Bedroom and Dining Room Suites, Mission Furniture, Library Furniture, and Brass Bedsteads that it is no wonder that it has looked like the busiest days of an August Furniture Sale in the GIMBEL Furniture Store ever since the selling of the Randall stock began.



$80
Randall's Wholesale Price, $120.

A Prominent Feature of the Sale Is The Great Collection of Brass Bedsteads

Over 300 styles were in this sale on the opening day, and practically every one was a different style. Beds at $9 formerly worth $15, $40 Beds at $27.50, $61 Bed at $42.50, $27 Bed at $17.50, $165 Bed at $100, and so on. Beds from Kimball & Chappell Co., and other standard makes in the very finest styles.

Bed Room Furniture

In addition to hundreds of suites ranging at the GIMBEL prices from $75 to $950, there are many odd pieces for those who do not desire a complete suite. A $110 Bureau at $72.50, $144 Dresser at $97.50, $35 Dresser at $25, $65 Bureau at $45, and so on.

In Dining Room Furniture

Besides the splendid suites at $95 to $500 and higher, there are many individual pieces priced at rare savings. Among them a $55 Sideboard at $37.50, a $90 Sideboard at $60, a $50 China Closet at $35, $60 Sideboard at $40, and many more.



$72.50
Randall's Wholesale Price, $120.

The time to go after Business is Now

Western Union is the most effective approach

Day and Night Letters on land
Cable Letters across sea

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A page advertisement could not describe the many superior qualities of our clothes nearly so well as the every-day results they afford under the most severe wearing conditions. The ruggedness of their construction and materials and the general excellence of their character, we have found, are the things that produce the results that our customers, old and new, deem indispensable.

Sack Suits, Fancy Mixtures	$18 to $50
Sack Suits, Blue and Black	$18 to $35
Overcoats, Lightweight	$16 to $38
Overcoats, Heavyweight	$18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

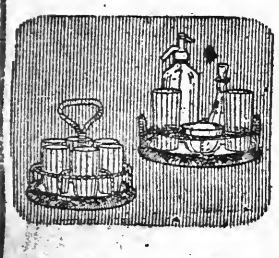
LIQUID TESTIMONIALS OF AFFECTION

A man may frequently be betrayed into drinking other people's health until his own is affected.

"Drink" may mean that liquid which, if persevered in, eventually goes to the head.

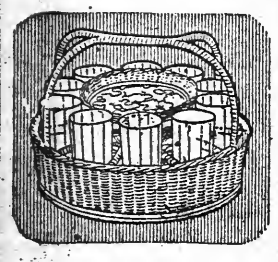
"Drink" also may mean "water." The articles illustrated below offer you a pleasant latitude of choice.

Cross Wickerware



HIGHBALL SET—(at right) Of white enamelled woven wicker, tray of cretonne-under-glass, mounted with tinted rose festoon, compartments containing two tall crystal glasses, ice-bowl, decanter, space for syphon, diameter 12½ inches, complete $9.75

WATER SET—(at left) White enamelled wicker stand, with tinted rose festoon mounting, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, six tall crystal glasses in compartments, felt-covered bottom, complete $6.75



REFRESHMENT BASKET—Of white enamelled wicker, removable center tray of cretonne-under-glass, ice tin beneath, ten tall crystal glasses in compartments, diameter 15 inches, complete $12.75

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown { 404 Fifth Avenue At 37th Street

Downtown { 253 Broadway Opposite City Hall

Boston—145 Tremont Street

Wholesale Dept.: 210 Fifth Avenue

Dealers Throughout the World

(New Phone: Greeley 8890)

UNIONS STOP WORK ON NEW SUBWAYS

Operations on Three Sections Abandoned Under Alien Law Threat.

18,000 SOON TO BE IDLE

Service Commission Seeking a Way to Have Statute Quickly Tested.

LAW LONG A DEAD LETTER

Severe Penalties for Employing Non-Citizens—City Liable for Damages.

The Oscar Daniels Company stopped work yesterday on the three sections of the new subways for which it has the contracts, and it is likely that today or tomorrow all the contractors engaged on the new rapid transit work will quit.

The activity of labor unions in resurrecting an almost forgotten provision of the State labor law is causing all the trouble, and it was admitted yesterday at the Public Service Commission office that it was probable that 18,000 men, earning $2,000,000 a month, might be thrown out of work while the validity of the law was being tested.

The point at issue is the employment of men who are not American citizens. Section 14 of the labor law requires that on public works "only citizens of the United States shall be employed," and that preference shall be given to citizens of this State. Moreover, each contractor is required to keep a list of his employes, in which it shall be shown whether they are native or naturalized, and, if naturalized, when and where they were naturalized. Violations are punishable by fines of from $50 to $500 or from thirty to ninety days' imprisonment, or both, and forfeiture of contract.

This has been the law for seventeen years, but contractors have employed men of all nationalities, and have maintained that it was impossible to get American citizens to do the work. The law had never been observed, and had been quite forgotten until last Monday, when all contractors received this letter:

The Threat of Trouble.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 37,
201 East 125th Street.
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.
Cranford Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Route 12, Sec. 1.

Gentlemen: I beg to notify you that your company and sub-contractors doing your work are openly and wantonly violating the labor law of this State, with regard to employing men on your work who are not citizens of the United States, and with regard to paying laborers and tradesmen wages less than the prevailing rate; also, with regard to complying with the labor law, which requires that the contractor shall keep the name of each workman, and if a naturalized citizen, the date of citizenship, and the court out of which his papers were issued.

I hereby demand that you make a thorough investigation among your employes, with the advantages at your disposal, to ascertain the above facts. I desire to further notify you that these violations are open and notorious and conducted by you to such an extent as to be a matter of common knowledge.

In the event that you fail to comply with the law forthwith, I shall take whatever steps, as a citizen and as a representative of organized labor, to prosecute you for such violations as I deem necessary.

Yours very truly,
JOHN GILL.

As Oscar Daniels received on Monday three copies of this letter, one for each of the three contracts he holds, he felt no doubt that it was part of a regular campaign, so he put off 500 men from his contracts. He was not prepared to face indictment and possible imprisonment. The Dock Contracting Company, which has a section in Broadway, also laid off its men, but afterward restored those whom it found to be American citizens.

How the other contractors will act has not yet been decided. A meeting of the firms interested in subway work has been called for this evening at the Engineers' Club, at which an effort will be made to devise means for getting over the trouble.

The matter comes up through a complaint concerning the prevailing rate of wages, made by John Gill, the writer of the circular, against the Dock Contracting Company before the Public Service Commission. At the hearing evidence was brought out of the employment of aliens by subway contractors.

Tried to Get Action.

The contractors were aware that the alien point might be raised, and they took steps last Summer to test the law. The Public Improvement Construction Company was formed with C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, as its President. It got a contract for sewer basins in the Bronx and employed alien labor. The matter was brought before District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, and Mr. Crane sat back and waited. District Attorney Martin, when he was asked last night why he had not prosecuted Mr. Crane, said:

"I should be pleased to prosecute a bona fide case, but I am informed that this is a made-up case, and the courts have always condemned action in such cases."

It is recognized by the Public Service Commission that the labor law needs testing, and Chairman McCall said yesterday that he was considering how he might bring the matter to a quick decision.

The provision concerning aliens has never been taken to the Court of Appeals. In the Superior Court of Buffalo in 1895 the Barber Asphalt Company obtained a reversal of its conviction, on the ground that the law was a violation of the treaty between this country and Italy. On the other hand, the County Court in Olean in 1911 upheld the conviction of L. M. Luddington's Sons, Incorporated, contractors on the State Canal. Until a case has been carried to the Court of Appeals, it was said yesterday, it will be impossible to get the authoritative interpretation of the law. To do that it is reckoned would take at least three months, even if the case were expedited at every stage, and to wait that long the Public Service Commission considered would be disastrous.

Would Make 18,000 Idle.

It would mean that about 18,000 men would be thrown out of work at the beginning of Winter and that the contractors must stop work, which in many cases is now at a critical stage, and bear the expense of watchmen and looking after water mains and other subsurface structures.

Moreover the contractors would find their financial arrangements, which have been calculated closely, upset by the sudden indefinite delay.

Chairman McCall said the situation was undoubtedly serious. "But I want it to be understood that it will be handled with common sense and without any flurry," he said. "The commission is obliged to enforce the law, and, indeed, if we tolerated any infraction of it we should ourselves be liable to imprisonment for misdemeanor."

John Gill, the labor leader who started the trouble, called a meeting last night of the heads of all the locals of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Association. By them it was decided that the time had come for drastic action, and that a meeting of all the building locals should be held this week to consider what steps should be taken.

VOTED FOR TWO ALDERMEN.

Brooklyn Democrats Try Novel Method to Unseat Republicans.

Two Democrats have started a legal fight to unseat the Republican Aldermen who represent the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Aldermanic Districts in Brooklyn. Yesterday they served Alderman John Diemer, as Chairman of the Kings County Board of Canvassers, with an order to show cause this morning before Supreme Court Justice Kelly why votes cast at the last election for Philip Brady for Alderman in the Fifty-first District should not be counted.

August Ferrand, a Republican, was chosen by the Board of Aldermen as the member from the Fifty-first District to succeed Col. Ardolph L. Kline when Col. Kline was made a Tax Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel. It is claimed by the Democrats that Ferrand's appointment could only hold under the law, until an Alderman is chosen in the district at the next general election. In the election this Fall two ballots were cast for Philip Brady, a Democrat. As there were no other votes for Alderman the Democrats contend that Brady should be declared elected.

A similar situation exists in the Fifty-second District. There several ballots were cast for Karl S. Dietz, a Democrat, for Alderman. The present Alderman is William W. Colne, a Republican. Upon the death of Alderman Daniel R. Coleman the board elected Colne as his successor.

Here to Buy Fliers for Russia.

Robert Pluym, who registered at the Imperial on Monday from Petrograd, is said to have announced that he had come over to purchase automobiles and aeroplanes for the Russian Government. Mr. Pluym left Monday night for Washington.

FALL RIVER LINER HITS ROCK IN RIVER

Plymouth Trembles as Water Rushes In Through Her Steel Hull.

PUTS BACK TO HER PIER

Extent of Injury Not Learned—Passengers Sent to Their Destinations by Train.

As she was making her way up the East River with 800 passengers aboard, at 5:45 o'clock last evening, the steamship Plymouth of the Fall River Line, bound for Newport and Fall River, struck a rock on the Sunken Meadows beyond Hell Gate and was forced to put back to her pier, at the foot of Fulton Street in the North River.

The passengers felt the big ship tremble and the majority of them realized that an accident had occurred, but they were quickly reassured and there was little excitement. An investigation ordered by Capt. George Rowland showed that the ship had received a wound on the port side under the engine room and that water was leaking into two of the pockets in the double steel hull. He decided to take no chances by continuing the trip.

Probably the fact that the Plymouth has a double hull prevented a much more serious accident. There was no way of ascertaining last night just how badly she was injured, but the water entering the pockets was evidence that the first hull had received a hard blow.

The Plymouth made no appeal for aid, and steamed back to her pier under her own power. The police of Harbor B, at the East River and 120th Street, heard no distress signal, but after they received unofficial news of the accident they set their signals warning other ships that there was danger. One of the police officials said that the accident may have been due to the low tide, which, he said, was lower last night than he had noticed it in years. The high wind was in part responsible, he said.

The Plymouth was making her first trip of the Fall season. Capt Rowland said he was proceeding cautiously and had no reason to believe there was the slightest danger in the course he was following. The Government, he said, had been widening the channel at that section, and in its official report, which was placed in the hands of the steamship companies, had reported eighteen feet of water at the point where his boat struck.

"The Plymouth draws only 13½ feet of water," he said, "and I felt perfectly safe. We depend upon these reports the same as we would on the Government charts."

"There wasn't any excitement or panic on the ship," he continued. "We were, of course, close to land and there wasn't any reason for alarm on the part of the passengers. They could feel the ship tremble when she struck, but I guess there were many of them who didn't realize that we were in trouble at all until we started to put about.

"I decided on that course because I didn't want to take any chances at all; not because there was any evidence of grave danger. We won't know how badly the ship is injured until we get her into dry dock, and get a chance to look at the bottom. The indications are that she is not seriously injured. She didn't take in enough water to cause any alarm."

After the leak was discovered the Plymouth proceeded until a place to turn safely was reached. She was back at her pier in the North River a few minutes before 8 o'clock. All of the passengers were then taken to the Grand Central Station and sent on to their destination over the line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the New England Steamship Company, which owns the Plymouth.

It was said that the Plymouth struck the rock at practically the same point that the Providence of the Fall River Line met with an accident a year ago. Capt. Rowland said it was difficult to keep a record on the conditions in the Sunken Meadow.

LAMAR MUST STAND TRIAL.

Court Refuses to Grant Writ of Habeas Corpus.

David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," failed in the Federal Court yesterday in obtaining his release under a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Sessions, however, granted him until this morning to change his plea of not guilty or to demur to the indictments found against him on the charge of impersonating an officer of the United States and of conspiracy.

Louis B. Williams and ex-District Attorney Davis of Washington, D. C., Lamar's counsel, asked that he be freed on the ground that he was arrested while he was under the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia and because his bail was excessive. Judge Sessions admitted that he believed that the $30,000 bail was excessive, and he gave Lamar permission to apply to any District Judge here for a reduction.

District Attorney Marshall defended the amount of bail and said he was sure a reduction would lead to a serious miscarriage of justice. Lamar was then taken back to the Tombs, but will be arraigned again this morning on the matter of a change of plea.

FINDS MANY MAKE BOMBS.

Eagan Says No Two of Twenty Examined Were Alike.

Theories that the recent bomb plots in New York were the work of one set of men were discredited yesterday by Owen Eagan, head of the Bureau of Combustibles. Mr. Eagan asserted that of more than twenty bombs analyzed by him this month no two were alike in construction, indicating that they were the work of different gangs.

The bombs found at the Bronx County Court House, Mr. Eagan pointed out, were chemical bombs; the one exploded at St. Patrick's Cathedral was made of dynamite, and that found in the Tombs Court on Saturday was a powder bomb. The Tombs Court bomb, although it was similar to one found at the Italian Consul's office, at 216 Lafayette Street, in April, was constructed on absolutely new ideas, Mr. Eagan said.

The Bronx Coroners' Court was searched yesterday before an inquest was begun into the death of Leonard Angele, a groceryman at 279 East 150th Street, who was shot in a card game on Nov. 8. The witnesses were admitted to the room one at a time and each was examined for bombs. According to ten witnesses, Giuseppe Arturi and Frank Lucia, both of 257 East 150th Street, did the shooting. Arturi and Lucia are still at large.

SCHOONER CREW RESCUED.

Henry W. Cramp's Men Taken from Open Boat After Vessel is Wrecked.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 17.—The Captain and ten men of the crew of the schooner Henry W. Cramp of Boston were rescued from an open boat to which they had taken from their wrecked craft and landed safely today near the Core Banks life saving station by the crew of the schooner Anna M. Hudson and the life savers.

The Cramp is at anchor four miles northeast of Cape Lookout lightship and may be a total loss with a cargo of ties. The vessel was bound north from Jacksonville.



Open Air to Everywhere

The Altman Art Collection

THIS famous collection has found a fitting resting place at the Metropolitan Museum.

Why not see it today? Go by 'bus, of course.

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

MEMORIES

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

The biography of a black cocker spaniel told simply, amusingly, sympathetically, by the one who knew him best—his master.

Illustrated in color by Maud Earl
$1.50 net; postage extra

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Hold (Today) Wednesday

An Unusually Important Sale of

Furs of Fashion and Quality



FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At Exceptionally Special Prices.

This sale is notable not only for its very low pricing—but for high quality and smart fashions as well—always characteristic of Bonwit Teller & Co. furs.

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Full flare model. Collars of Skunk, Kolinsky or Ermine 59.50

Hudson Seal and Moire Caracul Coats
Collars of Skunk, Kolinksy, Chinchilla-squirrel or Ermine.
Designed on the new full flare lines. Hudson Seal (dyed musk rat) Coats 40 inches long. Caracul Coats 45 inches long 85.00

Reproductions Imported Model Fur Coats
Cossack, Redingote, flare, bell and shirred back models with contrasting fur collars 165.00

Beaver Sets
New barrel muff 25.00
Large animal scarf 16.50

Taupe Dyed White Fox Sets
Solid Animal Scarf with new barrel muff to match 75.00

Offer Special for Today

Women's Smart Sport Suits

For Town or Country Wear

Dip front belted coat with patch pockets, plain skirt. In broadcloth or gabardine.

At the Exceptional Price

20.00

Unusual and Exclusive Models in

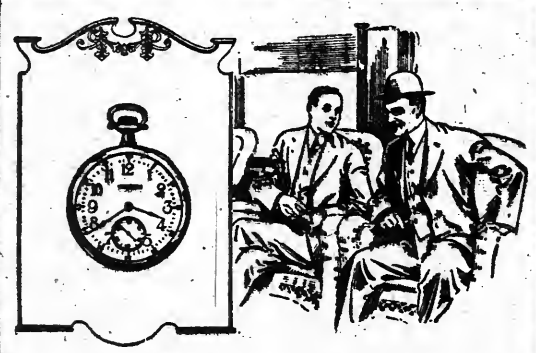
Evening Coats and Wraps

Rich Fur Trimmings

At the Exceptional Price

75.00

Made from our own materials in unusually effective styles. Panne velvet with bandings of chinchilla-squirrel; amber brocade velvet, solid two-skin fox collar; mouse gray chiffon velvet, large collar and cuffs of fox; chartreuse chiffon velour with black fox. Metallic brocades.



The "Marsh Patent" Waltham Watches

By a new invention in case making it is now possible for us to offer a Waltham Watch cased in *solid gold* for as little as $21. A protector inside the case makes possible a thinner case than usual, yet thick enough to resist wear.

Many fastidious people do not like the idea of a filled watch, yet do not feel like spending more than necessary. This watch solves the problem.

DIAMONDS
GOLD JEWELRY
STERLING SILVER

LEATHER GOODS
CANES AND UMBRELLAS
ART STATIONERY

Reed & Barton

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today, Thursday and Friday

A Remarkable Event in Our

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

A Portion of Our Select Stock of Women's

HIGH GRADE FURS

Valued at about $75,000, and representing the fashionable Furs in the most approved models of the season,

are offered to close at prices fully 33 to 40 per cent. under their actual present value.

This unusual offering coming at the time of greatest need for Furs, and presenting so decided a saving in price, should be taken immediate advantage of while the stock is large and complete and offers the benefit of exceptionally varied selections.

Caracul Coats
Regular Retail Price $65.00 to $495.00
To Close at 42.50 68.00 75.00 100.00 110.00 145.00 175.00 and 375.00

Natural Pony Coats
Regular Retail Price $105.00 to $140.00
To Close at 85.00 and 115.00

White Coney Coats
Regular Retail Price $85.00
To Close at 50.00

Leopard Coats
Regular Retail Price $182.00
To Close at 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Regular Retail Price from $130.00 to $395.00
To Close at 110.00 115.00 125.00 170.00 200.00 and 300.00

Squirrel Coats
Taupe and Brown *Regular Retail Price* $250.00
To Close at 200.00

Tiger Cat Coats
Regular Retail Price $87.00
To Close at 55.00

Fur Lined Coats
Regular Retail Price from $40.00 to $120.00
To Close at 25.00 42.50 49.00 70.00 80.00 and 90.00

Muffs and Neck Pieces

BLACK LYNX MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price	$32.00	$45.00	$58.00	$82.50
To Close	25.00	37.50	50.00	70.00
BLACK LYNX SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price		$22.00	$30.00	$68.00
To Close		16.50	23.50	58.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price	$38.00	$48.00	$52.00 to	$90.00
To Close	30.00	37.50	42.00	70.00
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price	$25.00	$30.00	$40.00 to	$90.00
To Close	18.50	22.00	30.00	70.00
CIVET CAT MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$25.00	$27.00
To Close			15.00	18.00
CIVET CAT SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price		$15.00	$18.00 to	$45.00
To Close		10.00	12.00	35.00
MOLESKIN MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$35.00	$90.00
To Close			25.00	60.00
BLACK WOLF SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price $30.00			*To Close*	14.00
CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL SETS				
Reg. Retail Price $150.00			*To Close*	100.00
NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS				
Reg. Retail Price $265.00			*To Close*	210.00

BLACK WOLF MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price $30.00			*To Close*	21.50
BLACK FOX SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price		$25.00 to	$65.00	
To Close		18.00	50.00	
BLACK FOX MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$35.00	$65.00
To Close			28.00	50.00
NATURAL RACCOON SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$18.00 to	$35.00
To Close			12.50	25.00
NATURAL RACCOON MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price $28.00			*To Close*	18.50
BEAR SKIN SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price $50.00			*To Close*	40.00
BEAR SKIN MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price $60.00			*To Close*	52.50
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$22.50 to	$60.00
To Close			15.00	45.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS				
Reg. Retail Price			$45.00	$53.00
To Close			37.50	42.00
TAUPE FOX SETS				
Reg. Retail Price $145.00			*To Close*	115.00
Reg. Retail Price $265.00			*To Close*	210.00

Besides a large stock of other smart, fashionable Furs in Coats, Muffs and Neck Pieces at proportionate Reductions.

Broadway & 19th Street

CORONERS' OFFICE CONCEALS CRIME

Dr. Feinberg, Head of Manhattan Board, Admits Whole System Should Be Abolished.

NO CHECK ON INFANTICIDE

Commissioner of Accounts Gets Confirmation of Charges by Official Twice Elected.

Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners and now serving his second term, has come out unreservedly for the abolition of the entire Coroners' system. He says it is inadequate, subject to great abuses, and that as it works out in this city, it reeks with waste, confusion, and inefficiency.

He says the suspicion is well grounded that individual Coroners have foisted favored undertakers upon the families of deceased persons, and he hints at even graver abuses in his comprehensive statement issued yesterday following a long conference with Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who is investigating the Coroners' Office. The statement is as follows:

I realize that the Coroners' system as now constituted is not only inadequate, but subject to great abuses. The Coroners' prime function is to accurately ascertain the cause of death in certain classes of cases. There is no question of Governmental policy involved, but the mere question of accurate, painstaking, expert work. No layman can properly perform this prime function of a Coroner. The doctor of ordinary household practice is not qualified for it either. It requires special preparation, special training, and special aptitude.

It is a fact today that the ascertainment of the cause of death is not efficiently performed in a great number of cases. It is a fact that the average lay Coroner is unable to pass intelligently upon the medical work of his Coroner's physician, nor to pass properly upon the legal questions which arise in connection with the Coroner's work. It is a fact that the salary paid to the lay Coroners and to unnecessary subordinates makes it impossible to pay adequate salaries to properly qualified men charged with the medical side of the work and militates against the employment of such men under the present system.

It is a fact that the lack of any central control over the work of the Coroners' office produces waste and confusion, and inefficiency. It is a fact that the jury system in the Coroners' Court is obsolete, practically useless, and subject to great possible abuse under given conditions. It is a fact that the Coroners' system fails to present adequate medical information in non-criminal cases, which information is of great importance to the accuracy of the vital statistics of the community. It is a fact, that on the whole, the medical work done under the present system is not sufficiently accurate to satisfy the legitimate requirements in both criminal and civil cases.

It is a fact that various District Attorneys have felt it incumbent in criminal cases to duplicate to a greater or lesser extent the work of the Coroners' office. I believe that this duplication of work by District Attorneys has been due to their conviction, not unfounded, that the present Coroners' sytem is inadequate.

For instance, there is a well-grounded suspicion that individual Coroners have foisted favored undertakers upon the families of deceased persons; that these undertakers have charged exorbitant fees; that the ability of the Coroner thus to abuse his special authority has been due to threats of sending bodies to the morgue or of proposed inability to issue removal permits under certain circumstances.

In brief, the fundamental defect in the present system is the attempted combination in the Coroner of an adequate medical examiner, of a legal investigator, and of a competent judicial officer. That combination is so rarely found that any system which depends for its success upon is constant presence is bound to fail. The medical work, the legal work, and the judicial work which by the present system are placed upon the Coroner would each be improved by being separated and made the functions of separate public officers, each trained for the performance of his function.

I have recently re-examined with great care the bill which was introduced in the Assembly during the session of 1914, entitled, "An act to amend the Greater New York Charter creating the office of chief medical examiner, deputy chief medical examiner, and assistant medical examiners, prescribing their powers and duties, abolishing the office of the Coroner and repealing one section of Chapter 410 of the laws of 1882 in relation to Coroners."

After such re-examination and consideration I believe that the enactment of this law would accomplish a vast improvement upon the present system.

I favor the abolition of the present Coroners' system and the establishing of an efficient department of medical examination generally as outlined in this legislation with some exceptions as to detail. I shall do all that I can to aid in the enactment of this legislation, believing it to be for the best interests of the public.

Commissioner Wallstein was elated by Dr. Feinberg's statement, which he considered an important step in the investigation, but he would not discuss the motives which caused Dr. Feinberg to repudiate his fellow-coroners. At present he will not question Dr. Feinberg further or attempt to get him to go into detail concerning the charges he made.

The legislation which Dr. Feinberg now advocates was opposed by him at a meeting in the Spring of the Greater New York Coroners' Association. The system proposed in the bill defeated in the Legislature is practically the same as that employed in Massachpsetts.

The hearing will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Coroner Riordan will be called. He has promised to answer all questions. Coroner Hellenstein, who refused to answer questions, must appear in the Supreme Court today to show cause why he should not be held in contempt.

TELLS OF EXPRESS LOSSES.

Commissioner Decker Calls Them a "Basis for Apprehension."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Chairman Martin S. Decker of the Public Service Commission of the Second New York District, aroused a discussion of express matters today at the convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in the hearing room of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Decker read a report in which he said that eleven express companies showed a falling off in operating income from $4,413,000 in 1913 to $404,000 in 1914, a loss in income of $4,009,000 in a single year under the new rates and against the competition of the enlarged parcel post service. The total gross revenues declined from $168,880,000 to $158,879,000. The Adams, American, Globe, United States, and Western Companies, he said, all reported a deficit in operating income.

"It is, of course, too early to hazard an opinion based on these figures that the express business of the country cannot be continued to be operated under present conditions," said Mr. Decker, "but all must concede that such figures constitute a basis for apprehension and for serious thought and consideration in the future in connection with further financial returns. In the near future we are likely to have under consideration the question of providing sufficient revenue for the continued profitable operation of express service over railroads in this country."

Clifford Thorne of the Iowa Commission said that the situation disclosed by Mr. Decker was amazing. "I don't know," he said, "whether it spells the end of the express business in this country."

Commissioner G. A. Henshaw of Oklahoma doubted whether there ever was justification for the existence of express companies. He believed that the express business should be conducted by the railroads themselves with their present organizations.

More than thirty States are represented in the convention. It was voted to hold next year's meeting at San Francisco.

BLANCHARD PRAISES TIMES.

Says Its Slogan Is the Best-Known Newspaper Motto.

In an address on "New York Newspapers and Their Editors" before the West Side Club, at 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, last night, Frank Leroy Blanchard of the Editor and Publisher, said that THE TIMES's motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," was the best known newspaper slogan and the most descriptive.

"THE TIMES is a paper which no one would be ashamed to be seen reading," Mr. Blanchard said. "Its independent policy is recognized all over."

Mr. Blanchard told of an attempt by a group of Tammany politicians to buy THE TIMES when it was owned by George Jones.

"First an offer of $3,000,000 was made, then $5,000,000, but the publisher said that five times the amount would not buy it," he said. "Money could not buy THE TIMES then, and it cannot now. Under the present publisher its growth has been remarkable. Its editorials are founded on common sense."

The Globe, The Post, The Sun, The Tribune, The World, The Herald, and The Brooklyn Eagle were referred to by Mr. Blanchard. Joseph Pulitzer was commended for his endowment of the School of Journalism at Columbia, which, the speaker said, showed a great vision of the newspaper field.

Delos F. Wilcox Water Deputy.

Commissioner William Williams of the Water Department yesterday appointed Delos F. Wilcox to be Deputy Commissioner at $6,000 a year. Mr. Wilcox was born in Michigan, and lives at Elmhurst, L. I.

CITY SCHOOL WITH COUNTRY TRIMMINGS

Horace Mann's New Home on Riverdale Heights Is Dedicated.

HEALTH WITH EDUCATION

Two Hours in Some Branch of Athletics Each Day Is One Requirement of the Curriculum.

The new Horace Mann School for Boys, recently completed on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College, Dr. Virgil Prettyman, Principal; Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and many others, including 200 or more fond parents, who filled the spacious gymnasium, where the ceremonies were held. The school's new home, which occupies twelve acres on the heights of the Riverdale section, is regarded as the latest educational departure in New York, as it marks the first attempt to combine the features of an out-of-town "prep" school with city school instruction. As one of the visitors expressed it yesterday, it is a city school with country trimmings.

A large, gray stone building, big enough to accommodate 400 students, at present houses all the departments of the school. Near by is a smaller building, known as the Headmaster's House, in which Principal Prettyman lives. The main building faces on a field big enough for baseball and football, in addition to eleven tennis courts and a running track.

One of the ideas in moving uptown was to show that it is possible to educate a boy in the city and keep him in robust health at the same time. To this end every facility for outdoor sport has been provided, and every one of the 236 boys now in the school is required to take part in some branch of athletics for two hours each day.

Supt. Maxwell paid a tribute to the school at the dedication exercises, and said that the public schools of the city profited by its example.

President Butler said that the new building was a milestone in the development of an idea that educators had been pursuing for more than half a century. He referred to Horace Mann, after whom the school was named, as "the leader of the revival of common school education in the United States," and pointed out that, unlike many private schools in the city which were founded back in the Colonial times, the Horace Mann School was not tied down to traditions.

NEW PHONE DIRECTORY OUT.

Contains the Names of 325,000 Subscribers, an Increase of 20,000.

The Fall edition of the telephone directory, which appeared yesterday, contained, according to the telephone company's statisticians, an increase of 20,000 subscribers' names and sixty-four pages of telephone information. The new edition is composed of 606,000 copies of 952 pages each, an increase of 41,000 copies, showing a service to 325,000 subscribers.

With the new directory comes one new central station located in northern Manhattan to serve a portion of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is known as "Cathedral," and draws 1,500 telephones from the Morningside central station.

A New Jersey suburban directory and local directories issued for Long Island and Westchester towns brought the total number of directories to be circulated with the city directory up to 855,000 copies.

CATTLE QUARANTINE COSTLY

$750,000 Already Spent in Campaign Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—To date the Federal and State Governments have spent approximately $750,000 in the campaign against the livestock foot and mouth disease epidemic. Of this about $400,000 has been borne by the Federal Government, almost exhausting the available funds of the Department of Agriculture. An emergency appropriation of probably $2,500,000 will be asked of Congress when it meets to complete the work of stamping out the disease.

Experts of the department estimate that about $700,000 alone has been spent for slaughtering condemned cattle, one-half of which is borne by the Federal and the other half by the State Governments. The last outbreak of the disease—that of 1908, cost the Federal Government alone $300,000. The infected States then included Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Maryland.

Orders quarantining the District of Columbia were signed today by Secretary Houston.

Advices to the Department of Agriculture said the infection had spread to Cedar County, Iowa, and Dane County, Wisconsin.

Officials say that the situation in Michigan is pretty well in hand, and they hope to be able to lift the quarantine against that State in a short time. In other infected States no important developments have taken place.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—The Union Stock Yards, which were closed here as a result of the foot and mouth disease epidemic among cattle, were reopened today for the receipt of live stock from unquarantined territory. The State is under quarantine throughout which will prevent cattle arriving at the yards from points in the State.

The quarantine in the local yards was lifted last night by the Government officials after all the barns and pens had been thoroughly fumigated.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The quarantine against the East Buffalo stock yards was lifted today by Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture. The yards will be open for business tomorrow.

MAKE LITTLETON COUNSEL.

Commissioners Put Him in Charge of Telephone Rate Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Martin W. Littleton of New York has been appointed by the Public Service Commission as special counsel in the investigation of rates of the New York Telephone Company in New York. He succeeds Daniel V. Murphy of Buffalo, whose illness and death delayed the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Littleton came here this afternoon and will take up the work immediately. The commission hopes that the investigation will be resumed at an early date.

ANHUT CONVICTION UPHELD.

Court of Appeals Decides Thaw's Lawyer Must Serve Out Term.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The conviction of John N. Anhut for attempting to bribe Dr. John W. Russell, ex-Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Matteawan, to bring about the release of Harry K. Thaw, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today.

Anhut, an attorney, was found guilty of having offered Dr. Russell $25,000 to let Thaw go and of having promised the physician that Thaw would pay him $10,000 a year if the release should cause the Superintendent to lose his position. Anhut is now serving a term of not less than two nor more than four years at Sing Sing Prison. At the trial he testified that Dr. Russell demanded money for recommending Thaw's release.

The conviction was affirmed without opinion, all Judges concurring.

The Anhut incident developed during an investigation of State departments by a committee appointed by Gov. Sulzer shortly after his inauguration.

MISS RODMAN ARRAIGNED.

High Schools Committee Orders Trial for Teacher-Mother Letter.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher who was suspended by the Board of Education for writing a satirical letter in criticism of the board's policy toward teacher-mothers, was arraigned on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination yesterday afternoon before the board's Committee on High Schools. On her admission that she wrote the letter her case was referred to Corporation Counsel Polk and she will be formally tried soon.

The committee meeting was not open to newspaper men. Miss Rodman, who appears on the teacher roll as Mrs. Henrietta De Fremery, was accompanied by her lawyer, Mrs. Jean Norris. She made no statement and was not asked to make any. The arraignment was only a matter of a few minutes, but the committee continued to sit a long time. It was said that Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre would conduct the prosecution for the Board of Education and that the trial would be public.

TUCKERTON STATION OPENS

Radios to Germany and Austria-Hungary to be Accepted.

Commercial wireless communication between Germany and the tower being operated by the United States Government at Tuckerton, N. J., was resumed yesterday.

The plant was closed for commercial business on Nov. 5 because it had become congested with official messages. After the messages on hand were disposed of minor repairs were made.

In addition to messages for Germany the station will accept radiograms for Austria-Hungary which will be sent over land lines from the receiving station in Germany.

NOTE THE NAME



Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CÉLESTINS

VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

CELESTINS CELESTINS

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

To Keep Your Skin Clean, Clear and Beautiful, Use

RIKER'S VIOLET CERATE



A pure, greaseless massage cream that thoroughly removes all dust and dirt and leaves the pores clean and clear for the natural action of the skin. Especially valuable at this time of year to counteract the effect of chill winds and chapping.



FREE Miniature Bottle INCENCIA Extract with every jar Violet Cerate at 50c



Gillette Razors....$4.49 up
Durham Demonstrator Razor.....35c
Durham Derby Razor..$2.24
Durham Duplex Razor.$4.49
Ever Ready Razor:...$1.00
Gem Razor.....$1.00
Auto Strop Razor.....$5.00
Mark Cross Razor.....23c
Nev-a-hone Strop, 50c to $2.50
Riker Special Strop, 23c to 59c

Powders, Soaps, Cream

Colgate's Shaving Stick....20c Soap.....5c Cream....20c Powder..20c

Williams' Shaving Stick....20c Soap.....5c Cream...20c Powder..20c

HOT WATER BOTTLE



Every household should have a reliable hot water bottle in case of sudden illness. All Riker Hot Water Bottles are fully guaranteed and these two bottles are especially good value.

No. 2 white..... 79c
No. 3 white..... 89c

Rikerdymons for Sore Throats



A pleasant tasting lozenge which quickly relieves minor throat irritations and proves a boon to singers and public speakers. Box of 45..... 19c

MAKE YOUR CLOTHING FIREPROOF

Considerable agitation has been made by the newspapers recently concerning the use of ammonium phosphate for preventing danger to clothing in case of fire. This is used as follows: 1 pt. of the ammonium phosphate, which may be purchased at Riker & Hegeman Stores for 25c, is thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, the clothing is saturated with this solution and after becoming dry it is fireproof. This is considered an important matter, and parents who have children who are playing around bonfires are using this method quite generally to prevent danger from catching afire.

Riker's Improved Cold Cream



is the purest of skin cleansers—always sweet, no matter how long it is kept. Made from purest ingredients only. Tubes, 15c. and 25c. Jar, 25c, 50c. and 75c.

SPRAY YOUR THROAT

daily and get rid of the dust and dirt that sooner or later may cause serious throat trouble.

Hard rubber throat spray, glass bottle, rubber bulb..... 39c
Others at 69c, 79c and $1.00.
Glass Nasal Douche, 15c.

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIS

is a refreshing antiseptic mouth wash; cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath. Invaluable for nasal troubles. A perfect dressing for sores, ulcers and cuts. 25c



A Registered Pharmacist

Always fills your prescription at a Riker Store, and another Registered Pharmacist checks the quantities of the ingredients before your prescription is compounded. Every possible precaution is taken to safeguard your interests.

Pure Drugs



Packed in handy, sanitary, airtight containers and offered to you fresh.

Alum....1 lb. 10c
Bicarbonate of Soda..1 lb. 10c
Borax...1 lb. 12c
Boric Acid.....1 lb. 20c
Comp. Licorice Powder.....4 oz. 15c
Cream Tartar....4 oz. 15c
Drop Chalk.....1 lb. 15c
Epsom Salts.....1 lb. 6c
Flaxseed, whole or ground.....1 lb. 10c
Orris Root, powdered.....4 oz. 15c
Precipitated Chalk..1 lb. 10c
Pumice Stone, powdered.....1 lb. 10c
Rochelle Salts.....½ lb. 20c
Senna Leaves.....2 oz. 14c
Sulphur.....1 lb. 10c

FAMILY REMEDIES

LITHIATED LAXATIVE SALTS, 23c, 39c, 73c

Ammonia Water, pint (strength).....20c
Angier's Emulsion..39c, 75c
Antiphlogistine, 20c, 37c, 54c, 92c, $1.79
Benger's Food....50c, $1.45
Bisurated Magnesia, 39c, 69c
Borine, magnum size..$1.00
Bromo Seltzer, 9c, 17c, 39c, 69c
Cascara Compound Tablets, John's.....19c
Cascarets.....10c, 19c, 39c
Crudol.....20c, 40c
Dewey's Dew-fer-ol...$1.00
Digestive Tablets, John's.....19c, 38c
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.50c
Ex Lax.....10c, 19c, 38c
Foot Balm.....25c
Fraser's Rhubarb & Ipecac Tablets (No. 3).....21c
Gude's Pepto Mangan..74c
Horlick's Malted Milk, 36c, 73c, $2.95
Imperial Granum, 20c, 52c, 80c, $2.10
Jaynes' Blood and Nerve Tonic.....60c, $1.00
Listerine.....17c, 33c, 58c
Malt Nutrine.....20c
Mellen's Food.....35c, 55c
Metabotone Tablets, John's.....89c
Phillip's Milk Magnesia, 37c
Radway's Ready Relief, 39c, 74c
Riker's Expectorant, 25c, 60c
Riker's Beef, Iron and Wine.....50c, 90c
Russell's Emulsion.....72c
Stuart's Dyspepsia..39c, 74c
Sal Hepatica, 18c, 38c, 79c
Scott's Emulsion, 39c, 69c
Taps...9c, 19c, 39c, 78c

You're Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, N. Y. City

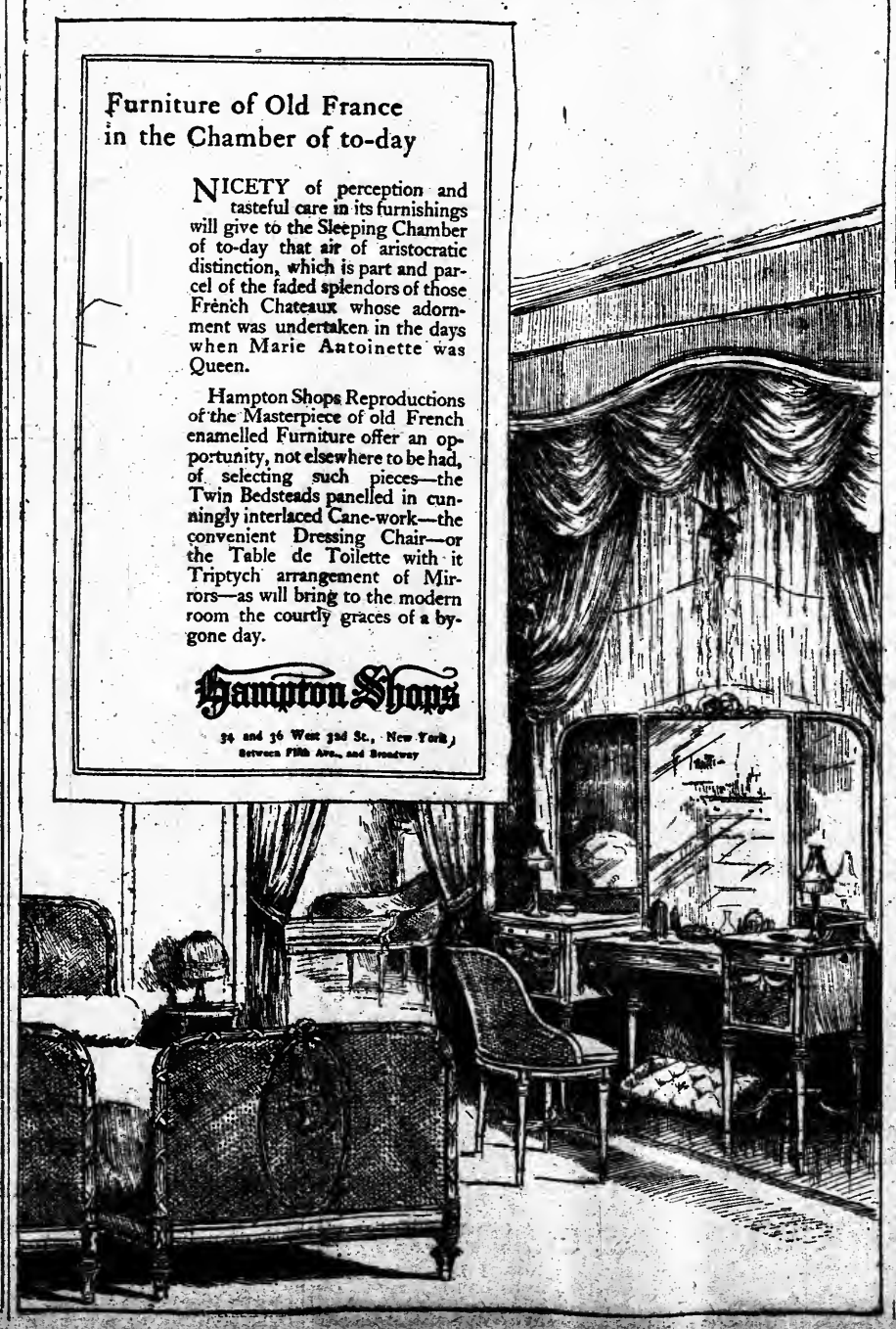
Furniture of Old France in the Chamber of to-day

NICETY of perception and tasteful care in its furnishings will give to the Sleeping Chamber of to-day that air of aristocratic distinction, which is part and parcel of the faded splendors of those French Chateaux whose adornment was undertaken in the days when Marie Antoinette was Queen.

Hampton Shops Reproductions of the Masterpiece of old French enamelled Furniture offer an opportunity, not elsewhere to be had, of selecting such pieces—the Twin Bedsteads panelled in cunningly interlaced Cane-work—the convenient Dressing Chair—or the Table de Toilette with it Triptych arrangement of Mirrors—as will bring to the modern room the courtly graces of a bygone day.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d St., New York, Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway



Brill Clothes for Men

"At the Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."



The clothes of now for the up-to-the-minute man of energy, push and personality who does things a bit better than the ordinary man and who likes his clothes to be a bit better than the average.

For the man who is as careful of his clothes as he is proud of his business or profession the Store Where Style Reigns Supreme offers at once a haven and a goal.

Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits teeming with individuality, brimful of style, exquisite in finish, perfect in fit and—all things considered, more than moderate in price.

Balmacaans	$15 to $35
Knitted Coats	$20 to $25
Overcoats	$15 to $60
Suits	$15 to $40

Carr's Melton Overcoats $30.00
Imported English Overcoats $25.00 to $55.00
Full Dress Coats $20 to $45 Dinner Jackets $18 to $42
Cutaway Coats and Vests $35 to $50 Trousers $5 to $15

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

Gerald told Tom and Tom told Jack—and now the secret's almost out.

ZUDORA

$5,000,000 MORE FOR RESERVE BANK HERE

All but 93 of the 480 Member Banks Have Now Made Reserve Deposits.

CHECK EXCHANGES BEGIN

$170,000,000 Total Deposits at 12 Centres on First Day—No Applications for Rediscounts.

All but 93 of the 480 member banks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had made their reserve deposits at the close of business yesterday. The amount received, in addition to the $100,000,000 turned in on Monday, was about $5,000,000. Of this $450,000 was received in gold coin at the Sub-Treasury.

Yesterday's payments were from the smaller up-State banks, and were composed largely of small bills, so that the work of counting them was almost as great as that of Monday, although the sum was much smaller. Three more counterfeit $10 bills were found in the mass of paper money.

The Reserve Bank yesterday began effecting exchanges of checks at the Clearing House, where it had a debit balance of $987,462. Only a few checks were cleared by and against it, as it has not yet begun receiving checks on deposit. The checks presented by it were mostly for small amounts remitted by member banks in the adjustment of payments made by them heretofore. Checks against it could be drawn only by member banks that had made deposits on Monday in excess of the required reserve deposits or had effected rediscounts, the proceeds of which were credited to their accounts.

Beginning today, the New York Reserve Bank will receive on deposit checks drawn on any Federal Reserve Bank and checks drawn by member banks on other member banks in New York, Brooklyn, or Albany, most of which will be collected through the Clearing House.

No further applications for rediscounts were received yesterday, and in the opinion of bankers there will not be many under present conditions. The member banks in this city, it was said, would continue to do most of the rediscounting for the country banks, and would not at present have occasion to do much rediscounting themselves. Those banks that make a considerable business of rediscounting for out-of-town institutions would have an advantage, it was explained, in the fact that the rates of the Federal Reserve Bank are fixed and made known from time to time, so that they could make rates as low or lower and could change them at any time.

With the growing money ease here and with the large release of cash through the reduction in reserve requirements, it was predicted that the banks would have no difficulty in underbidding the Reserve Bank for the business of other members.

$170,000,000 ON FIRST DAY.

$137,000,000 Deposits in Gold—No Requests for Reserve Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Telegrams received by the Federal Reserve Board today from the Governors of the twelve regional banks showed that the rediscounting operations performed Monday were incidental to the work of getting in the reserves. For the entire country the total amount of commercial paper accepted was only a few million dollars, half of this business being done in New York City. As a matter of fact, in asking that all of the member banks pay in their portion of reserves in gold or other forms of money, the Federal Reserve Board practically shut off the banks from accepting commercial paper on the first day. The notes that were rediscounted were in most cases for thirty days.

At the close of the first day's business the regional banks had taken in $137,000,000 in gold bullion and coin and $33,000,000 in other forms of money, leaving between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 to complete the sums required.

The telegraphic advices received today made it clear that the new system could not have started under more auspicious circumstances. The various organizations were too much engaged in checking up the reserves and in meeting visitors to consider applications for rediscounts, and for all practical purposes the new banks did not open until this morning.

None of the Governors reported requests for the issuance of Federal reserve notes. The board has ordered $250,000,000 of the new notes and has shipped to each centre a larger amount than was applied for, the balance being held subject to the Controller's orders.

The new Bureau of Statistics and Reports was started today under the direction of Maurice Jacobson, who has been loaned to the board for ninety days by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The board gets a complete list each day of all bills discounted to enable it to keep a check on the amounts obtained in different districts by each borrower. The form of weekly statement required to be filled out at the close of business on Friday will be sent out tomorrow.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES.

Chicago Deposits Total $35,000,000—$13,814,750 Paid In in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—The Federal Reserve Bank here will clear tomorrow. There are 440 members, of whom 373 have made payments on account of reserves of $11,354,820, of which $7,000,000 came from Boston. The cash on hand is $13,814,750, of which $9,782,865 is gold. No report is made of any rediscounting.

$10,224,000 in Philadelphia Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—Additional deposits to the amount of $4,447,000 came into the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from the banks in this district today. The amount received on the first day was $3,777,000. It is estimated that there is still about $8,000,000 to be sent in as the minimum legal reserves of the member banks.

Although the sums received were not as large as on Monday, clerks of the reserve bank were more rushed to handle the funds arriving than on the previous day. From the time the bank opened in the morning until closing time there was a continual line-up of bank runners at the windows of the receiving tellers, and yellow-backed gold certificates, with which most of the payments of reserves were made, were piled high on the floors and desks of the tellers' cages.

No applications were received for rediscounts of commercial paper.

Chicago Deposits, $35,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—For the time being at least no official figures are being promulgated by the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for this district of the daily reserve bank deposits. The same also is true of discounts. It is anticipated, however, that later in the week some figures will be furnished.

In a general way it is estimated that about $5,000,000 additional funds were deposited today. This makes a total of $35,000,000 to $37,000,000 as the response to the first call for deposits.

"The bank has eased down to a normal routine," said Bank Governor McDougal today. "We have had no applications for rediscounts as yet, but that is probably due to the warning sent out that we might not be ready for them for several days after opening."

Purchases of commercial paper aggregating between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 have been made by the large national banks of Chicago in the last two days. This is the first loosening of funds for paper purchases by these banks in more than three months, and the easier condition is directly chargeable to the effect the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks has had upon the monetary situation.

Practically all of the paper was taken on a 6 per cent. discount basis and largely without discrimination as to maturities, whether they were thirty days or six months.

With the release of some $25,000,000 of reserve funds among the large national banks of Chicago as a result of keeping only 18 per cent. reserve under the new law, these local institutions find themselves with surplus cash to employ. Money rates on the best class of demand loans will be 6 per cent., beginning today.

St. Louis Banks Have Cash Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—Federal Reserve Bank deposits for Monday were $787,408, and for today, as far as counted at closing time, $875,308. No rediscounting yet, although there has been some inquiry. Big banks of St. Louis have their reserve deposits ready to send in on request.

$2,220,000 Minneapolis Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17.—The deposits received today by the Federal Reserve Bank here amounted to $2,200,000. There was no rediscounting.

Kansas City Returns Slow.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The total reserve deposits of the Kansas City Reserve Bank yesterday were $579,694 and today $1,811,450. In addition to this capital paid in by member banks aggregated $916,257.46. No discounts were made either yesterday or today.

The returns have been slow because the call sent from Washington did not give the exact quota of the member banks in the Kansas City district. Kansas City banks have been asked to withheld their deposits until the last of the week on account of the work already piled up from country bank receipts.

Dallas Reports $1,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 17.—At the close of business today the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas had received gold deposits from banks, $1,750,000, and Government Federal Reserve notes, $2,000,000.

These will be issued to banks whose commercial paper is rediscounted. There were no rediscounts today.

$6,800,000 for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Federal Reserve Bank here had received in reserve deposits up to the close of business today $6,800,000. The payments today amounted to $4,500,000.

$2,500,000 More in Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17.—The Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank deposits today total $2,500,000. There was no rediscounting.

SEEK HIDDEN WIRELESS.

Florida Hears That Germans Have Station in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 17.—A report was current here today that a high-powered German wireless station, manned by three of the Kaiser's officers, had been found in a supposed sawmill in the woods near Tampa. United States Marshal Brown is absent on a mysterious errand to that district, and at his office it is said that it is "very probable" that he has gone to investigate the report. Major W. B. Ladue, local representative of the War Department, is also absent on an unknown mission. He is known to have gone to Tampa.

The visit here about Nov. 7 of Lieut. Hargraves, and advices from Washington three days later that it was believed that a German station existed somewhere on the peninsula, tend to support the local belief that the rumor is founded on facts. Local wireless stations several times have reported hearing unintelligible messages which appeared to be sent in cipher from a station using the quenched gap system.

The rumor circulated here today was complete as to details. It said that the German officers had been landed from the cruiser Karlsruhe. They had represented themselves as timber men from the north, it was said, had prospected extensively and actually had acquired a large tract of land. They had then set up what was supposed to be a saw mill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An inspector from the Department of Commerce has been orderd to Bayport, 40 miles north of Tampa, Fla., to learn whether a wireless station discovered there has a license, and whether it is engaged in sending unneutral messages to ships at sea.

The presence of the station was traced by the Navy Department's radio expert at Key West. While little is known of the newly discovered station, naval officers here were inclined tonight to think it was not of sufficient power to communicate with ships at any distance, and probably was an amateur outfit. A full report is being awaited with some interest, however, as the navy's radio men are endeavoring to locate all unregistered stations.

STEINBRINK DECLINES.

He Refuses Appointment as Chief Magistrate to Succeed Kempner.

Meier Steinbrink, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, yesterday formally declined an appointment as Chief Magistrate in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, to succeed the late Otto Kempner. Mr. Steinbrink told Mayor Mitchel yesterday that he could not give up his private practice to accept the office. District Attorney Cropsey of Kings visited the Mayor yesterday with Mr. Steinbrink.

After Mr. Steinbrink had made his declination a list of names of candidates for the place was gone over, but no conclusion, it was said, was reached as to the appointment.

MISS ADDAMS INDEPENDENT.

Refuses to Indorse Conduct of Suffrage Board in Advance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The business left over from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention was completed here today at meetings of the Executive Council and the Board of Directors. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Kentucky presented a letter from Miss Jane Addams of Chicago relative to the proposed election of Miss Addams as Honorary First Vice President. Miss Addams objected to the use made of a statement purporting to have been issued by her, and which strongly supported the administration element in the convention. In her letter today she declared that she could not accept election unless it were made entirely clear that she was to serve in an honorary capacity only and that her name was not to be used as indorsing future actions of the official board. The council elected her with this specific understanding.

The Board of Directors appointed Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago Chairman of the Committee on Congressional Work, with Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago as Vice Chairman. It was announced that Mrs. Funk would go to Washington and take charge of the work before Congress. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York was made Chairman of the Membership Committee.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the association, issued this statement before leaving tonight:

"The breach between the different elements in the association, I think, has been largely healed, excepting possibly among those for whom only death and the Judgment Day can heal it."

DIES BY FALL FROM WINDOW

James Odell Had Been Ill in Riverside Drive Apartment.

James Odell, 61 years old, a school attendance officer, jumped or fell from rear window of his apartment on the fifth floor of 790 Riverside Drive, yesterday, and died almost instantly. He had been ill several weeks, confined to his room, and unable to sleep.

Although Mr. Odell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reid, and Mrs. Emma Nesbit, a friend, were in the apartment at the time, they knew nothing of what had occurred until the body was discovered in the court yard. Mrs. Anna J. Odell, his wife, is Superintendent of the apartment house.



Gas Heaters Insure Comfort

THEY spread their heat on the floor and warm the lower part of the room. In other words, Gas Heaters furnish you with heat *when and where* it is needed. We are now having Gas Heater weather. This season we are selling several *new types* of ***Heaters*** and ***Radiators.*** They use very little gas and will quickly warm your Room, Office or Store. Sell for $1.20 and upwards.

On sale at the following Gas Offices in Manhattan or the Bronx:

No. 157 Hester Street *Tel. Spring 9600*
No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*
No. 36 Union Square *Tel. Stuyvesant 1302*
No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 2348*
No. 30 East 42d Street *Tel. Murray Hill 4830*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5385*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 120*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3533*
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. *Tel. Audubon 4600*
Cortlandt Ave. & 148th St. *Tel. Melrose 8000*
No. 1815 Webster Avenue *Tel. Tremont 2610*

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



Take a Telephone Shopping Trip

UNUSUALLY good offerings are being made by dealers at this season of the year just preceding the holidays.

We suggest that you read the advertisements in the newspapers, magazines, and the Telephone Directory.

Then *telephone* the shops and stores. Make your purchases the modern way. Save the usual wear and tear of personal buying and *enjoy* your shopping duties.

During the past few months thousands of dealers, with our assistance, have made additional arrangements to give all telephone orders prompt and careful attention.

Just take a telephone shopping trip, and learn for yourself the many advantages of *buying by telephone.*

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



7-Passenger Limousine, $2750

CHANDLER

The Six with the Marvelous Motor

Aluminum has replaced steel throughout in the body construction of the new Chandler closed cars, making it possible to drive them anywhere a touring car can go, and overcoming the gasoline waste in heavy closed cars.

The four models meet all requirements for winter city driving, and they have all the beauty, comfort and luxury that the highest priced cars can offer.

The ease of control and the flexibility of the Chandler motor make it specially adapted to city driving.

CHANDLER CLOSED MODELS: 7-passenger Limousine, $2750; 7-passenger Sedan, $2750; 7-passenger Coupe, $2500; 5-passenger Cabriolet, $2250.

Automatic Coolers On All Models.

Brady-Murray Motor Corporation
55th St., West of Broadway.

"It is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Mr. Shaw says many things no one else would dare to say. On such subjects as recruiting, the treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, junkerism, the Church, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament it contains the most magnificent, brilliant and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from a perusal of this tract with his mind unilluminated or his opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it."

So says Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in an article cabled to The Times last night and printed in the news columns of this issue, referring to, and on some points undertaking to refute,

George Bernard Shaw's

remarkable article

"Common Sense About the War"

now running in

The Sunday New York Times

No article has caused more widespread discussion than this one. It has made many people "see red." It has aroused violent rejoinders and caustic replies, but it continues to be the subject of debate wherever the war is talked about. You'll have to read it sooner or later or be hopelessly out of the conversation.

In Next Sunday's Times
Mr. Shaw takes up two subjects:

Recruiting
and
Terms of Peace

There is hardly a sentence in his article that will not start a controversy. And it's told in the brilliant, daring style that has made Shaw world famous.

Another article that will arouse widespread comment because of its frankness is by

Theodore Roosevelt

on

"The Navy As a Peacemaker."

Order next Sunday's Times in advance of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL --- THRILLS IN SIX-DAY RACE --- ATHLETICS --- BOXING

YALE'S RUSHLINE SET BACK BY SCRUBS

Eleven Works in Bowl and the Last Scrimmage Will Be Held Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—In ending Yale's regular line-up against the scrubs for thirty minutes' scrimmaging this afternoon, Coach Hinkey continued a policy of aggressive hard work in preparation for the game with Harvard next Saturday.

The play was in the Bowl, although preceded by half an hour's signal rehearsal on old Yale Field. Fred Stillman's ankle did not allow him to join the team, but Trainer Mack promised to produce him tomorrow for the final scrimmage practice of the week.

Nick Carter took his place today, and indicated that he is in close to the form which won him first-string selection last season. Carter will go into the Harvard game as first substitute choice for either end.

The regulars were kept more than half the time on the defensive, while the scrubs drove the Harvard split formations at them and the other half were driven at the scrubs, using the most venturesome of the triple passes. In one rally the scrubs lifted back the regulars for fifty yards, giving the impression that the regular rush line has not yet rounded into steady defensive form. A forward pass from Capt. Joe Thompson of the scrubs to Dick Kent, the 200-pound tackle of the scrubs, completely fooled the 'Varsity, and netted thirty yards to the reserves. George Ewing punted in the best form he has shown this season for the scrubs, but Le Gore pulled down one of his kicks at the 'Varsity thirty-yard line and raced sixty yards back through a broken field in his prettiest form. Two scores were made by the 'Varsity.

Conroy, who was slightly bruised in the Princeton game, was in the signal drill, but not in the scrimmaging. Chandler taking his place. Chandler recovered a fumble from tackle, gaining six yards at each attempt. Walden retired in the middle of the practice because of a kick. Jim Sheldon replacing him. Knowles rehearsed signals, but Scovil succeeded him in the scrimmaging.

The coaches believe that the same line-up which Yale used against Brown and Princeton will be available against Harvard. They have no plans for making a change.

It is now certain that no game will be played Nov. 28 for the benefit of the Red Cross fund for European sufferers.

VARIED DRILL FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Starts with Blackboard Lecture and Finishes with Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—With only two days remaining to get the team into shape for the Yale game the Harvard 'Varsity coaches mapped out a long day's work for the players today. The coaches split the afternoon's session into three parts. First the players were taken to the locker building and there lectured at the blackboard on their new defenses and also on some auxiliary plays for their own running game. Then the first team went over to the baseball cage, where there was a real drill. This did not take very long, and then came the usual scrimmage with the scrubs out on the field. This, of course, was mainly assignment work, for Harvard has finished its real football for the year except what will be given at New Haven. The practice was hard while it lasted.

There was no change in the make-up of the team. Logan, Francke, Mahan, and Bradlee comprised the back field, Hardwick and J. Coolidge were the ends, Parson and Trumbull the tackles, and Wallace the centre. Pennock's vis-à-vis again was Withington, Weston continuing to be an absentee. The 'Varsity guard still has trouble with his throat, but it was stated tonight that he will be ready to play against Yale even if he does little drilling before the game.

The rush line proposition was helped a little this afternoon by the return to the field of Ernest Soucy. This player was slated to be the 'Varsity centre, but when Mahan was hurt and Hardwick was placed in the back field, Soucy was moved out to end, only to be laid up in his first game. He was not in fully—but fit is thought that he will be ready to go back into the game as substitute centre if he is needed. This may be possible, as Bigelow, Wallace's regular substitute, also stands as second man for either Trumbull or Parson.

The Harvard undergraduates held their annual mass meeting in the Union tonight. There were songs and speeches, the team being present, and Capt. Brickley and Coach Haughton telling the boys that the team was ready to meet Yale on even terms. While this was going on the Harvard graduates in Boston were holding a festival at their club, the occasion being the banquet to the Harvard crew, which was victorious at the Henley regatta last Summer in England.

Grads Helping to Coach Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 17.—Dartmouth "grads" are coming back to help Coach Cavanagh to get the big Green team in shape for the last game of the year against Syracuse. Larry Barkhart, '10, coach of the Colgate team, which held Syracuse to a 0 to 0 score, arrived here today. Spud Pishon, '10, and Bill Randall, '96, are expected tomorrow. The team was sent through the rudiments of football today. McAuliffe was out, but did not get into practice. His condition was fair, considering the fact that he spent ten days in the hospital. Tomorrow the last scrimmage of the year will be held. The scrubs will be in charge of Barkhart, Randall, and Pishon, and will use Syracuse plays. The 'Varsity will be in charge of Cavanagh, who will develop a defense and offense against these plays.

Carlisle Interested in Next Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Since the Carlisle Indians and Dickinson College resumed athletic relations by placing a football game on their schedules, which event will be played here on Saturday, considerable local interest has developed in the prospective battle. As the Indians and the collegians have frequently practiced together, both are pretty well informed of the other's trick plays. This evening on Indian Field Coach Warner further reserved his 'Varsity players from scrimmage, but allowed the scrub and reserve eleven a set-to of thirty minutes' duration. The aborigines got a thorough drill in fundamentals and signals. Carlisle's new back field arrangement is expected to produce good results in the five remaining contests of the Indians' season. Looks Around and Henry Broker, both dependable men, may be expected to alternate at quarter back.

Mattern May Not Play for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 17.—"Joe" Mattern, Lehigh's star half back, probably will not be in shape to get into the Lafayette game. While he was out today in togs and got into the signal practice, little hope is held out that he will have recovered sufficiently from his injury to count on him to any extent on Saturday. Chenoweth and Scruggs mad their appearance today for the first time this week, and by tomorrow the others taking the rest cure—Hoban, Ostrum, and Richards—will be out. Chenoweth ran the patched up 'Varsity today and managed to get a great deal of work out of them. There was no attempt at scrimmaging, a long signal drill being all that took place following the limbering up exercises.

Nebraska Would Play Harvard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 17.—The University of Nebraska Athletic Board this evening authorized E. O. Stiehm, director of athletics, to send a telegram to T. K. Richards, manager of Harvard athletics at Cambridge, proposing a post-season game of football between the University teams, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Should Harvard accept the proposal, the suggestion is made that the game be played in New York City.

TO CHECK OPEN PLAYS.

Cornell Working Out Defense Against Penn's Forward Passing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Cornell football squad struck its first Winter weather of the season here today and the players were glad to seek the shelter of the baseball cage. Some of the 'Varsity backs stayed out-of-doors and Barrett practiced kicking for some time, but finally all of the players went inside and ran through the plays which the coaches have reserved for the Pennsylvania game.

The second team, equipped with the plays that Pennsylvania has used for some time this Fall, was sent against the 'Varsity in a scrimmage and as usual the forward pass plays worked successfully against the first team. Lack of alertness and vigilance against this style of play has been a big weakness of the Cornell team all Fall and it is the one feature of Pennsylvania's attacks over which the coaches are worrying. A number of new plays built around some new passes were tried out this afternoon, Barrett, Shuler, Collyer, O'Hearn and Shelton figuring in the play. Some of them met with success, but on the whole the second team succeeded in blocking them.

Collins at quarterback, Williams and Lewis at the halves and Eckley and Lautz at ends were used on the first team this afternoon. The coaches are giving much time to building up a second team that will be formidable substitutes for the first team.

Mike Kleinert worked out with the 'Varsity for a few minutes. He looked very good and ought to make a place on the 'Varsity team in the Penn game. However, there are so many good back field men that Coach Sharpe will have a hard time making his final selections.

70,055 SEATS IN YALE BOWL.

More Than 80,000 Applications for Tickets for Saturday's Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Work on the new Yale Bowl, where the Harvard-Yale football games will be staged Saturday, was completed today. The engineering company spent the day in putting the finishing touches on. With the new temporary seats the new amphitheatre will seat exactly 70,055 persons, not counting the stand for nearly 300 newspaper men and telegraph operators. Everard Thompson, head of the ticket department, said tonight that the applications for seats have passed the 80,000 mark.

The Yale management has staked out the parking space for automobiles into avenues and streets. More than 6,000 machines can be accommodated. It will require 1,400 attendants to usher the crowd and watch the automobiles. This is exclusive of a big squad of New Haven policemen and firemen who will be on duty.

Army Works on Navy Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—There was a long practice for the Army team today. Following a kicking drill the scrubs, possessing a lot of navy formations, faced the 'Varsity for a forty-minute scrimmage. For half the time the defense was tested with Navy plays, and for the other half the 'Varsity tried out its running attack. It was while the big team was on the offensive that the only score came, Oliphant getting a touchdown after a hard driving attack which started on the scrubs' fifteen-yard line. The 'Varsity experienced considerable trouble in diagnosing the Navy attack, but notwithstanding the scrubs were unable to score. Some changes were made in the line-up of the big team at the start of the workout, Hobbs going to left guard, Wheeler was shifted over from the guard to Ward's tackle position. The latter is over trained and was allowed to lay off. O'Hare relieved Meacham early at the other guard position, and both Kelly and Neyland were used as Merrillat's running mate at end. McEwan hurt his shoulder again and gave way early to Goodman. The hard work will be continued tomorrow. The drill today was staged on a new field laid out near the hotel, and was entirely secret.

Gruelling Drill for N. Y. U.

Coach Reilly put the New York University football squad through one of the most gruelling practices of the season yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, which included a signal drill for both the 'Varsity and second teams as well as a long and rigorous scrimmage. Much attention was devoted to the scrub eleven in order to develop a strong aggregation to cope with the Cullum Hall team at West Point on Friday, but the greater part of this practice was obtained by lining that eleven against the regular men so that both might derive the benefit. The regular Violet eleven took the ball and easily demonstrated its superiority in advancing the leather for long gains. The 'Varsity backfield was then subjected to a more strenuous test, and its own line men were placed against it on the defense. Playing on the opposition, Cusack showed up to good advantage in breaking through the scrub line and spoiling several plays, while Capt. Huntington made several gains for the regular backfield. The former also devoted about half an hour to drop kicking from the thirty-five and forty yard lines and proved to be in his usual form.

Fordham Strengthening Defense.

Forced to continued activity by the cold wind that swept Fordham's gridiron yesterday, the Maroon warriors started on the hardest period of training which has faced them this season. With the Boston college game coming on Saturday and the annual battle with Villanova scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, Coach Wymard has started to bolster up the defense, which seems to be Fordham's only source of worry. Work yesterday consisted mostly of a line workout, with the players all aiming to bind together more firmly "Skip" Wymard's single unit policy, in which every player is responsible for the weaknesses of his neighbors.

To Pick Navy Team This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—Football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon was more spirited than ever, in view of the fact that the final selections for the Army game will be based largely on the showing of the players during this week's practice. Next week will be devoted to putting on the final touches, but the scrimmages will not be as fierce as formerly, as the coaches wish to minimize the chances of injuries. Biologett is sure of his place at right half back, barring an injury, as his kicking and passing are strong features of the team's playing, and Miles, Mitchell, Failing, Craig, H. Hamilton, Bates, and Collins are all possibilities for one of the other three places. Much attention was devoted this afternoon to handling the ball on the long forward pass plays, a feature in which the midshipmen have had this year. Capt. Overesch will occupy left end, and right end will be played by Jackson, T. Harrison, Fischer, Kenworthy, or Armstrong.

W. and J. to Practice on Ohio Field.

It was announced yesterday that the use of the university field at University Heights had been offered to the Washington and Jefferson football team for practice during the visit of that eleven to this city prior to the game with the Rutgers eleven, which is scheduled for Nov. 28 on the Polo Grounds. The Violet team's football season closes on Thanksgiving Day, when it also will play the Rutgers eleven.

Bowdoin Football Captain.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 17.—Guy W. Leadbetter, '16, of South Lincoln, was chosen captain of next year's Bowdoin football team today.

Larchmont Yacht Club Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club, set for Dec. 4, these new officers satisfactory to the Nominating Committee at its meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, will probably be elected:

Commodore—James B. Ford; Vice Commodore—Justice John Proctor Clarke; Rear Commodore—Henry Whiton; Treasurer—Samuel Bell; Secretary—Frank A. Moore;; Trustees, to serve three years—Henry W. Eaton and George W. Plum; Trustees to serve two years—Edmund Fish and William J. Moran; Trustees, to serve one year—James Clark and Charles H. Reisig.

SPRINTING PRIZES POPULAR AT GARDEN

Just Offer $10 and See Cyclists Dash Around the Big Saucer.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M.

Fifteenth Hour.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Grenda	1,050	0
Moran and McNamara	1,050	0
Fogler and Hills	1,050	0
Root and Clark	1,050	0
Egg and Verri	1,050	0
Lawrence and Magin	1,050	0
Cameron and Kaiser	1,050	0
Lawson and Drobach	1,050	0
Ryan and Wohlrab	1,050	0
Walthour and Halstead	1,050	0
Bedell and Bedell	1,049	9
Thomas and Hanley	1,049	9
Mitten and Anderson	1,049	9
Dupuy and Seres	1,049	6
Piercey and Cavanagh	1,049	2
Kopsky and Hansen	1,049	2

Leaders—Verri and Egg. Previous record, 1,039 miles and seven laps, made by Hehir and Root in 1912.

With the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden nearly one-third finished, late last night, the contestants were riding at top speed in the midst of prize sprints. Dick Rudolph of the Boston Braves offered a $10 prize to the winner of every mile sprint in twenty miles and the riders, who have been traveling faster than ever before, increased their speed in order to win the money.

Every one of the twenty miles brought forth exhibitions of top speed riding, and some of the sprints were won by inches. After the first ten sprints the riders showed the effects of the strain, and in each mile that followed the riders slowed down in the early laps and did not hit top speed until the last two laps.

The first sprint was won by McNamara, the second by Goulet, the third by Drobach, who finished inches ahead of Egg; the fourth by Grenda, the fifth by McNamara, the sixth by Lawson, the seventh by Drobach, the eighth by McNamara, the ninth by Goulet, the tenth by Grenda, the eleventh by Egg, the twelfth by McNamara, the thirteenth by Goulet, the fourteenth by Drobach, the fifteenth by Lawson, the sixteenth by McNamara, the seventeenth by Walthour, the eighteenth by Halstead, the nineteenth by Ryan, and Goulet was in the lead crossing the twentieth mile mark. The twenty miles were covered in fifty-three minutes. Lawson led for 1,000 miles at 11:25 o'clock.

A Frenchman who refused to disclose his name and who was a friend of "Tricky" Comes, the Paris cyclist, who was recently killed in the European war, offered a prize of $200 in memory of the deceased French rider, to the winner of a mile sprint, at 12:15 o'clock this morning. Comes was a member of the Comes-Houlier team which won the six-day bicycle race in Paris last year. In Monday night's Kangaroo team nosed out Jackie Clark in the last lap and won the money.

In the wildest "jam" which has yet occurred in the race, and which started immediately after the Comes memorial sprint, the Wohlrab-Ryan team regained the lap they lost in Monday night's "jam," and the Kopsky-Hansen and Seres-Dupuy teams each lost one lap, and the Cavanagh-Piercey team lost five laps. The "jam" lasted about fifteen minutes.

The largest crowd that has yet attended the race was present last night, and the wildest excitement reigned during the sprints.

In an exhibition quarter-mile sprint at 10 o'clock last night, Frank Kramer, American champion, covered the distance in 0:24 1-5. In a one-mile motor paced sprint, Clarence Carmen of Jamaica, Ohio, made the fast time of 1:37 3-5.

With Fogler leading the riders passed the eight hundredth mile at 1:55, and at 6:35 o'clock Clark led the field past the nine hundredth mile. The 100 miles were covered in the fast time of 4 hours and 4 minutes. The furthest the riders were ahead of a previous record was at 6 o'clock, when 14 miles and 2 laps had been clipped off last year's score. From 6 o'clock on the riders slowed down somewhat from the pace they had been maintaining.

There were a number of mile sprints last night, and one of the most exciting occurred shortly after 9 o'clock. At the sixth lap of the mile the riders speeded up and Jake Magin took the lead. He set a fast pace, but at the eighth lap Norman Anderson shot into the lead. For one complete circuit of the saucer he held the front position, but as he turned from the Madison Avenue curve into the Twentieth Street straightaway, Gos Wohlrab, traveling at top speed, passed him and led the way across the mile mark, winning the $10 prize. These prize sprints have become extremely popular and many of the cycle fans have given $10 prizes.

Gus Wohlrab and Martin Ryan, the Jersey City team, furnished the thrills yesterday afternoon. They were lapped in Monday night's sprint and several times yesterday attempted to regain their lost distance. Time and again a streak of scarlet would dart away from the field of riders and either Wohlrab or Ryan would be off in an attempt to regain the lost lap, but each time the other riders took up the chase and caught the scarlet jersey before it had much of a lead. Shortly after 4 o'clock Wohlrab made a desperate attempt to recover the lap and was a half lap ahead of his pursuers, but he could not maintain the terrific pace.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the leaders had a score of 705 miles and three laps, which was nine laps better than the record made by the Goulet-Fogler team last year. After 9 o'clock the riders slowed down from the fast pace they had been traveling and at noon they had traveled 762 miles and eight laps, which equaled last year's score. In the afternoon a number of riders, fresh from sleep, returned to the track and records were broken every hour. At 6 o'clock the leaders had a score of 888 miles and two laps, which lowered the record made last year by the Root-McNamara team by fourteen miles and two laps. It was the steady fast riding of the Wohlrab-Ryan team which caused the riders to get so far ahead of the previous record in six hours' riding.

In the prize sprints McNamara finished in the lead twice and Anderson copped the third $10 for a ten-lap sprint.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the special police started to clean house for the first time since the race started and for a few minutes there was lots of excitement. Police reserves were called out and when they made their appearance the crowd tamely walked out of the building.

Only One Columbia Game.

Hopes for the reinstatement of football at Columbia were rudely shaken yesterday when the Student Board rescinded its sanction for an interclass football series on South Field, and limited the sport to one game to be played between the upper classmen and the under classmen. The reason for this move on the part of the student governing board is frankly based upon the lack of interest which the students showed in the class teams. "Dave" Hinshaw of Haverford, coach of the freshman squad, reported last night that only a few of the kids who had played on their school teams had reported, and that the squad had dwindled down to seven men yesterday. The same reports were made by Arthur Howe, the Yale player, and Charley Hann of Harvard, who had undertaken to coach the other squads. The one game that remains on the schedule will be played next Tuesday afternoon on South Field.

Seventeen Teams in College Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17.—Seventeen colleges have entered the annual intercollegiate cross-country run which will be held at Yale next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The list is the largest on record, the entries of Brown, Colby, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Syracuse, and Columbia being added to the usual big university squads, which consist of City College, New York, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. The race will be run over a six-mile course, starting at the Yale Bowl, continuing through the Westville woods, and finishing in the Yale Bowl. It will be the first athletic event in the Bowl.

CAT ROYALTY ON SHOW.

White Aigrette Emerges from Seclusion and Wins.

The royalty of the cat family is now holding forth as the chief attraction at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday opening the two-day judging of the thirteenth annual championship show of the Atlantic Cat Club. The profits are to be set aside for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. In view of the fact that the annual show in the Garden will not be held this year, the present event, which will be continued today, holds particular interest for the lovers of the feline pets.

One of the decidedly interesting features yesterday was the appearance in competition of Champion White Aigrette, owned by Miss Laura Gould Hopkins. This fine animal was thought by many to be dead, owing to an absence from the show ring since 1910. At that time Miss Hopkins had won two championships with her, and, as the cat appeared to be unbeatable, Miss Hopkins decided to place White Aigrette on the retired list in the interest of sport. Yesterday was her first emergence from that retirement, and the cat, though nine years old, is now considered to be a strong contender for the championship of the show, the judging of this feature to be decided today. A worthy contender, however, will be Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Siamese, Lady Sonia, which has won five championships. The best kitten judged in the show was Miss Ave L. Pollard's Blue Toy, a magnificent specimen of the blue Persian. The reserve was Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Greenwich Athalie.

Two kittens that attracted unusual attention were the pair belonging to Mrs. S. R. Keif's Sapphire and Sapphire Grace. Neither has ever been beaten, and last year, which was their first appearance, they attracted considerable attention during the show at the Garden. They were bred by Mrs. Keif. The sire was Turks Cap, the famous white cat which was imported from England by Mrs. Chester W. C. Chapin. In yesterday's judging Sapphire received the honor of being the best novice male in the show and Sapphire Grace the best novice female.

There was one cat which showed anger at the coddling that was going on all about it, and would have none of it. This was Beggar Maid, a waif which was taken in by Mrs. S. Loupy about two months ago. It clawed and bit at cats and spectators, and if it had once got loose, which it came near doing on several tries, it might have put to flight all the aristocrats of the tabby world.

Two curiosities of the show were the homely looking Australians, of which there are said to be only four specimens in this country. Their features are more like those of the kangaroo than of a cat. The kitten only was in competition, and he was named Greenwich George Washington. There was but one real upset in calculations, and that came when the Misses Champion's Argent Dream, an excellent chinchilla, defeated Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Greenwich Cherokee.

McGRAW AT HIS DESK.

Manager of Giants Starts Work to Strengthen His Team.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants was at his desk in the New York Club's offices yesterday for the first time since his long vacation in the South. Mr. McGraw had little to say about his plans for next season, but he announced that he had given up the idea of training in California. He now has on his hands the biggest baseball squad that a major league club has ever carried, and in the next few weeks he expects to let out much of his surplus talent.

Manager McGraw plans to go to the training camp in Marlin, Texas, earlier in February than heretofore, and will have his eye on pitchers and a third baseman. He would not say anything about any contemplated change in the outfield, but it is quite probable that some of the youngsters come up to expectations, there is likely to be some changes in the Giants' line-up for next season.

If the Giant squad gets into condition at Marlin as soon as Manager McGraw expects, it is not unlikely that he may take a team to the coast to play several exhibition games on the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The management of the big show is anxious to have the Giants visit the coast, and if the club shows its best form early in the season, the Giant manager may decide to take the trip.

Ira Thomas Not for Yankees.

The mysterious visit of President Ban Johnson of the American League to this city is still unsolved. It was reported yesterday that Johnson was the guest of J. J. Lannin, owner of the Boston Red Sox, at his hotel in Lenox, but neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Lannin visited the hotel during the day. At the offices of the New York Americans all knowledge of Mr. Johnson's visit was denied. The officers also denied the story that Ira Thomas was to be manager of the team next season. It was stated by the officials of the club that no steps had been taken toward the engagement of a manager, and it has not yet been decided where the club will train next Spring.

Winners with the Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., of Brooklyn won the second game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, after 45 innings of play with Louis A. Servatius of this city, the final score being 200 to 166.

Close competition was witnessed last night in the two games played in the Harlem amateur straight-rail tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest R. W. Levy defeated Rosenthal by the score of 50 to 45 in 42 innings. The second game resulted in a victory for C. W. Williard, who defeated L. Kreisman by the score of 50 to 47 in 42 innings.

Archie Gunn won from Arthur Brooks in the amateur championship English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy last night by the score of 250 to 184 in 38 innings, Gunn making a high break of 28, while the loser's best effort was 18.

In the pocket billiard tourney C. McFarland defeated C. Mead by a score of 75 to 61.

Chandler to Dine Tigers.

The Princeton football team and others, forty-five in all, will dine on Friday night at the Hotel Martinique as the guests of Walter Chandler, Jr., Princeton '96. At the meeting preliminary to the dinner the new Captain of the team will be announced.

Hudson Boat Club Benefit Ball.

The Hudson Boat Club, which lost its boathouse by fire on Sept. 3, will hold a benefit ball and entertainment at Alhambra Hall, 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, Saturday evening, Nov. 21. The proceeds will be used to erect a new boathouse on the old site, 127th Street and Hudson River. The entertainment will be given by many well-known stars of the amateur and professional stage and will be staged under the direction of Bert Standler. All the rowing, boat, and athletic clubs around New York will be well represented.

Hughitt Michigan's Football Star.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—"Tommy" Hughitt, quarter back on this year's University of Michigan football team, has been awarded the Heston-Schoix Cup as the most valuable player on the squad. The trophy, named for the two Michigan players who made Walter Camp's all-time-all-American eleven, is awarded annually to the player selected by the votes of the head coach, first assistant coach, and trainer of the Wolverine team. The idea of awarding the cup is to select the player who has done the most for his team, not only in actual games and practice, but off the field and through his example and help to the other men on the squad.

"Ms" were awarded to the following sixteen players who participated in the season's games: Capt. Swanfeld, Ernest H. Hughitt, William O. Cochran, Lewis C. Reimann, Robert W. Watson, John Maulbetsch, and Elton K. James, all of Michigan; Frank M. McHale, Logansport, Ind.; Karl S. Staatz, Tacoma, Wash.; Leland P. Benton, Valparaiso, Ind.; John J. Lyons, Pittsburgh; Clyde E. Pastian, Williamsport, Penn.; J. Bland Catlett, Brookings, S. D.; Lawrence L. Shaw, Dallas, Texas; Thurman R. Bushnell, East Cleveland, Ohio, and Maurice F. Dunne, Springfield, Ill.

Bresnahan Deals Fall Through.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Roger Bresnahan announced today that two deals regarding his future—one by which he would have become manager of the Brooklyn Federals and another by which he hoped to own the Cleveland Association franchise and transfer it to Toledo—are off. He is now, he said, "just catcher of the Chicago Nationals." As for rumors that he might succeed Henry O'Day as Cub manager, Bresnahan said he had not conferred with President Thomas. His trip to Chicago, he said, was made for private reasons.

GALLANT REPEATS WITH LEACH CROSS

Boston Boxer Clearly Outpoints East Side Dentist Second Time This Fall.

Twice during the last few weeks Leach Cross, the east side dentist, has been compelled to acknowledge defeat, and both times at the hands of the same man. Recently at Boston Gilbert Gallant, a rugged New England boxer, earned a decision over Cross after twelve rounds of fast milling, and last night at the Empire Athletic Club, 107th Street and Park Avenue, the Boston man emphasized that victory by winning a ten-round bout in an impressive manner. On the occasion of his first defeat Cross made a strenuous protest, but he had no comeback on the second encounter, as Gallant had a sufficient margin at the end of the contest to leave no doubt as to the result.

The contest, which drew a crowded house, was a hurricane affair, with plenty of action throughout. Cross, who is essentially a slugger, found his master in the first six rounds. He made a desperate effort to turn the tide of battle in the remaining sessions, but the commanding lead secured by Gallant proved too much for him. Gallant is a hard man to beat, as his record of the last year proves, but whether a different result might have been obtained in a longer contest is an open question.

Cross made a splendid rally when almost certain defeat was staring him in the face. From the sixth round he appeared to grow stronger, while the pace plainly told on his opponent. The latter was very tired at the close of the tenth round and breathing heavily, while Cross shewed little signs of the terrible milling he had gone through. The New Englander was bleeding freely from the mouth, the result of frequent visitations from the local boxer's glove, and appeared to be somewhat out of condition.

Two knockdowns were scored during the bout, both of which were credited to Gallant. The second blow in the first round sent Cross to the mat. It was a left hook that landed with terrific force on the dentist's jaw. It followed a similar blow which somewhat dazed Cross. The local boxer went down with a thud, but was able to resume in nine seconds. Gallant made a determined effort to finish the contest in this round, but Cross clinched and saved himself. Again in the fifth Gallant worked another left hook on the same spot, but with less force, and Cross took his time in resuming the contest.

During the early stages of the contest Cross was unable to get home any of his swings, although he made many attempts. Gallant, with a confidence born of a previous victory, carried the fight to his man, and had him hanging on to escape punishment. In desperation Cross cut loose in the last four rounds and landed repeatedly, but failed to turn the tide.

While it was a bad night for Leach Cross, he had the satisfaction of seeing a fifth member of the family make a successful ring début. Marty Cross, a rangy twenty-year-old brother of the dentist, defeated Joe Davis in a six-round battle. The newcomer is fairly clever, but showed a lack of ring experience. He had his man in bad straits twice, but did not know enough of the game to finish him. He is a promising boxer and unless sent against high-class talent should develop into a good welterweight.

JACK JOHNSON MATCHED.

Signs to Fight Jess Willard in March, Probably in Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Articles were signed today for a boxing contest of from twenty to forty-five rounds between Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight champion, and Jess Willard, an American "white hope." The fight will take place during the last two weeks in March at some place to be chosen on Feb. 15. It is said that the battleground probably will be Mexico.

Each of the boxers deposited $1,000 to guarantee his appearance at the ringside. Johnson is to receive $30,000 for fighting.

Minor Boxing Cases Heard.

Two cases of minor interest were considered by the Boxing Commission at its meeting yesterday. Complaints had been made to the board that Soldier Bartfield and Al McCoy were guilty of boxing after the bell had sounded at the Broadway Sporting Club last week. The Commissioners summoned the boxers and Referee John Haukaup before them yesterday to straighten out the situation. It was explained by Dan Morgan and John Dunn, respective managers of McCoy and Bartfield, that neither boxer had heard the final bell, and could, therefore, not be held responsible if they had fought after the gong sounded. Referee Haukaup offered the same explanation, and the commission decided that a new bell was needed by the Broadway Club, and disposed of the case with that verdict.

Decision was reserved in the case brought by John Reisler, manager of Willie Beecher, against Willie MacDonald, manager of the New Polo A. A. Reisler, through his counsel, asserted that MacDonald had given him a check for $250 as part of Beecher's guarantee for fighting Al Williams three weeks ago, and that the check was repeatedly returned to him from the bank with the remark "no good." The check was made out in the name of J. Malley. Attorney Goldsmith, representing Reisler, asked the commission to reserve its decision, and this was done, in the hope that a settlement may be reached between Reisler and MacDonald.

Because Commissioner Price was absent no action was taken on the application for a license by the Coney Island A. C., which proposes conducting bouts at its clubhouse on the Bowery and Surf Avenue, Coney Island.

Shugrue Outpoints Mohr.

Joe "Young" Shugrue, the Jersey City lightweight, was entitled to the honors over Walter Mohr of Brooklyn at the end of their ten-round bout, which featured the programme at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night. The little Jersey City boxer was the aggressor throughout and landed the most effective blows. It was an interesting bout and full of action from start to finish, but Shugrue's cleverness and ability to hit hard earned him the honors in the majority of rounds. Mohr was a willing opponent and, although outpointed, gave a good account of himself.

Ten-Rounders at Fairmont A. C.

The heavyweight special show that will be put on at the Fairmont Athletic Club tomorrow night will furnish plenty of action, as the contestants are noted for their aggressiveness. The main event will bring together Colin Bell, the best heavyweight in Australia, and Tom Kennedy. The latter has been fighting himself into condition. In his battle with Reich he showed all his old-time cleverness. This time he will be in better condition. Bell has never appeared in New York. His only bout in this country was against Sam Langford in Boston. In the semi-final Tom Gibbons, brother of the St. Paul Wizard, will box Billy Glover. The first of the ten-rounders is between Al Kubiak and Whitey Allan.

Cathedral Bouts Postponed.

The amateur boxing bouts under the auspices of the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn scheduled for last night and tomorrow, were postponed until Dec. 17 and 19.

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SKEA STAR IN GAMES.

Principal Victor in Co. F Athletics in 22d Regiment Armory.

Matt Skea, the Pastime Athletic Club runner, played the principal rôle in the season's first indoor games of Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, in the West 168th Street armory last night. Starting from scratch in the 600 yards handicap, the feature event, Skea was the winner in a close finish from J. O'Connor, who ran with an allowance of 20 yards. O'Connor held the lead turning into the stretch, but Skea had too much speed in reserve for his rival, and won by about two yards.

After this victory the Pastime representative was anchor man for the "Irish" relay team, which scored a hollow triumph over the "German" quartet. In the final lap Skea had as his opponent P. Purtell, and he far outdistanced the latter.

J. P. Burch won the 880 yards heavy marching order handicap from the five yard mark, after G. A. Kellner, off 40 yards, had been disqualified for dropping his hat and drinking cup. Kellner collapsed at the finish and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to be assisted to his company's quarters.

Bob Dieges, son of Capt. Dieges, was scratch man in the marching order event, and just failed to catch Burch at the tape. The time for the race was 3 minutes 13 seconds. Summary:

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by P. Purtell, (scratch;) A. Foster, (10 yards,) second; C. Newman, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:38.

880-Yard Heavy Marching Order, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Burch, (5 yards;) Robert Dieges, (scratch,) second; M. Roth, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:13.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by C. Newman; G. A. Kellner, second; L. Eisenreich, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

600-Yard Handicap.—Won by Matt Skea, (scratch;) J. O'Connor, (20 yards,) second; L. Eisenreich, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:23 1-5.

Four-Lap Relay Race.—Won by Irish team, (O'Connor, Cooper, Eisenreich, and Skea;) German team, (Ackerman, Newman, Cramer, and Purtell,) second. Time 1:54.

Will Hold H. S. Championship.

At a meeting of the High School Games Committee at the headquarters of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday afternoon, all doubt as to the holding of the annual high school track and field indoor games was removed. Up to then there was grave doubt as to whether the committee would favor the event, in so much as there was a heavy financial loss entailed last season and a considerable lack of enthusiasm, although the games offered keen competition. To ascertain the feeling of the Principals of the high schools, a letter was sent to them asking their opinion in the matter and stating that if they were unwilling to accord their support, the games would be eliminated this season. The replies received gave assurance of support, with the result that the committee has decided to hold the meet at one of the armories, a selection to be made later.

Contrary to the desire of many of the high schools, the committee choose the Jamaica cross-country course for the event, which is to be run on Dec. 5. The opponents of Jamaica wanted the city course through Prospect Park selected.

A protest by Stuyvesant High School from the decision of one of the officials in the high school soccer tournament was not allowed and this school has withdrawn from the event. All of the games in which it has participated will be eliminated from the standing of the teams, and the future games canceled.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS OUT.

Tie Results in Competition for a Special Cup.

At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Men's Golf and Tennis Clubs, held at Healy's last night, plans for a country club for newspaper workers were discussed and a club was organized. The officers are: President—George L. Cooper, Telegram; Vice President—F. J. Pope, Tribune; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Fireman, Herald.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday the final golf tournament of the season was held, with several special features. There was a tie for the special cup offered by the club, David Hall, Herald, and E. B. Davis, American, both turning in cards of 70. Hall's score was 91—21, 70, while Davis's score was 105—35, 70. R. B. Foster was second with a score of 93—20, 73.

The flag contest on the meadow holes was won by R. F. Foster, while the driving contest was won by F. K. Flaugh with a drive of 250 yards.

The other scores were as follows: H. Haines, 90—15, 75; J. C. Logan, 90—15, 75; A. H. Hedley, 89—14, 75; A. C. Mumford, 91—14, 77; A. C. Murray, 92—14, 78; A. P. Roth, 93—11, 82; J. C. Flinn, 97—15, 82; F. K. Flaugh, 85—7, 78; F. J. Pope, 94—15, 79.

National Golf Meeting Jan. 8.

The date for the annual dinner and meeting of the United States Golf Association has been changed from Jan. 15, as originally announced, to Jan. 8. The meeting and dinner will be held at

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1914.

OUR PROSPEROUS FOREIGN TRADE

There was an increase of imports by $5,038,476 during October, and a decrease of exports by $76,577,612. The result is a decrease of our excess of exports from $138,912,162 last year to $57,305,074. The showing is, nevertheless, encouraging, because the comparison with last year is unfair. The year 1913 stood in a class by itself, owing to an unusual increase in exports and decrease in imports. There is no precedent for such an excess of exports in October as last year's. This year's excess of exports is much more nearly normal, and means what it seems to mean. Last year's phenomenal figures were subject to an offset in the movement of capital which is lacking this year, and will be lacking hereafter. It is a real and nearly irreducible balance in our favor, and it will puzzle our foreign customers to keep their account balanced unless we take their notes in settlement.

Last year we were skimping our importations because we did not feel prosperous, and we were stimulating our exports to pay our debts abroad. This year that is exactly reversed. It is our foreign friends who are skimping their imports, and stimulating their exports, at reductions in price we may be sure, looking at the foreign exchange market. In volume of trade our foreign business is satisfactory, and it is steadily improving. Beginning with April there was an excess of imports for four successive months, and we were exporting gold in volume no other country could have endured. In September there was an excess of exports of merchandise of $17,000,000, and in October we added $40,000,000 to that figure.

Our foreign trade is quite as good as our transatlantic customers can afford to have it, or as we ought to wish it. We ought to have some mercy for their troubles. We ought rather to wish to see our domestic trade as near to the mark as our foreign trade. Then we should have truly good times, and little left to wish for.

COUNTING THEIR CHICKENS.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have every reason for gratulation over the immediate outcome of the recent elections, but they are pressing things a little far when they attribute the prosperity of which there are some signs to their own victory under a high tariff banner. And their announcement that that banner will be the one under which the party will march to complete victory in 1916 is at least premature.

The improvement in business conditions which is undoubtedly going on all over the country has very little connection with politics in any direction. It is chiefly due to the adjustment of men's minds to the extraordinary situation they have been compelled, suddenly and without preparation, to face. At the outset there were general amazement, confusion, and apprehension. The closing of Exchanges was in part the cause and in part the effect of this unprecedented whirl of emotion throughout the business world. But for more than three months men in every occupation and in every branch of production and distribution have been studying, at first anxiously, then resolutely, and finally with a good deal of cheerfulness, how to carry on their affairs and how to effect the daily transactions that are not necessarily influenced by the war. This universal and steady application of human energy and intelligence along the lines of least resistance has gradually started again the vast and powerful machinery that serves the needs of a hundred millions of people. And "times" are improving.

Probably the only political measure that has had much to do with this wholesome and welcome change is the reform and development of the banking system. This is really political only in the sense that it is the result of legislation, but that legislation was not by any means strictly partisan. It was, on the contrary, in a spirit of deliberation and mutual consideration which secured the co-operation of qualified persons of all parties and of men independent of party. Much credit is due to the Democratic leaders, and especially to the President, for this wise process, but there is no "capital" in it for their party, and it is to their honor that they sought none.

As the work of readjustment goes on and the business of the country assumes its normal character, it is not easy to see how the Republicans of the Pennsylvania type can hope for any advantage politically by striving to reopen the tariff agitation, and to carry it on for the next two years. Such tactics could tend only to defer the restoration of confidence, to check the impulse of enterprise that is steadily spreading, to add a new and needless element of doubt and uncertainty to a situation that demands the utmost possible stability. As we have already had occasion to point out, the Democratic Party on the figures of the elections is not a majority party, and if the process of reintegration of the opposition goes on, it will have a hard fight to keep the power it won two years ago. The energetic agitation for revision of the tariff upward which the Penrose Republicans propose certainly will make that fight easier.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season has opened with a substantial promise of success which may be taken to indicate either that the public demand for opera has not been decreased by the hard times or that the times are not so hard as we had been led to fear. With the opera New York's social season fairly begins. That it is likely to be less gay than usual, that its pleasures will generally be taken gravely, and even curtailed, in view of the intense suffering of so many of our fellow-beings in Europe, is admitted. But there is assurance now that the opera will not suffer from lack of patronage, and it is a matter for general congratulation that the artistic promise of the Metropolitan has never been better. Again the wonderful CARUSO, whose voice positively improves with the flight of years, returns in his best form; and the company contains singers of the highest renown and ample gifts for the interpretation of dramatic music of every school.

In a social sense the first opera night equaled the most noteworthy of former seasons, it could hardly surpass them, in the numbers, the quality, or the enthusiasm of the audience or its variety. No other Opera House in the world is so cosmopolitan, none has an auditorium more commodious or better designed for both show and comfort, and none a stage better fitted for elaborate pictorial display. During the next twenty-two weeks there will be many fresher works in the bill than VERDI'S "Masked Ball," which served admirably, however, to begin a season of dramatic singing by bringing forward conspicuously an unusually large number of dramatic artists who can sing.

CARRY THE NEWS TO WASHINGTON.

There seems to be only one man in official life at Washington who is aware that the election approves and sustains his opinion that there is a new temper in affairs. All the others are laying plans anew for the old games which have failed to carry the country's approval. There is to be another River and Harbor bill, and another Ship Purchase bill, or perhaps a Ship Loan bill. There is to be a Public Buildings bill and a $25,000,000 Good Roads bill. Representative LEWIS and Postmaster General BURLESON, of course, will revive their Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. The argument is that the Government has demonstrated its capacity to conduct public utilities by the success of the parcel post.

The argument will be more convincing when the Post Office is able to make a statement of account showing that success in a manner that a business man will admit. A fictitious profit, with unpaid creditors clamoring at the Treasury, is not a basis for further adventures of the sort. It is true that the people are pleased with the parcel post, but it is not true that they are so pleased with the Government's administration of it that they would favor another adventure of that kind. There is no such sentiment against the telegraph and telephone service as there was against the express service. The patrons of the express companies were willing to have even unfair competition established, and there was no prospect of any competition except the Government's. The wire service is exceptionally efficient, the charges reasonable, and the competition too genuine to please the competitors. There is no prospect of either better or cheaper service, but there is every reason to suppose that the American standard would sink to that of other Government facilities of the sort.

It would not be possible to consider the proposal as in line with the President's desire to give business a rest during the remainder of his term. If the wire service is to follow the express service it would next be proposed to take over the railways. Anything more unsettling than that could hardly be imagined. Everybody would be against it except the jobmaking politicians. The only vote they control is the job hunters' vote. The trouble about this proposal is that it makes too many jobs for the good of those who do not fill them. Popular government is not government by the votes of the Government employés. It is undesirable that a considerable fraction of the electorate should be disfranchised by virtue of employment, or that that element of the electorate should be large enough to have the balance of power between the parties. The Democrats did not carry the country on a proposal to provide as much Government competition with private enterprise as possible, and in as many different branches of business. Nor could they carry the country on a proposal of that sort without agitation against which the President is right in setting his face, on his interpretation of the country's sentiment for business peace.

What the Democrats promised the country was to substitute flagitious protection to privileged interests by "legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry." Because the Government has not been opposed in destroying the express industry it does not follow that it would be supported in destroying private wire service. There is no sort of doubt that the country is against the destruction of the railway industry. There is no sort of demand for Government ownership outside of politics. That is reason enough for everybody outside politics to oppose each and every advance toward anything more of the kind.

THE SHORT SESSION.

In less than three weeks the short session of Congress will begin. Plans for its work are already under way, and some of the work upon the bills has been begun. It is not too soon, therefore, to suggest to those having authority that as little legislation as possible will best please the people.

The short session is always devoted mainly to the passage of appropriation bills, and the time allotted is scant even for that purpose. Nominally it is a three months' session; actually, under the practice in Congress, the work is done in about six weeks. Congress meets on the first Monday in December and adjourns over the holidays without beginning its work. "Over the holidays" is a liberally interpreted phrase, and it is well on in January before it meets for real business. A week or so is then consumed in getting the machinery cranked up, and as by law Congress has to adjourn on March 4, its effective labors have to be done in not much over six weeks.

While this time is barely enough for the supply bills, the desire for personal or party capital frequently brings about the attempt to jam into this crowded session measures of general character, and they are always sure to be ill-considered and hastily patched. The arguments against doing so are always strong, and this year they are reinforced by another one. It is that the unprecedentedly long session recently ended has given the country such a dose of legislation as it has not had in men's memories. The nation has had all it can stand for the present. Whatever measures the President has to propose should be deferred until the long session of the next Congress; and the individual Senators and Representatives should contain their desire for celebrity until then. Let them buckle down to the appropriation bills and give the country a year of repose.

HE WILL BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

It is to be regretted that President BUTLER did not make his meaning clearer when he said in his annual report that every candidate for admission to Columbia University should be examined "as to his physical fitness "to follow and to profit by a college "or a university course." Of course he could not have meant what the words seem to imply—that a university education should be denied to all but the physically well equipped. To deny an education to one who is mentally but not physically fitted for the battle of life would be to deny him the only weapon with which he could hope to enter it; it would be to disarm him.

It would be more than an injustice to the individual—it would be a wrong to the community. The world owes much to the physically unfit. It would be less worth living in today but for the brilliant consumptives and cripples and blind and deaf men who have enriched it. In our craze for efficiency and for standardizing everything we are in danger of forgetting that there are other things in the world, too. We cannot do without the consumptive Stevensons, the anaemic Voltaires, the blind Miltons, the deaf Beethovens, the hunchback Alexander Popes, the clubfoot Byrons, the helpless Prescotts. A rule that would have deprived HEINE of an education would have been costly to the world. Enforced against ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it would have deprived American history of one of its noblest figures.

Dr. BUTLER did not mean this, surely, and we are sorry that his language was susceptible of such an interpretation, for it will be interpreted in this way by the people who jump to conclusions, and it may do harm. Those who would standardize the human race in a Procrustean bed will take too much comfort from it. Let us not be too dogmatic with Nature; she has her dogmas, but she likes to play disconcerting tricks with ours.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Audacious and Louis of Battenberg.

Researchers for strange coincidences, chronological and other, being an industrious as well as an ingenious tribe, should have found before this, it would seem, a particularly fine specimen in the fact that Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned his place as First Sea Lord on the British Board of Admiralty the day after the Audacious went down off the coast of Ireland.

Of course he who, on no better ground than this sequence of events, should assert that the two bore to each other the relation of cause and effect would be bold, and he who found in it a reason, or even an excuse, for impugning the loyalty of the Prince to his adopted country would be nothing less than reckless. Nevertheless, it is "strange," and about as much so as any coincidence is, that after enduring for a considerable period the criticism directed by a part of the London press against letting a man of Austrian birth and close German affiliations retain a position where he could control and direct, in considerable measure, the movements of the British Navy, the Prince should have yielded to the pressure on learning, as he doubtless had when he wrote his letter of resignation, that the Audacious had gone down.

To that disaster there was no reference either in the Prince's letter or in that written the next day, Oct. 29, by WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, the First Lord of the Admiralty, regretfully admitting that the Prince's retirement was in the circumstances wise, if not necessary. How much stronger the demand for that retirement would have been had the British public been then as well informed as were these two officials in regard to what had happened, they were well aware. Rightly or wrongly, some would have seen in the ordering of the Audacious and her companion ships to a place so remote from a possible advance into English waters of the German Navy something sinister as well as mysterious.

And now those same suspicious persons may discover in it the adequate explanation, hitherto missing, of the Admiralty's long concealment of the great loss. It was, they will say, that the loss and the resignation might be brought too near together—in the hope, inevitably futile, that they would not be brought together at all.

Reciprocal Admissions of Courage.

A more remarkable tribute to the courage and prowess of "the enemy" was probably never given than is the one sent out for publication yesterday by the British Government's Official News Bureau. In it the German soldiers, young and old, are credited not only with the ability to face death with dauntless heroism, but the system of training to military service that made a whole nation of such men is held up as worthy of imitation by the English people, or, if not quite that, at least as deserving of their serious attention.

The underlying purpose of this eulogy is easy enough to guess, of course—it is to remove from minds at home any belief they may still have, as a result of previous boastings about British superiority, that the task confronting them is one requiring less than all their energy to perform, and, in brief, to encourage enlistment by showing the necessity for it. But the admissions made by the Official News Bureau may possibly have another consequence.

They must be read in connection with the like admissions coming from the Germans and French. The former are no longer talking about any of their opponents as "despicable," and the French as well as the English realize the valor of the Germans. This being the case, and as all of the antagonists are speaking of each other with a certain respect as antagonists, the way would seem to be open—or opening—for peace negotiations as between honorable and honored equals.

There would be no humiliation, now, in that, for the fighting abilities of them all have been more than sufficiently proved to the world at large. Indeed, even the unfortunate Belgians, though they had no military training at all, in comparison with the Germans, did not suffer by comparison with their neighbors on the battlefield.

Missionary Work Up to Date.

It seems that a missionary home here from South America on a vacation has felt the need of weapons other than spiritual in the conduct of his work. So he has gone up into Connecticut and ordered 100,000 rifles and 100,000,000 cartridges. And, in order that he may be sure of both of good quality, he has insisted on getting the particular kinds used in the French Army.

So at least says one of the big Connecticut manufacturers of lethal wares in order to explain the increased activity recently observed at his plant. The missionary himself, strangely enough, has not been questioned by the enterprising reporters, and yet he must have an interesting story to tell about conditions in his "field." His methods of conversion are seemingly new, or else a revival of those so old as to be unfamiliar, which comes to the same thing.

The suspicion that there is no missionary thus utilizing his vacation may come to some. There are people who would doubt even the assurances of a Connecticut arms manufacturer, but they are people who would doubt anything. Of course the story is true.

Protesting Against Censorship.

Bitterness and vehemence increasing day by day mark the protests of the English press at the restrictions of the military censorship, and this feeling is frequently voiced in Parliament. There is general recognition that information likely to be useful to the enemy should not be published, and there was at first an inclination to abide as uncomplainingly as loyally by the decisions of the military experts in regard to what was and what was not such information. But as time has gone on, confidence in the wisdom, the necessity, the justification of these decisions has waned, and the common feeling now in journalistic circles apparently is that the censors often exercise their powers for no reason at all, and that at other times they do it for reasons that might more correctly be called political than military.

Free people like to be informed as to the progress of what, after all, are their own affairs, not those of a few officials, and they resent especially a guarding of their sensibilities from news which they consider themselves well able to bear.

The French, as well as the English, are growing restive, and though as yet they are only jesting about the mystery in which the work of their army is wrapped, the jests show a tendency to change into anger. What the Germans think of the even more rigorous censorship to which they are subjected we are not allowed to know, but glimpses of dissatisfaction among them are occasionally to be caught.

Perhaps successful war can be conducted only in secret, but if so the fact reveals anew how anachronistic war is, and forms another reason for detesting it.

TAMMANY IN CONGRESS.

Republican Chairman Hilles Points Out Its New Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial reply to the remarks which I made at the Labor Temple you took me to task for pointing out Tammany's power and opportunity in the Sixty-fourth Congress. You enlarge upon my statement that twenty Tammany members will hold the balance of power in the House of Representatives. The extended remarks read:

> If it [Tammany] does not get some jobs in the Custom House it will hold up the appropriation bills and paralyze the Government or starve it into submission.

My comment did not go so far. In discussing Secretary Bryan's fiction that the Democrats were victorious in the recent election, I called attention to the decline in their majority in the House of Representatives from 167 to 81, (this last figure being their present claim, but the fact being that the majority is only 29.) This loss of 68 Congressmen by the Democrats was one measure of their defeat. Then I inquired how a man of President Wilson's mold could consider it a victory when the margin has been so reduced that if Tammany should vote with the opposition the President's party would find itself in the minority. You say:

> Besides, Mr. Hilles, Tammany's twenty votes do not hold the balance of power. The Democratic majority is 31.

Let us consider that point for a moment. Subject to change by death or resignation, the Sixty-fourth Congress will be composed of:

Democrats	220
Republicans	196
Progressives	7
Socialist	1
Prohibitionist	1

Hence, the strength of the combined opposition to Democracy will be 205, and if the twenty Tammany members should desert their Democratic colleagues on a roll-call and vote with the opposition, the Democratic strength would be reduced to 210 and the opposition's total vote would rise to 225. Even if the 7 Progressives were to unite with the Democrats, Tammany would still hold the balance of power.

You say that Tammany tyranny in Congress would be regrettable, but that when the Tiger is surrounded by the old wolves of Congress he is a babe in the woods. As a matter of fact he is as menacing as a wild animal in the woods. With Mr. Clark in the chair and Mr. Underwood translated to the Senate, Mr. Fitzgerald is the most forceful figure on the floor. The Democrats will probably designate Representative Claude Kitchin of Scotland Neck, N. C., as their floor leader, but Mr. Fitzgerald, who has served ten years, is his peer as a parliamentarian and his superior at rough-and-tumble debate.

What provocation have the New York Congressmen to oppose the President? The answer is that influential members of Mr. Wilson's Administration vigorously opposed Mr. Fitzgerald's return to Congress. An attempt was made to discredit him and to starve him out. Patronage which would have been conceded to him if he had been a Democratic member from New Jersey was withheld from him and utilized in the fight against him. His New York colleagues were humiliated, and they sought redress at the White House. It may be needful to suggest that Tammany wants "some jobs in the Custom House," but men very high in the Administration who were leading the fight on Fitzgerald did not hesitate to dangle jobs in his district before the eyes of possible converts to their cause.

The point I sought to make at the Labor Temple was not that Tammany should rebel or retaliate, but that one result of the recent election would be either a reversal of the Administration's attitude toward the New York Congressmen or the defeat of every measure upon which the opposition to Democracy is united. They must stop starving the Tiger; they must pamper and patronize it; otherwise the Tiger will turn in self-defense.

The Democratic membership of the House of Representatives having been reduced to a point where the President is placed at the mercy of Tammany, is it true that the result of the November election was such a glorious victory for the national Administration as Mr. Bryan's fancy has painted?

CHARLES D. HILLES.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

A Contrast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among recent utterances concerning the war two stand out as particularly illuminating. One is by a Frenchman, the other by a German. The one is calm, dispassionate, manly, far-seeing, and it dissects the modern spirit of Pan-Germanism with a skilful touch, showing it to be the cult of the dominant upper class, and it hails the final inevitable German defeat as not merely a victory for the Allies, but the emancipation of Germany, for which he shows only good-will.

But the German! Good heavens! What is the world to think of this turkey cock, strutting around the barnyard with his tail feathers spread? "Sound and fury signify nothing." Mark you, he has heard it said that the German soldiers are barbarians. But does he resent the gross slander? Does he insist that they are all "gentil parfait knights"? Far from it. He is immensely gratified at the epithet. That is just what he wants them to be. Listen to this great personage:

> Frankly, we are glad we must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the utmost degree. We owe no explanations to any one. Every act of whatever nature committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which must be dictated to the world. The commonest, ugliest stone to mark the burial place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together.

The name of the Frenchman is M. de Lapradelle of the University of Paris. The name of the German is Major Gen. von Disfurth.

New York, Nov. 16, 1914. R. S. S.

Avoiding the Censor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you can give publicity to the following, which I took from a philatelic journal, it may help to swell the Belgian relief funds a few dollars: A postcard has been received in this country by a Danish woman, the writer of which, a Belgian, advised her to remove the stamp, as it was rare. Under the stamp was found the sentence, "Nous avons faim." (We are hungry.) A clever way of avoiding censorship.

ALFRED B. LACHEY.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

OPEN-SHOP EMPLOYERS

Favor Collective Bargaining, but Object to Union Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the published report of the statement of Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that the forthcoming report of the commission would state that only five out of the 300 employers who appeared as witnesses were opposed to the underlying principles of collective bargaining, it is only fair to add that some qualification of this broad statement is necessary.

The writer, as counsel for a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, National Founders' Association, National Metal Trades Association, National Erectors' Association, and National Council for Industrial Defense, and in pursuance of an arrangement with the commission for the assistance of the open-shop employers of the country in securing witnesses and evidence for the commission's hearings, has attended practically all of the public hearings excepting two since the middle of July, and has assisted in securing many of the witnesses from the employers who have appeared.

A very large percentage of the employer witnesses in these hearings are working open shop. Many of them have had previous experience with trade agreements under a closed shop, which was so unsatisfactory as to lead them to adopt the open-shop policy. These employers, while in the main admitting in theory the principles of collective bargaining, coupled this admission with many conditions and qualifications which it would be necessary for organized labor to meet before in their judgment collective bargaining could become successful in operation. Their testimony as to these necessary conditions was based upon their own individual experience.

The limitation of apprentices, the persistent opposition to labor-saving devices, the general and insidious restriction and limitation upon the efficiency of the individual, the opposition to the introduction of efficiency systems even on Government work, the lack of civil responsibility on the part of the union for unlawful acts, the great increase in jurisdictional disputes among unions resulting in delays and strikes in matters over which the employer has no voice or control, the great increase in the use of sympathetic strikes by which the business of the innocent third parties is attacked and tied up—all these different incidents and features of collective bargaining as carried on at present under a closed-shop policy were cited as reasons why the employer does not voluntarily enter into collective trade agreements.

I am sure Mr. Walsh would not desire a wrong impression to be gained from his statements as to the real attitude of employers, and it is evident, of course, that any statement by the commission concerning the testimony of employers on the subject of collective bargaining would not be adequate unless it stated such attitude fully and completely.

WALTER DREW,
Counsel Joint Committee of Associated Employers.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

An Unusual Dog Journey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Inquirer" has an interesting piece of reading in today's TIMES as to a dog having followed his master 119 miles. I think I can beat his "record" by some 21 miles. It happened in 1890. Father, then a Government official, and a passionate hunter, had been transferred from S——, in the now well-known Northern Carpathians, in Hungary, to Z——, 222 kilometers (about 140 miles) away. Among his hunting dogs there was a fourteen-year-old dachshund, Oil by name, which he had, as a token of esteem, left with one of his friends. We were hardly settled in our new domicile when father received a letter from his friend telling him that Oil had disappeared. Father was rather sorry about it, for he was, as all hunters are, very fond of his dogs, when a week after, Oil, all worn out and starved, suddenly reappeared.

This is, I think, a very remarkable feat. The dog had traversed the 222 kilometers in less than a week, through a very mountainous country, and without being able to follow us on the "scent," as we made the trip by rail.

DE KAY.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

What the British Soldiers Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter received from London says that articles urgently needed for the front are:

Mufflers of plain knitted wool, khaki color or dark gray, 12 inches wide, 2½ yards long, no tassels, no fringes.

Knitted woolen mitts, or fingerless gloves, same colors.

Knitted cholera belts.

Shirts of khaki-colored or dark gray flannel, to be made with band and turn-down collar, (separate,) very wide between the shoulders and from under the arms.

Although most of us prefer to give to the wounded and other sufferers of the war all that we can spare after our usual donations to our own hospitals and other charities, and feel that the English Government should provide all clothing for its army, there are many women busily knitting in response to appeals from England. It is well for them to know exactly what is wanted. I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will make the list public.

ELIZABETH HARRIMAN.
Barryville, Va., Nov. 15, 1914.

The London Tramway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report in Sunday's issue of the investigations regarding Europe's tramway systems is, I believe, wrong as to London and its environs. The London County Council, which controls this system, has given the Londoner commodious, well-lighted cars, constructed to carry passengers outside as well as in. So steady, by reason of their greater weight, that both reading and writing (the latter a great convenience to business men) are possible in transit.

The law against overcrowding and the filthy habit of expectoration are both rigidly enforced. Contrary to your statement, there is an all-night service, and the outlying districts constituting Greater London are linked up at least as far as Hampton Court—twelve miles from St. Paul's.

I lived and worked in London many years, and can vouch for the added pleasure and comfort these splendid cars have given to the lives of the workers.

BRITANNIA.
New York, Nov. 15, 1914.

Women Who Knit at Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a visitor to this city, and therefore a stranger to its ways, may I be permitted to ask if it is the custom here for ladies to take their knitting and embroidery when they go to concerts? This I have observed on several occasions within the last two weeks, once being unfortunate enough to be sufficiently close to hear the clicking of the knitting needles of one member of the audience. Surely fine soloists and celebrated orchestras are worthy of undivided attention, and if people wish to indulge in occupations of this nature, they should do so in some place other than the concert room.

From my standpoint, and I think all true music lovers will agree with me, actions like the above mentioned are sufficient to spoil the enjoyment of the very best of performances.

M. KAY.
Upper Montclair, N. J., Nov. 16, 1914.

Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the passing beneath the waves of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock we have been somewhat remiss in failing to recall deeds that were distinctly helpful and kindly to the citizens of this country in Mexico during the revolt against Huerta. I remember him being credited with saving the lives of hundreds of refugees, and how he and his officers improvised a railroad and assisted to Vera Cruz all who were in flight from threatened reprisals. He seemed the personification of kindliness and gallantry, and let us not forget the good done by him so ably.

TOM BOWLING.
New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

SHORTER SCHOOL VACATIONS

Summer Continuation Classes Should Be Held, Maxwell Tells Aldermen.

At the Aldermanic hearing on the 1915 budget yesterday, William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, said he was in favor of a shorter vacation period for the public schools. He said he had suggested to the Board of Education five years ago that continuation classes be held for at least six weeks during the Summer to help backward pupils, but that no action had been taken.

"The present Summer vacation is too long," said Supt. Maxwell. "That is my personal opinion, of course, and should not be construed as representing the opinion of the Board of Education. Four or five years ago I submitted a report favoring the employment of some teachers during the Summer, but no action was taken on it. I suggested the division of the teaching staff into five parts, so that once every five years one-fifth of the teachers would have to teach six weeks during the Summer."

The Finance Committee of the board will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber this afternoon, beginning at 1:30, to hear suggestions from civic bodies and the public in general as to making reductions in the allowances to the different departments made by the Board of Estimate.

BUILDING NOT A CHARITY.

Legacy Is Taxable Because Offices Are Not Rent Free.

The legacy of $36,947 left to the Hebrew Charities Building by the late Dr. Morris Loeb is subject to the transfer tax, according to an opinion rendered yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. When the legacy was taxed an appeal was taken to the Surrogate on the ground that the legacy was for charitable purposes and was therefore exempt. The Surrogate said the fund was for the purpose of maintaining a building for the headquarters of the United Hebrew Charities and other charitable and benevolent Hebrew institutions, but that the corporation is not compelled to provide working room for all of these various institutions, and that there is no limitation on the rent that can be collected from them.

He found that in the absence of a provision no rent should be charged for office room the legacy to the building came within the meaning of the transfer tax law. An appeal to the Appellate Division will probably be taken.

$405 FOR LOUIS XIII. CHAIRS.

Top Price of Second Day's Sale of Havemeyer Home Furnishings.

Chairs of the style of Louis XIII. upholstered in red silk damask brought the highest price at the second day's sale of the furnishings of the Havemeyer residence, 244 Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon. This was $405, going to Dr. W. Wicks, who paid $255 for the paneling, frieze, and red damask wall covering of the dining room from which the chairs were taken. A Louis Quinze cabinet of French parquetry went to Mrs. A. Scott Cameron for $305. An elaborate carved walnut dresser of the style of Francis went to Theodore C. Marceau for $320; Francis Charles paid $250 for a beautiful cabinet and stand of the style of the Florentine school of the sixteenth century, ebony, inlaid with ivory and lapis-lazuli, and a Dutch marquetry centre table with rectangular top and twisted legs went to Ulrich for $400.

A marquetry and parquetry commode, Louis Seize, with black and white marble top, went to Koopman & Son for $180; a marquetry settee and high-post bedstead to H. Osborne for respectively $150 and $160; a walnut coffer chest, French renaissance of the late sixteenth century, went to L. L. Garfield for $255; an elaborate set of six chairs of the style of the Venetian renaissance of the sixteenth century to Otto Bernet, agent, for $195; Mrs. M. Havlett paid $190 for an early eighteenth century Spanish carved walnut and oak standing desk and cabinet, and J. F. Hallcy gave $210 for an elaborate carved walnut cabinet of the school of Du Cerceau.

The returns for the day were $10,168, making a total to date of $21,804. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

"War Victims" at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always been a firm believer in "charity begins at home," so kindly let me say a word about the poverty and distress that needs relief right here in our own city.

This society has a free employment bureau for drivers, and although twenty-seven drivers applied to us last week for work, when we tried to secure it for them we were told that half the horses in the city were standing idle in their stables.

I feel this condition should be brought to your attention, and if you will kindly bring it to the attention of the public we might secure some aid for our own "war victims."

STELLA EHRLICH,
President The Horse Aid Society of New York.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

THE CHILD DANCERS.

(The child dancers of the Isadora Duncan School, to whom these verses have reference, are now in America, owing to the war in Europe, and will soon dance in public for the Red Cross to music of Walter Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra. Russian, German, French, and English, they form a happy and harmonious family of the belligerent races.]

"A bomb has fallen over Notre Dame:
Germans have burned another Belgian town:
Russians quelled in the east: England in qualm."

I closed my eyes and laid the paper down.

Gray ledge and moor-grass and pale bloom of light
By pale blue seas!
What laughter of a child world-sprite,
Sweet as the horns of lone October bees,
Shrills the faint shore with mellow, old delight?
What elves are these
In smocks gray-blue as sea and ledge,
Dancing upon the silvered edge
Of darkness—each ecstatic one
Making a happy orison,
With shining limbs, to the low-sunken sun?—
See: now they cease,
Like nesting birds from flight:
Demure and debonaire
They troop beside their hostess' chair
To make their bedtime courtesies:

"Spokoinoi notchi!—Gute Nacht!
Bon soir! Bon soir!—Good night!"

What far-gleaned lives are these
Linked in one holy family of art?—
Dreams: dreams once Christ and Plato dreamed:
How fair their happy shades depart!

Dear God! How simple it all seemed,
Till once again
Before my eyes the red type quivered:
Slain:
Ten thousand of the enemy.—
Then laughter! laughter from the ancient sea
Sang in the gloaming: *Athens! Galilee!*
And elfin voices called from the extinguished light:—

"Spokoinoi notchi!—Gute Nacht!
Bon soir! Bon soir!—Good night!"

PERCY MACKAYE.

ALTMAN COLLECTION OPEN TO CITY TODAY

Large Throng Views Treasures at Private Reception at the Metropolitan Museum.

SHOWN IN FIVE GALLERIES

Famous Paintings Take Up Two Rooms, While Chinese Porcelains Fill Two More—Rare Old Rugs.

One of the largest throngs that ever gathered in the Metropolitan Museum of Art attended the reception last evening given by the President and Trustees of the Museum in honor of the opening of the Benjamin Altman collection. In all, 3,750 persons were present at the private view.

Guests arrived through the Central Park entrance to the Museum, that on Fifth Avenue being closed to allow the use of the great entrance hall for the reception.

Beautiful tapestries belonging to the Museum were hung around the walls, and across the big main entrance, on a big carpet placed there for the occasion, the receiving party stood, under great festoons of gold draping the tapestries. Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum; its officers and Trustees, with their wives and daughters, and three of the executors of the Altman estate, Michael Friedsam, Dr. Bernard Sachs, and George R. Read, made up the receiving party. From the gallery above came the music of the orchestra. Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" opened the programme and other selections were from Wagner, Brahms, Bizet, and Tschaikowsky.

Passing from the reception hall up the main staircase, the guests turned to the right to enter the suite of galleries previously occupied by the Crosby Brown music collection, and in which the Altman collection is now installed. There are five connecting galleries, Gallery 1 having a door at either end. The visitors last night entered one of these doors, passed through the other galleries, and left by the second door.

The museum is noted for the fine housing of its treasures, and the installation of the Altman collection is no exception.

Rembrandts in Gallery 1.

In Gallery 1 are the Dutch paintings, thirteen of them Rembrandts. The background is a fabric of deep, rich green. On one of the walls hang five Rembrandts by themselves, on the wall opposite, with three Rembrandts, are pictures by Pieter de Hooch, Cuyp, Nicholas Maes, Gerard Dou, and Frans Hals; with two Rembrandts on another wall are a couple of exuberant pictures by Frans Hals and a Hobemma, and the fourth wall, last night partitioned off to make a corridor, had a marvelous Vermeer, with more Rembrandts. In the centre of this first room is a statue, "The Bather," by Houdon, and a delicate little figure piece, "Clodion," by Claude Michel.

The walls of Gallery 2, where there are paintings of various schools, are hung with a repped material, something between a deep tan and a gray, which sets off the more brilliant tones of the canvases. There the wonderful portraits by Van Dyck, Philip IV. of Spain by Velasquez, a number of paintings by Memling, "The Crucifixion" by Fra Angelico, Mantegna's "Holy Family," and a Titian. Three cabinets are in the centre of the room, one with wonderful old crystals, while enamels, Limoges, and Champleve fill the other two. Here also is the famous Rospigliosi coupe.

Galleries 3 and 4 are devoted chiefly to Chinese porcelains arranged in cabinets. In one of these, Case M in Gallery 3, is a pair of Chinese enamel vases which were Mr. Altman's first purchase as a collector, in 1882, and with which he would never part. The walls of these two galleries are hung with a soft tan. High on the walls of the first are a number of beautiful old rugs, and at the end of the second is a fine piece of tapestry above a beautiful old French tapestry covered settee.

The porcelains are arranged in classes, and there are forty wonderful hawthorne jars that are among the finest known.

Wonderful Old Rugs.

A miscellaneous collection fills the fifth gallery, the walls of which are hung with a dark blue. The chief treasures here are wonderful old rugs and tapestries. There is a beautiful "Virgin and Child," by Donatello, in terra cotta in relief, and across one of the doorways from it another "Virgin and Child," in marble, by Antonio Rossellino. On another side of the room are Luca della Robbia's figures of the "Madonna and Child."

This room has the appearance of a furnished apartment. There are a number of cabinets, fine old William and Mary chairs, and on a dais in the centre of the room, covered by a fine carpet, are a Louis XIV. table and four beautiful chairs of the same period, tapestry covered. Gallery 5 has been chosen for the portrait of the donor of the collection, Mr. Altman's pictures hang in the centre of one of the side walls, with a couple

GOLFERS GIVE $5,000 TO BELGIAN FUND

Donation by Members of the Metropolitan Association Heads Yesterday's List.

RED CROSS NOW $350,960

Mayor Mitchel Calls Attention to Fact That Help Is Required to Relieve Distress in America.

One of those to whom the Committee of Mercy appealed for help in the campaign to raise funds for the relief of distressed Belgians was Mayor Mitchel. In his reply to Norman Hapgood, a member of the committee, the Mayor states there is nothing he would not gladly give, officially or personally, to aid the war sufferers, but he takes the opportunity to call attention to the fact that demands are being made now to assist those in this country who require relief because of disturbances to industry due to the war.

Mayor Mitchel said in part:

"As Mayor of New York I feel that I must say to you that we cannot close our eyes to the demands which are to be made on the more fortunate among us for the relief of distress in the United States in the coming Winter, particularly in our great cities. This distress is due in large part to the disturbance of business and industry caused by the war. Contributions made to the Belgians must be made in addition to the contributions necessary for the relief of poverty here at home. I feel it my duty to emphasize this, and to urge the citizens of New York to make special sacrifices during this Winter to minimize distress among the destitute here in America."

The Mayor urges people to give generously to the Belgians, not failing first to meet with equal generosity the needs of the destitute at home.

The fund for the relief of the destitute noncombatants of Belgium is now $482,-800.22, which sum includes yesterday's donations to the committee of $9,608.73. The members of the Metropolitan Golf Association sent $5,000, and Jacob H. Schiff sent a contribution of $1,000, his second gift of that amount within the last few weeks.

All subscriptions to the Belgian fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 2 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Metropolitan Golf Asso.....$5,000	Village Improvem't Soc. of Delhi, N. Y.....$20
Jacob H. Schiff..1,000	C. E. Soc. of the Fultonville Ref. Church 2
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bulkley 200	R. Sloan 1
Harold, Katherine, Lucy, and Edwin M. Bulkley.....100	A Canadian 1
Mrs. M. Collins....100	Mary E. Minor..... 20
H. T. W.....100	R. Osgood 1
People of 47th Sent and Halsted, Pa. 90	Maud Dillon 5
I. and E. Weill.... 50	Helen L. Young.. 10
M. R. S.....50	Mrs. H. B. Brown. 5
Miss Ida Davison.. 50	J. B. Averigg..... 25
C. D. Snedaker....50	Anonymous 5
6th contribution of Providence Journal 405	Anna V. Kibbe..... 20
Mrs. J. Langstroth.100	J. L. Barnes..... 10
James F. Lord..100	Unitarian S. S. in Marblehead 16
Fanny A. Smith....100	Miss C. Metcalf... 2
C. F. Pope..... 100	Mrs. S. Kidder.... 5
W. M. and E. B. Champlin 70	Miss M. Nordlinger 10
Mrs. J. Forsythe... 50	Miss M. Ferris.... 1
Mrs. Fred. Lewis.. 50	James Sayre 1
M. G. Gennert..... 50	D. Rosenberg 10
J. A. K.....50	Mrs. C. S. Miller.. 5
Paul A. Willard... 2	Mrs. Ray Palmo... 5
Ethel M. Stauge... 10	Emma Bailly..... 1
Palacios, Texas.... 8	Edward O. Chase.. 10
Henry Simpson..... 5	K. E. Rounds..... 10
Ellis M. Hagen..... 5	Mrs. E. L. Rosenfeld 10
George G. Bain..... 5	Olive B. Rood..... 10
Anabel J. Crawford 5	G. M. Rollason.... 15
Laura D. Cobb.... 4	C. M. Reubens.... 2
Mrs. R. W. Flahburn 5	Samuel H. Levy... 10
W. M. Lawson..... 10	George H. Savage.. 25
G. S. King, M. D... 3	Guest at Mountain House..... 18
Mrs. M. C. Baird.. 5	Edith A. Abbott... 5
Edith E. Nisbet.... 1	W. G. 5
A. M. S.....10	Mrs. C. C. Scarle.. 5
Mrs. G. W. Levy... 5	Am. Bridge Co..... 25
Mrs. V. Van Wezel 10	A De Last..... 25
Belle Sicklar..... 10	Anonymous 15
J. E. Emmons..... 10	Mrs. Rachel Horan 10
W. D. B. Airey lecture proceeds, Montrose, Penn.. 25	Miss N. S. McKain 5
Cash 10	B. Rapp 5
Mrs. H. W. Mabie. 10	Anonymous 3
Mary B. Ernst..... 5	Frank Whiting..... 5
E. J. Buttenheim... 5	C. I. Gordon, Jr.. 5
A. R. Taylor..... 10	Jenkins Dillon..... 5
A. L. Gilbert..... 5	F. W. Osborn..... 10
F. R. Stein..... 5	F. M. Teed..... 5
George T. Vaules.. 6	Olive G. Thurston.. 5
Muriel Siebel 5	Miss Selma Selerin.. 5
Helen Leigh Davison 5	Walter M. Irving.. 10
B. V. Leigh, Jr.... 2	M. S. 5
W. T. Irwin..... 5	Mrs. W. E. Kennedy 5
L. H. Rockwell.... 5	T. J. Willson..... 15
Austion Bridge..... 7	Mrs. C. Y. Basch.. 10
L. L. Campbell..... 1	J. Stanley Sills.... 5
J. H. Rion..... 1	R. C. Churchill.... 2
Virginia von Santwood 10	A Friend..... 5
J. G. Morton..... 10	C. 5
Neille R. Fradden.. 5	George H. White.. 10
J. B. Fox..... 5	Misses Fooler..... 20
Clement Balane 5	Lawrence Maas..... 5
C. E. Eaton..... 25	W. Cunningham.... 2
Mrs. E. Hallock.... 20	N. Y. Naval 1
Teachers of P. S. 90, Man..... 41	E. G. 1
Samuel T. Dana.... 10	Cash 1
The Park Bank, N. S. Norwich, Conn.. 27	L. S. V. 1
H. L. Zabriskie & Son 11	E. W. Thomson.... 1
A. W. Hudson..... 2	Mrs. Hahn 1
S. D. Ayers..... 10	W. Griffey 2
J. C. Smillie..... 5	D. L. Guggenheim.. 5
S. E. Howard..... 2	Mrs. Abbott..... 1
Miss L. V. Hammond 5	H. L. W. Co..... 11
Miss M. E. Shipman 10	T. W. Seward..... 10
Frida Zimmer..... 25	A Nurse 5
Mrs. Paul Rack.... 10	G. 10
C. W. Scoble..... 5	Mrs. C. A. Stiles.. 1
Waterbury Republican 44	E. M. R. 1
R. K. Paynter, Jr.. 5	Miss M. Gietaert.. 4
H. C. Nicht..... 2	G. K. Briggs 1
R. H. Stevens..... 4	Cash 1
First Ban. Ch. of Edinbridge 52	E. H. 2
Anonymous 5	Beckwith 2
Wattie Rinderkoper. 25	Betty Walker 1
2d Contrib. Miss M. M. Fine 3	An Irishwoman.... 5
Shelton Conv. S. 13	Glick Kearin 5
Miss M. Gifold.... 10	W. H. Baugert..... 1
T. S. Hudson..... 2	A Helper 5
W. C. Barrickman. 10	L. U. Reth..... 1
Delaware Board of Trade 5	Mrs. Dawkin 5
Margaret F. Everit 25	Mary C. Hepperer.. 2
Mrs. R. A. Wilson.. 5	W. W. 1
A. L. Storm..... 5	C. W. B. 1
W. Archibocus.... 10	M. Wilson 1
M. Jessie Barker... 10	Dr. T. H. Whalley.. 1
Mrs. R. S. Hopkins 15	A Friend 1
S. D. 5	Mrs. W. E. Terry.. 2
S. S. Boles..... 5	L. T. H. 1
Mrs. G. T. Mathews, Jr.... 2	W. J. Carr..... 25
X. Y. Z..... 2	Peter & Folsom.... 2
	D. Reisfeld 5
	I. N. Seligman.... 25
	Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson 125
	E. Clarke 10
	Anonymous 1
	Misc. anonymous.. 8

Red Cross Fund is $350,960.

The Red Cross Fund in New York now amounts to $350,960.80, of which sum $3,735.80 was received yesterday. Among the subscriptions was a check for $1,500 from Jacob H. Schiff and another for $490.72 from thirty young women of Staten Island. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's Red Cross contributors, cents omitted, follow:

Jacob H. Schiff.....$1,500	
New York Staats-Zeitung..... 1,247	
Thirty Girls on Staten Island..... 490	
New York Herald..... 188	
Mr. and Mrs. F. Quincy..... 69	
Mrs. Beckler H. Stearns 50	
Fifth Avenue Branch Red Cross..... 35	
Oneida County Chapter Red Cross..... 20	
Charles R. Gardiner 25	
Mrs. Rogers M. Van Loan..... 25	
Dr. E. Derbury..... 20	
St. Paul's Church 15	
The Misses Fooler 15	
J. C. 10	
Residents, Somerville, N. J..... 6	
"S. G. B." 5	
Employes D. C. Heath & Co..... 4	
First Presby. Ch., Matteawan, N. Y... 3	
Winifred Pratt 3	
E. V. Seigle, Jr..... 2	
Bronx County Chapter Red Cross..... 2	
M. M. Rees 1	

Children's Christmas Fund.

The War Children's Christmas Fund of 58-67 West Thirty-ninth Street received the following additional subscriptions yesterday:

Mrs. H. Bigelow..$100	Aiken (S. C.) Institute children..... 18
S. LeG. Cromwell.. 50	Mamie Fraser Society, Lancaster, Penn..... 5
Athens (Ala.) Christian Church 5	Grad Schools, Lancaster, Penn..... 3
Milton, Ind..... 9	Samuel C. Johnson 5
Entre Nous Club, Marshalltown, Ia. 20	Jean C. Dickey.... 5
Mt. Vernon (Ind.) children 19	Louis L. Dodge.... 10
20th Century Club, Berwick, Penn.. 14	Rollin Newton.... 5
Alexander J. Porter 10	Mary M. Sullivan.. 5
Nellie M. Flagg.... 10	"High Cost of Loving" Company... 11
Gallatin (Texas) kindergarten 7	Biographical Club, Manchester, N. H. 8
O. E. S., Delhi, N. Y..... 10	Sympathizer 8
Lynchburg (Va.) children 20	Atlanta (Ill.) Women's Club..... 5
Enid (Okla.) citizens 10	"The Third Party" Company 5
Mispah Chapter, S. S. New York.... 10	Mrs. C. Oppenheim. 5
	Catherine and Elizabeth Ackerman.. 10
	Mrs. Bicker..... 10
	Mrs. W. W. Beales 2

Committee of Mercy Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy in the Fifth Avenue Building, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions, cents omitted, to the Committee of Mercy Fund:

Miss M. Tracy..... $5	Miss H. S. Ames..$150
Calleo Ball, Miss J. S. Sawyer 611	H. Whittimore..... 9
School children of Charlotte, N. C..114	Miss M. E. Ames..150
Anonymous 1	Mrs. A. L. Gillett.. 5
Mrs. O. Pell..... 25	F. K. Bull..... 10
Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge 5	Mrs. F. W. Bowditch and Mr. Barr.. 50
Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith 5	Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie 25
J. W. Hutchens..... 10	Mrs. D. W. Baldwin 5
J. Frank..... 25	E. H. Gardner..... 2
A. L. Gifford..... 10	Mrs. A. R. Peters. 10
N. H. Bates..... 10	Miss H. C. Whittimore 2
Anonymous 10	Paul Gottbell 50
Mrs. D. C. L. Hard 5	

Prince of Wales Fund, $74,338.

The American part of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is the Treasurer, now amounts to $74,-338.08. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Auxiliary No. 1...$101	R. Newboult.....$10
James Hepburn..... 5	Edward Dolby..... 2
John Sutherland.... 5	Mrs. E. D. Carson.. 5
A. A. MacDonald.. 5	Rev. W. D. Dale.... 1
N. G. Higham..... 5	Miss Louise Lewis and John Bates.. 13
C. N. Edge..... 5	Coll. by Mrs. J. E. Howard 5
Payment..... 1	G. P. Rogers..... 2

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews announced yesterday that the receipts of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians now exceed $10,000, of which the greater part has been received in small sums. Saturday's subscription list totaled $518 and yesterday's $880. Donations included $700 from readers of The New Mexican, Santa Fe; $77 received from sympathetic citizens of Orlando, Fla., through the Mayor, E. F. Sperry, who suggested that all Mayors might open funds for the stricken people; Charles H. Osgood of Norwich, Conn., sent $100; W. G. Low of New York $100; H. R. Jones of Canton, Ohio, $50; Mrs. James E. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $50; Miss L. E. Martin, Bowling Green, Va., $45; the Bowling Green Methodist Sunday school, Va., $45; members of the garrison at Fort Robinson, Neb., $36.50; the Misses Renwick, $25; E. A. Woods, Pittsburgh, $25; G. Irwin, Columbus, Ind., $25; D. C. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips of Washington, D. C., $50; H. M. Geiger, Canton, Ohio, $25; Mary M. Fuller, Akron, Ohio, $25; L. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $25, and officers of Fort Jay, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Governors Island, $10.

Give Dues to Unemployed.

At Vacation Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, next Friday evening, the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving will be held. The dues of the members are 10 cents. This year the members are donating their dues to the cause of the unemployed. These thousands of dimes will be given to the Vacation Committee and will go directly to the workers out of work. The society announces that on account of the war and the consequent demands upon everybody for help of a special nature, its annual Christmas party will be given up, but that on Christmas afternoon the usual Christmas tree will be erected in the parlors of Vacation Headquarters. Mrs. August Belmont, President of the society, will distribute the gifts. The society has changed its name to the Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving.

The big charity performances of "Pandora's Box" will be given in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5.

Cottages for Refugee Belgians.

An appeal is made by Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Leo Thomas, and others for funds to be devoted to the leasing and furnishing of cottages in England for the families of Belgian refugees now in that country. Mrs. William Astor Chanler will receive subscriptions at 141 East Nineteenth Street.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of an additional contribution from the Ellenville Reformed Church, Ellenville, N. Y., of $2 toward the Red Cross Fund. For the Belgian Relief Fund R. T. Jones sent $2 and "From a Friend" $1.

CHARITIES.

The Needy at Home

A winter of keen distress among our poor is upon us. Out of work is the common experience of a multitude. The pathos of destitution in New York is not so tragic as it is in Europe, but there is less excuse for its existence. Our records satisfy us that the situation is grave, and the people of the city must meet this home emergency as they have that beyond the seas.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is making extraordinary efforts to meet this unusual situation, but its income will fall short of the demands upon it this winter by $125,000 unless it receives extraordinary gifts. One who is conversant with the situation and appreciates the seriousness of this crisis has pledged $10,000 to its treasury. We plead generous gifts for this long-established and well-organized relief agency. Please send contributions to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer of the Association, Room No. 210, 105 East 22d Street.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

R. Fulton Cutting,	Robert Shaw Minturn,
George Blagden,	Frederic P. Moore,
Eugene Delano,	James Sheldon,
John Greenough,	John Seely Ward.

Mayor Mitchel writes:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor.
November 17, 1914.

Dear Mr. Cutting:—

From the reports I have received from various sources, I am convinced that destitution this winter will be very serious. I therefore hope that such relief organizations as yours will do everything they can to relieve the distress, which already appears to be very keen. The gravity of the situation leads me to urge every citizen who can make contributions to make unusual sacrifices at this time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

ROBERTS'S TOMB TO BE IN ST. PAUL'S

Public Funeral Will Be Held Tomorrow—Services at the Front.

TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT

Asquith's Proposal for a Monument Unanimously Carried—The Body Reaches Folkestone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN FRANCE, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—This morning representatives and officers of the whole allied armies in France assembled for the funeral service of Lord Roberts. It was a simple, impressive scene. The building in which it was held was a gem of Flemish architectural genius, built by the Jesuits.

The funeral bell tolled slowly and methodically as the military men, burdened with the cares of campaigning, passed into the silence of the presence of death. Outside, and far away, the guns of war and destruction boomed faintly. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, was present at the service with Prince Arthur of Connaught, and nearly all the members of the staff were present, as well as members of the French and Belgian headquarters staffs, and all the commanding officers of the Indian Army.

A number of enormous wreaths—French, Belgian, Indian, and British—were placed around the coffin, which rested on a raised platform covered with the union jack. The coffin itself also was enveloped in the union jack, and upon it were laid Lord Roberts's sword and his small khaki cap, with the red band denoting his high rank. There was also a wreath of evergreens, the only wreath on the coffin. It was a family moment, which throughout the long journey to London was never removed from the coffin.

The flowers and wreaths were of exquisite beauty, and a guard of soldiers were detailed to look after them. They were tied with the colors of the Allies and some of the wreaths were so enormous that it took two men to lift them.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In deference to the public wish, the body of Earl Roberts will be interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. There will be a public funeral of an elaborate military character. Lord Roberts's body arrived at Folkestone this evening from Boulogne. It will be taken to his residence, Englemere, Ascot, arriving there tomorrow.

The body will lie in state until Thursday, when it will be taken in the railway station on the same gun-carriage used for his only son, who died in an effort to save Colenso, in the South African war. A special train will then bring the body to London. Troops will escort it to St. Paul's.

The vault in the cathedral in which the great soldier will be interred is the mausoleum of England's most famous statesmen. The last previous military commander interred there was Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, at whose funeral last March Lord Roberts was a pallbearer.

Premier Asquith, in moving a resolution in the House of Commons today for the erection of a monument to Lord Roberts, said the Field Marshal's death had robbed England of its oldest and most illustrious soldier—a man who had fought his way upward step by step, unaided by any influence except his own skill.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, seconded the resolution, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Earl Kitchener, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, and the Earl of Crewe in the House of Lords also paid tributes to Lord Roberts.

"His achievements as a soldier and his character as a man," said Lord Kitchener, "will be an abiding memory, not only in Parliament, but in the whole nation. His fame will forever be associated with the memorable march to Kandahar."

Lord Curzon said the last letter he received from Lord Roberts contained a strong plea for the defense of the family. The prayer which he wrote had brought the family together in a way that nothing else could do.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 17.—A touching ceremony was enacted here this afternoon, when the body of Lord Roberts was embarked for England.

The body arrived in Boulogne from army headquarters at the front in a motor ambulance, accompanied by staff officers. It was carried on board the steamer by men of the Army Service Corps through lines of British troops and sailors. On the coffin rested the Field Marshal's service cap and sword and a wreath of laurel.

The pallbearers were Gen. Wilson, two French Generals, and other officers. All the French and British officers present joined in the procession. On its arrival at the landing stage the coffin was placed on a catafalque covered with French and British flags. Large numbers of soldiers and sailors marched past it.

Numerous floral tokens were sent to the steamer from the French and British Army staffs, officials of municipalities, and the military hospitals.

CHARITIES.

ACT "MILK" AT THE ELLIOTT.

Una Clayton Appears in Play Exposing Sale of Impure Milk.

Under the patronage of the New York Milk Committee and before an invited audience of food experts and men and women interested in pure milk, Miss Una Clayton, a vaudeville actress, presented a one-act play called "Milk" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Miss Clayton, who wrote the sketch, appeared in the role of a little mother of the slums who aids a newspaper man to expose the manner in which a big milk dealer is selling impure milk for the use of babies.

The sketch was well played and greatly interested the audience. It will be produced on the vaudeville stage shortly by Miss Clayton.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss M. C. Lee, the only surviving daughter of the late Col. Robert E. Lee, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania from Europe, and is at the Plaza. Miss Lee was in Germany when the war began, but experienced no difficulty while there.

Miss Hope Hamilton, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of 117 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, whose engagement was announced last week, are to be married on Jan. 20 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 535 Park Avenue will give a dinner this evening at the Colony Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Frederika Peterson, with a theatre party afterward.

Mrs. Augustus A. Low is to give a luncheon today at her home, 43 Fifth Avenue, for Miss Rhoda Tanner.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, wife of Capt. Gibbons of Annapolis, Md., and Mrs. George E. Wilder of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mrs. Richard F. Ely at the Hotel Totham.

Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, who leased her house at 2 East Ninety-second Street to Clarence H. Mackay, has taken the house of Mrs. Charles R. Scott, at 24 East Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

Mrs. Charles E. McManus, whose daughter, Miss Estelle Hall, is to marry James P. Silo, Jr., on Nov. 24, is to give a dinner and dance for the bride-elect and her bridal attendants on Nov. 20 at her home, 263 West Seventy-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Van S. McLoughlin, (Miss Edwina W. Whitehouse,) who have been with Mr. McLoughlin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin, at 44 East Sixty-sixth Street, have left for Colorado to spend the Winter.

Miss Almy Gifford, daughter of Mrs. John Parkin Gifford, is to make her début tomorrow at an afternoon reception which her mother will give at her home, 573 Lexington Avenue. Miss Edith Gracie of Washington, D. C., is not visiting the Giffords, as was reported yesterday. Miss Dorothy Haight, daughter of Mrs. William B. Haight, is to also make her bow to society tomorrow afternoon at a reception at the Plaza.

Scannevin-Davidson Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, to Henry Fletcher Davidson of New York. Mr. Davidson is Registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and resides at 313 East 196th Street, New York. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Garison Davidson. No date has been set for the wedding.

Metropolitan Opera for Next Week.

The repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the second week, beginning next Monday, was announced yesterday as follows: Monday evening, "The Magic Flute"; Wednesday evening, "La Gioconda"; special Thanksgiving matinée, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, "Parsifal"; Thursday night, "La Traviata"; Friday night, "Carmen," and Saturday matinée, "Boris Godunoff." Saturday evening the company will give "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Columbia-Barnard Students in Plays

The students of Columbia University and Barnard will present four plays at a Broadway theatre next month under the direction of M. H. Hughes, who is coaching the dramatic organization at Columbia. The most important play to be produced will be "The Passing of Chow Chow," by E. M. Reizenstein, author of "On Trial," which is being played at the Candler Theatre. "The Passing of Chow Chow" was the winner in a contest held by the Columbia Dramatic Association for the best play written by a Columbia student. The other plays will be "The Interlude," by Lloyd Morris; "Dancing in the High Hills," by Barnard Raymond, and "From a Blue Sky," by a young woman student.

PAUL DRAPER'S RECITAL.

First Appearance Here of a Young New York Tenor.

The song recital of Paul Draper, given yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, marked the first appearance in his native city of a young New York tenor, who had not previously been widely heard outside of London. Mr. Draper is young, but he shows notable breadth and maturity of musical understanding; besides the artistic quality he has gained by intelligent cultivation, he has much by nature. Mr. Draper's voice is not a notable factor in this. It is not distinguished for beauty, for sensuous charm, for range or power. But he has made the most of it by study, by taking thought. It is a serviceable organ unusually responsive to his demands, and capable to a remarkable degree of expressing what he wishes to express.

But the singer's delicacy and warmth of feeling, his insight into the meaning of the music with which he is engaged, the resources which these qualities give him of differentiating and characterising are worthy of high praise, and are what made his recital of an interest of quite its own. He sang the three "Gesänge des Harfners," by Schubert, Op. 12; the cycle of "Dichterliebe," by Schumann, and four songs by Karel Szymanowski. To sing the "Dichterliebe" is a task making the highest exactions on any artist's resources of poetical interpretation. Mr. Draper was successful in finding the right accent for each of these sixteen poems. Some might question certain of his interpretations—the tempo of Ich grolle nicht, the significance that he found in "Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen." But it was evident that nothing was done without thought or without being truly felt. It may be said that his forte tones are sometimes rather hard; and there are other qualities that might be objected to in certain phrases. On the other hand, there was real beauty and charm in passages of mezzo and piano. Mr. Draper's phrasing is artistic and his diction finished and clear.

The songs by Szymanowsky did not seem to commend themselves very strongly to the listeners. They speak a strange idiom, one in which the sense of tonality is almost lost through the incessant change of key. Such music is not to be definitely rejected on a first hearing. It presented some extraordinary puzzles in intonation, which the singer happily solved.

BESSIE VAN VORST ENGAGED

American Author to Wed Hughes Leroux, Editor, in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The betrothal was announced in Paris today of Bessie Van Vorst, the American author, and Hughes Leroux, one of the editors of Le Matin. The wedding will take place Dec. 26.

Mrs. John H. Van Vorst, who is known in the literary world as Bessie Van Vorst, has made her home in Paris for some time, residing at 119 Rue de Lille. She began her literary career in New York, and has been a frequent contributor to the American magazines. She is the author of several books, including "Letters to Women in Love" and "The Cry of Children."

She is a sister-in-law of Marie Van Vorst, the author, who also resides in Paris. Some years ago they both became interested in the plight of women who toil in mills, and worked in the cotton mills and shoe factories in Columbia, S. C., and Lynn, Mass., acquiring knowledge at first hand, which they published in 1903 in book form under the title of "The Woman Who Toils," for which Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then President, wrote the introduction.

MRS. S. G. REED DIES AT 93.

Once Widely Known for Her School for Girls in This City.

Mrs. Sylvanus Gallup Reed, formerly widely known for her school for girls in this city and the widow of the Rev. Sylvanus Reed, who died in 1870, died yesterday at her home, 37 East Fiftieth Street, in her ninety-fourth year. She was born in Berne, Albany County, and her father was Albert Gallup, a member of Congress from the Albany District during the Van Buren Administration. Her ancestors were prominent in the colonial wars, Capt. John Gallup being killed in the Narraganset Swamp fight with the Indians, and another ancestor, William Latham, was killed at the battle of New London.

Mrs. Reed founded her school in 1864 and many noted women of this country received their early training under her care. When she retired and discontinued the school in 1894, it was located at 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Reed was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. In 1902 she made the address of welcome for the D. A. R. to the Comtesse de Rochambeau. Mrs. Reed founded the Monmouth County Historical Society and was Honorary President at the time of her death.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. François Millet of Barbizon, France, and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, and two sons, Latham Gallup Reed, a lawyer, and Sylvanus Albert Reed, an engineer.

MISS DEVEREUX TO WED.

Cleveland Girl to Become Bride of Lawrence L. Winslow on Nov. 28.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Aileen Devereux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, to Lawrence Lanier Winslow, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow of this city, has been announced.

Mr. Winslow is acting private secretary to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, and it was while visiting with her parents in Berlin, before the war, that Miss Devereux first met her fiancé. She was presented at the Court ball in Berlin during her stay in that city.

Mr. Winslow, who is a graduate of Columbia University, arrived in this country about a fortnight ago for the wedding, which is to take place on Saturday, Nov. 28, at the home of the bride's parents, 2,525 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Later Mr. Winslow and his bride will start for Berlin, where he is to resume the duties of secretaryship with the Ambassador.

JAMES H. LEE TO MARRY.

Well-Known Yachtsman Gets License to Wed Mrs. Lena Weihn.

James H. Lee of New York and Bayside, L. I., aged 57, and Mrs. Lena Weihn visited Deputy City Clerk George Frenz in Long Island City yesterday and took out a marriage license. Mrs. Weihn gave her age as 48.

Mr. Lee resides on Bayside Boulevard, and is a well-known yachtsman. His first wife died more than two years ago. He has two children, Miss Virginia Lee, who made her début several seasons ago, and Randolph Lee, who is a prominent amateur tennis player.

WED UNDER FLORAL BOWER.

Wm. H. Krulewitch Married to Miss Ruth Schweitzer at the Astor.

The marriage of William H. Krulewitch, a son of I. A. Krulewitch of 9 West 111th Street, and Miss Ruth Schweitzer, the daughter of Mrs. Dora Schweitzer of 349 Central Park West, took place last evening in the East Ballroom of the Astor, and was followed by a dinner and dancing in an adjoining ballroom for 200 guests.

The ceremony was performed under a bower of lilies and roses, the decorations of the ballroom being palms and Easter lilies. The matron of honor was Mrs. A. Noah Schiller and the flower girl was Bernice Schneider. Mr. Krulewitch's best man was his father, and the bride's eldest brother, Nathan Schweitzer, gave her in marriage. The Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner of Mount Zion Church, 119th Street and Lenox Avenue, officiated.

After a trip South and West, Mr. and Mrs. Krulewitch will live in this city.

LEW FIELDS GIVES SURPRISE

In Mustard King Make-Up He Appears as the Waiter in "Suzi."

Lewis Fields, the actor-manager, who is appearing in "The High Cost of Loving" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, perpetrated a little joke on the members of his "Suzi" company at the Casino Theatre last night by appearing in the third act of that musical play as the waiter in the Sans Souci Garden scene.

Mr. Fields concluded his performance in his own play at 10:40, and it was an easy matter for him to dash across the street and on to the Casino stage in the character make-up of Ludwig Klinke, the Mustard King. Miss Jose Collins, the star of "Suzi," and Tom McNaughton, the comedian of the musical play, were having a little supper scene at that moment, and Mr. Fields took the part of the waiter who was serving them. His visit was entirely unexpected to the members of the "Suzi" company, and it was some time before the show could proceed. The audience was quick to recognize Mr. Fields and joined in the merriment.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing Today on the Baltic—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Baltic are:

Miss F. L. Adams, R. C. Baker, H. R. Barnes, Dr. C. Carr, R. C. Bessel, Dr. Charles Cary, Lady Drummond, E. Dutilh-Smith, Miss M. Harrison, Mrs. F. Hills, C. Norman Jones, H. L. Kenyon, F. Martin, F. W. Parry, Miss J. B. Price, Prof. J. Symington, Miss N. Symington, Lady F. Williams Taylor, and Miss Brenda Williams Taylor.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FRANSYLVANIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss B. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, F. L. Baldwin W. Brooks, Mrs. A. H. Brooks, J. S. Campbell, Mrs. G. W. Cowlishaw, Dr. H. A. Durham, Miss Adele Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fuber, A. B. Garrick, F. J. Haslam, Miss M. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lister, Mrs. H. E. Lowell, Lord Richard Nevill, E. H. Palmer, A. Wilder Pellard, J. H. Protheroe, D. M. Ross, Mrs. W. H. Seymour, and W. F. Wigs.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mrs. F. A. Angle, Miss Florence Angle, Miss B. E. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mrs. G. C. Douglas, Mrs. R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hill, Miss G. A. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Johnson, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, Mrs. R. E. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Scovil, Mr. and Mrs. E. Astley Smith, Mrs. C. Reeves Smith, Mrs. Emily Taylor, and Miss E. R. Wayne.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Blanche Walsh is to appear in the forthcoming production of "The Garden of Paradise" at the Park Theatre.

John C. Thomas has been engaged for the tenor role in the coming production of "The Peasant Girl," in which Emma Trentini is to star.

The one hundredth performance of "Under Cover" will be celebrated at the matinee at the Cort Theatre this afternoon.

"Polygamy," the new play by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, will come into the Playhouse Nov. 30. In the cast will be Chrystal Herne, Mary Shaw, William B. Mack, Katherine Emmett, Howard Kyle, Ramsey Wallace, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Maris Pinckard, Mona Ryan, Marie Hudson, Grace Atwell, Lucy Cotton, Amy Hodges, Stephen Wright, Thomas Irwin, Frank McEnlay, Lee Millard, Ray Stone, James C. Morton, Tom Edwards, little Thomas Curley, and Master Howard Malcolm Stuart.

DR. EVERETT L. CONGER DIES

Vice President of American Humane Society Was 74.

PASADENA, Nov. 17.—Dr. Everett L. Conger, widely known as a humanitarian, died at his home here today, aged 74. He was a brother of E. H. Conger, former Minister to China.

Dr. Everett Lorentus Conger, President of the California Humane Society and Vice President of the American Humane Society, was born at Cherry Grove, Ill. He received the degree of A. B. in 1861 and A. M. in 1863 from Lombard University in Galesburg, Ill., and St. Lawrence University, in Canton, N. Y., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1884. In 1890 Buchtel College, at Arkon, Ohio, granted him the degree of D.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Large Credit Trade Balance—Progress Toward Stock Exchange Resumption.

In view of the high importance of our having at this time a large credit balance in our trade with other countries more significance attaches to the fact that the October trade figures show an excess of exports over imports amounting to $57,300,000 than to the further fact that our exports for the month were much below those for October, 1913. We need a large excess of exports at this time for the purpose of carrying to completion the settlement of the obligations which we owed to Europe at the outbreak of the war. That purpose has been largely attained already, as is very clearly reflected in the change which has come about in the foreign exchange market. For a long time after the outbreak of the war that market reflected urgent demand for remittance which forced the export of a large amount of gold. The demand which exists now is being easily satisfied through the supply of exchange coming into the market and at rates far below the level at which it would be profitable to ship gold out of the country.

With so many markets either curtailed or suspended it is not surprising that our exports have fallen off very sharply. There are reasons for hoping, however, that in this respect the worst has been seen, and that from now on our markets abroad will continue to grow. Already we are feeling the favorable effects of the urgent buying here by Europe to meet demand created by the war, but we can hardly have begun to feel the favorable effect of the broadening of our trade with other markets which heretofore have looked to Europe for their supplies, but which to a larger extent than in the past will now look to us. That must needs be a movement of slower growth than that which represents the purchase here of military supplies or of necessities of life which must be had and had in large quantities by the countries at war.

It is particularly fortunate that at this time new facilities for the development of trade abroad and for the easier handling of trade at home are placed at the service of the country. Those facilities are supplied by the Federal Reserve Bank system and by the modifications of the national bank law which permits member banks to engage with greater ease and to better effect in the financing of foreign trade.

The day's developments in the financial district emphasized the likelihood of an early return to public trading in bonds and of further steps to put the market in listed stocks on a natural basis. No doubt more will be learned in this regard before the week is out. The work of setting up the Federal Reserve Banks advanced smoothly, and the money market showed further reflection of the downward tendency which has been in evidence for some weeks, and which has been accentuated by the easier reserve position caused by the setting up of the Federal Reserve Banks. There was no abatement of the feeling of greater security and increased confidence with which the future is regarded in the financial district.

The second day's trading on the Cotton Exchange led to somewhat larger selling, which brought a decline in cotton options from the opening levels, but it was clear that the market for the staple had been broadened by the resumption of Cotton Exchange activities. That in itself will no doubt prove to be a large gain over the conditions which prevailed for many weeks after the outbreak of the war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	6½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	6½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	San Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	5	5½@6
	60 Days.	90 Days, 4 to 6 Mos.
On time	5@5½	5@5½ 4½@5¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87⅞	$4.87½	$4.87⅝
Cables	4.88⅛	4.87¾	4.88⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87⅝	$4.88⅜
Paris	5.12½	5.12½
Berlin	.80⅝	.80½
Switzerland	5.21½	5.20½
Holland	.40 9-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.41	5.40½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $247,598,445; balances, $12,768,406; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $966,882.

The local banks lost $6,187,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par@10c. discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, 15c discount@par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, up ⅛d; in New York, 49c, up ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was an easy tone to trading on the local Metal Exchange yesterday. Tin, in lots of from five to twenty-five tons, was quoted 32½c.@33¼c. Lead was quoted 3.65c.@3.75c.; spelter, 5.15c.@5.25c. and antimony, 17c.@18c.

Cables from London quoted spot copper, £53; futures, £53 12s. 6d. Tin was quoted at £138 10s., lead £18, and spelter £25.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

Security.	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	295	300
American Light & Traction pf	103	106
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	40
*American Gas & Electric	75	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	44	47
American Power & Light	91	92
American Power & Light pf	77	82
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	8	5
Am. W. W. & El. participating pf.	48	13
Am. W. W. & El. part. 1st pf.	48	53
Cities Service	40	45
Cities Service pf	50	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	52	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	74	77
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89
Electric Bond Deposit pf	..	55
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	..
Federal Light & Traction pf	65	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	37
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	75	80
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison	70	75
Southern California Edison pf	86	90
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	20
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	40	50
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	65	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf.	60	65
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf	51	54

*Par value, $50.

CHICAGO & ALTON CHANGES.

New Directors Elected to Represent Clover Leaf System.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Two changes were made in the Directorate of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company by the stockholders in the adjourned annual meeting today. Roberts Walker and Louis C. Krauthoff were elected Directors in place of F. H. Davis and L. J. Spencer.

The new Directors represent the Central Trust Company of New York, the trustee of the bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, which are secured by $14,000,000 of common and $8,000,000 preferred Alton stock pledged by the clover leaf system. The Alton stock was sold to the Clover Leaf system by the Rock Island Company in 1907.

There was no mention at the stockholders' meeting of the Clover Leaf holdings, nor the final disposition which may be made of them. The annual report was submitted to the stockholders and its text will be made public in a few days.

In addition to selecting the new Directors the stockholders re-elected Joy Morton and Samuel Insull Directors of the road. The four Directors were elected for three-year terms.

According to the officials of the road, the annual report will show a decrease of 7½ per cent., in the gross earnings, which the officials hold is a very good showing when the business depression is taken into consideration.

BOND TRADING IN PROSPECT

Plans for Resuming Deals on Stock Exchange Considered.

The Committee of Five in charge of the Stock Exchange yesterday considered plans for resuming trading in bonds on the Exchange floor. It was believed in the Street at the end of the day that regulations for doing a restricted business would be made public within a few days.

One of the possible plans considered in financial circles for renewed trading in listed bonds provides for dealings conducted through the medium of several "calls" a day, the proposal being that sales be made at the call and at no other time.

This process would be similar to that followed on the Cotton Exchange when business opens for the day. When the names of the bonds were read off members could make known their bids and offerings and enter into contracts. Procedure of this sort is favored by many brokers and bankers in that the chance of persistent liquidation could be reduced to a minimum, and the trend of prices could be watched carefully.

TO ELECTRIFY ROAD.

Chi., Mil. & St. Paul to Spend $13,000,000 for Puget Sound Extension.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will spend $13,000,000 within the next four years in electrification work in the Rocky Mountain district, it was announced yesterday by C. A. Goodnow, in charge of construction, following the signing of a contract with the General Electric Company, involving a preliminary expenditure of $2,000,000.

Work will be started immediately in preparation for the electrification of the Puget Sound extension between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowton, Mont., a main line distance of 440 miles

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+ $77,203
Twenty-three roads	10,640,835	—3,076,420
Total (26 roads)	11,832,383	—2,999,217

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross op. rev.	36,832,780	36,123,072	33,463,558
Exp. and tax.	27,782,886	26,087,009	23,940,978
Net revenue.	9,049,892	10,036,063	9,522,580
Other income.	4,056,042	3,721,908	3,283,201
Total income.	13,105,934	13,757,971	12,785,781
Int., rent, &c.	5,774,029	5,874,768	5,774,899
Surplus	7,329,008	7,883,203	7,010,882
Dividends	4,808,957	4,580,162	4,106,512

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Av. miles op.	8,205	8,048	8,038
Gross op. rev.	68,208,113	71,364,935	64,712,853
Oper. exp.	50,999,946	52,504,102	46,759,494
Net op. rev.	17,208,166	18,860,833	17,953,359
Outs. op. debit	174,497	191,577	196,977
Total net rev.	17,033,493	18,669,256	17,756,382
Taxes	3,315,632	2,946,438	2,793,315
Oper. income.	13,718,061	15,722,818	14,963,067
Other income.	342,794	1,221,372	924,222
Total income.	14,060,855	16,944,190	15,887,289
Deductions:			
Interest	11,657,784	11,066,032	10,492,125
Rentals	1,828,776	1,819,803	1,344,758
Sep. operating properties	123,874	117,977	
Tot. deduction.	13,610,234	12,585,835	12,036,883
Net income.	450,621	4,058,355	3,850,396
Dividends		3,743,525	3,743,700
Surplus	450,621	314,830	106,696

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$82,470	$72,713	$9,757
Net	37,814	32,921	4,793
Surplus	20,412	16,149	4,263
12 mos. gross.	909,688	759,362	240,326
Net	438,191	307,622	130,569
Surplus	226,128	120,067	106,031

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY for September—

	1914.	Increase.
Operating revenue	983,138	10,544
Operating expenses	592,457	51,646
Net operating revenue	342,679	*41,102
Taxes	63,267	*3,142
Operating income	279,412	*37,960
Other income	7,598	1,092
Total income	287,010	*34,873
Interest, rentals, &c.	212,198	1,092
Surplus	74,812	*35,965
From July 1:		
Operating revenue	2,884,846	*1,598
Operating expenses	1,750,201	44,023
Net operating revenue	1,144,585	*45,621
Taxes	191,694	*10,855
Operating income	952,891	*34,766
Other income	21,706	5,290
Total income	974,597	*29,476
Interest, rentals, &c.	639,048	*208
Surplus	335,549	*29,268

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14¾	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	543	555	515	525
Borne-Scrymser	250	275	250	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	116	113	117
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	625	640	620	640
Colonial Oil	90	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	220	213	220
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	41	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	56	53	57
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	173	187	173	175
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	144	148
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	95	100
National Transit	37	39	38	40
New York Transit	220	230	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	88	92
Ohio Oil	172	174	172	174
Pierce Oil	15	18	13	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	375	370	375
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
South Penn Oil	248	253	247	253
Southern Pipe Line	191	195	192	190
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	290	292	287	290
Standard Oil of Ind.	455	458	462	460
Standard Oil of Neb.	325	335	323	335
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	193	189	192
Standard Oil of N. J.	374	377	368	372
Standard Oil of Ohio.	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil of Kan.	240	250	240	250
Std. Oil of Ky., new	240	250	240	250
Swan & Finch Co.	155	165	155	155
Union Tank Line	79	82	79	82
Vacuum Oil	182	185	180	185
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Equitable Safe Deposit Company of 48 Exchange Place has taken over the business of the Wall Street Safe Deposit Company, now at 48 Wall Street. George Smith, manager of the Wall Street Company, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Equitable Company.

Justice Guy, in the Supreme Court, has dismissed a suit brought by James H. Birch of Burlington, N. J., against Farson, Son & Co. to recover $15,000 paid by the plaintiff to the firm for Colorado Irrigation Company bonds.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee for the Rock Island Railroad collateral trust 4s has received on deposit $44,176,000 bonds, which, with deposits made in Holland, constitutes more than 71 per cent. of the total outstanding. It is expected that steps will be taken soon to purchase and distribute to bondholders the $11,000,000 Rock Island Railway stock which is pledged behind the bonds.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have issued a review and news letter on the securities of public service corporations.

The Republic Railway and Light Company reports gross income of $233,152 in October, a decrease of $4,189 from the record of October, 1913. Net earnings of $97,187 showed a falling off of $854.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity Falls Off, but Oil and Mining Issues Maintain a Firm Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 103,330 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,160; oils, 1,195, and mining, 89,975. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-A. To., ord.	15⅛	15¼	13⅝	15½
60	*Houston Oil.	16	16	15¾	9¾
600	Marconi of A.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	Maxwell Mot.	14	14	13¾	14
250	M. M. 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17½
8,000	Riker & H.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6,000	*R. & H. rts.	25	25	21½	25
400	Sterling Gum.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	U. C. S., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
230	U. C. S. of A.	86⅜	86⅜	86	86½
2,000	U. P. Sharing	11⅛	11¼	11	11⅛
100	U. S. Lt. ctfs.	3	3	3	3
50	U. S. Lt. pf.	20	20	20	20
135	Willys Overl.	68	71	68	70
535	World Film.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	14¾	14¾	..
27	Atlantic Rfg.	560	525	532	—37
22	Buckeye P. L.	114	113	113	—2
36	Crescent P. L.	43	41	41	—4
2	Cumb. P. L.	55	55	55	..
30	Galena-S. Oil.	173	172	172	..
70	Indiana P. L.	95	94	94	+1
54	National T.	37½	36½	36½	—2
5	Northern P. L.	90	90	90	..
100	Ohio Oil	175	172	174	+2
75	Pierce O., new	16	14	16	+2
45	Prair. O. & G.	377	370	375	+4
39	So. Penn O.	250	248	248	—2
70	Stan. O., Cal.	291	285½	290	+2
5	Stand. O., Ind.	462	462	462	+2
1	Stan. O., Kan.	345	345	345	+2
104	Stan. O., N. J.	376	371	375	+4
140	Stan. O., N. Y.	193	188	193	+5
10	Union T. L.	80	80	80	+½
60	Vacuum Oil	184	181	183	—2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,000	Atlanta	28	30½	28	29
1,000	*Blue Bull	3	3	3	3
4,500	*Booth	5	5	4½	4½
1,700	Braden Cop.	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝
500	Buffalo Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	*Caribou Colo.	63	63	63	63
7,000	*Comb. Frac.	10	14½	10	13
1,000	C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
120	Copper Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Crown Res.	75	75	65	72
—	Dom. E.B.	2	3	2	3
100	Dome Mines	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4,700	*Florence	40	45	40	40
3,500	*Gifield Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	*Greenwater.	4½	5	4	5
1,500	*Gifield Mexc.	21	21	21	21
—	Halifax Ton.	25	25	24	24
100	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	*Kewanus	10	10½	10	10
2,900	*McK.-Dar.	51	52	46	51
500	White Star	18	18	18	18
6,700	*Oro	8½	9	8½	9
1,000	Pac. Smelt.	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
2,000	*Sand. Kend.	6½	7	6½	7
2,000	Stewart	1 7-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
150	Ton. Bel.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	3⅜	2⅝
200	*Ton. Jim B.	67	67	67	67
9,000	*Ton Merg.	34½	37	32	35¼
5	Ton. Mining.	7	7	7	7
100	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Un. V. Ext.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	W. End Con.	54	54	54	54
500	*W. End Ext.	1	2	1	2

*Sells cents per share.

Note—Yesterday 100 British-American Tobacco ordinary sold at 15¼, and the high sale in Standard Oil of New Jersey was 378.

***

Bid and asked quotations of those issues not traded in yesterday follow:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	295	300	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	16½	16½	17½
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Kelly Spring. Tire	53	54	52	54
Kelly Spring. T. new 1st pf.	70	75	70	75
Kelly Spring. T. new 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.	140	155	140	155
Manhattan Transit	7-16	½	7-16	½
Max. Motors 1st pf.	43	45	42	45
Mays Oil	12	20	10	20
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
Tobacco Products pf.	80	90	80	..
Wayland Oil & Gas	3	4	3	4
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con	20	22	20	22
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5-16	⅜	¼	3-16
El Paso Con	¾	1½	¾	1½
Kerr Lake	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
La Rose Con	¾	1	¾	1
Nevada Hills	25	27	25	27
Nip. Mines Co.	3	5½	5	5½
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-32	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	15	25	15	25
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	1¼	2

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,180	Bay State Gas.	12c	12c	10c	11c
100	Bohemia	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Butte & Lon.	24c	25c	22c	25c
100	Calaveras	98c	98c	98c	98c
500	Calumet & Cor.	8c	8c	8c	8c
450	Crown Reserve	70c	74c	69c	70c
100	Davis-Daly	39c	39c	39c	39c
100	Eagle & Blue.	80c	80c	80c	80c
100	First Nat.	97c	97c	96c	96c
680	Goldfield Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Gold. Merger.	22c	22c	22c	22c
200	Humboldt S.	11c	11c	11c	11c
400	Jumbo Ext.	97c	97c	97c	97c
400	Mexican Metals	17c	17c	17c	17c
500	Nev. Douglas.	46c	46c	45c	45c
100	Ohio Copper	8c	8c	8c	8c
700	Stewart Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	Tono. Merger.	33c	33c	31c	31c
905	Un. Cig. Stores	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
55	Un. Profit Sh.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Un. Verde Ext.	1¼	1⅝	1¼ 1 5-16	

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	.90	La Rose	.68	.72
Atl. Goldf.	.27	.29	Majestic	.12	.15
Bay S. Gas	.11	.12	Mex. Met.	.16	.17
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.45	.47
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.10	.20	New Baltic	.70	1.00
Butte & L.	.25	.27	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.47
Calaveras	.83	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.07	.09
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Rhode-Hegr.	7⅛	7⅜
Con. Cop.	.80	1.00	So. Lake	1⅜	3
Crown Res.	.65	.72	Stewart	1¼	1 3-16
Dav.-Daly	.55	.60	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	4⅞
Eagle & B.	.80	.83	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2¾
First Nat.	.96	.98	Ton. Merg.	.34	.36
Goldf. Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7½
Goldf. Mer.	.21	.23	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Houghton.	1	1⅛	U. Cig. St.	8¼	8⅝
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1¼	U. Prof. S.	11	11¼
Jim Butler	.65	.70	U. Verde E.	1¼	1 5-16
Jumbo Ext.	.92	.94	Yukon	2	2¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amsl. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99⅞	100⅛	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.95
Beth Steel.	5	June 11, '15	99¼	99⅝	5.05
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	..	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99⅜	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99¾	99⅞	7.30
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	93	97	6.75
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100½	5.40
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99⅜	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1914	99	99⅛	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	96½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	5.12	4.87	
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. K. & T.	5	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	88	91	8.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99⅛	6.33
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99⅛	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98¼	99¼	5.05
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	5.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	94	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅜	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98½	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.55
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.55
Stan. G. Sous.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
Un. Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	96½	8.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	98⅞	100½	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1916	102¼	102½	4.52
N.Y.C. notes.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103¾	4.55

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-21	4 @4½	5.20	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	5.15	4.85
But., Roch. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17

FINANCIAL.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of

Preferred and Common Stock

OF THE

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

Pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement Dated September 1, 1909

Holders of outstanding Stock Trust Certificates of the Voting Trustees are notified to present the same for exchange prior to December 1, 1914. Upon and after that date, payment of Two Cents per share will be required under the Federal Stamp Tax Act.

Dated New York, November 12, 1914.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY. General Mortgage 5% Bonds. Due July 1st, 1926.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3 P. M. November 25, 1914, sealed tenders for the sale on January 26, 1915, of not more than $10,000 Bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 4, 1914.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 2 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $52,455.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 4, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEposit of Equitable Trust Company issued for bonds of the Improved Property Holding Company of New York, Series "A":

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of Bondholders appointed under agreement dated May 27, 1912, has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization and filed the same with the Equitable Trust Company in the City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of said agreement.

New York, November 14, 1914.
EDWARD F. CRANE, Chairman.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R. Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated November 2, 1914, the City of Ponce, P. R., will redeem at par, on and after January 2, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 154 to 178, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1, 1915.

S. MORELL, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R. Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 24, 1914, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 23, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000.00) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 499 to 498, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1915. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm name of COX AND LAFFERTY, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. M. Ellsworth Lafferty, but the business is to be continued by the undersigned, who was the senior partner in said firm, and which was a copartnership within this State, and had conducted business therein of not less than three years, to wit: from March 3rd, 1906; to the continued partnership hereafter referred to, under the Partnership Law of the State of New York. Now, therefore, I, Charles P. Cox, Jr., who resides at Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said law, that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of Cox and Lafferty at 25 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1914.
CHARLES P. COX, JR.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 16th day of November, 1914, before me personally came Charles P. Cox, Jr., to me personally known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged before me that he executed the same.

MAYER KRONACHER,
Notary Public, New York County.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE SAREL-HOFFMAN COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of November, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 236 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the [Seal of the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of November Secretary of State.] one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JOHN S. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will remain closed from November 13th to the close of business November 23d, 1914.

E. T. GRAY, Secretary.
New York, November 2d, 1914.

To the Stockholders of Washington Canfy Co., Inc.:

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the 2d day of December, 1914, at 1,522 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of dissolving this corporation.

Dated November 2, 1914.
FRED'K ELFLEIN, Jr., Secretary.
OSCAR A. CAMPBELL, Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York City.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders of the J. K. Whelen Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of J. K. Whelen Co., Inc., will be held at the office of Van Iderstine, Duncan & Barker, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1914, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

New York, November 11th, 1914.
ALEXANDER HUNTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Carpet Shops Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Beach Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, November 8th, 1914.
JOHN A. DONOHUE, Secretary.

November 11th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Continental Telegraph Company of New York will be held in the Executive Office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday November 25th, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, December 2d, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon. Such other business will be transacted as may be properly brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.
New York, November 18th, 1914.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, October 21, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an election for seven Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., by order of the Directors.

A. H. WIGGIN, Cashier.

Dated October 20, 1914.

BIG INCREASE IN FOOD SHIPMENTS

Exports of Breadstuffs and Beef for Past Month Nearly Double Last Year's Figures.

COTTON SITUATION BETTER

Marked Improvement Noted in Statement of Past Two Weeks—Oil Seizures Hold Up Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Europe's cry for food is being answered by the United States. Exports of breadstuffs in October of this year amounted to $38,247,570, according to statistics made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, an increase of nearly $25,000,000 over the figures for October, 1913. Exports of fresh beef also more than doubled during the month, figures this year being $83,940, as against $36,863 in October, 1913.

In spite of the tremendous increase in food shipments, exports as a whole did not measure up to last year's figures. The total for the month, as recorded at the ten chief port of the United States, amounted to $83,513,466, as against $147,833,016 the previous year. For the week ended Nov. 14, however, exports at these ports totaled $47,587,330, and officials of the Commerce Bureau see in that record a continuance of the marked improvement in American expert trade already noted this month and upon which the feeling of confidence in the bright future opening before American industries is based. The districts selected handled nearly 80 per cent. of the nation's export trade and the bulletin shows that the balance in favor of this country on international trade stood last Saturday at $32,392,214 for the first half of November. Imports last week totaled $25,710,888.

While the great improvement in exports shown by the daily telegraphic report the Treasury Department receives from the ten big Custom Houses was not continued for yesterday, the average was considered good. Monday's figures were: exports $4,536,290, imports $4,442,690. The average daily exports in November, 1913, were $6,983,426; imports $4,923,379. Figures on the November exports as to character and destination will not be obtainable, as Secretary McAdoo ordered manifests of foreign-bound shipping withheld from publication for a period of thirty days beginning Oct. 28.

It was stated at the Commerce Bureau that the increase in November exports probably would show breadstuffs and fresh meats still to be in greater demand, while Treasury Department officials believed cotton exports had so increased in the last two weeks that they now approached 150,000 bales a week. The daily statement for Monday notes the shipment from Baltimore for Liverpool of 1,749 bales of cotton.

So great has been the European demand for breadstuffs that wheat, corn, barley, oats, and flour are going across the Atlantic from every port in the United States. Huge shipments have been made from San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The total export business in breadstuffs for the ten months ended with October this year was $204,216,478, as against $170,220,518 for the like period of 1913.

Export trade in mineral oils showed a marked decline last October, probably because of the seizure of many oil-laden ships by the British cruisers. Oil exports last month totaled $11,975,846, while the October figure for 1913 was $16,053,950.

The decrease in all exports for the ten-month period of 1914 was $212,826,321. The figures for 1913 were $812,129,301, and for 1914 $699,302,980.

The greatest single increase in the October export among the breadstuffs was in wheat, which rose from 7,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 19,000,000 bushels in 1914. Exports of oats jumped from $28,640 to $9,822,135, while corn shipments increased from $274,285 to $853,812.

Cotton exports for October, 1914, were valued at $20,420,043 as against $107,375,197 in October, 1913. The decrease for the ten-month periods in cotton shipments alone between 1913 and 1914 amounted to $127,180,748.

A feature of the export of oils is that despite a tremendous decrease last October in cargoes of illuminating and lubricating oils, gasoline, naphtha, and other fuel oils were shipped in larger quantities than in 1913. Fuel oil, exclusive of gasoline and naphtha, was shipped to the extent of over 64,000,000 gallons last month, while October figures for 1913 were 47,500,000.

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY.

To Punish for Customs Fraud the Law Must Be Followed.

It was held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that customs officials seeking to punish importers for fraudulent practices must avail themselves of the proper remedy under the Tariff law.

The Blum Hardware Company of Galveston imported at that port in April last 1,633 packages of steel in the form of flats, round bars and square twisted bars. The steel was entered after deducting the non-dutiable charges, equivalent to about $1,003, and the goods were appraised at that value. Subsequently it came to the knowledge of the Collector that the importers had in their possession a private invoice for the steel which showed a higher value than that named in the Consular invoice upon which the entry was made.

Upon the demand of the customs officials the importers produced this private invoice, whereupon the Collector reliquidated the entry upon the valuation shown in it. The exact date when the Collector obtained the knowledge of the private invoice was not known, but it is presumed that it was more than sixty days after the appraisement and therefore too late for him to appeal for reappraisement under Paragraph M, Section 3, Tariff Act of 1913. Notwithstanding the attempted fraud, the importers appealed to the Board claiming the action of the Collector to be illegal.

Judge Fischer in his decision for the board says the case is one in which if any possible construction of the law permits the Collector to take this action, it should be adopted; for, on the facts as disclosed to the board and not contradicted by the importers, a palpable fraud has been committed upon the United States.

The decision holds, however, that the action of the Collector in liquidating the entry at a higher valuation than that approved by the appraiser at Galveston was unauthorized and beyond his power.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@6 per cent. for the best names
Monday...5¼@6 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Laces Are Quiet Now.

The spot demand for laces in this market is not overactive at the moment, but there is a fair business coming in from the road for Spring. Vals and clunies are reported to be leading the demand in certain quarters, with the call for net tops not as good as it has been. The call for metal laces, especially gold and silver effects, is said to be improving, these goods being wanted by the better class of dressmakers and many of the larger retail stores. There has been no great change in the embroidery situation of late, though importers of these goods contend that the coming wider skirts will mean improved business for them. The reported increase in the demand for white petticoats is especially pleasing to this trade.

***

Little Feature to Dress Goods.

There is very little to feature the dress goods market at the present time, and the between-season period will, in the opinion of selling agents, be even less active than is usually the case. The cutters-up seem to be in a very uncertain state of mind regarding the future, and for this reason are restricting their purchase not only to actual orders but to orders that must be put into work immediately. As time goes on, however, the selling agents believe the situation will gradually clear and permit them to get a line on what buyers will need. Putty and sand shades are being talked up considerably in the market, and there is little doubt expressed that the future held out for coverts will come up to expectations.

***

To Work Out Color Card.

Following the action taken at the convention of the Millinery Jobbers' Association in Atlantic City recently, the committee appointed to look into the matter of designing an American color or shade card yesterday held a meeting in the rooms of the Silk Association of America and decided to call a meeting of delegates from the various associations interested in the matter for Feb. 10. At this meeting the question of an American shade card for next Fall will be thoroughly thrashed out and details arranged so that the manufacturers in this country may no longer be dependent for such color guides on foreign creators.

***

About Fall, 1915, Underwear.

While reports in the underwear trade have it that salesmen carrying underwear for Fall, 1915, delivery are now in the West with samples of their wares, there has been little indication, so far as local jobbers are concerned, that these lines have been made up. One of the largest local buyers of these goods said yesterday that he had had only the prices on two lines quoted to him, both of which showed substantial reductions from last year's figures. One of these changes concerns a line of men's ribbed goods made by a big Southern mill, and shows a drop from the 1913 figures of 12½ to 15 per cent. Because of the slowness with which the current season developed, it is expected that it will be some little time yet before the jobbing trade in the Eastern half of the country will be canvassed for business.

***

No Danger to Protocol.

Dissatisfaction expressed in the ranks of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union with the manner in which Eugene L. Lezinsky, chief clerk for the Manufacturers' Association, is dealing with certain questions that come up for settlement under the protocol or joint agreement in operation between the employers and their workers, is limited to a few individuals. The union itself has taken no official action on the complaint, and may not place the matter before the Manufacturers' Association. This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Board of the union, the sense of which was that if there appeared to be grounds for the action of the cloakmakers' union other than those offered by a few individuals it would be unjust to take official cognizance of the matter. Mr. Lezinsky, as chief clerk, is charged with adopting arbitrary tactics in his relations with the union's representative.

***

Poor Blankets for Soldiers.

Selling agents in the piece goods market can name more than one reason why they have lost interest in foreign Government contracts. The character of the goods desired, however, is one of the main drawbacks to taking this sort of business. For instance, peculiar sizes are required in blankets, and prices that the Governments are willing to pay are not such as are satisfactory to the mill representatives. One selling agent has a sample of the blankets which one country is buying, and he says that he wouldn't insult his looms by putting such fabric on work on them. A soldier sleeping in the blanket in question, he claimed, would wake up in the morning to find about half of it gone. To demonstrate this he rubbed and shook the fabric over a piece of white paper. The surface of the paper was soon covered with short lengths of fibre. It was the selling agent's opinion that, as far as providing warmth was concerned, the blanket was useless.

***

Printcloths Again Quiet.

Trading continued difficult in the local printcloth market yesterday, and the volume of business done was not great. There were a few good sales of four-yard 80 squares, at 5⅝ cents for delivery running well into next year, but this was about the only contract business done. For delivery during the remainder of this month and next a fair quantity of 39-inch 68-72s, was moved at 4⅜ cents, but no more of these goods seem to be available at that figure. A few sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made for near-by delivery at 3¾ cents, while for similar delivery there were a few sales of 60-48s in the same width at 3 5-16 cents. Several fair-sized sales of drills were put through, and some 40-inch sheetings were also disposed of for delivery during the remainder of this year. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅝c
37-inch, 72-76s.....5c; 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s.....4½c; 38½-in., 60-48s 3 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-56s...4c; 37-inch, 64-60s 2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c; 37-inch, 56-52s 2 3-16c

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Southern Retailers Inactive.

While it is generally conceded in the dry goods trade that there is a better feeling in the South, so far as the jobbers in that part of the country are concerned, it is said that there is not much evidence of improvement shown in the orders for seasonable merchandise now being placed by Southern retailers with Northern houses. It is thought probable, however, that the Southern retail trade is operating on staple goods, but that it is confining its orders to near-by wholesalers. At any rate, there is nothing to speak of in the way of ready-to-wear apparel and less staple merchandise going to the Southern retailers from this market at the moment. According to two Southern buyers here yesterday, one from Albany, Ga., and the other from Troy, Ala., there is still room for considerable improvement of conditions in the smaller cities in that part of the country.

Retire More Emergency Currency.

Emergency currency to the amount of $4,705,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $56,873,-500 out of about $158,000,000 issued to them, of which about $130,000,000 was put into circulation.

FOREIGN TRADE SHIFTS.

Odd Transitions of Imports and Exports Caused by War.

The October statement of exports and imports at this port, by countries and grand divisions, issued yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, reflects the changed trade conditions brought about by the third month of the war. Last month's movements both ways show increases over October, 1913.

Exports last month from here are set down at $86,080,825, compared with $82,624,462 in October, 1913. The imports aggregated $77,183,065, against $71,725,815 the corresponding month last year. Exports to all countries of Europe aggregated $63,099,290, while in the same month last year they were only $48,237,243. The big increase, of course, is due to the abnormal buying in this country of supplies of all kinds for the allied and neutral nations.

Exports from here to England in October are set down at $28,042,424, or about $10,000,000 greater than the same month last year. Those shipped to France last month had a value of $7,693,197, compared with $4,360,453 in October, 1913. Exports to Russia were $3,577,378, against $1,299,565 the same month last year. Denmark's share in this port's export trade in October reached the extraordinary total of $5,041,028, while in October, 1913, the outward trade was valued at only $582,613.

Export trade to the Netherlands shows a falling off, the exports in October being $2,366,619, against $3,524,681 the same month last year. Swedish exports for last month are set down at $2,915,119, or $2,000,000 in excess of October, 1913, when trade conditions were normal. Exports to Norway last month from here had a value of $2,521,677, against $571,717 in October a year ago. No exports are put down as going from New York direct to either Germany or Austria-Hungary.

New York's export trade to South America fell off heavily in October last, the value being only $5,224,441, compared with $12,169,816 in October last year. Asiatic exports last month were cut in half by the war conditions, and amounted to only $2,939,968.

Imports from European countries last month were $41,691,298, a decline of $2,472,724 from the same month one year ago. England's imports here in October reached $13,296,167, a gain over the corresponding month a year ago, when these imports had a value of $10,729,896. Imports from Germany via neutral countries last month amounted to $5,106,307, while in the same month last year the empire's imports here were returned at $9,902,752. French imports amounted to $6,964,706 in October, against $8,022,935 the same month last year. Belgian products received here fell to $450,073. A year ago they amounted to $1,477,882.

Austria-Hungary's trade with this port, which in October of last year amounted to $979,678, dropped last month to $313,971.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

Those Passed by Examiners Notified to Give Evidence of Character.

Candidates for admission to the bar who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations have been notified to file with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, on or before Nov. 30, evidence of good moral character.

Such evidence must include at least two affidavits from attorneys acquainted with the applicant. These affidavits should be made by practicing attorneys of the Supreme Court personally known to a member of the committee and must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the affiant, a person of good moral character, setting forth upon personal knowledge the facts upon which such knowledge is based. Affidavits on printed forms will not be accepted.

Each candidate shall also file the certificate received from the State Board of Law Examiners and the form furnished by the Clerk of the Appellate Division upon personal application. All applicants who have had their names changed shall notify the Clerk of the Appellate Division. A strict compliance with these requirements is essential. Information is requested as to the moral character and qualifications of the candidates, which information may be sent to the Clerk of the Appellate Division or to any member of the committee of character. This committee is made up of David Leventritt, 11f Broadway, Chairman; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street; John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street; George L. Rives, 26 Liberty Street; George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street.

These are the candidates certified by the examiners:

Angulo, Charles.
Alacchi, O. Silas.
Allen, R. W.
Aigner, Martin, 3d.
Abeles, Peter A.
Brill, Raphael.
Brown, Harry H.
Bachrach, Simon.
Cymberg, Gustave A.
Callan, James F.
Caggiano, C.
Dyer, Richard T.
Dyer, Richard D.
Flomenhaft, M. D.
Frackman, H. David.
Frank, Joseph I.
Gregory, Frederick W.
Gordon, Saul.
Groseman, Irving.
Giegerich, Arthur N.
Herskowitz, Harry.
Hyman, Maxwell.
Herrman, W. A.
Horowitz, Charles.
Jefferson, Charles F.
Kelly, John B.
King, Le Roy.
Kahan, Henry O.
Levovich, Samsoi.
Law, Robert H.
Lichtblau, Nathan.
Levy, Morris.
Marvin, A. B.
Malcolm, M. Vartan.
Mumper, Hewlings.
Patterson, George E.
Ruttenberg, Nelson.
Ropes, Chapman.
Rorer, David Jacob.
Schuman, Frances.
Shouldice, James B.
Selig, Solomon.
Serri, Fidarde R.
Sunderland, E. S. S.
Todd, Russell W.
Van Rensselaer, B. S.
Wiren, Oscar B.

The following applicants should submit, in addition to the above requirements, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney for at least one year continuously before their application to be admitted to practice:

Blume, Abraham L.
Benedek, Manfred H.
Cohen, David.
Grometstein, A.
Goodman, Harry.
Logan, Van M.
Lee, Thomas H.
Mates, Hyman.
Russo, George J.
Seneca, James Nell.
Scott, Eli Thomas.
Wills, Ernest.
Zinaman, Jacob M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light n. e. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except rain on the extreme coast; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer Thur., light variable winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light n. e. winds becoming s. e.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except rain Thur. in extreme s. w.; moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Okla., Ark., and Mo.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thur; warmer Thur.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming s. w.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; warmer, moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair; fresh w. to s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thur.; warmer Wed.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Wed., with rising temp. Thur. cloudy; snow along Lake Superior; moderate s. w. winds, increasing.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thur., warmer; fresh w. to s. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Wed., except snow in n. e. Thur. fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Ia., Kan., Neb., S. Dak., and Kan.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thur. fair.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas; leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
ALBANY—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; 5 Park Avenue.
ALBANY—Hendrie & Campbell; Miss M. J. Campbell, millinery; Miss B. H. Hendrie, millinery; Martha Washington.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, men's goods; men's wear, ladies' garments; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; A. A. Dieterle, piece goods; 324 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Wits & Co.; M. Wits, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; J. G. Nasauer, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 6th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cohnes Co.; E. Werzander, jobs cotton waists; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cahn, waists; Aberdeen.
BINGHAMTON—Stetson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss Della A. Finley, embroideries, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jones, McDuffee & Stratton; J. Jones, china; Navarre.
BOSTON—Jordan, P. P. Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, waists, dresses; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Syndicate Clothing Co.; S. Myers, clothing; Normandie.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. Schwartz, clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss M. B. Grotjohn, ladies', misses' suits; Miss J. Canty, waists, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. W. Latham, shoes; 220 5th Av.; Prince George.
BOSTON—Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Perth Amboy.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. J. Brooks, silverware; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; H. H. Clarke, youths' clothing, furnishing goods; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; F. A. Fuller, furs; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Sherman, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; Mr. Adelberg, ladies' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. W. Doyle, waists; 470 4th Av.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, notions, laces; Park Avenue.
BUFFALO—J. Clark; ladies' hats; Strand.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, domestics; 31 Union Sq.
BUTLER, Penn.—Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman, women's wear; Park Avenue.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman & Co.; W. M. Sporborg, general mdse. manager, buying for all depts.; 140 W. 34d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; C. A. Stonehill, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Fair; T. J. Madden, ladies' neckwear; 235 4th Av.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bros.; J. F. Howland, Spring cloaks, suits; 31 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, men's neckwear; G. Welnrich, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; Mr. Stelker, laces; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; S. Ach, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Schroeder, Krehnbring Co.; G. F. Schroeder, millinery; Albert.
CLEVELAND—Prince-Wolf Co.; J. Prince, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; R. A. Feiss, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld Co.; D. Lorg, cloaks; J. Anisfeld, cloaks, suits; 15 E 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lamson, Sessions & Co.; S. W. Kroach, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. L. Taylor, furniture; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, O.—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. S. Lemon, domestics, linens, blankets; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Emery, domestics; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—J. C. Hutzel Co.; Miss D. J. Sprinan, juniors' children's garments; 50 Union Square.
ELMIRA—L. Freudenheim & Bros.; A. Freudenheim, piece goods; L. Lane, skirts; Albert.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; G. D. Brown, domestics, linens; W. Corcoran, boys' clothing; 78 Spring.
HARRISBURG—Kaufman's Underselling Store; E. Robinson, coats, suits, dresses; 16 E. 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—P. Thayer, ready, corset, infants' wear; Gerard.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. Weyman, silks, dress goods; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Lefler Hat Co.; O. D. Lefler, hats; Brostell.
ITHACA—Eschelbil Bros.; W. H. Rothschild, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; J. C. King, muslin underwear, waists; 16 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 12 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; 75 Spring.
LEBANON, Penn.—Hook Bros.; W. Hook, dry goods; Broadway Central.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. Siegel Co.; Mrs. M. Siegel, misses', women's, infants' wear; 505 6th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; J. A. Galvin, domestics, flannels, linens, white goods; F. F. Bacon, dress goods, silks, linings; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kolling, cloaks, suits, furs; 116 W. 32d.
MONTGOMERY—Loeb Nathmann, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 13 E. 22d.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Potvin, vellings, neckwear; Park Avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—J. V. Spore D. G. Co.; J. A. Rugglee, Jr., women's coats; 16 E. 32d; Murray Hill.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; F. M. Foy, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; Miss Hart, neckwear; Miss Flaherty, jewelry, leather goods; 105 Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble-Desmond Co.; J. B. Todd, notions, jewelry; 470 4th Av.
NEW RIVER, Conn.—L. E. Malley Co.; A. Sandboch, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 60 W. 33d.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; J. F. Scheuermann, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 127 West 17th.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—L. W. Berger, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—N. S. Gilbert & Son; S. Gilbert, notions, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 377 Broadway.
PALO ALTO, Cal.—Stanford Co.; H. Hirschman, millinery; 521 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, coats, furs; 7 West 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, carpets; York.
PHILADELPHIA—Progressive Neckwear Co.; A. Epstein, ladies' neckwear; Bresiln.
PHILADELPHIA—D. Greenberg, millinery; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Newman, furniture; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Kaplin & Schwartz; L. W. Kaplin, ladies', misses' dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Miss Strauss, ready-to-wear; Miss Weinstein, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Bettelheim & Coyne; J. J. Coyne, cloaks, suits; 142 E. 24th.
PHILADELPHIA—Hornick & Block; I. Block, waists; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—American Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Imperial Skirt Co.; D. Alpern, skirtings; Grand.
PITTSBURGH — Lewis-Neiman Co.; Mr. Koch, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder Co.; Mr. Frank, waists; Miss Griffin, waists; J. B. Herstein, jobs coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portzo, children's coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, coats, dressmaking; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, coats, (basement); 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Bedell's, J. Mack, ready-to-wear; 141 W. 14th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
POTTSTOWN—Ellis Mills; W. E. Mills, ready to wear; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE—J. R. Barnaby Co.; A. F. O'Malley, ladies' ready-to-wear; Brostell.
READING—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; S. S. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
READING—Reilly Mills; W. E. Mills, ready to wear; Prince George.
RIO DE JANEIRO—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, rings; 605 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Dayle's; J. F. Doyle, cloaks, suits, millinery;

COTTON POOL SAFE, M'ADOO ANNOUNCES

Kuhn-Loeb and Baruch Complete $100,000,000 Fund by Subscribing Deficiency.

SOME 'SELFISH OPPOSITION'

Plan Delayed by Textile and Local Interests, Says Secretary—New York Heads Subscribing Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary McAdoo announced this evening that the cotton loan pool had been completed by the receipt of subscriptions from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, the former $2,000,000 and the latter $1,000,000. These subscriptions more than completed the $100,000,000 of Class A. certificates and made the success of the plan certain.

To what extent the banks of the South will take up the Class B certificates can only be guessed. The Class A certificate has a slight prdeference over Class B. The banks of the South have not been permitted to subscribe for the Class A certificates and these have been taken up wholly by banks in non-cotton-producing States, $50,000,000 in New York City alone. No effort has been made to obtain subscriptions to the Class B certificates, as under the terms of the plan banks in the South that subscribed for them may borrow three times the amount of the subscriptions from the fund covered by the Class A subscriptions.

It is believed at the Treasury Department that the subscriptions to the B Class will be spontaneous and that the plan will become an immediate success now that the whole amount of the fund covered by the Class A certificates has been subscribed.

Secretary McAdoo issued this statement:

How the Fund Was Completed.

"I am gratified to be able to announce the success of the cotton loan pool. Subscriptions for the entire $100,000,000 of Class A certificates were completed this afternoon. This assures the success of the plan. To such extent as banks in the Southern States subscribe to Class B certificates, the $100,000,000 realized from the Class A certificates will be available for loans on cotton at 6 cents per pound. The full details of the plan have already been published, and it is not necessary to repeat them here.

"The full amount of subscriptions to Class A certificates made by banks in non-cotton States amounted, at 2 P. M., today, to $97,292,000. The success of the plan was conditioned upon the subscription of the full $100,000,000 of these certificates. In order to make up the deficiency of $3,000,000, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, subscribed $2,000,000 and Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, formerly of South Carolina, subscribed $1,000,000, thus completing the required amount.

"The following is a list of the cities and the amounts subscribed to the fund:

N. Y. City	$50,000,000	Minneapolis	$1,000,000
Baltimore	2,000,000	Philadelphia	4,640,000
Boston	2,085,000	Pittsburgh	2,000,000
Chicago	13,000,000	Richmond	1,125,000
Detroit	1,082,000	St. Louis	0..11,500,000
Cincinnati	2,000,000	San Francisco	360,000
Cleveland	2,000,000	Washington	1,000,000
Kansas City	2,000,000		
Louisville	1,000,000	Total	$97,292,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.			$2,000,000
Bernard M. Baruch			1,000,000
Total			$100,292,000

"It is not possible to announce today the names of the subscribers to the fund in each of the cities, but it may be said that among the larger subscribers in New York City are Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, and others whose names may, with their permission, be given as soon as the complete lists are supplied. The only banks in the City of Boston subscribing to the fund are the National Shawmut Bank, the First National Bank, the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, the Webster and Atlas National Bank, and the Federal Trust Company. Great credit should be given to Messrs. Festus J. Wade and George W. Simmons of St. Louis for their earnest and effective work.

"Selfish Opposition."

"The success of this plan has at no time been in doubt, but its completion has been delayed by the selfish opposition of certain textile manufacturers and local interests who have tried to defeat it. I am happy to say, for the sake of the country as well as for themselves, that they have been unsuccessful.

"The successful completion of this plan throws upon my associates of the Federal Reserve Board and myself added responsibilities and a large amount of onerous work. It is no part of our official duties. We are already burdened with many different problems, but we have regarded the organization of this cotton loan fund just as we did the gold fund, and its proper administration as a patriotic service, and have felt obliged, therefore, to respond to the call that has been made upon us.

"We believe that the carrying out of this plan is going to be beneficial, not only in helping the cotton situation and the foreign exchange situation, but also by promoting the general prosperity of the country, which now has such a happy impulse that it would be difficult to retard it. It is a pleasure to testify to the patriotism and broad-mindedness of the banks and bankers who have so cheerfully supported the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in the organization of this fund."

The committee appointed to have charge of the loan consists of W. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of New York; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce of New York; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; Festus J. Wade, President of the eMrcantile National Bank of St. Louis; Levi L. Rue, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, and William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. This committee will administer the loan fund under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Board.

State and Local Committees.

The committee will meet within a few days and appoint State committees to take charge in the various cotton States of the matter of loans, and these State committees will in turn appoint committees in the various localities in the cotton sections to take charge of applications and examine into the security offered. All the members of the various committees will serve without compensation. It is expected that when all the fund provided for under subscriptions to Class A certificates is loaned there will be loaned also the further sum of $34,000,000 provided by Class B subscriptions.

The Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, has ruled that national banks subscribing to the two classes of certificates may carry them as stocks, bonds, or securities, and the Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to accept them at 75 per cent. of their face value when offerd by National Currncy Associations as security for emergency currency issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. The certificates, however, cannot be accepted as security for the term of the Federal Reserve act do not permit a construction that will allow the discount of notes secured by such collateral.

COTTON PRICES DROP.

Unloading of Syndicate Holdings and Hedge Selling Cause Recessions.

Cotton prices lost ground in the second day of renewed trading on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and at times selling was rapid, but the authorities said at the close of the session that business had been satisfactory. Pressure was insistent especially against the December option, which receded below the 7 cent level in the noon hour and closed at 7, as compared with an opening quotation on Monday of 7.45, and a final on that day of 7.28. In all the future contracts supply was in excess of demand and last prices showed net losses for the session extending from 10 to 35 points.

Governors of the Exchange said considerable liquidation had been expected. It was pointed out that the syndicate which took more than 150,000 bales on contracts existing when the Exchange closed, engaged to dispose of its holdings to the best advantage, and an outflow of December cotton from this source was considered a part of yesterday's business. Also, Southern cotton factors were credited with extensive sales of futures, which they put out as "hedges" against the recently harvested crop. Hedge selling of a substantial order had been taken into the calculations of the Governors, it was said, when they were seeking ways safely to renew trading through normal market channels.

The theory under which hedge sales are made is this: The factor sizes up prospects for cotton prices in the future, considering especially the months in which he probably will desire to make deliveries of actual cotton. If it appears to him that a large supply is likely to cause low quotations in these months, he sells on the Cotton Exchange a contract which matures in the month when he intends to deliver a certain quantity of the staple. If cotton goes down, he stands to take a loss on the delivery, but the cotton represented by the contract he sells "short" also goes down. If cotton goes up, he makes on the cotton and loses on the contract.

Yesterday's trading amounted to about 225,000 bales, being slightly larger than on Monday, but still far below a normal day's turnover. Brokers say they look for quiet and cautious trading for several days, until spinners of New England and the South have had time to judge whether they will be able to get supplies at lower than current prices.

The quotation for memberships on the Cotton Exchange scored a strong advance as the result of the renewal of business. A seat owned by a partner in Dick Brothers & Co. was bought by S. B. Chapin for $9,500, as compared with $7,000 for two memberships sold last month.

The export situation continues to be the chief drawback to the free movement of the staple. In spite of assurances given by the British Foreign Office that cotton directed to Germany will not be disturbed by English cruisers, not a single shipload is known to have been dispatched from any American port. It was reported yesterday that a cargo of 8,000 bales was being loaded as an experimental transfer to Bremen, but the story could not be confirmed.

An insurance company tried for two weeks to arrange a shipment of 6,000 bales without success. On Monday a ship was engaged to carry the cargo for the insurance concern. The shipowners asked $100,000. Yesterday they canceled the contract, saying that the venture was too hazardous on account of mines in the North Sea.

STAMPS FOR HOLIDAY RUSH.

More Than $8,000,000 Worth Are Shipped from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Thirty-two tons of postage stamps for the holiday rush, valued at more than $8,000,000, were on their way today from Washington to Post Offices throughout the country.

More than $2,400,000 worth were sent to Philadelphia, $1,422,820 worth to 410 Post Offices in the South and Middle West, $4,071,000 worth were sent to New York, and the remainder, valued at $361,494, to 347 Post Offices in the South and West.

MORE CLAFLIN CHANGES.

Reply to Claims Made on Behalf of Louisville Store.

Additional steps in the reorganization of the H. B. Claflin Company were taken yesterday by the receivers, and they resulted in the release of J. A. Dingwall, who for the last five years had been head of the wash goods department; F. W. Pope, a general salesman, and J. H. Hillman, who for some time had been at the head of the shipping department. All of these men are well known to the local dry goods trade.

With yesterday's changes, nine men more or less prominent in the Claflin organization have left. All of the changes, according to the receivers, were made for the sake of economy, increased efficiency, and greater profits, and followed a careful and thorough study of conditions in the departments affected.

The work of settling the financial difficulties of the H. B. Claflin Company and its subsidiaries is progressing slowly, being hampered to a considerable extent by the illness of Joseph M. Hartfield, attorney for the Noteholders' Committee in the reorganization proceedings.

The only unsettling factor that has yet appeared is the claim by a Louisville attorney who filed the bankruptcy proceedings against J. Bacon & Sons, a Claflin syndicate store in that city, that the 280 creditors of this concern are entitled to payment in full instead of the 35 per cent. settlement approved by the Noteholders' and General Creditors' Committees.

Commenting on the claims set forth in this letter yesterday, counsel for the General Committee said the committee was not seeking to buy claims to aid the general settlement.

The point was made by the Southern attorney that the figures of the Bacon store, as sent out by the committee, showed it to be a going concern. It was said here that his claim of full settlement was based on these figures, instead of on the liquidating value of the property, which was not given. Last, but not least, it was said that sight was lost entirely, in the Southern attorney's letter, of the fact that without the surrendering of the noteholders' interests by the banks involved it would have been impossible for the committee even to make an offer of settlement as great as 35 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN TREADWELL, a mining man, residing at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, formerly of San Francisco, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,891,660 and assets of unknown value. He was formerly a Director of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, and the claims of that company are put in the schedules at $1,949,752 for money loaned on his notes.

ANDREW CUNEO, private banker, at 23 Mulberry Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $452,920, of which $269,370 are unsecured and $183,600 secured, and nominal assets of $507,083, consisting of stocks and bonds, $410,000; notes, $15,224; accounts, $1,422; cash on hand, $883; cash in banks, $4,286; fixtures, $2,500; property in reversion, $400, and real estate, $72,000, at Great Neck, L. I., and Schenectady, N. Y. There are $269,370 due to depositors, all unsecured. Among the secured creditors are Bridge Cafe, $55,000; Atlantic Macaroni Company, $25,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $17,500; John Demartini, $16,000, and Harry Oestrecher, $6,000. Mr. Cuneo has offered to creditors a composition at 100 cents on the dollar, payable a samll amount in cash and the balance to be financed by a corporation, which will liquidate the assets.

LOUIS SMITH, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Edmund Wright. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Cummins, $300; J. R. Frisch, $200, and H. Bayles, $100. His owned real estate at 338 Madison Street, valued at $14,500, and mortgaged for $6,000. The liabilities are reported to be $32,000 and the nomiual assets more than $40,000, including real estate.

EAGLE FEATURE FILM COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eagle Feature Film Company, printing and leasing films for motion pictures, 71 West Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Charles J. Swan, $620; Charles H. Streimer, $735, and Schenbar Printing Company, $12.

ALFRED KRAMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Kramer of 386 West Broadway, who was President of A. Kramer & Co., importers of wines, by A. Kramer & Co. on a claim for $4,699, and by Berliner Marx on a claim for $232, balance of loans.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH, salesman of 501 West 110th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,055 and assets $771 in accounts.

DAVID LYONS, clerk of 67 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $584 and no assets.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS, dealers in clothing, 326 Bowery and 9 Cooper Square, who also trade as the Sample Clothing House, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,895 and assets $2,640, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $500; accounting, $125, and cash, $15. There are three partners in the firm, two by the name of Philip Rosenthal and one Isaac Rosenthal.

WILLIAM S. ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William S. Abrams, dealer in shades and awnings, 243 West Fifty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Jay C. Wemple, $514; T. M. James & Co., $170, and Neptune Hardware Company, $38. It was alleged that he permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $900, on which the Sheriff levied on the place and was to have sold yesterday, but Judge Hand restrained the sale.

SWETLOW & SON.—Fannie and Morris Swetlow, who composed the firm of Swetlow & Son, 98 Clinton Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,815 and no assets.

SAMUEL KOPELMAN, salesman, of 1,095 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,266 and no assets.

STRUSSER BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed Arnold Pollak receiver for Strusser Brothers, manufacturers of furs, 11 East Twelfth Street; bond, $4,000. The liabilities are $20,251 and assets $8,000.

SAFE AND VENTILATING WINDOW COMPANY of 35 West Thirty-first Street has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $13,893 and assets of $16,405, consisting of stock, $12,749; office furniture, $1,078, and accounts, $2,576. Frank C. Hamilton is a creditor for $5,741.

MAY-MICHAELSON NOVELTY COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of umbrella handles at 429 Broome Street, has made an assignment to Louis Perlman.

JESSE H. JACOBS & CO., INC., manufacturer of caps at 10 Waverley Place, has made an assignment to Herbert H. Rabiner and Gerson Silberstein.

GUSTAV A. KONHEIM, manufacturer of children's raincoats, 41 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Charles S. Sinsheimer.

DAVID SHENFELD, also known as Schoenfeld, shoe dealer, 225 Broome Street, has made an assignment to William Kirk.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Ignatz Kuszynski, a shoe dealer; voluntary petition; liabilities, $41,599; assets, $9,335. Gumbiner Brothers, manufacturers of hair goods; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arlt, Elsa, and Henry van der Sand—L. Allmendinger, $394.
Attel, Abraham or Abe—M. Bernstein, $184.
British Aluminum Co., Ltd.—G. M. Trefts et al., costs, $140.
Browner, Henrietta—O. H. Droege, $305.
Bitzik, Mayer—Stuyvesant Casino, Inc., $306.
Brooklyn Embroidery, and Apron Mfg. Co.—A. Goldman et al., $380.
Brodner, Marvine L.—H. Scott, $2,058.
Brandreth, John B.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $194.
Barret, Hopkins G.—R. Hyman, $2,885.
Ashenfarb, Sam L., Co.—I. S. Baum, $204.
Benson, Catherine, adm.—Yellow Taxicab Co., costs, $111.
Currens, Turner F.—E. A. Currens, $473.
Cohen, Max—J. Isenberg, $111.
Cohen, Mayer A. B., Goodwin, $814.
Same—Same, $133.
Clate, Josephine—F. L. Peters, $208.
Covert, Frank T.—F. E. Peters, $251.
Cohen, Isidor, or Isidore Kaplan, and Solomon Biegaler—People, &c., $790.
Carpenter, Reese, and Wm. H. Lyon—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $116.
Cordts, Nic—J. A. Fisher, $152.
A. & H. Evenko—City of N. Y., $245.
Coleman, Mary E., adm.—Same, $245.
Carroll, Joseph D., ex'r—Same, $245.
Brown-Weiss Realties, Inc.—B. Miringoff et al., $198.
Brunstein Bros. Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
Cosio Cigar Co.—City of N. Y., $321.
Same—Same, $336.
Same—Same, $127.
Crescent Parts Co.—Same, $359.
De Mar J. E. and Addison Kessel, Jr.—U. S. Rubber Co., $170.
Darling, George E.—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Daniels, James W.—S. A. Milbauer, $276.
Davidson, Manuel—American Valve Co., $272.
Dubin, Morris H.—P. Vitkover et al., $639.
Eyre, George A.—W. Hampel, $100.
Degnon Contracting Co.—L. Falcone, $169.
Estrspan Pianola Co.—City of N. Y., $182.
E. J. Russell Contracting Co. and E. J. Russell—I. Goldstein, $731.
Endres, Hugo—R. Gennerich et al., $186.
Fox, John M.—Henry Steere, Inc., $159.
Frischman, Bernard—N. Mills, Jr., $1,038.
Furnbotn Kewrad—Penton Pub. Co., $251.
Garfine, Max—L. Greenwood, $200.
Gilanti, Nicholas—F. T. Rand, $133.
Gold, Samuel, and Abraham Lux—People, &c., $1,000.
Hirschfield, Beatrix M.—W. P. Platt, $378.
Same—Same, $153.
Hagedorn Bros.—City of N. Y., $132.
Hartog, Ferdinand, Jr.—E. D. Perkins et al., $382.
Heyman, Abraham—National Park Bank of New York, $5,036.
Hahre, Robert J.—G. Dimmebell, $183.
Hinners, Fred J.—Ideal Electric & Mfg. Co., $175.
Horan, Michael J.—F. E. Peters, $203.
Hettrich, Nicholas E.—F. E. Peters, $250.
Hanretty, Lawrence M.—C. Falkenberg, $587.
Heuss, Katherine—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Higgins, Charles—Hobart Electric Manufacturing Co., $131.
Hawkins, Thomas—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., $109.
Hoppe, Otto; Ludwig Hellwig, William Ranaweiler, and Henry Ashcroft—J. A. Fischer, $919.
John Ogden Co. of New York—Interior Metal Manufacturing Co., costs, $109.
Kaufmann, Henry—E. Townsend, $161.
Loeser, Richard—P. Krawitz, $1,126.
Lyons, Mary—J. Seigman, $392.
Levy, Isidor A.—J. Seaman et al., $208.
Larsen, Sarah A.—M. W. Turner, $222.
Lilly, Harry—Columbia Trust Co., $5,549.
Le Bel, Leopold—Nassau County School, $358.
Lynch, George W., receiver—Thomas Annechiarico et al., $394.
Michaels, Abraham G.—S. Trimmer Sons, Inc., $349.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York—J. Lasern, costs, $181.
McLaughlin, Mary L., or Mma. Marion—N. E. Hyman, costs, $104.
McNamara, Thomas—Kerin & Dunn, $189.
Marx, Louis and Michael—F. Heipershausen et al., $422.
McGhinchey, John F.—P. J. Martin, $568.
Morgenstein, Louis—J. Juskowits, $200.
Michel, Herman—Henry Bergherns Sons, Inc., $228.
Marquis, Carrie—A. Marder, $162.
McCullouch, James L. and Adelhaid—National Bank of Walden, $328.
Musallo, Martino, and Max Speiser—People, &c., $1,500.
Monte, Colman—H. Fischer, $331.
Morison, Robert—A. Morison and others, $1,797.
Nichols, Charles J.—F. E. Peters, $149.
Naughton, Thomas D.—W. A. Gould, $260.
Peytia, James, and Calvin Johnson—R. Gangemi and others, $281.
Patterson, John P., and Lucien Knapp—W. R. Malia, $5,782.
Property Inc. Co., Ltd.—F. L. Randall, $2,386.
Peerless Embroidery and Lace Co.—P. Parish, $434.
Same—Same, $526.
Rasquin, Almon G.—H. S. Starrett, $136.
Rabinowits, Nathan or Mike—N. J. Elias, $223.
Raman, Herman—J. A. Fischer, $152.
Russell, Edward J. and E. J. Russell Contracting Co.—D. J. Goldstein, $731.
Schapp, Otto—Sulsberger & Sons Co. of America, $263.
Saur, George W.—C. Acott, $283.
Sacks, Samuel M.—Crown Cork and Seal Co., $187.
Schuman, Benjamin—B. Silverman, $130.
Shepard, Augustus D., Rutherford M., and Frederick M., admrs.—Mutual Life Ins Co. of New York, $23,464.
Schwartz, John—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $153.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—W. Messinger, $450.
Sartoria, Nicholas, Jr.—$267.
Schwartz, Joseph—Koenig & Schister, Inc., $483.
Sondheim, Marie—John Wanamaker, New York, possession of property or $310, costs, $132.
Schoen & Sharkady, Inc.—Independent Doll Co., Inc., $112.
Same—H. Gross and others, $307.
Sam L. Ashenfarb Co.—J. B. Baum, $204.
Villano, Raffaele, adm.—New York Times Co., $411.
Wering, Frederick A.; Samuel, Nathan, and David Glass, and Julius Kramer—H. Golding, $266.
Towns, Mirabeau L.—Tribune Association, $111.
Tannenbaum, Jacob—M. Braverman, $290.
Viertele, Joseph, and Charles Kurian—A. Jacoh et al., $320.
Winer, Matthew N.—I. Winer, costs, $116.
Walsh, John J.—American Newspaper publishers' Association, Inc., $172.
Westfield, Harry—J. Steneck et al., $419.
Walter, Fred—L. B. Austin, $100.
Washington Heights Hospital—G. Meyer, $2,090.
Woodend, Wm. E.—Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, $385.
Wolff, Hugo A.—S. O. Bugny Co., $268.

In Bronx County.

Attel, Abraham—M. Bernstein, $184.
Constantine, Giovanni di Raffaele—S. M. di Antonio, $360.
Elson, Harry O.—Sailors' Snug Harbor, $270.
Kamber, Julius—H. Neustadt, $3,902.
Michaels, Abraham O.—S. Trimmer Sons, Inc., $349.
Oberdorfer, Jesse—L. Schechter, $124.
Rosenblatt, Benjamin—City of New York, $100.
Same—Same, $143.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name in that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Forty-second St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—D. Melito, Oct. 28, 1914, $1,940.
Geiger, Valentine F.—W. S. Peck et al., Dec. 29, 1913, $134.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Hector, Oct. 21, 1914, $1,136.
Rosenfeld, Solomon—S. W. Peck, June 15, 1914, $122.
Same—Same, May 20, 1913, $223.
Rosenberg, Jules—L. Heidelburger, Aug. 18, 1911, $571.
Richardson, Thomas A. and Anna L.—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co., Sept. 24, 1908, $172.
Siebrecht, Henry A. and Henry A., Jr.—W. T. Smith Co., Sept. 20, 1911, $319.
Siebrecht, Henry A., Jr., and Siebrecht & Son—International Nurseries, Inc., Feb. 28, 1914, $106.
Slattery, John R., adm.—F. Horkimer, Nov. 14, 1914, $1,302.
Weiss, Joseph—United Dressed Beef Co., April 6, 1914, $311.
Zimbe Land Co.—W. H. H. Hull & Co., Jan. 3, 1914, $319.
Klingenbeck, Antonio—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914, $780.
Manhattan Pork and Provision Co.—City of N. Y., Mar. 20, 1914, $264.
American Pipe & Construction Co.—Bystrom Realty, & Construction Co., Nov. 4, 1914, $423.
De Berard, Frederick B.—L. H. Schubart et al., May 24, 1900, $130.

In Bronx County.

Silveira, Angelka F.—S. De Young, Nov. 6, 1914, $144.

Metcalfe Buys a Newspaper.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—Richard L. Metcalfe, former Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and now Chairman of the Canal Opening Committee, purchased a weekly newspaper here today, and will, after Dec. 1, make his home in Omaha. Mr. Metcalfe, before his appointment to the Governorship of the Canal Zone, was engaged for many years in newspaper work in Omaha and Lincoln.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tunny Fish Are Not Mackerel for Dutiable Purposes.

In overruling a protest by Wright & Ditson, Boston, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that the provision for "nets" in Paragraph 271 of the Tariff act of 1913 is limited to those used in fisheries and fishing. The merchandise before the board calling for this construction of the law was tennis nets made of Manila fibre or hemp. The Collector classified the goods under Paragraph 284 as manufactures of vegetable fibre and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, lost in protests relating to fur not on the skin prepared for hatters' use. It was assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, specifically providing for such goods. The protestants insisted that the merchandise is waste properly dutiable at 10 per cent.

Judge Brown handed down a long decision in which he reached the conclusion that tunny fish are not mackerel, at least for tariff purposes. Meyer & Lange and Parodi, Erminie & Co. imported the tunny fish in tins. It was classified by Collector Malone as "all other fish in tin packages," duty being taken at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909. The claim was for duty at 1 cent per pound under the provision for "mackerel." The duty assessed is upheld.

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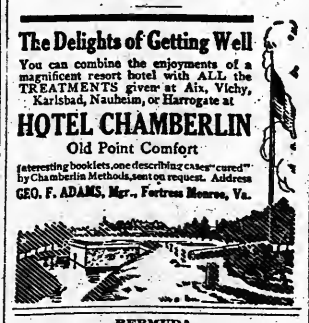
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt. The undersigned Trustee will sell this day, Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his salesroom, 539 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York, all the right title and interest of said Trustee in and to the equity in two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the capital stock of Frank Tousey Publisher, a corporation, certificates for which are now in a vault of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company in escrow under an agreement dated June 19, 1906, which stock is pledged as security for indebtedness to the Lincoln Trust Company and Norma Hastings, as Executors and Trustees, and said sale will be subject thereto, and also to certain terms to be announced at the sale.
Dated November 18th, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNDER THE RULES OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—To cover costs of storage, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, November 18th, 1914, at 539 Broadway, New York City, merchandise, furniture and fixtures of the following estates: American Specialty Co., Bustanoby Bros., M. Chambers, J. Deshli, Empire Raincoat Co., Everywoman's Magazine, Fifth Ave. Book Co., Jacob Gumpertz, Jacob Kaplan, I. Kopald, Levinson-Siegel & Co., Pearlman & Harris, Samual Rhinehart, Robinson & Rose, B. Solomon, Standard Dental

PLEA IN BANKRUPTCY BY JOHN TREADWELL

Discoverer of Famous Mine That Yielded Millions Files His Petition Here.

DEBTS PUT AT $2,391,660

Release from Claims of Defunct Trust Company in San Francisco, Cal., Asked.

John Treadwell, discoverer and at one time half owner of the Treadwell mine in Alaska, who is living at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court yesterday through his attorney, Twyman O. Abbott of 63 Wall Street. His liabilities were set down at $2,391,660, and his assets, which mainly consisted of shares in various companies, as of unknown value.

The bankruptcy, it was understood, was due to the failure of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, in which Mr. Treadwell was a Director. Last June Frank J. Symmes, receiver of that company, sued him for $971,886, and the claims of the trust company against him as they appear in the bankruptcy papers amount to $1,949,752.

Mr. Symmes alleged that Mr. Treadwell, while a Director, caused the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company to loan money on the stock of companies in which he was interested, and which turned out to be worthless. It was explained yesterday that the real extent of the trust company's claim was only about $1,000,000, as several claims were recorded in the schedules in two different ways.

Mr. Treadwell's assets consist of machinery for briquetting coal at Pulston and York, Penn., patents for improvements of nut locks and in the process for the reduction of ores. There are mining stocks. Among these are 821,875 shares of the Trinity Bonanza King Mining Company, 921,875 shares of the Trinity Bonanza Queen Mining Company, 125,000 Lorraine Mining Company, 25,000 San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company, and 11,750 Western Security Company.

In addition to the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, there are these creditors: Bartlet Doe Company, $10,000; Mrs. Sarah Fry, $175,665; Mrs. Nelson, $20,000; Mrs. G. J. Smith, $48,000; John F. Kelly, as trustee in bankruptcy of James Treadwell, $49,719; National Bank of the Pacific, $30,000; estate of F. J. Fletter, $10,000, and A. G. Campbell of Fortuna, Cal., $200,000.

Mr. Treadwell, in his petition, asked the court to discharge him from his liability as a stockholder of the California Safe Deposit and Truet Company, of the Western Pacific Company, and of eight mining companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17.—John Treadwell, petitioner in voluntary bankruptcy in the New York Federal District Court today, is a brother of James Treadwell of Oakland, Cal., who four times stood trial for the alleged wrecking of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which failed here in 1907. John Treadwell was one of the heaviest stockholders in the defunct bank, and since its failure he be remained out of the State.

James and John Treadwell were the original owners of the Treadwell mine in Alaska, reputed to have yielded between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. They sold the mine before the collapse of the trust company.

After the failure of the bank John Treadwell went to London. Backed by English capital, he organized the Northern Light and Exploration Company, out of which he was reported to have amassed a second fortune.

The $2,000,000 claim of the wrecked trust company against Treadwell represents assessments levied on his stock in the bank.

TO FIGHT AXLE PATENTS.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Opposed to the Kardo Company.

Following the announcement from Chicago that the Kardo Company had brought suit on rear axle automobile patents against the Studebaker Corporation, officials of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York stated last night that the makers as a unit were opposed to any effort on the part of the Kardo Company to extract tribute from the industry on the eight or nine patents which they had obtained from inventors.

For the protection of its members the Chamber has made a thorough and comprehensive search in preparation for any aggressive movement on the part of the Kardo Company, and from the expression of members and Directors, it would appear that the industry is united to support any of its members that are attacked and to defend them in every way. Counsel has been retained for this purpose. The search which the Chamber has made covers the art both in America and Europe since automobiles came into use; the foreign search being completed shortly after the war broke out on the other side.

There are ninety-three motor-car makers in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and they have looked with disfavor upon the incorporation and purposes the Kardo Company, which the Chamber alleges was formed as a patent holding company with a view to demanding royalty from motor car builders.

SAVE ON CITY STATIONERY.

Engraved Letterheads Only for Certain Officials.

The resolution proposed by Alderman Curran to save $25,000 a year to the city by having the various departments use printed or lithographed instead of engraved stationery was defeated in the board yesterday by a vote of 40 to 32. President McAneny of the board and the Borough Presidents said that the change would not add to the dignity of the city in its dealings with other municipalities.

When the vote had been taken it was discovered that the Aldermen had nothing to do with the matter anyway, as it was only in the power of the Board of City Record to change the official printing of the city. President McAneny then announced that a resolution had been prepared by Supervisor David Ferguson, which would do away with the engraved stationery as a general thing, and allow the expensive kind for the use only of elected officials and heads of departments. This will mean a saving of $17,000 a year.

Metz Sails for Dyestuffs.

Herman A. Metz sailed for Rotterdam yesterday on the Holland-America liner Ryndam on his way to Germany to see what arrangements could be made for shipping dyestuffs to this country. He said he was going to London also to make similar arrangements in England, and hoped to be back by Christmas. The Potsdam carried seven first, nineteen second, and fifty third class passengers, and more than 2,000 sacks of mail for Holland, Germany, and Austria.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FORSTER, HERMANN F., (May 11;) $2,700, all personal; to widow, Margaretha.

KNICHLING, EMIL, (Nov. 9;) realty $30,000, personal $70,000, all to widow, Sarah L. Knichling.

KRESS, ANDREW W., (Dec. 7, 1905;) $5,000 to Dora Koelble, daughter, who applied for letters of administration for the $10,000 estate of her mother, Margaret Kress, who died March 5, 1906.

McLAUGHLIN, FRANK W., (Oct. 17;) $3,000 to widow, Mary W.

WAGNER, FREDERICK C., (Oct. 20;) $15,000, all personal; $8,500 divided between friends and cousins; all books on New York to Frank E. Hayward; residue to Albert H. Hartch a cousin.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.

Mason & Hangar Co
Sheron.
Re Ballance.
Landon<Clark.
Rs Haywood Wagon.
McNeil<Richmond.

Ernst<Fid & Dep. Bal<Sheldon,(2 actns.)
Trubacher C W Co
Roesaler & H.
Vose<US Metal P.
Indian Rfg<Buhrman.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Robinson<Johnson.
McKinnon<Alm Sects.
Wagner<Stallo.
Fox<East Side M Co.
Fox<Taylor.
Offield<CNY.
Thomas<Lehigh & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic St Nav.
Marlatt<NYC RR.
Smith<NY NH RR.
Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Wanko<C V Coal.
Uptegraff<Penn Co.
Mariotte<Kelly.
Goumie<Ramsdell.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Same<same.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
—Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

Schwartz<I R T.
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Boland<L I RR.
N Y Life<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & R C & I
Wentworth<NYNHRR
Beelte<same.
Weckworth<same.
Metzler<C RR of NJ.
Donoghue<Oceanic St. Nav.
Yuhass<Carnegie Steel
Helfand<Ill Surety.
Ginocchio<Barletta.
Andrews Co<Phoenix Amus.
Smolak<St Lawrence Pyrites.
Banner Rubber<Rubinsky.
Masterson<NYNH RR

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

St John<I M Marine.
United Roof<Boomhower.
Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and required.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J. At 10:30 A. M. 401 as required.

Western Dev Co<McKinnon.
Causes to be sent from Room 837.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Auto Rec Safe Co<Burns Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

McMillan Book<Irving-Pitt.
Anatomik Footwear<Coward.
Cook<Auto F Prot.
Hill<Whalen & M. Inc
Edison<Con Chemical.
Nye<Pathe Freres.
Aldrich<Manahan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Re Kobre & Gainsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Connet<New Haven.
Boggs<Fred J. Walter
Rogers<N Y Central No. 4.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Moran Co<A. W. Snow
Lee<same.
Martin<same.
Moore<Hamb-Am L.
Robins Co<Petrie.
Old Colony Tr<Sealshipt Oyster.
Orr<C H & D R R.
Osborn<Eday Realty.
Marconi Co<Lowenstein.
Akaltis<Phila & R C & I.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel. Davison v. Williams, Com'r Water Supply, N. Y. C.; aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Murphy, aplt., v. Yonkers.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event unless respondent stipulates that the amount of its counter claim be reduced by the sum of $2,935.89, with interest from March 6, 1885, allowed for costs incurred by it on its appeals, &c., and that judgment appealed from be modified accordingly, in which case the judgment as modified is affirmed, with costs to appellant in both courts.

People, rspts., v. Anhut, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.—Anhut was found guilty of trying to bribe Dr. John W. Ruecell, Supt. of Matteawan Hospital, with $25,000 to let Harry K. Thaw go. No opinion was written, but all the Judges concurred in the decision.

People ex rel. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Comrs., &c.; People ex rel. Joline and another, recvrs., &c., aplts., v. Same.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Liebler and another, aplts., v. Shubert.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

People v. Kaye, aplt.; Baker et al., aplts., v. Duff and another, rspts.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Reiser, aplt., v. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn.—Matter of application of Jaquier for order directing Kelly and another for alleged violation of injunction, &c. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Herrmann v. Leland, aplt.; Connell, rspt., v. Jamieson, impld., &c., aplt.; re account of Arrowsmith, exr.; Dzubak v. West Side Foundry Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Duke v. American Museum of Natural History, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal or to place cause on calendar denied, without costs.

U. S. Leasing & Holding Co., aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.—Motion to add case to calendar granted.

Shanke, aplt., v. D., L. & W. R. R.—Motion to add case to calendar and for a preference thereon granted and case placed at end of last preferred calendar.

Peterson, aplt., v. Ocean Electric Ry Co.; Peterson, aplt., v. same.—Motion to advance case on calendar granted and case set down for argument on second Monday of Nov., 1914.

Weise v. Mt. Vernon et al., aplts.—Motion to advance case for argument denied, without costs.

Pedersen v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co., aplt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and for a preference thereon denied, $10 costs.

Weinheimer v. Ross et al., aplts.—Motion for preference on calendar granted and cause made No. 185½ on the present calendar.

Pamphorilis, &mr., v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., aplt.—Motion to enlarge time granted and argument of cause set down for the fourth Monday of Nov., 1914.

Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden Street, in CNY, &c., v. Madison Ave. Building Co.—Motion to add to calendar and preference granted and case placed at the foot of the last preferred calendar.

DAY CALENDAR.

Masse<NY Telephone.
Henkel<Carnegie Co.
Morris<same.
Simon<Etgen.
2d Nat Bk<CNY.
Leggett<Pellerean.
Braun<Gen Electric.
Leerburger<Watson.
Exr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Re Wallace.
Stump<Burns.
Adamson<Greenwood Cemetery.
Sheehan<Waldo.
Delahanty<McKay.
Imps & T N Bk<Purdy.
Wylie Co<Nixon.
Canadian Agy<Webster.
Smet<Assets Real.
Oppenheim<Seligman.
Hart<Wichert.
Whipple<Prudential.
Wasserstrom<Cohen.
Frank & Co.
Morgan<Don Bon.
Bonis<Pitts Con.
Shaughnessy<CNY.
Sauerbrunn<Hartford L. I.
McKeon<Miller.
Riverside Con Co<CNY.
Gardiner<NYC RR.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Amann<United Book's
Peters<Koch.
Cornelius<Rieser.
Levy<Robinson.
Bayley<Bayley.
People ex rel de Angelis<Supt Prisons, (2 acts.)
Nemeroff<Nemeroff.
Ireland<Huner.
Re De Graw (Fielding)
McLean<Bronx Parkway Com.
Re MacLachlan.
Schnitzer<Nemeth.
Hoffstatt<Noesenock.
Markman<Stimpson.
Tighe<Walters.
Friedlander<Herrman.
Cohen<Ger Exch Bk.
Charel<Charal.
Central Tr Co<Roeson.
Crien<S C Royal Aro.
Alexander Co<Johnson & Elliott.
Re Gross (Furman.)
Re J F Champlin Hotel.
Hoistg Mach<Fed T Co.
Adams<Adame.
Lorraine Amus<Bell.
Beby Show<Crowell Pub.
Poress<Harris.
Berliner<Fur News.
Connor<Lechner.
Alderman<NY Cons Card.
Gladwin<Gladwin.
Harris<Tobacco Trade.
Rankin<Octav Land.
Frayne<Hamb-A Line.
Forer<Hamb-Am Line.
Re Herreshoff.
Friedman<Friedman. (2 acts.)
Thompson<Mag of Mysteries.
Feinberg<Sicilian Asph

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Shearer<Shearer.
In re P S Com.
Black<Wilson & Co.
Cent Tr Co<Zborowski
Pieren<Mitchell, (2.)
Werneken<Werneken.
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Simson<Shannon.
Preferred causes.
Hearn<Heiss.
Cohen<Golde.
Emil<Von Koppenfels.
General calendar:
Gareewich<McGraw Rty Co.
Bruns<Wasser.
Man Rolling Mill<Bagge.
O'Brien<Floral Pk Villa Co.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Heidelberg<Hudson Rty Co.
Hershberg<Same.
Seib & Wyndey<Kinney.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Cass on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing., Brieknan
Adams.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Jonas<Nat Surety.
Rowlett<Butler.
Badt<Lanza.
Oestreicher<Winters.
East Coal<Sheehan.
Prusan<Serv Stores.
Beha<Rothschild.
1st N Bk, Roselle
Wupperman.
Porter<Scherer.
Miller<Sarter.
Sewickley V Tr
Schmitz.
Bernheimer<Palmer.
Emp State Liquor
Martuft.
Marsullo<Neahtawanta P.
Metuchen N Bank<Nixon.
Cohen<Novick.
Schroeder<Zylks.
Amend<Wolfram Wire
Hampel<Schneider, (2 acts.)
Jacobson<Walthamson
United Surety<Meenan
Guggenheim<Bayle.
Yukon Gold<Boyle.
Whitehall Cement<McLaughlin Co.
Nacht<Feilheimer.
Postal Life<Burns.
Case on.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J. At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T<Pam.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Heissenbuttel<Meagh'r
Young<Regan.
Torisco<3 Av Rty.
Binder<Brenskoy.
Sempreviva<I R T Co
Harrigan<Saiv Armyg.
Pierce<Cobb.
Sulli<Roch & P C & I
Blavis<Ryan.
Firment<R & P C & I
Levine<I R T Co.
H Moore<Goodwin.
N Moore<Sasem
Molloy<CNY.
Regan<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART IV—Schaian, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Perlman<Wadleigh.
Wright<B H RR.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Timen<McCreery.
McAniff<N Y Edison.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Regan<Sargent.
Flood<Un Ry of NY.
Fischer<N Y Rys.
Bach<N Y Rys.
Victor<Goldberg Son.
Jetter<same.
McGinnis<Becker.
Gray<Churchman & Co
Marotta<Poster S Ice Co.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gray<N Y Rys.
Carlson<Paterson.
Fitzpatrick<I R T.
Yates<C RR of N J.
Littenberg<Reichman, (2 acts.)
Ashton<NY Rys.
Albritt<Thompson-S.
Carl<Bliss Co.
Earley<NY C RR.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rhine<NY Rys.
H Ginsberg<Triangle Waist.
Thedford-Etts Coal Co<CNY.
Mallison<Baum.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reilly<Fargo.
Werner<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Dougherty<C RR of N J.
Howland<NY Rys.
Hubbell<same.
Heim<same.
Carnes<Jackson.
Shenk<Clinton Hall.
White<Edelmuth.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Sullivan<Adams.
Rauch<A Huprel's Sons.
Baker<Jennings.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Meyer<NY Con Rys.
Mauer<NY Rys.
Soudant<Junction Rty
Keogh<Stand Gas L. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gardner<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Selich<McAvoy.
Grasser<Kenworth.
A Lopes<Linch.
S Lopes<same.
Parrie<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Brahn<CNY.
Tierney<Fulton Auto Garage Co.
Tierney<same.
Gansvoort Beef<Com Advertiser.
Ferguson<White House
Perrotto<Edelstein.
L Butler<O'Brien.
W H Butler<Genin.
Dickstein<Schulman.
Hogberg<Hartford, &c
Van Riper<Ray.
Lukether<O'Daniels Co
Harris<same.
McConnell<Carey.
Moritz<Lord & Taylor
Jenks<Disteris.
Clear.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bienventa<S Av RR.
McDermott<L I RR.
Speck<same.
Dallon<Fort Pow Rty
Nadal<Schaefert.
Millot<Saumert.
Czeko<McGlynn.
Cohen<Ry Co.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kaiser<Ochs.
R Berua<Cummings.
E Berua<Cummings.
Fuchs<Gilmour.
H Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (1).
M Bookman<Doyle.
A Bookman<Doyle (2)
A Bookman<Doyle (2)
A Bookman<Doyle (2)
Kaufman<B H RR.
Van Duzer<Hahn.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fitzgerald<Cons Gas.
Kolbrener<Bah.
Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

D Goodwin<Cornish Co.
W J Goodwin<Same.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Kaplan<Beck.
Glass<Bruner.
Mason & Hanger Co<Sheron.
Re Ballance.
Landon<Clark.
Rs Haywood Wagon.
McNeil<Richmond.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Friedman<Bauman.
Strauss<Regan.
Klein<Tanguay.
Jenkins<same.
Curley<Currire.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Goshinsky<Rubenstone.
Harbison-Walker Ref Co<190 St Rty Co.
Frooks<Ruhlin.
Seligman<Friedlander.
Waldenfeld<Doherty.
Cameron<Steel.
Burton<W Burton & Co.
Dick<Busch.
Salmon<Ballance.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kinsella<Haan.
Strauss<Green.
Werner & Godfrey
Baldwin
Tadrose<Haddad.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roessle<Maisey.
Buttel<Morris.
Morris & Cummings
McMullen.
Borenstein<U S G Lodge I O O L.
Cohen<Siegel Cooper.
Schwartzman<Jettar.
Zagat<Zagat.
Jones<Seitz & Co.
Peters<Vick.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lally<Byrne.
Murray & Co.
Kutter<Carmody.
Willis<McDowell.
Koehler<Mass. Bonds.
Plaza Operat<Reddy.
Hoffman<Keith.

These cases will be passed for the day as of course, without the necessity of counsel attending:

Morningside Pk
Reichenbach.
West N Bk<Sudenov.
Lehr<Martin.
No Am Audit Co
Ency Press, Inc.
W U Tel<Mor Pk Est.
Levinson<Tell.
Greenstein<Radow.
Alexander<Hepner's Co.
Wilson<Duncan.
Springer<Marcus.
Tellanuff<Hyman & S
Pitts<Green.
Lewis<Cohen.
Pringle<Hamilton.
Garnar<Godward.
Levy<Hegadorn Bros.
Gutter<Durkker.
Eggleston<Nat Type.
Berta<Armato.
Nifosi<Passarelli.
Fletcher<Elliott Fisher
Union Tr<Cheney.
Bare<same.
Gindelsky<Rigsten.
Maynard<Gen Acedt.
Moskowitz<Grwich Bk
Evans<Woodard.
Ferenz<Linder.
Celbaud Con<A A Volk
Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Ross<Somers.
Pinter<Union Cloak.
Nat Nan Bk<Gilbert.
Same<same.
Siegbert<Simph.
Rillston<Rosendert.
Hub Wharf Brew<Wasser (2 acts.)
Schmidt<Massot.
Ecks<Montanani.
Terminal Milk Corp<Bertolotti.
Taggart<Strauss.
Bookinger<Fields.
Steingartz<Feldman.
Rosenstock<Princess.
Gabbett<Prog M P Co.
Smith<Calby.
Marconi Co<Smith.
Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Bachman<Mendets.
Danhauser<Prince.
Fernandes<Waddey.
Lewald<Galland Rty.
Mabeln-E G<Keister.
Gribbon & Sons<Jacoby.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.
Plymouth Rub<Rosenberg.
Eisenberg<Schukman.
Oppel<Grein Co.
Di Blasi<Pisso.
Schein<Trachtenberg.
Cross<Metzger.
Applegate<Loper.
Luria<Goldstone.
Yoolin<Horowitz.
Linde Air Prod<Ashton Laird.
The Ansonia<Cunningham.
Steinberg<Schreiber
Gottlieb<Kemp.
Ocean Ace, &c<Beck.
Newmark<Kanrich.
Harjes<Rosenthal.
Dobson<Phillips.
Kane<McCormick.
Martin<Leitner.
Asmof<Arentlick.
Hebrow<Delmonicos.
Ruderman<Bloch.
Markel<Schaff.
Heyman & Schmidt<Cronin.
Du Bois<Francis Rty.
Braslowsky<Union S Fish.
Bade<Fernclift Cemetery.
Niagara R, &c. Co<Ostro Con.
Longchester Rty Co<Block.
Silver Motor<Busteed.
Expert Mtg Co<Bergh.
Phillips & Sons<Mandel, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Re Rosenbers, (Leight)<Richard—J. D. Keating, NY Life Ins Co<Paterno Bros—N. Otis Rockwood.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Campbell<Campbell—Percival H. Gregory, Rieh<NY State Painting Co—Charles L. Hoffman. Baker<Fuller—George B. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Siegel<Siegel—Maurice Deiches. Wacht<28th St and 7th Av Realty Co, (2)—Phoenix Ingraham, Postal Life Ins Co<Burns Realty Co, (2)—George F. Harriman.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger J. NY Trust Co<Paris!—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Metzger<Schreier—Carl Ehlermann, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Max Roth<Anton Katz—Max Roth, William H. Greenwood<Nicholas Morris, and Domenico Demarine.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hall M Co<Smith.
Baum<C I & B R R.
Buono<McQuade S Co.
Wahle<Schulz.
Re Fire, (Pas.)
Millard<Millard.
Nat S G C Co<Shapiro.
Advance R Co<Cooper
Butterworth Co<Davis
Hirstius<Hirstius.
Langer<Davis.
Bernstein<Fitelson.
Kierstead<B, Q Co & S R R.
Myers<N Y Con R R.
Lott<same.
Bergman<same.
Dunn<Nas R R.
Zagama<same.
Schroeder<same.
Schulman<B H R R.
Callen<same.
Edwards<same.
Annabie<Ass't'd B C.
Same<same.
Lerner<Lerner.
Selover<O'Connell.
Hauptman<Venus Adv, (2 acts.)
Parisette<Elias Brew.
Re Malbone St. (Stoddard.)
Davis<Davis.
Geiger<Ryan.
Same<same.
Teremetzky<Teremetzky.
Gutting<Eierman.
Johnson<Brennan.
Buttner<Bidlitz.
Hendrick<Bigger.
Speissner<Krouner.
Re Gross, (Polish M. Assn.)
G'Loughlin<Mitchell.
Leahy<McNulty.
Altman<Beck.
Delmage<Wilber & G.
Mossalley<Hakim.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Ell<Murphy.
City of N Y<Fehr.
Re Riverdale Av.
Coombs<Coombs.
Wege<Wege.
Smith<Atl N Wks.
Martyne<Am U F Ins Co, (5 acts.)
Re Brady.
Re Diet<Board of Canvassers.)
Fay<Alduino.
Morris<N Y Cons R R
Bacmhr<Alpin.
Trolnas<Galasso.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorce calendar.

Houghton.
Belkin.
Nordon.
Schwartz.
Kellerman.
Fisher.
Lebya.
Carlson.
Cohn.
Wiedeman.
Stuhing.
Simmonds.
Cohen.
Goldberg.
Weinberg.
Lazenbatt.
Abbott.
Balsamo.
Forous.
Gletsch.
Pollacek.
Landridge.
Seaman.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials at 10 A. M.

Danna<Danna.
Burnstein<Burnstein.
Quattrocki<Quattrocckt.
London<Feinberg.
Cohn<Cohn.
Brighton-by-the-Sea<CNY.
Platkin<Corman.
Parascondola<Par'dola
Trolano<Calasso.
Burden<Blair.
Altkruz<Altkrug.
Well<Borroughs.
Bradford<Lamaria.
Stein<Brandmeier.
Hestrich<Pilcher.
Lynch<Schapin.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Restraino<Sedulto.
Gallo<Gallo.
Henderson<Renel Rlty
Emp Sanitary Dairy<Ventimiglio.
Kuntz<Kuntz.
Dresoher<Benden.
Berger<Zibuloff.
Wilbert Holdg<Grand Knitting.
Price<Price.
Dues<Duss.
Lasoff<Lam.
Seaman<CNY.
Derby<Derby.

Highest number reached, 1,503.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.

Abbott<Wilson et al.
Hammer<Hay Fdry.
Childers<B E D Ter.
Daly<B H RR.
McVulty<B H RR.
Guttierl<Bradley Con.
Morton<Burton.
Tracy-Sullivan<B H RR.
Hackett<Keen.
Frank<Murphy.
O'Brien<Lisenberger.
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Hennessy<Mas & RR.
Horvdal<Calvin.
Dearing<Transit Dev.
Goonan<B, Q Co & S R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR.
Gribbon<L I RR.
Varone<NY, NH RR.
Ferrali<Nas R R.
Madden<Elias.
Kuster<Mayer & ano.
Krach<NY Cons RR.
Youker<Post.
Chrystal<CNY & B H RR.
Flaherty<Owens.
Sunset B Livery<Alevoll.
Wingard<So Pac.
Schwartzberg<Gruhn.
Volpe & Longobardo<Pole
Kaplan<C I & B RR.
Black Co<Fid & Cas.
Halligan<Alpha Con.
Kaszarnak<Holbrook.
Same<same.
Middleton<Browne.

These causes, if ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Collne<CNY.
Miller<Same.
Wall<Necker.
Ellehewitz<B H RR.
Clemente<Ottati.
Cohen<B H RR.
Taylor<Nassau RR.
Gallell<same.
Melone<Van Brunt, &c. RR.
Beatty<B H RR.
King<I R T.
Hanson<Dickson & T.
Feldman<Candee, S & H
Meyer<Barrell.
Vandermurray<So Line
Donohue<Cohen.
Cronin<Atl Steydor's.
Grybowski<$80 E 72 St.
Wrye<C I & G Ry.
Buckey<B H RR.
Thau<Auto Sup Mfg.
Menzer<Goldfeder.
Barton<Calla.
McDermott<Rampa.
Regan<Saltta.
Sherman<Werbelovsky
Groesman<Morson.
Reingold<Frieder et al
Lotridge<So Bklyn Ry.
Kenny<B H RR.
Healy<Nagan RR.
Florence<NY Con.
Oletto<Ritchie & Co.
Manza<C I & B RR.
Jacka<Shadbolt Mfg.
Barr<B H RR.
Westby<Mulcahy & G.
O'Rourke<C I & B RR
Schwartz<Bradley Con
Norris<B H RR.
Vento<same.
Mitchell<Silberg.
Delany<CNY.
Rabenstein<same.
Bklyn Ch Soc<Bklyn Free Kindergarten.
Klein<Eastern RR.
Bruggermann<Schaf'r.

Highest number reached, 4,870.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Busone<Hebel.
Palmieri<B H RR.
Leary<B H RR.
Taranto<Liebmanns &.
Klehne<B H RR.
Gibe<Econopouly.
Fishbloom<Nas RR.
Romano<B H RR.
McCarthy<Rynehait.
Brannigan<Kent.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed:

Racina<C I & B RR.
Prlano<Transit Dev.
D'Antonio<Bosco.
Skelling<Bklyn U Rt RR.
Kleinman<Helfemberg.
Haley<B H RR.
Boccia<Nassau El RR.
Halpern<Langbrock Bros.
Kertin<Huethwohl.
Schaefer<Kotober.
Colnetsin<B H RR.
Milberg<same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M, Motion calendar.

Wills of:
Leonhard Mader,
Carrie Stewart.
Abe Selenkow,
Mary McDonald,
Minnie D Carrigan.
Accts. in estates of:
James Bell,
Sarah Allen,
Clara Griffin,
James Thompson,
Martin Byrne,
Louise Richards,
Teresa J Murphy,
Elizabeth Frel,
M J Gallagher,
S W Mahan,
Annie Daley,
David A Griggs,
Catherine Sullivan.
Estates of:
James Carroll,
Olive A Jackson,
Alice Carll,
John McGrath,
Carl O Green,
John Lacey.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Allaire<Allaire.
Doyle<NY & Q Co Ry
Porter<CNY.
Jacob<M & Q Trac.
Cummings<NY & Q Co.
Marshall<M & Q Trac
Voigt<L I RR.
Schroeder<Marine Mot
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Heard<B H RR.
Wegge<Eppinger & R.
Davis Granite<Leahy.
Becker<Cent Park, &c. RR.
Mann<M & Q Trac

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Borough Leads Market with Several Important Transactions—Carl D. Jackson New Owner of the J. Harper Poor Residence—William Loeb, Jr., Buys Estate at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Activity in the realty market yesterday was chiefly centred in the Bronx, which has furnished some important transactions during the last few weeks. The borough supplied two big deals, in which the value of the property changing hands aggregated close to $500,000, without considering a Manhattan plot given in trade valued at $85,000.

The larger of the two transactions involved the sale by the Burkam Realty Company of the one and two story taxpayer buildings, containing fifteen stores and a theatre, on the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and 160th Street, 246 feet on Westchester Avenue, 125 feet on the street, and 100 on Union Avenue by 200 on the southerly line. It is right at the 160th Street Subway station, and the building is known as the "Bronx Centre." The property is fully leased, and has been held at $375,000.

The buyer was Mrs. Clara S. Stanchfield, who gave in part payment the five-story residence at 36 West Eighty-sixth Street, purchased in 1908 for about $80,000. It covers a plot, 25 by 100 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

The brokers in the deal were Arnold, Byrne & Baumann. Stanchfield & Levy represented Mrs. Stanchfield and Charles S. Fredericks represented the sellers as attorneys.

The second deal involved the purchase by an investor from the P. J. Dwyer Building Company of the six-story apartment house with three stores on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard, Crotona Parkway, and Fairmont Place, a plot 54.93 by 128, opposite the new $400,000 Elsmere Theatre. The Dwyer property has been held at $110,000, and is fully rented.

Richard H. Scobie was the broker. He sold the entire vacant block, and resold this parcel to the Dwyer Building Company about six months ago, and the building is the sixth apartment structure sold by the same broker in that section within a year.

C. D. Jackson Buyer of the Poor Residence.

Carl D. Jackson, a marble importer, is the buyer of the J. Harper Poor mansion at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street, reported sold last week by the William B. May Company.

In part payment Mr. Jackson gives the vacant lot on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It measures 21 feet front and runs back 100 feet, having a width of 35 feet in the rear, and immediately adjoins the Benjamin M. Duke mansion, which occupies the Fifth Avenue corner.

Mr. Jackson purchased the lot about a year and a half ago from Dr. Charles V. Paterno, who had taken it in part payment from Mr. Duke for an apartment house on the west side.

The Poor house, which was built about two years ago, on a lot 25 by 100, is considered one of the finest examples of Italian architecture in this city.

William Loeb, Jr., Buys at Oyster Bay.

William Loeb, Jr., has purchased the Col. Robert Townsend place, which consists of a residence and about five acres of ground on the shore front of Oyster Bay, L. I. H. T. Gurney negotiated the sale.

Deal in Loft Zone.

In the midtown loft section the estate of Annie Dickinson Smith has sold to William Lustgarten & Co. 19 West Sixteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 92 feet.

The property, which is located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been held by the estate for about seventy-five years. John Finch negotiated the sale.

Sale of Old East Side Holding.

Daniel L. Reardon of the Reardon Trucking Company has purchased from the Sampeon estate the old four-story building at 16 New Chambers Street, on a plot 26 by irregular. This is the first transfer of the property since 1832. D. & W. Mullins were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company 5 Bonner Place, a four-story new-law apartment dwelling, 33.4 by 75, having two families on a floor.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., sold for F. Ashton du Peyster the vacant plot, 150 by 85, at the northwest corner of College Avenue and East 168th Street, to a builder for immediate improvement.

In the eastern section of the Bronx Cornelius O'Keefe sold to the Benenson Realty Company 2,120 Mapes Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 68 by 100, located 25 feet south of 181st Street. In part payment the Benenson Company gave the plot, 43.6 by 116, on the north side of Belmont Street, located 225 feet east of Morris Avenue. The latter site will be improved with an apartment house. John A. Stelmetz was the broker.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed the following first mortgage loans: For Reinhold Schultz $5,000 at 5½ per cent. on property 808 Courtlandt Avenue, two-story frame building. For John Cook $6,000 at 5½ per cent. on a three-story brick flat on Castle Hill Avenue. For Max Cohen, $35,000 at 5½ per cent on the six-story brick flat, 50 by 100 by 118, situated 483-495 East 165th Street. For the Kovacs Construction Company $30,000 at 5½ per cent. on the southwest corner of Grant Avenue and East 165th Street, and for the same company $50,000 at 5½ per cent. on the house adjoining on East 165th Street.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates have just sold to Albert J. Mehler of New York half an acre more to round out his residential holdings at Greenacres, which already comprise an acre. The enlarged plot is at the intersection of Berkeley Road and Claremont Avenue on which a $16,000 dwelling is being erected.

Mrs. Helena Nitch of Yonkers has bought two lots at Nepperhan Heights.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Armstrong Estate to a client for investment the two-story and cellar, brick, two-family dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, at 727 Forty-second Street.

New Jersey.

George Watson, who recently sold his $75,000 stock farm at Gladstone, N. J., has purchased a 140-acre farm at Princeton, N. J., for $40,000. The Batson Farm Agency negotiated both transactions.

The residence of the late William H. Nesbitt on the west side of Orange Road, near Llewallyn Road, Montclair, N. J., has been purchased by T. F. White of Manhattan. Crawley & Brother negotiated the sale.

Real Estate Convention Friday.

Matters are progressing rapidly, in connection with the convention of real estate men, to be held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association next Friday afternoon at 4 P. M. This meeting will be presided over by Allan Robinson, Vice Chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York. Over 200 associations, either directly or indirectly interested in real estate, have been invited to participate, and answers have already been received from a large number of them.

It is proposed at this convention to form a permanent organization to cooperate with the State Association, so that the State Association may know the desires of the real estate men of the city of New York, not only as to matters in connection with the coming Constitutional Convention, but also as to matters of legislation affecting real estate.

Queensboro Bridge Traffic.

The following table showing the increase in daily traffic across the Queensboro Bridge demonstrates the remarkable growth and development of the Borough of Queens for the last five years:

Date.	Persons.	Trolleys.	Vehicles
Nov. 11, 1910.....	44,329	1,737	1,319
Dec. 28, 1911.....	47,024	2,284	2,352
Oct. 29, 1913.....	59,529	2,796	5,044
Oct. 29, 1913.....	81,760	2,924	6,691
Nov. 5, 1914	87,850	3,061	7,207

This traffic count is taken for twenty-four hours on corresponding days in the Fall of each year by the Bridge Department. The latest count was taken on Nov. 5, and report of same has just been received from Bridge Commissioner Kracke.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Houghton Company has leased for Marie L. Denner the four-story and basement dwelling 24 West Sixty-eighth Street to Joseph N. De Winter for a term of years.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Emery L. Ferris his house at 18 East Thirty-seventh Street for a term of years.

Porter & Co. have leased for Albert Van Loan to C. E. Walsh the four-story dwelling located at 30 West 123d Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Mrs. Frederick Edey her five-story American basement house, on a lot 25 by 100, at 10 West Fifty-sixth Street to Mrs. Edward E. Hall. This house adjoins the property recently sold for H. B. Hollins through Pease & Elliman to the Calumet Club; also, for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., as agents for Mrs. Crowbridge, his dwelling at 114 East Thirty-eighth Street to Mrs. Murray Taylor.

Commercial Leases.

The Nehring Company has leased for the Schuylkill Realty Company to a client the store in 177 Wadsworth Avenue for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 300 East 119th Street, the southeast corner of Second Avenue, to Nicola Madonni.

J. H. Fithian & Co., dry goods merchants, have joined the uptown movement and leased 10,000 square feet in the building at 104 to 112 East Twenty-fifth Street through W. J. Schoonmaker. The firm has been located at 28 Greene Street for the past fifteen years.

The Midcity Realty Corporation, recently formed to take over the holdings of Mrs. Mary L. Barbey, a member of the Lorillard family, has leased for a term of years the four lots at 205 to 211 Avenue D, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, to J. & F. Eifert, manufacturers of cigar box lumber.

The present building on the site will be razed at once, and a new three-story building erected by the owner to connect with the building 199 to 203 Avenue D, occupied for many years by these tenants and leased from the same owner.

The lease on 199 to 203 Avenue D has also been renewed. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in both transactions.

Realty Notes.

John G. Wendel has filed a protest with the Department of Taxes and Assessments on placing an assessed value of $1,897,000 on his residence property, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which, he says, is $202,000 higher than the assessment on a similar plot at the southwest corner of Fortieth Street, valued by the city at $1,695,000.

As further evidence of the return of confidence in real estate securities, an announcement was made yesterday by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company that they had closed the sale of two second mortgages. One of these for $15,000 was taken back only last week as a purchase money mortgage by the Haven Construction Company, covering the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street, which was sold by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company to the Minuit Realty Company. This second mortgage is subject to a first mortgage of $90,000, held by the Germania Life Insurance Company. The other second mortgage is for $600, covering 18 South Ninth Avenue, Rockaway Park, and is subject to a first mortgage of $3,500, placed by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company last January. The property is a three-story frame dwelling on plot 40 by 100.

The lis pendens for foreclosure of mortgage filed on Monday against the plot 50 by 100 on the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 183d Street, owned by Wolf Burland and others, was canceled yesterday.

Factory buildings, located at 516 to 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, will be sold at auction today by Bryan L. Kennelly at noon in the Vesey Street Salesroom.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Liberty St, 124, s e corner of Greenwich St, 44.4x54.8x35.1x33.9, three four-story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against E. S. Robinson and others; G. W. Bubbell, attorney; H. R. Carruth, referee; due, $84,858.94; taxes, &c., $3,688.71; to the plaintiff for $86,500.

624 St, 219 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, two-story tenement and stores; C. B. Schwartz against Samuel Libovits and others; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $15,-040.74; taxes, &c., $1,180.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.5, two three-story dwellings; adjourned to Dec. 1.

11th St, 230-238 East, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11, vacant; C. S. Wilson against J. A. Schloss and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; H. Wandell, referee; due, $14,725.58; taxes, &c., $333.50; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Audubon Av, 247-251, n e corner 177th St, 107.11x100, six-story apartment; Jeanette Goodrich against Inter-City Land and Securities Co. and others; Marks & M. attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $15,087.41; taxes, &c., $3,382; subject to first mortgage of $152,500; to the plaintiff for $158,453.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 1,240 to 1,248, s e, 100 ft front between 105th & 106th Sts, 201.10x150x irregular x 100, vacant; adjourned to Dec. 15.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 86, s s, 172.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100.8, five-story tenement & stores; B. R. Goldstein against Charles Gilinsky and others; Davis & D., attorneys; H. T. Andrews, referee; due, $13,588.53; taxes, &c., $596.60; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff for $30,875.

Allen St, 200, e s, 97 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement & stores; Cecille Namm against Tarsus Realty Co. and others; Leon Huhner, attorney; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $17,088.14; taxes, &c., $2,416.91; to the plaintiff for $19,932.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

123d St, 101 East, n e corner Park Av, 35x100.11, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against G. W. Rogers and others; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $25 666.07; taxes, &c., $1,155; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Burke Av, s s, 200 ft. of Barnes Av, 100x47.8x102.8x70.7; also Matthews Av, s e corner of 205th St, 100x82x100x40; C. C. Hilliard against G. E. Mack and others; George Hill, attorney; H. C. Lake, referee; due, $1,087.40; taxes, &c., $303.17; subject to two prior mortgages aggregating $1,800; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

25th St, 516 to 524 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, five-story loft building and four-story building in rear; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 50 West, s s, 233 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. E. Bannon and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,857.73; taxes, &c., $1,062.40.

59th St, 72 West, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36.4x100.8, five-story flat; L. A. G. Coddington and others, trustees, against C. P. Byron and others; Atwater & C., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $44,-067.31; taxes, &c., $854.40.

100th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Franklin Trust Co. against Port Jervis Land and Improvement Co., Inc., and others; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; J. M. Shedd, referee; due, $8,634.61; taxes, &c., $75.65.

131st St, 48 and 50 West, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99.11, six-story apartment; W. M. Powell against T. P. Kelly and others; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $43,971.27; taxes, &c., $2,123.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $296.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 598, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x101.5x22x115.11, four-story tenement; John Bossong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others; Salter & S., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $5,533.65; taxes, &c., $163.72.

By George Price.

175th St, 668 East, s s, 26.5 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x99.5, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against A. H. Werneke and others; M. M. Himowich, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $1,011.89; taxes, &c., $150.38.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hawkstone St, s s, 51.2 ft e of Walton Av, 62.11x51.1x35, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf and others; Action 1; B. G. Bain, attorney; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $643.04; taxes, &c., $176.49.

Hawkstone St, s s, 111.11 ft e of Walton Av, 55.8x46.2x irregular, vacant; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; Brison Howie, referee; due, $1,583.25; taxes, &c., $1,262.78.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Ollinville Av, e s, 250 ft n of Rosewood Av, for a one-story frame shed, 20x40; Ollinville Construction Co., 3,320 Ollinville Av., owner; George P. Crosier, 223d St. and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $100.

Liebes Av, e s, 110 ft n of 226th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x28; Robert H. Murphy, Fieldstone Road, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDRAM AV, n w corner of 184th St, 74.11x100; Leo M. Klein and others to Hickory Realty Corp., 128 Broadway, Nov. 12; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $1

HAMILTON ST, 9, n s, 25x65; Daniel J. Kane to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $8,820.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, 108, s e s, 188 ft w of Market St, 25x½ block; Daniel J. Kana to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $18,060.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, s s, Lot 470, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; same to same, (mtg $11,-160.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, same.....$1

PECK SLIP, 43, n e s, 20x36.10; Daniel J. Kane to Bessie T. Kane, 48 East 126th St, (mtg $7,860.) Feb. 21, 1911; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 101st St, 27.7x irregular x100.11x142.10; F. F. Freehold Estates to Douglas Realty Co., 49 Liberty St. Nov. 17; attorney, George Finck, 26 Liberty St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Douglas Realty Co. to F. F. Freehold Estates, 26 Liberty St, Nov. 17; same attorney $100

1ST AV, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94; James A. Foley, referee to Ferdinand C. Bamman, 436 West 154th St, (mtg $8,000.) Nov. 12; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway $4,000

1ST AV, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94; Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Ferdinand C. Bamman, 436 West 154 St, (mtg $8,000.) Nov. 13; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway $4,000

2D AV, 1,565, w s, 42.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x60; Ray Cohen and another to Morris Cohen and another, 1,565 2d Av, (mtg $12,000.) April 9, 1913; attorneys, Lee & C., 35 Nassau St $1

2D AV, n w corner of 118th St, 20x90; Julia C. Berdell to Julia R. McAfee, 441 West 162d St, Nov. 11; attorney, Knox McAfee, Jr., 1,123 Broadway $10

7TH AV, 365 and 367, e s, 46.5 ft n of 30th St, 41.11x75x42.8x75; Edw. T. Kennard, executor, William F. Newkirk, to Edw. T. Kennard, 526 West 111th St, and Jessie A. Milne, 43 Willow Av, North Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

20TH ST, 239 West, n s, 26.8x75x26.8x74.3, s w s; Louis Rosenthal and others to Samuel Rosenthal, 301 Bronx St, (mtg $26,000.) Nov. 14 .....$1

24TH ST, n s, 52 ft n of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Jane E. Britton to Amanda B. Manse, 1,397 Madison Av, Nov. 15 .....$100

90TH ST, 23 West, n s, 274.7 ft w of Central Park West, 16.5x100.8; Louise W. Wise to Stephen S. Wise, 23 West 90th St, Nov. 17; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway $100

109TH ST, 238 East, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Alfred M. Snydacker to Edward Hilson, 2,111 Broadway, quitclaim, Nov. 10; attorney, Guarantee Trust Co. of N. Y. $1

122D ST, 315 and 329 East, s s, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100 11; Realty Realization Corporation to Graham Siegel Co., 378 Grand St, Nov. 16; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 98.4 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x100.8; Thomas Foy to John J. Morris, 2,110 Arthur Av, Nov. 16; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, 2,003 to 2,007, w s, 46x irregular; Mary Losere to Margaret Stacknik, 2,119 Vyse Av, 1-3 part, (mtg $6,350.) Nov. 13, 1912; attorney, Margarast Stacknik, 2,119 Vyse Av $1

GIFFORD AV, n s, 300.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; Augustine Muller to William T. Matthies, 2,001 Anthony Av, (mtg $2,750,) Aug. 14; attorney, William T. Matthies, 506 East 139th St $100

HOME ST, 760, s s, 50x61; Kate Sternkopf and another to Andrew Wissemann, 58 Butler St, Brooklyn (mtg $20,000.) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUNTS POINT ROAD, e s, at junction of South Place, 44.5x146x052 to Causeway Creek 109x272.6x50, about 4 acres; William Simpson, Jr., and others, executors, to Bronx Terminal Corporation, 50 East 42d St, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

LOT 19, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Bernard J. Baecke, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 50 Wall St $5,800

LOT 14 and w half of Lot 15, map of Crane estate; Bessie Solomon to Isaac Schneider; 225 St. Ann's Av (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 515 and 516, map of Laconia Park; Vera Hilliard Morris, 344 East 149th St, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $750,) Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 286, map of Schieffelin estate; Buonaventura De Leo to Vincenso Mungo, 325 East 105th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$800

LOT 285, same map; same to Vincenzo Perrone, 325 East 105th St, Nov. 14; same attorney $800

LOTS 254 to 257, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Everlena Steinmetz to Eliz. Steinmetz, 912 Bronx Park South, Nov. 16; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St $100

LOT 241, map of Wakefield; John Boyle, Jr., referee, to Samuel Stecher and another, 144 Columbia St, Nov. 13; attorney, Charles Tollers, 132 Nassau St $1,100

LOT 81, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Nellie Sauve to Charles F. Mueller, 1,815 Prospect Av, Nov. 16; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $1

LOTS 6, 7, 13, and 14, Block 4; Lots 16 to 19, Block 25; Lots 24 and 25, Block 65, map of Morris Park; Henry S. Gamp to Margain Co., 309 Broadway, Nov. 12; attorneys, Krakower & P., 206 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 172.9 ft n of 181st St, 20x118; Emma L. Zinckerraf to Esther C. Levey, 129 Urban St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft e of Longwood Av, 75x100; William H. Harden to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, E. J. West, 31 Nassau St $1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner 220th St, 25x105; John J. O'Brien to Philip Halprin, 3 843 White Plains Av, and another, Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

188D ST, 713 East, n s, 16.8x103.7; Edgar A. Deacon to Joseph Adamec, 2 428 Dorsey St, (mtg $3,000.) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x190.11; John J. Bell to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 393 Elton Av, Nov. 16; attorney, W. E. Wiles, 509 Willis Av..$100

177TH ST, n s, 226.1 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 6x10x11.8; Henry Frank and another, executors, to Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 14; attorney, Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecombe Av $1

203D ST, s s, 348.6 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, 25x100; Elizabeth A. O'Neill to Eleanor R. King, 282 East 203d St, (mtg $4,500.) Dec. 31, 1913; attorney, J. N. King, 2 782 Webster Av $1

239TH ST, 352 East, s s, 25x100; Ehrich Petersen to George T. Bergler, Jr., 49 East 129th St, (mtg $3,200.) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERIFF ST, w s, 170 ft n of Delancey St, 30x100; Mortimer Rouse and another, trustees, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $10,000

7TH AV, e s, 46.5 ft n of 30th St, 20.6x75; Jessie A. Milne and another to Ethel Sands, Wallingford, England, Nov. 17, 3 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St $15,000

7TH AV, e s, 66.11 ft n of 30th St, 21.7x75; Edward T. Kennard and another to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 17, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, 100 Broadway $16,000

50TH ST, s s, 298.10 ft e of 5th Av, 56.2x100.5, leasehold; Grand Rapids Furniture Co. to William Hall, 636 5th Av, individually, and another, executors of Thomas M. Hall, Nov. 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

72D ST, 40 East, s s, 177 ft e of Madison Av, 23x102.2; David Liebmann to Adolf Liebmann, 88 Central Park West, Nov. 13, demand; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St $17,400

75TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Agnes H. Littlefield to Mary E. Baldwin, New Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,223-25, w s, 50x181.10; Lena Gass to Abr. Oppenheimer, 27 Clarke Place, Nov. 7, 1 year; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway $650

ARTHUR AV, e s, 94.5 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x100.8x16.8x100.6; John J. Morris to Mount St. Vincent Cooperative Building and Loan Association, 531 Tremont Av, Nov. 16, due Dec. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway $3,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 172.4 ft n of 181st St, 20x117.9; Esther C. Levy to Emma L. Zinograv, 200 East 68th St, prior mtg $6,500, Nov. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Weiss, 200 5th Av $1,700

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 220th St, 25x105; Philip and Benjamin Halprin to Daniel Sullivan, 4 West 104th St, Nov. 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6 000

CEDAR AV, w s, 150 ft n of land of L. G. Morris, 25x101.5; Lily C. Belcher to Margaret Watt, 564 East 191st St, Nov. 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Martin & H., 507 East Tremont Av $800

236TH ST, 523 East, n s, 25x149.4; Rudolph N. Sander to Paula Flisch, 779 East 181st St, prior mtg $3,200, Nov. 16, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3 429 3d Av..$1,000

3D ST, being Lots 395 to 397, map of Laconia Park; Emma C. Daily to Anna J. Thompson, 248 Pearl St, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,750

LOT 188, map of Joseph Husson; Eliz. Dierrich to Madeline Lindner, 1,180 Jackson Av, Nov. 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

FOREST AV, 913, w s, 83.9x90; Aide Construction Co., Inc., to Otto Gerdan, 146 West 75th St, Nov. 17, 5 years 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....$33 000 (gold)

176TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x190.6; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Norma Realty Co., 391 East 149th St, Nov. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Wiles, 509 Willis Av $37,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee.)

AVENUE A, n e corner of 70th St, top loft; United Cigar Manufacturers' Co. to George Morrison Co. and others, 49 Cliff St, from May 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1918; attorney, George Morrison, 1,314-1,316 Avenue A .$1,650

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50, n apartment, on 8th floor; 50 Central Park West Corporation to Laura Veit, 2 West 86th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Arthur W. Weil, 170 Broadway $2,400

GRAND ST, 133, store floor; Elm Realty Co. to Charles Delecker, 1,825 Bathgate Av, 5 years, from Nov. 16, 1914; attorney, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St $1,500

109TH ST, 12-20 West; Manhattan Av, 204, all; Rose K. Tekulsky and others, executors, to Zucker Corporation, 204 Manhattan Av, 6 5-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Max Winder, 220 Broadway..$26,500

124TH ST, 166-172 East, all; estate Jessie W. Powers to Thorpe & Purcell, on premises, 5 years, from Nov. 16, 1914; attorney, J. F. Purcell, 48 East 129th St $6,000

Bronx.

BAYCHESTER AV, 22 to 26, all; Bertha Pape to Adam Lichtenberger, 22 Baychester Av, 6 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, John A. Van Zelin, 264 Main St, New Rochelle $420

WILLIS AV, 458, all; Mary Meyer to Thomas J. Minogue, 451 East 145th St, 8 years and 9 months from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,629 3d Av .....$1,800 to $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

122D ST, 230 West; Jacob Berson against Amelia Friedman, owner; Victor Denny, engineer and contractor $134

PARK ROW, 194; David Kestin against David Rothschild, owner; Jacob White, contractor $65

WILLETT ST, 2; David Weiner against Harry H. Ducker, owner; Nathan Jankowitz, contractor $83

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft e of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x92; Muglers Iron Works against Monaco Construction Co., owner and contractor; Joseph Monaco, contractor, (renewal) $459

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,497; William M. Ward against Charles Shapiro, Inc., owners and contractors $100

246TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130; Ames Transfer Co. against George D. Strayer, owner; F. H. Fraser Co., contractors $458

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

DUANE ST, 118 and 120; H. W. Palens Sons against Daniel P. Morse and others, Sept. 26, 1914 .....$423

83D ST, 323 West; Frederick J. Fleck against Joseph R. Savage and others, Nov. 16, 1914 .....$39

26TH ST, 502 East; Max Pollack against Thomas Nugent and others, Sept. 2, 1914, (canceled) $20

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREAT JONES ST, 35; Metropolitan Savings Bank against John J. Radley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

RENWICK ST, e s, 267.1 ft s of Spring St, 20.6x60; City of New York against Margaret J. Monds and others, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,339; William H. Caldwell, Jr., against George Kammerer and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Knox.

WATER ST, 502; Astor Trust Co. against Elizabeth McNally and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

3D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Amelia Hanford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

12TH ST, s w corner of Avenue C, 103x108.6; Ebling Brewing Co. against Martha Buttner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Cohn.

24TH ST, 236 East; Lena Citron against Pietrina Battaglina and others, (amended action to admeasure dower, &c.;) attorney, M. Schelmer.

42D ST, 229 East; Sarah A. Kerr against Henry Weise and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Jean A. Wilson against Annie M. Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

108TH ST, 52 East; Henry C. Read, Jr., against Florette Realty Corporation and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

Bronx.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 226.9 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x103; Saul Domroe against Rose Gandolfi and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Ferme.

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EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.
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Desirable Factory Buildings
516 to 524 West 25th St.
NEAR 10TH AV.
The five-story brick loft and factory building, front, with elevator, and four-story brick loft and factory building, rear, with elevator; size of plot, 125x98.9.
This property is convenient to the Pennsylvania Terminal section, only three short blocks from the Erie, D., L. & W. and Central R. R. of N. J. ferries to New Jersey; also near the wholesale business centre of Manhattan.
Tuesday, Nov. 24th,
Executor's Sale
Estate of Mina C. Hagemeyer, Dec'd,
1557 Second Ave.,
20 feet south of E. 81st St.
The four-story brick building, with store; size of lot 18.10x80

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For Rent, Fully Furnished.—House in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; within 5 minutes' walk of station. For particulars apply Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., New York.

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Old house; nearly one acre of good ground; 6 rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address C., Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 96 acres, magnificent frontage Long Island Sound; beach, wooded bluff; convenient station; mostly cultivated; good farm buildings; picturesque lake; excellent neighborhood; $210 acre. Bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
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Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

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610 WEST 116TH STREET.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment, completely furnished for light housekeeping; very light and quiet; on the tenth floor; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040.

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Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms. 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

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Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
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Suite of two rooms, bath; southern exposure; high-class apartment; 79th Subway; desirable; business woman; reasonable. W 81 Times.

Near 72d.—6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; magnificently furnished; 8th floor; highest references required. Refinement, 126 Times.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 79th St., corner Broadway.

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Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms. 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

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HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-15 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward; three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward.
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Furnished, small apartment, or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, 70th to 100th West, or East side; rent $50 to $55. Address M. B., 15 East 88th St.

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Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

SPECIAL! $1,140 APARTMENT AT BIG CONCESSION.
407 CENTRAL PARK WEST, (100TH ST.)
Eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

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Five-room apartment, ninth floor; beautiful view, balcony; high-class house; immediate possession; rent $900.

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Goodale, Perry & Dwight,
Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light. $60.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment; seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 115th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Attractive parlor floor, studio, living rooms, kitchenette; $95 monthly. 40 West 36th.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.—$900 to $1,400.

803 West 180th.—Desirable apartment; five large rooms; elevator; $50. Apartment 5S.

East Side.

48 East 60th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

12th St., 126 East.—Five rooms; bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

226 St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

22d St., 74 East.—Four rooms, top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

220 Madison Av., (cor. 60th.)—Fine parlor suite; doctor, dentist, or business.

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Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

85TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

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IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; table guests.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $3; large parlor, (board two,) $15; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 251 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; references.

72D, 264 WEST.—Formerly 14 East 44th St.; two attractive rooms; table-guests.

73D, 118 WEST, The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select house; table board; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with private bath; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath room; refined; homelike; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; excellent table; Jewish; references.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

89TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; excellent home meals; American family; reasonable.

94TH, 90 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 206 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Masiln.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzeh.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

121ST, 82 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

123D, 125 WEST.—Warm, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; telephone service and board.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

140TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway in Nicest Section.)—"The Alhambon," select family hotel; bright rooms, good meals, $8 up single, $14 up two; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Subway.)—Attractive parlor suite; elevator, (telephone; reasonable. Apartment 7L.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms; all conveniences; St. Stephens's Church block.

30TH, 135 EAST.—Refined party seeking home comforts; room, bath; apartment; reasonable. Call evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock. Sheridan.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cozey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

38TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

83D, 143 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; private house. Telephone Lenox 2019.

104TH, 50 EAST.—Bachelor, having nice apartment, tired living alone, will rent nice room; privileges; reference. F. Dillione.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; hox spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; newly furnished double and single rooms; every modern convenience; suitable gentlemen; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

West Side.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Private suite and bath; warm, clean, comfortable; breakfast served.

22D, 435 WEST.—Large south room; every convenience; gentleman or business couple; service equal hotel; also smaller room.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Two or five rooms; kitchenette; bath; also unfurnished.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

52D, 38 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, handsomely furnished; bath; electricity; well heated; gentlemen only; $35 monthly.

53TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH, 856 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern convenience; telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 33 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,121 Columbus.

70TH ST., 100 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; steam heat, electricity, telephone; private entrance. LEA.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Sunny front room in newly furnished apartment; all improvements; gentlemen; reasonable. Winton.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable for bachelors; references required.

71ST, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; minute to Subway express.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; modern private house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; references.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

WEST 72D ST.—To business man or woman, private apartment, 2 rooms and bath; owner use during the day for music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Phone Columbus 4680.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny front room; suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D, 186 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room; hot and cold water; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Large, beautiful, furnished rooms; elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Van Mater.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 9760 Schuyler.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Apply to Janitress.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; references.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 178 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; references. Woodley.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, newly furnished; bath adjoining; running water; electricity.

91ST, 84 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished outside room; running water; elevator; all conveniences. Apartment 2C.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, southern exposure; rent separately; elevator apartment.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

93D, WEST.—Large, newly decorated room with running water; bath adjoining; private family; references required. Telephone Riverside 4800.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water; suitable for two; $4; phone.

94TH ST., 161 WEST.—Small room; private house; bath same floor; Subway, "L."

95TH, 171 WEST.—Very desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to respectable, refined people who are willing to pay suitable though moderate compensation for homelike conditions and proper service; modern conveniences; near all transportation lines. Mortimer, Apartment 3E.

95TH, 185 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny front room; dressing room; bachelor or couple; $10; also front parlor.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

103D ST., 15 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms; convenient to all cars; reasonable. Vettel.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, lavatory; breakfast optional; near Subway. Marter.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Well-furnished of suite; private family. Apartment 3.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; electricity; telephone; elevator; reference; reasonable. Apt. 42.

111TH, 255 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

111TH ST., 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Small room, all conveniences; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 53.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large, warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway, Ingram.

115TH, 411 WEST.
Large, light, airy, sunny, handsomely furnished parlor for gentleman; price $8 week; near Columbia. 'Phone 3336 Morningside.

116TH ST., 620 WEST. (Apt. 8.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—One single room; private family; gentleman only; references exchanged. Apartment 2B.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 557 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; Broadway Subway Station. Apartment 21.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia, for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment 37.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Attractive room, business woman or couple; no other roomers. Apt. 56.

122D ST., 549 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone; Subway.

124TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny room or suite; kitchen privileges; telephone; elevator. Kwarta.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

140TH, 602 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; reasonable; few doors from Riverside; one block from Subway; private house.

181ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

BROADWAY AND 116TH ST. — Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $5 per week. 9,621 Riverside. Apartment 82.

BROADWAY, 6,456, (Corner 141st.)—Newly furnished large front; shower; 5th floor; private Gentile family; moderate. Allen. Audubon—1620.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One or two large, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Veeburgh, 3906 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional. Owner.

Lady having apartment, Broadway and 70th St., will rent to gentleman front room, with or without bath; single room. Apartment 1C. Phone Columbus 684.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each, with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

ONE or two congenial gentlemen to share expense of handsome bachelor apartment, upper west side; references required. W 32 Times.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Cheerful room; lavatory; gentlemen. Apartment 7N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593, (137th.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; moderate. Scott.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (137th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 6400. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Outside room, with private family; very reasonable. Mrs. Button.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 41, (Near 129th.)—Nice room; elevator apartment; reasonable. Stapleton.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 3 657 Broadway, cor. 151st St. The New Northhld.—Refined couple offers choice, large, outside room; three windows; adjoining bath; board optional. Apartment 2B. Telephone Audubon 6400.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Large, attractive front room, every convenience; suitable two; private house; reasonable; references; "American." W 82 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 30½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheeler.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE family residing in best residential section of Brooklyn, half hour from Times Building, desires lady or gentleman to occupy room with board, or room only; references required. Box N 859 Times Downtown.

HEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.50-$4 a week. 1,191 Bedford Av., Brklyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

42D St., 226 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ARTIST wants large, light room or studio, separate entrance, near Subway. W 197 Times.

WANTED—Suite of one or two rooms and bath in apartment hotel or private house; maid service. Address T 95 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; $16. R 829 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced children's nurse; country; farm. Z 227 Times Annex.

SALESGIRL, French, with best references, $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Approximately 25 years of age, of superior grade, combining speed, accuracy, and initiative, with an aptitude and liking for business, familiar with incidental office work, including filing, required permanently by old-established house in financial district, with light offices and pleasant surroundings; agreeable personality and willing disposition essential; only replies stating briefly age, education, experience, health, length of time in last important position, and salary expected, also whether touch operator, can be noticed; hours, 9 to approximately 5:45; Saturdays, 1 o'clock. Initiative, G 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced French-English; Smith-Remington machine; $7, and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

STENOGRAPHER having experience in mercantile line, billing and filing; state age and experience. Box G 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good stenographer wanted; salary $15; state age, experience, references, postage. Z 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for magazine writer; Sunday work; $1.50 and lunch; permanent. W 134 Times.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 503 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty Cents a Line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL.
38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students; 8 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

A MAN familiar with the commercial paper business wanted; some one who has had actual experience with a note brokerage house. E. J. B., P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk of middle age; salary, $12 per week. G 255 Times Downtown.

BOY (16) in office of wholesale liquor business; German-American preferred. Apply at 468 Greenwich St.

FINE OPPORTUNITY for a young man who has some publicity experience; must be capable of filling position as assistant to manager of one of prominent New York hotels. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and references, salary expected, and whether you are a good accurate stenographer and office assistant. W 125 Times.

LAMP SALESMAN wanted to the trade in New York and Brooklyn; commission. Box 258 Times, 2 Rector St.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 25d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, who can sell high-grade electric tungsten lamps; one who has been connected with lamp association preferred; salary and commission. Z 219 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Outside experience; $10, $25 and expense. Employers' Reference Service, 159 West 23d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to sell sweeping compound; commission basis. W 76 Times.

SHOE MANAGER.
Well-known retail firm in Newark, N. J., require the services of a bright, ambitious man as manager of their men's shoe department. Write in confidence, giving full details as to age, experience, salary expected, &c. Address Ambitious, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young man stenographer and Remington operator, and assist with books; hours, 8 to 6:30; must be accurate at figures; salary, $15 to begin. Address, giving references, experience &c., Plaza, R 332 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; early $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School for owners and men seeking positions as chauffeurs. Booklet and visitor's ticket free. Monroe St. and Berford Av., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY.—Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying positions waiting; taught practically in three months; day or evening; easy payments; chief instructor, Anthony Reil, recognized by dental profession as New York's leading expert in all branches of mechanical dentistry; demonstrations free.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Tel. Bryant 2945. 25 West 45th St.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE (Agency,)
Singer Building.
CLERK, bank experience, Brooklyn, $65.
STENOGRAPHER, young man, $12.
DRAUGHTSMEN, (10,) tool designing experience.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business in your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOMPANIST.—Position as accompanist; graduate Damrosch Institute Musical Art; good reader. W 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; chocolate, sugar, confectionery; well educated; refined. Tact, W 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; controlling accounts, trial balance; charge office. Address T 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; capable taking charge files, &c.; references. W 117 Times.

COMPANION.—Capable American lady desires position as useful companion; city or country; references. Address 31 Grove St., New Canaan, Conn.

COOK, &c.—Colored woman; cook or day's work; good references. Latten, 227 West 134th St.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT, American; refined, adaptable; radiographic experience; references. T 91 Times.

DRESSMAKER, designer; ladies', juniors' gowns, suits, $4 to $8; any model copied. Crane, 44 West 64th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Thoroughly competent; rapid fitter, designer; remodeling. Howard, 3,525 Broadway, 3913-Audubon.

DRESSMAKER and lingerie worker; $2 per day. Bartha 415 East 64th St., Apt. 40.

DRESSMAKER; experienced; work by day; reference. Call all week, 134 West 58th.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ENGLISH GIRL would make herself generally useful; no cooking, washing; best references. M. W., 253 West 24th St. Chelsea 2806.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Entire charge from birth; hospital experience; understands all foods; excellent city references. E. R., care of Poole, 199 West 106th St.

GOVERNESS.—French; age 23; six years' experience; excellent references. Cimone, 863 West 34th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Swedish woman would like position as working housekeeper for widower or gentleman or small furnished room house. Fossberg, 1,140 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth, N. J

HOUSEWORK.—Finnish girl wishes general housework; wages, $22-$25. Olsen, 20 East 132d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes housework, cooking, or half time. Hart, 106 West 134th St.

MAID, &c.—Position wanted for visiting maid, general housework; no washing; good references. Apply 138 East 40th St., Apt. 42.

MASSEUSE,

VOTED $658,000 FOR ONE SIEGEL STORE

Accused Merchant and Partner Thus Wiped Out Big Simpson-Crawford Debt.

FORCED LATER TO RETRACT

Accused Merchant Maintains That He Subordinated $1,140,000 Early Claim Against 14th Street Store.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The trial of Henry Siegel on a charge of grand larceny before Justice William W. Clark in the Supreme Court here was continued today with many important developments. In the first place, the prosecution established by the examination of Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation, controlling the various Siegel-Vogel mercantile enterprises, that when Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel agreed to cancel promissory notes of the Simpson-Crawford Company, amounting to $658,000, which were held by the Siegel Stores Corporation on Jan. 21, 1913, they also decided to increase by a like amount the capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company. Again, the prosecution showed by the testimony of John Flint, a certified public accountant and auditor, that the credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store, submitted to the National Bank of Commerce, on Feb. 1, 1913, contained a discrepancy of $1,860,329.02.

The defense scored perhaps its strongest point when it disclosed through the cross-examination of Mr. McMeekin that Mr. Siegel had agreed in 1903 before the incorporation of the Fourteenth Street Store to subordinate a claim of $1,140,000 against that enterprise to the claims of all other creditors. In addition to this it was established that Mr. Siegel at that time had put $550,000 cash into the Fourteenth Street Store.

The examinaion of Mr. McMeekin, who was called to the stand late yesterday afternoon, was taken up today by Assistant District Attorney Train, who is conducting the prosecution. Mr. Train produced a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation held at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and a copy of resolutions that were passed at the meeting. Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel were present at this meeting. It was brought out subsequently by the examination of Mr. McMeekin that Max Pam, also a member of the Executive Board, was not there, although that was the impression left by the testimony of this witness yesterday. As a matter of fact it was shown that Mr. Pam afterward caused the Executive Committee to draw up resolutions repudiating its action. Here is a copy of the minutes and the resolutions identified by Mr. McMeekin, which was introduced in evidence.

The Treasurer stated that of the entire issue of $1,500,000 of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, there remained outstanding bonds to the face amount of $174,000; and that as against $174,000 a like amount of Simpson Realty bonds was held in reserve wherewith to make necessary exchange.

The Treasurer further stated that $842,000 of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, which had come directly into the treasury of this company, had been surrendered, and he recommended that this company owned the entire capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, which had become merged with the Simpson Securities Company and liable for its liabilities, the liabilities of the Simpson-Crawford Company to this company be reduced by the cancellation of $658,000 and that the liabilities of the Simpson-Crawford Company's capital stock as carried upon the books of this company be increased in like amount.

Thereupon, upon motion duly seconded, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is beneficial and advantageous to the interests of this company and of the Simpson-Crawford Company, of which this company owns the entire capital stock, that the liabilities of the Simpson-Crawford Company to this company be reduced by the sum of $658,000, representing the balance of the Simpson Securities Company bonds, not already accounted for on the books of this corporation, and that the value at which the said capital stock is carried on the books of this company be increased by like sum.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the proper officers of this company be, and they hereby are, authorized to surrender and deliver up to the Simpson-Crawford Company for cancellation its promissory notes held by this company to the amount of $658,000, and

Further Resolved, That as by the surrender and cancellation of said notes of the face value of $658,000, the value of the capital stock of the Simpson-Crawford Company, all of which is carried by this company, be and they hereby are authorized to increase upon the books of the company the value of the capital stock of the said Simpson-Crawford Company by the sum of $658,000.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned.

HENRY SIEGEL, Chairman.
R. G. McMEEKIN, Secretary.

The Action Repudiated.

This is the resolution which Mr. Pam subsequently caused to be passed by the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation:

March 24, 1914.

Resolved, That the action of Messrs. Siegel and Vogel as members of the Executive Committee of this company, as recorded under date of Jan. 21, 1913, by which it was undertaken to surrender and cancel notes of Simpson-Crawford Company amounting to $658,000 and held by this company, be and the same is hereby disavowed and repudiated; and be it further

Resolved, That the surrender and cancellation of said notes of the Simpson-Crawford Company be and the same are in all respects rescinded and set aside, and that such action be taken as may be proper and necessary to protect this company with reference to the claims against Simpson-Crawford Company on account of said notes.

The subordination of Mr. Siegel's $1,140,000 claim against the Fourteenth Street Store was revealed when John B. Stanchfield began the cross-examination of Mr. McMeekin. The main facts of this transaction brought out in the testimony later were supplied with the details by Ross M. Lovell, assisting in the defense.

Mr. Lovell showed that before the Fourteenth Street Store was incorporated Mr. Siegel obtained leases on the property on which it was built. He turned these over to the store with other property of the agreed value of $480,000, for which the company controlling the store agreed to pay him $196,000 in promissory notes, and give him 2,500 shares of preferred stock of the Fourteenth Street Store. This stock was issued to him and subsequently Mr. Siegel was asked to relinquish it for sale to somebody else. He agreed to do so for $1,140,000 to be given to him in payments extending over twenty years. The stock was returned by Mr. Siegel, who further agreed that the claim of $1,140,000 against the store should be subordinated to the claims of all other creditors. In addition he put $550,000 into the store.

By redirect examination of Mr. McMeekin Mr. Train undertook to show that the value of the leases on which Mr. Siegel obtained the $1,140,000 was greatly inflated.

Mr. Stanchfield obtained from the witness a statement to the effect that Mr. Siegel had put $100,000 into the Fourteenth Street Store only a little time before the failure of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises, while Mr. Vogel had put $50,000 into the same store.

The witness testified that he was associated with Mr. Siegel from 1902 to 1904, and again in 1909. At that time he said Mr. Siegel telephoned for him to go to Boston. He was asked by Mr. Stanchfield if he wasn't out of work when Mr. Siegel rent for him, and he said he "was down." Counsel for the defense learned from the witness that his wife was in ill-health at the time Mr. Siegel made him an officer of the Siegel Stores Corporation. He was questioned about his salary, and when he said he "never got anything" from Siegel, but from the corporation, Mr. Stanchfield interjected:

Witness Denies Hostility.

"So you have a feeling against Mr. Siegel?"

"No, not at all," replied the witness.

"You're trying to make out—"

Mr. McMeekin did not finish the sentence, when Mr. Stanchfield demanded, with a show of temper: "Trying to make out what?"

The witness sat in his chair with his eyes turned away from his questioner. Mr. Stanchfield demanded several times what McMeekin had started to say, and finally the witness explained that he thought the counsel for the defense was endeavoring to have him "state something that was not a fact."

From the subsequent testimony of Mr. McMeekin it appeared that Mr. Siegel's name did not appear in any of the personal account books introduced in evidence. He could not recall ever having seen a book that was kept by Mr. Siegel.

"Isn't it a fact that Siegel had charge of the commercial end of all these enterprises, while Vogel—and by that I mean Vogel and Prall—had charge of the financial end?"

"Yes."

Mr. McMeekin next was questioned about his conversation with the defendant in the latter's apartment in New York City, in which he had sworn that Mr. Siegel asked Mr. McMeekin to go to the Public Library and find out what countries there were with which the United States had no extradition treaties.

"Do you think that Mr. Siegel, with his business reputation, coupled with his unusual and remarkable physique, could go anywhere in the world and escape detection?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Stanchfield tried to learn from the witness how the Assistant District Attorney had learned of this conversation. Mr. McMeekin testified that he was questioned about it by Mr. Train in the latter's office.

The greater part of the afternoon session of the court was occupied with the identification of books of the Fourteenth Street Store through which Assistant District Attorney Train and a staff of expert accountants have discovered the alleged discrepancies in the credit statements submitted to the bank by Siegel and Vogel.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow morning.

"UNE FEMME PASSA."

Excellent Work in the First Play of the French Season.

Those who take pleasure in finished and expert playing in the theatre are quite as apt to find it if they stray off of Broadway altogether and go either to see the fine German stock company in Irving Place or search out the Théâtre Francais, which is now open under the auspices of the French Drama Society, and is to be found atop the Century Theatre. With "Une Femme Passa" as the opening play of the season, the French theatre is launched upon a ten weeks' programme.

It is an augmented and strengthened company that surrounds Mme. Yorska, the chief player and director of the enterprise. Mme. Yorska, herself, no stranger here, is a gifted artist, an actress of force, variety and rare technique. Her work would repay a visit of investigation to this small New York home of the French drama. Jose Ruben, a young actor, who was with the company last year, is a player of marked ability and interesting method. He can touch a rôle with what is easiest to describe as distinction and he can make an emotional scene vivid. Among the newcomers, the one whose work the current piece brings to the foreground is Claude Bénédict, a competent, forceful player, who seems to be a valuable addition.

"Une Femme Passa" may be translated as "a woman passed by * * *" It is by Romain Coolus, who has been writing for the French theatre for twenty years or more. This play of his, which he did four years ago or thereabouts, has never been done in this country in English, and is being given by the French Drama Society for the first time. It is an interesting, characteristic, neatly builded play, which leans to the quadrangle for its design. The woman who passes by works upheaval in the home of a distinguished physician and in the life of an army officer, with each of whom she has been diverting herself in passing.

There is one scene of considerable dramatic cunning when the soldier, raging with jealousy, comes unsuspecting to the physician for help and, in setting forth his case, brandishes the passionate letter to his mistress which he had come upon and which had opened his eyes. It was a letter which the physician himself had written.

Mme. Yorska plays the wife, M. Bénédict the physician, and M. Ruben the soldier. The fourth corner of the quadrangle is played by Mme. Revyl.

Rostand's "Les Romanesques" is to be given Friday afternoon.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

Works by Saint-Saens, Hinton, and Beethoven Played.

The Margulies Trio, three excellent musicians, Miss Margulies and Messrs. Lichtenberg and Schulz, have persevered in the cultivation of their own department of chamber music, which, so far as public performances go, they have had pretty much to themselves, for ten years, in which time they have accomplished excellent results. They began their eleventh season with a concert in Aeolian Hall last evening that interested a large audience. There were two unfamiliar trios on the programme—Saint-Saëns's second, Op. 92, in E minor, and Arthur Hinton's in D minor, Op. 21.

Saint-Saëns's trio is exceptional in having fine movements; it cannot truly be called exceptional in the luxuriance of its ideas or their profundity. But there is always a certain element of surprise in the fact that Saint-Saëns can make as interesting as he does compositions that seem, on close examination, to be made more or less by rule of thumb, out of material that is often unpromising. This trio is the product of much skill and sagacity, if not of inspiration; it is not perfunctory music, and it can interest and give pleasure by many excellent qualities. Mr. Hinton will be remembered as the composer of a piano-quintet heard here last season, in which his wife, Miss Katharine Goodson, took part. The trio, like the quintet, is alive, shows fertility of invention and dexterity of treatment. The composer has, perhaps, little to say that is new; but he writes in a manner that engrosses the listener's attention, in the scherzo with unusual brilliancy, and throughout with remarkable vigor of style and instrumental effectiveness.

The trios were played with a fine skill and musicianship; and Mr. Lichtenberg and Miss Margulies gave a thoughtful and carefully studied performance of Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano, in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2.

MOTHERS DISCUSS 'TWILIGHT SLEEP'

Women Who Went to Freiburg for New Treatment Tell Their Experiences.

THRIVING BABIES EXHIBITED

Five Hospitals in New York Have Now Adopted the Discovery, Miss Tracy Says.

Miss Marguerite Tracy, who made a study of the "Twilight Sleep" at Freiburg, Germany, addressed a conference of mothers on the subject yesterday afternoon at Gimbel Brothers, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Babies who were born at Freiburg were exhibited, and the mothers told of their experiences under the spell of the "Twilight Sleep."

Miss Tracy said there were five hospitals here where the Freiburg method of dammerschlaf was being used, both in free wards and private wards, with satisfactory results.

"These hospitals," she said, "are Gouverneur, the Jewish Maternity, the Lying-In, Lebanon, and the Long Island College. In these hospitals 1,000 babies have been brought into the world by the 'Twilight Sleep' method, without accident to mother or child. The doctors who are doing the work were many of them at Freiburg last Summer. Others of them are already familiar with scopolamin, the drug used with morphine at Freiburg in obstetric practice, having tried it and made a failure of it some years ago.

Miss Tracy asserted that the five hospitals represented experiments on a large enough scale to have important results. Physicians from other cities were coming here to study these methods. "Twilight Sleep," she said, was free to any woman, because there were staff nurses and doctors to do the watching that was essential to successful treatment.

Mrs. Frances X. Carmody of 1,114 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, told how under the "Twilight" method a child had been born to her on July 14 last at Freiburg.

"I experienced," she said, "absolutely no pain. An hour after my child was born I ate a hearty breakfast. At night I got out of bed, and, following the doctor's advice, put on my slippers, walked to a couch across the room, and lay down. The third day I went for an automobile ride. My baby today is getting on fine. I never experienced any ill effects from the drug the doctor gave me. The 'Twilight Sleep' is wonderful, but if you women want it you will have to fight for it, for the mass of doctors are opposed to it."

Princeton and Wellesley Concert.

The glee and banjo clubs of Princeton and Wellesley will accomplish something new in college history when they give a joint concert at the Waldorf on Saturday evening, Nov. 28, for it is said that never before has a woman's college musical organization shared the concert platform with one from a non-co-educational institution. The concert will be for the benefit of the Wellesley Fire Fund. President Hibben of Princeton, with Mrs. Hibben, will share a box at the performance, with President Pendleton of Wellesley.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today for Panama on the Tenadores are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fox, F. G. Ireland, F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dimond, Miss Ella Vincent, Mrs. R. E. White, F. Whittmann, and C. F. Howell.

SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS.

Contralto's Recital Gives Great Pleasure to a Large Audience.

Mme. Schumann-Heink gave her first New York recital in many months yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, which was crowded with the admirers of the contralto. Her singing, displaying the familiar qualities whose excellences seemed to have in no way abated, gave great pleasure to the audience, and it was again made evident how strong a hold on the public the artist has secured.

The programme opened with four songs by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, continued with Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," and concluded with a group of songs by Liszt, Brahms, and Rubinstein and the contemporary composers, Arthur Foote, Carrie J. Bond, and Rudolph Ganz. It is not every day that one of Schumann's sung cycles is given complete, although it is worthy of note that yesterday was a day on which two of them were, Paul Draper having sung "Dichterliebe" at his recital in Aeolian Hall. When this deeply felt music is sung with as eloquent an exposition of its beauties as Mme. Schumann-Heink gave, concertgoers have reason to be grateful.

The songs of Brahms on her programme were also finely done, and the remembrance of the exquisite quality of tone with which the last phrase of the "Sapphic Ode" was delivered will probably linger long in the memories of those who heard it. Mrs. Katherine Hoffmann was the accompanist.

"LUCIA" SUNG AT CENTURY.

At the Century Opera House last night the last new production of the present management, except the special "farewell" bill of next Saturday evening, was made, "Lucia," being the opera performed. Florence Macbeth was heard in the title rôle, Orville Harrold was Edgar, and Louis Kreidler Henry Ashton. The others were Hardy Williamson, Alfred Kaufman, Elizabeth Campbell, and Frank Mansfield. Josiah Zuro conducted.

The occasion marked the first appearance of Miss Macbeth with the company in a rôle that lasted the full evening, her only previous parts having been Olympia and Antonia in "The Tales of Hoffmann." She appeared last night to better advantage. The audience was liberal in applause after the "mad" scene. Orville Harroid sometimes let his fervor get the better of discretion, to the detriment of the quality of his tone, but on the whole his singing of the rôle of Edgar was admirable. Mr. Kreidler was a good Ashton. Of the others, Hardy Williamson's voice won him the most notice.

In scenery, costuming, and general effect the production was praiseworthy.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE
EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av.
—ALL THIS WEEK—
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON.
Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEEDY.
COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

Theatre Francais Century Theatre Lexington Ave. & 62d St. Central Pk. W. Tonight 8:30. Amateurs French Drama Society.
UNE FEMME PASSA
with Mme. YORSKA and Other Parisian Players. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Special Matinee Fri. at 3. "LES ROMANESQUES."

Punch & Judy THEATRE, 49th Street, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Friday & Sat. Tel. Circle 238.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
A Comedy with Charles Hopkins, Herbert Yost, Edward Emery, Louise Closser Hale and Mrs. Hopkins.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 20, 8:15.
Piano Recital VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Strand B'way at 47th St. Nonette TYRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY." 11:30 P. M. Strand Orch. & Quartet. 10c to 50c. Next Wk—"The Straight Road."

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30.
TWO WOMEN | THE LITTLE ANGEL OF THE CANYON
The Mezzanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

MURRAY HILL. BURLESQUE. TANGO
Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. QUEENS.

EVERY dollar you spend at a Wallach Store for clothes is made One Hundred Per Cent. efficient, because both we and Hart, Schaffner & Marx have determined that you must and shall have the biggest possible return for your money.

A large number of Suits and Overcoats regularly priced up to $30 are now $19.50

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$20.00 to $40.00

From the conventional Chesterfield, through the array of very swell form-fitting garments, to the swaggerest of Balmorals, we have a model for every man in a style characteristically our own.

And Suits, of course, in an equal assortment of desirable Styles and Fabrics.

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Foreign Patterns Duplicated, $20

American mills have matched—especially for us—many foreign patterns. Materials that experts could hardly tell from the weaves of Europe. You can join in the U. S. A. spirit and save from $5 to $15 a suit or overcoat.

$20 Suit or Overcoat $20

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat., Thanksgiving.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving.
OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK
LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving.
FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Evs. 8:20. Mats. 48th St., E. of B'way. Today, Sat. & Thanksgiv'g.
My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today, Saturday and Thanksgiving 2:30.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY
GOOD SEATS IN THE FIRST BALCONY, 50c., 75c., and $1.00
BEST SEATS IN ORCHESTRA, $1.50
Experience
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Under Cover
100th PERFORMANCE TODAY—Souvenirs.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8
Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND JOLSON with AL And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Thanksgiving Matinee Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksgiving. Popular $1.50 Matinee Today. Balcony Seats $1.00—Family Circle 50c.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
"Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun. Evgs. and Sat. Mats., Best Balcony Seats $1 & $1.50.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat., Thanksgiving.
THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI
with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today $1.50.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, Sat., Thanksg'g.
Lilac Domino

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY—25 cts. to $1.00.
LIFE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinees Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
THE YELLOW TICKET

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiv'g.
WILLIAM GILLETTE as LANCER MARIE BATES DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" NEXT MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. M. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
LAUGHING RIOT.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Wed., Nov. 25 Beginning
THE GARDEN OF PARADISE
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat., Thanksgiving.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in PHANTOM RIVAL

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat., Thanksgiving.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mts. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75
FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.

New Amsterdam West 42d St., Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
PAPA'S DARLING
After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY 50c to $1.50 & Sat. 2:10.
MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23. Seats Tomorrow.
PHYLLIS NEILSON TERRY
Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play, SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents
THE BIG IDEA
An Unusual Play (Direction Cohan & Harris.) "IN A SEASON OF NOVELTY, THE BIGGEST NOVELTY YET."—N. Y. Press.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. & Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20.
Twin Beds

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20
NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Affts. & Nights
CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

WALLACK'S Begin's MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion
Matinees Wed. (Pop.), Sat. and Thanksgiving.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Ortus, Braun, Well, Middleton (debut) Cond., Herts.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Herts.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 25c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Herts.
Wed. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Nov. 28, at 8—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30
Soloist: JULIA CULP
BACH, MONTEVERDI, BEETHOVEN, HADLEY, BRAHMS, SMETANA.
4 Saturday Evg. Concerts
AT POPULAR PRICES.
First Concert Sat. Evg., Nov. 21
ALL WAGNER PROGRAM
Subscription and single tickets now at Box Office.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Mgr., Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Nov. 22, Sunday Aft. at 3 P. M.
SONG RECITAL
MME. Pasquali
Tickets, $1, $1.50, and $2.00.
Management G. Dexter Richardson, N. Y.

Aeolian Hall | Tues. Eve., Nov. 24, at 8:15. | Violin Recital.
EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones

Carnegie Hall. Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). LEONARD BORWICK
Seats at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL.
ARRIGO SERATO
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Annie Friedberg.

Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
FAREWELL FALL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8 Mats. at 2.
Tonight, Thurs. Night & Sat. Mat., "AIDA."
Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Night, "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR." Sat. Night, "PAGLIACCI" & Acts from "LUCIA" & "TROVATORE."
CENTURY—SPECIAL
Commencing WED. EVE., NOV. 25
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
PILATE'S DAUGHTER
THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3.
Violin Recital
FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Cello Recital. Frederick Preston SEARCH
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St.
LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW
FEATURE OF BIG DOUBLE BILL.
Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. Dancing. ADMISSION FREE. Dining.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th Street. OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
Seats Sale Tomorrow.
FRANK KEENAN in YOSEMITE
with GRACE VALENTINE & Prominent Cast.

Opera Seats for Caruso in "Carmen"
All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 1515 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 8750-1071 Bryant.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. LEW KELLY & The Reason Why. Evenings.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE MIRACLE MAN
Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Seats Now on Sale.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
"WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN"
A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 50c.
WITHIN THE LAW

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way Beatrice Clayton, Grace La Rue, Conroy & Le Maire, 47 St. Joan Sawyer, Bobby North. Daily Mat. 25-75 others, and La Milo.

COLONIAL Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly, Martin Brown & Rossika Dolly, Howard & McCane.

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CAFÉ D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; fair, colder Friday; south, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,753. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TROOPS RUSHED TO STOP VILLA; CAPITAL MOVED

Transferred to Orizaba, as Villa, Nearing Queretaro, Takes Big Towns.

HOPES OF PEACE VANISH

Washington Is Informed That a Clash of Arms Now Appears to be Inevitable.

CARRANZA GENERALS LOYAL

Gutierrez Reported a Prisoner of Villa—Mexicans Stop American Papers at Texas Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Gen. Obregon, who yesterday assumed complete control of the capital, said today:

"I consider useless anything except armed force, though we must await the return of the commission headed by Iglesias Calderon to see what results it has accomplished. Meantime, let us prepare for the struggle.

"I am proud to say that fortunately the Army of the Northwest, which I command, is prepared to enter the contest in defense of the principles for which the Mexican people have been fighting during the last four years. I have shipped all my artillery, and my troops can be mobilized at the first order. Yesterday two trains with artillery departed for San Juan del Rio, State of Queretaro."

Gen. Obregon condemns the futility of conventions and discussions and adds:

"In the midst of these absurdities, the result of personal ambitions, we do not think of protesting against the presence of invading troops on our soil and against the lowering of our sacred ensign to make place for the Stars and Stripes. Not only do we not protest, but for our greater shame there have been protests against the evacuation of Vera Cruz which have come from Villa through his representative, Llorente."

The Government of Gen. Carranza has now moved to Orizaba, and Mexico City, for the first time since the days of the French intervention, ceases to be the seat of Federal powers.

In moving to Orizaba Gen. Carranza is following in the footsteps of Juarez, who, during the Wars of Reform and the French intervention, established his capital at different points in national territory according to the exigencies of the campaign. At Orizaba Gen. Carranza will command the Mexican Railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and when Vera Cruz is turned over to his forces he will control the chief port and route for exports and imports and would thus have an important advantage over any hostile power established at Mexico City.

Members of the diplomatic corps say they see no reason, at any rate for the present, why they should go to Orizaba. They point out that the Carranza Government is unrecognized by any foreign power, and therefore it is their business to treat with any de facto authority established in this city.

Villa Takes Important Towns.

EL PASO, Nov. 18.—Telegraphic reports from Leon tonight said that the Villa forces had occupied Irapuato and Guanajuato without firing a single shot. Six thousand men of the Carranza garrison at Irapuato surrendered unconditionally, it was declared.

All American newspapers were prohibited from entry into Mexico by an order from Gen. Villa put into effect today along the border. Even persons crossing the international border at this port were relieved of newspapers they carried by the Villa inspectors. No explanation was given for the order.

The Villa troops were reported tonight as pressing south against the Carranza forces after the taking several days ago of Leon. From Carranza officials came reports of preparations to meet the Northerners. The Carranza adherents expressed themselves confident in view of the loyalty to the First Chief of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, chief of the division of the Northwest.

WASHINGTON IS WARNED.

Agents in Mexico Report War Moves of Rival Factions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Francisco Villa, in command of the troops under the control of the Mexican convention at Aguascalientes, is marching on Mexico City. His army took Leon, the first important railroad centre south of Aguascalientes, without firing a shot.

The forces of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, loyal to Carranza, are gathered at Queretaro and Irapuato, where the first important clash in the hostilities between Carranza and Villa will probably occur.

These facts were reported in official messages received today from George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, accompanying Gen. Villa. Mr. Carothers said that Gen. Villa was well equipped for the march.

From American Consul Silliman came a dispatch saying conditions were far more serious in Mexico City than they had been. Again the parleys for peace began. He regards actual hostilities as inevitable, though some of the Generals are still trying to patch up the differences that have arisen.

Gen. Carranza, according to Mr. Silliman and Leon Canova, Special Commissioner at Aguascalientes, has declared that he had been misunderstood; that he never intended to deliver the executive power except to Gen. Pablo Gonzales or some other man of his own selection, and in whom he had entire confidence. Although there has been no definite advices, it was believed by officials tonight that Gen. Gutierrez, chosen Provisional President by the convention at Aguascalientes, had ordered a general attack on Carranza garrisons. Gutierrez controls practically all of the northern half of Mexico, and Gen. Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

One column of convention forces is endeavoring to cut off the forces of Gen. Jesus Carranza at Puerto Mexico from communication with Mexico City

Continued on Page 5.

ALL OHIO PLANNING WELCOME TO HERRICK

Queen Mary Thanks the Ambassador and His Wife, Who Sail for Home Nov. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Plans for a big reception for Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, on his return from Paris early in December, became State-wide today.

It is now expected that all the larger cities will take part in the celebration. Detailed plans will be arranged and sub-committees appointed on Thursday at a luncheon meeting of fifteen prominent citizens invited by Fred H. Caley, Secretary of the Cleveland Automobile Club.

Members of the General Committee appointed to make preliminary plans for the Herrick reception are enthusiastic over the idea. Mayor Baker will probably be appointed Chairman of the General Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. It is planned to appoint Senator Theodore E. Burton Chairman of the Reception Committee and to make the address of welcome.

Plans discussed Wednesday contemplate a big parade. The Engineers Battalion, Troop A, Battery A, the Fifth Regiment, the Ninth Battalion of Naval Reserves, the Cleveland Grays, and other uniformed organizations will march as a guard of honor.

The reception will probably be held in the afternoon of the day of the Herricks' arrival, at either the Grays' or the Central Armory, and a dinner will be given at night. It is planned to have Senator Atlee Pomerene, Senator-elect Warren G. Harding, Gov. Cox, Gov.-elect Frank G. Willis, and other State officials present.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, who is to be relieved of his duties late this month by William G. Sharp, has engaged passage for the United States on the steamer Rochambeau, which will sail on Nov. 28.

Mr. Herrick and his wife have received invitations from persons distinguished in public life in France and England to visit them before leaving Europe, but they have declined because they consider that this is not the time for social visits.

Queen Mary has written Mrs. Herrick a personal letter, expressing appreciation for what she and other American women have done for the British wounded in Paris.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, has written Mr. Herrick in the same vein, and David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, has sent a letter of thanks to Mr. Herrick "in behalf of the British Government" for his services to British subjects.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick will, at their desire, be as quiet as possible. There will be no farewell banquets or any other demonstrations because, as the Ambassador says, these days in France are extremely tense and sad.

Mr. Sharp will go to Bordeaux in a few days to present his credentials to President Poincaré.

"WILD MAN" WAS ONLY ILL.

Dread of Rodriguez Turned to Pity When He Told His Story.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 18.—Women and girls of this place, who had been frightened frequently in the last few months by the appearance in deserted stretches of road near the town of a "wild man," learned with relief today that Constable Harry Gover had caught the man. Their fears changed to sympathy when they learned the "wild man's" story, and his capture probably will result in his getting assistance.

He said his name was Juan Rodriguez, and that he had come from Monterey, Mexico, ten years ago. He was sent to a hospital in New York some time ago, and eight months back was discharged as cured. It was Spring then and he walked out into the country looking for work.

His strength had been sapped by his long illness, he said, and at last he found himself too weak to work. Then he took to the woods, subsisting on what he could beg at first and then, as his clothes became mere tatters and his appearance began to frighten strangers, on what he could find in the woods.

He said he had never accosted a woman or a girl, though he realized many had seen him and had run, and he said he had frequently spent the night in trees while he listened to farmers beating the woods around him for traces of him after their wives or daughters had seen the "wild man."

He was fed and decent clothes were given to him, and tomorow he will have a hearing before Justice of the Peace Jacob Dreyer.

TAMING ROCKEFELLER DEER

Pets at Pocantico Becoming as Sociable as Their Master.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—John D. Rockefeller's deer are becoming as neighborly as their owner at Pocantico Hills. Every morning, six or more of them follow the mail man to the Post Office and to the railroad station, where he goes on Mr. Rockefeller's business.

The deer roam about the street unmolested, and often allow people to pet them. Mr. Rockefeller delights in seeing them on his estate.

HELD FOR ELECTION FRAUD.

Eighteen Men Arrested in Indiana on Government's Complaint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—Eighteen men were arrested in Terre Haute today, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the recent election for United States Senator and Congressmen. They were brought to Indianapolis late this afternoon by United States Marshals and arraigned before the United States Commissioner, who held them in $2,500 bond each for the Federal Grand Jury.

They are lodged in jail, while counsel are arranging the bonds.

HEADS CANAL ZONE TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. Edwards Ordered to That Post by War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the First Hawiian Brigade, is to be succeeded by Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, now commanding the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Gen. Edwards is ordered to command on the Canal Zone.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

WILL DIG SUBWAYS, BUT FIGHT ALIEN ACT

Contractors Decide to Obey the Law, but Doubt if They Can Hire Enough Citizens.

90 PER CENT. NOW FOREIGN

Public Service Lawyers Plan Test Case—Mayor Would Put City's Idle to Work.

Forty subway contracting firms were represented last night at a meeting at the Engineers' Club in West Fortieth Street, at which the situation which has arisen through the sudden enforcement of the provision of the labor law forbidding the employment of alien labor on public work was discussed.

They decided to continue, if possible, work on the subways without breaking the law, but at the same time they expressed the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, and that a test should be made as quickly as possible.

At the end of the meeting this statement was given out by C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association:

The General Contractors' Association, at its meeting tonight, declared the intention of its members to comply with the law of the State in every particular. At the same time it desires to call public attention to the extreme difficulty of constructing the vast public works now under way and at the same time excluding all alien labor.

It is believed that the alien labor law is not constitutional and is in violation of treaties with other countries. Steps will be taken as speedily as possible to submit the question to the courts.

The F. L. Cranford Company, the Degnon Contracting Company, the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, and the Foundation Company were appointed a committee to consider the best method by which to carry a test case through the highest court.

Ninety Per Cent. of Labor Alien.

When the possibility of carrying on the subway work without alien labor was discussed with the contractors last night they were not sure it could be done. It is estimated that of the unskilled labor employed on subway contracts 90 per cent. of it is alien, and that even among the skilled laborers, who in the main belong to unions, 50 per cent. have never become citizens. All the contractors would say was that they would make out as best they could, and would not close down if they could help it.

Mayor Mitchel offered a suggestion yesterday. He thought use might be made of the many city laborers for whom there is no work in Winter. He said:

I have no sympathy with any attempt to stop subway work, but I agree with the labor unions that native laborers should be employed in preference to aliens on public works. I don't want to inject myself into the situation, as it is the Public Service Commission which has to deal with such matters. But I should like to see the men not needed in the city departments receive jobs on these big contracts. They have long been residents of this city, and it is natural that we should care for them before others.

The Mayor was referring to the city employes, who have either been dropped or put on part time. Thus, in the Dock Department, 750 men were kept on until Jan. 1 on reduced hours, by a special appropriation of $150,000 in the budget for 1915 for the purpose.

Hope for Early Test of Law.

The contractors felt last night that much depended upon the attitude of the Public Service Commission and the labor leaders. It is in the power of either to force the situation, the commission by refusing to issue vouchers, and the labor leaders by causing the arrest of any contractor who employs aliens. If they will hold off, the contractors believe a test case can be decided and the matter cleared up.

Chairman McCall, speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the North Side Board of Trade, told of a man who said he could hire 5,000 qualified subway laborers a day, but who came back and admitted he could find only 100. He added:

The situation is embarrassing, as American citizens cannot be found for the work. The commission is in a dilemma, but it will not be moved by threats or otherwise.

I hope the situation will be cleared up, and that there will be no delay in the work, but I want to make it plain that the use of alien labor will be stopped. The commission has no choice. It must either annul an offender's contract or be itself liable as a party to the offense for prosecution for misdemeanor.

John Gill of the Bricklayers' Union, who first brought up the alien question, gave out a statement last night, in which he condemned the employment of aliens on the subways as a scandal, and accused certain contractors with political influence of deliberately underbidding contractors who were willing to comply with the law. Speaking of the suggestion that a test case be brought by the Public Service Commission, he said:

"It seems to me that such a step would be inconsistent with the duty of all public officials to enforce not only the letter but the spirit of the law."

He then attacked the contention of the contractors that they could not get citizen labor, and asserted that it was merely a matter of wages, and that an advertisement offering jobs at $2.50 a day would bring far more labor than was needed.

Civil Action Quicker.

Counsel for the Public Service Commission were trying yesterday to devise a method for testing the law speedily. It is likely that they will prefer civil to criminal proceedings, for it would be possible to take a civil suit to the Court of Appeals for argument by next month, whereas the criminal process would be much slower.

It is also realized that the commission must be careful in annulling contracts in view of the doubt as to the constitutionality of the act. If it were declared void the contractors who had lost their contracts would have claims against the city for lost profits. There is about $90,000,000 worth of work to be done under present contracts, and the contractors might claim 20 per cent. or $18,000,000.

Other expenses resulting from the stoppage of the subway construction would arise from the damage, which would undoubtedly occur to the half completed work as soon as the men were taken off.

The rush of subway laborers to get the protection of naturalization papers continued yesterday. Both at the New York and Bronx County bureaus the clerks were overwhelmed with Italian applicants.

KIPLING'S TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS

Reproaches England for Refusing to Hear His 'Pleading in the Market Place.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following poem, by Rudyard Kipling:

LORD ROBERTS.

[Copyright, 1914, by Rudyard Kipling.]

He passed in the very battle-smoke
Of the war he had described.
Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the Master Gunner died.

He passed to the very sound of the guns,
But before his eye grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.

He had touched their sword-hilts and greeted each
With the old, sure word of praise;
And there was virtue in touch and speech,
As it had been in old days.

So he dismissed them and took his rest,
And the steadfast spirit went forth
Between the adoring East and West
And the tireless guns in the North.

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved,
Flawless in faith and fame;
Whom neither ease nor honors moved
A hairsbreadth from his aim.

Never again the war-wise face,
The weighed and urgent word
That pleaded in the market-place—
Pleaded and was not heard!

Yet from his life a new life springs
Through all the hosts to come;
And glory is the least of things
That follow this man home.

JAPAN TO EVACUATE ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

England Agrees to Take Over Marshall and Other German Colonies Until War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following official statement was issued by Mr. Pearce today:

"The Japanese Government has intimated to the British Government that it is ready to hand over the Marshall and other German islands in the Pacific, which are temporarily occupied by the Japanese, to an Australian force. The British Government has informed the Japanese Government of its intention to act accordingly. A special Australian force will be dispatched to the islands and will remain in occupation until the termination of the war, when the matter of the ultimate disposal of the islands will be a question for consideration by the allied powers.

"As the Federal Government will have the responsibility for the occupation of islands it is necessary that not only the military occupation, but such matters as trade, food supply, and postal and commercial affairs be investigated and organized. Commander Pethebridge will accompany the force to make the necessary arrangements."

TREBLE THE CAPITAL OF KRUPP WORKS

War Causes Directors to Expand —12 Per Cent. Dividend—Family Takes New Stock.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (Via The Hague and London.)—The capital of the Krupp Company, which manufactures Germany's big guns and other war material, is to be increased from 70,000,000 to 230,000,000 marks, (about $60,000,000,) according to proposals of the Directors submitted to a general meeting of the company at Essen on Nov. 12. The increase was justified, it was stated, by the demands of war and by earlier enlargements of the works, purchases of coal fields, and so forth, which locked up considerable capital. The new stock issue will as usual be taken by the Krupp family. A part of the new capital will be paid in on Dec. 31.

The Directors proposed a dividend of 12 per cent., as against the 14 declared in the previous year. The Directors also voted 3,000,000 marks toward the relief of the families of soldier employes, 2,000,000 to the Employes' Furlough Fund, and 1,000,000 to the Pension Fund.

KAISER INFORMS SON OF MOSLEM HOLY WAR

Says the Sheikh-ul-Islam Has Issued a Proclamation to the Whole Islamic World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German press says the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the Crown Prince:

To His Imperial Highness the German Crown Prince:

The Sheikh-ul-Islam has established a fetwa according to which every Mussulman must, as a religious duty, fight to the uttermost against England, Russia, and France, the oppressors of Islam.

This fetwa will be distributed throughout the entire Mohammedan world, and is now proclaimed to pilgrims in Mecca.

This means a holy war for the whole Islamic world.

WILHELM.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam is the nominal supreme spiritual head of the Mohammedan world and has great powers apart from his spiritual office.

It is doubtful if a large proportion of the Mohammedans will obey such an edict, even if it has been issued. The Aga Khan, the spiritual head of a large section of the Moslems in India, has told them to remain loyal to Great Britain.

THANKSGIVING AT HOT SPRINGS, VA. Golf, tennis, baths, dancing, mountain rides. Special return train arrives N. Y. 8 A. M. Monday. —Advt.

PORTE MUST EXPLAIN SHOTS AT OUR FLAG

Our Ambassador Directed to Inquire About Firing on Tennessee's Launch.

CAPT. DECKER CONFIRMS IT

Alarm Expressed About Consul's Safety—Cruisers Withdrawn, Pending Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United States Government today directed Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador at Constantinople, to ask the Ottoman Government for an explanation of the action of the Turkish land forces in firing at a launch from the cruiser Tennessee in the harbor at Smyrna. The incident was confirmed by a report from Capt. B. C. Decker of the Tennessee today.

By direction of President Wilson Secretary Daniels cabled to the commanders of the Tennessee and the North Carolina to do nothing that might embarrass this Government and to await further instructions from Washington. The messages to the commanders were sent by every available route to make certain their prompt delivery.

The Navy Department announced the messages to the two commanders in this statement:

Secretary Daniels sent a message to the Captains of the Tennessee and North Carolina, both of which are in the Mediterranean, to take no action which could involve this Government without specific instructions from the Navy Department.

While officials of the Navy Department still hope that further details may explain the incident as of minor importance, they were worried today over a sentence in the official report saying that the American Consul at Smyrna was anxious for the fate of the Consulate. This sentence was a part of the report which said that a launch from the Tennessee had been fired at as it proceeded from Vouriah across the bay to Smyrna.

Another serious aspect is put upon the situation by the fact that at the request of the American Ambassador, who first suggested that the Tennessee go to Vouriah, the Tennessee has left Vouriah, withdrawing altogether from Turkish waters, and is now lying in the harbor of Chios, capital of the island of the same name, which since the Balkan war has been under the dominion of Greece.

The Navy Department's official statement on the subject, which largely embodies the text of the report of Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, is as follows:

Capt. B. C. Decker, in command of the Tennessee, wired Secretary Daniels this morning that while proceeding from Vouriah to Smyrna to make official calls the boat was fired at. Consul anxious for safety of Consulate. Tennessee proceeded to and left Vouriah at request of Ambassador, and is now anchored in the harbor of Scio, (Chios,) from which Capt. Decker's telegram was sent. Secretary Daniels wired for fuller information.

Daniels Is Anxious.

Mr. Daniels remained late at the department today in the hope of news that would clear up points left uncovered by Capt. Decker's report and show that there was no intentional act of hostility against the American flag committed by Turkish officials. His hope is that it will be learned that Smyrna, without the knowledge of this Government, had been declared a closed port on account of Turkey's entrance into the European war, and that when the Tennessee's launch tried to enter a shot was simply fired over the launch's bow. The language of Capt. Decker's report, however, which says that the boat was "fired at," hardly lends itself to this interpretation.

The State Department has heard nothing from Ambassador Morgenthau on the subject. It was explained today that the last dispatch from Mr. Morgenthau was dated Nov. 12 and had just been received, and if there was the same tardiness of communication it would be Nov. 24 before a further report would be received from him. Acting Secretary of State Lansing today cabled Mr. Morgenthau for a full report on the incident.

The deepest interest existed today as to whether the American Consul's alarm for the safety of his Consulate arose prior to the firing at the Tennessee's launch or after it. If before, that might explain Capt. Decker's trip in the launch to Smyrna, although his report gave "official calls" as the explanation. If his anxiety arose after the incident his alarm would suggest the very serious thought that the firing was intentional, and that either the Turkish officials later threatened steps against the Consulate, or, what would seem more likely, that a mob beyond control of the authorities had become threatening. It does not seem, however, that in a strongly fortified city, garrisoned, it is understood, by 35,000 men, a mob could make much headway without the sympathy of the military.

An unexplained phase of the references to the part played in the incident by Mr. Morgenthau and Consul General Horton is that, according to both the State and Navy Departments, there has been nothing recently to suggest any particular need for the presence of an American warship at Smyrna. Mr. Lansing said this afternoon that several months ago there were rumors of trouble there, but that was before the war began. Naturally, since the war in Turkey has assumed some of the aspects of a "holy war" there is uneasiness as to outbreaks against Christians of all nationalities, although there has been no reason to localize the uneasiness as to Smyrna.

Even before Turkey entered the war this uneasiness gave rise to an incident that takes on the appearance of greater importance now than it did at the time. That was the incident that culminated in the retirement from his post of Rustem Bey, the newly appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington. Rustem Bey sought to answer American publications about the danger of atrocities in Turkey by publicly calling attention to American lynchings and suggesting that his people were as civilized as the Americans.

Received Prompt Rebuke.

His utterances received a severe rebuke from the American Government in the form of a letter from Secretary Bryan asking him to refrain from further disparaging comment on the country to which he was accredited. Rustem

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh. Ask for the Black Bottle with the Green Stripe. —Advt.

BIG GUNS IN DUEL ON FLANDERS FRONT; FRENCH IN A MINE TRAP NEAR ST. MIHIEL

Summary of War News.

Violent cannonading marked the day along the battle front in France, according to the French War Office bulletin. Zouaves, after a fierce bayonet encounter, won a forest near Bixschoote, which had been contested several days. Near St. Mihiel, on the eastern front, the Germans blew up the west part of Chauvoncourt, which the French occupied the day before.

German Army Headquarters reports that the fighting in West Flanders continues and the situation remains unchanged. Successful attacks, it is stated, continue in the Argonne Forest, while French sorties south of Verdun were repulsed. An attack by the Allies near St. Mihiel, originally successful, broke down, and the French were compelled to surrender some of their positions southeast of Cirey.

The Russian General Staff announces that the advance guards between the Vistula and the Warth have been driven back in the direction of Bzoure. The Germans, it is said, gained a footing in the region of Lenczyca and Orloff. In East Prussia the Russians continue their advance, and fighting is going on near Gumbinnen and Wagerburg.

Berlin reports, in connection with the fighting in the eastern theatre, that new battles have developed in the Lodz region in Russian Poland, but no decision has been reached. In East Prussia, it is stated, the Russians have been forced to retreat from Soldau toward Mlawa.

A German squadron on Tuesday bombarded the Russian Baltic port of Libau, according to an official statement from Petrograd. On the same day the Russian Black Sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, bombarded that town.

The British supply ship Crown of Galicia is reported sunk by the German fleet off the coast of Chile.

Ambassador Morgenthau has been directed by Washington to ask the Sultan to explain the firing of shots at the launch of the cruiser Tennessee by Turkish forts at Smyrna. Secretary Daniels has requested the commanders of the Tennessee and the North Carolina to take no action that might embarrass the United States. The Tennessee has withdrawn to Chios.

A dispatch from Sydney reports the Japanese Government offered to turn over to Australia the German island possessions seized by Japan since the war began. The British Government has accepted the offer.

GERMANS SHELL LIBAU SETTING FIRE TO CITY

Petrograd Reports Bombardment in Baltic—Russians Attack in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The following statement was issued this evening by the General Staff of the Russian Navy:

On the morning of Nov. 17 a German squadron of two cruisers, ten torpedo boats, and several other steamers appeared before Libau. The Germans bombarded the city and harbor, setting on fire several buildings.

The same day, very early, the Russian Black Sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, steamed close to the town and bombarded the harbor and barracks and set on fire buildings along the coast.

No Turkish ships were sighted off the coast.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—"German cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers bombarded the naval harbor here Tuesday for over four hours," says The Daily Mail's Libau correspondent. "Several factories were damaged and a petroleum reservoir was shelled and destroyed by fire. The railroad station and some houses in the poorer parts of the town also suffered.

"The Germans sank several small cargo steamers at the entrance to the harbor.

"Five persons were killed by shells, including a woman, and over thirty persons were wounded."

On Aug. 8, eight days after Germany declared war on Russia, the port of Libau was bombarded by a German squadron, and several merchant vessels were sunk at their moorings. The port is one of the chief points of departure for the Russian export trade on the Baltic, particularly with the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. It is 143 miles southwest of Riga, is a favorite watering place in Summer, and has a population of about 75,000.

TURKS' ACT MAY FORCE RUMANIA INTO WAR

Destroyers Said to Have Entered Sulina Arm of Danube, Protected by Treaty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Three Turkish destroyers have appeared before Sulina and are reported actually to have entered the Sulina arm of the Danube delta with the object of getting into communication with representatives of Austria and Germany, or possibly merely as a protest against the governance of the Danube delta.

The Sulina arm of the delta, with other mouths of the Danube, is under the public law of Europe, and protected by a series of treaties from 1841 down to that of London of 1883.

Rumania, as a result of this action, has the question put broadside on whether she will take sides with Germany and her ally Turkey, or whether she will maintain her own rights and support the rights of public law of Europe. In the latter case these Turkish warships, attempting to utilize the protected waterway running through Rumania, the territory as a base for warlike activity against Russia, will be disarmed and interned.

Rumania's action in this matter is being closely watched.

The Sulina Channel is the middle channel of the three estuarine arms of the Danube, traversing the Dobrudje region of Rumania. It is fifty miles long, its width is barely 100 yards, and its depth varies from fifteen to sixty feet.

The channel is used by vessels of great draft in navigating the Danube. At its mouth is Sulina, a free port built upon piles with a population of about 6,000.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single row package, are now obtainable at your dealer. —Advt.

BRITISH SUPPLY SHIP SUNK IN THE PACIFIC

Valparaiso Hears Crown of Galicia Was Destroyed by the German Fleet.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 18.—There are persistent rumors here that the British supply ship Crown of Galicia has been attacked by German cruisers and sunk. It is not known whether the vessel was sunk by her own crew or by the Germans.

The crew of the steamer, it is said, was saved and will be landed at Valparaiso by the steamer Rhakotis of the Kosmos Line.

The Crown of Galicia was a steamer of 4,821 tons. She was built in 1906 and belonged to the Crown Steamship Company.

In a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Valparaiso on Nov. 9 it was announced that the Crown of Galicia had arrived at that port with British war materials, and that the German cruisers were awaiting her outside the harbor

FLEETS IN BATTLE IN THE BALTIC SEA?

Copenhagen Gets a Report of Heavy Cannonading Which Lasted for Many Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Baltic naval engagement is reported from Visby, on the Island of Gothland.

Yesterday afternoon very heavy cannonading was heard on the north and west coast, and it is believed to have been a battle between German ships and the Russian fleet, which left Helsingfors two days ago.

The firing was apparently of heavy guns and then of broadsides. It lasted for an hour uninterruptedly, and then, after an interval of fifteen minutes, it started again and lasted till late last night.

The Swedish ferry services were stopped during the engagement.

The Island of Gothland is approximately 100 miles northwest of Libau. It would be entirely possible for the German squadron, which Petrograd reports shelling Libau Tuesday morning, to reach Gothland some time in the afternoon. As it consisted of only two cruisers and ten torpedo boats it would hardly risk a conflict with the Russian Baltic fleet, which was reported to have left Helsingfors earlier in the week. This consists of several cruisers and some pre-dreadnoughts.

If a heavy engagement has taken place off Gothland, as reported in the special cable from Copenhagen, it is more likely that the Russians have met another and more powerful squadron of the Kaiser's naval forces in the Baltic.

EMDEN RIDDLED BY SHELLS.

Her Rudder and All Her Funnels Shot Away by the Sydney.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, to Reuter's Telegram Company contains part of the report which Capt. John Glossop, of the Australian cruiser Sydney, made regarding the fight in which the German cruiser Emden was destroyed. It says:

"The Emden's firing soon failed when the Sydney began to hit the mark. The Emden's rudder was destroyed early in the fight, her speed suffering greatly in consequence.

"Her next loss was the number one funnel, then the foremast, and this was followed by the number two funnel. Finally the number three funnel fell."

LILLE TAKEN BY BRITISH?

English Motorist Brings Story of Its Evacuation by the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—News has reached Paris that the Germans have evacuated Lille, and that the town is now occupied by British forces.

This statement is made on the authority of an Englishman who motored into Paris today. He said that when he left Douai that town also was about to be entered by the Allies.

HOTEL CLARENDON, Seabreeze, Florida. Representative, L. 130 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748. —Advt.

Allowed to Win Village Which the Germans Then Blew Up.

DEADLOCK STILL IN BELGIUM

Both Sides Hold Their Ground in Muddy Trenches Around Ypres.

GERMANS GAIN NEAR CIREY

Berlin Reports the Taking by Storm of Chateau Chatillon and Neighboring Defenses.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The following official bulletin was issued tonight:

The day has been marked by a very violent and almost uninterrupted cannonade on our front in the north.

In the region of St. Mihiel the Germans have blown up the west part of Chauvoncourt, which they had mined.

There is nothing to report from other parts of the front.

The text of the afternoon communication was:

The day of yesterday, Nov. 17, passed much as did the day before. There were numerous artillery exchanges and some isolated attacks on the part of the enemy's infantry, all of which were repulsed.

From the North Sea to the Lys the front was subjected to a fairly active bombardment, particularly at Nieuport and to the east and to the south of Ypres.

Near Bixschoote the Zouaves, charging with the bayonet, brilliantly took possession of a forest which had been disputed between the enemy and ourselves for three days.

To the south of Ypres an offensive movement on the part of the enemy's infantry was repulsed by our troops. The English army also maintained its front.

From Arras to the Oise there is nothing new to report.

In the region of Craonne our artillery on several occasions secured the advantage over the batteries of the enemy.

The bombardment of Rheims has continued. From Rheims to the Argonne there is nothing new to report.

In the region of St. Mihiel, in spite of counter-attacks by the Germans, we have retained in our possession the western part of the village of Chauvoncourt.

In Alsace the Landwehr battalions sent into the region of Ste. Marie-aux-Mines have had to be taken out for the reason that they lost one-half of their effective strength.

British Gain 500 Yards.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Official Information Bureau today gave out a statement as follows:

Our third division was subjected yesterday to a heavy attack, first from artillery and then from infantry, the brunt of both falling upon two battalions of the division. These were shelled out of their trenches, but they recovered after a brilliant counter-attack which drove the enemy back in disorder for some 500 yards.

During the day an attack was made also on a brigade of the second division. In this the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.

Berlin Reports Argonne Successes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 18.—An official communication issued today by the German General Headquarters says:

Fighting in West Flanders continues, and the situation on the whole remains unchanged.

In the forest of Argonne our attacks continue successfully. French sorties to the south of Verdun were repulsed.

An attack was made against our forces which had moved forward on the western bank of the River Meuse near St. Mihiel, and, although it was originally successful for the enemy, it broke down completely later on.

Our attack to the southeast of Cirey compelled the French to surrender some of their positions. The Château Chatillon was stormed and taken by our troops.

MAY BATTLE AGAIN ON WATERLOO FIELD

Germans Said to Have Constructed Concrete Trenches for a Winter Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A stinging hail storm swept the trenches in France and Belgium yesterday and covered them and the men imprisoned there with a white layer of icy-cold dampness.

At the time, which was toward midday, the heavy guns thundered from their concealed emplacements from Nieuport to La Bassée, and, since the German offensive was again due, the allied forces had to lie prone and wait. They waited patiently and bravely, although they were cold to the marrow and their clothes wet and sticking to their skins, their boots clogged with heavy mud, their feet soaked by the constant drip from their overcoats.

They await the next German offensive

movement with confidence. Some are wondering whether another attack will be made before the end of the year, while others, apparently well informed, say that the Germans are on the point of retreating.

A Belgian who says he walked through the German lines from Brussels informs me that German transport wagons have been choking the roads to Brussels for several days. He believes that these are being removed into a zone of safety before the fighting line has to be drawn back.

The Germans have a line of defense from Waterloo to Namur which they can utilize before defending the line of the Meuse. This line has been strongly intrenched. The field of Waterloo is said to be full of concrete trenches laid in such a way that they can be defended indefinitely and occupied in spite of the rigors of Winter and without causing discomfort to the troops. Here one of the great battles of the near future will be fought.

FIVE WARSHIPS JOIN FIRE.

Concentrate on Houses Where Germans Hid and Kill 1,700.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A week ago the Germans near the coast noticed that the English warships' fire spared the houses on the sea front at Middelkerke. They accordingly took up their quarters in these houses.

Their plan became known to the British ships and the houses were suddenly bombarded fiercely by five vessels at once.

The German casualties were enormous. After the firing had ceased, stretcher parties went from house to house collecting the dead. A scouting officer watched the process and estimates the number of killed at 1,700.

BELGIAN CIVIL GUARDS FOUGHT A PRESS GANG

Killed Uhlans Who Tried to Round Them Up For Service Against Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19. — The Morning Post says that among the Belgian fugitives who reached London yesterday were three Civil Guards from Verviers, who report that since King Albert made his latest appeal for men to join the Belgian Army the Germans are taking drastic measures to recruit their forces in Belgium. In particular, these men say, they are placing those young men who belonged to the Civil Guard under rigid surveillance. The Germans do not conceal their intentions; they want those men to go to Germany and take up arms against the Russians. The men refuse, and, according to the fugitives from Verviers, the Uhlans are shooting down the Civil Guards who try to escape to the Dutch frontier.

A few days ago there was a desperate encounter between a patrol of Uhlans and 250 members of the Civil Guard at Seraing, on the Meuse. These men were determined that they would not go to Germany, and concealed themselves in the woods where they were discovered by the Uhlans, who opened fire.

The Civil Guards had no firearms, for the Germans had made a house-to-house collection of weapons as soon as they occupied Liége; but they had managed to obtain knives, and with these they attacked the Germans. Several Uhlans were killed and a few of the Civil Guards were wounded. The fight occurred at night, and most of the men managed to escape in the darkness and arrived at Maestricht on the Dutch frontier.

PNEUMONIA IN THE TRENCHES.

Allies and Germans Have Many Cases—Some Remarkable Wounds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGIAN COAST, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.) — There are many cases of pneumonia among the allied troops, and the disease is causing still more serious ravages among the troops of the Germans.

"It is marvelous," said a doctor to me today, "that there has been no epidemic during the Autumn. I attribute this largely to the fact that the bulk of the fighting for several weeks past has taken place within range of the purifying sea breezes. We have not had to deal with a single case of enteric or dysentery. Rheumatic fever and pneumonia are what we have most to fear now. After a man reaches the age of 45 prolonged exposure is almost sure to cause rheumatism, and, of course, no younger man is immune from it. Officers of 50 or 55 and upward are lucky if they escape it. They may continue to carry on till the heart begins to be affected, but then collapse is inevitable."

Some remarkable wounds have been noted by the surgeons here—notably that of a man shot through the head. He went on firing for half an hour, and stopped only because he was blinded by blood. He remembered then that he had felt "a slight blow" on the back of his head. The bullet had passed through and come out of his cheek. In another case five men in a trench who looked up at an approaching aeroplane were each struck in the right eye by fragments.

LOST 2,700 AT DIXMUDE.

Dutch Report Heavy German Casualties—Nieuport Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Amsterdam sends the following:

"According to The Telegraaf's Sluis correspondent, the Germans occupying Dixmude have suffered heavy losses. In fresh fighting which has taken place there they lost 2,700 men.

"The town of Nieuport is badly damaged. Heavy cannonading was heard Tuesday in the direction of Ypres, indicating a renewal of the heavy fighting there.

"Fugitives say that additional submarines are being constructed at Zeebrugge."

SHELL BELGIAN COAST TOWNS.

British Ships Destroy a German Military Base Near Zeebrugge.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The British fleet received information Monday which led them to carry out a vigorous bombardment at Knocke and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. The Selvay Company's works on the Bruges Ship Canal, which are being used as a base for German military trains, were wrecked. A train of five cars filled with soldiers was struck by a shell, took fire, and was destroyed. Much damage was done to the German stores and supplies."

ALL RANKS GREET ALBERT.

King of the Belgians Gets a Truckload of Mail on His Fete Day.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 18.—A large motor truck was required to forward to King Albert at his headquarters in Flanders the mail received here for the King on the occasion of his fete. No class of society forgot the Belgian ruler on his saint's day.

Picture post cards, expressing congratulations and best wishes, were in the majority; but the King's mail contained poems, drawings, paintings, and even original musical compositions. Children were large contributors, as also were wounded soldiers in the hospitals. All ranks, from the nobility to the peasantry, were represented.

FLOOD MAROONS FIGHTERS.

Germans, Caught Amid Water, Have to Keep Low or Be Fired At.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, describing the fighting amid floods near the Yser River, says:

"The first snow fell on the eve of King Albert's birthday. It is believed that the Germans suffered terrible distress, as their trenches were already half under water. But, in any case, the spectacle before the trenches on both sides is a thing to shrivel imagination. It is a marvel that the Germans can endure it at all.

"In places the water is continuously deep and there is no possibility of burying the dead which float hither and thither.

"Out of the flood rise certain islands and island houses. In one such spot several hundred Germans were gathered and they were treated as a cat treats a mouse. The artillery did not shell them nor did the machine guns fire, but when any one of the group endeavored to wade, one of the few marksmen in the neighboring trenches picked him off. It was death to go and death to remain. Surrender on such occasions is the only alternative.

"A similar fate met a succession of Germans, each of whom showed the finest form of courage, between the trenches. Just outside of this fenland, for some unknown reason, the fallen bough of a tree, lying some 200 yards in front of the Belgians, was desired by the enemy. One man after another slipped from the German trench and ran for the log. A marksman fired, always with effect, and twenty-two German soldiers, one in succession to the other, were shot down. Then only was the attempt given up.

"The tragedy of the floods is not yet over. One group of German soldiers, who must be suffering terribly from hunger, are still enclosed in houses from which the waters allow no escape."

VON KLUCK KNEW HIS QUARRIES

Figaro Says He Picked Out His Soissons Position in 1913.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—According to the Figaro, Gen. von Kluck knew the quarries near Soissons, which have proved such an effective barrier to the French advance, long before his army was compelled to seek their shelter after the defeat on the Marne.

The Soissons correspondent of the paper says that in the Spring of 1913 an elderly German registered as M. Kluck at the principal hotel of the town, where his affability charmed every one. He showed great interest in the quarries, which, owing to the friable nature of the stone, have merely a historical value because 200 Russians took refuge there in 1814 and offered a prolonged resistance until they were finally smoked out by Napoleon's troops. "M. Kluck" spent a good deal of time exploring them and listened attentively to the stories about the Russians. Soon afterward a German company bought the quarries, ostensibly as a mushroom farm, retaining possession until the outbreak of hostilities.

The hotel keeper and others who met "M. Kluck" now assert that he is the original of the photographs of the German Generalissimo.

ASSAILS PARIS CENSORSHIP.

Clemenceau Says It Suppressed a Soldier's Widow's Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Two days ago Georges Clemenceau wrote an editorial in L'Homme Enchainé in which he called the attention of the authorities to a soldier's widow who was not receiving adequate assistance since her husband's death. At the point where he inserted the woman's letter with the words: "I have received the following moving letter," the censor obliterated her appeal.

Now Mr. Clemenceau attacks the treatment accorded him with the bitterest sarcasm. The woman, he says, "asks France: 'What will you do for me who have given my husband's life?' What do you reply, Socialist seigneurs, who contemplate from your gilded armchairs the results of your congress of international brotherhood; or you, smiling augurs of radicalism and moderation? You reply with Blucher's famous expression: 'Halt's Maul!' ('Shut your mouth!'). You impose upon the widows of the men who have died for France. It is too much. I conjure you in the public interest to stop. Who are you to bid all France be silent? I pray you, reflect! reflect!"

CLAIMS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Appenrodt, Whose Paris Restaurant Was Looted, Plans to Reopen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Among the Austro-German establishments destroyed by excited crowds here in the course of the mobilization was Appenrodt's restaurant, situated on the Grand Boulevards, not a stone's throw from this office. The windows were broken and the interior was pillaged. After having been boarded up for ten weeks the restaurant has been redecorated and will soon reopen. A sign announces that it is the property of H. Appenrodt, a British subject, who has ten English but no foreign branches. Large-type posters also attest that the proprietor has given $5,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, and $10,000 to the British Red Cross, and that the first week's receipts of the new restaurant will be turned over to the military hospital of the Ninth Section.

In view of the violent attacks which the Paris press makes daily against naturalized Austro-German business men, who are alleged to be more dangerous than undisguised Germans, it is doubtful whether Appenrodt, who has been supposed to be connected with an Austrain firm of caterers, will be allowed to trade here, even under the sign of an English tea room.

ANOTHER GERMAN GUN BURST?

Spanish Rumor of the Explosion of a 42-Centimeter Mortar.

MADRID, (via Paris,) Nov. 18.—The newspaper Pueblo Vasco of Bilboa says that another German 42-centimeter mortar has burst, killing a number of the gunners.

The Germans, according to the newspaper, are carefully concealing the new catastrophe.

BELGIAN VILLAGERS EVICTED.

Ordered from Their Homes During German Target Practice.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 18. —The German authorities in Belgium today issued a proclamation, according to the Handelsblad, ordering everybody in St. Nicolas and the surrounding villages to quit their homes until further notice, as the Germans will be practicing firing in this district.

St. Nicolas is a town in East Flanders, twenty miles northeast of Ghent, on the railroad to Antwerp.

GERMANS ANTICIPATED ATROCITY CHARGES

Handbook Issued in 1906 Contains Form for Replying to French Accusations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Among the many instances of German foresight in preparing for the present war not the least curious is a book called "The Military Interpreter," by Capt. von Scharfenort, Professor and Librarian of the Berlin Academy of War. This volume, published in 1908, says the Temps, is composed of reports, letters, circulars and notices for use in France during the German occupation.

On Page 22 is this model letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in reply to a circular accusing the German troops of numerous violations of international law:

Letter to the Generalissimo of the Enemy:

In a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs you have reproached the German troops with numerous violations of international law. The German troops are alleged to have rendered themselves guilty of acts of hostility against ambulances; of having taken prisoner M. A in the midst of the ambulance corps organized by him; of having made use of explosive bullets; of having forced the peasants of the environs of S— to work at digging trenches under the fire of the fortress; of having attempted to send food and munition trains, &c., under cover of the sign adopted by the Geneva Convention, and, lastly, a doctor, while tending a wounded Prussian soldier is alleged to have been killed by him.

I have made inquiry with the view of learning if anything had taken place which could have been transformed by informants unworthy of credence or of evil intention into the monstrosities you have denounced. An inquiry of this kind offered difficulties all the greater, inasmuch as the statements were drawn up in a form extraordinarily vague for official assertions of so grave a character. Every indication of the name of the place and the time is completely wanting in the two cases in which reference is made to witnesses and their statements. In the case of the explosive bullets and the peasants being forced to dig trenches, neither the tenor of the evidence nor the names of the witnesses or informers were indicated.

The inquiry conducted on our side has found a real but singularly distorted basis for one alone of the accusations brought against the German troops. It is correct that M. A. was arrested and that he was occupied in tending the wounded but his arrest was not effected in midst of the ambulances. It was caused by the suspicion he was in communication with the garrison of S—. As to the duration of his detention the military authority alone could decide.

With reference to all other statements I must declare them entirely invented

EXPULSION ORDER SWEEPING.

Hostile Nationals Barred from Many Localities in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via The Hague and London.)—The expulsion of all subjects of countries hostile to Germany from Frankfort-on-the-Main resulted from a comprehensive order issued by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. This order, made public today, provides that subjects of hostile countries, without distinction of age or sex, must leave these enumerated places:

Potsdam, the Baltic Coast, including the Island of Ruegen; Stettin, Schneidemuehl, Thorn, Koenigsberg in East Prussia, the fortifications around the Masurian Lakes, Allenstein, Elbing, Marienburg, Leipsic, Posen, Glogau, the Coast of the North Sea and all German islands along the North Sea, Rostock, Luebeck, Neumunster, Kiel, Emden and Wilhelmshaven; the country along the Kiel Canal and around the mouth of the Elba and the mouth of the Waser up to Hamburg and Bremen, including these two cities; Liegnitz, Breslau, Glatz, Essen, Duesseldorf, Cologne, Nuremburg, Gotha, Dresden, Freidrichshafen, the vicinity of the fortifications on the Upper Rhine, Lahn, Baden, Nauheim, Strassburg, Neubreisach, Metz, Diedenhofen, Dansic, Graudenz, Kulm, Darmstadt, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Tageliche Rundschau says:

"We hear from well-informed source that further and sharper measures along this same line will be taken in the immediate future. From Russia we hear that resident Germans are obliged to live in concentration camps. If this information is found to be correct Germany will retaliate by placing all Russian subjects in Germany in concentration camps.

"Against the British system of imprisoning German women we have protested to London in the sharpest way, through neutral powers. Whether Germany will be obliged to retaliate by imprisoning English women now residing in Germany will depend upon the outcome of these negotiations."

CHIDES GERMAN PESSIMISTS.

Frankfurter Zeitung Warns Them Against the "Bluff" of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—What some persons consider evidence of the desire of the German authorities to prepare public opinion for ugly truths is seen in the fact that the censor permits so many complaints to be printed as to the lack of news from the front and allows the newspapers to publish explanations in reply.

In a general sense the papers have brought home to their readers the fact that the German forces have almost entirely abandoned the offensive on all sides, but they explain that this is not so much due to any progress on the part of the Allies as to new German strategical conceptions destined soon to bring the enemy's career to an inglorious close.

From the severe lecture read to pessimists by the Frankfurter Zeitung it would appear that these efforts of the newspapers are not meeting with the success they hoped for. That paper describes the situation as eminently satisfactory, seeing that the Germans are everywhere putting up a most victorious defensive, and that under such circumstances German public opinion is wrong to allow itself to be damned by the assumed optimism or mere bluff of the Allies, or to fall into the trap so cleverly spread for it to engender panic throughout the land.

The Zeitung is constrained to admit that the official bulletins are somewhat laconic and inclined to dwell too much upon minor facts; but it says that all this will soon be changed, and in any case the public should have the good sense to trust the Kaiser and his gallant army.

ROBERTS'S BODY AT ASCOT.

Taken to His Home There by Special Train—Service at the House.

ASCOT, Nov. 18.—Covered with the Union Jack, and with his khaki hat and sword upon it, the coffin containing the body of Field Marshal Earl Roberts now lies in the small room in his modest residence here, in which the great soldier conducted family prayers and in which there are a small altar and a crucifix.

The coffin arrived from Folkestone by special train this afternoon. The ceremony which followed was of a most simple description.

The coffin was borne by employes of the late Field Marshal's estate to his home, where a brief service, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters, and a few privileged friends, was conducted by the rector of Ascot.

Centres of Fighting Along the Franco-Belgian Battle Line



1. According to the French War Office bulletins a violent cannonade raged all day yesterday along the northern battle front. On Tuesday Nieuport was particularly assailed by artillery fire.
2. Near Bixschoote, says the same authority, the French Zouaves took a forest by a brilliant bayonet charge.
3. The French report the repulse on Tuesday of a German infantry attack to the south of Ypres.
4. On the same day the French artillery in the Craonne region gained the advantage of the German batteries in several exchanges of fire.
5. The bombardment of Rheims has been continued
6. Berlin official reports say that the German attacks in the Argonne "continue successfully, and that French attacks south of Verdun have failed."
7. In the region of St. Mihiel the French say that the Germans have blown up the western part of the village of Chauvoncourt, which they had ruined before it was taken by the French.
8. The German official report announces the capture of several French positions near Cirey.
9. From Alsace it is reported that the Landwehr battalions sent into the region of Ste. Marie have been withdrawn because they have lost one-half their effective strength.

BRITISH REPORT LOSS OF 89 MORE OFFICERS

Twenty-five Killed and Fifty Wounded—Two German Generals Slain in Action.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—According to casualty lists dated Nov. 11, 12, and 18, twenty-five officers have been killed and fifty wounded. Fourteen officers are reported missing.

Among the killed is Henry Bligh Fortescue Parnell, fifth Baron Congleton, Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

In the list of wounded is the name of Brig. Gen. Frederick C. Shaw, commanding the Ninth Infantry Brigade.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 18.—German casualty lists just issued record the deaths of two Generals and the wounding of another.

Gen. Alfred von Vrieien was killed on Nov. 12, and Gen. von Lepel is the other commanding officer reported killed on the field of battle. Gen. von Lepel was in command of the reserve infantry division.

Gen. Stenger, commander of the Fifty-third German Infantry Brigade, is listed as having been severely wounded.

Lord Congleton was a volunteer and only 24 years of age. He succeeded his father as fifth Baron Congleton in 1906, and is now succeeded by his uncle, Sub-Lieut. the Hon. John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, R. N. He was educated at Eton, New College, and Oxford, receiving his B. A. degree from the latter institution only two years ago. He was unmarried, and his family is quite wealthy.

Gen. Shaw has been in command of the Ninth Infantry Brigade since early in 1913. He was educated at Repton, and joined the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) at the age of 18, in 1882. He served in the Egyptian war of that year and throughout the South African war as a Major of Brigade. From 1911 till 1913 he was General Staff Officer of the first grade and attached to the Scottish command. He is well known as a military expert and rifle shot.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES 4,148, SAYS CHURCHILL

Total Killed 3,677—Does Not Include Good Hope's Men Nor Missing at Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, that the total British naval casualties to date were:

Officers killed, 222; wounded, 37; missing, 5. Men killed, 3,455; wounded, 428; missing 1, making a total of 4,148.

This list, the First Lord said, did not include the missing officers and men in the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp and on the British cruiser Good Hope, sunk by the Germans off the Chilean Coast, which totaled 1,000 and 875 respectively

A "BANTAMS' BATTALION."

Kitchener Sanctions Enlistment of Men Under Regulation Height.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Kitchener has sanctioned the formation at Birkenhead of a battalion consisting of men between 5 feet and 5 feet 3 inches in height. It is to be called the Bantams' Battalion.

Map Business at a Standstill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Pending alterations in Europe the mapmaking business is at a standstill, according to an official of one of the largest mapmaking concerns in London, who asserted today that such extensive changes were sure to follow the war that many scientific publications which were scheduled to contain maps were being held up until the end of the conflict, so that newly constructed maps could be incorporated in them. He added: "It would be a loss of money to issue some publications with the present maps, for they would have to be reprinted at the end of the war. We are printing only a sufficient number of maps of Europe to meet the trade demand, maintaining no surplus stock."

INVITES LOUVAIN FACULTY.

Notre Dame University Offers Hospitality—Students Included.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18.—Members of the Faculty of the University of Louvain, Belgium, as well as a number of students of that institution, will, it is thought here, take refuge at the University of Notre Dame until conditions in Belgium permit the resumption of university classes there.

President Cavanaugh of Notre Dame today cabled to Cardinal Mercier, the Chancellor of Louvain University, extending the hospitality of the American institution and offering the facilities of Notre Dame for a continuation of classes and research work without expense. The Cardinal has been requested to select a number of the more promising members of the student body, who will spend several years here in the study of languages and take up their other work where it was interrupted by the war. These students will be cared for without charge for board, lodging, or tuition.

The University of Louvain, which was destroyed soon after the war began, was founded in 1426 and was one of the oldest colleges in Europe. Its faculty numbered 154, while in 1911 it had 2,630 students.

PAWNBROKERS LOSE TRADE.

Those in London at First Thought War Would Aid Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There is much lamenting among the pawnbrokers here because the war has greatly injured their trade. One of the best-known pawnbrokers in London said today that business was far below the normal—rich persons were holding on to their diamonds and discharging some of their servants.

Pawnbrokers were confident when the war began that gems would be pawned in unprecedented quantities. Instead, they find themselves with well-filled shops and no customers, while the price of diamonds has decreased.

One pawnbroker said that few diamonds were being bought for engagement rings. It is predicted that unless the war is ended very soon a number of pawnshops will go into bankruptcy.

TALE OF INSULT TO FLAG.

Germans in Antwerp Tore Up Stars and Stripes, Belgian Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Belgian who has arrived here from Antwerp gives the following description of conditions in Antwerp:

"I do not think the German garrison of Antwerp consists of more than 2,000 or 3,000 men. The Germans have no hands to spare for the reconstruction of the forts damaged by the bombardment. Big guns have been mounted among the ruins also to control the harbor. On the whole, comparatively few Belgians have returned, while very many are still trying to leave via Holland. In the last few days the Germans have steadily refused passports.

"A pitiful sight was presented when the train in which I traveled reached the frontier. A number of women and children were turned out of the train and permission to pass into Holland was refused to them. They were all sobbing and crying, for beyond the frontier was freedom, behind it tyranny.

"To the Germans Antwerp is a white elephant. They have to feed it and they can make no use of it. On Sunday a steamer flying the Stars and Stripes arrived with food in the harbor.

"The Germans have tried very many times to build a pontoon bridge over the Scheldt, but each time the tide rises high it carries the pontoons away, and they have to begin all over again.

"In the taverns you have to be very careful; a careless word let fall in the presence of Germans, say a suggestion that the Germans are being defeated in the west, is sufficient for you to be arrested, court-martialed, and condemned to many months, even years, of imprisonment.

"I believe some day there will be trouble for the Germans with the Americans. I heard that German soldiers tore down the American flag from an office of the Red Star Line, where some American goods were stored. They tore it in half and destroyed it. The American Consul came and demanded the flag. They could not find it. Then the Consul demanded that they buy a new one. When it was brought he hoisted it and tore down the German flag, treating it the same way his own flag has been treated."

BELGIAN PRELATE ASKS AID FOR THE STARVING

Fully 37,000 in the Malines District Lack Food—Britain Gives $500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Cardinal François Joseph Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who has just returned to his own country after a visit to England, where he was enthusiastically received, sends a stirring appeal through the American Commission for relief in Belgium, for assistance for his starving parishioners of Malines and the surrounding neighborhood.

In the City of Malines alone, the Cardinal says, 12,000 have to be fed daily. In his telegram to Capt. C. F. Lucey of the American Commission, the Belgian prelate says:

"Children come to the German soldiers and tear bread from their hands; (the soldiers divided their bread with them;) they are really famished.

"Every stranger who comes to the city or goes into the country is surrounded by a great number of women and children, begging him for something to eat. There is hardly a single laborer who can find any work to gain his daily bread.

"Everything is lacking—we are in want of potatoes, peas, grain, flour, meat, and bacon. No petroleum is obtainable; coal can be obtained in the district of Charleroi, but the railways cannot carry the coal because the communications are interrupted. The cattle of the people of the country have been sold to the soldiers; but with the receipts received for the cattle the Belgians cannot obtain any food until after the war is over.

"Cardinal Mercier and all the members of the Belgian clergy hereby make a strong appeal to the American people, so that the neighborhood of Turnhout, Malines, &c., may be relieved as soon as possible."

Capt. Lucey says that in addition to those in the city there are 25,000 people in the surrounding country who must be cared for, and he says he is forwarding 400 tons of provisions.

The Canadian delegation which arrived at Rotterdam yesterday with the relief steamer Tremorvah is making an appeal to the people of Canada for grain.

British Government Gives $500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today that the Government had contributed $500,000 to the Government of Belgium for the purchase of foodstuffs for the destitute inhabitants of that country.

SHOULD CARRY PASSPORTS.

State Department Gives Detailed Advice to Americans Going Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The State Department today announced an amendment to the warning issued on Aug. 12 to American travelers going abroad. The revised notice, signed by Secretary Bryan, reads:

"All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports and should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit concerning the necessity of having the passports visèd therefor.

"American citizens are advised to avoid visiting unnecessarily countries which are at war, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith.

"It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin or countries which are at war therewith.

"As belligerent countries are accustomed, for self-protection, to scrutinize carefully aliens who enter their territories, American citizens who find it necessary to visit such countries should, as a matter of precaution and, in order to avoid detention, provide themselves with letters or other documents, in addition to their passports, showing definitely the object of their visits. In particular, it is advisable for persons who go to belligerent countries as representatives of commercial concerns to carry letters of identification or introduction from such concerns.

"American citizens sojourning in countries which are at war are warned to refrain from any conduct or utterance which might be considered offensive or contrary to the principles of strict neutrality."

TSING-TAU CAPTURED BY BAYONET CHARGE

Japanese at the Brink of German Trenches Before White Flag Was Hoisted.

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Tsing-tau was no longer defensible when surrendered to the Japanese, according to a correspondent of The Associated Press who was in Tsing-tau throughout the siege and arrived here tonight. His delay in reaching Peking was due to the Japanese holding him in Tsing-tau after its fall as a method of censorship.

At the time of the capitulation the Japanese artillery had shelled the trenches until their infantry were on the brink of them. When the shelling ceased the Germans looked out upon bayonets and the muzzles of machine guns.

Where the Japanese broke the line they crossed over the dead and wounded. Of the three big fortresses only Fort Bismarck was able to continue firing. Its guns were dynamited as the Japanese rushed into the city streets, pickaxes and shovels in hand, shouting "Banzai!" almost simultaneously with the hoisting of the white flag.

The Germans had destroyed all their vessels, including three merchantmen in dry dock, and all their cannon and military stores. The German losses were 170 men killed and between 500 and 600 wounded.

The Japanese and British actually engaged in the land attack numbered, respectively, 17,000 and 15,000. The Germans in their last line of trenches had 3,800 men.

The conduct of the Japanese was admitted by the Germans to have been conspicuously considerate throughout the siege.

CAN'T SERVE AS CANADIANS.

British Authorities Reject Volunteers Said to be of German Blood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Forty-six soldiers have been rejected from the Canadian contingent as ineligible. They arrived in Glasgow yesterday morning under an armed escort of one Canadian officer and several men. They marched to Princess Dock, where they embarked on a Donaldson liner for Canada.

It is understood that the rejected men are of German and Austrian nationality.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin, Ont., says:

"Four Germans or descendants of Germans left with the first Canadian contingent, and three with the second. Between fifty and fifty-five are members of the new City Regiment."

SAIL TO AID THE EMBASSIES.

Additional Secretaries for London and Petrograd Because of War.

Three agents of the Department of State, specially detailed to the diplomatic service as additional Secretaries of Embassies because of extra work growing out of the war, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Baltic of the White Star Line.

Howard R. Barnes of Washington will go to London and Robert C. Boesel of this city and George B. Link of Washington will go to Petrograd, where the giving over of the German and Austrian Embassies by the United States has made the work very heavy. Mr. Boesel was formerly United States Vice Consul at Carlsbad, Austria.

The Baltic carried 230 passengers, of whom 75 were in the first cabin. Sixty reservists on the way to join Kitchener's army also sailed on the Baltic.

LABOR LEADERS FEAR WAR IMMIGRATION

Warn Workers of America of "Wreckage" Likely to Come to These Shores.

PREDICT RECORD EXODUS

Federation Urges President to Insist on Federal Plan in Colorado Mine Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—In approving the Executive Council's action in supporting the Immigration bill before Congress containing the literacy test, a committee of the American Federation of Labor submitted the following to the convention today:

"Your committee desires to call your attention to and impress upon you the almost assured certainty that the cessation of the present war in Europe will be followed by a flood of migration from those military dominated countries such as the world never witnessed in the change of a people from one home to another. The war itself has done away with the sophistries that were used for years to support the military establishments of the great nations of Europe, and the people thereof can no longer be deceived by the fallacious arguments that have been now so thoroughly exploded.

"It may be well understood that the Governments of Europe will exert themselves to the utmost to the end that those who are fit and who survive the destruction of the present conflict will not be permitted to leave their native countries, but will be seduced by whatever promises are necessary to remain and aid in the restoration of those countries to their lost position in commerce and industry, at the same time offering whatever inducements or assistance they may to the migration of the unfit to the United States, Canada, or any other country that may receive them in order that their native land may be relieved of the burden of support of those who have been incapacitated or rendered inefficient by reason of the war. Therefore it is the duty of the workers of America to see to it that they be protected in every possible way to the end that they will not be forced into competition with these bits of wreckage tossed on our shores or left stranded in Europe when the wave of war recedes."

The federation today unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to insist that the Colorado coal operators immediately comply with the Federal plan of settlement of the strike in the State and in the event they refuse that he should take such steps as were necessary to have a receiver appointed for the purpose of taking over the mines affected and operate them in the interest of the people, under Federal supervision, until such time as the civil and political rights of the people were established.

The convention adopted by a vote of 150 to 33 a resolution raising the salary of the President of the federation from $5,000 to $7,500 a year, and that of Secretary from $4,000 to $5,000. President Gompers, before the matter was put to a vote, asked the delegates not to vote the increase.

With regard to the trouble within the ranks of the organized mine workers in Montana, the convention instructed the Executive Council of the federation to use its efforts to bring about industrial amity and union solidarity in that State.

PORTE MUST EXPLAIN SHOTS AT OUR FLAG

Continued From Page 1.

Bey formally acknowledged responsibility for his remarks, refused to retract them, and left his post and this country practically under compulsion. The embassy is now in the hands of Hussein Bey. Chargé d'Affaires, as Rustem Bey's successor has not been appointed.

When the Tennessee and the North Carolina visited Europe early in the war to carry relief to the relief of stranded American tourists, it was suggested that the presence of war craft at certain Turkish ports might excite the populace. Afterward, as the Navy Department explained today, Smyrna was avoided because of a report that it was threatened by an epidemic of the bubonic plague. Mytilan, to which the Tennessee finally went, is inside the main harbor of Smyrna, while the island of Chios, or Scio, to which the Tennessee repaired after the firing, is just off shore.

Some of the preliminary facts regarding the cruise of the North Carolina and the Tennessee were thus set forth in a statement from the Navy Department today:

"In September the Navy Department was informed that Smyrna was threatened with quarantine for bubonic plague, and the North Carolina was notified to pass out to the mouth of the Dardanelles where the Scorpion would meet her to receive gold. She was afterward to go to Beirut in the distribution of money to Americans and to leave the distribution at Smyrna to the last if necessary. As a matter of fact, the North Carolina did not go to Smyrna at all because of the information that this port was threatened with bubonic plague."

Capt. Oman of the North Carolina is senior to Capt. Decker, and would command in any joint action. But at present the North Carolina is at Beirut, and has not been ordered to join the Tennessee. Nor indeed have any orders been sent to Capt. Oman.

Capt. Decker has had wide experience in the kind of work he is now doing, and is familiar with Mediterranean conditions. As a sign of confidence in his handling of any situation that might have arisen the department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Capt. Benton C. Decker, now commanding the U. S. S. Tennessee in Turkish waters, is an officer with an excellent record during his service of twenty-seven years, since graduation from the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Illinois in 1883.

"He has had considerable experience in duty similar to that which he is now performing in Turkish waters. He was in command of the U. S. S. Chester during the war between Italy and Turkey. This during the war the Chester spent considerable time in Tripolitan waters looking out for the interests of Americans. These duties were well performed by Capt. Decker, who had similar duties while in command of the Chester in San Domingan waters during a revolution several years ago. Capt. Decker was promoted to Captain on July 1, 1913, and was ordered to duty on the staff at the Naval War College, from which duty he was detached to command the Tennessee in August last when that vessel was sent to Europe for the relief of distressed Americans in the war zone."

Like Tampico Incident.

As the facts now stand before the department they bear some resemblance to the details of the Tampico incident. There a boat's crew of American sailors was arrested as the boat came alongside the docks, taken from under the protection of the American flag which was flying from the boat's stern, paraded through the streets, and detained for several hours. In the present instance the Turks did not wait for the boat to approach the shore, but fired at it while it was still under way. Unofficial dispatches say three shots were fired and that the American flag was flying, as it certainly was, from the boat's stern.

The North Carolina and the Tennessee have for some time been under the direction of Ambassador Morgenthau. It was explained at the Navy Department today that under the regulations, at the request of the Ambassador or local Consul, or at his own discretion, the commander of an American warship would be justified in using force if necessary to the preservation of American lives on shore. In general, the regulations allow wide discretionary powers to the commanding officer, but expressly declare that, whether he act on his own initiative or on the direction of the Ambassador or Consular officers, full responsibility shall remain with the commanding officer, who is answerable only to his immediate superior.

The regulations direct that official calls shall be made upon the proper local authorities. After directing that conferences be held, when possible, with diplomatic or Consular representatives in cases where injury is threatened to the United States or its citizens, the regulations make it plain that self-preservation or the preservation of the lives of American citizens or the American honor is a natural right vested in the commander in chief of the local naval force.

"The conditions calling for the application of the right of self-preservation," adds the regulation, "can not be defined beforehand, but must be left to the sound judgment of the responsible officers, who are to perfor mtheir duties in this respect with all possible care and forbearance."

EXPECTS GERMANY TO ACT.

Will Induce Turkey to Apologize, London Suggests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov.

GERMANS GAIN IN POLAND FIGHT

Petrograd Admits Retreat of Centre Before von Hindenberg's Drive.

GREAT BATTLE AT SOLDAU

Both Sides Claim Successes in Four-Day Struggle — Russians Attacking Furiously.

TAKE TRENCHES BY STORM

Czar's Armies Advancing Steadily In East Prussia—Occupy Carpathian Passes Again.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Between the Vistula and the Warte our advance guards in an engagement with the Germans, who took the offensive, fell back in the direction of the River Bzura. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the region of Leuchitza and Orloff, throwing out advance guards in the direction of Piontek.

In East Prussia our troops continue to make progress and fighting is going on near the Gumbinnen-Angerburg front, which the enemy is defending. In the trenches which we captured near Varschlaghen the enemy abandoned more than 300 dead. Among the officers whom we took prisoners here was an artillery officer sent to the infantry because of a lack of officers for that branch.

On the front, along the Masurian lakes, our troops reached the wire entanglements of the enemy's position and forced them.

On the front, between Czenstochowo and Cracow, we have attacked important forces of the enemy, detachmenta of which in an operation at Lodovitz were routed.

In Galicia, we have occupied successively the passes over the Carpathians.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The battle now being fought in the northwest corner of Poland may be regarded as possibly the most crucial yet fought in the Russian campaign, and, although little information is obtainable, it looks as though the victorious Russian advance has suffered a check, as it is evident that the German counter-attack has compelled the Russians to concentrate a considerable distance to the rear of the line reached by their right flank.

"One of the ablest critics in The Army Messenger admits that a new phase of the war has opened which is likely to have a decisive influence on the whole campaign."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The reinforced invasion of Poland from Thorn demonstrates that Gen. von Hindenburg means to stake his Winter campaign on repeated attempts with a great force to prevent the invasion of Central Germany by flank attacks on the Russian right. This was the plan laid down by the elder Moltke fifty years ago, at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, when he held that if Germany had to conduct the war on two fronts it would be impossible to maintain a frontal defense of Silesia against an invasion from the east.

Gen. von Hindenburg is now following this strategy, and all the reinforcements brought from Western Europe are concentrating around Thorn. His immediate danger is from the continuous strengthening of the Russian northward columns closing in on the railway system of East Prussia.

Other German measures for gaining time for Silesia consist in the destruction of all frontier communications. They soaked with petroleum all the wooden bridges in the region of Kalisz southward to Veleun and undermined the iron bridges across the River Prosna. They are taking fresh hostages in all the frontier towns.

The fighting among the swampy forests northward is very stubborn and slow.

Signs are accumulating that the Kaiser is determined to stake everything in the eastern campaign on the operations now developing from Thorn. These are still separated by nearly 100 miles from the terrible hand-to-hand struggle among the Masurian lakes, where literally the Russians are beating the German easternmost army down to the ground.

The battles are fought in the dim Winter light and the Germans coming on over what seem clear spaces know only by terrific explosions that they have fallen among land mines. Thousands of fragments of men, horses, and weapons are thrown through fire and smoke into the surrounding darkness.

Other German columns behind still resist the attack in dense masses and the Russians are able to cover a few miles only through indescribable carnage, the ground being covered with heaps of bodies mixed among wreckage of transport columns shelled by the Russian artillery.

Westward of Angerburg a broad clear space was forced in the German column which it was impossible to fill, because all the reserve were already killed. Only because of this the Russians made a substantial advance westward.

The German and Austrian staffs are in dispute as to the course to be pursued at Cracow. The Austrians for political and strategical reasons desire practically a passive defense, reserving their main strength to protect the roads leading to Vienna. German Headquarters have vetoed this on the ground that the early submission of Cracow would necessitate a radical change of all the German plans.

The Austrian Emperor is believed to be supporting the views of his own General Staff.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch received here from Petrograd by the Havas Agency is as follows:

"A terrific battle of unexampled violence has been proceeding for four days around Soldau. The cannonading has been maintained night and day. The Russians are endeavoring at any cost to avenge their former check at Soldau and are throwing themselves at the Germans with indescribable fury. They have carried position after position by assault, in spite of the infernal fire of the Germans.

"The Germans are offering a most energetic resistance and their fighting is alternately offensive and defensive.

"In spite of the torrential rains, which have turned the ground into a quagmire, the Russians are advancing toward the interior of Germany. They have captured ten big cannon, none of them damaged."

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK.

Retreating Southeast of Soldau Toward Mlawa, Germans Say.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via London.)—An official communication, issued by General Headquarters today, says:

New battles have developed in Poland in the region north of Lodz, but no decision yet has been reached.

To the southeast of Soldau the enemy has been forced to retreat in the direction of Mlawa. Upon the extreme western wing a strong Russian cavalry force, which we defeated on Nov. 16 and Nov. 17 has been driven back through Tilkallen.

The Germans apparently are using their victory at Wloclawsk to the greatest advantage. The Russian armies defeated near Lipno are today probably in the vicinity of Plock, and the forces defeated near Wloclawsk are now near Kutno and Leschytea.

For the continuation of operations, the official bulletin goes on to say, it will be of the greatest importance for the German troops from the region of Soldau to make further progress against the right wing of the main Russian army. If the Russians intend to retire behind the Vistual such a retreat, considering the extremely bad conditions of the roads, would be most difficult, consequently the Russians probably will prefer to make a definite stand when the German and Austrian forces attack.

According to a statement given out in Vienna the fortress of Przemysl, now being besieged by the Russians, is provisioned for twelve months.

WARSAW GOVERNOR TAKEN.

German Cavalry Overtook His Auto After Hot Chase.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via The Hague and London).—The Tageblatt's correspondent at Gnesen, Province of Posen, relates the details of the capture of Gov. von Korff of Warsaw Monday morning.

It appears from this account that the Governor, with his adjutant, approached Kutno in an automobile, not knowing that the city had already been taken by the Germans after bloody street fighting. Suddenly the Governor found himself before the vanguard of German cavalry and tried to escape, but was overtaken by the Metz Dragoons and surrendered without resistance.

He was brought to Gnesen Monday night and confined in the best hotel there.

FORCED CZERNOWITZ TO RAISE RANSOM

How Gen. Arintinoff Avenged the Mulcting of a Russian City by Its Austrian Conquerors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Milan quotes from La Stampa of Turin a description of the Russian entry into Czernowitz on Sept. 2, sent by its correspondent there.

On his arrival at the Town Hall Gen. Arintinoff addressed the City Fathers, declaring Bukowina incorporated into the Russian Empire, and stated that the Russian soldiers would neither sack houses nor attack persons.

"But," he went on, "following the example of the Austrians, I am about to demand what their General, Daulann, exacted when he took possession of Kaminez Podolski. In other words I impose upon this city a levy of 600,000 rubles to be consigned to me in gold or silver not later than 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Should this sum not be forthcoming I shall have the big guns trained on the city and Czernowitz will be leveled to the ground."

The populace was terror-stricken, being well aware that such an exorbitant sum was unprocurable. The Burgomaster, assessors, and priests began pressing the General for an abatement, urging that all the wealthier citizens had already fled with their valuables, but the Russian General only appeared to wax angrier, and he brought down his ponderous fist on the table, exclaiming:

"Nay, no compromise. That was the Austrian system. Why, at Kaminez Podolski my own daughter had to sacrifice every one of her jewels to save the city."

Finally, however, the Burgomaster and aged Archbishop prevailed on the General to lower the levy to 300,000 kronen.

The Burgomaster lost no time in publishing a proclamation exhorting the population to pour in their cash without delay, lest worse things befall them. Throughout the night the local authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, were busy collecting, and from early morning a ceaseless pilgrimage of the poorer folk passed through the Town Hall, depositing amid tears their scanty pence and trinkets. Humble Hebrews sacrificed even their ritual candelabra. Young women of the middle class shed all their jewelry, and the Archbishop himself mustered 50,000 crowns' worth of silver ornaments from his sanctuary.

Noontide sped by, and the deficit was still considerable. The city Magistrates held a hasty consultation, and forth went the order that a few courtesy calls should be made on the usurers who might unwittingly have missed their grand opportunity. It was further resolved to force open the establishments of the various goldsmiths and silversmiths who had sealed their premises and made their exodus before the privilege of contributing had presented itself to them.

Five o'clock sounded. The war indemnity had been realized and the careworn Councillors with the Burgomaster were ushered into the presence of Gen. Arintinoff.

"You're looking fagged," said the General.

"Aye, aye," said the ransom bringers, mopping their brows, "but Heaven be thanked, we've just managed to scrape together the 300,000 Kronen."

Amid palpitating silence the Cossack chieftain looked them up and down and a grim smile overspread his visage.

"Enough!" ejaculated he at last. "I've no intention of taking this money. Take it back and redistribute it among your own people. But I wanted you all to experience something of the heart burnings that befell our Russian townsfolk at the taking of Kaminez Podolski."

NEW HOSTS ARRIVING.

Russia Pouring Troops Through Warsaw to the Battle Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle between the Warthe and Vistula has developed in a few days from an action on a narrow front to a general engagement on a great scale. The front now extends from Dobressin on the north through Kowal and Dombrowize to the village of Dombe on the Ney, a tributary of the Warthe.

At Dobressin the Germans are endeavoring to construct a pontoon across the river under heavy fire. Here the Russian batteries already have several times destroyed the work of the enemy. The Prussians recently brought into the field huge forces of cavalry to cover their forward movement and the Russians are aware of the presence of several divisions which have not hitherto been seen at this front. These troops, lately withdrawn from France, are in addition to large forces of Austrian cavalry.

It is further clear that the main strength of the force against us consists of troops which took part in the recent retirement from Warsaw. These had been hurriedly reconcentrated across the border and transported by the elaborate German railway system from Silesia to the frontier of Posen, and there thrust forward in an attempt to crush the Russians' right flank and hinder the advance on Cracow, and then again to threaten Warsaw.

Poland is for the Russians the most advantageous of battlegrounds. Warsaw is the centre of all the chief railways of western and central Russia and it was the facility for the swift assembly of large bodies of troops by these lines which brought about Germany's undoing last month. Now again soldiers have poured through the town as through a funnel to the fighting front and the citizens have seen again the most impressive spectacle of Russia's inexhaustible resources.

From Warsaw two lines of railway are available to deposit men at centre and left of the Russian lines. Besides, there is an enormous reserve of motor vehicles, including hundreds of 60-horsepower vans which carry thirty men apiece.

Germany's characteristic tactics of thrusting forward huge masses of men are here met with a force hardly if at all inferior in numbers to Germany's own, and they are capable of being doubled if need be.

The fighting in the whole of the northern area of battle is of the most furious kind, and near Gostynin, where the land is marshy, a German cavalry regiment was caught on the shore of a small lake, driven into the water, and utterly destroyed.

A pontoon which was being built by the Germans on the Vistula was the object of a daredevil attack by an officer and twenty men, who unmoored one of the mills which are common in this country, consisting of a barge with a waterwheel at the side, floated it down to the pontoon, and there blew up the mill and the half-made bridge under a fearful fire from the German guns, only two or three escaping with their lives.

At some points the troops are in contact and have actually been fighting for sixty hours continuously, both sides delivering incessant bayonet attacks.

The stream that runs red is no longer a figure of speech. A stream at Dombrowice froze over night, and when daylight came it was observed that the thin new ice showed a pink tinge where the day before the opposing infantry had fought in the water and over a thousand men had been killed between the narrow banks.

During the last two days the Germans achieved an average advance along the whole line of positions of no more than two miles. This has been obtained with heavy losses.

The German troops appear to have recovered from the ordeal of the late retreat through Poland, but the Austrians still show the results of the strain of the previous defeats, and small bodies have already commenced to surrender.

At staff headquarters I found that the course of events was regarded with complete equanimity.

Further accounts show that the Austrians number 1,200,000, not including reserves.

BATTLE ON IN BUKOWINA.

Austrians Said to be Retreating in Great Disorder.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Marmornitza, on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, declares that furious fighting is going on in the northern part of the Crownland of Bukowina.

The Russian troops are described as victorious. As they advance the Austrians are fleeing in great disorder.

Deputies Return to Paris Today.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the legislative administration staffs of the French Chamber of Deputies will return to Paris tomorrow as a prelude to the return of the French Government.

Francis Joseph Invests $1,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna, transmitted to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, announces that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has subscribed 5,000,000 crowns ($1,000,000) to the Austrian war loan.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The German attacks near Dixmuds and Ypres seem at last to have spent their force. In this district every move is now clogged by the soft mud of the fields, and conditions are almost intolerable. One appreciable advantage that the Germans would gain if they could push the Allies back toward Dunkirk would be the shifting of the battle area to higher ground, where the artillery could be used to better advantage.

The developments in Poland show that Germany is gathering every possible man for the new aggressive move against the Russians. The lines in Belgium and France must then be deprived of reinforcements until the Polish campaign has been pushed to its conclusion. This would seem by all means to be the time when an aggressive campaign by the Allies would produce its greatest result. Unless the Allies keep the Germans busily engaged in the west the latter will be able to use their forces to double advantage. After concentrating against the Russians in the east the Germans will be able, if they are successful, to shift their troops to the west to launch a powerful attack upon some part of the line in France.

The Allies now have ample numbers; in fact, they must outnumber the Germans in the Western theatre by five to four. Their small arms and equipments have by now been completely provided. The explanation for their delay would seem to lie in their lack of the heavy artillery that has proved necessary for a campaign against intrenched positions. The ordnance shops of France and Great Britain have undoubtedly been put to work to make guns of this type with the greatest speed possible, but such pieces cannot be manufactured in a few weeks when the need of them arises. Though the Allies have already had three months in which to supply this ordnance, it will probably be at least December before the first batteries arrive at the front in sufficient numbers to warrant the initiation of the long-deferred aggressive campaign.

In East Prussia the Russians are making good their hold on Gumbinnen Darkeimen, and Angerburg. The Germans claim, however, to have won a success to the north at Pilkallen that will prevent a further Russian offensive until the district between Gumbinnen and the Memel River is cleared of German troops. The fighting the district is still a subordinate campaign of little influence at present upon the main battle in Poland. In the Soldau District, on the German border due south of Königsberg, stubborn fighting is going on. The Germans are here trying to get in behind the Russians position so as to drive them off the railroad. If they can succeed in pushing the Russians back, the campaign toward Warsaw will be considerably strengthened.

The advance of the Germans to Plock, Kutno, Lenczyca, and Uniejow now brings them to a line running from Plock on the Vistula, due southwest to the Wartha. Along this river the Germans maintain their line through Sieradz as far as Czenetochowa. The Russians are now getting their full fighting strength up to the Wartha. Their railway gangs are rushing the repair of the tracks and bridges, while the freezing weather has hardened the mud and made the roads passable for the wagon trains.

In view of the threatening move of the Germans on their north flank, however, the Russians must delay any further move against the Wartha line until this new German advance has been checked. In this move the Russian system of organization will help them to send an army against this new German invasion without depleting their forces in the west and south. Their second line of troops at Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk will enable them to send large reinforcements to hold the Kutno-Plock sector.

The Austrians' abandonment of Central Galicia and the gathering in of their armies toward Cracow is now beginning to show its results in the stiffening of their resistance to the Russian advance. As the Austrians have retreated westward, their front has decreased in length, with consequent strengthening of their line. This great increase in strength in the Cracow district should now enable them to extend northward along the Wartha River, thus freeing some of the German troops for service in the army that is advancing from Thorn.

The active engagement between the armies at the front now prevents the Russians from using to full advantage along the German border their large forces of cavalry. While Germany has not more than ten divisions of mounted troops, Russia has twenty-eight. The latter can consequently leave in Poland sufficient Cossack divisions to take care of the German cavalry, and can at the same time organize a mounted army to hold the Carpathian passes and to make raids into Hungary. These Russian detachments have already engaged the Austrian forces that are guarding the passes. They seem now to be aiming at an incursion into Hungary similar to the one carried out in September.

The advance of the Austrians in Servia to the Kohibar River carries them within fifteen miles of Belgrade. Since the first days of the war they have been making every effort to capture this Servian city, largely for its moral effect upon the Serbs both in Servia and in Austria. Unless there is an early stiffening of the Servian resistance the Austrians would seem to be in a fair way to accomplish this aim.

The Servian capital has, however, been moved to Nish, and the military resources of the country lie principally in the south. The Austrian occupation of the northwestern corner of the kingdom would have but little more effect upon the military strength of the country than has the present German occupation of the northern border in the case of France. Before the Austrians can inflict disaster upon the Servians they will have to send 500,000 men to the south, while every man thus diverted will expose them to greater danger of defeat at the hands of the Russians.

HAMBURG RUSHING WORK ON NEW SHIPS

Busy Port Is Now Deserted, but the Yards Are Filled with Feverish Activity.

PEOPLE AFRAID OF ANTWERP

See the End of Their Industry, Believing Germany Will Hold the Belgian Port.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Of all the cities that have come within the influence of the war there is probably none which is so completely changed as Hamburg, the gate through which in normal times there passes so much of the trade of Germany.

It must be remembered that there are two Hamburgs, the port and the city proper. Hamburg the port is stagnant, silent, and dead. In its water spaces lie hundreds of ships that just over three months ago were steaming to and fro on the seven seas, taking their full share in the work of the world. Now they lie still and deserted under guard.

In sharp contrast to this scene, this absence of all sound or sign of activity, is the feverish rush of work going on in that part of the city's waterways devoted to shipbuilding. Exactly what the nature of this work is it is impossible to say, but it may be said that without doubt this activity is entirely due to Germany's determination to increase by every possible means her naval strength.

Great efforts are being made by Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line to carry on the regular sailings from that port to Scandinavia, but this does not at present amount to much, and the port of Hamburg derives little or no profit from it.

Hamburg has been placed in a curious position since Germany took possession of Antwerp. The townspeople are torn between admiration for the German feat of arms and fear for the future of their own prosperity. They do not disguise their fear that, with Antwerp a German port, Hamburg's wealth would largely disappear, and so there is general dismay in commercial circles over the taking of Antwerp. Hamburg people, like most of Germany, are convinced that all Belgium and much of France is now permanently incorporated in the German Empire, and hence their fears for Hamburg are very real and heartfelt.

In the City of Hamburg, just out of sight of the delightful docks, there are fewer signs of depression. The town does not give one the impression of being stricken with unemployment on a large scale. The reason for this is that practically all the men of fighting age, excepting those at work in the shipbuilding yards, have been called to the ranks.

Hamburg is the seat of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works, which are only rivaled by the Krupp Germania Works at Kiel. It has two slips 650 feet in length and a floating dock of 28,000 tons displacement. This plant practically belongs to the Government, which can also avail itself of the vast plant of the Hamburg-American Line, the largest steamship line in the world, and the ship docks and yards of Blohm & Voss, A. G. Reiherstieg, and other concerns.

At the Vulcan yards were built the dreadnought Friedrich der Grosse and the battleship Mecklenburg; while Blohm & Voss turned out the battle cruisers Von der Tann, Moltke, and the famous Goeben.

SHAW IN REBUTTAL TO ARNOLD BENNETT

Says His Opponent Has Stated the German Case and Nearly Won an Iron Cross.

JUST LIKE AN ENGLISHMAN

But "There Was More Muddle Than Machiavelli" in the British Policy, the Dramatist Insists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—George Bernard Shaw writes the following letter to The Daily News in reply to Arnold Bennett, who in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday criticised Mr. Shaw's article on "Common Sense About the War," being published in installments in THE SUNDAY TIMES:

"In justice to the enemy I am bound to admit that Mr. Bennett's case, which is the German case, is a very strong one and that his ironic comment on the case against Germany, 'We have here an example of Mr. Shaw's aptitude for practical politics' is a comment that the Kaiser will probably make and that the average 'practical man' will make, too.

"Mr. Bennett, in saying that I am a simpleton to doubt that if Germany had not attacked France, France would have attacked her, shows a much greater courage than he credits me with. That is Germany's contention, and if valid is her justification for dashing at any enemy who, as Mr. Bennett believes, was lying in wait to spring on her back when Russian had her by the throat. If Mr. Bennett is right, and I am a simpleton, there is nothing more to be said. The Imperial Chancellor's plea of 'a state of necessity' is proved up to the hilt.

"I did not 'omit to say that Germany regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clearsighted.' I expressly and elaborately pointed that out. Mr. Bennett, being an Englishman, is so flattered by the apparent compliment from those clever Germans that he insists it is deserved. I, being an Irishman and, therefore, untouched by flattery, see clearly that what the Germans mean by able and clear-sighted is crafty, ruthless, unscrupulous, and directed to the deliberate and intentional destruction of Germany by a masterly diplomatic combination of Russia, France and Great Britain against her, and I defend the English and Sir Edward Grey in particular on the ground, first, that the British nation at large was wholly innocent of the combination, and, second, that even among diplomatists, guilty as most of them unquestionably were and openly as our Junkers—like the German ones—clamored for war with Germany, there was more muddle that Machiavelli about them, and that Sir Edward never completely grasped the situation or found out what he really was doing and even had a democratic horror of war.

Shaw's Excuses Scorned.

"But Mr. Bennett will not have any of my excuses for his unhappy country. He will have it that the Germans are right in admiring Sir Edward as a modern Caesar Borgia, and that our militarist writers are 'of first class quality,' as contrasted with the 'intense mediocrity' of poor Gen. Bernhardi.

"If Mr. Bennett had stopped there the Kaiser would send him the Iron Cross, but of course, like a true born Englishman he goes on to deny indignantly that England has produced a militarist literature comparable to Germany and to affirm hotly that Mr. Asquith is an honest man whose bad arguments are 'a genuine emotional expression of his convictions and that of the whole country,' and that Sir Edward Grey is an honest man, and that he, (Mr. Bennett,) 'strongly resents as Englishmen of all opinions will resent any imputation to the contrary'—just what I said he would say and that he entirely agrees with my denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy and that I am a perverse and wayward harlequin, mischievous, unveracious, scurrilous, monstrous, disingenuous, flippant, unjust, inexact, scandalous, and objectionable, and that on all points to which he takes exception and a good many more I am so magnificent, brilliant, and convincing that no citizen could rise from perusing me without being illuminated.

"That is just a little what I meant by saying that Englishmen are muddle-headed, because they never have been forced by political adversity to mistrust their tempers and depend on a carefully stated case as Irishmen have been.

Showed Germany the Way.

"I did with great pains what nobody else had done. I showed what Germany should have done, knowing that I had no right to reproach her for doing what she did until I was prepared to show that a better way had been open to her.

"Bennett says, in effect, that nobody but a fool could suppose that my way was practicable and proceeds to call Germany a burglar. That does not get us much further. In fact to me it seems a step backward. At all events it is now up to Mr. Bennett to show us what practical alternative Germany had except the one I described. If he cannot do that, can he not, at least, fight for his side? We, who are mouthpieces of many inarticulate citizens, who are fighting at home against the general tumult of scare and rancor and silly cinematograph heroics for a sane facing of facts and a stable settlement, are very few. We have to bring the whole continent of war-struck lunatics to reason if we can.

"What chance is there of our succeeding if we begin by attacking one another because we do not like one another's style or confine ourselves to one another's pet points. I invite Mr. Bennett to pay me some more nice compliments and to reserve his fine old Staffordshire loathing for my intellectual nimbleness until the war is over."

AUSTRIANS NEAR BELGRADE.

Serbo-Montenegrin Forces Win Fight Near Trebinje Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Budapest dispatches announce the march of three Austro-Hungarian divisions across the Danube, west of Belgrade, which has been under renewed bombardment since Sunday.

The Corriere della Sera correspondent at Cettinje says a valiant resistance was offered by the Serbo-Montenegrin forces to the Austrian assault on Grahovo and Grabovaz. Two Austrian columns, each composed of 3,000 men, with twelve cannon to each column, made a sortie on Nov. 10 from Trebinje fortress, about thirteen miles off the eastern confines of Montenegro, and attacked Gen. Petrovitch's Army in the neighborhood of Tio. This action continued incessantly throughout the day, the Austrians' repeated rushes to break through the centre of the Allies' lines being successfully thwarted.

The violence of the combat became more and more intense during the next three days, but though powerfully sustained by heavy artillery in their fortress at Vresnik the Austrians were driven back.

On the fourth day of the battle the Montenegrins were engaged almost continuously in bayonet charges and they compelled the Austrians to abandon positions they had occupied a few hours before. At nightfall on Nov. 14 the Austrians were obliged to retreat before the furious onslaught of the Montenegrins, who pursued them to the Trebinje forts.

The Montenegrins lost 150 dead and wounded, whereas the Austrians left 500 on the field.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—An official statement issued at Vienna and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says:

In the southeastern war theatre several battles have resulted in the destruction of the Kolubara passages, but our forces had already crossed to the opposite banks. A telegram dated Monday stated that 1,400 prisoners and much war material was taken.

SIGNAL LIGHTS ON BORDER?

Canadian Guards Report Mysterious Flashes on American Shore.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 18.—Guards on duty at the Toronto power plant have reported to their commanding officer that they have seen mysterious lights, believed to be signal lights, flashing on the American shore long after midnight. Red, yellow, and green lights are used. The militiamen say the lights were held so as to form different combinations.

A close watch is being kept for spies.

MANY ANTI-GERMAN PLOTS IN TURKEY

Kaiser's Ambassador in Fear of His Life, and High Officials Threatened.

ARMY OFFICERS PROTEST

Say Germans Refuse to Recognize Their Authority — Committee Formed to Fight Present Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard).—The German Ambassador at Constantinople goes in fear of his life, and is daily the recipient of threatening letters.

A plot has been discovered for the assassination of Gen. von Sanders and a number of high Turkish officials for favoring Germany's designs. Prince Burhan ed Din is said to have been implicated in the conspiracy.

In addition to these open appeals to violence, an influential committee of Turkish military authorities has been formed to endeavor to counteract the present policy and rid the country of German domination. Djahid Pasha, Vice President of the Chamber and formerly editor of the Tanina, is taking an active part in this movement and exerting all his influence, as he puts it, "to prevent Turkey from committing suicide." But the prime mover in this revolt against Germany is Chukri Pasha, the heroic defender of Adrianople, who is seconded by Marshal Fuad Pasha.

A sensation has been produced in Government circles by the action of a large number of army and navy officers, who went in a body to the War Office to complain that Germans had taken all authority out of their hands and to point out that even German non-commissioned officers in the Turkish Army refused to recognize their right to give orders.

The deputation withdrew after warning the authorities that they would retire in a body from the forces unless the Germans were put into their proper place.

ARABS IN LIBYA BELLICOSE.

Italy Fears German and Turkish Agents Have Been at Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special correspondent of The Standard, writing from Rome on Monday, says:

"The Government is uneasy at the unrest displayed throughout Libya and the bellicose attitude of the Arabs.

"It is feared that both Turkish and German agitators have been at work.

"Pending a decision whether measures on a large scale must be taken to cope with the situation, various precautionary steps have been ordered, while preparations are proceeding apace for energetic intervention if necessary."

DEMAND FOR BRITISH LOAN.

Lists to be Open Till Tuesday — Talk of Another Loan in April.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There has been a steady demand, but no particular rush, on the central banks to get the prospectuses of the new British war loan of £350,000,000, ($1,750,000,000.) The loan bears interest at 3½ per cent., its issue price is 95, and it is redeemable at par on March 1, 1928.

Contrary to the usual practice of closing the issue as soon as the amount was covered, the lists in the present case will remain open until next Tuesday, and the prospectuses can be obtained at all banks and in any Post Office of the United Kingdom. Consequently the opportunities for the public to come into touch with this loan are wider than usual.

The Stock Exchange views the loan as a good investment. Some members express the belief that another loan will be issued next April.

ARMAMENT BALANCE NOW FAVORS ALLIES

Efficiency of Reserves and Their Numerical Strength Also Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is at least probable that the balance of value of armament, if so complex a quantity could be accurately measured, would be found now to have passed over to the side of the Allies. The infantry equipments may be regarded as of equal value, but it is by no means certain that as time passes the German factories will be able to bear the strain as well as the French and British, and already the troops of the Allies are better fed and cared for than those of Germany.

The Germans started with an advantage in machine guns, which they no longer possess. In field guns the Allies have had a superiority from the beginning. For handiness and efficiency, the French 75-millimeter piece is admittedly supreme. In heavy field and siege artillery the Germans had the advantage at the beginning, but this has been at least partly rectified.

As to the number and military quality of the reserves that can be brought into the field, it is difficult to make a close comparison of the present positions, but it is probable that the Allies already have superiority, and that this will steadily increase.

"The French reinforcements," says Col. Feyler, "seem hitherto to have been absorbed besides the regular territorial formations, which are the equivalent of the German Landwehr, the only successive classes of reservatists who have gone through military training. The class of 1914, which was called up at the beginning of the war and is now doubtless on the way to the front, has received three months of intensive training. The British formations are not inferior to the German.

"It is when the task of the German commanders is compared with that of the Allies that its hopelessness appears most clearly. To hold some 350 miles of front in France and Belgium there are twenty-two French army corps with their reserves and territorial formations; six divisions of Belgian; six of British, and perhaps two of Indian troops, say twenty-nine army corps in all. The Germans, to meet these and from ten to twenty army corps which the Russians can put on the somewhat longer Eastern front, have twenty-five active corps and their supports plus that part of the Austrian forces which are not engaged with Servia."

VANDYCK PASSENGERS HERE

114 Who Were on Her When She Was Seized Arrive on Sao Paulo.

The Brazilian Lloyd steamship Sao Paulo arrived last night from Para with 114 passengers from the Lamport & Holt steamship Vandyck, that was captured on Oct. 26 by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. Capt. Del Amico of the Sao Paulo said that he had 154 passengers on board, including the 114 from the Vandyck. It was a larger number than he was certified to carry, but the United States Consul at Para gave him permission to take them under the circumstances.

The passengers were all asleep when the steamship anchored in Quarantine at 11 P. M. The steamship Grosser of the Booth Line also arrived from Para, but did not have any of the Vandyck's passengers on board.

Acquits Amateur's Wireless.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 18.—Investigation by an Inspector from the Department of Commerce today disclosed that a hidden wireless outfit on the Florida Coast near Bay Port, traced by the navy's radio experts at Key West, was an amateur's apparatus. The Inspector, who went to learn if unneutral messages were being sent to ships at sea, it is said reported that the outfit was harmless.

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Black broadcloth shell and Persian lamb collar.

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Black broadcloth shell and Persian lamb collar.

$125.00 Muskrat Lined Coats at $95.50
Black broadcloth, with seal, otter or Persian lamb collar.

$400.00 Mink Lined Coats at $295.00
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A. S. COCHRAN GOES TO AID WAR VICTIMS

Wealthy Yachtsman Now on His Way to Europe to Help Sufferers in Person.

Alexander Smith Cochran, the wealthy manufacturer and sportsman of this city, is on his way to Europe to aid war sufferers personally. It became known today that he was a passenger on the new Cunarder, Orduna, which left New York for Liverpool last Saturday. Mr. Cochran took a high-powered automobile and his chauffeur with him. It is understood that he will devote his energies and his means to the alleviation of the suffering of the homeless thousands in Belgium, and it is expected that he will organize relief committees in various parts of the country. When he sailed he did not know when he would return, his plans being indefinite. He will use his automobile in touring and making observations.

Mr. Cochran is the principal owner of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Mills and has aided many philanthropic enterprises here. He donated to the city the land on which the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital stands and gave the Young Women's Christian Association the $50,000 site for a new building. He subscribed $25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association Building Fund and the same amount to a fund for enlarging St. Joseph's Hospital. He built the Sprain Ridge Hospital and the Sherman Memorial Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital. Another of his gifts was $100,000 to the Elizabethan Society at Yale University last year.

Mr. Cochran is the owner of the yacht Vanitie, which entered the American trials for the cup defender against Sir Thomas Lipton. The trials were never finished on account of the war.

USING INDIANS IN AFRICA.

Britain Employing Them Against Germans—Their Losses Heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Earl of Crewe, Government leader in the House of Lords, today disclosed the fact that in East Africa Indian troops are being employed against the Germans.

That there has been heavy fighting is shown by the announcement that the British casualties up to date total 500.

DUBIOUS ON BALKAN LEAGUE.

Rumanians See Obstacles to Its Formation at Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Italian Government denies the French rumor that Austria had asked Italy's mediation to obtain peace for her apart from Germany, and also the statement of the Gazzetta del Popolo that Austria had an arrangement with Switzerland in case Italy abandoned her neutrality. The Rumanians think that a new Balkan league will be possible only when Servia has made such acquisitions in Austria's Servian provinces as to be able to compensate Bulgaria in Macedonia.

FIRE IN BRITISH COLLIER.

Blaze on the Protesilaus Was Never Explained.

SEATTLE, Nov. 18.—News was received here today of an unexplained fire on the steamship Protesilaus, which is being used to carry coal from the British naval base at Esquimalt, B. C., to British warships cruising in the north Pacific. The fire occurred on Oct. 26, but news of it was suppressed.

According to the account received here, the Protesilaus had just completed loading 3,000 tons of coal when the fire started in the hold. It was necessary to discharge the cargo.

CHILE HOLDS GERMAN SHIP.

Orders the Karnac, a Transport, to be Interned in Harbor.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 18.—The German steamer Karnac was today declared by the Chilean authorities to be an auxiliary transport.

She was at once notified that she must remain anchored in the harbor of Antofagasta until the end of the war.

Kaiser's Son-in-Law Reported Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Berlin advices say that the Lokalanzieger authoritatively denies that the Duke of Brunswick has been wounded, is a prisoner or is missing.

Tea Dance for Belgian Relief Fund.

The second of a series of tea dances for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund will be held this afternoon at the Biltmore. An entertaining programme has been arranged and there will later be general dancing. The Russian Imperial Balalaika Orchestra will furnish the music.

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HOW PROHIBITION CAME TO RUSSIA

Tchelisheff Tells How Czar, Stirred by Woes Caused by Vodka, Ordered Reform.

NATION NOW TRANSFORMED

Billion Dollar Traffic Wiped Out Largely Through Efforts of Peasant-Born Millionaire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—There is prohibition in Russia today, prohibition which means that not a drop of vodka, whisky, brandy, gin, or any other strong liquor is obtainable from one end to the other of a territory populated by 130,000,000 people and covering one-sixth of the habitable globe.

The story of how strong drink has been utterly banished from the Russian Empire was related by Michael Demitrovitch Tchelisheff, the man directly responsible for putting an end to Russia's great vice, the vodka habit.

It should be said in the beginning that the word prohibition in Russia must be taken literally. Its use does not imply a partially successful attempt to curtail the consumption of liquor resulting in drinking in secret places, the abuse of medical licenses and general evasion and subterfuge. It does mean that a vast population who consumed $1,000,000,000 worth of vodka a year; whose ordinary condition has been described by Russians themselves as ranging from a slight degree of stimulation upward, has been lifted almost in one day from a drunken inertia to sobriety.

On that day when the mobilization of the Russian Army began, special policemen visited every public place where vodka is sold, locked up the supply of the liquor, and placed on the shop the imperial seal. Since the manufacture and sale of vodka is a Government monopoly in Russia, it is not a difficult thing to enforce prohibition.

Remarkable Change in Nation.

From the day this step was taken, drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the peasantry; already they are beginning to look like a different race. The marks of suffering, the pinched looks of illness and improper nourishment have gone from their faces. There has been also a remarkable change in the appearance of their clothes. Their clothes are cleaner, and both the men and women appear more neatly and better dressed. The destitute character of the homes of the poor has been replaced with something like order and thrift.

In Petrograd and Moscow the effect of these improved conditions is fairly startling. On holidays in these two cities inebriates always filled the police stations and often they lay about on the sidewalks and even in the streets. Things are so different today that unattended women may now pass at night through portions of these cities where it was formerly dangerous even for men. Minor crimes and misdemeanors have almost vanished.

Tchelisheff, the man who virtually accomplished this miracle, was a peasant by birth, originally a house painter by profession, then Mayor of the city of Samara, and now a millionaire. Physically he is a giant, standing over 6 feet 4 inches in his stocking feet, and of powerful build. Although he is 55 years old, he looks much younger. His movements display the energy of youth, his eyes are animated, and his black hair is not tinged by gray.

In Petrograd Mr. Tchelisheff is generally found in a luxurious suite of rooms in one of the best hotels. He goes about clad in a blue blouse with a tasseled girdle, and baggy black breeches tucked into heavy boots. He offers his visitors tea from a samovar and fruit from the Crimea. Speaking of what he had accomplished for the cause of sobriety in Russia Mr. Tchelisheff said:

"I was reared in a small Russian village. There were no schools or hospitals, or any of the improvements we are accustomed to in civilized communities. I picked up an education from old newspapers and stray books. One day I chanced upon a book in the hands of a moujik, which treated of the harmfulness of alcohol. It stated among other things that vodka was a poison.

"I was so impressed with this, knowing that everybody drank vodka, that I asked the first physician I met if the statement were true. He said yes. Men drank, he explained, because momentarily it gave them a sensation of pleasant dizziness. From that time I decided to take every opportunity to discover more about the use of vodka.

"At the end of the eighties there came famine in Russia, followed by agrarian troubles. I saw a crowd of peasants demand from a local landlord all the grain and foodstuffs in his granary. This puzzled me; I could not understand how honest men were indulging in what seemed to be highway robbery. But I noted at the time that every man who was taking part in this incident was a drinking man, while their fellow villagers, who were abstemious, had sufficient provisions in their own homes. Thus it was that I observed the industrial effects of vodka drinking.

Tragedy That Led to Reform.

"At Samara I decided to do more than passively disapprove of vodka. At this time I was an Alderman, and many of the tenants living in my houses were workingmen. One night a drunken father in one of my houses killed his wife. This incident made such a terrible impression on me that I decided to fight vodka with all my strength.

"On the supposition that the Government was selling vodka for the revenue, I calculated the revenue received from its consumption in Samara. I then introduced a bill in the City Council providing that the city give this sum of money to the Imperial treasury, requesting at the same time that the sale of vodka be prohibited. This bill passed, and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the Government, but the Government promptly refused it.

"It then dawned upon me that Russian bureaucracy did not want the people to become sober, for the reason that it was easier to rule autocratically a drunken mob than a sober people.

"This was seven years ago. Later I was elected Mayor of Samara, capital of the Volga district, a district with over a quarter of a million inhabitants. Subsequently I was elected to the Duma on an anti-vodka platform. In the Duma I proposed a bill permitting the inhabitants of any town to close the local vodka shops, and providing also that every bottle of vodka should bear a label with the word poison. At my request the wording of this label, in which the evils of vodka were set forth, was done by the late Count Leo Tolstoi. This bill passed the Duma and went to the Imperial Council, where it was amended and finally tabled.

"I then begged an audience of Emperor Nicholas. He received me with great kindness in his castle in the Crimea, not far from the scene of the recent Turkish bombardment. He listened to me patiently. He was impressed with my recital that most of the revolutionary and Socialist excesses were committed by drunkards, and that the Svesborg, Kronstadt, and Sebastopol navy revolts and the Petrograd and other mutinous military movements were all caused by inebriates. Having heard me out his Majesty promised at once to speak to his Minister of Finance concerning the prohibition of vodka.

"Disappointed at not having been able to get through a Government bill regulating this evil, I had abandoned my seat in the Duma. It was evident that the bureaucracy had been able to obstruct the measure. Minister of Finance Kokovsoff regarded it as a dangerous innovation, depriving the Government of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000) yearly, without any method of replacing this revenue.

Czar Takes a Hand.

"While I lobbied in Petrograd the Emperor visited the country around Moscow and saw the havoc of vodka. He then dismissed Kokovsoff, and appointed the present Minister of Finance, M. Bark.

"Mobilization precipitated the anti-vodka measure. The Grand Duke, remembering the disorganization due to drunkenness during the mobilization of 1904, ordered the prohibition of all alcoholic drinks except in clubs and first-class restaurants. This order, enforced for one month, showed the Russian authorities the value of abstinence.

"In spite of the general depression caused by the war, the paralysis of business, the closing of factories, and the interruption of railroad traffic, the people felt no depression. Savings banks showed an increase in deposits over the preceding month and over the corresponding month of the preceding year. At the same time there was a boom in the sale of meats, groceries, clothing, dry goods, and house furnishings. The 30,000,000 rubles a day that had been paid for vodka were now being spent for the necessities of life.

"The average working week increased from three and four days to six, the numerous holidays of the drinker having been eliminated. The working day also became longer, and the efficiency of the worker was perhaps doubled. Women and children, who seldom were without marks showing the physical violence of the husband and father, suddenly found themselves in an undreamed-of paradise. There were no blows, no insults, and no rough treatment. There was bread on the table, milk for the babies, and a fire in the kitchen.

"I decided to seize this occasion for a press campaign, so far as this is a possible thing in Russia. I organized delegations to present petitions to the proper authorities for the prolonging of this new sobriety for the duration of the war. This step found favor with his Imperial Majesty, and an order was issued to that effect. Another similar campaign to remove the licenses from privileged restaurants and clubs was successful, and strong liquor is no longer available anywhere in Russia.

"The second month of abstinence made the manifold advantages so clear to everybody that when we called upon his Majesty to thank him for his orders, he promised that the vodka business of the Government would be given up forever. This promise was promulgated in a telegram to the Grand Duke Constantine.

"There remains only now to find elsewhere the revenue which up to the present time has been contributed by vodka. There has been introduced in the Duma a bill offering a solution of this question. The aim of this bill is not the creation of new taxes or an increase in the present taxes, but an effort to render the Government domains and possessions more productive."

French Colonies Bar Deadly Drinks.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 18.—An official decree promulgated today extends to the French colonies in Africa the prohibition of the sale and consumption of absinthe and kindred drinks at present being enforced in France.

2,000 TONS OF WIRE WANTED

Pittsburgh Commission Receives Inquiry from London Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—J. Rogers Flannery, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission, who is in London, cabled Secretary Nordman of the commission today asking him for immediate quotations on 2,000 tons of galvanized steel wire. Following the receipt of the cablegram bids were obtained from several local wire manufacturers, and submitted by cable tonight.

A cabled inquiry from one of the largest houses in London for prices on 20,000 cast steel wheels was received this afternoon by the commission. With the inquiry the specifications were cabled, and a requst made that bids be submitted as soon as possible.

BIG ORDERS FROM BRITISH.

500,000 Shaving Brushes and 500,000 Mess Tins Bought in Pittsburgh

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—The Pittsburgh Brush Company received an order today from the British Government for 500,000 shaving brushes, to be delivered within the next three months. This order came to the local firm through a Canadian export house.

An order for 500,000 mess tins has been awarded to the Pittsburgh Can Company of Etna by the British Government. The mess tins are made in the form of a folding plate, with a long handle, making them useful as cooking or frying pans.

RUMANIA TO BUY HERE.

Delegation Coming to Spend $12,000,000 for War Material.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—The Pittsburgh Trade Commission announced today that it has been advised that a delegation of business men and financiers of Rumania would arrive in the United States early in December to make extensive purchases for their Government which will approximate about $12,000,000. This delegation, it is understood, will endeavor to close contracts for small arms, light and heavy guns for the artillery arm of service, and other war munitions.

In addition to securing war material, it is understood that the visiting delegation will endeavor to arrange for the exportation of many products which they have in the past received from Germany. Agricultural machinery is said to be especially wanted in the Balkan States.

"Russian Myth" Officially Buried.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The "Russian myth"—the story which gained widespread circulation some months ago that a Russian force of 80,000 men from Archangel had been landed in Scotland and thence moved to France—was officially buried in the House of Commons today by a definite announcemcnt that no Russian troops had ever been moved through this country for the western arena of the conflict.

WANTS ARMY RAISED TO FORCE OF 500,000

United States Now Powerless to Defend Canal and Colonies, Gen. Wotherspoon Declares.

FAVORS RESERVE SYSTEM

Militia Should Be Brought Up to 300,000 Effective Men—Our Present Fighting Line 46,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The weakness of the standing army of the United States and the lack of dependence that could be placed in the State militia in the event of war were set forth in plain terms today when Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, reported to the Secretary of War for the period from April 22, 1914, to Nov. 15. Gen. Wotherspoon has just been retired under the age limit.

Declaring that it would be impossible to defend the Panama Canal and American territorial possessions against attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be rapidly reinforced, Gen. Wotherspoon outlined a plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army and create a reserve. The enlisted men would serve a short term with the colors, then pass into the reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligations to respond in case of national need.

"Assuming," the report says, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army into the reserves, and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular or standing army to be used as a school for the training of reservists should be about 265,000 enlisted men.

Army of 500,000 in Five Years.

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years' training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years' training, we would have, with due allowance for deaths, &c., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 263,700, (265,000 plus 58,700 reserves;) in the second year an army of 322,400, (265,000 plus 117,400 reserves;) in the third year an army of 381,000, (265,000 plus 176,100 reserves;) in the fourth year an army of 439,800, (265,000 plus 234,800 reserves;) in the fifth year an army of 498,500, (265,000 plus 293,500 reserves). After this the army would be maintained at the last figure, and in addition we would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of about 55,000 each year."

Mobile Fighting Strength 46,000.

The Chief of Staff says that the present strength of the regular army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is 4,572 officers and 88,444 men, or 154 officers and 7,533 men below the authorized strength. If there be taken from the total the 19,899 enlisted men belonging to the staff, technical, and non-combatant branches, and 17,201 men in the Coast Artillery, the total strength of the field or mobile forces of the army is less than 52,000 men. The actual fighting strength, eliminating musicians, cooks, scouts, &c., is slightly under 46,000. The line of the regular army is 29 per cent. short of the officers deemed necessary under existing laws for its instruction, training, and discipline.

Of the enlisted men in the mobile army, 19,000 are in the field in Texas and on the Mexican border, 1,665 in the field in Colorado, and only 9,317 are at their home, or permanent, stations. In the near future at least of one regiment must be transferred to Panama, reducing the home forces by at least 1,200 men further.

The enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps is 9,442 under the number required to man the coast defenses of the United States, while in the defenses of foreign possessions there is a shortage of 3,668 men. Gen. Wotherspoon suggests that the rapid development in naval armament, which gives new battleships an advantage in range over the coast fortifications, raises the question as to whether new defense districts should not be provided.

The reported strength of the organized militia is 119,000 men, but of these only 42,599 officers and men qualified last year as second-class men with the rifle, and only 67,000 fired a gun during the range-practice season. There were 38,000 militiamen who did not drill a total of twenty-four hours last year. Not a single unit at its maximum strength marched a distance of ten miles fully equipped and armed.

Foreign Possessions Insecure.

"In looking over the strength of our garrisons in foreign possessions," says the Chief of Staff, "it becomes at once manifest that the garrisons we are maintaining or propose to maintain there under the scheme of distribution of our army as it exists at present are entirely inadequate to the needs of those possessions. That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent. of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops, supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine Scouts, is manifestly impossible; that the great waterway of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first-class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reinforce it rapidly by troops from the United States is equally manifest; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska, in its isolated position, against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of less than 500 men verges on the ridiculous unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict.

"As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack, unless, in this case again, we have an adequate force on the Pacific Coast ready to dispatch to the islands when trouble is impending.

"It must therefore be frankly admitted that the present garrisons of these outlying possessions are entirely inadequate for the purpose for which they have been sent there, and that without a material change in conditions at home we have no available resources from which to reinforce them, even should time be given to us to do so.

Supplies for Six Months.

"Careful consideration of our needs would indicate the advisability and necessity for having at all times available at home and, in addition to the necessities in our foreign possessions, in the first line of our military establishment a mobile force of at least 500,000 thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped fighting men, with adequate supplies for the operation of this force for a period of at least six months. This is a conclusion that seems to have been reached by all those who have given careful consideration to this question.

"It is also agreed that we should have, as a second line, a thoroughly equipped and trained force of organized militia of not less than 300,000 men, properly proportioned as to its staff and several arms, with stores and supplies necessary for its operation in the field for a like period."

TETANUS KILLING WOUNDED.

Contracted from Mold on Battlefield, Says Dr. Pattison.

Dr. Seton Pattison of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska, from London, who served as a surgeon through the Russo-Turkish war in 1879, said yesterday that he had heard from medical friends at the front in the present war that a large percentage of the mortality was caused by tetanus, contracted through a toxin in the mold when the wounded men were lying on the battlefield waiting to be picked up.

"First aid bearers, I am told, now go over the field and lift the injured limbs off the groun dand place them on the body or on a piece of wood to keep the exposed flesh from being inoculated with the toxin," said Dr. Pattison. "We had the same experience at the Battle of Plevna, but I had not heard of it since that time until the present war.

"Dr. Doyen of Paris, I understand, has a new method of treating the tetanus patients in the hospitals after they have been inoculated in the spine with the anti-toxin. This is to raise the patient's limbs about three feet from the bed and keep them in that position for ten hours. This, the French surgeon contends, confines the anti-toxin to the spine and prevents its spreading to the extremities and diminishing its power to check the disease."

SAYRE GETS A NEW TASK.

Will Direct Work of Good Government Club at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—Francis B. Sayre, Secretary to President Garfield, has agreed to direct the work of the Williams College Good Government Club. The club, with a membership of nearly 300, is one of the best supported organizations at Williams. It deals with civic activities of all kinds, and engages speakers for lectures before the student body.

Early this Fall President Winston started a campaign to increase the efficiency of the club. The first step taken was the appointment of an Alumni Advisory Committee made up of Charles T. Terry, Chairman, Clark Williams and M. L. Ernst.

SAYS HIS RIFLE FIRES 200 SHOTS A MINUTE

Rochester Man Invents Shoulder Gun Which Approaches Capacity of a Gatling.

MAY SELL IT TO GERMANS

Harry W. Sweeting Asserts 90 Shots Can Be Fired Consecutively by One Pull on Trigger.

A one-man gun, invented by a Rochester man, and guaranteed by him to increase a soldier's fighting efficiency twenty or thirty times, is for sale. Its inventor, Harry W. Sweeting, says he has begun negotiations with Germany for the sale of the invention, which he has protected by American patents. Mr. Sweeting is now in New York on his way to Washington. At the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday he admitted that he was trying to sell the gun to Germany, but hinted that there was some probability of negotiations with this Government.

The new gun weighs only nine pounds, half a pound more than the present standard rifle. It will fire from 165 to 200 shots a minute, Mr. Sweeting said, ninety shots consecutively without being taken from the shoulder. He says the velocity is 2,700 feet a second.

"By holding the trigger back," Mr. Sweeting said, "ninety shots are fired. The ejector is on the under side. The sight is only three inches from the eye, giving a quicker and more accurate aim than in the present rifles, in some of which the sight is thirteen inches from the eye.

"My gun has only one-third as many working parts as the present rifle. There is not a flat spring in the gun, and all the parts are inclosed, which protects them from the weather. It has safety locks which make it impossible to fire after the gun misses fire, and a self-cleaning device. Give me the gun to bring down a man a mile away who is six feet from a tree and I will get him before he gets to the tree. If I should fail, I can shoot him through the tree if it is not more than eighteen inches in diameter."

The inventor has been working on the invention for more than a year. His thirty-eight pages of specifications are registered with the Patent Office.

JEWS RAISE RELIEF FUND.

Meet in Far Rockaway to Aid Palestine's Needy.

The orthodox and reform Jews of the Rockaways held a mass meeting last night in Temple Israel, the reform congregation in Far Rockaway, to raise funds for the relief of the Jews of Palestine. The principal speaker was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whose appeal for financial help resulted in the raising of $3,000 in half an hour.

Other speakers were Prof. R. J. H. Gotthell of Columbia University, Rabbis Ephraim Frisch, and Jacob Lichter of Far Rockaway, and Charles Brodek.

Empire Club Justified.

The British Empire Club, which came in for criticism at Columbia University last week for forming an organization in breach of the general neutrality agreement of the university, has obtained an apology from the "The Columbia Spectator." The college daily has learned that the club was in existence long before the war and had as much right to exist on the campus as the Deutscher Verein. But hereafter the club expects to run an American flag with the English in every poster.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR SALE, TODAY

100 Fashionable Dresses—at $25 & $35
Formerly selling at $45 to $65

Tailleur Frocks of serge, or in smart combinations of serge with silk or satin—*Afternoon Gowns* of charmeuse, crepe de chine, taffeta or satin—*Dancing Frocks* of silk, chiffon, lace and satin. A grouping of small numbers of garments, from the partially depleted lines of our regular made-up stocks.

Fashionable Tailleur Suits—*$45, $58, $75*
Formerly selling at $65 to $125

Of velour, gabardine, broadcloth and smart novelty weaves; in adapted French modes for street and semi-dress; and smartly belted English walking suits.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats at *$10*
A special sale of regular $20 to $30 values.

Charming Suit Blouses—Usually $16 to $25—*$10, $12, $15*
Of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, lace and novelty silks.


Kitchen Cutlery
Kitchenware generally has long been one of our specialties, and the lines of Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Crockery, Woodenware, Carving Sets, etc., at this store cannot be excelled anywhere.
In Kitchen Cutlery, our assortment is most complete. Quality is the highest always, and any article for which there is even the slightest possible use may be obtained.
A few items with prices are listed below:
French Kitchen Knives—
3½ to 14 in. blade..25c to $2.38
Cleavers .....88c to $1.50
Slicers—
Comp. handle..$1.00 and $2.00
Stag handle.....$2.75
Chopping Knives.....38c to 60c
Bread Knives.....50c to $2.00
Decorating Knives..75c to $1.12
Carvers, Pairs—
Celluloid .....$3.00 to $6.75
Stag ..... 1.88 to 5.25
Ivory ..... 5.00 to 10.75
Paring Knives .....25c to $1.00
Grape Fruit Knives..50c to $1.50
Carving Sets, 3 pieces—
Stag .....$4.50 to $6.75
Carving Sets in case, 3 pieces—
Ivory $12.00
Stag $11.00
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Everything in Housefurnishing.
45th St. and 6th Ave., New York

The **Coward Shoe**
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."
How To Reach Us:
2 Blocks from Chambers St. Ferry
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Popular Big Store
MAIN BUILDING.
On Sale Today!
$10, $12 & $15
Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats
For Men and Youths
at $6.85

Here's a sale that you positively can't afford to miss, with the cold weather right in sight.
There are for your choice **Balmacaans** in all the newest foreign and domestic fabrics. Colors are gray, black and white, olive and brown.
THE WINTER OVERCOATS for men and youths are in brown and gray mixtures, Oxfords and blue mixtures.
All styles are comprised in the collection, including shawl collar, convertible collar, knee to ankle length, fancy back, half-lined and full-lined, form-fitting, belted-back and storm overcoats.
Come in Bright and Early Today
We Give S. H. Green Trading Stamps
TWO Green Stamps with every 10c purchase in the forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with every 10c purchase in the afternoon.
GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

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34th Street *5th Avenue*
SUIT ORDER ROOM
Extraordinary Reductions on the Balance of our Imported Models, as well as Exclusive, Original Productions from our own Work Rooms.
Tailored Suits and Gowns..65.00 to 175.00
Formerly 125.00 to 450.00
For a Limited Period
Tailored Suits Made to Order in a variety of attractive materials. 65.00 and 75.00

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Furriers
Just now we are showing
OPERA FURS
Wraps, Cloaks and Coats in various combinations of fur and velvet—silk-lined, light, soft, luxurious garments in latest models.
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Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

RED CROSS TELLS OF WAR RELIEF WORK

Officers of National Society Report on Steps Taken to Aid Sufferers in Europe.

$265,000 IS UNEXPENDED

Dr. van Dyke Writes to the Belgian Committee of the Needs in That Stricken Nation.

Americans have contributed about $350,000 to the war fund of the Red Cross. Of this sum, New York's share, including yesterday's receipts, amounts to $352,089. The national society still has a balance of $265,000, which is available for future expenditures in the war zone. These facts are included in the report made public yesterday by the Red Cross.

The report, which was compiled by the national officers of the society in Washington, says:

On the outbreak of the European war the American Red Cross offered to the several countries involved surgeons, trained nurses, surgical equipment, including bacteriological and sterilizing outfits and hospital supplies. This offer was gratefully accepted. At that time the sailing of all the ocean steamers was so uncertain that at the suggestion of Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department and Chairman of our Red Cross International Relief Board, the War Department was asked for the loan of an army transport to carry personnel and supplies.

The pressure of the Government to provide transportation for American refugees was so great that the department was itself negotiating for ships and reserving transports for such use, so that this request could not be granted. Congress, therefore, passed a special act permitting the Red Cross to charter a ship, fly the Red Cross and American flags, and receive temporary American registry. By this means, and under the protection of the Treaty of The Hague, the Red Cross ship could proceed promptly and safely on her mission.

Cost of First Shipment.

Through the press the American Red Cross appealed for a suitable vessel. Only two were offered, one by the Hamburg-American Line and the other by the Austrian-American Line. The former was accepted and chartered for sixty days. The war insurance on the ship and cargo cost $10,000. The vessel was officered by retired American naval officers, and carried 156 surgeons and nurses, surgical equipment, and very large quantities of hospital supplies for their own use and for the use of the American Ambulance Association in Paris. The Servian unit of fifteen persons went by a Greek steamer.

As they were about to sail unexpected objection was made on the part of the British and French Governments to the personnel of the crews. A change of crews became necessary, involving delay and expense. To send 171 Red Cross surgeons and nurses abroad, to buy for them proper equipment, with uniforms and other necessities, to pay their traveling expenses by land and sea, both in the United States and in Europe; to pay their salaries for six months, and to bring them home to the United States, will cost about $1,200 per capita, including the cost of the Red Cross ship. Additional surgeons and nurses are being equipped to send to Europe.

Up to this date the American Red Cross has purchased 232,800 pounds of absorbent cotton, 87,900 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 485,400 yards of absorbent gauze, 10,000 yards of starched gauze, 46,300 pounds of bandages, 20 surgical equipments of the United States Army standard, including bacteriological and sterilizing outfits; 4,800 pounds of chloroform and ether, ten cases of drugs and chemicals, forty gallons of tincture of iodine, 5,000 typhoid vaccine treatments, and many cases of surgical supplies, such as ligatures, ice caps, alcohol, &c. Scores of boxes containing stretchers, thousands of hospital garments, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c., have also been sent.

The Red Cross has forwarded some 7,500 pairs of blankets for Belgian refugees. For the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris it has purchased and shipped 264,440 pounds of absorbent cotton, 110,000 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 150,000 yards of absorbent gauze, 50,000 yards of starched gauze, and 9,000 stretchers.

It has remitted in cash $155,000 to the European Red Cross societies, to the Bureau of Prisoners at Geneva, to Belgian Relief, to Ambassador Herrick's Emergency Committee in Paris, and to the American hospitals in France, Germany, and England; $55,000 has been paid up to date for surgeons' and nurses' salaries, outfits, and transportation of personnel and supplies.

The administrative expenses are paid entirely by the American Red Cross, and are not charged against the relief funds. All funds forwarded for relief work in Europe are transmitted through the State Department or by the American Express Company without any charge against the relief funds.

Of the $350,000 which has been contributed to date, a balance remains of $415,000, including $123,000 owed on purchases made at the request of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Against this balance must be charged $150,000 for the maintenance of the personnel of surgeons and nurses for six months, and their return, which is held in reserve, leaving a balance of $265,000 to meet the future calls of the war. Europe may ask for more surgeons and nurses. It certainly will call for more medical supplies. Will the American people enable our American Red Cross to respond to the cries for help?

Contributions to Red Cross.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund in New York yesterday amounted to $1,128. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at 52 William Street. These persons subscribed yesterday. The cents are omitted from this and the tables which follow:

Theodore Frelinghuysen	$300
Westminster Church, Elizabeth, N. J.	152
Oneida County Chapter, Red Cross	100
"Anonymous"	100
Through John Wanamaker	99
N. Y. Association for the Blind Club	40
Central Christian Church, New York	30
Through Mrs. I. N. Seligman	25
Fifth Avenue Branch, Red Cross	22
Ella A. Meul	20
Church of St. John tha Baptist, B'klyn.	18
Church of Divine Inspiration, New York	18
Through NEW YORK TIMES	17
Girls' Zion Society, Norwich, Conn.	12
Glen Ridge public schools	11
M. R. McCoskey	5
Miss Nellie V. D. White	5
Bible class, M. E. Church, Oneonta, N. Y.	3
"R. S. S."	2

Want Old Clothes for Refugees.

Three American girls, whose home is in Paris, but who are now in New York, have started a movement to collect old clothes for Belgian and French war sufferers. The plan has the approval of the Belgian Relief Committee and the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The organizers are Mrs. Gaston Pinto and Gladys and Elizabeth Hollingsworth, daughters of W. T. P. Hollingsworth, who is in business in Paris. They were at Houlgate, Normandy, when the war began, saw hundreds of Belgian refugees and know their needs.

"While money is needed, the greatest demand is for clothing, which money cannot buy in some parts of France," Mr. Hollingsworth said yesterday. "Northern France's textile industry is in German hands and the peasants are without warm clothing and bed covering."

In New York the American Girls' Aid, as the new organization is known, is being helped by the Wanamaker store, which is collecting all clothing offered here. Gifts of clothing should be made to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth at the French Line offices, Pier 57. The articles most needed are overcoats, sweaters, shoes, stockings, underwear, and bed covers. Only old clothing is asked for, although one Pittsburgh concern has contributed a wagon load of new goods. The New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroads have offered free transportation for contribution, and the French Line is taking the supplies to France free.

Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Committee, has received from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, a letter in which Dr. van Dyke refers to the terrible sufferings of the Belgians as a result of "this incredible, futile, and criminal war." The letter is an acknowledgment of $10,000 cabled to Dr. van Dyke to be applied to the relief of Belgian refugees in Holland.

"In all the larger cities and frontier towns of Holland," Dr. van Dyke writes, "you see unusual crowds of people, and this is caused by the presence of Belgian refugees. The cases of absolute destitution are most pitiful and numerous, and the sorrow of it all is enhanced by the fact that so many of the people are shattered mentally and physically by the sufferings through which they have passed.

Conditions in Antwerp Dr. van Dyke described as very sad. The generosity and helpfulness of the United States, he said, were deeply appreciated by all, and he asserted that the American flag was respected everywhere.

The Belgian Fund.

Yesterday's contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund, which fund now amounts to $490,048, were $7,247.93. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, at 8 and 10 Bridge Street. These persons contributed yesterday:

Miss E. Scoville	$100	Two Friends	$8
Harry Sachs	300	W. H. Cramp	5
Middleburg, Va.	53	Ella S. Maul	25
Warrenton & Fauquier Co., Va.	273	Col. by Mrs. R. Struthers, Jr.	8
John R. Brown	200	L. J. Eddy	5
Mrs. J. P. Cooper	100	H. A. Spalhois	50
J. P. Cooper	200	Miss F. J. Pearson	1
Citizens Meadville, Penn.	103	Mme. L. Runham	5
L. Erstein & Bro.	100	N. P. Lynde	10
J. E. Reynolds	100	Mary C. Brelsford	10
Mrs. Helen H. Le Fevre	50	H. Belsford	5
A. A. Rosenbaum	50	Mrs. R. H. Anderson and Mrs. O.	2
T. R. Hoyt	50	Judge T. A. Street,	10
Mrs. S. Insley	500	Manlia, P. I.	10
Providence Journal	306	Henry J. Fox	5
General Public, Petersburg, Va.	200	J. B.	10
Miss Clifton	100	G. B. Seymour	10
F. L. Crawford	100	James Wilson	10
Pine Hills	50	J. H. Williams	10
M. E. Hopkins	2	Miss C. M. Birley	2
Philip Gusman	2	Miss A. M. Birley	2
G. G. Thomas, Jr.	30	W. Simmons	10
Help	25	Somers, N. Y.	8
H. Vanderbeck	10	J. J. Moise	5
Mrs. B.W. Bennett	4	H. H. Heller	5
M. Ralph	2	F. M. Wheeler	5
Anna D. O'Neill	2	H. O. Patterson	10
B. F. Herman	25	R. C. Otheman	10
Evelyn Havehne	5	Jacob Levin	11
Marjorie Zweighaft	2	Moulton B. Goff	10
A. P. Barnum	20	Highland Pres. Ch., Skyland, Cal.	20
H. M. Bainbridge	15	Presby. Ch., Lawrenceville, N. J.	2
D. A. Hancock	5	H. W. Olcott	5
Latham True	25	Teachers Manual Training H. S.	13
L. B. Perrine	5	A. J. Westermayr	25
Search Light Club	20	Anonymous	7
N. P. Knight	5	T. M. Cotarin	15
H. L. Tynes	5	D. C. Richardson	10
Arnold Loer	25	Christian Peonle of of W. Newton	32
D.M. Warrenburg	2	G. M. Chaffee	85
Paul E. Vernon & Co.	10	Mrs. C. S. Wald and Sister	5
Z. H. Fahnestock	20	A. W. Pech Jr.	10
H. Staley	1	M. I. Batchelder	5
Miss L. S. Smith	1	Taylor More	5
Mrs. C. H. Kilbourne	5	H. A. K.	35
Mrs. W. McDougall	30	T. L. Foulkes	25
G. H. Batchelder	3	In Memory of J. W. C.	10
Peggy Augustin	2	Gus Fuld	10
Two Sisters	3	The Misses Stephenson	5
Add. contrib. Grace		C. H. Freeman	10
M. P. S.	15	Edith M. Thompson	1
H. S. Warren	10	R. T. S. Abercrombie	5
A. Wallis	5	R. Gherardi	20
L. B. Warner and family	3	Henry A. Dows	5
Mary H. Scudder	5	F. Sturges, Jr.	25
Masters F. B. and E. W. Manderville	2	First Presby. Bible S. Oklahoma City	50
Vallsburg M. E. Ch., Newark	18	Miss O. D. Brown	10
Miss M. van Tambacht	22	Miss C. Fessenden	50
Commercial Club of Ashland	32	Miss E. M. Clapham	15
Mrs. D. J. Adams	10	Texas	1
Mary Hooper	25	H. Lowther	5
Edgar McMickle	10	Sara F. Evans	2
J. P. Treachwell	10	Miss M. Miller	5
Marjory Rohinson	4	Belgian Fund from Kenebec	11
Mrs. J. W. Bendick and son and Dr. and Mrs. J. Wohlfarth	20	F. W. Saward	5
Elbert and Benj. C. Naylis	10	C. J. M.	5
Wash. Presby. Ch.	32	Thomas Martin	1
J. W. Williams	10	Cash and Weekly Club"	1
K. Bree	5	Vera Remp	1
Anonymous	1	Willing Workers at Haworth	4
Anonymous	1	Cash	1
Alonzo Shades	1	Godfrey W. Dyne	20
W. Le Cerf & Son	50	Anna Collins	4
Everett Pillah	1	Miss R. Jarmar	1
Henry P. Case	500	Mary A. Fahey	5
F. B. Darlington	5	W. H. B. Grossman	1
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Matthews	5	P. D.	5
G. B. White	10	Cash	1
C. F. Binns	25	M. E. S.	2
Miss M. S. Peterkin	20	Wisle B.	5
Mrs. G. Such	5	Benny Abell	2
H. B. Misner	10	M. N. L.	2

CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

Miss A. Stevens	$10	Miss Passan	$5
Helen Faber	2	Nancy & J. Hough	3
Mrs. F. Hayden	2	Chocolat Menier	7
B. Rapp	2	Prem Coll. Dept. N. Y. Life	2
2 barrels, through A. M. Collier	2	W. D. Sharpe	5

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

J. J. Pierrepont	$250	Anonymous	$2
Dr. and Mrs. A. M Van Sickle	5	Mrs. W. E. Holton's benefit musicale	132
E. J. M.	5	A Leonard	20
J. I. Reynolds	5	Cash	1
J. B. Creighton	1		
B. M.	2		

UPTOWN BRANCH.

E. J. Loughman	$10	R. Smith	$5
C. L. Werth	10	N. Y. Herald	208
B. B.	400	J. M. Evans	17
Dr and Mrs. E. H. Peaslee	50	Crust Breaker Club	50
H. Edelstein	2	Anonymous	20
		Sale of Pins	1

THROUGH MME. VANDERVELDE.

From Several Ladies	$20	Mrs. Gilbert A. Phillips	$25

THROUGH BOISSEVAIN & CO.

Mr. Charles W. Baker $50

For French Relief.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $82,000. These subscriptions were acknowledged by Mrs. Warren yesterday:

Mrs. G. A. Pope	$390	G. A. Gardner	$1,000
Mrs. S. Knight	10	Dr. F. P. Sprague	100
W. S. Martin	10	T. A.	25
Mrs. L. C. Fenno	100	R. S. Clark	200
Mrs. E. Brandegee	50		

Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts now to more than $161,000. Additional subscriptions to this fund are:

Through Mrs. E. Brandegee	$4,800	P. M. Musser	$5
B. H. Howell, Son & Co.	300	Mrs. G. M. Titus	5
Olive Parde	100	Mr. and Mrs. D. Tiffany	5
Mrs. G. H. Fisher	50	Esther E. Burke	5
Lyons Delaney	25	E. Jandrien	5
W. W. Irving	25	Diana Flock	5
W. M. Champlin	10	Helen C. Wood	2
O. S. B.	10	Miss C. B. Prosser	2
Mrs. K. D. Ferry	10	M. E. A.	1
Mrs. L. H. Crowley	5	W. D. Webster	1
Mrs. P. M. Musser	5	Miss J. D. Pell	1
		Mrs. C. H. Haskins	10

For Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, and the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, amounts now to about $40,000. Mr. Belmont received these subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Anonymous	$1	Mrs. F. B. Porter	$100
J. N. Bean	5	Mrs. S. Brush	10
Mrs. E. S. Brinkerhoff	50	Fashion Fete Ritz-Carlton	8,900
Julia S. Carroll	50		

BELGIUM FUND.

August Belmont	$1,000	A. G. O.	10
Mrs. N. V. V. Franchot	100	D. A. Thompson	10

FRENCH FUND.

Lucy W. Hagemen	$5

The British War Relief Association, with headquarters at 108 East Thirteenth Street, says that it is asking gifts of clothing for the wounded and destitute alone and that all money contributions are used in the purchase, in this country, of materials and medical supplies.

The Dollar Christmas Fund, of which Henry Clews, the banker of Broad Street, is the Treasurer, amounts now to $11,000. Yesterday's contributions of $737 comprised $228 from readers of the "Waterloo Evening Courier of Iowa, and a third installment of $56 from The Duluth Herald. The majority of donations ranged between $1 and $10. James P. Chalmers of New York sent $100; Bernardin Battle of Evansville, Ind., $35; William Childs, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J., $25, and L. D. Ault of Cincinnati $25.

In telegraphing $100 to Mr. Clews from Kansas City, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson says:

Your Dollar Christmas Fund makes a strong appeal to me. I shall be glad indeed to give a benefit for the fund on Christmas Day at the Cort Theatre in San Francisco. The effort to avert starvation among the Belgians this Winter, for which object you are co-operating with other agencies so that there shall be no waste or duplicating, deserves the sympathy and practical support of all Americans.

Choate to Speak for Belgians.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, has accepted an invitation to make a speech at the benefit to be given at the Grand Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 8 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Mrs. August Belmont is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the benefit, at which many of the best-known actors and actresses in this country will appear. Tickets may be obtained at the uptown office of the Belgian Relief Committee, 281 Fifth Avenue.

For Relief of Jews.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War announced yesterday these contributions to the relief fund:

Previously acknowledged	$16,441
G. Neustadter, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7
Ike Scher, Richmond, Va.	5
Cong. Shaari Zedek, Windsor, Ont.	83
North Adams Branch Relief Com.	150
Talmud Torah Shaari Zedek, Pittsburgh, Penn.	45
B. Levine, Westfield, Mass.	24
Mrs. M. Marcus, So. Omaha, Neb.	1
B. Cohen, Hartford, Conn.	2
H. Gordon, Hoboke, Mass.	2
Cong. Beth Israel, Wakefield, Mass.	10
David Reisfield	5
Cong. Nezach Israel, Bronx	48
Harris Luftig, N. Y.	25
Harry Goodman, N. Y.	5
Cong. Sheerith Israel, Brooklyn	18
N. Herzmark, Enid, Okla.	7
M. Schapiro & Sons, Baltimore, Md.	15
Cong. Tree of Life, Oil City, Penn.	28
Cong. Shari Mizrach, Flushing, N. Y.	50
D. I. Simon, Alliance, Ohio	5
Kooler Voleener Y. M. B. A., N. Y.	25
Cong. Soc. of Peace, Carbondale, Penn.	88
William J. Rosen	2
L. Schinman & Sons, Washington, D. C.	1
Workmen of Wermen's cigar store	2
I. Rosenfeld	2
Ladies' Hebrew Rel. Soc., Opelika, Ala.	22
Cong. Tree of Life, Uniontown, Penn.	90
Jacob Davis, Uniontown, Penn.	5
A. Weisberg, Danielson, Conn.	5
Rebecca Bender, Ashley, N. D.	16
Cong. B'nai Jacob, Vineland, N. J.	91
Louis Cohen, N. Y.	3
Rabbi M. Sivitz, Pittsburgh, Penn.	11
S. Schulman, Marinette, Wis.	113
Ladies' Hebrew Auxil., Rome, N. Y.	40
Rev. Jacob Mormor	1
S. Bornstein	5
Cong. B'nai Israel, Willimantic, Conn.	33
Through Morris Engelman at wedding of William Ruttenberg	7
H. Rosenwasser	20
"H. L. L."	2
Cong. Agudas Achim Anshe Liebowitz	235
Louis Jaffe	5
Cong. B'nai Levie, N. Y.	15
Through Jewish Morning Journal	168
Committee of Elmira, N. Y.	350
S. Menkin	5
Yeshivath Torah Chaim	8
Through Jewish Daily News	573
Pereyoslover Cong., Brooklyn	21
B. Kleinberg	1
Mrs. W. Kleinberg	1
Skidder Benev. Ass'n, N. Y.	5
Max Barol	2
Ladies' Aid Soc., Punxsutawney, Penn.	27
Ladies' Aid Soc., Biddeford, Me.	182
Through A. Sindy	10
A. Kramer	10
S. Barbakow	10

This fund now amounts to $19,463.

Established for Fifty Years.

H. Jaeckel & Sons



A Limited Number of

VERY SMART COATS IN HUDSON SEAL, 47 INCHES LONG, FULL 1830 SKIRT, $150.00

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VERMILAX is the pure vegetable equivalent of the laxative grasses he chews in summer, but which often fail at this season. VERMILAX puts new life and vitality into a dog overnight. Makes eyes bright, coat glossy and keeps intestinal and digestive action normal. It also removes the worms which 90% of dogs suffer from (often unknown to owners.) "For Your Dog's Sake" start now and use VERMILAX regularly.

By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.

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TROOPS RUSHED TO STOP VILLA

Continued From Page 1.

or Puebla. An engagement near Puerto Mexico, at Julie, was reported today by American Consul Canada. Gen. José Carbajal, a Villa commander, was killed.

Whether the ex-Federal forces under Gen. Higinio Aguilar and Argumendo, which threaten Puebla, are working in harmony with Gen. Villa, is not known, but renewed attacks on the Carranza lines by the Zapata troops who are loyal to the convention are now expected.

How the Split Came About.

From both Consul Silliman and Special Agent Canova at Aguascalientes the State Department has received practically the same version of the newest split summarized as follows:

"Carranza first telegraphed Gen. Gonzales that he was willing to deliver the executive power to Gutierrez provided both he (Carranza) and Villa relinquished their commands and met in Havana on Nov. 25. Gen. Gonzales telegraphed that to Gutierrez, chosen Provisional President by the convention at Aguascalientes, who took it to mean that Carranza was ready to deliver the executive power to him. Now Carranza has announced that when he used the words 'Provisional President' he meant a man who enjoyed his entire confidence, such as Gen. Pablo Gonzales. American Consul Silliman referred to this as 'a new proposal from Carranza,' while Special Agent Canova describes it as 'a repudiation of his telegram to Gonzales.'"

A compromise proposal being discussed is that Carranza could resign his command to Gonzales, who would retain control of the territory held by Carranza, while Villa would turn over his forces to Gutierrez. Both Gonzales and Gutierrez could then remain in power in their respective territories while the convention reassembled either to ratify the choice of Gutierrez or choose another Provisional President. Official dispatches indicate there is some hope of an agreement along that line.

VILLA PLANS SWIFT STROKE.

Reports Rapid Advance Toward Queretaro—Orozco Also Active.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 18.—Villa continues to take towns and purposes to be in Mexico City in another week, according to telegrams to Enrique C. Llorente, which were received here today, before he left for Washington. Having advanced South through Lagos de Moreno, Leon, Silao, and other small towns, his troops are approaching Queretaro.

Pablo Gonzales's status has finally been fixed by both Carranza and Villa factionalists, who agree that Gonzales is with Carranza and is preparing to make a strong stand at Queretaro or at some point in that vicinity. Gonzales has a command of 10,000 troops and he is expected to offer stubborn resistance. The exact whereabouts of Jesus Carranza is puzzling the Villista leaders as it is feared that he is attempting a flanking movement with Queretaro as his turning point.

Messages from Aguascalientes over the Villa telegraph lines tell of desertions in Mexico City, where a part of the Carranzista garrison is located.

From Nuevo Laredo the report has been sent to headquarters of the constitutionalists here and in Juarez that Gen. Pascual Orozco, the former revolutionary leader, has arrived there and that he is attempting to start another revolution for Felix Diaz.

SAYS GUTIERREZ IS IN JAIL.

Senor Pesqueira Also Gives His Version of Mexico's Troubles.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, who was named Provisional President of Mexico for a term of twenty days by the Aguascalientes Convention, is a prisoner of Francisco Villa in Aguascalientes, according to a message received here yesterday from Gen. Gonzales. The reason given by Villa for putting Gutierrez, who was his personal choice for Provisional President, in jail is that Gutierrez approved the suggestion that it would be a good thing for Mexico if both Villa and Carranza left the country, as those two warriors were reported to have agreed to do a few days ago.

The dispatch containing the above information was received in New York last night by Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent in the United States of Gen. Carranza. Mr. Pesqueira arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, and is now at the Hotel McAlpin. At that hotel he gave to THE TIMES a copy of the telegram announcing the incarceration of Gutierrez. It was stated that the telegram was sent by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of the leading Generals still loyal to Carranza. The telegram reads:

Mexico City, Nov. 17, 1914.

Provisional President Gen. Gutierrez was made prisoner in Aguascalientes this morning by Gen. Angeles, acting on orders from Gen. Villa. Gutierrez is unable to leave either for north or south. Information to this effect from Gen. Gonzales, who is at Queretaro. Gen. Gonzales said that he was in conference with Gutierrez last night, and that in the morning, when he attempted to resume the conference over the wire, Gen. Angeles cut the wires and imprisoned the new Provisional President. Gutierrez was ordered to refrain from making public expression of his imprisonment. He said that he was in favor of the proposition of Carranza that he and Villa both leave Mexico, but he declared that Villa would not live up to the demands.

GONZALES.

When asked as to the truth about conditions in Mexico Mr. Pesqueira said: "Gen. Carranza is the victim of a group of unscrupulous politicians who are using Villa as a shield from behind which they are directing their campaign to get back into power and to make the first Chief Executive of the United States. Just because Gen. Carranza is an honest man and is opposed to the granting of great concessions as was the case during the Diaz and Huerta régime, the Cientificos, the concessionaires, most of the members of the Madero family and Villa, who is but an ignorant tool of the clique, have combined to create the impression in the United States that Carranza is an enemy of this country and that they and Villa are America's real friends south of the Rio Grande. They found out that they could not do any business with Carranza and began a campaign of abuse for one through whom they could accomplish their schemes, and they decided to take Villa. They are backed by certain special interests in the United States, and when it is all over you will find that if they win they will have three victims, the republic of Mexico, Carranza, and President Wilson, the latter of whom they are bending every effort to discredit.

"As for Villa, he is just a poor, ignorant bandit. He is a good fighter, but that's all. In the eyes of those who profess to be his devoted followers he is just a great big joke, something to hide behind, and poor, ignorant fellow that he is, he doesn't realize it."

"How about Gutierrez?" Mr. Pesqueira was asked.

"Like Villa, he is a good fighter, and also like Villa, he is ignorant and easily imposed upon and controlled. He is a man of good intentions, and from what I hear tonight from Mexico it is because of this commendable virtue that he has come into the disfavor with the Villistas and is now Villa's prisoner. Behind the tragic condition of affairs in Mexico is Felipe Angeles, who works in cooperation with the crowd that backed Diaz and Huerta, most of the members of the Madero family, and certain interests, that I shall for the present leave unnamed, in the United States."

Mr. Pesqueira named a certain man, now in New York, who he said had made $200,000 as the representative of Villa in this country.

KILLED ON AMERICAN SIDE.

Mexican Woman Slain, Customs Inspector and Five Others Wounded.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 18.—One Mexican woman was killed, three others wounded, and three men hurt on the American side today as the result of the attack on Naco, Sonora, made by Gov. Maytorena's Yaqui Indian troops.

Three of Hill's wounded were killed in their hospital building by shrapnel. Hill's losses for the day were eighteen killed and fifty wounded. Maytorena's losses are unknown.

There was heavy fighting all morning, but the cannonading in the afternoon was intermittent.

R. H. Reynolds, a United States Customs Inspector, was shot through the left leg by a stray Mexican bullet when the Maytorena forces made a general attack on the Carranza garrison. Reynolds was in a hotel on the American side at the time. The bone of the limb was shattered.

The artillery fire of the attackers was not well directed and shrapnel burst frequently over the bombproofs of the American troops guarding the border. Bullets from Maytorena's Yaqui riflemen also crossed the international line.

The other two men wounded were:

N. M. Bernol, fiscal agent for Gen. Benjamin Hill, commander of the Carranza garrison at Naco; wounded in shoulder.

A soldier of the Tenth United States Cavalry; hit by spent bullet.

Three Mexican women were struck while on a street in the American town. One was seriously wounded in the head.

Stray bullets flying over the border also struck the eastbound Golden State Limited on the Rock Island lines as it passed through here. One bullet shattered a Pullman window, showering a sleeping passenger with glass.

TELLS OF MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Priest Says He Has Proof of Almost Unbelievable Cruelty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Tales of the murder and robbery of priests, attacks on nuns, and desecration of property of the Catholic Church by the rebels in Mexico were made public last night by the Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society. He has just returned from Havana and Texas border cities, where he talked with dignitaries of the Church who have been exiled from Mexican territory, and brought back a portfolio of sworn statements of scores of alleged crimes of revolutionists.

"The sansculottes of the French Revolution only killed priests and Sisters, but it remains for the twentieth century to inflict worse than death," said Father Kelley. "There have been many instances where girls have asked their confessor if it would be right for them to commit suicide to escape their shame."

GONZALES DENOUNCES VILLA.

War Forced by His Breaking Truce with Carranza, He Says.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon last night received a telegram from Gen. Pablo Gonzales in which the latter declared that Gen. Villa, by advancing his troops southward, had repeatedly broken the truce agreement entered into on Nov. 12 between Gen. Gonzalez and Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez. Gen. Gonzalez concluded his message with the following:

"For my part I believe that I have complied with my duties as a soldier and a citizen. I have tried to avoid the shedding of blood which the enemy appears thirsty for, and the war which we are obliged to prosecute with all vigor forthwith is justified by the unworthy conduct of our opponents."

SEABURY VISITS GLYNN.

Appointment to Court of Appeals and Other Vacancies Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Gov. Glynn conferred today with Samuel Seabury, Court of Appeals Judge-elect, regarding his proposed resignation as a Supreme Court Justice and his appointment as a member of the Court of Appeals, to succeed the late William B. Hornblower. Justice Seabury's elective term as Judge does not begin until Jan. 1.

Gov. Glynn is puzzled over what he should do about filling the vacancy on the Supreme bench in New York City caused by the death of Justice Amend and the vacancy which would be caused by the appointment of Justice Seabury to the Court of Appeals. There is also a suggestion that Justice Blanchard might resign on account of ill health, and thus Gov. Glynn would have three vacancies to fill on the Supreme Court bench in New York City. Justice Blanchard is a Republican. His term expires Dec. 31, 1915.

Justices of the Supreme Court in New York City who are not members of the Appellate Division are not in accord with those on the Appellate bench as to who should succeed Amend and Seabury. As candidates these have been mentioned: Clarence J. Shearn, Herbert R. Limburg, J. Leslie Tompkins, John G. Saxe, Robert F. Amend, a brother of the late Justice, and City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Mr. Seabury, it is said, will not resign as Supreme Court Justice until he is certain who will succeed him.

Tammany is trying to get the Governor to appoint ex-Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created through the death of Justice Amend. Mr. Foster was beaten for re-election on the Tammany ticket last year. Among the candidates for the Supreme Court who are being urged by their friends is Francis P. Garvan, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Jerome and tried many important cases. Clarence J. Shearn, chief counsel to William R. Hearst, and John G. Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, were mentioned yesterday as the candidates most likely to be appointed.

TIMES PICTURE GAVE CLUE.

Capt. Jones Recognizes Sailor Brother Thought to be Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 18.—Through a war picture in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Capt. Victor O. Jones of the Salvation Army Corps here has traced his lost brother, James F. Jones, a petty officer on the British monitor Violet. The brother was pictured standing in a group of tars beside a 6-inch gun.

Capt. Jones last heard of his brother shortly after his return from Turkey during the Balkan war, when he was on another British ship. Several weeks ago Capt. Jones heard from his father, in Canterbury, England, that the brother had sailed with a British squadron. The family was informed unofficially that the brother was aboard the Aboukir, which was sunk Sept. 22 by the German submarine U-9. Capt. Jones is sure that his family in England does not know of the missing man's whereabouts and will send a copy of THE TIMES to his home.

Earthquake Recorded in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The Observatory recorded today a slight earthquake. Although its indicated distance was several hundred miles away, residents of Toronto declared that dishes rattled and other evidences of the shock were noticed in the city.

WE WILL FINISH THE WORK

WHEN you decide on an executor for your estate—remember that the existence of our Company is not limited to one short human life.

The intricate and complex work that your executor has to do will not be laid down suddenly for another to take up.

We will complete it with all the skill and care that a large organization and long experience can command.

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"Twilight Sleep"

Today at 3:30 P.M.



In response to the general request of our customers and friends, we have arranged for a second program on "Twilight Sleep" at the

Conference for the Betterment of Babies

Under the Direction of the Better Babies' Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion.

Speakers

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"The Work As It Is Being Done in New York."

Mrs. Francis Xavier Carmody—
"An American Mother's Experience with the Twilight Sleep at Freiburg."

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Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Druggists or Grocers

Your PIANO can be made a PLAYER-PIANO for $250 and installation.

Ask KNABE

Knabe 5th Ave. at 39th St.

SAY SIEGEL STORES ERRED BY $6,614,621

Charts Hung in Court Purport to Show Huge Discrepancies from the Credit Statements.

CHARGE RAISED INVENTORY

Witness Says Siegel Altered Boston Account—Defense Attacks Testimony of Expert Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Apparent discrepancies amounting to $6,614,621.61 were revealed today by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train in the credit statements of their various mercantile enterprises which Henry Siegel and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, submitted to the National Bank of Commerce, on the strength of which officers of the National Bank of Commerce have testified that they loaned the two merchants and private bankers $100,000. Testimony as to overestimates of assets and underestimates of liabilities was given by John Flint of West & Flint, certified public accountants and auditors, employed by the District Attorney after they had been engaged to investigate the books of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises for the receivers.

The prosecution subsequently introduced another witness, Joseph E. Pridday, manager of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, by whose testimony it was sought to show that Mr. Siegel himself had increased the inventories of that concern. A photograph of a page of the inventory sheets of the Boston store containing, in the handwriting of the defendant, alleged inflated entries to the amount of $20,000 was introduced as evidence to show that the defendant personally had a part in the alleged juggling of the records of the various corporations. When charts showing these apparent discrepancies in the statements of the mercantile institutions were displayed by the prosecution, Ross M. Lovell, who conducted the cross-examination today, objected. The jury, he said, was "a fine and intelligent body of men" and if the prosecution could not present the figures in question except by using charts it was a "sad commentary on the ability of Mr. Train."

Mr. Lovell, moreover, objected to the introduction of records further back than those of the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1913, covered by the credit statements. He charged a second time that the prosecution desired to prejudice the jury.

"There should be some limit," asserted Mr. Lovell. "If we are going back year after year and step by step, this case cannot be terminated within any reasonable time. Now, this defendant has not had the opportunity to go back over these records because access to the books was permitted only in the presence of a representative of the District Attorney."

Mr. Train explained that as soon as counsel for the defense had made it known that they desired to have access to the books of the Siegel-Vogel corporations he gave his consent, whereupon their accountant obtained an office adjoining that of the accountants of the District Attorney and was permitted to have joint access to the records.

Justice Clark ruled that the testimony could be offered as to transactions in the fiscal year ended on Jan. 31, 1912, of all the corporations of the defendant, excluding all evidence prior to that time. The court also permitted the prosecution to hang up its charts.

Charts of Discrepancies.

The charts exhibited by Mr. Train showed these alleged discrepancies in the credit statements of the Fourteenth Street Store and Simpson-Crawford Company of New York City and the Henry Siegel Company of Boston:

Overestimated Assets — Fourteenth Street Store, $359,750.14; Simpson-Crawford Company, $622,372.24; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $130,499.18. Total, $1,112,621.56.

Underestimated Liabilities — Fourteenth Street Store, $491,748.80; Simpson-Crawford Company, $943,362.71; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $798,838.73. Total, $2,233,950.24.

Undisclosed Liabilities — Fourteenth Street Store, $1,008,830.08; Simpson-Crawford Company, $909,675.03; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $1,349,544.70. Total, $3,268,049.81. Grand total, $6,614,621.61.

Mr. Pridday, the former manager of the Boston store, gave some of the most interesting testimony of the day. He said that he entered the employ of the defendant in the Fourteenth Street store. Subsequently he was sent to Boston to take charge of the affairs of the Henry Siegel Company as office manager. He said that the purchase ledgers of that concern were kept correctly, but was unable to say as much concerning the individual cash books. Practically all accounts, Mr. Pridday said, were correctly kept until the close of the year.

A book of the Boston store, referring to Feb. 1, 1910, excluded earlier in the day, was admitted in evidence when Mr. Train said that he desired to have it identified so that Flint could testify as to items contained therein. Mr. Pridday testified that this book contained six inaccuracies. The witness then testified that he was clerk of the Board of Directors of the Boston store. Mr. Siegel usually presided at the meetings, he said.

A sheet from the inventories of the Boston store on Jan. 31, 1913, was then placed in the hands of the witness. He was asked if it was footed up correctly and said he believed it was.

Q.—Did you ever see that sheet in the hands of any person in the court room? Pridday was asked. A.—Yes.

Q.—Whose? A.—Mr. Siegel's.

The witness was then asked to point out items on that page entered in Mr. Siegel's handwriting, and he identified more than a dozen items, amounting to $20,000. Mr. Pridday testified that the amount written in the book was $793,000, which then was compared with the $927,884.98 merchandise asset in the credit statement of the Boston store.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Lovell, Mr. Pridday was asked if he had seen Siegel write in items amounting to $20,000, and he replied in the affirmative.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that in taking inventories buyers sometimes take them short? A.—Buyers have been accused of that.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Siegel had been in the department store business for a good many years? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he would have known whether the inventories had been taken in an honest way? A.—He could tell very easily.

The witness was asked if it wasn't true that Mr. Siegel had written in these items because the inventories had not been taken fairly and honestly, but he was unable to say. He did testify subsequently, however, that he and Mr. Siegel sat down with the inventories before them and it was decided that the inventories showed $20,000 less than they ought to show. The items were entered, and there was no concealment of the sheet.

Defense Attacks Discrepancies.

Mr. Flint was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Lovell. The defense took in hand the alleged false credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store and the comparative statement of the accountant showing the discrepancies between the statement and actual conditions. Item by item the counsel for the defense took up the statement and pointed out to the accountant items which Mr. Lovell considered as assets and not included as such by Mr. Flint. By this method the merchandise statement of that store, apparently on the credit statement as $967,521.18, and said by the accountant to be only $684,182.25, was figured on a retail basis by the attorney at $1,052,500.

In the same way a discrepancy of $30,733.80 in the statement of cash, was increased so that an excess of $3,206 appeared. Mr. Lovell further endeavored to show how Siegel and Vogel had understated their outstanding accounts by $1,085.79, whereas the accountant had found the overstated them by $45,077.98. It also was shown that they had correctly given their bills, payable $390,600, and that the merchants had overstated their accounts, payable by only $10,000, whereas the accountant showed a discrepancy of $156,239.

The prosecution is depending on at least two witnesses to testify that the items in the credit statements were made up arbitrarily to conceal whatever deficits appeared at the end of the fiscal year.

BRIDE ADMITS $3,000 THEFT

Ex-Servant Suspected When She Dines in Silks and Furs.

Mrs. Esther Romen, a bride of two weeks, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Yorkville Court to having stolen $3,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Lawrence C. Bostwick, wife of a railroad man, who lives at 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, and for whom the bride, unknown to her husband, formerly worked as a servant.

The theft was committed in September and Esther Renquist, as she then was, was not suspected until Detective Murphy, as he told the court yesterday, observed her, attired in silks and furs, meeting Romen for dinner in various big hotels. The detective discovered that she had pawned a diamond bracelet for $225, and he arrested her. Two rings, worth $1,100 each, were recovered, but the bracelet had been sold.

Mrs. Romen lived at 152 East Twenty-eighth Street, only about two blocks from the Bostwick home. Yesterday she was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

FOUNDERS DENOUNCE SECRETARY WILSON

W. H. Barr, President of Association, Calls Cabinet Officer a Labor Partisan.

UNION "TYRANNY" ASSAILED

Colorado Leaders Reported to be Recruiting Army of 3,000 to Renew Hostilities.

More than 200 members of the National Founders' Association, composed of foundry owners from all of the States, met at the Hotel Astor yesterday for their eighteenth annual convention. The members heard a number of their spokesmen denounce labor unions, and particularly the labor movement which culminated in the Colorado coal strike.

William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the association, in his opening address, led the attack on labor agitations and criticised Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor in Washington as being a partisan. Recent events, he said, had furthered the opinion that there was now less excuse for the labor unions than ever before.

"A regrettable feature of the labor situation," said Mr. Barr, "is the partisan attitude of Secretary Wilson, which was unmistakably announced last November before the American Federation of Labor in Seattle. And his pro-union sympathies since that time undeniably confirm the thoughts to which he gave utterance. We urge the Secretary to remember that he represents all classes of labor and that in supporting militant unionism in his efforts to secure the closed shop he is a party to the warfare directed as much against the 90 per cent. of independent non-union workmen as against their employers.

"The Secretary, therefore, is laying himself open to the possible charge of arraying labor against labor. That the strikes in Colorado and Michigan developed into the proportions of civil war is largely due to the pro-labor attitude of the Administration, reflecting as it did the lack of ability, balance, and qualification for office possessed by the Secretary of Labor."

Major Edward J. Boughton of Denver, who was the military head of the martial-law district in Colorado while the Colorado militia combatted with the strikers, took up Mr. Barr's criticism of the unions at the dinner held by the association in the North Ballroom of the Astor at night. He said that there had been general sympathy with the strikers at the beginning of the strike, but that a revulsion of feeling had come about. The recent elections in his State, he said, were an interpretation of the general feeling against the methods of the unions there.

Major Boughton said he had heard on good authority that the strike leaders were recruiting an army of 3,000 men from neighboring States to renew hostilities against the Colorado militia in case of the withdrawal of the Federal troops. The State militia, he said, would be capable of handling the situation.

"If any lesson is to be drawn from the awful experiences of the late rebellion in Colorado," said Major Boughton, "it is that the American people must dispossess themselves of the idea that certain criminal organizations of labor are weak and downtrodden and oppressed by large combinations of capital. That time has gone by. The mine workers were the oppressors.

"It is a very serious thing for the entire nation to consider after having rid itself of the tyranny of capital, how far it will submit to the tyranny of labor at the hands of treasonable leaders. I believe that the end of the trouble is near at hand. Public sentiment has crystallized in support of the Government to such an extent that any repetition of the armed attack upon the State will now but be inviting destruction."

Another speaker at the dinner was Prof. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri, lecturer of the Massachusetts Peace Society. He spoke in general support of President Wilson's peace policy and attacked ex-President Roosevelt for "militaristic hysteria." There should be no movement for greater armament in this country at the very time when all the large nations of Europe, by the force of arms, were disarming, he argued. No danger of aggression by Germany could accrue for several years after this war even in case of victory, he said. His views were applauded.

The convention will end today with a morning session. There will be a paper in criticism of the workmen's compensation law of this State by C. A. Chase of Syracuse. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense, will read a paper on the effect of recent Federal legislation on labor combinations.

EX-WIRE TAPPER TO A CELL.

About to Dine in Style at the Knickerbocker When Arrested.

Even since Charles Gondorff, one of the most notorious wire-tappers since the days of "Old Chris" Tracy, was sent to Sing Sing last September, the police have been looking for members of his gang. Detectives Daly, Cooper and Martin, stopping to watch two girls alight from a taxicab at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night, were startled to recognize in their dapper escort Louis Heineman, the "Honey Grove Kid," who, they say, was a notorious wire-tapper in his day and a member of the old Maybray gang which used to run fake horse races, foot races, prize fights, or any other form of sport chosen by the victim to get his money. This gang was finally run down in Council Bluffs, Iowa, several years ago.

"Can I speak to you privately a moment, Mr. Heineman?" asked Daly, tapping his man on the shoulder, and when he turned away from the women the detective continued: "I want you for that $55,000 swindle of Major W. J. Pendleton two years ago."

"I'm Heineman, all right," the man replied, "but I don't recall having been mixed up in that particular case. One of the Gondorff affairs, wasn't it?"

"Well, you'll have to come along, anyway," declared Daly, and Heineman, bowing jauntily, stepped to the side of the young women, exclaiming apologetically: "I'm sorry I must ask you to excuse me for a few moments. Go right ahead with dinner, however, and if I am delayed I will meet you in our box at the theatre. There is some urgent business I must transact with these gentlemen."

Then the "Honey Grove Kid" went uncomplaining to a cell in Police Headquarters. According to the detectives, he was one of the band which met Major Pendleton, a wealthy Washingtonian, with a home also at Palm Beach, and persuaded him to leave the Florida Winter resort long enough to make a fortune here. The detectives say Pendleton dropped $55,000 before the exposure of another branch of the Gondorff gang by Charles MacDonald, a wealthy builder of Camden, N. J., who posed as their victim simply to trap them, made him suspicious. Heineman had been in Europe since.

INNESES AGAIN ARRESTED.

Held on Georgia Charge of Misappropriating Trust Funds.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 18.—Mr and Mrs. Victor E. Innes were remanded to the custody of officers from Georgia by Judge Anderson in the District Court here today. The attorney for the Inneses immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals The prisoners will be held by the Sheriff here pending decision of the latter court. They are charged in Atlanta with misappropriation of trust funds.

On Monday last Innes and his wife were acquitted here of the charge of murder in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelms of Atlanta.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS POLITICAL SCIENCE

Constitutional Convention Delegates to Attend Academy's Meeting Today.

WELCOME TO DR. GOODNOW

Johns Hopkins President, Back from China, Will Speak at Dinner Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, which is to begin this afternoon at Columbia University, brings leaders in public life and university work together. Many delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention are coming from up-State.

At the dinner at the Hotel Astor tomorrow night Senator Elihu Root will preside. Mayor Mitchel, Henry L. Stimson, President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, and Commissioner Howe will speak. This will be President Goodnow's first public appearance in New York since his return from China, and his former colleagues at Columbia will fill several tables at one end of the hall, while his new friends among the Johns Hopkins alumni have engaged several tables in another part of the hall in order to give him a hearty greeting.

A large and representative committee of political scientists, lawyers, and public men under the Chairmanship of Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, the President of the Academy, have been at work for months in preparation of the programme, which includes a discussion of all the more important topics that must come before the Constitutional Conventions both in this State and in other States as well, such as home rule for cities, labor legislation, workmen's compensation, woman suffrage, organization and procedure of the courts, executive powers, legislative powers, State budget, and county government.

These topics and many others will be treated at the meetings of the Academy Thursday and all day Friday by such eminent authorities as Dr. Albert Shaw, Profs. Salt, McBain, and Powell, Munroe Smith, E. R. A. Seligman, Henry R. Seager, Edgar Dawson, Dr. F. A. Cleveland, Charles D. Norton, formerly secretary to President Taft; State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Auditor George S. Buck of Erie County, Delos F. Wilcox, Lawrence A. Tanzer, Abram I. Elkus, Walter T. Arndt, Owen R. Lovejoy, John G. Agar, John R. Andrews, Hampden Dougherty, Surrogate Robert L. Fowler, Judge W. L. Ransom, and Henry W. Jessup.

To Review Biltmore Assessment.

A review of the assessment of the Hotel Biltmore was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bijur. The proceedings were brought by the New York Central Railroad. The assessment was made as if the hotel had been completed, and the contention was that to assess property that is still in course of erection was contrary to the city charter.

BOUCK WHITE TALKS PRISON

Boat Trip to Blackwell's His Most Horrible Experience.

Because she changed the menu for prisoners so that they got apple sauce with their dry bread and sugarless tea on Sunday nights, Bouck White praised Commissioner Davis in a talk on "Blackwell's Island, Our Modern Black Hole of Calcutta," at his church in East Twenty-fifth Street, last night.

White said that in spite of many reforms by Commissioner Davis, the Island remained "one of the nightmares of modern civilization." "I shall always think of it as a place of cocaine friends," he continued, "and where with forty others I fought at night to keep one small window open so there would be air.

"And also as a place where they object to letting a prisoner have a bath oftener than once a week. I used to practice strategy to get past the keepers to the shower.

"But of all the horrors none equaled the boat to the Island. They put me with forty others into a hole. There we were locked in, and no air, waiting two hours for prisoners from other prisons. The mass were right off the streets, unwashed, some having been in the gutter all week, all pressed tightly in that airless compartment.

"A carpenter with a saw could fix it all in half a day, but public officials move only when public opinion presses them, and prisoners are not good manipulators of public opinion.

"In one way the Island was artistic. I never heard so much really imaginative and expressive profanity in my life. The prisoners were masters of the art of cursing."

White began a series of street meetings yesterday against Magistrates' Courts and their way of handling cases.

For Thanksgiving

Order a special Pin-Cask (5 gallons) of

Bass Ale

for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

'Twill Add a Keen Zest to the Feast

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

Everybody's talking about it!

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A feature is being made of Elastic Combination Bust Supporters and Hip Reducers, fitted and adjusted by expert corsetieres to the requirements of the individual figure.

Enveloppantes and Corselets are also a specialty.

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French Seal Coats

Several new straight line 40 and 45 inch long models, corded silk linings.

75.00 Values 38.00

Trim'd Caracul Coats

Attractive moire effect, 45 inch ful sweep models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla, Squirrel or Ermine.

85.00 Value 50.00

Caracul Coats

Various new models of selected flat pelts. Collars of Skunk, Ermine, Kolinsky and Chinchilla.

185.00 Values 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Trimmed full back models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.

125.00 Value 85.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Trimmed French model, full ripple or flare back, 42 inches long; collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.

185.00 Values 115.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Especially selected pelts in fashionable full sweep model, large storm collar of self fur.

200.00 Values 125.00

Dyed Blue Fox Sets

This season's most fashionable fur, *dyed Blue Fox*, several models of Animal Head Scarfs and fancy Muffs. Actual 125.00 Values 58.00

Skunk Muffs, Pillow shape. Regular 40.00 Values 23.50

Skunk Scarfs, Animal Head effect. 20.00 Values 12.00

Fitch Muffs, Six and eight Skins. Regular 37.50 Values 20.00

Fitch Scarfs, Animal Head effect. Regular 20.00 Values 11.50

Kolinsky Muffs, Large pillow effect. 75.00 Values 38.00

Kolinsky Scarfs, Two yards long. 65.00 Values 35.00

Black Fox Sets, Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 45.00 Values 29.75

Black Fox Sets, Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 35.00 Values 22.50

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6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

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Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

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UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, Just West of Broadway.

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MID-WEEK

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The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

GANGSTERS TRACED IN BARREL MYSTERY

Wagon with Body Crossed 92d Street Ferry and Returned Same Way.

CLUE TO HORSE POISONERS

Victim Identified as Luigi Macaluso, Who Had Been Threatened by Bronx Band.

The one-horse wagon from which the body of a murdered man in a barrel was dumped in Long Island City on Tuesday night was traced yesterday to the Upper East Side, and there the search for the murderers was prosecuted in the various rendezvous of gangsters. The police discovered that the wagon went to Long Island City by the Ninety-second Street Ferry and, after the dropping of the barrel, returned by the same route. Its course for some distance after it reached Manhattan also was traced.

The body was identified as that of Luigi Macaluso by his father, Michelangelo Macaluso, a macaroni maker, living at 341 East Fourteenth Street.

Macaluso said he had seen his son last on Tuesday morning at breakfast and had heard nothing of him since that time until he had been notified that the young man might be the victim of the barrel mystery. He said that he formerly had lived at 246 First Avenue, where his son showed wayward tendencies and refused to work steadily. The boy had been arrested for having a revolver in his possession, and had served four months for this offense.

Louisa Macaluao, who has been in the Tombs since last May, accused of the murder of Giuseppe Marino, sent to Deputy Assistant District Breckenridge a note in which she said she was a sister of the dead man, and that he had told her when visiting the Tombs that his life had been threatened by Bronx horse poisoners. These men, she said, accused her brother of "squealing" on them.

In running down clues having to do with Macaluso's record as an east side gangster, the police found that a bitter feud had existed since last February between a group of Bowery toughs known as the Kenmare gang and another group, known as the Gold Line Jimmy gang, the latter being followers of "Gold Line Jimmy" Corrigio. The trouble started at a dinner in the Tripoli Restaurant at the Bowery and Broome Street, where "Gold Line Jimmy" held up members of the Kenmare gang while they were dining. He entered the restaurant with a drawn revolver and grinned behind his conspicuous line of gold teeth while he made them hand over their valuables. Macaluso was said to be his partner in charge of the gang.

Detectives from the First Branch Bureau, the Eighth Branch Bureau, and Capt. Carey's Homicide Squad hunted through the places where east side gangsters congregate last night.

"Our greatest hope lies in the possibility that we will locate this wagon," said Capt. Graham of the Eighth Branch Detective Bureau. "It has been traced for a considerable distance over the route it took toward Vernon Avenue with the body. Mrs. Marie Meyers of 551 Hancock Street, Long Island City, who found the barrel and saw the wagon driven away, has furnished a fairly good description of the wagon. This description was added to by persons who saw it on the Ninety-second Street Ferry a few minutes before Mrs. Meyers. We have traced it on the Manhattan side of the river. It was an ordinary peddler's wagon with a dark body and drawn by a dark horse."

The bullet was found in Macaluso's body under the fifth rib on the left side by Coroner's Physician Hart. It had broken the rib and flattened itself out before lodging just inside the skin. It was a 45-calibre lead bullet, fired from and old-fashioned revolver. That black powder had been used in the cartridge was shown by a spot it left on Macaluso's coat.

It was evident the revolver had been held against Macaluso's body. Capt. Graham, who drew the body out of the large sugar barrel, said it was packed in so tightly that it did not fill more than the bottom half. He said that Macaluso weighed not more than 130 pounds, and was not more than 5 feet 7 inches tall.

The police thought the murderers intended to sink the barrel in the East River, but deposited it in Vernon Avenue because they did not dare throw it off the ferryboat.

RATHER DIE THAN QUIT SHOP

Old Man Shoots Himself When Told Old Building Must Go.

For twenty-two years Apollo Waldherr, now 80 years old, has made leather goods in a little shop in Sixth Street, West New York, N. J. Recently the work of extending Palisade Avenue was begun, and it was discovered that Waldherr's shop, a two-story frame building, stood in the line of the extension. The town offered to buy the property, but the old man refused even to discuss a sale. The property was then condemned and Waldherr was ordered to move. He answered the order with a terse note saying he would not move.

The old man was sitting in his shop yesterday afternoon when workmen approached to lay ont the avenue extension. They stretched lines right up to his building and even dug about its foundations. It was evident that they intended to go on with the work, regardless of Waldherr and his shop. The foreman frankly told the old man that if he was not out of his shop within two weeks it would be torn down over his head.

Evening came and the workmen went away. Then Waldherr went into his office, took a small revolver from his desk, and shot himself three times in the right side of the head. But he did not fall dead, as he had expected. The bullets all lodged in the bones and muscles about the right ear, and Waldherr stood for a moment more dazed by his failure to die than by the shock or pain.

Not having any more cartridges, he walked from his shop to his home, seventy-five feet away, and asked his son, whom he found there, to get a revolver so that he might kill himself without more ado. But the son hurried out for a doctor, and Waldherr drank a glass of beer and sat smoking his pipe while he was gone.

In the North Hudson Hospital, whither the old man was taken, it was said last night that he probably would recover.

If he does get well, he will not find his shop standing when he leaves the hospital.

BART DUNN CRITICISED.

Improper Administration of His Brother's Estate Charged.

Bart Dunn, the executor of the estate of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, did not properly administer its affairs according to a report filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, to whom the accounting made by the executor was referred. Mr. Ransom said that notwithstanding tha fact that the estate was insolvent, Bart Dunn finished several uncompleted contracts to the damage of the creditors. The deceased was at one time a Sheriff of this county and for many years was a Tammany leader. He was in the contracting business and was supposed to be rich.

In commenting on the action of the executor in completing the contracts Mr. Ransom said the work was done to protect Bart Dunn, who was personally liable for them. This work, Mr. Ransom said, made the men for whom the contracts were completed preferred creditors when they had no right to this advantage.

Mr. Ransom finds that the total claims against the estate amount to $240,675 and he charges Bart Dunn with $167,406, as against $132,007, which the executor charged against himself, an increase of more than $35,000. Mr. Ransom finds that the estate has a balance of $164,572 to apply against the claims. The will of Mr. Dunn provided that after his debts were paid the estate should be divided equally among his five children. He named his brother Bart sole executor.

MOBBED IN SUBWAY; GIRL ACCUSED HIM

Said Plotz Pinched Her, Showed Handcuffs, and Threatened Arrest.

QUARREL IN CROWDED CAR

Defendant Denies Charge in Which Another Woman Joins—His Brother Gives Bail.

Two young women, who said they did not know each other, were the complainants last night in the Men's Night Court against Louis Plotz, a rent collector, of 507 West 170th Street, whom they charged with having annoyed them while in a crowded northbound subway express train between the Grand Central and Seventy-second Street stations.

Miss Anna Piana of 271 West 113th Street, who caused Plotz's arrest, testified that soon after she boarded the train in the Grand Central Station she felt someone pinch her and found Plotz's hand under her coat. She pushed him away, she said, but he continued to annoy her. Finally, she testified, she placed her hand against his face and pushed him as violently as she could, whereupon he took out a pair of handcuffs in one hand, displayed the butt of a revolver in the other, and told her that he was an officer and intended to arrest her.

At that moment, Miss Piana said, the train stopped at the Seventy-second Street Station, and both she and Plotz were pushed together to the station platform. There they engaged in an altercation that attracted the attention of many persons. Miss Piana cried out that she wanted Plotz arrested, and he called for a policeman to arrest her. When they had heard Miss Piana's complaint several men in a crowd that had gathered pounced upon Plotz and mauled him until the arrival of Policeman Creamer from the street. Creamer rescued Plotz, and when Miss Piana told her story, placed him under arrest.

Miss Jeanette Freedman of 110 East 113th Street followed Miss Piana to the stand. She said she was in the Subway train and was annoyed by Plotz until she pushed him away. A short time later, she said, she heard some one say, "Don't get fresh," and looked up in time to see Miss Piana slap Plotz, whom she recognized at once.

Plotz said that he had annoyed neither of the young women, but that in the crowded train he had been jolted against them accidentally, and they had taken offense in spite of his apologies. Miss Piana, he said, had slapped him without cause. He admitted having a pair of handcuffs and a revolver, but showed a permit to carry a revolver. Dr. Isaac I. Plotz, his brother, testified that the prisoner was a married man of good character.

Magistrate Marsh postponed the hearing until tonight to give Plotz opportunity to produce more witnesses. Dr. Plotz furnished a $500 bail bond and his brother was liberated.

Treadwell Not in California Trust.

It was pointed out yesterday that John Treadwell, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, was not a Director of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco. In the suit for about $2,000,000 brought against him last June in the Supreme Court by Frank J. Symmes, receiver of the trust company, it was shown that the suit was based on overdue notes and loans which Mr. Treadwell had guaranteed, and that no question was created as to the collateral which had been given for them.

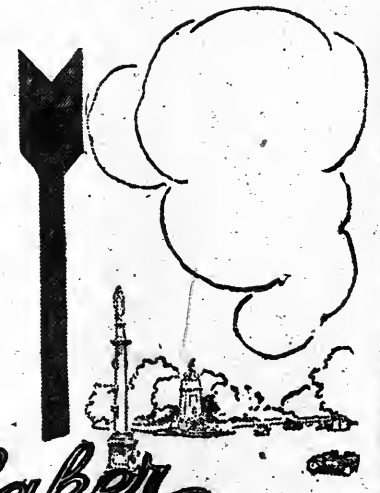
Envied—wherever men drive high-priced cars

This is the SIX that gets the *second* look—the SIX that people turn to see as it passes on the streets. For rarely has there been produced so handsome a car as this Studebaker Light SIX. And on Fifth Avenue or any of the country's "show" drives, you find this SIX the envied car.

Envied, too, on the roads where *performance* is the thing that counts. For with its over-measure of power this SIX is as much at home on the steepest grades as on the city streets.

A motor of rare flexibility in a SIX that is the LIGHTEST of all Light Sixes—FULL-floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings everywhere—balance and alignment that make driving EASY and upkeep LOW—these are but a few of the Studebaker touches that have made this SIX the service-giving, pleasure-heightening car.

And you'll find it time well spent to come in TODAY, if you can, and look over this SIX that people turn to see



because it's a Studebaker

LIGHT SIX
FIVE PASSENGER
$1385



STUDEBAKER—DETROIT
56th Street and Broadway, New York
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1495 Bedford Avenue

Studebaker Features
Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.
Studebaker ROADSTER, . . $ 985
Studebaker FOUR, ... 985
Studebaker SIX—7-passenger, 1450

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Continuing From Day to Day Our

GREAT REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Presenting Today, Friday and Saturday

Men's, Women's and Children's Fashionable Winter Apparel, Thanksgiving Linens, Housekeeping Supplies and an Extensive Assortment of Practical and Highly Desirable Xmas Gifts, Thereby Affording an Unusual Incentive to Early Holiday Shopping and a Corresponding Saving in Time and Money.

Clearance of Women's BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

In a great variety of styles, including choice imported models and reproductions; exquisite lace and chiffon models for theatre wear; smart "Tailleur" styles and dainty little waists for home use.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

78c *Formerly 95c and $1.15.*
FINE VOILE—Trimmed with embroidery.
BATISTE—Trimmed with fine lace.
SOISETTE—In black only.

1.85 *Formerly $2.50.*
BATISTE—Tucked and lace trimmed.
ALL OVER EMBROIDERED VOILE—Very dainty styles.
FINE FLANNEL—In striped patterns.

2.95 *Formerly $4.00.*
CREPE DE CHINE—Hemstitched model.
SHADOW LACE—Satin trimmed.
CREPE DE CHINE—Moire collar.

3.95 *Formerly $5.50.*
SATIN—"Tailleur" model, white and colored
BLACK LACE—Over chiffon; long sleeves.
ORGANDIE—Charming plaited models.

5.50 *Formerly $6.75.*
"PUSSY WILLOW" Silk in black and colors; high neck model.
CHIFFON over white; front and back accordion plaited.
CREPE DE CHINE—"Tailleur" models in white and colors.

8.50 *Formerly $10.75.*
CREPE DE CHINE—In a variety of colors; detachable fancy girdle.
CHIFFON CLOTH—With white vestee, long sleeves and high neck.
LACE AND NET—Long or short sleeve models; open back or front.

12.00 *Formerly $14.50.*
CHIFFON—Long sleeve model, hand made.
EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE CREPE—With white embroidered vestee and cuffs.
IMPORTED ORGANDIE — Embroidered and lace trimmed.
FRENCH VOILE—Long sleeve model; hand embroidered.

Clearance of Children's FINE COATS

For Immediate and Winter Wear.

In Infants' Sizes Up to Two Years

Chiefly the daintiest imported models in white Cashmere, Bengaline and Satin; hand embroidered and silk lined.
Regularly $7.50 to $75.00 **6.50 to 35.00**

Children's Colored Coats
Sizes 1 to 3 Years.

Of Broadcloth, Chinchilla and Corduroy, in a variety of attractive and novel designs. Beautifully made and finished.
Regularly $4.75 to $10.50 **3.50 to 8.75**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

The season's popular styles and colors.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Special coat model, with V or high neck. Regularly $4.50 **3.95**
AUSTRALIAN WOOL — "Sport" model. Regularly $7.50 **6.75**
IMPORTED SILK SWEATERS of beautiful quality and in novel designs and colorings. Regularly $22.50 to $35.00 **17.65 to 28.50**
CASHMERE SWEATERS — Pure wool; imported; "Versailles" model. Plain white or smart colors. Regularly $12.50 **10.50**
CASHMERE SWEATERS — Pure wool; imported; in various attractive styles. Regularly $14.50 **12.50**
AUSTRALIAN WOOL — "Lenox" model, Byron collar or V neck. Regularly $5.75 **4.75**

Misses' and Children's Sweaters

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Roll collar or V neck; coat or sport model; full length. Regularly $1.75 to $3.50 **1.45 to 2.95**

Women's and Misses' SILK PADDED VESTS

SILK PADDED VESTS — Long sleeves, silk lined, black or white. Regularly $2.75 **2.25**
SILK PADDED VESTS in black and white, silk lined; sleeveless. Regularly $1.75 **1.25**

Women's and Misses' FINE SILK PETTICOATS

MESSALINE SILK of lustrous and excellent wearing quality; side plaited foot trimming. Regularly $3.25 **2.65**
MILANESE JERSEY — Pure silk with plaiting of same, or Messaline foot trimming. Regularly $5.00 **3.75**
TANGO CREPE with Dresden figures. Regularly $2.75 **1.75**
CHIFFON, CREPE DE CHINE, PEAU DE CYGNE and EMBROIDERED NET in novel designs. Reg. $5.00 to $45.00 **3.75 to 29.75**

Extraordinary Disposal of Women's and Misses'

HEAVY COATS, TAILOR SUITS AND DRESSES

Consisting of the very choicest examples of this season's distinctive fashions in Outer Apparel, Afternoon and Evening Attire. The following are only a few of the splendid values in this department, offered for immediate Clearance.

TAILOR SUITS in the fashionable fabrics and models of the hour. Regularly $32.50 **24.50**
HEAVY COATS for Motor, Street and Country wear, in the smartest English mixtures, homespuns and chevlots, in plain and novelty effects. Regularly $25.00 to $40.00 **19.50 to 24.50**
TROTTEUR DRESSES of fine serge, in black and navy, combined with black satin. Several styles with novel vestee effects. Regularly $21.00 **13.75**
EVENING DRESSES—Charming models, displaying the present artistic mode in color, fabrics and trimmings. Regularly $30.00 to $37.50 **19.50 to 27.50**

MEN'S HIGH GRADE OVERCOATS

A special lot made to our order from the season's most popular Coatings, in the smartest styles for Men's and Young Men's immediate and Winter Wear.

About ⅓ less than Regular Price

FINEST SILK LINED OVERCOATS—Oxfords and black English Meltons. Chesterfield models of the finest tailoring throughout. Regularly $48.00 to $55.00 **39.00**
SPECIAL SILK LINED DRESS COATS—Very fine grades of vicuna and melton coatings. Browns, Oxfords and black. Regularly $35.00 **26.50**
YOUNG MEN'S MODEL OVERCOATS—Vicuna finished, black and Oxford greys in the newest single and double breasted styles. Set in sleeves; form fitting and English box backs. Velvet collar. Regularly $35.00 **26.50**
NEW ENGLISH KNOCKABOUT COATS—Special mixtures of conservative and novel effects. Wide velvet collar and lapel. Regularly $28.00 to $30.00 **24.00**
THE NEW CRAVENETTE OVERCOATS—Medium and heavy weights, fancy mixtures; Balmacaan and conservative styles. Regularly $24.00 to $28.00 **18.75**
HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS—Blue chinchilla with shawl or notch collar; also other fancy novelty coatings, made in the numerous young men's styles popular this season. Regularly $24.00, $26.50, $29.00 **18.75**

MEN'S BATH AND HOUSE ROBES

ENGLISH HOUSE ROBES—Special grades of fancy wool mixtures. All silk corded and trimmed. Reg. $12.00, 13.50, $15.00, $16.50 **9.75**
FINE BLANKET BATH ROBES—Made from blankets of unusually fine colorings. Plain and silk trimmed. Regularly $6.00 to $7.50 **4.25**
SPECIAL BLANKET BATH ROBES—Made from fine soft fleecy blankets. All desirable colors and patterns. Regularly $4.50 **2.95**
FINE TERRY CLOTH BATH ROBES—Unusually neat patterns and good weight. Thoroughly fast colors and washable. Regularly $4.50 **2.95**

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Standard, most reliable products of the best European and American manufacturers, including Fall and Winter weights, for Men, Women and Children.

At ¼ to ⅓ less than Former Prices

For Women	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—French open work or embroidered ankle effects. Finest quality	$3.00	$3.50	$10.00	$19.50
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Desirable weight; extra double spliced heels and toes; black only	1.50	95c.	2.75	5.40
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Black only	1.25	95c.	1.95	3.85
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Cotton soles and tops; light weigh	1.00	58c.	1.65	3.25
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and durable	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
LISLE THREAD HOSE—Winter weight; highly mercerized. Black	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE—Medium or heavy weight	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
FINE COTTON HOSE—Medium weight. Black only.	35c.	23c.	65c.	1.25

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Imported merino, Swiss ribbed, winter weight, low neck models	$2.75	$2.25	$6.50	$12.50
UNION SUITS—Glove silk; embroidered fronts; reinforced	4.7	3.50	10.00	19.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.75
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.25	95c.	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, mercerized Sea Island cotton; extra fine; light weight	1.00	68c.	1.95	3.85
UNDER VESTS—Glove silk; white or pink; reinforced; plain or with embroidered fronts	2.25	1.75	5.00	9.75
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed merino; winter weight; long or short sleeves; high neck. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.00	75c.	2.20	4.30
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed mercerized cotton; medium weight; high neck, long or short sleeves. sizes 4, 5, 6. Tights to match	1.00	45c.	1.30	2.55
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	65c.	45c.	1.30	2.55

For Men	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
SILK SOCKS—Two tone accordion weaves, also black, white and plain colors	50c.	35c.	$1.00	$1.95
CASHMERE SOCKS—Silk lined, handsome mottled mixtures and plain colors	50c.	40c.	1.10	2.10
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS—Accordion two tone colorings, medium weight	50c.	40c.	1.10	2.10
IMPORTED MERCERIZED SOCKS—Very fine quality, black silk hand clocked	50c.	30c.	85c.	1.60
ART SILK SOCKS—Very lustrous and durable, black, white and plain colors	35c.	25c.	70c.	1.30

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
MERINO UNDERWEAR—Medium winter weight; natural wool shade; unusually soft finish	$1.25	85c.	$2.50	$4.85
MORLEY'S LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR—Non-shrinkable, complete sizes, including stouts and regular	3.00	2.35	6.00	11.50
BRETTLE'S ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR—Gauze medium and super weights, small and extra sizes only.	10.00	5.00	13.50	25.00

For Children	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and excellent wearing quality, desirable weight; black, white or tan	35c.	29c.	85c.	1.65
WINTER WEIGHT COTTON HOSE—Linen heels and toes, made to resist hard service. Black	35c.	23c.	65c.	1.25
SILK LISLE—Medium weight; black or white; extra fine	30c.	20c.	50c.	95c.

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Winter weight, fine merino or soft cotton. Sizes 3 to 6 years	$1.25	95c.	$2.75	$5.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	1.25	3.60	7.10
UNDERVESTS AND PANTALETTES—Winter weight fine ribbed soft cotton	65c.	45c.	1.30	2.55

Clearance of Fine Housekeeping LINENS

Exceptional values in the finest imported grades, both plain and decorative.

Scotch Damask Table Cloths

A special offering of heavy fine Scotch Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, at prices notably low to close.

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2 yards **3.75**
2 x 2½ yards **5.00**
2½ x 2½ yards, **6.50**
2½ x 3 yards, **7.50**
BREAKFAST NAPKINS—to match, dozen, **3.75**
DINNER NAPKINS—to match, dozen, **5.50**

Table Damask

5000 yards heavy Irish Damask, in beautiful patterns, of superior quality pure linen. 72 in. wide. Regularly $1.10 yard. **65c**

Sheets and Pillow Cases

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS—Irish linen of superior quality; heavy round thread; extra durable. Single Bed Size, Pair **5.50** and **7.00**. Double Bed Size Pair **6.75** and **9.50**
HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES—Fine linen of excellent wearing quality, Pair **2.00**
PILLOW CASES—Hand embroidered, Pair **2.00**

DECORATIVE LINENS

This collection represents the highest type of French and Austrian hand made Cluny lace and Madeira embroidered Centre Pieces and Tea Cloths, at these very liberal reductions for this Clearance Removal Sale.

A Most Inviting Opportunity for Early Christmas Shopping.

CENTRE PIECES — 20 inches round, trimmed with hand made French Cluny lace. Regularly $3.50 to $9.00 **2.00 to 6.00**
CENTRE PIECES — 24 inches; round Cluny centres. Regularly $4.50 to $15.00 **2.95 to 9.75**
CENTRE PIECES—Madeira hand embroidered, in various sizes. Regularly $2.50 to $8.00 **1.00 to 5.00**
JAPANESE TEA CLOTHS—Hand embroidered and hand drawn, trimmed with linen lace. Regularly $3.50 **2.00**
MADEIRA TEA CLOTHS—Beautifully embroidered and scalloped. Regularly $8.50 **5.75**

WOMEN'S HOUSE ROBES

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES in warm bright colors and Jacquard effects, finished with silk cord on collar and cuff. Regularly $3.25 **2.25**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES in various designs and colors, finished with satin ribbon. Regularly $4.50 **3.25**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES, two dainty models finished with wide satin ribbon. Regularly $5.75 **4.95**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Superior quality; extra width; beautifully finished. Regularly $7.50 **6.95**
EIDERDOWN ROBES in a large variety of attractive colors; trimmed with satin ribbon. Regularly $5.75 **4.95**
PADDED SILK ROBES direct from Japan; various colors, silk lined. Regularly $8.50 **5.25**
PADDED SILK ROBES—Superior quality Japanese silk; splendidly made and finished; lined with silk. Regularly $11.50 **6.95**
FRENCH FLANNEL WRAPPERS—Imported models; in regular and extra sizes. Regularly $12.50 **8.75**
FRENCH ZANANA BOUDOIR ROBES—Very choice imported models; full width; regular and extra sizes. Regularly $25.00 **16.50**

Women's Winter NIGHT GOWNS

OUTING FLANNEL — White or striped effects in dainty colorings. Regularly $1.00 **75c**
OUTING FLANNEL — Very soft and fine, colored stripes or plain white. Regularly $1.25 **1.00**
SCOTCH FLANNEL in dainty stripes. Regularly $1.75 **1.35**
OUTING FLANNEL—Very pretty gowns with wash ribbon trim. Regularly $1.75 **1.35**
PURE WOOL ALBATROSS—Imported; hand made and hand embroidered. Regularly $10.50 to $12.50 **6.75 to 9.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

Productive Real Estate

The difference between profit and loss on operating Manhattan real estate is often merely the difference between experience and inexperience.

This organization has had nearly 50 years' experience managing real estate, and is at your service.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

ELASTICITY

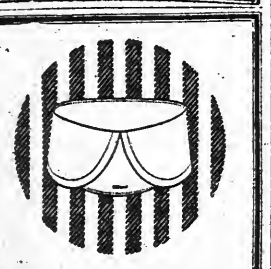
in both leather and workmanship is essential to foot comfort. Not only are the leathers in our shoes soft and flexible, but the careful hand-sewing makes them "give" with the foot.

The seams and welt do not pinch the foot, nor is the leather strained—both common occurrences in machine-made shoes.

Comfort is foremost in the minds of the journeyman bootmakers who create them.

Dress Pumps in Patent and Dull Effects.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York



WESTPORT
QUARTER SIZES. 2 for 25 CENTS
Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars
United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.
Makers of LION SHIRTS, $1.50 to $5.00

Money and Business.

How the new reserve banks will affect the country's business explained in The Annalist—leading journal of finance and economics. Every Monday, by mail 10c. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

STOTESBURY NAMED ADJUTANT GENERAL

Inspector General Long a Personal Friend of Gov-Elect Whitman.

INDORSED BY GEN. WOOD

Military Staff Being Selected by National Guard—Only Republicans for State Jobs.

Gov.-elect Whitman announced last night that he would appoint Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General. Col. Stotesbury, who at present is Inspector General of the First Brigade, National Guard, is a personal friend of Mr. Whitman's. He was recommended for the appointment not only by brother officers of the National Guard, but by Major Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East.

In making the announcement, the Governor-elect authorized this statement:

"It is a great satisfaction to me that in the oppointment of a personal friend as a member of my official family; I am securing an officer well qualified, in the opinion of all concerned, for the duties of Adjutant General. I trust that the organized militia of the State will recognize in the appointment an evidence of my keen interest in its welfare and a desire to maintain its highest traditions."

Col. Stotesbury comes of military ancestry. His father was an officer in the United States Navy during the civil war, when, with Col. Cushing, he planned and carried out the destruction of the Confederate ram Albemarle. Col. Stotesbury entered the National Guard as a private in Company F of the Seventh Regiment in 1891. He became the Captain of his company in 1906. In 1909 he was made an aid on the staff of Gov. Hughes, and was detailed by Mr. Hughes as Advocate General in the most important military trial conducted under his administration. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the Inspector General's department in 1912.

Col. Stotesbury is a member of many military orders. He is President of the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, of the Dutchess County Association, and of the Republican Organization Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is a member of the University Club, the Republican Club, the West Side Club, and of the West End Association.

Gov.-elect Whitman said last night that he expected to have his military staff complete within a week or so. He is leaving it virtually to the officers of the National Guard to name the members of his staff on the basis of merit in the service.

The Governor-elect is anxious to secure the services of N. V. V. Franchot, who was State Superintendent of Public Works, in the Higgins Administration, for same position, under his administration. Winslow W. Mead, who was first deputy under Supt. Franchot and who was continued in that position throughout the Hughes administration and during part of the administration of Gov. Dix, has been urged by Mr. Whitman to return to the service of the State in the Public Works Department, but has not as yet made a final decision.

George Foster Peabody, who is interested in the development of Saratoga as a health resort; Controller William A. Prendergast, Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego, and State Engineer-elect Frank M. Williams were among Mr. Whitman's callers yesterday. Mr. Whitman admitted that his talk with Egburt E. Woodbury, Attorney General-elect, and Mr. Williams had reference to appointments in their respective departments, and that he expected to have a talk with Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn, Controller-elect, before the week is over.

It is understood that Governor-elect Whitman is anxious that none but Republicans be appointed in the State service and that his conferences with the officials elected with him are in furtherance of a general understanding to that end.

Mr. Whitman said last night that in all probability he would be unable to depart for his usual week-end visit to Lakewood this week.

PHILOSOPHY IN HIS WILL.

Restaurant Keeper Leaves $4,000 to French Hospital.

The will of Jean Baptiste Guttin, a restaurant proprietor, who died on Oct. 22, was filed in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. It disposed of an estate of more than $10,000 and was filled with the thoughts that cheered the decedent during his life. Mr. Guttin in his will wrote that he was neither good nor bad—that we are not great things by ourselves. He thanked his father, who set him a good example, and Camille Flammarion, whose writings saved him from despair by "demonstrating the grandeur of the infinite." He was also consoled by the thought, "If there is nothing after me it is that there is nothing for anybody." He directed that his remains be cremated and his ashes be abandoned.

He left $1,000 to Felix Penable, an employe of H. Mouquin for more than thirty years, because Penable and his brother helped him in time of need. He left $4,000 to the French Hospital of this city in "gratitude for the $4,000 that was loaned me by Henry Maillard, President, in a moment of difficulty."

Camille Guttin, the decedent's daughter, gets three-quarters of the residue because she had much to suffer from the "opposing characters of her father, of her mother, and of her brother." Mr. Guttin then gave the fourth quarter of the residue to his widow and her son. In a codicil executed in Paris, France, Mr. Guttin left to Lucien Bilquez a full release from a debt of $14,000, and any other obligations due Mr. Guttin, and directed that he be permitted to renew the lease of the property at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street, known as the "J. B. G. Restaurant," at $3,500 a year for five years. All of the members of Mr. Guttin's family live at 117 Waverly Place.

HALT EDISON RATE REVISION

Merchants Petition for Large Consumers of Electricity.

The decision concerning the rates charged by the New York Edison Company, which the Public Service Commission was expected to deliver in a few days in the Stadtlander and Ewoldt cases, is likely to be delayed by action of the Merchants Association. It was understood that Commissioner Maltbie was likely to recommend a reduction of about three cents a kilowatt hour to the small consumer.

The Merchants Association has presented a petition, signed by S. C. Mead, Secretary, and the Committee on Public Utilities, which consists of E. H. Outerbridge, Chairman, Edward C. Blum, John C. Eames, F. A. Molitor, Clarence Whitman, Henry R. Towne, and Julius Henry Cohen of counsel. In this it asks the commission to revise "the entire schedule of rates and charges," basing such revision upon a comprehensive investigation of the affairs of the company and a valuation of its property.

The association asserts that the profits of the company are excessive and unreasonable, and that this excess is the result of the growth of the company's business in providing current in large units, despite the low rate charged. Very little profit, it is maintained, is derived from the small users, and it is asked that all the elements of cost be developed and properly allocated among the different classes of service.

If the association can prove its case, its contention will result in the further lowering of the cost of current to the large consumer, with little change for the ordinary consumer.

Historical Tablet for John Street.

A bronze tablet to be put on the building at 11 John Street, at Broadway, by the Maiden Lane Historical Society, will be dedicated tomorrow evening in the assembly hall of the New York Historical Society in Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. The dedication will be under the auspices of the Maiden Lane Historical Society and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The tablet is placed in honor of John Harpendingh, a tanner, whose homestead was situated at the corner, and after whom John Street was named.

War Drives Station Agent to Suicide

Henry Kremp, station agent of the Long Island Railroad at Hicksville, L. I., for six years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. Kremp had frequently referred to the European war and regretted the failure of religionists to end it. It is believed this idea crazed him. He leaves a wife and 14-year-old son, Chester.

BALTIC HITS LINER AS HAWKE WAS HIT

Suction from Big Ship Draws the Comal Against Her Side in Ambrose Channel.

LIKE OLYMPIC'S MISHAP

White Star Liner Goes on Her Way, While Comal Comes Back for Repairs.

The danger from suction to which smaller vessels are exposed when they come near the large Atlantic liners was shown again yesterday when the steamship Comal of the Mallory Line was drawn against the side of the White Star liner Baltic about two miles below the Narrows in the Ambrose Channel.

The Comal, which was on the way to Galveston, was damaged on her port bow and returned to Pier 45, in the North River. The Baltic lost some paint on the starboard side, but proceeded on her way to Liverpool after her commander, Capt. J. B. Ranson, had ascertained by wireless that the Comal did not need any assistance. The Comal left her pier at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was followed down the Bay by the Baltic, which sailed at 2 o'clock.

The Baltic overhauled the Comal at Quarantine, and they both passed out at 2:43 o'clock. According to Capt. Charles McIntosh of the Comal, who holds a pilot's certificate, his vessel collided with the Baltic at 2:55 o'clock at the entrance to the Ambrose Channel, near the markers. He said the Baltic, which had a pilot on board, blew two blasts to signify she was going to starboard, and he returned two blasts, indicating that he understood.

When the White Star liner was abeam of the Comal, and about forty yards away, the bow of the Comal was drawn to the side of the Baltic with such force that the rudder of the Comal was powerless to overcome the strain, and the vessels came together. Then the way on both steamships was stopped, and the Comal dropped astern.

Lieut. C. E. Pugh, U. S. N., who was a passenger on the Comal on his way to Galveston, saw the accident.

"It was a clear case of the Olympic and the Hawke again," he said. "The Baltic was steaming at a speed of fifteen knots, and we were making about twelve, and were less than forty yards from the beam of the Baltic, when the suction drew our bow bang into her side."

The Hawke was the British cruiser that was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. In September, 1911, she was steaming down the Solent from Portsmouth, when the Olympic came out of Southampton water and the two vessels collided. The bow of the warship was damaged, and a hole was knocked in the stern of the liner. At the trial in the Admiralty Court in London in was held that the Hawke was sucked under the counter of the Olympic, and that the warship's rudder was useless.

After examining the hull of the Comal at the pier, Capt. McIntosh said there was no damage below the water line, but that the steam pipes from the capstan, which lead over the side, had been broken, and the vessel would have to miss her trip. Arthur Pye, general passenger agent of the Mallory and Clyde Lines, who was at the pier, said that the passengers would be kept on board all night, and furnished with transportation to Galveston today by whatever route they selected.

SUES U. S. MOTOR CO. MEN.

Stockholder Alleges Company's Affairs Were Mismanaged.

Charging that its affairs have been mismanaged, Emanuel Metzger began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against the United States Motor Company, a New Jersey corporation. Mr. Metzger owns 275 shares of the company's stock, and alleges his action is on behalf of other stockholders as well as on his own behalf. The defendants named in the action are Directors James C. Brady, Benjamin Briscoe, Frank Briscoe, Richard Irvin, Herbert Lloyd, Jonathan D. Maxwell, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Edgar J. Meyer, Ora J. Mulford, Henry W. Nichols, Richard A. Robertson, Kenneth B. Schley, Charles G. Stoddard, and Carl Tucker.

The complaint said that the company was organized with a capital of $42,500,000. On January, 1911, the assets were reported by President Benjamin Briscoe to amount to $30,119,304.53, with liabilities of $20,904,358.35. The net earnings of that year amounted to $2,641,059.34, and the undivided profits were $2,882,330.59.

The complaint recites that the company controls a number of subsidiary companies that manufacture automobiles and their parts, and that these companies are scattered over various parts of the country. It is alleged that about $10,009,000 of the assets of the company have been wasted.

STATUS OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Lamar's Counsel Argue That He Is Not Government Officer.

Counsel for David Lamar argued yesterday afternoon before Judge Sessions in the Federal District Court demurrers to the two indictments for impersonating a Congressman which caused his arrest in Washington and on which the removal proceedings were founded.

Louis B. Williams maintained that the indictments were insufficient, in that they failed to show what offense had been committed in impersonating an officer of the United States, as charged, and secondly that there was no law on the statute book to make it an offense merely to impersonate a Congressman. Ex-District Attorney Davis of Washington produced many citations and submitted a lengthy brief to prove that a Congressman was not an officer of the United States.

District Attorney Marshall briefly replied, quoting precedents in support of the Government's view that a Congressman was an officer of the United States, and arguing that there was no necessity to set forth in detail in the indictment all the particulars of Lamar's alleged impersonation.

Judge Sessions will decide the case this afternoon. During the hearing Mrs. Lamar and her little girl sat in court beside her husband.

WOMEN SHOW CARTOONS.

Political Union to Open an Exhibition Today.

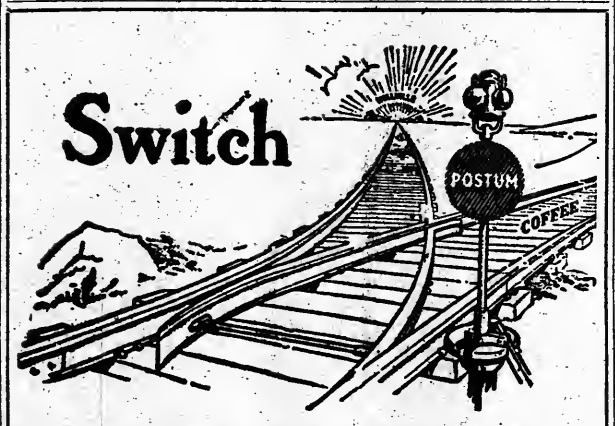
A free exhibition of original cartoons on woman suffrage, war, and politics is to be opened this morning by the Women's Political Union in a big vacant shop on the main floor of the building, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, where the union's offices are. Well-known cartoonists of New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and Philadelphia are represented. The public is invited.

Mrs. Calvin Tomkins will be the hostess for today. There will be addresses by Miss Anna Constable and Miss Alberta Hill. Mrs. Gudrun Drewson of Brooklyn will speak tomorrow. The exhibition was planned originally for the suffrage shop on Fifth Avenue, but outgrew it. It will be open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tomorrow will be Barnard College day and Saturday Washington Irving High School day.

Times War Pictures in Peru.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is achieving further popularity in South America. E. W. Rosay of Lima, Peru, has ordered through the American News Company 100 copies of each weekly issue—a striking testimony to the popularity of this Pictorial War Extra in far-off lands.

Switch



—if you find coffee is hurting you!

Coffee, on account of its drug, caffeine, does hurt lots of people—causes headache, heart flutter, nervousness, sleeplessness and other ills.

Thousands of coffee users, discovering the cause of their discomfort, have switched to

POSTUM

—and found relief.

"There's a Reason"

Postum—a pure food-drink—contains no caffeine or other drug or harmful substance. It does contain the nutriment of prime wheat and wholesome molasses from which it is made.

Delicious
Nourishing
Economical

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—needs no boiling. A teaspoonful of the soluble powder stirred in a cup with hot water makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Yes, Mawruss, Zudora *IS* a girl—the keenest, most daring, most *beautiful* girl you ever laid eyes on.

ZUDORA

"It is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Mr. Shaw says many things no one else would dare to say. On such subjects as recruiting, the treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, junkerism, the Church, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament it contains the most magnificent, brilliant and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from a perusal of this tract with his mind unilluminated or his opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it."

So said Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in an article cabled to The Times and printed in the news columns of yesterday's issue, referring to, and on some points undertaking to refute,

George Bernard Shaw's

remarkable article

"Common Sense About the War"

now running in

The Sunday New York Times

No article has caused more widespread discussion than this one. It has made many people "see red." It has aroused violent rejoinders and caustic replies, but it continues to be the subject of debate wherever the war is talked about. You'll have to read it sooner or later or be hopelessly out of the conversation.

In Next Sunday's Times
Mr. Shaw takes up two subjects:

Recruiting
and
Terms of Peace

There is hardly a sentence in his article that will not start a controversy. And it's told in the brilliant, daring style that has made Shaw world famous.

Another article that will arouse widespread comment because of its frankness is by

Theodore Roosevelt
on
"The Navy As a Peacemaker."

Order next Sunday's Times in advance of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

YALE AND HARVARD FINISH HARD TRAINING FOR GAME AT NEW HAVEN

NEW BASEBALL WAR CLOUD IN THE WEST

Taft Will Not Sell Cubs to Weeghman, So Fight Will Be Renewed.

MURPHY LOOMS UP, TOO

Revealed That He Still Has Big Holdings in Chicago Club and Names Bresnahan as Manager.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18. Developments affecting the Chicago National League club, and through it the state of baseball war existing between the Federal League and the parties to the national agreement, came fast today. First was the revelation that Charles W. Murphy, despite his having been "ousted" last Winter, still has a large influence among those directing the club's affairs; then came Charles P. Taft's declaration of a break in Charles Weeghman's negotiations for the purchase of the Taft interests in the club, and third was the first definite announcement that Roger Bresnahan would be manager of the Cubs in 1915.

Murphy's influence became apparent in the success of his fight to keep the Cubs on their West Side playing ground, of which he is half owner, with Mr. Taft holding the other half. On returning from Cincinnati Murphy declared there was no chance for Weeghman to buy into the National League club, and this was confirmed soon after by Taft's announcement that negotiations were ended.

Finally Murphy stated positively that Bresnahan would succeed Hank O'Day as West Side pilot. Partial confirmation of this came later when President Thomas was requested by Taft over long-distance telephone to bring Bresnahan to Cincinnati, there to attend tomorrow a special meeting of the Cub Directors and discuss with the catcher terms under which he would take over the management. The news of these developments brought from Charles Weeghman a declaration that war would continue, with the Federals in better position than ever to wage it.

"If Mr. Taft has called off negotiations regarding the purchase of the Cub stock, it means war to a finish between the Federal League and organized ball," said Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals. "The Federal League was anxious for peace, but if we can't have it we are more ready for war than ever."

Weeghman admitted he had never held an option on the Taft holdings, but said he had been promised a chance to bid for them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—After inspecting the proposed site for a Federal League baseball park in Cleveland, President James A. Gilmore of the League, G. B. Ward and W. E. Robertson of the Brooklyn and Buffalo Federal League clubs, respectively, stated late this afternoon that no decision would be announced until the regular meeting of the league in December. The local men interested in the proposition, however, were assured a definite answer at that time.

President Gilmore confirmed the report from Chicago that war between organized baseball and the Federal League "would be waged to the bitter end."

THREE TEAMS IN BROOKLYN.

President Barrow Predicts Big Shake-up in International League.

Edward Barrow, President of the International League, yesterday predicted a big shake-up in his circuit in the event that peace negotiations between organized baseball and the Federal League fail through, as reports from the West have indicated will happen. Jersey City and Baltimore will both lose their franchises, with the prospects that the former team will hold forth at Ebbets Field, and the latter be shifted to either Syracuse, N. Y., or Richmond, Va. During the past season Baltimore was one of the cities hardest hit by the invasion of the Federals, and it is said that the Jersey City Club had an unusually poor season.

Frequently it has been reported that an International League team would share Ebbets Field with the Superbas, but just as frequently has Charles H. Ebbets denied the rumors. It is said he now has had a thorough understanding with those higher up in organized baseball, and has pledged himself to support the plan. If the change is made the Brooklyn Federals will be forced to contend, against all-season baseball in Brooklyn, whereas in the past season they only conflicted in about twenty-five times with the Superbas.

President Barrow's statement that the Baltimore franchise will go either to Syracuse or Richmond occasioned little surprise, for Jack Dunn was prepared to dispose of his club long before the season closed. He disposed of his best players for big sums, and what remains of his team is not much value. Richmond and Syracuse now have minor league clubs, but it could easily be arranged to take care of their owners if a shift was decided upon.

Lee Magee to Join Federals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Lee Magee, infielder for the St. Louis Nationals, has served a formal ten-days' notice on the club that he would consider his service to the club at an end at the expiration of the ten-day period. President Britton today issued the following statement: "I am told Magee has an offer from the Federals of a three-year contract at $6,000 a year and a $2,000 bonus the moment he signs. We have a valid claim to Magee's services for 1915, but if he regards his moral obligations thus lightly I am willing to let him go."

First Baseman Merkle Marries.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—Fred C. Merkle, first baseman of the New York National League Baseball Club, was married last night to Miss Ethel Brownson of Tecumseh, Mich. The announcement of the wedding was made tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Merkle will reside in Toledo, the ball player's home city.

American Leagues Defeated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 18.—The All-Nationals defeated the All-American baseball tourists here today, 9 to 4. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	4	12	6
Nationals	9	11	2

Batteries—Mitchell and Henry; James and Killifer.

Long Practice for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 18.—In point of activity March Field resembled a bee hive this afternoon. The squad gathered at 1:30 o'clock instead of the usual hour, 4 o'clock, and worked without ceasing until 5 o'clock. After the preliminary catching and tackling of kicks, the squad went by teams into a signal drill, in which every play that will be used against Lehigh was rehearsed, and then followed what will probably be the last scrimmage of the season in which the same plays were put into actual practice. Assistant Coach Sherwood Magee took Weldon in hand and instructed him in throwing the forward pass.

Warner Changes Practice Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 18.—Coach Glenn Warner changed his mind and allowed the Carlisle Indians' 'Varsity eleven to enter into a short scrimmage here this afternoon against the scrubs, whereas he had earlier thought best to allow the first eleven to remain idle until Thursday. The day's practice started with the usual round of elementals, which followed a brief blackboard illustrated talk in the cage from the head coach. Signals were also rehearsed, as many of the men had had their numbers changed after the Notre Dame game. Warner believes that his tackers will improve greatly by the end of the season, and on Saturday in the game against Dickinson will endeavor to demonstrate what careful coaching can do.

HARVARD'S LAST PRACTICE.

Haughton to Take Most of Squad to New Haven Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—This afternoon after the 'Varsity football team had held its final practice of the season in the Stadium, the gates were thrown open and several thousand undergraduates witnessed the playing. The regulars were detained for ten minutes' signal drill, and as the men who will play against Yale on Saturday were performing, the college boys' cheered every member of the team and rehearsed all the songs they will sing at New Haven. The 'Varsity lined up the same as during the last three days, Withington continuing at right guard in place of Weston. The regular guard, however, was out today, and the coaches say he surely will be in the line-up for the beginning of Saturday's game.

The team is in first-class trim, and has finished its work except for a short signal drill on Friday at New London. Tomorrow morning Coach Haughton and two of his assistants, Campbell and Wigglesworth, will take a squad of nineteen players, including the backs and centres, to New Haven for a short workout in the Yale Bowl. The squad will go to New London in the afternoon and on Friday the linemen will go to New Haven. The forwards will exercise a little tomorrow on the Stadium field here, but there will be nothing very strenuous.

This afternoon Capt. Brickley and Ernest Soucey were out. Both worked with one of the substitute layouts, Brickley being at half back and Soucey at end. There is little chance for the latter to play. Brickley was very slow and there is no chance for him to play Saturday unless he goes in to try for a field goal. This is the final decision of the coaches.

After the drill today the scrubs pulled off their sweaters and went out to give battle to an eleven composed of the 'Varsity coaches. There were some famous veterans in the line-up, including Head Coach Haughton, whose team won the match, 10 to 0. Haughton made a forward pass to Hitchcock, on which the latter scored, and the coach also kicked the goal from touchdown and later a field goal from the 25-yard line.

Brickley, while running through plays with the substitutes, kicked a goal from the 28-yard line. On the coaches' rush-line today were Storer, Leary, Browne, Blagden, Parkinson, Saltonstall, Fisher, Hitchcock and P. Withington, while the backfield consisted of Wigglesworth at quarter back and Huntington, Campbell, and Haughton.

MUNSICK OUT OF TEAM.

But Cornell Has Strong Second Team Men to Fill in Any Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—After three days of easy work the Cornell 'Varsity football team plunged into a three-hour practice today. The entire team, with the exception of Munsick, at left guard, was in the line-up, and for about an hour the regulars fought back the scrubs, who used the Pennsylvania formations. The 'Varsity experienced a lot of difficulty with the forward passes, and the second team made a number of gains, with Collins, Williams, Lewis, and Whitney carrying the ball.

The injury which Munsick sustained in the Michigan game appears to have been more serious than at first expected. The left guard was hobbling about on the gridiron this afternoon, but was not in condition to enter the line-up, and the team's physician was unable to say this afternoon whether he would be able to get back for the last game. In the meantime Tilley is playing left guard, with Snyder and McCutcheon as alternates.

The wisdom of the policy of building up a strong second team is vindicating itself now. No matter what happens to the regulars, the coaches will have strong men to play every position in the first.

Quarter Back Barrett got back into the work this afternoon, and showed all of the dash that has made him one of the most conspicuous figures in Cornell's football history. Barrett's running and punting stamp him as one of the best backs that Cornell has ever uncovered. Shuler and Collyer played the halves, and Philippi was in at full back.

Head Coach Sharpe is somewhat embarrassed by the number and capacity of the backfield material. Just what he will do with Philippi and Kleinert is a problem. Philippi is sure to get a place in the backfield because of his wonderful line plunging, but Kleinert is fully as good in rushing, whereas Hill, who has played full back most of the Fall, is one of the surest defensive players on the team.

Army Scrimmage with 'Navy' Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Another stiff scrimmage with the "Navy" team which has been formed among the more prominent of the scrubs featured the two-hour workout for the Army eleven today. Although the Springfield game is only two days off, the Army is pointing directly for the Navy battle now. Oliphant got another chance at quarter back today, driving the big team for ten minutes and showing good form. Capt. Prichard later went in and Oliphant was shifted to half back. McEwan's shoulder injury improved enough to allow him to work for a while in the dummy scrimmage, but Goodnight took up the quarter back rough work today. Hobbs, substitute quarter back, who was laid out in the Rutgers game six weeks ago, surprised the coached and followers of the team by his performance in toto today. The Army's former left-foot kicker did some limbering-up work, but the coaches despair of his getting in shape for the Navy contest. The rooting in the stands was spirited, the assistant coaches out in full force with the Army band. On an adjacent field the Cullum Hall cadet squad trimmed the New York Military Academy cadets of Cornwall by a score of 8 to 0.

Strenuous Drill for N. Y. U.

New York University football squad was subjected to another hard afternoon's work yesterday on Ohio Field, the coaches extending the practice period until long after dark. In the early part of the period the perfection of several open plays occupied the coaches' attention, much care being taken to work with the forward pass. These open-play features are expected to play an important part in the Violet's demonstration against Wesleyan on Saturday. Several line plays were formed in this work, but much attention was devoted to the 'Varsity back field, each man coming in for a share of the instruction. In the scrimmage which followed the regulars work the back field men showed much ability in advancing the ball, and scored several touchdowns against the scrub eleven. This work was continued, and even after high-powered lamps had illuminated the field, the 'Varsity used the forward pass to good advantage, it being sufficiently light to clearly distinguish both the ball and players. The regular back field, which has been temporarily crippled owing to the absence of McNally, the right half back, because of injuries, was strengthened considerably by his return to practice yesterday. Bernstein, the Violet's full back, however, was absent because of injuries sustained in practice, but is expected to return in time for the Wesleyan game on Saturday.

Dartmouth Drills in Snow.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 18.—The slippery ground due to about two inches of snow made the last hard scrimmage of the year at Hanover very unsatisfactory. The scrubs, using the Syracuse formations which were shown them by Larry Bankart, Bill Randall, Spud Pishon, and McDevett, could not get the ball past the twenty-yard line of the 'Varsity. The feature of the scrimmage was the work of Spears. It was due to his remarkable playing that the scrubs did not score. Four ends, three tackles, and four guards are thoroughly familiar with the Syracuse plays. Telfer's leg is bothering him so that there is some doubt as to his playing Saturday.

Rutgers to Present Strong Team.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Though it has been asserted that, because Rutgers is facing three games within the next ten days and plays its most important contest against the Washington and Jefferson College eleven on the Polo Grounds on Nov. 28, the coaches would send their substitutes against Stevens Institute on Saturday and again against New York University on Thanksgiving Day in New York, this is not Foster Sanford's idea. Coach Sanford said today that spectators at these two games expected to see the Rutgers regulars, and felt that the only fair thing to do was to present the first line men at these games.

YALE NOW READY TO PLAY HARVARD

Thirty-Minute Scrimmage Completes Hard Preparation for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Yale's scrimmage practice is over for the season and the coaches still plan to start the Harvard game Saturday with the same line-up used at Princeton.

Fred Stillman, who turned his ankle at Princeton, was out today for the first time since his upset. He was in citizen's clothes and watched the practice that closed work in preparation for the Harvard game. He limped considerably but his injured ankle has shown rapid improvement in two days. Although Knowles, Conroy, Walden, Betts, Stillman and Aleck Wilson were excused from scrimmaging, all were on the field.

An announcement from the Yale management on the question of numbering the players stated that Yale has never placed herself on record against the innovation, although there is some opposition to it on the part of the college Faculty. It is not impossible that it will be adopted by Yale next Saturday, although chances are against its adoption. The question has not come before the Yale management for final action.

Opening the matinée with fifty minutes' signal drill and dummy tackling in the playing field the squad was shifted to the bowl for its scrimmaging. The playing surface of the bowl was too soft and the players got their shoes clogged by the heavy loam surface. Arrangements were made at the close of practice for the gridiron to be heavily rolled daily until the Harvard game. The two days' rain softened the surface, but it is believed that the scientific drainage facilities and the warm sun will dry out the top soil before Saturday.

Six touchdowns were quickly shoved over the scrub goal line, the 'Varsity scoring three in eight plays each, one by making an 80-yard run and registering on the first play, another in two plays, and the sixth in five. The scoring machine never worked as well and as rapidly, but the weakness of the 'Varsity defense was again apparent in the ease with which the scrubs penetrated it. They scored a touchdown after taking the ball seventy yards, forty of it straight rushing, in which George Ewing carried the ball three times for eight yards gain through tackle and thirty yards by a forward pass which Capt. Joe Thompson got over the line to End Rush Offut. "Dick" Kent kicked goal.

Ainsworth, Sweeney, and Le Gore handled the triple game incessantly in working the first touchdown, the 'Varsity covering eighty yards in seven plays. Sweeney was hurt and was probably shelved for the season by a turned ankle. Easton succeeded him. Scovil, taking a pass from Le Gore, fell over the line for the score and Ainsworth kicked goal. Ainsworth and Waite got into the double passing game cleverly in seven plays for the second touchdown, Waite dodging beautifully in broken field and scoring.

The double passing game took Scovil over through right tackle for the third score and the 'Varsity repeated its passing game, Easton's tosses to Ainsworth, gaining 20 yards regularly. Scovil retired, apparently slightly hurt, Cornell succeeding him, and Waite received a lateral pass for a 20-yard gain and the score. Putting the ball in place at the 'Varsity 20-yard line Waite tossed a forward pass to Scovil, who proved himself really uninjured by slipping the entire scrub backfield by. Scovil's lateral passes to Waite were unsolved by the scrubs, and Waite in three plays covered 20 yards for the final score, Capt. Talbott kicking goal.

Hal Pumpelly, who saved Yale from defeat in the Princeton game two years ago by kicking a goal from midfield in the final minute of play, practiced goal kicking, but is in poor form and it is not believed that the coaches will substitute him against Harvard Saturday.

On the sidelines were the largest number of former Yale players of the season, including "Wally" Winer, "Bill" Howe, Douglass Bomeister, "Buck" Stuart, and Jack Field.

"YALE GOING TO WIN."

Capt. Talbott Makes Prediction in Addressing 2,500 Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Victory over Harvard in the coming game was tonight claimed by Capt. Nelson Talbott of the Yale eleven and by ex-Capt. Bigelow. Capt. Talbott said in addressing 2,500 students at a mass meeting:

"I wish the other members of the team were here to hear this cheering. It is going to help us win Saturday. I am sorry, and Coach Hinkey is sorry, that we had to have so much secret practice this year, but we were driven to it, so that we wouldn't show all we had. We've got a tough job ahead, but we know we're going to win."

"You fellows know it, too," he added. "We're going to give the best we've got, and it's going to be enough. You need not worry about those fourteen points last Saturday. We had to save some of the big fellows for next Saturday."

The students greeted the statement with tremendous cheers.

Navy Team Trains Carefully.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 18.—Owing to bruises and other minor injuries with which many of the team are suffering, the Naval Academy coaches did not order a hard scrimmage this afternoon, but were satisfied with careful practice of formations on the attack and defense. Those players who were unable to get into the playing, watched the practice. The offensive plays in the army team, that are by now known here, were carried out by the scrubs, and the team schooled in stopping them. It is now believed that the coaches will have to make their selections for the team on the basis of form indicated by the players in recent matches and practices, as it is not likely that most of them can get sufficient real playing this week and next to give an opportunity for further judgment. Head Coach Howard said today, that most of the backfield positions were in doubt. It is probable that T. Harrison will be selected for right end from a field of five. The officials for the Army game will be: Referee, W. C. Vaughn, Lehigh; umpire, A. Sharpe, Yale; head linesman, Carl Marshall, Harvard. These are the same men who acted last year. A field judge will also be selected.

Lehigh Revels in Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 18.—Hard work a-plenty was doled out to the Lehigh football team today, and the 'Varsity reveled in it during a long practice. It was virtually the last hard work that will be held before the Lafayette game. Today saw Hoban, Ostrum, and Richards join the team, and it can now be said that all the regulars, excepting Mattern, are in condition for Saturday's game. As a result of today's practice, all the positions on the team have been decided on, except the guards. Puans and Ostrum, Frank Raen and Becker will still have tomorrow to fight it out, but the scrimmage occurred today. Following the usual signal work the 'Varsity in the dummy scrimmage was given the ball, to perfect its new plays and lateral passes. Then the scrubs took the ball and worked Lafayette formations, which the 'Varsity took kindly to. Lots of activity was shown by the men in the lengthy work-out, and Coach Keady was well pleased.

Manual Soccer Victory.

In one of the hardest-fought high school soccer championship games of the season, Manual Training High School's team downed Erasmus Hall by the score of 2 to 1 at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The winners maintained their lead in the league and have bright prospects of carrying off the championship.

STEVENS DISMISSES COACH.

Had Disguised and Sent into Game Player Who Had Been Banished.

During last Saturday's football game with New York University the Stevens Institute coach, Ayres, substituted a player who had been ruled out of the game. This action on Ayres's part was taken at a time when the manager of the team was off the field and when the Captain of the team was out of the game disabled to such an extent that he could take no part in the affairs that went on.

The substitution did not come to the notice of the college authorities until Tuesday, when President Humphries, for the college and the student body, through the medium of the Athletic Council, started an investigation, as a result of which it was learned that Coach Ayres had been guilty of deception in sending back a man disguised by plasters over his face and a different sweater, and as a result of which the Athletic Council promptly dismissed the coach. The college authorities, alumni, and student body are indignant at the action taken by the coach in substituting a man under those conditions, and are strong in their expressions that it is entirely contrary to the policy of honesty in sports in college life that has always characterized the work at Stevens.

SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY.

Karl Fisher Gives Facts and Figures for Converting Old Race Track.

Promoters of the proposed automobile speedway to be built on the site of the Sheepshead Bay Race Track held a meeting yesterday when it was decided to announce the full data of the plan, the list of persons financially interested and other matters relating to the ultimate purchase of the race track and building the speedway in the meantime. It was intended to announce these details early this week, but important information was not obtained until yesterday, when it was decided that the plans of the promoters would be in tangible shape the latter part of the week, or early next week.

This information was supplied by Karl Fisher, of the Indianapolis speedway, who attended the meeting, but left for Indianapolis immediately after it adjourned. Mr. Fisher has been identified with the famous Western speedway since its inception and it is said he furnished many facts and figures as to cost of construction of the track and its operation.

It was stated last night by a well-informed man in automobile circles that the Sheepshead Bay Speedway was an assured fact. He declined to say anything about the purchase price, but admitted that there was plenty of money behind the project. The capital will largely be furnished by those identified with the automobile industry, and many of the dealers on Automobile Row are said to be interested in giving New York track one that is superior, to the famous Brooklands in England.

The attendance at the last two automobile race meets at Brighton Beach race track did much to bring about a revival in the plan for a speedway near New York City.

STATE AUTOISTS' STRIFE.

Keen Contention for Control of Association in Annual Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—That there is keen contention between the up-State and Hudson Valley delegates for the control of power in the New York State Automobile Association was evident at the opening session of the annual convention held here today. The Rochester and Buffalo delegates will tomorrow make an effort to have the officers nominated from the floor, while the Hudson Valley delegates want the nominating done by committee. No test vote was reached today, but will come tomorrow morning. Melvin T. Bender of Albany submitted a legal report on legislative matters, and action will be taken by the delegates at tomorrow's session.

The association is in favor of having the Automobile Bureau in the Highway Department instead of the Secretary of State's office.

Twenty-third St. Y. M. C. A. Games.

Spirited competition ruled in the bi-monthly members' games of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. last night. Three track events, a running high jump, and a rope climb, composed the programme. A. Williams, starting with a two-yard handicap, proved the winner in the two-lap run. A. Lee, with the big handicap of 65 yards, was in front all the way in a half-mile handicap. The scratch team in a two-lap relay, composed of Tenny, Pert, Ford, and Rowan, easily triumphed over the second squad, which had a handicap of nine yards. Summary:

Two-lap Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Williams, (2 yards;) H. Lhullier, (2 yards,) second; R. Engle, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:20 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Lee, (65 yards;) D. Tenny, (scratch,) second; A. Williams, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:15 2-5.

Rope Climb, Scratch.—Won by J. Walsh; H. Lhullier, second; A. F. Ford, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Ford, (4 inches,) with jump of 4 feet 11¼ inches; A. Williams, (4 inches,) second, with jump of 4 feet 10¾ inches; T. Killian, (5 inches,) third, with jump of 4 feet 9¾ inches.

Two-lap Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by scratch team, (Tenny, Pert, Ford, and Rowan;) (Lhullier, Williams, Stamford, and Killian,) 9 yards, second. Time—1:28 2-5.

Five Teams in Senior Race.

Five team and two individual entries were received for the Metropolitan senior cross-country championship race at Prospect Park on Saturday afternoon. The entries were approved yesterday at a meeting of the Championship Committee at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The Irish-American A. C. will start two teams against squads from the New York A. C., Bronx Church House, and Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Willie Kyronen, unattached, and Nick Gianscopulos of the Millrose A. A. are the individual entrants.

Commissioner R. V. Ingersoll was represented at the Championship Committee's meeting by Ward Brennan, who informed the board that all arrangements had been made by his department for the race. Signs have been posted all along the course, and the finish stretch will be roped off, as it was last Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will start at exactly 3 P. M. from the Parade Grounds, at the Ocean Parkway entrance to the Park. The competing athletes will be taken care of in the Shelter House.

Wefers Picks Columbia Team.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the Columbia track team, has selected the team which will run in the intercollegiate cross-country race at New Haven on Saturday. His selections have been made on a basis of the finish of the collegians in the Amateur Athletic Union run at Van Cortlandt Park last Saturday. L. G. Smith, '15, captain of the Columbia team of harriers, who finished in eleventh place, heads the list. J. S. Langthorn, '17, who finished in the thirty-first place, is the next choice, and the other men are: P. Safofsky, Fg.; J. P. Knox, '17; W. V. Myers, '16; C. Shepard, '17; A. Diekmann, '16, and W. F. Glimm, '15. D. Schiffman, '16, will go as a substitute. The team will leave on Friday for New Haven.

Fordham Fears Up School Team.

Determined to get in as much hard work as possible before the Boston and Villanova games, the Fordham eleven, with every regular in the line-up, gave the Commerce High School aggregation the worst trimming yesterday the scholastic warriors have suffered in any practice game held on Fordham Field this season. Eight touchdowns were scored by the 'Varsity players, each coming after Commerce had lost the ball after the kick-off by inability to pierce the new Maroon system of defense.

Skip Wyman started the contest by critcising the tackling evident against Vermont last week, when Vizner, the green quarter back, broke through the whole field for two runs of sixty-five and forty yards, respectively. The effect of the criticism was evident as soon as Commerce tried to advance yesterday, only thirty yards being made by the high school backs.

YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL TICKETS | Seats bought and exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, Broadway & 38 St. Metropolitan Hotel, 4120 Greeley.

SPRINTS KEEP SIX DAY RIDERS AHEAD

Bicyclists Keen Contestants for Prizes Offered by Manager McGraw.

SCORE AT TWO O'CLOCK A. M. Seventy-fourth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Grenda	1,505	1
Moran and McNamara	1,505	1
Fogler and Hill	1,505	1
Root and Clark	1,505	1
Egg and Verri	1,505	1
Lawrence and Magin	1,505	1
Lawson and Drobach	1,505	1
Ryan and Wohlrab	1,505	1
Walthour and Halstead	1,505	1
Thomas and Hanley	1,504	9
Bedell and Bedell	1,504	8
Mitten and Anderson	1,504	8
Piercey and Dupuy	1,504	3
Kopsky and Hansen	1,504	1

Goullet leading. Former record, 1,497 miles and 4 laps, made by Goullet and Fogler in 1913.

When half the long journey of the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden had been completed last night ten teams were bunched in the lead and several miles ahead of the record made by Walthour and Collins last year. In the seventy-one hours that the cyclists had been riding at that time sixty-four records had been broken. The record-breaking pace which has been set since the race started showed no signs of diminishing and the riders were all in good condition.

Frank Kramer, American champion, gave another quarter-mile exhibition last night and covered the distance in 0:25 1-5, one second slower than he traveled Tuesday night. Clarence Carmen again performed in a motor-paced mile exhibition and his time was 1:40 1-5, or 0:02 3-5 slower than Tuesday night.

The big event was the fifteen-mile McGraw special sprint for $150. At the end of the third mile a sprint took place and the ten leading teams lapped Hanley-Thomas once, Anderson-Mitten twice, Bedell-Bedell twice, and the Hanson-Kropsky and Piercy-Dupuy teams three times each. Wohlrab recovered half a lap, but his partner, Ryan, who was attempting to relieve him, had trouble with his bicycle and could not pick him up.

The first event was a two-mile sprint with a $10 prize at the end of each mile. Hill and Thomas won the first prize, and the second special sprint of three miles, McNamara, Grenda, and Egg won $30 of Manager McGraw's money.

A spill occurred on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the track, about 9:15 o'clock, when Verri and Anderson accidentally rubbed wheels. Menus Bedell ran into the fallen riders, and he was thrown. None of the men was injured, and after a few minutes rest they resumed riding.

Five one-mile sprints took place early in the evening and were won by McNamara, Kaiser, Egg, Hill, and Thomas.

Yesterday afternoon the race settled down to a steady grind, all the riders jogged around at an easy pace except when a prize sprint was announced. Six of these took place, and Egg, Piercey, Thomas, Wohlrab, Hill, and Anderson each won one. In a short sprint shortly after 4 o'clock the newly constructed team of Piercey and Dupuy and the Kopsky-Hansen team were lapped. Although the riders did not travel at a very fast pace, they lowered previous records at every hour during the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the leaders had covered 1,348 miles, which is within the Fogler-Goullet record made in 1913 by 5 miles and 3 laps. At that time there were ten teams in the lead with the Bedell-Bedell, Thomas-Hanley, and Mitten-Anderson teams one lap behind, the Piercey-Dupuy team six laps back, and the Kopsky-Hansen team nine laps in the rear.

The record-breaking pace had its effect yesterday and two riders quit. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning George Seres of the French team withdrew because of an injured leg, and at 7 o'clock Frank Cavanagh of the Irish team dropped out. The partners of these two riders, Marcel Dupuy and Charles Piercey, made up a new team and started five laps behind the leaders. The Seres-Dupuy team was four laps behind when Seres withdrew, and the penalty of one lap which is placed against all reconstructed teams put Dupuy and Piercey five laps in the rear.

Winners with the Cue.

J. Berger and M. Ahrams were the winners of the two games decided in the amateur straight-rail billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night. The former defeated E. Stone by the score of 50 to 48 in forty-three innings. In the second game Abrams defeated S. Hall in thirty-two innings by the score of 50 to 46.

Frank W. Boyd, the Brooklyn amateur, easily defeated Claude R. Lewis last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, by 200 to 117, in forty-five innings.

Edward Moss defeated Leonard Grossmith by a score of 250 to 242, in the play for the amateur English billiard championship, at Doyle's Academy last night. In tonight's game B. Stockdale will play J. O'Neil, this being the last game in the first round of the tournament. In the handicap pocket billiard tournament, M. Bach, with a handicap of 20, defeated L. Marsh, with a handicap of 25, by a score of 75 to 61.

Six New Horse Show Classes.

Six new classes have been added to the prize list of the American Horse Show Association's show in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 7 to 12, in aid of the Red and American White Cross war relief funds. There are now 136 classes, with prizes of $12,790 in money and forty-two cups, each to be won outright, three of $150 and twenty of $100 in value. Three of the new classes are for harness horses, to be judged "on pace and action and conformation," for money prizes in each of $50, $25, and $15. Two are for Welsh ponies—one to be shown in hand for a $50 cup given by Thomas Healey and the ponies to be under saddle for the other for a $50 cup donated by William Durland. The last of the additions is a championship class for pairs of ponies taking a first or second in the regular classes, for a $100 cup. The championship is for four entries. In the other five classes the entries close with the other entries on Nov. 25 with W. S. Blitz, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street.

New E. H. S. Eligibility Rules.

The new eligibility rules governing the competition in athletics of evening high school students have just been announced at the offices of the Public Schools Athletic League. They are as follows:

Students representing the evenings high schools in any athletic event whatsoever shall be amateurs according to the definition of the Amateur Athletic Union.

No pupil shall be qualified to participate in any athletic event for a school until he shall have been registered for a minimum period of thirty nights prior to the date of the games. This constitutes one-fourth of the entire term, and no pupil shall be qualified to participate at any time unless his standing in studies is satisfactory to the Principal and his percentage of attendance up to that time has not been less than 75.

McCarthy and Colin Bell Matched.

Tom McCarthy, who knocked out Jack Driscoll in quick time Monday night, will box Colin Bell at the special show tonight at the Fairmont A. C. McCarthy was substituted for Tom Kennedy, who injured his hand. It is thought to be a good shift, as McCarthy will be better able to bring out the good qualities of the champion of Australia. In the semi-final of ten rounds Tom Gibbons will box Billy Glover.

NOW MAD. SQ. GARDEN A BETTER SIX DAY RACE

BLUESTONE CHAMPION CAT.

Best Animal in the Show of Atlantic Cat Club at Waldorf Astoria.

The Atlantic Cat Club closed its annual two-day show at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, with Miss Ava L. Pollard's champion Bluestone of Tilecote, carrying off the honor of being the best cat in the show. With the pronounced high quality of the entries, the awarding of a definite best, required painstaking care on the part of the officials. After the regular awards were made Tuesday, the elimination work was begun and yesterday morning the choice went to Miss Pollard's entry, with Miss J. R. Kroeh's Kilvarock Don Leone II., as the reserve. For best female in the show Miss Laura Gould Hopkins's White Aigrette, a noted champion, was defeated, by Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Bungalow Podgette.

The victory of Bluestone of Tilecote was well deserved, for the animal is a magnificent specimen of the blue Persian. It comes close to perfection in points and is a large animal, weighing about fifteen pounds. The cat was imported from England by Miss Pollard three years ago after it had attracted great attention to itself by victories at Crystal Palace and several other big shows. In the New York show in 1911 it won the same honor as yesterday and since then has been a consistent winner.

With only three cats entered in the show, Miss Pollard was a notable winner. Her entries took the specials for the best cat in the show, the best male cat, the best solid color, and the best kitten.

The whites did not show up so strong in this year's show, the really big prizes going to the blues, this undoubtedly being in part due to the importation into this country some four years ago of the finest blues, of which Britain could boast.

Aside from White Aigrette, Imperator was one of the whites to come into particular notice. This animal has one blue eye and the other is yellow. Aside from this the cat has all the notable points of its mother, White Aigrette, and in addition has a large striking blue head. Its sire is the blue Persian Azure Shiraz. Its owner says it got the blue from its mother and the yellow from its father. However, it has, until recently, been doing the stunt of competing in both the class for cats with yellow eyes and then facing about and going into the class for cats with blue eyes. In the present show it was in the class for odd-eyed cats. This double-eyed propensity is said to have had the cat show people worried.

Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's entries took a goodly share of the prizes offered and she, at the same time, had the distinction of having the largest number of cats in competition. The second largest exhibitors were the Misses Champion who were also big winners.

Thomas Dog Case Adjourned.

For several hours yesterday the License Board of the American Kennel Club, composed of Chairman A. C. Wilmerding, Joseph A. Buchanan, and Ralph C. Stewart, considered the case of George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., the judge accused of being a "professional handler of dogs," and was unable to reach a decision. The meeting was adjourned until further witnesses could be heard, and in the meantime Thomas will be permitted to officiate at the Eastern Dog Show in Boston next week, which rivals the Westminster exhibition in New York. Should a verdict at any time be rendered against Thomas, it will not be retroactive, and any decisions he may make during the time the protest against him is before the A. A. C. will be approved by the governing body.

Thomas's case has aroused much interest among followers of the show ring, for it presents many peculiar angles. Last year the American Kennel Club adopted a rule requiring that all judges at shows under its jurisdiction be strictly amateur. Thomas, who asserts he is not a professional handler but an importer of dogs, and an amateur in the sense demanded by the A. K. C. rules, has protested a short time ago on this clause. The testimony yesterday was voluminous, and was offered by half a dozen witnesses from Boston and other places, but there are still some persons in Philadelphia who are connected with the case who will have to be heard before the License Board can render a verdict.

JOHNSON WILL TAKE M'VEY.

Black Champion Cables Acceptance of Terms for Havana Fight.

Billy Gibson, who represents a coterie of sporting promoters of Havana, received a cablegram from Jack Johnson yesterday agreeing to Gibson's terms for a fight with Sam McVey in the Cuban capital.

Gibson offered Johnson $30,000 win, lose, or draw, and 50 per cent. of the moving-picture rights, and the cable yesterday indicated an agreement with these terms. Johnson stipulated in his cable message that the fight must take place in April.

Those interested in thematch between Jess Willard and Johnson received a cable on Tuesday from Jack Curley, who is in England to arrange for a match, saying that Johnson had agreed to fight Willard somewhere on this side on March 17. McVey has been in this city for several weeks conditioning himself at the Polo A. C.

Too Much Amateur Boxing.

Amateur boxers have had too much competition in the early periods of this Fall, and now refuse to respond to the tournaments of the local amateur clubs. The Union Settlement A. C. last night was forced to abandon its advertised tournament because of the lack of entries, and on Tuesday night the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn was compelled to do likewise. Even the New York A. C., which awards the best of prizes, failed to attract the "simon pure" at its bouts. Of the hundred or more who entered the Winged Foot tournament few more than a quarter of that number appeared.

Stakes for Saratoga Racing.

Stake races, which closed last Monday for the Saratoga Spring meeting of 1915, have filled better than ever before. Over 600 horses have been nominated for the five important events which will be run next August at the Spa, beginning with the Gas Baz Handicap, which is for two-year-olds at six furlongs, there are forty-two entries.

The United States Hotel stakes for $5,000, for two-year-olds, has 124 yearlings named and the same number for the Grand Union Hotel stakes. Both of these rich events are at six furlongs. Eighty-two fillies have been listed for the Spinaway of $5,000, at five and a half furlongs, and is the best showing made in this race for females since 1908, when racing was in its prime. The high-water mark is reached in the $7,500 Hopeful, which closed with 184 two-year-olds nominated.

Kirberger Was Never In Doubt.

According to the assertion of L. Kirberger, who was referee of

The New York Times.

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NELSON W. ALDRICH AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

In the new banking and currency system which has just been established in this country, President WILSON in his letter to Secretary MCADOO says that "the labor and "knowledge and foresight and practical experience and sagacity of "many men are embodied, who have "co-operated with unusual wisdom "and admirable public spirit. None "of them, I am sure, will be jealous "of the distribution of the praise for "the great piece of legislation upon "which the new system rests."

In any distribution of praise, in any acknowledgment of the country's debt to the builders of the Federal Reserve Banking System, the name of NELSON W. ALDRICH, lately Senator from the State of Rhode Island, must and will stand first upon the list of those to whom credit is due. Senator ALDRICH was Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, and in the work of that body he was at the laboring oar. Nothing will be withheld from his associates upon the Commission, nothing denied to them, but its Chairman was the moving force. He gave his days, his nights, and himself unsparingly to the labor of acquiring, collating, and submitting to Congress and to the country full and detailed information concerning the banking systems of the world's great commercial nations, of the fruits of their experience and of the recognized and established principles of sound banking as they had evolved and applied them. The many volumes of the Commission's report embody this information. The Aldrich bill followed. It was everywhere called the Aldrich bill. But when it was felt that such an identification with the views of any one man might be prejudicial, Senator ALDRICH magnanimously stepped aside and insisted that the measure should be known as the Commission bill. By whatever name we call it, that bill was the source and origin, it contained the spirit and substance, of the present Federal Reserve Banking act. The foundation principle of concentrating the country's banking power and of mobilizing bank reserves was embodied in that measure. It became the structure of the present act. Financiers of greatest experience believed that it would be best to establish a Central Bank. Politically that was seen to be impossible. The Federal Reserve Bank was weakened, not strengthened, by division into twelve parts, nevertheless it is a Central Bank that we have established. Without the report and the bill prepared by the National Monetary Commission Congress would have been very much at sea in legislating the new system into effect. The great creative labor was done by the Commission, that was the hardest of all. In the documents before it Congress found not merely guidance and material, but the very framework of the legislation it was preparing. Many provisions, much of the language, of the Aldrich or Commission bill were embodied in the new act.

Again, due credit and reward are not to be withheld from any of the laborers in the field. Not from CARTER GLASS or Senator OWEN, certainly not from the bankers of the country to whose priceless services and advice, given often in circumstances of extreme discouragement, the country owes the final shaping of the measure and the exclusion from it of unnumbered crudities and much false doctrine. Nor must CHARLES N. FOWLER of New Jersey be forgotten, who, we believe, was the first to urge the adoption of a federative system, patterned upon the political structure of the Government.

But NELSON W. ALDRICH will in financial history be known as the Father of the Federal Reserve Banking System. Congress with its many expert advisers prepared a better and sounder bill than the Aldrich, or as it was later known, the Commission bill, many needed changes were made. But the name of Senator ALDRICH will be associated with the new banking system as the name of HUSKISSON is associated with the evolution of the currency system of Great Britain, as the name of HAMILTON is associated with the foundation of our public credit.

LEAVING THINGS ALONE.

A correspondent of The London Saturday Review urges upon the English press the duty of supplying the American press with regular articles and news, authentic in character and gratuitously submitted. This action is assumed to be necessary to counteract the efforts of the Germans "to cap-"ture and poison American public "opinion by a splendid press organiza-"tion." The correspondent writes that he already had brought his suggestion to the attention of the British Embassy, and was much disappointed by the reply he had received, which ran as follows:

> As to a British press organization from the embassy to represent our cause to American public opinion, it does not seem necessary. America is quite capable of deciding the question for herself and of gauging at their real value any German misrepresentations. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reprinted the British and the German "White Book" on the crisis side by side, and the sale has already reached 80,000, and nothing better than this could be found to show the justice of our cause.

The zealous patriot comments upon this attitude of his Government in some bitterness of spirit. It is the usual British way, he says, "leaving "things alone and allowing German "misstatements to correct them-"selves." From our side of the water this seems not only the most dignified and self-respecting but altogether the most effective method. Nothing is less adapted to alter American opinion than the hint of "influence." Nothing is more appreciated than a fair field for independent judgment. And the necessary data from England are easily accessible in a language that can be read by at least nine-tenths of our public. The British do wisely to leave things alone.

THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

We have made the first practical step toward garrisoning the Panama Canal defenses. It will be expensive and it will require the continual services of a large number of trained soldiers. But nobody can doubt the absolute necessity of keeping an effective military guard along the canal. The Panama troops will increase the importance of our forces beyond the seas, which include the permanent garrisons at Porto Rico and Hawaii and in the Philippines. These must be left out of account, together with the coast artillery, when we are computing the possible fighting strength of the United States Army in the field. The authorized strength at the present time is about 88,746, including officers and men. Nearly all the organizations in the army, however, are short of men, and even if they were all filled the fighting strength would not be more than 65,000. The new bowl at Yale, where the university football game is to be played next Saturday, contains seats for 70,000 spectators. The entire United States Army as it is now constituted could be placed in that arena without crowding.

A large standing army, however, is not required. But the army should certainly be maintained at all times at its full strength, and no pains should be spared to increase its efficiency. The discussion now going on in regard to the defects of our defenses against sudden war to be profitable should be kept within practical limits. We need a complete, well-trained field army always prepared for service. To obtain this we must build up all the regiments, and provide the various branches with all the essential arms and ammunition. We need an efficient reserve force. As a beginning of such a force we have at present only the National Guard, which, all told, comprises perhaps 100,000 men. These are all subject to the order of the War Department and receive more or less military training under regular army officers.

But we need a much larger reserve, and that might be obtained by reducing the term of enlistment to two years, each enlisted man to be on call thereafter for three years. Competent military judges declare that the number of enlistments would be greatly increased under that rule, and the quality of the enlisted men would be better. A good soldier can be made out of a hardy raw recruit with six months of rigorous training. Two years with the colors is enough to give any competent man a valuable military training. The Swiss system of enforced military training, for short periods, for all men probably could not be adopted in this huge country without many modifications, but with the two years' term for regular army enlistments and the awakening in every State of new interest in the National Guard, our army and its reserves could be greatly improved.

There are many plans under consideration for the establishment of a reserve. The transfer to the reserve of a recruit who has qualified in one year of service with the colors and the payment of small sums yearly to the reservists are provisions of a bill lately discussed but not acted upon in Congress. It is to be hoped that when Congress reassembles the subject of increasing our national defenses will be brought up vigorously and sanely before the Military and Naval Committees of both houses.

THE NEW YORK ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Mr. GILL of the Bricklayers' Union has frightened some of the subway contractors into stopping work lest they should be sent to jail for employing alien laborers on their contracts. The dual subway is being built as many miles of subway had been built, and yet nobody ever raised the point before. It is idle to ask why the point is raised now. Those familiar with labor troubles may have an idea, and may marvel that the trouble is not avoided in the manner in which many labor troubles are settled. Since that course is not taken the situation may be serious, although it appears absurd. The lower courts of this State have decided that it is not a criminal act to hire foreign laborers, and that the law is unconstitutional.

Moreover, there is room to doubt whether the dual subway is such a work as the law would apply to, if it were a valid law. It is plain that the subway is not a city work in such a sense as the Municipal Building, built by the city for the city alone. The dual subway is a partnership affair, construeted by two private companies for their profit in the first place, and for the city's sole account only after prior claims have been satisfied. No doubt the title is in the city, subject to a mortgage, but the first parties in interest at this stage are the operating companies, the city being in the background. It is not necessary to accept offhand opinion of the law as final. Competent authority presumably can suggest some way in which the law may be satisfied and work proceed while the point is being litigated.

It is demoralizing to think or speak of law in this manner, but there is no other recourse when the law is debased to sordid uses. It is false patriotism to make citizenship the way to a job. There are better reasons for being citizens than that. It is false humanism to make jobs by law, or to make jobs by law for limited classes, or to put jobs on any uneconomic basis. The legislators who pass such laws are untrue to their trust and corrupters of the electorate by bribery with laws instead of money. Such legislation is as unsocial as socialism itself. It is a form of protection akin to the tariff, against which the nation has set its face in the same manner that it must set its face against some labor legislation to which there is too much pointing with pride.

It may appear that Mr. GILL has overshot his mark by appealing to a law which must be repealed, if it means what he says, and is valid. By frightening the contractors into stopping work he has taken the bread from the mouths of citizens as well as aliens. He may find that the rank and file of unionists would rather work beside aliens than not work, and that they have no use for such excess of zeal as his. Perhaps Mr. GILL's greatest surprise will be that public opinion will not sustain him in stopping work upon the subways. The subways are an enterprise of such scope, and so near to the interests of so many, that whatever gets in their way must be removed unless it is of superior importance, and nothing of that sort can be suggested. Turning 18,000 men upon the streets this Winter, and stopping the completion of a $350,000,000 enterprise, upon whose construction literally billions of tax values depend, is a counsel of desperation.

To say that the subways must be built by citizens is equivalent to saying that they cannot be built at all. Aliens cannot be naturalized speedily enough to fill the places of those discharged, if they must be discharged. The Mayor's suggestion that preference might be given to citizens, and to employés of the city discharged for no fault, is reasonable enough, and is as far as it is possible to go.

A PLAGUE OF SENSELESS HATE.

From time to time there sweeps over the country a causeless, reasonless fury of bigotry. Its life is short and its subsidence complete, and we congratulate ourselves on the superior education and civilisation which have made such things impossible. But in twenty or thirty years, when a new generation has grown up with its normal proportion of ignorant and narrow-minded men, the phenomenon begins a new life and repeats the same history faithfully, step by step. It wears different names; Know-Nothingism at one time, the A. P. A. at another, the Guardians of Liberty at another; but its course is always the same, and it always derives its life from the fact that large numbers of men know nothing of history.

There is a psychology of history, and students of it know that nothing is more familiar than this periodical hysteria. In our country and time it manifests itself at the expense of Catholics; but the reason for it lies in human nature, and when the time comes for the periodic recurrence the quality of the national mind and the trend of national problems in each country dictate the victims. In the days of the imaginary Polish Plot England went insane as truly as any individual ever did; the courts were as crazy as the mob; it was a wave of hysteria like the Salem witchcraft insanity in Massachusetts. The periodicity of its recurrence in Russia, with the Jews as victims, has been a familiar phenomenon of our own time.

Because we pay comparatively little attention to politics in other States, we have regarded the anti-Catholic campaign against Gov. GLYNN as a local affair. It was a part of a national wave of hysteria, which affected New York less than other States. The history of this wave in the past shows that it has always reached a certain height and then almost instantly broken to pieces. If this time it copies the past with the same scrupulous fidelity it always has shown, it will reach its height in 1916 and be practically over by 1918.

How slight by comparison was the violence of the abominable thing in New York may be seen from a statement of Gov. Cox, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. In an interview in The Cincinnati Enquirer he ascribes his defeat first of all to the anti-Catholic campaign; and his review of it shows that the New York madness was sanity compared with that in Ohio. Gov. Cox says that being a Protestant did not save him, for the story was circulated everywhere that he was secretly a Catholic; and where this could not gain acceptance voters were assured that he was to marry a niece of Attorney General HOGAN, the Democratic candidate for Senator, who was a Catholic, so that the Catholics would control both offices. "I have no doubt," says Gov. Cox, "that if the General has a niece she is a very charming young lady. In the first place I do not know that he has one, and in the second place, if he has, I do not know her." He continues:

> Men were hired to run through the eastern counties by automobile, using whichever one of the religious stories that best would serve the purpose.

The Guardians of Liberty indorsed the Republican candidate for Governor. HOGAN, of course, as an acknowledged Catholic, was blacklisted from the start.

There is no use in holding up our hands in horror over this saddening proof that our twentieth century enlightenment is only skin deep. The abhorrent thing must run its course as usual, but the past shows that its course will be brief. While we have it to contend with we must reckon with it and not ignore it, and wait with patience for its certain disappearance. When that happens, let us not be too proud of our enlightenment; there will be another crop of darkened minds in another thirty years, and the next generation will go through it all over again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wish Again Helps Credulity.

It is not necessary, of course, to take very seriously the story about the giving by Capt. von MÜLLER of a captured ship to the wife of its commander. Whether he did it or not, however, he or another man in the same position might have made, or gone through the form of making, such a gift, and while one may not really believe that the transfer would stand, as against the ship's former owners, if ever the latter had a chance to bring the matter into a court of their own country, still it would be possible to make out a sort of case for its validity, at least as against anybody else elsewhere.

The contention in support of the lady's title to the vessel would probably have to rest on the assertion that after the Captain of the Emden had captured a merchantman in the course of regular and legitimate war, it became his, and he could do with it what he chose. At any rate, one of two things he might decide to do with it would be to sink it then and there. Having that right, under international law, there is a certain plausibility in the view that he could give it to whom he pleased, since that would in no way make worse the chances of the former owners for getting recompense later for their loss.

The fallacy of such reasoning probably lies in the fact that the captured ship did not belong to the Emden's Captain at all, the title, such as it was, vesting in his Government. And while he was authorized by that Government—and others—in certain circumstances to destroy the prize of war, the permissible alternative to that would be, not to give it away as his caprice or gallantry impelled, but to take it into a port where its ownership could be settled by judicial proceedings. This, of course, the Captain of the Emden could not do, away off there in the East. So, just for the sake of getting something decent and pretty into a war that contains so little except horror and destruction, one can hope, and by trying hard, almost believe, that the gift was made as reported, and that it will prove valid.

Restorers as Feared as Soldiers.

Besides expressing bitterly resentful sorrow for the mutilation of architectural monuments that has resulted from the warfare in Belgium and France, the members of the Architectural League, at their meeting this week, revealed a deep apprehension as to what might happen to the ruins of the buildings in question after the return of peace.

What they fear is that well-intentioned efforts at "restoring" the ancient structures may then be made, and they recorded betimes their conviction that nothing should be done beyond the taking of the measure necessary to prevent a further destruction of the ruins.

In other words, they demanded that the ruins be left as they are, and the reason they gave for making the demand was that nobody now alive could build in the spirit of the men of olden times, and that restoration would, therefore, be only a completion of the evil work already too well begun.

That is, of course, the general consensus of artistic opinion, and one can interpret it, according to preference, as a confession that present-day architects are inferior to their remote predecessors, or as an assertion that they are merely different. The admission would show a somewhat surprising humility, while the assertion would be rather hard to prove, owing to the difficulty there would be in demonstrating that the best of modern architecture equals that illustrated by the long-recognized masterpieces.

An Ancient Office Is Attacked.

So serious are the admissions and so grave the charges made by the President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners against the system of investigation of which he is the local head that the reader of his statement gains from it new hope that here, as elsewhere, this particular survival of conditions no longer existing may soon be swept away.

Presumably there was a time when the Coroner and his inquest were viewed with deserved respect, but for centuries both have been more often the objects of ridicule than of reverence, and it was not yesterday or the day before that about everybody except the "practical politicians" who has given the subject any thought came to the conclusion that this particular method of inquiry into suspicious or violent deaths had outlived its usefulness.

Dr. FERNBERG, in effect, repeats all of the familiar accusations as to the incompetency and inefficiency of Coroners, and he adds a few as to corruption. The recriminations directed against him by the other members of the board are interesting to the public chiefly because they amount to affirmations of his charges as to the working of the system, and their establishment as true would be only a further argument for a clean sweep and a new start on better lines.

Professional Beggars Are Around.

With the collection of money with which to relieve the desperate needs of the war's innumerable victims, there can be no desire to interfere. Even those who are somewhat anxious lest so much may go abroad that enough will not be left to meet pressing demands for help here at home, only call attention to the fact that not all of the helpless and unfortunate are in Europe, and they do not even hint at ignoring the foreign obligations.

One caution there is, however, that should and must be given to the generous and the sympathetic, and that is for them to be sure that their gifts go only to authorized and responsible collectors.

Certain unscrupulous persons, as might be expected, are taking advantage of the situation created by the war to appoint themselves raisers of funds, nominally for this or that class of sufferers, but really for their own benefit. Full assurance that the money given will be properly and honestly used can be gained only by sending it, preferably by check, to the well-known Treasurers of the organizations whose activities are recorded every day in the newspapers.

Some of the agents who are going about making personal appeals are, of course, honest, but every such agent should have convincing credentials from known committees or societies, and money is worse than wasted on collectors who are unable thus to prove their good faith.

OLD CLOTHES NEEDED HERE

City's Destitute Are Suffering Because of War's Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day men and women come in here at 88 Bleecker Street asking for clothes. The Applicants are destitute—nearly always just discharged from a hospital or prison and sent to us by one of our chaplains in these institutions. In order to get a new start in life they must have sufficient and decent clothes.

Our shelves used to be full of garments. Since the war broke out people have been sending so many of their old clothes to the different committees for foreign relief that now our supply for home relief is exhausted.

The need and suffering here in New York is undeniable. Will you not let me appeal through your columns for old clothes of any description? We will call at any address under 100th Street for them and be most grateful for the opportunity. Our telephone number is Spring 898.

CHARLES P. TINKER,
Superintendent N. Y. F. E. City Mission Society,
New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

NEW YORK HORSES WELL OFF,

Not Underfed or Overworked, Nor Is Check Rein Abused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the Englishwoman from Halifax is unnecessarily disturbed about our horses. I do not myself own or use a horse, but I was raised on a horse-breeding farm and handled them much in former years. Three-fifths of the New York horses are driven without a check rein and nearly all the rest with a very loose one; most city horses are standing still more than half the time, and some are kept out of mischief by a check rein, for, anyway? It is to make the horse behave himself. Most city horses stand without hitching; in like manner it is not unreasonable cruelty to tie a horse who will not do so.

As for the overhead check, it was invented about forty years ago by trotting horse trainers to keep the horse's nose up so he could breathe better and therefore go faster; incidentally, it was found that it helped the driver to hold him if he tried to run away. For the latter reason it is often used on spirited driving horses. It is easier for the horse than a powerful lever bit, and it is properly used on a high-strung or dangerous horse if it is not too tight; our lists of accidents show that there are hundreds of unsafe horses in any city.

As to the underfed and overworked horses, I wonder where she saw them. I go through ten miles of streets daily, and they are not there. As a rule the horses are plump and in good condition; some horses are in perfectly good condition when they do not show any fat, but most of our horses are fat; better nourished than the people, certainly. You see some old horses, and an old horse is not as pretty as a young one; neither is an old man for that matter, but we don't complain because we are not Colerized. Cases of ill-treatment do sometimes occur, but they are pretty sharply snapped up, and the police are always on the right side of these matters. Most of this "check-rein criticism" comes from people who don't know a run-strap from a martingale and darken counsel by words without knowledge.

A. H. S.
Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

The West Not Pro-German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your recent issues I read with interest, not to say amazement, a communication in which "C. & Co." of Chicago claims the majority of Western opinion to be pro-German. It has been my privilege repeatedly to have traveled extensively through the States, from the Rocking to the Pacific, and to my unprejudiced mind the widespread anti-German sentiment was most impressive.

The West, like the East, has passed judgment, and, like the East, believes that autocrats must go and that victory for the Allies is the means of accomplishing this end.

A Westerner myself, and in fairly close contact with affairs of that region, I am firmly convinced that a conservative estimate would place the anti-German population at 95 per cent. at least.

WESTERNER.
Leadville, Col., Nov. 15, 1914.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

Prof. Chancellor Restates Some Underlying Principles of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of the men, both those in public station and those in private life, who are discussing the present situation in Belgium and the events and forces leading to it, seem unaware of some elementary principles of international law and of international morality. Fortunately President Woodrow Wilson is too well grounded in law and ethics to fall into this error. It is not a question of motive. There is no evidence in the arguments either of pro-Germanists or of British-French-Russian sympathisers that any of them are endeavoring to distort facts and to evade principles known to them. It is a straight and simple case of ignorance. And it is such ignorance as at this crisis is highly dangerous to the peace of the American mind.

The first forgotten principle is that Belgium as a neutral nation could not allow free passage to German troops marching against France without herself becoming thereby constructively an ally of Germany and a belligerent. In 1870, in recognition of this principle, Switzerland denied to France free transit to Alsatian troops against Germany, though these troops were without arms or uniforms. In asking free passage for her troops against France in 1914, Germany asked Belgium to become her ally. The great German jurist, Bleuntschli, is only one of a dozen authorities who might be cited to this point. If Belgium had not resisted Germany in arms, France would have regarded her as one of her enemies. Germany forced Belgium to take sides.

A second forgotten principle is that when a nation is a party to a guarantee of neutrality, whether explicit or implicit, such participation guarantees only the action of the nation, and does not bind such a nation to enforce upon other nations the continued recognition of such neutrality. The independence of nations is a more complete and integral independence than that of individuals. If explicitly or implicitly the United States has ever been a party to the guarantee of Belgian neutrality, all that this means is that for ourselves we should recognize that neutrality. It might be conclusively shown that we have never guaranteed that Belgian neutrality must be recognized by Germany and Austria and Hungary. Here former President Roosevelt has fallen into pernicious error. Common sense is against any doctrine of international law that should make one nation the keeper of the consciences of other nations. The law of nature is against any undertaking by the United States to regulate the morals of Germany, of Mexico, and of such other nations as may from time to time or synchronously lose the ability to consider and parley, and in sheer default of thought and talk seize the sword. The principle is clearly set forth in all the authorities.

A third forgotten principle is that once conquered, the sovereignty of a nation is in abeyance. Pitiful as the fact is, today Belgium is a province of Germany. In actual truth there is now no independent Belgium. The millions of dollars' worth of supplies now going from America to succor Belgians is going to subjects of the Kaiser, who, with hundreds on hundreds of millions in his war chest, has no heart to relieve his own victims, now his own subjects. The Belgians merit relief on more than the grounds of mere humanity. Let not the valiant despair henceforth. But we should not pour our relief supplies into that wasted land on any theory that we are now helping an outraged neutral nation. We are simply doing what German Christianity and patriotism should be doing gladly. But the German of 1914 thinks that civilization rides upon the powder cart, not upon the shoulders of the Good Samaritan. No sentimentalism now!

It may be that Belgium will never recover independent sovereignty; but her neutrality was torn from her by the descendants of Goths and Vandals and Huns true to type. Yet for the United States to intervene with force or even the threat of force would be for us to follow the bad example of the Teuton militarists. Far better for us in aloof compassion as a Government to await the outcome. The possible results of the appearance of the United States upon the scene are too vast and terrible for us to contemplate. We cannot go abroad.

This is not to deny to the individual American the right as such or the right of Americans in organization to send goods and money to the relief of desperately wronged poor folk. Before such a tragedy the loss of even the Titanic is a small matter. Still, I am minded of what a practical farmer not far from here did as being perhaps the best possible mode of charity. He supplied three families with funds to come to Ohio for farm work.

Is it not true that America is the refuge of the wronged, the asylum of the oppressed, not the avenger of wrongs or the guarantor that wrongs shall not be committed overseas? Ohio alone has room for every surviving Belgian, and even so would not then be as densely populated as Connecticut. Belgian bravery is a good preparation for American citizenship.

W. E. CHANCELLOR,
Hoge Professor of Political Science.
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1914.

Another "Atrocity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having saved $1,000 by many little personal sacrifices through a period of several years, I placed the sum in a trust company to receive interest of about 3 per cent., and felt delighted over the prospect of enjoying my large income of about $25 per annum. On the heels of this great joy (being discovered by the Government as a capitalist) I am assessed and must pay taxes of 1½ per cent., thus reducing my income to pretty nearly one-half of my poor little $25 per annum. I ask you, Mr. Editor, isn't this an atrocity?

M.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

Gifts of Surgical Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation and sincerest thanks, through the columns of THE TIMES, the generous contributions of surgical supplies for the American ambulance in Paris, in charge of Dr. Joseph Blake, by the following firms:

Van Horn & Sawtell, Larimers & Co., Fraser & Co., F. W. Schoonmaker, Liggett's Drug Stores,	Daggett & Ramsdell, C. R. Timmerman, Kalish Pharmacy, Jas. A. Hetherington.

Mrs. FRANCIS SHERWOOD MALE,
Mrs. CLAUDE CARPENTER PINNEY.
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

GLORY OF WAR.

"Singer, why are you white and sad,
And staring through the stars?"
"The friend and brother I once had
Is fallen in the Wars."

"Was he at Mons, or by the Aisne,
Or near the Flanders shore?"
"Also at Rheims, and in Lorraine,
And places many more."

"Had he no children, fair of limb?"
"Yes, he had many sons,
But most are fallen there with him,
Before the monstrous guns."

"And were the daughters of his heart
Crushed also to the sod?"
"The sun who saw their lot and part
Did maniac, cursing God."

"His wife?" "The woman lives, yet dies
Daily, and with the grace
Men say befits her sacrifice,
As it befits her race."

"What was her race, and your friend's rank?
Was he of the first line?
And was he Briton, Russ or Frank,
Or from beside the Rhine?"

"Ah, many thousand times untold
My friend was each of these,
And went from mart or forge or fold,
To drown in red, red seas!"

ADELAIDE ADAMS.

UNSHACKLING BUSINESS.

New Inventions, Not Legislation, Are Doing It, G. W. Perkins Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me an interesting coincidence that President Wilson's letter to Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hewitt's statement on new wonders in wireless should appear side by side on the front page of your issue of this morning.

In Mr. Wilson's letter he again refers to his favorite theory of emancipating business and setting up a new freedom along the lines of competition and returning business to the conditions in vogue in the days of our forefathers. In this President Wilson says he sees a new America. It seems to me that in Mr. Hewitt's promise of wireless wonders there is far more hope for a new America than in anything the President says in his letter, and that in what the President says there is grave cause for concern as to whether we as a country are to be allowed to make proper use of the wireless wonders that Mr. Hewitt promises.

Of course, we all agree with the President that we should be optimistic and do everything we legitimately can to improve our depressed trade condition. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that such upturn as has come in business is largely due to the misfortunes of our fellow-men in Europe and in no sense due to the recent development on our part of sound economic policies. One of the great difficulties with the present Administration and many of our men in public life is that they are still thinking of and harping on the economics that they learned a quarter of a century ago from textbooks written in the day of the ox team and the sailing vessel; while the business men of today have to deal in the most practical sort of way with economics that have to do with steam and electricity, with the telephone and the wireless.

In his letter Mr. Wilson says that monopoly is doomed. Men of the economic school of a quarter of a century ago seem utterly unable to grasp the difference between monopoly and an Interstate corporation that is large enough to do business economically and efficiently with capital large enough to reach out and secure our share of the commerce of the world.

Mr. Wilson speaks with many well-rounded but vague phrases of the happy hunting ground we are about to enter upon, but I fail to see anything that points out clearly and distinctly wherein the real practical difficulties surrounding business in this country as it relates to Government have been removed during the Wilson Administration. The Sherman law stands exactly where it did; the Clayton bill in place of clarifying the Sherman law has befogged it and provided new and golden opportunities for lawsuits and lawyers. No man has any more idea today how he can do business on a large scale without being in danger of going to jail than he had a year ago or three years ago. From all that can be learned of the new freedom, it is simply a programme to take us back to the competitive methods that gave us the sweat shop, child labor, and all the shockingly inhuman conditions that were imposed on men, women and children in shops and factories.

The great battle has been between such theories as President Wilson advances and such practical inventions as Messrs. Morse, Edison, Hewitt, Marconi and a host of others have placed in the hands of business men. How much longer is this turning back to continue? It is high time that we as a people woke up and stopped this everlasting theoretical discussion. The tariff did not make the corporation possible. Control of money did not make the corporation possible. Improved intercommunication did make the corporation possible and necessary. If we want business done as our forefathers did it, there is just one way to bring it about, viz., by passing a law making it a criminal offense to use steam or electricity for transporting messages or commodities. Do this and leave the tariff and currency situation where they were and corporations would dissolve automatically the day after such a law was passed. A simple little law like that would take us back to the days of our forefathers, restore the conditions of trade that then existed, and we would be done with all this nonsensical talk about new freedom.

Confounding of monopoly with mere bigness and with co-operation is one of the gravest mistakes some of our so-called statesmen have been making. Monopoly is not the question. Private monopoly, if it exists anywhere, can be reached by the common law. The question is as to so regulating and controlling large interstate industrial business enterprises that they may be made to serve the people wisely and well, that the good that is in them may be preserved and the evil in them eradicated. If anything has been done in this direction during the Wilson Administration, I for one have failed to note it.

Every day we are given some new invention that tends to greater centralization in society and business. If Mr. Hewitt's prediction is right, that we can presently talk between our cities without even the use of a wire, how are you going to prevent men from extending their business from one city to another and co-operating even more closely in the future than they have in the past?

It is inventions like this that unshackle business, that give us a new freedom, a great expansion, and it is perfectly ridiculous to try to buck against it. There is only one way to stop it, viz.: by making it a penal offense to use the telegraph, the telephone or the wireless. The quicker we, as a people, begin to wake up to this and begin to regulate the actions of men in the management of interstate and international industrial units so as to preserve to the people the good that these large units can confer and eradicate the evils which they can practice, the quicker we will bring the bread and permanent prosperity to which this country is entitled, both in its domestic and foreign trade.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

An Admirer of President Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am only a grandmother and not even a suffragette—"mere" man-made laws having well served my needs for sixty years—so for these reasons my opinion may be considered of little value, but I should like to say a word in favor of our President. The reports of the awful European war should make the North American people realize and appreciate what Mr. Wilson saved this nation with regard to Mexico. Had a certain valiant, impressive Colonel, who is ever before the public eye, been at the helm, the flower of the United States of America would have strewn the bloody battle grounds of Mexico, even as has that of England, France, and Belgium those of the European Continent.

How courageously has Mr. Wilson met every situation—notably the recent one with the "cultured gentleman" of Boston? Mr. Wilson has "served his country for his country's good," and should be re-elected for the sake of the welfare of its people, regardless of politics, sex, color, or condition. He should be elected by acclamation, and had I as many votes as years I should give them all to him.

E. J. F.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

METROPOLITAN LIFE IS TO MUTUALIZE

Plan to Place Control of $40,000,000 Surplus in Policyholders' Hands.

WITHDRAW $2,000,000 STOCK

President Hegeman Says Price, $6,000,000 Is a Fair One—Directors and Stockholders Approve.

President John R. Hegeman submitted to the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday a plan for the complete reorganization of the concern as a mutual company. The plan, which already has the approval of the Board of Directors and the promised approval of the stockholders, means the end of the control of the Metropolitan Life and its $40,000,000 surplus by a handful of Directors and the placing of that control in the hands of the 14,500,000 policy holders.

In order to effect the change, the company will have to secure the consent of a majority of the 1,250,000 holders of policies amounting to $1,000 or more who have been insured in the company for at least one year. Letters signed by President Hegeman were sent to these holders yesterday, outlining the proposed plan and calling for a meeting at 1 Madison Avenue on Dec. 28. Meantime, the stockholders, most of whom have already passed favorably on the plan as Directors, will meet on Dec. 4 and signify their formal approval. Under the Armstrong law the company will have to obtain the final consent of the State Superintendent of Insurance before the change can go into effect.

The reasons which led up to the decision to mutualize are not made clear in President Hegeman's letter. It outlines merely the Directors' plan and sets forth the advantages which the policy holders will derive. These advantages are enumerated as follows:

Policy Holders to Control.

The absolute control of the management by the policy holders.

The safeguarding of the company for all time against schemes for obtaining stock control and for using such control to exploit the assets and income of the company. The retirement of the stock avoids that peril.

The conversion of all the non-participating policies, except those excluded in accordance with provisions of law, into participating policies. The savings and surplus will belong to the policy holders, and their distribution, except the part held for the security of the policy holders, will under mutualization be equitably made for the benefit of the policy holders.

The mutualization plan, which has been under consideration by the Board of Directors for many weeks, is a carefully worked out scheme for the disposal of the company's 80,000 shares of capital stock. Briefly, it provides that this stock, worth $2,000,000 at a par value of $25 a share, shall be bought back by the company for $6,000,000. President Hegeman's letter says:

> The Directors of the company believe that the price proposed to be paid for the stock is a fair one. The following are some of the elements that constitute the value of the stock in the hands of the present holders: The payment of the dividend of 7 per cent. is assured from year to year beyond peradventure. The stock is therefore, practically speaking, a perpetual 7 per cent. investment, which gives a market value much above par. It has an additional value because of the control which it gives of the constitution of two-thirds of the membership of the Board of Directors. Another additional element of value is the privilege in the charter which adds the net surplus of the Industrial Department to the capital, even though it is added as security to the policy holders. Under these circumstances an addition of $40 to the par value of each share as a consideration for surrender would seem to be entirely fair, just, and reasonable. There is no doubt that a larger price could have been obtained by the present stockholders if they had been willing to sell to men seeking control of the company for their own benefit, but that they have refused to do.

The $6,000,000 is to be raised by an appropriation out of the company's surplus, which amounts to $40,000,000. It will be deposited with the New York Trust Company, at 26 Broad Street, through which payments will be made to the shareholders.

Dividends Are Suggested.

It was said yesterday that there would still be enough surplus left after the stockholders had been paid to form a good-sized nucleus if the policy holders should favor declaring dividends. Under a mutual system, it was said, they would have the power to do what they pleased with this extra surplus, so long as they conformed with the law governing the amount of surplus required to be carried. Various methods of mutualization are provided for by the Armstrong law, and the policy holders will determine which they want after the meeting on Dec. 28.

As a majority live in remote parts of the country and Canada, a system of proxies has been arranged so that none need lose his vote. The directors have named John Hallock and Joseph W. Hubbert as proxies to vote in favor of the plan, and Edgar A. Tredwell and Edwin A. Stevens as proxies to vote against it. The policy holders have only to designate which pair they wish to have represent them at the meeting.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was founded in this city forty-seven years ago, and ranks today among the foremost insurance companies in the world. Its employes number 15,000, and its outstanding insurance amounted last year to $2,816,000,000. It is nearly $3,000,000 a month in industrial policy holders. Under the mutual plan, these holders will have an equal vote in the election of directors and management of the company's business.

The present directors, in addition to Mr. Hegeman, are Thomas L. James, Edward C. Wallace, Joseph P. Knapp, Haley Fiske, George H. Gaston, Benjamin DeF. Curtiss, James H. Craig, George B. Woodward, John R. Hegeman, Jr., Thomas H. Hubbard, John W. Hollenback, William H. Crocker, Henry Ollesheimer, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederick H. Ecker, Robert W. de Forest, Sir William Mackenzie, Richard Major, John Anderson, Alanson B. Houghton, Dr. John H. Huddleston, Walter C. Humestone, Alexander P. W. Kinnan, and David F. Butcher.

TO AID AMERICA

MISS WATT, BRIDE OF BEVERLY KEATOR

Daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lister Watt Married in St. Thomas's—The Attendants.

PINKNEY HOME RECEPTION

Candles Burned in 130-Year-Old Mansion of Bride's Grandaunt at Seventh Ave. and 140th St.

The wedding of Beverly Keator, a grandson of the late Mrs. Theodore Moss, and Miss Anna Pinkney Watt, a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lister Watt, and a grandniece of the late Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride walked up the nave with her elder brother, Thomas L. Watt, Jr., who gave her in marriage. She wore a satin gown having a short skirt, with a tulle tunic, finished by a wide band of point face, and a kimono bodice of point lace, covered with tulle and having long tulle sleeves. There was a long satin court train, and the veil, of old point lace, had been handed down through many generations. It was held to her coiffure by a close band of silver, and at each side rose a spray of orange blossoms. The bride carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The gowns of the attendants showed the racing colors, pink and blue, of the bride's father.

Miss Grace Watt was her sister's maid of honor. Her blue charmeuse gown was covered with a tunic of pink tulle caught on one shoulder and again at the side with a garland of small pink roses. On the other shoulder was a knot of pearls with pendants. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, a granddaughter of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; Marie Louise Steinway, Dorothy Kenyon, and Gertrude Watson. Their pink charmeuse frocks had draped pink tulle tunics and were fashioned like that of the maid of honor. All carried loose clusters of pink roses over their undraped arms. Neither the bride nor her attendants wore gloves.

Mr. Keator's best man was his brother, Randall Keator, and the ushers were Matthew I. Ely, Emanuel Lopez, Jr., James L. Watts, a brother of the bride, and Warren and Morris Kinney.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends at the old estate of Mary Goodwin Pinkney at 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, which was opened for the occasion. This old homestead was built in 1784 and stood in the middle of what is now Seventh Avenue until that thoroughfare was cut through and the house was moved about 200 feet.

The bride and bridegroom stood in the large entrance hall, against a background of palms and white and colored chrysanthemums, brought from the Scarsdale home of Mrs. Watt. The lighting was by candles and lamps, and the heating by etoves, the furniture is antique, and many old family portraits and hand embroidered scenes hang on the walls. Some of the old bronze lamps are unique, and the few asked to the reception found themselves in a thoroughly old-time setting.

The old wooden mansion and the ground on which it stands, together with other property, amounting in all to more than $2,500,000, were bequeathed to Thomas Lister Watt, the father of yesterday's bride, by his aunt, Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney. The Watts have, however, made their home in Scarsdale in the house formerly occupied by James Fenimore Cooper, and when in New York, lived at the Lorraine.

After a brief honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Keator will occupy Mr. Keator's home at Scarsdale.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES

Miss Antoinette Clearwater Married to G. W. Plitt in Elmhurst.

Miss Antoinette Clearwater, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. K. Clearwater, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Elmhurst, Queens Borough, was married yesterday afternoon in her father's church to George W. Plitt, a lawyer, of 84 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom, was followed by a reception at the parsonage.

The bride was attired in white satin and carried a large bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Lillian Clearwater, the bride's sister, wore yellow satin, and carried yellow roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Marion Weller of Brooklyn, and Miss Martha Emmons of Manhattan, were attired in pink satin, and carried gilded baskets containing pink roses. Godfrey W. Plitt, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Ernest B. Plitt and W. Irving Plitt, brothers of the bridegroom; Vivian Woodward, and Chauncey Nichols.

The Rev. Dr. Clearwater officiated at the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Plitt will spend their honeymoon at Asheville, N. C., and will be at home to their friends in their new home in Hempstead after Jan. 8 next.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolin Condon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, and Philip D. Armour, the elder son of Mrs. Patrick Valentine, by her first husband, the late Philip D. Armour, will take place at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 8, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be followed by a reception at the Condon residence, 26 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Joseph Moon (Miss Dorothy Wilde) of St. Louis, who were married in June and went abroad, were the guests of the Duchess de Talleyrand in France when the war was declared. They have returned to New York, and are spending a few days at the St. Regis before going to their St. Louis home.

Miss Amey Aldrich and Chester Holmes Aldrich have taken for the Winter the house of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler at 125 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard Ames of Boston, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Donaldson, to Ensign Richard Byrd, Jr., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd of Virginia.

The wedding of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-second Street.

The marriage of Miss Sara Devereux Ogden, daughter of Mrs. John R. Ogden, and Allen Johnstone Henry of Philadelphia, will be solemnized at 3:30 this afternoon, in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Allen L. Briggs on Nov. 10 in Vienna, Austria, where Capt. Briggs is military attaché to the American Embassy. Mrs. Briggs is a sister of Mrs. George G. Bourne of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who spent the season at Lyndhurst, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, will open their town residence, 579 Fifth Avenue, on Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baylies Sanford and Miss Genevieve Leland Sanford of The Byways, Lawrence, L. I., have taken an apartment at 829 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Whiton Stuart (Miss Mary Ogden), who sailed last Summer for Italy, and intended to spend the Winter in Rome, returned Tuesday on the French liner Hudson.

MRS. WHITNEY'S ART PRIZES

Exhibition in Her Studio for Relief of French Artists' Families.

To aid the "Fraternite des Artistes" of Paris, a society formed for the relief of the families of artists in France, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, has completed arrangements to give a second art exhibition in her studio at 8 West Eighth Street, in January, and has offered prizes of more than $1,200 for competition in architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The prizes include in the series for sculpture and architecture, first prize, $200, to be divided equally between sculptor and architect; second prize, $100, to be divided equally between sculptor and architect; subject a mantelpiece for the chief room in an actors' clubhouse. First prize for sculpture, $150; second prize, $100; third prize, $50; Subject "The Struggle," a group of not more than three figures cast in plaster.

First prize for decorative painting, $100; second prize, $50; third, $25; subject, "Philosophy"; a design for a decoration to be placed in a lecture hall; prize for painting and architecture; first prize, $150, to be divided equally between painter and architect; second prize, $100, to be divided equally between the women; subject, a Sketch for Decoration of Dining Room."

Prize for sculpture; for students only who are registered in art schools or who are assisting artists: First, $75; second, $50; third, $30; fourth, $35; fifth, $20. Subject, a single figure representing Youth.

The jury of awards comprises Paul Chalfin, Howard G. Cushing, William A. Delano, C. Grant La Farge, Paul Manship, J. Alden Weir, and James E. Fraser.

J. SPEAR, JR., WEDS ACTRESS

Wealthy Philadelphia Divorcee Marries Miss Helen Moyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Announcement of the marriage of James Spear, Jr., of this city and Miss Helen Moyer, an actress, in New York, aroused interest in local club circles here, where Mr. Spear is widely known. He is 35 years old and was divorced five years ago from Mrs. Lee Henry Spear, a Southern girl noted for her beauty.

They have a daughter, Louise Henry Spear, 10 years old, who, in 1912, was placed in the custody of her mother. Mrs. Spear has remarried, and is now Mrs. Henry Robertson of Baltimore. Litigation in this city two years ago resulted in the little girl being assured an annual income of $5,000 a year from the estate of her grandfather, James Spear, Sr., Mr. Spear has an annual income from $869,531 of his father's estate.

MISS WILSON'S WEDDING.

Plans for the Marriage of Francis Wilson's Daughter and R. A. Bliss.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Wilson, the daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and Mrs. Wilson, and Russell Adams Bliss, a son of the late Robert Bliss, and Mrs. Susan Handy Bliss, will take place at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. The Rev. Townsend Russell will perform the wedding ceremony.

Miss Wilson's maid of honor will be Miss Katherine Browne of New Rochelle, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Winifred Ferens of Tenafly, N. J., and Elizabeth Krotel, a daughter of Magistrate Paul Krotel. Little Miss Olivia Sterner, a daughter of Albert Sterner, will be the flower girl. Mr. Arthur Bliss will be his brother's best man. There will be no ushers. Only seventy-five guests have been asked to the wedding, but there will be a large reception.

DINNER FOR M. BRIEUX.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler Entertain at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler gave a dinner last night at their home, 60 Morningside Drive, for M. Brieux of the French Academy and the members of the Academy of Arts and Letters.

More than 500 invitations were issued for the reception which followed the dinner, the members of the Academy of the National Institute of Arts being among the guests.

Ed. C. Ely Gives Bachelor Dinner.

Edward Chappell Ely of 128 West Seventy-second Street, who is to marry Mrs. Sarah L. C. Pollock of 230 Riverside Drive tomorrow afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club.

Dean William M. Grosvenor, a cousin of Mr. Ely, is to officiate at the wedding. Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., is to be the bride's only attendant, and Grosvenor Ely will be best man. A large reception will follow the church ceremony at the Hotel Gotham. Among Mr. Ely's guests at his dinner were Thomas Blagden, Jr.; Henry W. Goddard, Paul B. Welles of Scranton, Penn.; Francis E. Walton of Brooklyn, Douglas B. Green of Pottsville, Penn., and Franklin W. Glazier of South Glastonbury, Conn., who are to serve as his ushers, and Grosvenor Ely.

Festival of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Autumn festival of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament will be held for three days, beginning today, in the auditorium, 159 East Seventy-sixth Street, and is to be opened this afternoon with a large reception in the Japanese tea room. There will be general dancing and many interesting features. On Saturday evening a dinner will be held. The festival is held in connection with the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Some of the patronesses are Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Allan Ryan, Miss Annie Leary, Countess de Laugie-Villars, Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Mrs. Herbert Beech, Mrs. E. Casanova Schroen, Mrs. Austin Finegan, Mrs. Dolores Heide, Mrs. Jane D. Noyes, Miss Eliza Lummis, Miss Rosalie O'Brien, and Miss Katherine McCann.

Wed and Sail for South America.

The wedding of Miss Erma Helen Hess, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Hess of 818 Lexington Avenue, and Harry Cohn of this city took place yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Cohn sailed for South America on their bridal trip. On their return they will reside at the Manhattan Square Hotel.

Miss Latson to Wed C. T. Young, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Helen Latson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Almet R. Latson of Brooklyn, and Charles T. Young, Jr., has been announced. Mr. Young is the second son of Mrs. Charles Titus Young of Brooklyn and the late Mr. Young, who was President of the National City Bank for many years.

MARIMELLO—ALLEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marimello of Nashville, Tenn., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Madeline Montrose Marimello, to Warren Twombly Allen of Tuxedo, N. Y. The wedding is to take place on Dec. 24.

NEUBERGER—ALSBERG.

Mr. and Mrs. David Neuberger of 911 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Neuberger, to Albert G. Alsberg, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Alsberg of 496 West End Avenue. The wedding will take place this Winter.

To and From Europe.

Among the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagin on the United States are:

Dr. George Arndt, Walter L. Bowar, Albert K. Dawson, Otto R. Erklin, H. W. Hansen, Dr. Antea Tohlman, and W. Peterson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from London via the West Indies on the Trent were:

Miss Marie Davidson, Mrs. M. Evans, S. Franklin, Gilbert Hess, Guy M. Howland, F. H. Mercer, J. Simon, and T. E. Ward.

'LOHENGRIN' SUNG AT METROPOLITAN

First Performance of a German Opera Given with a Familiar Cast.

MME. GADSKI THE ELSA

Her Interpretation Still Retains Much of Its Wistfulness and Ardor—Mr. Urlus in Title Role.

Heinrich der Vogler.....Carl Braun
Lohengrin .....Jacques Urlus
Elsa von Brabant.....Johanna Gadski
Friedrich von Telramund.....Hermann Weil
Ortrud.....Margarete Ober
Der Heerrufer des Königs..Arthur Middleton

The second night at the Opera House this season brought forward members of the German wing of the company and the first opera of the German repertory. It was Wagner's "Lohengrin." The performance is one of the most familiar that is offered to the patrons of the Metropolitan, for all the characters in the cast except the comparatively subordinate part of the King's herald were taken by singers who were seen and heard in them last season, and some of them for several seasons before.

Mme. Gadski's Elsa is perhaps one of the most familiar of her interpretations; an interpretation that has been heard and admired for many seasons at the Opera House. It keeps unimpaired many of its most beautiful and characteristic qualities. It still retains even much of its maidenly wistfulness and ingenuous ardor. It is beautiful in voice; yet it seemed last evening that some of her phrasing was shorter than of yore—perhaps the inevitable fate that overtakes all Elsas.

Mr. Urlus's Lohengrin has dramatic quality and also an overstrenuousness of voice. Two of the most recent additions to the cast are among the best. Mme. Ober as Ortrud, whose beautiful voice is put at the service of an intensely dramatic conception of the part, and Mr. Braun as the King, one of the finest of the German singers of the company in both voice and style. Hermann Weil's Telramund is an admirable dramatic impersonation unfortunately less admirable in voice.

The new member of the company, Mr. Arthur Middleton, made a favorable impression as the herald. His voice is of good quality and ample power, wherefore it was a mistake on his part to attempt to force it to greater power from it unnecessarily and to its detriment. Mr. Middleton will doubtless have a better opportunity to show what he can do in dramatic impersonation before the season is ended.

Of the orchestra and chorus much praise is to be spoken, as well as of Mr. Hertz's vigorous conducting.

HUSBAND NOT A HERO NOW.

Mrs. Lake Sues for Divorce Man Who Saved Her at a Fire.

Marie Ziegler Lake began suit for a divorce from her husband, Henry Steers Lake, in this county on Nov. 4. The papers were sealed and nothing was known of the action until yesterday when a general denial to all of the allegations made in the complaint was filed with County Clerk Schneider.

Mr. Lake is well known in this city. He is a member of the Lotos, Jekyl Island, New York Athletic, and other clubs. It was while he was a student in Paris that he met his wife.

Mr. Lake lived at the Hotel Du Jardin in Paris. One night in 1898 there was a cry of fire in the hotel and the guests were alarmed by the odor of smoke. Mr. Lake ran out into the hall and was nearing the main entrance to the hotel when he heard a cry and saw a handsome young woman stumbling down the staircase.

He ran to her and picking her up in his arms sped for the door. Mr. Ziegler, the proprietor of the hotel, stopped him and with a cry of "that's my daughter," took the young woman from Mr. Lake's arms. On Oct. 27, 1898 Mr. Lake and Miss Ziegler were married in the Eglise de l'Oratorie.

Mr. Lake and his wife spent a good deal of their time in this city. Mrs. Frederick Baker, Mr. Lake's mother, sometimes entertained them. Their home was at 27 East Seventy-sixth Street. In July, 1910, Mrs. Lake lost a bag of jewels while on her way to Lenox and there was much excitement over the incident.

SEEK TO BREAK BAILEY WILL

Circus Men Testify in Behalf of Showman's Nephews.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The taking of testimony in an attempt to break the will of the late Mrs. Ruth Louisa Bailey, whose husband was James A. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey, began here today before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court. The contest suit was brought by Mrs. Anna Isabel Hutchinson, sister of Mrs. Bailey, who alleges that her brother, J. T. McCaddon, unduly influenced Mrs. Bailey to leave her an annual income of only $10,000 and to cut off her two sons, Charles and Fred Hutchinson, without a cent. Mrs. Hutchinson's complaint is that she and her sons were high in Mrs. Bailey's favor until McCaddon's counter-influence prevailed shortly before Mrs. Bailey's death.

John Ringling of Ringling Brothers, who purchased the Barnum & Bailey circus, and Louis E. Cook, for forty-five years general agent for the Bailey circus, testified in Mrs. Hutchinson's behalf. A deposition made by Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," in support of Mrs. Hutchinson was read also. Cook testified that he had heard Mrs. Bailey speak of Charles and Fred Hutchinson as "her boys" and express the hope that they might succeed in the show business.

In his deposition Col. Cody said he had often heard James A. Bailey express confidence in Charles Hutchinson. Harriet Simpson, who was a dressmaker for Mrs. Bailey, testified that "the Hutchinson boys were like sons to Mrs. Bailey."

Frederick Preston Search's Recital.

Frederick Preston Search, an American 'cellist from the West, gave his first New York recital last night in Aeolian Hall. Among the numbers on his programme were an Aria and a Sonata in G minor of his own composition, besides the first movement from a Concerto by Julius Klengel and several smaller numbers. Robert Raymond Lippitt, the accompanist, played as a solo number Grieg's Ballade in G minor. Mr. Search did not exhibit last night any great gifts as a player; indeed, his technical accomplishment was not equal to playing the display passages of the concerto with ease. Nor in the matters of taste and feeling did he rise above the commonplace.

Elected to Arts and Letters.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, which recruits its membership from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and is to have a joint meeting with the institution in New York today, completed its membership of fifty at its annual meeting yesterday by electing Cass Gilbert, architect, and William Roscoe Thayer, editor of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine and author of books on Italian history.

HAVEMEYER PICTURES SOLD

Josef Stransky Buys "Bathers Surprised" for $310.

Josef Stransky, leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra, was one of the purchasers at the sale of pictures from the residence of the late Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer at the American Art Galleries, last evening, paying $310 for Hans Makart's "Bathers Surprised."

The work of the Austrian painter is a large picture, 46x94 inches, a woodland scene, the bathers, women and children, in the stream in the foreground, surprised by a tiger. It was considered one of the bargains of the evening.

"Landscape Near Fontainebleau," by Leon Richet, brought one of the top prices of the evening, going to Seaman, agent, for $400. "Return of the Fishing Boats," by Andreas Achenbach, also brought $400, going to Arthur Heller. The last picture, by the same artist and of equal importance, said Mr. Kirby, went to John Wanamaker at the A. T. Stewart sale for $2,450. A large picture by the Polish artist, Jaroslav Cermák, "An Episode of a Massacre in Syria," a Christian woman from whom the last remnant of drapery had been torn, carried away in the arms of a dark-bearded Moslem, was exhibited in the Crystal Palace in New York in 1856. It went to F. H. Fry for $350. "The Young Musician," one of the most attractive pictures of the collection, a little barefooted girl, with a violin in her arms, sitting on a stone bench, by Eugene Ulysse Napoleon Maillart, went to Nathan D. Bill for $350.

J. B. Wilbour made a number of purchases: "On the Farm," by Otto von Thoren, $110; "The Intruder," by Verlat, $300; "Cattle in Stream," by Chris Huber, $105; "Good Friendship," Franz Rumpler, $145, and "Market at Evening," by Petrus van Schendel, $110.

A painting by Alfred Stevens, the Belgian artist, "The Last Resort," a visit to a money-lender, went to Henry Schultheis for $200, and "The Ford," by Eduard Schleich, to the same buyer for $260. "The Bread Winners," by Eugene Feyen, brought $170, and "Rudolph II. und Johannes Kepler im Niederzimmer," by Julius Victor Berger, $150, both going to Hugo H. Riesenfeld.

The returns for the evening were $6,756 and the total for the sale to date $31,566.

In the afternoon at the Havemeyer residence Henry Osborne paid $115 for a pair of gilt ormolu and bronze andirons and $6 for an old spinning wheel. C. F. Strmeyer paid $75 for the carved ebony bedroom suite with chiseled brass mounts, nine pieces in all, with the blue silk and satin hangings of the high post bedstead. Mrs. Samuel Thorn was one of the purchasers. The sale will be continued this afternoon at the Havemeyer house, 244 Madison Avenue, at Thirty-eighth Street.

NEW TRIAL NOT DENIED.

What Supreme Court Actually Did in Case of Albert Freeman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday that the Supreme Court of the United States had denied a new trial to Albert Freeman of New York, was erroneous. The Supreme Court on Monday passed upon certain questions certified to it by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in connection with a movement to have reopened in the District Court the case of Mr. Freeman, who, with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William G. Morton, was convicted of conspiracy and misuse of the mails.

The point at issue hinged upon the plea of Mr. Freeman's counsel that a member of the petit jury that tried Mr. Freeman had also served on the Grand Jury that investigated his actions. The Supreme Court held that the District Court could not set aside its own verdict after the term in which the verdict was entered. The result will be that the case will procede to hearing before the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the case is now pending.

Temple Jars Sold for $66.

Temple jars from the collection of Charles Lechavrel of Normandy, France, went to A. C. Morse at the Anderson Galleries for $66 yesterday, and a large white ornamental jade vase was bought by G. Bissing for $16. A rock crystal incense burner went to the Hi Chong Yum Company for $21. The returns for the day's sale were $1,318. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening.

Dinner for Miss Peterson, Debutante

Mrs. Frederick Peterson gave a dinner of twenty-four covers, followed by a theatre party last night at the Colony Club for her debutante daughter, Miss Frederika Peterson. The guests included the Misses Edith Sloan, Margaret La Farge, Grace D. and Helen B. Pierce, Vera Cravath, Polly Platt, Susette Herter; also John Crosby Brown, John Alden Cook, Philip L. Dodge, Theodore Jessup, Herbert L. Bodman, Frederick Delleubaugh, James A. Boker, and Thayer Iacacci.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson will entertain at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Fete and Tea Dance for Red Cross.

A Red Cross fête and tea dance is to be given at Chiro's, 6 East Forty-sixth Street, on Saturday afternoon. The entire proceeds are to be given to the Red Cross Society. Among those who will dance are Miss Marion Morgan and A. Baldwin Sloane, Miss Bertha Knight, who will appear in character dances; Miss Joan Sawyer, Miss Nora Harris, and Effingham Pinto.

CITY BREVITIES.

Franz Grabowski of Noroton, Conn., was yesterday committed to the Tombs in General Sessions after being indicted for murder in the first degree. He is charged with the killing of George W. Rogers, a Grand Army veteran.

St. George's Club, the men's organization of St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square, will hold its annual minstrel show at Terrace Garden tomorrow night.

A ball in aid of the Italian Hospital Building Fund will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 4. Half the proceeds will be given to the American Red Cross.

Joseph Pfanz, an employe of James G. Johnson & Co., millinery dealers of 655 Broadway, yesterday hid himself in a packing case and procured information which led to the arrest of Michael Sadzianna of Carlstadt, N. J., who pleaded guilty to the theft of $200 worth of ostrich feathers. Ageline Picconf of 149 Sullivan Street was charged with receiving the stolen goods.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House, which closed last Saturday night after a few months devoted to moving pictures and short bits from grand opera, was leased yesterday to the Lotogo Amusement Company to be used as a vaudeville and moving picture theatre. The rental is said to be $75,000 yearly.

The opening of the Princess Theatre, announced for Saturday night, has been postponed until next Tuesday night.

The first performance of "What It Means to a Woman" has been postponed until Saturday night at the Longacre Theatre.

Mike Donlin is going into vaudeville, and will appear at the Palace Theatre next week with Marty McHale of the Yankees. The pair will sing and dance.

Seventy cadets, ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, members of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, attended yesterday's performance at the Hippodrome.

Kenneth Douglas, who is playing the leading role in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre, will appear with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the benefit at the Park Theatre on Dec. 6.

A motion picture of Singer's midgets, who are appearing in the Loew theatres, was made yesterday afternoon and will be used in theatres in that circuit to advertise the coming of the little people.

On Nov. 30, following the engagement of Harry Lauder at the New York Theatre, that playhouse will return to the fold of movie theatres with a film of "Damon and Pythias."

William A. Brady has gone to St. Louis to begin rehearsals of the new play in which Grace George is to return to New York on Christmas night.

Thomas Allen Rector, the American dancer who tangoed his way around the world, returned to New York from Manila yesterday. His trip took just one year.

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CARNEGIE DOUBTS HE'LL GO TO HEAVEN

But Hopes Efforts to Aid Men Will Help Him, He Tells Foundation.

TRUSTEES PLAN NEW WORK

Hospitals and Normal Colleges May Be Taken Up — Reports on Year's Inquiries.

Andrew Carnegie said yesterday that he hoped to get to Heaven through his attempts to be of service to his fellow men, but that he had his doubts about it. He made the statement before the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation at their ninth annual meeting in the Foundation offices at 576 Fifth Avenue. All of the twenty-four members of the board attended, except Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who was ill.

"In this dark hour of civilization when so large a part of humanity in engaged in tearing down what has been done," said Mr. Carnegie, "when even the university teachers of various countries lend their names to a programme of destruction, it is comforting to have a body of men, drawn from all parts of the United States and Canada, giving their best thinking to the effort to build up, not to destroy, to conserve, not to tear down.

"I am glad to have had the privilege of starting an agency like the Carnegie Foundation, whose mission is constructive, not destructive. If I ever get to Heaven, and I have my doubts about it, I should hope it might be on the ground that I had tried to be of some service to my fellow man."

The Division of Educational Inquiry, which was endowed separately by Mr. Carnegie with $1,250,000 in 1913, completed during the year a study of education in Vermont, at the request of an educational commission authorized by the Legislature of that State. The recommendations by the Division are to be presented to the Vermont Legislature, and are expected to lead to a reorganization of the educational system of the State.

The first part of the comprehensive study of legal education, which is being made at the request of the American Bar Association, is now in the form of a preliminary report on the case method of legal instruction by Prof. Josef Redlich of Vienna. The data and conclusions, while the report of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Foundation, are to be withheld from publicity for several weeks. Progress is being made also in a study of engineering education, undertaken at the request of a Joint committee representing the National Engineering Societies. Work will begin soon, at the request of the Governor of Missouri, on a study of the training of teachers in that State.

Proposed study of hospital service and normal colleges, and the relation of agricultural colleges to practical agriculture were discussed yesterday. Dr. Pritchett said these subjects were considered with a view toward having them included in future study.

"For example, there is no such institution as a standard hospital," Dr. Pritchett said. "It is intended to consider hospital work on the basis of equipment, efficiency, and practical results. Primarily normal colleges are supposed to train exclusively for teaching, but often too many of them have gone beyond the point of efficiency in this particular line, and are now attempting to provide the varied instruction in a regular college course."

Robert A. Franks, Treasurer of the Foundation, reported the General Endowment Fund was now $14,129,000, and its annual income $696,000. Of this amount $634,000 was used in paying pensions to 432 Professors or widows of Professors, of whom forty-four were added to the list during the year. This was an increase of $34,000. Since the establishment of the foundation, 482 Professors and 114 widows, representing the seventy-two institutions associated with the Foundation, and eighty-three other institutions have received allowances amounting to $3,561,000.

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell, were re-elected to the Executive Committee. William F. Slocum, President of Colorado College, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, succeeding William Peterson, principal of McGill University at Montreal, who presided at the meeting yesterday. Others who were present included Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Butler of Columbia.

After the meeting the Trustees attended a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

JOIN YALE FRATERNITIES.

E. Roland Harriman Among Those Elected to Junior Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 18.—General elections to the four junior fraternities at Yale from the classes of 1915 and 1916 were held tonight. Edward Roland Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, and Henry Coe, Jr., who rowed in the 1917 boat with young Harriman last Spring, were received into Psi Upsilon. Harry Legore, the most prominent baseball and football player of the class, went into Delta Kappa Epsilon and Heaton Treadway, the most prominent track athlete in the class, into Alpha Delta Phi.

New York boys who were elected were:

CLASS OF 1916—Psi Upsilon, Henry Hill Anderson; Delta Kappa Epsilon, George Palmer Black; Zeta Psi, Russell Healy Lucas.

CLASS OF 1917—Alpha Delta Phi, Roberts Coxe; Psi Upsilon—Henry Eugene Coe, Jr., Samuel Sloan Dupree, Edward Roland Harriman, Henry Hutton Landon, Jr., Lawrence Newbold Murray, Edward Haynes Thurston, and Knight Woolley. Delta Kappa Epsilon—William Randolph Hahn, William Ellery Sedgwick James, Kenneth O'Brien, Robert James Powell, Atwood Violett, Jr., Samuel Sloan Walker. Zeta Psi—Sidney Genin Kelley, Kenneth Farrand Simpson.

Mrs. M. T. Astor's Taxes Reduced.

Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, who perished on the Titanic, together with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force, called at the office of Tax Commissioner Charles T. White yesterday and had her personal tax assessment reduced. Mrs. Astor had been assessed for $200,000, but on examination it was reduced to $53,900, which is represented mostly by cash on hand. At the same time, her mother, Mrs. Katherine A. Force, who had been assessed for $25,000, had her assessment canceled.

Fire Destroys Saratoga Hotel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Trumbull's Hotel, near Saratoga Lake, was destroyed by fire today. Ethel Trumbull, a daughter of the proprietor, was injured by jumping from the roof to escape the flames. There were no guests in the hotel.

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MAY HALT STEVENSON SALE

Mrs. Osbourne Said to Hold She Owns Novelist's Letters.

The sale of Robert Louis Stevenson's relics at the Anderson Company's auction rooms on next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday may be interfered with. Word was received at the company's offices yesterday that Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, the wife of Stevenson's stepson and collaborator, has said that she owns the many letters in the sale written by the famous novelist to his parents, and has asked that they be withdrawn pending the determination of their ownership.

The Stevenson library, which consists of holograph letters, original manuscripts, books, portraits, and curios from his home at Vailima, Samoa, was consigned early last Summer to the Anderson Company by Stevenson's stepdaughter, who was Mrs. Isobel Strong of Santa Barbara, Cal., but who in October married Salisbury Field.

All efforts made by the Anderson Auction Company to get into communication yesterday either with Mrs. Field or Mrs. Osbourne were unavailing. Mrs. Field is said to be on the way East.

Lloyd Osbourne sold a lot of Stevenson relics at Sotheby's in London last Summer. They included letters and manuscripts of the author. Mrs. Field acted as amanuensis to Stevenson at Vailima when he suffered from writer's cramp. She says that she inherited the letters from her mother, Stevenson's wife, who died at her home in California on Feb. 18, 1914. Mrs. Osbourne, it is alleged, says Stevenson gave her his letters to his father and mother. Mrs. Stevenson, it is said, demanded them from her at the division of the novelist's effects after his death, and she gave them up rather than have any difficulty with the novelist's widow. When Mrs. Stevenson died all these letters passed into the possession of his stepdaughter, then Mrs. Strong, and she included them in the collection of Stevensoniana which she consigned for sale to the Anderson Company.

Mrs. Osbourne, it is said, hopes and expects to obtain these letters without recourse to legal proceedings, but is prepared to take that step if the letters are not withdrawn from the sale. The Anderson Company occupies a neutral position, having treated the material like any other property consigned to it for sale.

ARBITRATION BOARD NAMED.

Nagel and Pritchard Arbitrators in Western Railroad Dispute.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The stage was set today for what was regarded as the most important arbitration hearing since the passage of the Newlands act in 1913. Judge William L. Chambers, United States Commissioner of Mediation, arrived here and named the six arbitrators to settle the differences between the employes and the managers of ninety-eight Western railroads.

The arbitrators are Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Jeter C. Pritchard, Presiding Judge of the United States Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit; H. E. Bryan, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; E. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad; F. A. Burgess, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Timothy Shea, assistant to the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The hearings are to begin here Nov. 30. The employes and the railroads each have forty-five days in which to present evidence.

Public School Teacher Drops Dead

Miss Mary S. McLean, a teacher in Public School 3, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart disease in front of 497 Franklin Avenue yesterday afternoon when returning to school from luncheon. She had suffered for some time from heart disease. Miss McLean was a cousin of Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, and was an orphan. She lived at 1,134 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Miss McLean is survived by a sister in Brooklyn, and a brother, whose address is unknown.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WIENEKE, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 855 Belmont Avenue, that borough, of heart disease. Mr. Wieneke was 72 years old, and belonged to the Baltic Lodge, 284, F. and A. M., and the Order of the Maccabees. His widow and daughter survive him.

WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, who succeeded his father in the trucking business after the latter's death, died on Tuesday at his home, 460 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

Mrs. MARY A. CATELY, widow of Samuel R. Cately, died on Tuesday at her residence in Douglaston, L. I. Mrs. Cately, who was born in Charleston, S. C., seventy years ago, was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and long a member of the King's Daughters. She left a daughter, Mrs. F. W. Barnes, and three sons, Frank, Clarence, and Harry Cately.

JAMES HASBROUCK SAHLER, 82 years old, a retired dry goods merchant of this

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange to Resume Trading in Bonds—Call Money Market to be Opened.

Much progress was again made yesterday toward the re-establishment of normal activities in the financial world. The Stock Exchange decided in favor of early resumption of public trading in bonds, a step which is now expected to take place by the end of this week or the first of next week. The Committee of Seven, which has been overlooking the market in unlisted bonds feeling that its services were no longer called for, dissolved. Tentative arrangements were entered into between the Stock Exchange and representatives of the banks for the reopening of the Stock Exchange call money market. At Chicago the Directors of the Stock Exchange voted to enlarge the operations of the Exchange at the beginning of the coming week.

The stock and bond markets both reflected the favorable drift of events. The demand for bonds was good, a number of houses reporting that their buying orders exceeded their selling orders. The demand for stocks was sufficiently brisk to bring about a considerable amount of trading through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange. In a number of stocks the trading is now being done there instead of in the New Street market for the simple reason that prices have, in a number of cases, risen to or above the minimum prices fixed by the Stock Exchange.

All of this was important and encouraging, but the outstanding evidence which the day brought of the great change for the better which has come about in the banking position was the consent of the banks to place a large amount of new money at the disposal of Stock Exchange borrowers for the purpose of re-establishing the free flow of credits based on Stock Exchange securities. For the past two days money has been informally offered to borrowers on the floor of the Exchange, but the real significance of what is now going on in the money market is that very soon, according to the plans now being made, there will again be a "money crowd" on the Stock Exchange floor.

That will mean much more than that borrowers will have a meeting place at which to reach lenders. It will mean that new loans on Stock Exchange securities can be freely made. The effect of that will be to liquefy the several hundred millions of credits which have been employed in loans on stocks and bonds and which, ever since the closing of the Exchange, or at least until very recently, lacked all liquidity for the reason that borrowers could not replace their loans elsewhere, and banks, therefore, were compelled to refrain from calling loans. If the plans now being la'd work out satisfactorily and bankers felt sure yesterday that they would, all of the call loans held by institutions here and by institutions elsewhere which have loans in this market will again become really call loans instead of being, as they became when the Stock Exchange closed, call loans in name while in reality they were time loans of indefinite maturity. There can be no doubt that the establishment of the Federal reserve banks with the coincident lowering of reserve requirements has greatly facilitated the promised re-establishment of a normal call money market.

It is being taken for granted that the decided betterment which was manifesting itself in the financial situation will, in due course, find its counterpart in trade. In some lines much activity is now being shown, but industry and commerce as a whole are still feeling the effects of the untoward conditions brought on by the war. Much attention was paid yesterday to President Wilson's statements regarding the outlook and particularly to his remarks on the railroads. Opinion has been much divided regarding the probable decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to the lately renewed appeal of the railroads for an increase in rates, but it has been believed all along that Mr. Wilson felt that the railroads should be supported. His latest comment on the railroad situation served to strengthen the belief that the President looks with a friendly eye on the efforts which the railroads are now making to strengthen their credit and increase their ability to meet the demands upon them. It is felt in the financial district that the granting of higher rates to the railroads would, in the long run, much more than compensate trade for the additional cost of transportation, while the railroads would immediately profit by the strengthening of their financial position. That, of course, would forthwith considerably the foundations upon which to rear a full resumption of trading in railroad securities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES. Per Cent.

Prime bills, three to four months.....4¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	60 Days.	90 Days. 4 to 6 Mos.
On time	5	5 4½@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER. Per Cent.

Four to six months, best names.....5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87⅝	$4.87¼	$4.87⅜
Cables	4.88⅝	4.88¼	4.89¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87⅜	$4.88¼
Paris	5.13	5.12
Berlin	.89⅜	.89½
Switzerland	5.21	5.20
Holland	.40 9-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.40½	5.39⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $233,766,925; balances, $16,404,680; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $721,048.

The local banks lost $7,078,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston par; Chicago, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 49⅝c, up ⅝c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 16:

	Nov. 16.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$778,057	$8,474,107	$84,391,651
Ordinary	1,845,026	11,983,940	119,798,751
Corp. & inc. tax	6,345	157,781	8,229,363
Miscellaneous	68,044	1,437,172	20,077,648
Total	2,196,678	22,053,002	242,886,414
Expenditures	2,359,928	32,615,066	295,789,829
Deficit	163,253	11,562,064	53,884,414

P. A. B. WIDENER RESIGNS.

Succeeded by Son as Director of Several Reading Corporations.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Peter A. B. Widener of this city resigned today from the Boards of Directors of the Reading Railway, the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Reading Company, the latter a holding corporation. He was succeeded in all three boards by his son, Joseph E. Widener.

Mr. Widener recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, and it is supposed that his advanced age is the cause of his withdrawal from corporation activity.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$1,065,784	+ $68,015
Eight roads	4,871,987	—1,867,993
Total (10 roads)	5,937,771	—1,799,978

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$183,354	$188,601	$5,247
Net after taxes	63,129	71,361	8,232
Surp. after chgs	28,416	34,274	10,858
Bal. after depr.	19,418	34,274	14,413
3 mos. gross	611,309	620,342	9,133
Net after taxes	240,417	286,501	19,084
Surp. after chgs	129,533	156,703	26,870
Bal. after depr.	119,152	156,703	36,551

BALTIMORE & OHIO for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	7,955,894	9,486,061	9,408,203
Net	1,958,031	2,355,706	3,086,855
4 mos. gross	33,585,090	37,529,985	35,105,890
Net	9,631,498	10,714,442	10,978,321

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

Gross	6,340,079	5,842,584	4,837,598
Net after taxes	2,549,664	2,254,127	1,671,607
Other income	340,624	349,599	92,715
Total income	2,890,488	2,603,726	1,764,322
Charges	1,629,638	1,585,291	2,512,722
Surplus	1,260,552	1,018,435	*748,401

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$310,837	$303,003	$7,829
Net earnings	151,203	146,513	4,690
Inc. after chgs.	77,144	80,881	*3,737

Twelve months ended Oct. 31:

Gross earnings	3,790,291	3,541,165	249,126
Net earnings	1,789,927	1,603,554	186,373
Inc. after chgs.	958,078	854,425	103,653

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

Gross earnings	311,656	289,022	22,634
Oper. and taxes	195,397	169,250	26,148
Net	116,259	119,802	*3,512
Interest	51,428	47,530	3,895
Surplus	64,832	72,271	*7,408

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:

Gross earnings	2,728,558	2,444,698	283,860
Op. and taxes	1,663,017	1,471,035	191,981
Net	1,065,541	973,662	91,879
Interest	455,246	413,196	42,049
Surplus	610,295	560,435	49,829

*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	671,598	680,942	712,808
Net	197,609	117,928	133,244
3 mos. gross	1,910,860	2,100,181	2,207,438
Net	320,035	374,411	465,210

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	253,133	257,302	*34,168
Net after taxes	97,137	98,022	*884
Sur. after chgs.	39,285	37,822	1,463
Balance after pf. dividends	13,328	11,865	1,463
10 mos. gross	2,512,306	2,450,705	61,601
Net after taxes	1,007,981	916,475	91,506
Sur. after chgs.	435,852	329,852	106,999
Balance after pf. dividends	176,282	70,282	105,999

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.15	4.85
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
Buffalo, R. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.15	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.60	5.10
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	5.05
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.60	5.00
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.15	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.30	5.65
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	6.25
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	5.10	4.70
Penn. C. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.50	4.70
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.90	5.10
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.35	4.95
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.90
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.90	5.10

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99⅞	100⅛	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Am. Tob. sc.6	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100½	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.95
Beth Steel	5	June 11,'15	99¼	99⅝	5.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep.,	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas. Co.	6	June, 1915	100¾	101	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¼	99⅛	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97⅛	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94	97	6.00
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100⅛	5.40
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Stock Val.	5	Nov., 1915	99	99½	4.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.95	4.75	...
Mid. Steel	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915		99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98½	99⅛	5.80
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	92	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98½	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98¼	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99	6.50
Con. P. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May, 1917	95	97½	7 %
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July, 1915	99	99½	6%%
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June, 1917	98	98¼	6¼%
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr., 1918	95	97	7 %

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.87
N. Y. City	8	Sep., 1916	102¼	102½	4.52
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	4.55

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	103¼	104⅛	102⅜	103⅛
4½s..May, 1957	103¼	104⅛	102⅜	103⅛
4½s..Nov., 1957	103¼	104⅛	102⅜	103⅛
4½s..May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s..Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s..March, 1964	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s..March, 1962	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s..Sept., 1960	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s..March, 1930-60	97	97½	97⅛	..
4s..May, 1959	94½	96	93⅜	..
4s..Nov., 1958	94½	96	93⅜	..
4s..May, 1957	94½	96	93⅜	..
4s..Nov., 1956	93	95	93	..
4s..Nov., 1955	93	95	93	..
4s..Nov., 1936	94	96	93⅜	..
4s..1918-1919	98	..	98	..
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	83	84	83	84
3½s..May, 1954	83	84	83	84

Germany's Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (Via The Hague and London.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Marks.

Specie, (including an increase of 30,554,000 marks in gold.) Treasury and loan bank certificates, and notes of other banks, decreased 64,511,000
Lombards decreased 2,273,000
Discounts increased 126,771,000
Securities decreased 1,930,000
Notes in circulation decreased 24,333,000
Deposits increased 74,947,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. B. Leach & Co. are offering to investors, at 101 and interest, $700,000 Toledo Park Boulevard 4½ per cent. bonds due Sept. 1, 1924.

Harold Herrick, President of the Niagara Insurance Company, and Alfred P. Walker, President of the Standard Milling Company, have been elected Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company to succeed Gen. Brayton Ives and Frederick T. Martin.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have compiled a table of earnings of twenty-five public utility companies, A gain in gross income of 8.2 per cent. and of 12.5 per cent. in net is shown for September.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Rock Island Railroad has fixed Saturday as the last day for receiving deposits of the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds. The total now in the committee's hands is $32,917,000, or 74 per cent. of the entire issue.

To Preserve the Famous Pictures.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a never-failing delight; kept in thousands of homes for continual reference. Get a binder to preserve it—cloth, $1; half-leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50, by mail. The New York Times Times Square, New York.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Oil Stocks Advance Further, but Recent Mining Favorites Lose Ground.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 73,488 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,434; oils, 954, and mining, 55,100. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Brit.-A. Tob. Co., ordin'y.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
404	Kelly Sp. Tire	51	55	51	55
300	Max. Mot. com.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
4,000	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8
6,000	*Riker & Heg. rights	25	33	25	33
500	Sterling Gum.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
125	Un. Cig. Stores Corp.	85	88	85	88
2,500	Un. Prof. Shar. Corp.	11¼	12⅜	11¼	18⅝
500	Way. Oil & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
505	World Film	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	+ ¼
15	Atl. Refining	555	550	550	— 2
10	Buckeye P. L.	113	113	113	..
1	Cont'tal Oil	219	219	219	+ 4
3	Cumb'l'd P. L.	85	55	55	..
1	Indiana P. L.	95	95	95	+ 1
50	Nat. Transit.	37	37	37	+ ½
11	N. Y. Transit.	216	216	216	— 4
5	North'n P. L.	90	90	90	..
125	Ohio Oil	174	171	171	— 3
30	Pierce Oil, new	15	15	15	— 1
35	Pr. Oil & Gas.	380	377	378	+ 8
5	Solar Refin'g.	245	245	245	..
5	S. W. Pa. P. L.	120	120	120	..
25	So. Penn Oil.	252	250	251	+ 8
155	St. Oil of Cal.	295	290	290	..
15	St. Oil of Ind.	468	465	468	+ 6
6	St. Oil of Kan.	352	351	351	+ 6
15	St. Oil of Neb.	330	325	330	+ 5
50	St. Oil of N. J.	370	376	377	+ 2
125	St. Oil of N. Y.	196	191	191	— 2
2	Swan & Finch.	160	160	160	..
120	Union Tank Line	30½	29½	30¼	— ½
45	Vacuum Oil	185	183	183	..

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,000	Atlanta	29	29	28	28½
600	Braden Cop.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
300	*Caribou Cob.	62	62	62	62
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
9,000	Crown Res.	72	72	69	69
2,000	*Dl. Blk. Bu.	2	3	2	3
200	*Goldf. Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	*McK.-Dar.	50	52	50	52
11,500	*Oro	9	10	8¾	9
8,200	Pac. Smelt.	8-32	8-32	8-32	8-32
500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
4,700	Ton. Merg.	26	34½	34½	34½
600	Tularosa	8-32	8-32	8-32	8-32
100	Tuolumne C.	30	30	30	30
2,000	W. E. Con.	53	55	53	55

*Sell cents per share.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	295	300	295	300
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
Int. Rubber t. c.	4½	5¼	4½	5½
Kelly Spring. T. new	72	75	70	75
Kelly Spring. T. new 2d pf.	88	93	85	95
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	140	155	140	155
Manhattan Transit.	7-16	9-16	7-16	½
Marconi of Am.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Maxwell M. 1st pf.	43	45	43	45
Mays Oil	13	17	12	20
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
Tobacco Prod. pf.	80	85	80	..
Willys Overland	69	71	69	71
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con	20	22	20	22
British Col. Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
Buffalo Mines	1	1½	1	1½
Con. Ariz. Smelting	⅝	⅞	5-16	⅝
Copper Mines	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
El Paso Con	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	23	24	23	25
La Rose Con.	¾	¾	¾	1
Nevada Hills	25	27	25	27
Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5	5½
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
West End Ext.	1	2	1	2
White Knob Cop. pf.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1964	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅜

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlan'a Goldfield.	29c	29c	29c	29c
8,330	Bay State Gas.	12c	12c	12c	12c
100	Calaveras	98c	98c	98c	98c
200	Calumet & Corbin	7c	7c	7c	7c
200	Comb. Fraction	15c	15c	15c	15c
200	Davis Daly	59c	59c	59c	59c
250	First National	95c	95c	95c	97c
200	Goldfield Merger	22c	23c	22c	23c
200	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Iron Blossom	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Jumbo Extension	84c	85c	84c	85c
100	Mexican Metals	17c	17c	17c	17c
100	Nevada Douglas	47c	47c	47c	47c
184	Riker-Heg. rights	29c	29c	29c	29c
500	Tonopah Midway	39c	39c	39c	39c
50	Un. Cigar Stores	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,250	United Verde Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Un. Prof. Sharing	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼

Following are the closing, bid, and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.70	.72
Atl. Goldf.	.28	.29	Majestic	.12	.15
Bay S. Gas	.11	.12	Mex. Met.	.17	.18
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Bost. Ely	.10	.20	New Baltic	.70	1.00
Butte & L.	.24	.25	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.49
Calaveras	.93	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.07	.09
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Riker-Heg.	8¼	.8½
Con. Cop.	.96	1⅛	Sc. Lake	1¾	8
Crown Res.	.67	.75	Stewart	1¼	1⅜
Dav.-Daly	.55	.60	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	4⅞
Eagle & B.	.80	.84	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅞
JC (1913 Clncvs'd	.99	....	Ton. Merg.	.37	.39
First Nat.	.96	.99	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅞
Goldf. Con.	1-16	1 3-16	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Goldf. Mer.	.21	.23	U. Cig. S.	8⅜	8⅞
Houghton	1	1⅛	U. Prof. S.	11⅜	12
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1 3-16	U. Verde E.	1¼	1½
Jim Butler	.68	.72	Yukon	2	2¼
Jumbo Ext.	.85	.89			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14⅜	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	250	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	111	114	112	116
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	625	640	625	640
Colonial Oil	85	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	220	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	56	53	56
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	171	174	171	173
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	144	148
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	94	97
National Transit	36	38	37	39
New York Transit	215	225	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	68	92
Ohio Oil	171	173	172	174
Pierce Oil	16	16	15	16
Prairie Oil & Gas	375	380	370	375
Solar Refining	245	255	250	260
South Penn. Oil	250	253	248	253
Southern Pipe Line	192	196	191	195
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	291	294	290	292
Standard Oil of Ind.	466	470	465	468
Standard Oil of Neb.	320	330	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	193

STOCK EXCHANGE MAY OPEN SATURDAY

Committee of Five Will Announce Date of Resumption Today.

$25,000,000 CALL LOAN FUND

Trading Restricted to Listed Bonds and Perhaps Guaranteed Stocks—Minimum Price Limit Fixed.

The Stock Exchange has completed plans for reopening its business in listed bonds under restrictions which will involve, as one feature, the establishment of minimum prices for trading. The Committee of Five will announce shortly, probably today, the day for the renewal of operations, and, while the members of the committee withheld information on the matter yesterday, it was understood in the Street that either Saturday of this week or Monday of next would find the Exchange open for the first time since July 30.

The decision to permit trading on the board in bonds was made after many consultations between the Committee of Five and leading bankers of the financial district. After details were worked out, a representative of the committee and Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, reviewed the call loan situation as applied to an increased business in prospect. Mr. Wiggin was asked whether the Clearing House banks would be in a position to form a call money pool of substantial proportions to furnish funds sufficient to insure the smooth conduct of business on the Exchange. He said the banks would stand ready to supply loans on call to the extent of $25,000,000—an amount mutually agreed upon as sufficient to set moving in proper order the call loan machinery of the board.

It is probable that when the time comes, guaranteed stocks will be included with bonds in the list for trading. There are about thirty of these issues on the Exchange, of which no more than a half-dozen may be called active, and transactions have been permitted in them for several weeks at prices other than those quoted on July 30.

While there will be minimum prices set under which no trading in bonds will be permitted, quotations and amount of sales will be recorded on the ticker, and the general public, as of July 30 and in some cases advances over these figures are looked for. It is known that several bonds have already sold above the July 30 quotations. The quotations given in the subjoined table were supplied by the Stock Exchange house yesterday, and were said to fairly represent the general level of current prices:

Railroads.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, 1995	90¼	91
Atchison conv. 4s, 1960	90½	91¼
Atchison adj. 4s, 1995	81	82
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, 1952	87½	89
Atlantic Coast Line coll. 4s, 1952	83½	85
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s, 1948	83	89
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933	84	84½
B. & O. Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, 1941	80	81
B. & O. South. Div. 3½s, 1925	88¾	88½
Central of Georgia 1st 5s, 1945	100¾	..
C. & O. 1st cons. 5s 1939	99	101
C. & O. gen. 4½s, 1992	83	85½
C. & O. conv. 4½s, 1930	67½	69
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s, 1925	85¾	85¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy gen 4s, 1958	89½	90
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, 1989	77	79
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, 1989	89	92
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, 1989	97¾	98
Chi., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, 1932	95¾	96¾
Chicago N'western gen. 3½s, 1987	77¾	78¼
Chicago, N'western gen. 4s, 1987	91	93
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s, 1988	76	80
Chi., R. I. & Pac. ref. 4s, 1934	64¾	66
Chi., R. I. & Pac. deb. 5s, 1932	51	54
Cleve. Short Line 1st 4½s, 1961	91	92
Colorado Southern 1st 4s, 1929	83	85
Colorado Southern 1st 4½s, 1935	70	75
Del. & Hudson 4s, 1943	91½	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st cons. 4s, 1936	72½	80
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s, 1955	42	45
Erie prior lien 4s, 1996	70	80
Erie consol. 4s, 1996	63	65
Erie conv. 4s, 1953, Series A	69	69¼
Erie conv. 4s, 1953, Series B	58	60
Great Northern 4½s, 1961	97¼	100
Illinois Central 1st 4s, 1951	93	..
Illinois Central 1st 3½s, 1951	80	..
Illinois Central ref. 4s, 1955	86½	87¼
Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950	89¾	90½
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s, 1950	67	68½
Leh. Val. gen. conv. 4½s, 2003	95¼	96
Louis. & N. unified 4s, 1940	90	91
M., K. & T. 1st 4s, 1990	80	..
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s, 1950	85	86½
N. Y. Central 3½s, 1997	78	79
N. Y. Central deb. 4s, 1934	86	..
N. Y. Cent. L. Sh. coll. 5s, 1998	89	90
N. Y. Cent. L. Sh. deb. 4s, 1928	90	90½
N. Y. Cent. L. Sh. deb. 4s, 1931	89	89¾
Norfolk & West. cons. 4s, 1996	89	..
Norfolk & West. conv. 4s, 1932	98	..
Nor. & West. conv. 4½s, 1938	96½	96½
Nor. Pacific prior lien 4s, 1997	90½	92
Nor. Pacific gen. 3s 2047	64	66
Penn. cons. 4s, 1948	97	97½
Reading gen. 4s, 1997	91	92
Seaboard A. L. 4s, 1950, stpd	75	80
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s, 1949	62	65
So. Pacific coll. 4s, 1949	83	85
So. Pacific (C. Pac.) ref. 4s, '49	87	87½
So. Pacific ref. 4s, 1955	86½	87
So. Pacific conv. 4s, 1929	95¾	96
So. Pacific 20-yr. conv. 5s, 1931	95	95½
So. Railway cons. 5s, 1994	99½	100
So. Railway gen. 4s, 1956	63	65
Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947	93½	94½
Union Pacific conv. 4s, 1927	86¾	87
Union Pacific ref. 4s, 2008	88½	89½
Union Pacific (Ore. S. L.) 4s, '29	89	..
Wabash ref. 4s	41¼	..
Wabash 1st 5s	95	97
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	..

Traction.

Detroit United 4½s, 1932	64	68
Inter.-Met. 4½s, 1956	70½	71
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s 1956	96½	97
Manhattan Ry. stpd. 4s, 1990	86	..

Industrial.

Beth. Steel 1st 5s, 1926	96½	97½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, 1942	83	83¾
Central Leather 5s, 1925	97	98
Distillers' 5s, 1927	55	60
Indiana Steel 5s, 1952	96¼	97½
Texas conv. 5s, 1944	95½	96
U. S. Steel 5s, 1963	99¾	100
Westinghouse Elec. 5s, 1931	90	90¾

Telephone.

Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s, 1933	94	94¾

The purpose of restricting prices will be, chiefly, to prevent heavy sales from abroad. Apprehension of urgent liquidation of securities held in the countries at war has been the leading factor in promoting caution among the Stock Exchange authorities in their preliminary work of reopening the board. It is now believed that foreign selling here will be relatively light.

The renewal of open dealings has been approached with great care. Last week it was found that the financial situation had grown sufficiently stable to permit unrestricted trading in unlisted stocks, and two days later the same concession was voted by the Committee of Five in case of listed and unlisted State and municipal bonds.

Foreign holdings of municipal issues are extensive, and it was expressly provided that only dealings for domestic account be carried on until further notice. Evidently the concession from former regulations, which took on something of the nature of an experiment, has been found to be successful. As a matter of fact, prices for State and city bonds have displayed marked strength since trading was instituted without supervision, and the demand from investors for these issues was instrumental in bringing about the decision to reopen the Exchange.

It is not known yet whether business in early operations will be conducted under normal conditions or through the medium of several "calls" a day. It is expected, however, that, nominally, bond dealings will be renewed in the same form as before the board closed down. The proposal for opening on Saturday, which would mean that trading was to end at noon, is looked upon as an expression of the desire of the Committee of Five to see how bonds are going to act in a short session. Such a step would give an interval of a day and a half for a careful examination of the effect of new conditions.

The Committee of Seven, which looked after dealings in unlisted bonds and guaranteed stocks before they were thrown open to general trading, formally dissolved yesterday. The committee consisted of representatives of Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Co., White, Weld & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., William A. Read & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., and Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE TO OPEN.

Will Resume Business on Monday in All Listed and Unlisted Stocks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Chicago Stock Exchange will resume business Monday morning. Trading will be permitted in all listed and unlisted stocks at the closing prices of July 30. The same rule applies to bonds.

In handling dividend-paying stocks traders will be permitted to deduct one dividend.

BIG EXPORT INCREASE.

San Francisco Nearly Doubles Its Figures for Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—While foreign-bound commerce of the United States showed a great decline last month from the traffic of October a year ago at most of the great ports, San Francisco's export business nearly doubled. The total from San Francisco last month was $8,990,234, compared with $5,030,455 in October, 1913. In addition to this direct business with foreign countries, San Francisco sent $5,096,064 worth of goods to New York last month, much of which, it is believed, was destined for European countries.

The figures show strikingly the great benefit reaped by the Pacific Coast city from the opening of the Panama Canal. All of the New York cargoes and $3,846,988 of the foreign-bound commerce went through the canal, England taking over three millions of the latter figure.

The great bulk of the exports was in foodstuffs, including wheat, barley, and other breadstuffs, although approximately a million dollars' worth of the coastwise shipments was in canned salmon from Alaska and other points in the Pacific northwest. Another million represented canned fruit, and the balance was largely made up of dried fruit and other food material.

COLORADO SOUTHERN YEAR.

Operating Revenue Per Mile Cut from $2,408 to $1,862.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Company reports for the year ended June 30 gross earnings of $13,222,787, a decline of $1,854,939 from 1913. Net operating revenue per mile of road was $1,862, compared with $2,408 in the preceding year, and the total net income of $3,476,734 was $977,980 less than in the previous fiscal period. An increase of $117,903 in taxes was brought about largely by higher payments in Colorado and Texas.

During the year the funded debt was reduced by the retirement of $407,226 of bonds.

Elected by Trust Company.

The Metropolitan Trust Company announced yesterday that Harold Herrick, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and Alfred P. Walker, President of the Standard Milling Company and the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, had been elected Directors in place of the late Frederick T. Martin and the late Brayton Ives.

Emergency Currency Retirement.

Emergency currency to the amount of $6,695,450 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $58,980,320, out of about $153,000,000, issued to them, of which about $130,000,000 was put into circulation.

BANKERS FEEL SAFE TO TAKE A REST

J. P. Morgan and J. H. Schiff Head the List of Those Seeking Needed Vacation.

FIND STRAIN RELIEVED

Organization of the City Debt and Gold Pool Have Brought Stability to Wall Street.

An evidence of the constant improvement that has taken place lately in financial conditions is the fact that some of the leading bankers are now finding it possible to resume vacations that were interrupted when the war began in August. J. P. Morgan is on a shooting trip to North Carolina and Jacob H. Schiff is going to White Sulphur Springs in a few days to be gone for some time. It is expected that others who have been steadily on watch since Summer will find opportunities to get away as soon as plans already in hand for the benefit of general conditions are in working order.

The last week or ten days have shown a marked easement in several factors in the situation that have required the unremitting attention of the financial leaders. Since the first days that followed the closing of the Stock Exchange at the end of July, when nights and Sundays were given up to conferences, some of them with Secretary McAdoo and later with members of the Federal Reserve Board, the strain has become less and less, but much detailed work was involved in organizing the $100,000,000 pool to take care of the city's maturing obligations abroad, the $100,000,000 gold pool to sell exchange on London, and the $100,000,000 cotton pool that has just been completed, and in preparing for the shifting of reserves and other changes that accompanied the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks.

During most of this time one of the chief sources of apprehension was the condition of the foreign exchange market. With our heavy falling off in exports up to a few weeks ago, London exchange persisted at an abnormal point, despite the gold pool. It was the drop in exchange that took place last week and has since given every indication of being permanent that cheered up the banking community more than any other one thing and that turned the minds of some of these who had been carrying the heaviest part of the load to the opportunity for getting a little relief from their constant exertions.

For the first time the problem of reopening the Stock Exchange was vigorously attacked last week, and already substantial progress in dealing with it has been made. Money has eased rapidly within the same period, clearing House loan certificates have been called for cancellation day by day, nearly half the emergency currency put out by the banks here has been retired, and the Federal Reserve Bank has been opened and is ready to afford such assistance by way of rediscounts as may be necessary.

Under these conditions it is felt that, while there is plenty left to do in the general interest, it will not require all hands on deck at the same time, as it has for the last three months.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market, for the first time during the last week, gave evidences of an improved technical position and values responded more readily to bullish influences. During the last eight days new lows have been recorded each day, but yesterday the market, after showing some heaviness early, followed a firm opening, was steady to firm and final notations were 1o net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18; No. 2 hard, $1.18; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21¼; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.23¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23¼	1.22½	85¾
May	..	..	1.31	1.29⅝	98 15-16

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

May	1.31¼	1.30	1.31	1.30	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16	1.15	1.15½	1.14⅝	86⅝
May	1.22⅝	1.21	1.22⅝	1.21¼	90⅞

CORN.

The corn market was steady throughout the greater part of the day, in sympathy with wheat, although the large receipts at interior points and continued favorable weather for moving the new crop had a tendency to check buying, and price changes were comparatively small, the close being ⅛c to ¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c to 79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	67¾	67	67½	67½	71
May	71½	70⅞	71¾	71	71

OATS.

A steadier tone prevailed in the oats market as a result of smaller receipts at interior points, liberal clearances from the seaboard, and in sympathy with wheat and corn. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 53½ to 54c, No. 2 white 54 to 54½c, No. 3 white 53 to 53½c, and white 52c to 53c; fancy clipped whits 55 to 56c, and ordinary clipped white 53 to 54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	.50	49¾	.50	49¼	38¾
May	53⅞	53½	53⅞	53⅜	42¼

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Western points were liberal and prices were generally lower, which resulted in a decline in hog products throughout the list. Packers were believed to be against the market, and the cash demand was inactive. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 24,000; Kansas City received 21,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
January	10.15	10.10	10.12	10.22	11.02
May	10.25	10.22	10.22	10.32	11.22
Ribs—					
January	10.00	9.97	10.00	10.03	11.07
May	10.27	10.22	10.22	10.30	11.22
Pork—					
January	18.60	18.52	18.57	18.70	20.97
May	19.02	18.92	19.00	19.12	20.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

A slightly easier tone prevailed in the cottonseed oil market throughout the greater part of the day, owing to liquidation. Late in the session a better demand occurred, however, and closing prices were steady at 2 points net advance to 1 point decline.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.25@5.40	5.25
November	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.20
December	5.30	5.30	5.32@5.40	5.30
January	5.50	5.46	5.50@5.51	5.49
February	..	..	5.53@5.55	5.52
March	5.76	5.72	5.76@5.78	5.77
April	5.81	5.80	5.82@5.89	5.87
May	6.00	5.97	6.00@6.02	6.00
June	..	..	6.06@6.20	6.05

COFFEE.

December coffee sold through the Liquidating Committee at 5.20 yesterday, which was the lowest price yet touched, but at the close December was quoted at 5.25@5.29; March, at 5.64@5.67; May, at 5.84@5.87, and July, at 6.05@6.12. Sales for the day were 27,500 bags. Local spot quotations remained unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were practically unchanged on the basis of 8.70@9.00 for Santos 4s, and the Brazilian markets were generally steady, notwithstanding a decline of ⅝d in Rio Exchange on London.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼@6⅝.

COTTON.

Rather a steadier tone developed in the cotton market yesterday, and there were clearer indications of a considerable buying power underneath prevailing prices. There was a renewal of the selling movement at the opening, and after starting at a decline of 6@9 points, active months sold about 10@14 points net lower. December again led the decline under liquidation of old contracts, and broke to 6.85c, or 63 points below the best price reached at the reopening of the market on Monday morning. Trading was comparatively quiet during the afternoon, and losses were not fully recovered, the close being steady at a net decline of 1@6 points. Exports yesterday amounted to 44,839 bales, making 872,682 so far this season, against 3,310,765 last year. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 7.50c for middling upland; sales 500 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.97	6.85	6.94@6.96	6.99
January	7.21	7.15	7.20@7.23	7.25
February	7.12	7.09	..	..
March	7.49	7.46	7.47@7.48	7.47
May	7.68	7.57	7.62@7.63	7.67
July	7.83	7.72	7.81@7.82	7.82
October	8.05	7.98	8.04@8.05	8.09

Note.—November and December prices are for old-style contracts, while January and later months are for new style.

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	26,175	27,983	21,417
New Orleans	8,977	6,337	11,168
Mobile	1,154	1,921	1,768
Savannah	1,117	6,940	6,864
Charleston	2,736	1,772	2,891
Wilmington	640	878	3,002
Norfolk	2,712	2,519	3,645
Other ports	13,963	9,483	4,635
Total	64,472	57,833	56,284
Since Friday	267,180	....	274,588
Since Aug. 1	2,285,493	....	6,618,769
Stock at all ports	1,075,370	....	1,041,054

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,814	4,618	1,814
Memphis	9,387	10,760	10,888
St. Louis	6,013	4,961	4,870
Houston	22,000	24,577	22,941

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TODAY.

Galveston	17,250	22,264	24,956
New Orleans	11,759	10,607	10,652

EXPORTS WEDNESDAY.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Others.
Galveston	....	12,775	*13,017
New Orleans	2,038	....	....
Mobile	....	300	....
New York	....	400	....
Tacoma	....	....	†8,919
Seattle	....	....	†5,390
Total	2,038	19,775	22,326

*France. †Japan.

Total exports Wednesday, 44,139 bales; so far this season, 372,592 bales, against 3,510,765 bales last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Middling—Wed. Sales.	Price.	Stocks—This Year.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,005	7⅜	190,046	207,867
Mobile	25	7⅜	33,173	44,950
Charleston	250	7-7¼	74,802	93,251
Savannah	1,153	7⅛	182,957	200,824
Galveston	200	7⅜	886,189	296,010
Wilmington	..	7¼	34,842	52,242
Norfolk	305	7¼	41,741	40,781
Augusta	2,833	7 3-16	144,811	56,933
Memphis	1,000	7¼	225,126	145,726
St. Louis	..	7½	28,791	10,218
Baltimore	..	7½	6,897	9,176
Philadelphia	..	7.75	1,154	4,765
Houston	6,811	7⅛	138,738	175,623
Boston	..	7.50	16,538	16,738
New York	500	7.50	76,003	44,880
Little Rock	..	6¾	37,361	38,534

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,792 packages. Dullness continues and prices are being shaded on nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Several receivers have some surplus stock which they are anxious to dispose of. The high grades of storage creamery hold about as before of late, but trade a little quieter. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½c; higher scoring lots, 35@35½c; firsts 30@33½c; seconds, 29@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c. Creamery, held extras (92 score) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c. State Dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 29@31c; common to fair, 25@28c. Process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c. Factory current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c. Packing stock, held, fine, 22½c current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,245 cases. Scarcity of new-laid quality continues unrelieved, and the few lots of very high-grade stock obtainable are taken promptly at firm prices. Medium and lower qualities continue dull, freely offered, and of very irregular and uncertain value. Storage eggs still generally very quiet, although a few holders report some inquiry at the close. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, near by, 39@42c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 27@32c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 21@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 24@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 16@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, henery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 55@57c; defective, 40@52c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 40@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@42c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...5½@6 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Foreign Army Supplies.

There is reported to be in the market a large legitimate order for cloth for army use which will be placed shortly by the British Commissioners on this side. Canada is also in this market, it is said, asking prices on uniform cloths. For Russia, a rumor goes, there will be placed an order for 250,000 pairs of knitted gloves, a stipulation being that they must be fastened so that while not in use they may hang from the shoulders. The price to be paid will be about $4 a dozen.

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Gem Business Improving.

There has been a visible brightening of conditions in the gem trade in the last week or so, with semi-precious stones in better demand than the more expensive varieties. A good call is being felt in certain quarters of the trade for link sets of black opals, star sapphires and star rubies. For women's wear the best call at the moment is for aquamarines, which are being widely used in pendants, rings, brooches, and lavelliéres. Some improvement is noted by leading handlers of diamonds, but as yet there has been little, if any, change in the demand for pearls.

***

Paying Bills Ahead.

Anticipation of payments of merchandise debts incurred by the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company is still going on, checks for a considerable amount having been signed yesterday by them. It was said that by the end of the week checks for several hundred thousand dollars will have been sent to merchandise creditors on goods purchased since the receivers took charge. Orders for merchandise are being placed at the rate of $200,000 to $250,000 a week. Business throughout the house continues good.

***

Discrediting American Goods.

It seems to be the general impression in the piece goods market that the quality of goods that is being turned out for the foreign Governments in the way of blankets and army cloth will seriously injure the reputation of American products abroad. It can be said for the mills, that have obtained such contracts, that the margins they have been given to work upon are very small, but at the same time the value they are giving is said to be very poor. Selling agents, who take the stand that, as a result of these contract orders the domestic goods will get a black eye abroad, state that the mills would do better to reject offers to buy merchandise of inferior quantity and wait until such time as the belligerent nations are disposed to pay higher prices.

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Inquiry for Mackinaws.

The inquiry for mackinaws has been very active during the last few days, and there is every evidence that more attention will be paid to this overcoating as time goes on. While the style of garment is distinctly one for the young man, the more subdued effects made up in the prevailing overcoat modes can easily acquire a wider appeal. In some models the large pockets of the true mackinaw are retained, together with the collar, but the belt is discarded. These overcoats might readily follow the balmacaan as the season's novelty and, in some quarters, this prediction is heard. The balmacaan cloths, however, are moving very briskly at the present time, and the clothiers believe the many variations of this style will continue to be popular during this season.

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French Adopt New Army Cloth.

The contract obtained in this market for army cloth for the French Government brings with it the information that the French have discarded the glaring red trousers that made their soldiers such fine targets and have adopted a blue gray cloth out of which the entire uniform will be made. The amount involved in the contract which has been let is 650,000 yards of 25-ounce cloth and the price to be paid is $1.15 a yard. Figured out on the basis of 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent. shoddy, the cost per yard is said to be $1.06⅔. The blue gray cloth has the advantage of blending in very well with a Winter landscape and for this reason it would not surprise some of those who are familiar with the requirements of the foreign armies if this material were substituted in large measure for the khaki which is easily discernible against a background of snow.

***

Large Yardage of Palm Beach.

The makers of Palm Beach cloth report that initial business amounted to 10,000,000 yards and shipments are now being made at the rate of 750,000 yards a month. Delivery on orders taken now cannot be filled until February because of the large amount of additional orders that have been placed since operations on this material were started by the clothiers for next Spring and Summer. Conditions in the South, instead of being detrimental to this sort of business, have been found to be the contrary. The explanation is that the retailers in that section expect that their customers will require, on account of depressed conditions, the lower priced clothing. Nothing is being done in this territory as far as woolen or worsted suits is concerned. In the North there will be, according to reliable clothing manufacturers, a much increased sale of Palm Beach suits.

***

Spring Shoe Orders Good.

Spring shoe business continues to come in pretty well to houses which now have men on the road, some of the larger houses are well ahead of last year to date. Prices are being advanced on certain grades of shoes, and it is expected, in view of the large quantities of leather and footwear that are being taken out of the country by the nations now at war, that a general price advance in shoes is imminent. Fall business, aside from certain specialities, is not very active. There is a good call for women's cloth quarter effects in fawn, taupe, and a nigger brown, and in some parts of the market they are scarce. Fancy colored cloth top effects for men are also reported good, principally in black and gray and black and tan effects. All of these novelties are favored in the Spring effects and are not lots of the new military type. The holiday demand is beginning to open up well here.

***

Little Doing in Printcloths.

Yesterday was another fairly quiet day in the printcloth market. Some sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made at 3⅝ cents for delivery during the remainder of this year and the first three months of next, and there were a few sales made of 64-60s in that width at 3¾ cents for this year's delivery. Some more of these goods were offered at that figure yesterday for 1915 delivery, but buyers showed little inclination to operate on them. For nearby delivery a few fair-sized lots of 38½-inch 60-48s were disposed of at 3 3-16 cents, and there are reports of some odd lots of these goods being sold slightly under that price. There was a good inquiry for 37-inch drills for delivery during the first half of next year at figures about an eighth of a cent under present prices, and it was reported that a fairly heavy yardage had been disposed of. There was a better call for sheetings in some parts of the market, and sateens reflected this condition. Closing printcloth prices were:

38-inch, 80-80s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅝c
37-inch, 64-72s....5c; 38½-inch, 60-52s..3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-in., 60-48s..3 3-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c; 37-inch, 64-60s..2 15-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c; 37-inch, 56-52s..2 13-16c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on a Number of Things Are Fixed by Appraisers.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that changing the color of an article of commerce does not make it a "manufacture" within the meaning of the tariff laws. The case before the board was that of the American Express Company, E. I. Horsman, and Perry Ryer & Co., and involved the classification under the old law of colored lacings made of catgut and intended for use in the manufacture of tennis racquets.

The Appraiser returned the goods at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactured catgut, whereas the importers claimed free entry as catgut unmanufactured. The record showed that catgut similar in every respect except color has been passed free of duty for a number of years, and that upon the same invoice with the colored catgut in question there was uncolored or natural catgut returned by the Appraiser as free and so classified by the Collector. Judge McClelland holds that as both the colored and uncolored catgut is used for the same purpose, the mere introduction of color has not changed the form, use, or name of the product. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

John Blumere & Brothers were sustained yesterday by the board in protests under the old tariff as to spiced herrings in tins, sardines in tomato sauce, herrings in bouillon, marinated sardines, herrings in tomato sauce, and kippered herring. Collector Malouf classified the products as fish in tins and took duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for duty at the rate of one-half cent per pound. Similar protests sustained were in the names of R. H. Macy & Co., Mascoh-lades Brothers, New York, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New Orleans.

Davies, Turner & Co. lost in protests that fitted wooden boxes imported with ivory toilet sets should be classified as manufactures of wood at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff. Appraiser Sague reported that, although invoiced and packed separately, the boxes are specially designed to hold the toilet sets and suitable for no other purpose. Both the sets and the boxes were treated as entireties, and, as ivory was the component material of chief value, the importations were taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem. Judge McClelland affirmed the assessment.

Importers were overruled in claims for free entry of old bagging imported under the act of 1913, and alleged to be used chiefly in paper-making. The merchandise was assessed at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for. The importers included W. Q. Hughes, Savannah; Monte & Co., New Orleans, and F. B. Vandegrift & Co., of this city.

DIPLOMATIC AID SOUGHT.

Effort to Do Away with the New Consular Regulations.

A final effort is to be made by the Importers' Association of America to secure the nullification or indefinite postponement of the new consular regulations proclaimed by President Wilson several months ago. At the request of a special committee of the association, the Treasury Department has deferred putting the new regulations into effect from time to time, but finally announced that they will become obligatory on foreign shippers and importers Nov. 30.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the association, accompanied by members of the special committee, will go to Washington tomorrow for the purpose of arranging interviews with the French and British Ambassadors and the Swiss Minister. The plan is to interest these diplomats by representations of the hardships to be inflicted on manufacturers and shippers in their respective countries.

It is figured that, if protests are made against the regulations by the diplomatic representatives, the effect will be to postpone indefinitely the operation of the new rules. The regulations were drawn up for the purpose of giving effect to provisions of the Tariff act of 1913, requiring more specific information regarding the identity of sellers and buyers, prices, and other data not asked for under previous tariffs.

BRITISH DYES TO BE HAD.

A List of Them May Be Seen in the Custom House Here.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House has been supplied with a list of dyes and colors for which export licenses have been issued to British firms desiring to sell these goods abroad. By an order in Council signed Sept. 5 the exportation from the United Kingdom of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar was prohibited. An investigation conducted by the British Board of Trade disclosed that Great Britain has a surplus of dyestuffs in certain lines.

Representations by the Board of Trade has resulted in amending the order to the point where licenses are granted firms to export on the express condition that the reasonable requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom are first supplied. In order that there may be no abuse of the export privilege, British consumers who are unable to obtain necessary supplies are directed to communicate with the Board of Trade.

The list on file at the local office of the bureau contains the names of ninety colors and dyes, together with powders and crystals of several kinds.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Fairly good prices were obtained yesterday at a sale of 850,000 pieces of glass and chinaware in the auction rooms of D. Hartmann, 8 Greene Street. The goods were offered in large lots and were taken rapidly by the buyers, a fair proportion of them were from out of town. Cut glass and crystal goods were among the offerings and were taken freely.

The request for tickets for the annual dinner of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, which will be given at Delmonico's on Dec. 3, has been made much more active to date than was the case up to this time a year ago. An excellent attendance is anticipated.

Van Prang & Co., 15 Greene Street, disposed of about $20,000 worth of men's and boys' clothing at auction yesterday. There was a good attendance of buyers and bidding was active. The prices received for the goods averaged about 75 cents on the dollar.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.; partly cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in extreme n. Fri., cloudy; light, variable winds, becoming s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; light s. winds, becoming n. w.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. in n.; light n. winds.

East Tex.—Fair in n., rain in s., Thurs. Fri., fair; colder in n.; moderate n. winds.

West Tex. and Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri. Thurs and Fri.; somewhat colder by Thurs. night.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder by Thurs. night.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., except rain or snow in n., colder by Fri.; strong s. shifting to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; col

PRESSURE ON SOUTH TO TRY NEW CROPS

As Part of Cotton Pool Plan Reserve Board Will Urge Farmers to Diversify.

MAY BE CONDITION OF LOANS

Washington and New York Busy in Preparations to Put Pool in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The full amount of the subscriptions for Class A certificates for the cotton loan fund having been secured, it is the purpose of Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the Federal Reserve Board, constituting the Central Administration Committee, to begin at once to get the machinery of the loan in running order. The Central Committee will have an office in the Treasury Department. The Cotton Loan Committee probably will have its headquarters in New York. The Chairman of the Loan Committee is W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, but it is likely that Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, will have immediate charge of the work at committee headquarters.

Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the Federal Reserve Board will urge the cotton planters to take counsel on the situation in which they find themselves in consequence of the war in Europe, with their market gone and a crop on their hands which has only a problematical value. Diversification of crops and the development of the manifold lines of production which just now are proving to have great profit will be advised wherever the work of the Loan Committee is carried on.

This year, if one-quarter of the output of the South in cotton were beef cattle, it is held, the whole section would enjoy great prosperity and the task of helping the planters over the Winter would not be necessary. There is no good reason, in the opinion of Secretary McAdoo and his colleagues of the Federal Reserve Board, why the South should not produce its own pork and beef, and also produce a large amount for export. At the same time the problem of fertility would be met by necessary rotations and the use of legumes for forage for cattle and hogs instead of the constant employment of commercial fertilizers for continuous cotton raising.

A circular is being prepared by Secretary McAdoo to be sent out in connection with the cotton loan administration to urge upon bankers throughout the cotton-producing States the wisdom of inviting planters to change their methods of farming in the coming year. This, he contends, will be more easily productive of substantial results because there is now no convincing reason to think that the European war will come to an end in time for the textile industries in Europe to readjust themselves so as to absorb next year's crop of cotton in addition to the more than ordinarily large crop of 1914.

Field of Service Still Larger.

This is one of the phases of usefulness which it is believed lies within the power of the Federal Reserve Board and the new system of reserve banks—that the productive energies in every community may, more or less, be assisted by the bankers, under direction and counsel from the Reserve Board in Washington. In this way the resources of the country may be conserved and the welfare of all callings and all sections safeguarded.

Secretary McAdoo said today that he regarded the present financial misfortune of the cotton States as a blessing in disguise and hoped to see great good resulting from it.

"While the creation of the cotton loan fund and its use will have a far-reaching and beneficial influence upon the cotton and business situation," he said, "nevertheless the attention of the South should not be drawn away from the other pressing and important problem with which it must intelligently and effectively deal, namely, a material reduction of cotton acreage in 1915 and the raising of food products on a large part of the acreage heretofore devoted to cotton. Not only will crop diversification help the prosperity of the South, but the mere assurance of a large decrease in the cotton crop next year will immediately enhance the value of the present crop.

"The food products which the South can advantageously raise on a part of the cotton acreage will find a ready market at profitable prices, even if the South itself cannot absorb them with greater advantage than by buying such supplies from neighboring States. If the war in Europe is protracted the demand for foodstuffs will grow in volume and intensity, and must be supplied in large part by this country. The Southern farmer, therefore, has an unusual opportunity now for changing existing methods and habits with certain profit and permanent benefit to himself.

Conditions Upon Advances.

"The recently expressed views of the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject should be read by every farmer in the South. The Department of Agriculture will gladly give information to the farmers of the South about the methods of crop diversification suitable to the conditions of each locality.

"The bankers also have an exceptional opportunity to aid in this commendable work. They can, in large measure, influence the character of the crops by imposing proper conditions upon the advances they may make to the farmers. Where the bankers are not dealing direct with the farmers, the merchant who supplies the necessary credit can exert the necessary influence.

"The farmers of the South ought to wake up to the importance of crop diversification. There never before was a time when they could wake up with such certain profit to themselves. If only the average Southern farmer plant food crops, but he can raise cattle and poultry with great benefit to himself and the country at large. He cannot do this, however, unless he reduces cotton acreage and raises food supplies."

OPPOSE COTTON POOL PLAN.

South Carolina Bankers and Mill Owners Call It "Yankee Bluff."

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 18.—Disapproval of the Wade cotton loan fund of $133,000,000 was expressed by prominent South Carolina bankers and textile manufacturers at a meeting of Group One, South Carolina Bankers' Association, in Greenville last night.

Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, one of the leading capitalists of the section, characterized the plan as "a great bluff on the part of Northern capitalists," and said he doubted if the South would ever see a dollar of the money. Capt. Smythe, who is at the head of numerous cotton mills, as well as a banker, said he considered if the Wade plan was ever intended to be taken seriously. He spoke of it as "Yankee bluff," designed to make friends in the South. He did not like the long time investment of the 23 per cent. required in a Class B coupon and was opposed to the heavy margin required in liquidation. Capt. Smythe declared the individual planters, cotton manufacturers, and bankers in the South would have to work out their own salvation.

J. W. Norwood, President of the Norwood National Bank, objected to the Wade plan because of the "amount of money required in the liquidation process." He said it was not practical and did not appeal to Southern bankers. Class B certificates, it was said, "tied up too much money."

GETTING IN THE $50,000,000.

Formal Subscriptions for New York's Share to be Obtained.

The work of getting in the formal subscriptions to New York's share of the cotton pool was begun yesterday by the two New York members of the Cotton Loan Committee, Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander. The other members are W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, James B. Forgan of Chicago, Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, and William A. Gaston of Boston.

The committee will meet here tomorrow to appoint the committees for the various cotton-growing States, which, in turn, will appoint local committees to pass on the applications for loans by the Southern banks. Headquarters for the administration of the fund will be established at the Clearing House and in carrying out the details. Mr. Wiggin will be represented by Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. Alexander by S. E. Ward, cashier of the National Park Bank of Commerce. W. P. Holly of the Chase, who is also secretary of the Gold Fund Committee, has been appointed secretary of the Cotton Loan Committee.

The $50,000,000 that was raised here for the pool, provided the Federal Reserve Board succeeded in raising the other $50,000,000 throughout the rest of the country, has not been formally subscribed, but was assured by the Clearing House Committee after conferences with the various banks. Two of those that had been counted on as contributors to the $50,000,000 may not be available, as it was said yesterday that they participated in the subscription of the final $5,000,000 that the Federal Reserve Board had to raise to complete the fund. Applications for loans will come from banks in the South, which will have to put into the pool one-quarter of the aggregate they desire to loan, the other three-quarters coming out of the $100,000,000. If the entire $100,000,000 is used, the Southern banks will thus have provide $33,000,000 so that total loans of $133,000,000 may be made. The Southern banks, however, are not required to subscribe anything to the pool except as they apply for advances from it.

CREDITS NOW IN DOLLARS.

War Has Made Difference in International Exchange.

David H. G. Penny, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, told members of the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday at their monthly meeting at the Whitehall Club, that the value of the American dollar in international exchange operations has become more widely known since the European war began.

"We are receiving cables every day," he said, "from banks in Europe and elsewhere offering to buy and sell credit balances in dollars against their own and other exchanges. The payment for cotton with a credit in dollars was practically unheard of before the war, while now a very considerable amount is going abroad paid for by drafts at sight and by $50 to $60 cables. New York banks which are paid and accepted for account of the bank's foreign correspondents, and for which the New York banks are receiving the commission which would otherwise be paid to banks and bankers in London and other centres, all advancing the importance of the dollar."

SILK MILLS ON FULL TIME.

Ogdensburg Factory Will Increase Its Operating Force.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—It was announced today that the Ogdensburg Silk Mills, which have been on part time for several weeks, would resume full time immediately, and that the force of operatives would be increased. The industry normally employs about 500 hands.

Four carloads of raw silk from China, the first to come through since the early days of the war, entered this port today, consigned to New York.

MORE PIG IRON BUYING.

Improved Conditions Have Come in Iron and Steel Trade.

The Iron Age will say tomorrow:

Pig iron buying has increased; as to that there is no doubt. In finished steel markets the expectation of better buying just ahead is stronger, for inquiry has grown, and in some lines the decline in orders has stopped. Many manufacturing consumers seem to be waiting for the reductions in labor cost, which it is widely believed will become effective Jan. 1. Whether prices meantime will discount them is the question close buyers are trying to answer.

Prices have been losing ground in the last ten days, and are now, in bars, plates, and shapes, close to the level at which there was free contracting late in 1911 and early in 1912. Conditions there are not the same, it is true, and neither buyer nor seller would repeat the free commitments of that memorable movement.

The Iron Trade Review will say:

Evidence is multiplying of the switch to better sentiment in the iron and steel trade, and this is beginning to stir the consideration of buying in quarters which have been strongly indifferent. At the same time, the mills have experienced no real improvement in new business, which it is probably too early to expect, and they still are having a hard time to maintain their operations. Easier money conditions and the inauguration of the new currency system are bringing about a more wholesome feeling, which sooner or later, it is believed, must more materially affect the market.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Incorporated today:

Mabay Ranch, Buffalo, farming, cattle in Cuba, slaughtering, cold storage, $400,000; H. McLean, M. H. Emory, C. M. Carrier, Punta Gorda, Fla.

Seamen, Lichtenstein & Co., Milbrook, vegetables, fruit, produce, $100,000; H. S. C. Jr., and H. Lichtenstein, 103 Barclay St.

Servas Scenic Studio, Rochester, $25,000; W. J. Hausen C. Rumpf, J. A. Servas, 2 Morris St., Rochester.

Elms Building Co., realty, construction, $5,000; R. S. Conklin, H. E. Skinner, S. H. Raphael, 409 W. 129 St.

Sterling Optical Co., $5,000; B., I. and J. Goldberg, 275 Washington Av.

Picard & Co., advertising, $10,000; C. J. Mendelsohn, A. Wallerstein, A. J. Picard, 554 W 113 St.

N. Y. Ribbon Co., $5,000; M. B. Bernstein, M. Ash, A. Smith, 55 Wall St.

State Liquor Clearing House, distillery, $10,000; G. Rapoport, R. and E. B. Hittelman, 265 Stockton St., B'klyn.

Authorizations—Cohen & Hughes, Balto., pianos, piano players, organs, talking machines, $15,000; rep., C. Jacob, 539 W. 39 St. Shelbourne Mills, Phila., cloths, $260,000; rep., H. E. Peabody, 215 4 Av.

Capital increase—Paragon Metal Cap Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Shipman Stationery Co., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 18.—Charters filed today: Cash Coin Co., Inc., Merchantville, coins for trading purposes, $125,000; Albert E. Hutson, Philadelphia; Charles R. Dennis, Merchantville; Joseph G. Cliad, Woodbury.

Ensor Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, horse feeding devices and stable equipments, $200,000; Albert Ensor, George H. Robinson, Samuel M. Fairbanks, Jersey City.

H. W. Paine & Co., East Orange, mechanical engineering, $100,000; Harold Paine, Francis F. Paine, Jessie E. Paine, East Orange.

Irvington Amusement Co., Irvington, $25,000. Morris Staunch, Nathaniel Elin, Newark; Ida Goldstein, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 18.—Charters filed today:

Masterpen Motion Picture Corp., New York City; $500,000. Frank Hendrick, John T. McGovern, Harry F. Karst, all of New York.

Trans-load Co. of America, New York; $150,000; gelatin and kindred products. Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, of New York.

A. W. R. Electric Manufacturing Co., New York City; $100,000. Adolph P. Roessner, Mary Roessner, William H. Bauer, all of New York.

SEEK REDISCOUNTS AT RESERVE BANKS

Boston and Chicago Make Their First Transactions Under the New System.

FIGURES NOT GIVEN OUT

District Institutions Won't Tell Amount of Deposits Until Payments Are Completed.

Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York refused yesterday to make public the exact amount of reserve deposits received during the day or to say to what extent checks and drafts, which were received on deposit for the first time, had come in. One official said the amount of reserve deposits was about $400,000.

Nothing was said as to any instructions from Washington on this point, but the same course was taken at the reserve banks in St. Louis, Chicago, and Richmond. At the Dallas Reserve Bank it was said that the deposits were the same as the day before. At Philadelphia it was said that the amount could not be determined because an error had been found that it would take until late last night to run down. At San Francisco the total deposits to date were given as $5,100,000, but it was not said whether or not this incuded yesterday's receipts.

At Kansas City the reserve deposits were $1,319,382, making a total of $3,130,332. No discounts have been made.

At Cleveland the day's deposits were about $4,000,000, making a total of $9,000,000 since the bank opened.

At some of the banks information was refused as to whether rediscounts had been made or applied for yesterday. This was the case at St. Louis. At New York one of the officials said he thought there had been no further applications for rediscounts, but no definite official statement could be obtained. At Dallas, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Philadelphia it was said that there had been no rediscounting so far, and at Richmond it was said that the bank would not undertake rediscounting at present.

The first rediscounting at Chicago and Boston was done yesterday. At Chicago the First National and the Continental and Commercial each applied for $250,000 in order to set the example and start the machinery of the new system. At Boston an out-of-town bank applied for a small sum.

The Boston bank made its first exchanges through the Clearing House yesterday with credits of $12,337 and debits of $3,000. The New York bank, it was learned through an outside source, had a credit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of $31,000.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank will be the guests of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at a prosperity luncheon next Tuesday.

Gov. Strong will be the chief speaker at the meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Astor at 12:30 o'clock. William C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, will preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Although the Federal Reserve Board today received a report of the operations of the twelve banks yesterday, it was announced that the second day's business was about like the first, and the figures would not be made public at this time. A statement giving a summary of the operations of the banks probably will be issued late in the week.

There are now awaiting action by the Federal Reserve Board more than seventy-five applications by State banks to enter the new system. A number of these institutions are already member banks, having been admitted before the board took action, but no more will be admitted until the board has drawn up regulations governing the admission of State institutions. These are expected to be promulgated next week.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORTS.

New Forms Issued to Comply with Federal and State Laws.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, sent out yesterday the new form on which the members are to make their weekly reports under the regulations adopted last week to bring the reserve requirements into conformity with those of the Federal Reserve act and the new State banking law. The form differs in one respect from the blank sent out by the Federal Reserve Board for the member banks to use in calculating their reserves.

Among the deductions from gross deposits it has been customary to include the notes of other banks and this still appears. On the blank the Washington this item was not included, but some of the banks provided for it by including the banknotes held in the item "due from other banks." Bankers wondered yesterday if the board intended hereafter to exclude the notes of other banks from the deductions from gross deposits. If so, the reserves of the banks will have to be figured one way for the Reserve Bank and another for the Clearing House.

The new Clearing House blank provides for the daily average and the actual condition on Friday in respect to loans, discounts and investments, including the amount of loan certificates on hand, less the amount issued to the bank itself and outstanding. Cash reserves are separated into gold, legal tenders and silver. Notes of other banks and Federal Reserve Bank notes are to be entered, but not counted as reserve. The next item is reserve in Federal Reserve Bank.

Net demand deposits consist of gross deposits, less all deposits, certificates of deposit and savings accounts not payable in thirty days, United States deposits, amounts due on demand from banks, bankers, and trust companies, other than Federal Reserve Bank, including amounts due from foreign banks and bankers subject to draft, exchanges for Clearing House next day and checks on other banking institutions, Federal Reserve Bank notes and notes of other banks, and excess due from Federal Reserve Bank over maximum reserve allowed.

Net time deposits, not payable within thirty days, on which only 5 per cent. reserve is required, are to be entered also United States deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank, per cent. of reserve to net demand deposits, with amounts in the bank's vaults and in the Federal Reserve Bank separated, and per cent. of reserve to net time deposits, similarly divided.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved: Report of Mr. Sheehan, examiner, relative to the communication from the Whitestone Ass. of Marble Polishers protesting against the recent method of examining men for the position of marble polisher. Mr. Sheehan recommends that the present list be allowed to stand until justifiable reasons are presented for abolishing it.

The following notifications of reassignments to duty: Dept. of Docks, John Rooney, laborer; Public Works, Manhattan, Thomas Faulkner, licensed fireman. Dept. of Street Cleaning: Patrick Cahill, regular driver; James Vilano, sweeper. Bureau of Public Works, Queens: Edward J. McNally, laborer; Michael Tuite, foreman. Dept. of Water Supply: Joseph O'Neill, coal passer. Dept. of Parks, Brooklyn: Curt E. Wagner, gardener.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 1 a competitive examination for agriculturist and field agent, men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, at a salary of $2,640 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience in demonstration work in the Southern States, publications or thesis.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree in agriculture from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in farm demonstration work in one or more of the States mentioned above, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SULLIVAN GARAGE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Sullivan Garage Company, Inc., of 115 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Standard Oil Company of New York, $1,523; Vacuum Oil Company, $331, and Platt & Washburn Refining Company, $45.

PROGRESSIVE LIGHTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Progressive Lighting Company, gas fittings, 127 Water Street, by H. E. Boucher Manufacturing Company, $306; Vaban Z. M. Boyajian, $245, and Western Union Telegraph Company, $20.

JULIUS BEZOZI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Bezozi, silks, 415 Broadway, by John H. Meyer & Co., $1,044; S. J. Hall & Son, $446, and Wyckoff 1. Dey, $1,500.

MORRIS LANDAU.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Landau, "The Landau Knitting Mills," 339 East Ninty-third Street, by Paul Bunkin & Co., creditors for $506. Liabilities are $1,600 and assets $500.

ABRAHAM MIRSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Mirsky, shoes, 689 East 187th Street, by Louis M. Taylor, $429; Rice & Hutchins New York Company, $258, and J. E. Bates & Co., $107.

ABRAHAM DREIBLATT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Dreiblatt, ladies' tailor, 442 Ninth Avenue, by Everett H. Fitchett, $326; Lizzie Ginsburg, $150, and Charles A. McGroarty, $48.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, cloaks and suits, 369 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Jacob Clark. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Rose Goldberger, $153; Benjamin H. Wicksel, $187, and Louis Horowitz, $251.

J. WILLIAM SEGER, 56 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,052, and assets of $459.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, lunchroom manager, 507 East 11th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,239 and no assets.

MORRIS BRAMALL, a farmer, of Walden has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,578 and no assets.

HENRY PHILLIPS.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 21 against Henry Phillips Rubber Works at 1,989 Broadway on a settlement at 25 per cent., payable 20 per cent. cash and 5 per cent. notes.

HEDERI & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of David Hederi, doing business as Hederi & Co., dry goods, 71 Franklin Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

MAX POSNICK.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Posnick, furniture, 104 Essex Street, with creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and the remainder in notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

I. ZAGON & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Isidore Zagon, trading as I. Zagon & Co., diamonds and jewelry, 45 John Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and the balance in notes at three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months.

REGINA FURST.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Regina Furst, wholesale buttons, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street. Bond, $4,000; assets, $7,000.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lytle receiver for Rosenthal Brothers, clothing, 328 Bowery and 2 Cooper Square.

BANGS LABORATORIES, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry E. Heisted receiver for the Bangs Laboratories, Inc., of 39 West Twenty-second Street and 59 West Ninetieth Street in place of Wilmot T. Cox, temporary receiver. Bond, $5,000.

I. A. SAMUELS & CO., knit goods, 590 Broadway and Pittsburgh, Penn., have filed schedules showing liabilities $92,308 and assets $48,942.

FRANK A. PROBST, proprietor of the Hotel Brozzell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities $41,834 and assets $46,149.

M. SINGER MILLINERY COMPANY, INC., 92 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $24,079 and assets $11,324.

TANZMAN, corsets and gloves, 181 Essex Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,000 and assets $850.

THE PNEUMATIC CONCRETE PLACING COMPANY, 45 Broadway, leaser of machines for mixing concrete, has assigned to Nathan D. Stern. The company is capitalized at $100,000. James H. Graham is President.

THE COLLEGE BRAND CLOTHES, INC., 115 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Arthur B. Hyman.

COHN BLOCK COMPANY, INC., women's coats, 11 West Twenty-fourth Street, has assigned to Max Cederbaum. Liabilities are $3,400.

MAURER, SCHECHNER & ZWEIBACH, furs, 51 West Twenty-eighth Street, have assigned to Abe Coben and Moses Hoffman.

JOSEPH SHEIMAN, shoes, 142 Orchard Street, has assigned to Herman J. Wittstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Security Steel & Iron Company of Green Island, petition filed; liabilities $173,485; assets, $2,541.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 18; the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Jack—R. L. Eolfson, $133.

Bystron Realty and Construction Co.—Mack Paving and Construction Co., costs, $141.

Blackley, N. MacLeod—W. S. Wilson, $259.

Barnes, Alexander—H. Kaufman, $342.

Bershad, Frank—Lasher & Lathrop, Inc., $113.

Bernstein, Benjamin—Broadway Building Co., $320.

Brown, Leon T.—Indian Refining Co., $166.

Brown, Adren and Buffalo City Mills, Inc.—First National Bank of Jamaica, $1,456.

Berg, L. Rodney—Morris E. Sterne, Inc., $1,058.

Benjamin Levinger & Co.—W. H. White, $263.

Bauman, Jacob R.—Blackall & Baldwin Co., $64.

Benjamin Levinger & Co.—M. N. Allyne et al., $263.

Carley's, Inc.—J. Gordon, $471.

Collins, Jose—M. S. Bentham, $224.

Coyne, Thomas—T. W. Churchill, $169.

Coy, Henry—Empire Trust Co., $23,082.

Chase, Leon G.—W. J. Boynton Baking Co., $225.

Cantwell, William W., and Paul M. Abrahams—West Pub. Co., $796.

Collins, John H.—F. E. Peters, $158.

Campbell, Peter C.—M. Brenner, $174.

Cohen, George—R. Neumann & Co., $244.

Dzekties, Walker—F. E. Peter, $121.

Chrrby, Frank—Same, $229.

Distributing and Importing Co.—Renault Selling Branch, Inc., $287.

Diehl, Andrew, adm.—City of N. Y., $250.

Dillinger, Hector F.—Same, $254.

Eastern Brass Co.—Same, $567.

Duhster-Hawson Co., Inc.—Danbury Printing Co., $111.

Demarco, Tomasso—German Exchange Bank, $169.

Dutton, Chauncey N. and Mary A. L.—J. D. Spiers, $534.

Drouet & Page Co., Inc.—Allen Advertising Agency, $481.

Empress Dress Co., Inc.—J. Kawanoo, $144.

Eidert, Samuel E.—J. Cohen, $1,438.

East Coast Coal Mining Co.—H. J. Hall, $393.

Egan, John—R. E. Topping, $107.

Feldman, Frank—M. Sonberg, $265.

Frankenstein, Dora, admx.—I. E. Cohen, $2,571.

Freedman, Clara, admx.—C. Friedman, $482.

Feinstein, Jacob M.—G. L. Lawrence, $125.

Floor Scraping Machine Co.—City of N. Y., $154.

F. T. Galligans Sons, Inc.—Same, $154.

Goldfrappe, Mary—F. H. Reynolds et al., $128.

Gesswein, Lillian—J. Wennstrom, $151.

Grossman, Jacob—C. Schilling & Co., $898.

Grovina, Thomas—F. E. Peters, $163.

Goldstein, Morris—National Surety Co., $2,653.

Goldstein, Abraham—G. N. McAlarney, $181.

Green-Beebe-Weed Co.—City of N. Y., $218.

Gorfine, Max—L. Greenwood et al., $200.

Greenman, Samuel—H. Shereshevsky, $768.

Gibson, Wm. J. and Gustave Belswenger—N. Schweitzer et al., $875.

Green, John—T. Thorp, $5,596.

Hart, Charles—City of N. Y., $254.

Hirschberg, Phillipine, admx.—Same, $159.

Helmus, Gabriel—Same, $254.

Herschmann-Tucker Furniture Co.—Same, $133.

Hill, Thomas, and James P. Fitzgibbons—J. H. Shortell, $567.

Hillman, Alexander—L. Hoffman, costs, $107.

Hirschfeld, Adolph—A. F. Becker, $5,052.

Helf, J. Fred—Manhattan Leasing Co., $163.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—N. Geller, $376.

Jung, Theodore—A. V. Donellan, $121.

Joiner, Mortimer E.—Gramercy Freehold Co., $244.

Kalmus, Philip—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., $101.

Klein, Joseph—A. Darfiquer, $267.

Koch, Louis, and Abraham Pozner—M. Ost, $2,634.

Kommel, Robert, and Albert J. Michaels—F. Borzumato, $200.

Same—Same, $300.

Klein, Joseph—F. Schoenberg, $137.

Konig, Samuel, gdn.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.

Kenney, Wm. F., and Wallace N. Covell—J. Melton, $318.

Kirwan, John—M. J. Gilhuly et al., $845.

Lupu, Sam—S. Schechter, $625.

Lens, Charles—R. Levi, $182.

London Theatre Co.—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y., $318.

Lorraine, Helen—M. Leobenberg, $141.

Lobel, Bernhard, and Frank Mearson—L. J. Margulies, $207.

Lux Mfg. Co.—R. F. Lang, $1,656.

Lawrence, Morris N.—Realty Associates, $4,698.

McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, costs, $109.

McHugh, Patrick A.—George A. Ringler & Co., $2,764.

McKee, Robert—P. M. Ohmels & Co., $123.

McMinn, George—F W. Wright, Inc., $272.

Martiny, Philip—J. Appell, $272.

Melton, Samuel, and Klosk Contracting Co.—G. M. Krakower, $1,624.

Market Realty Co.—A. H. Straub, $199.

Mack, Leah—Kneer Ruhl Co., costs, $107.

McDonough, James J.—H Elsing et al., $117.

National Retailers Coupon Co.—B. Gordon, $218.

Paul, Katherine—Griscom Russell Co., $142.

Quincy Amusement Co.—M. Rosenbaum, $104.

Obi, William F.—D. O. Grant Co., $341.

Olenek, Mary—R. Lesser, costs, $108.

O'Shea, George H.—E. Bauer, $1,222.

National Tape Co., Inc.—R. E. Eggleston, $5,320.

Ott, Louis, Jr.—L. Brugnoni, $444.

Perma Plating, Hemstitching & Button Co., Inc.—O K Button Moulds Mfg. Co., Inc., $239.

Pinnola, Joseph—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., $457.

Reichbach, Max—M. S. Zarek, $140.

Rosenblum, David—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $227.

Rockville Centre Holding Co.—A. Bartucci, $228.

Rosen, Morris—M. Weinstein, $155.

Robinsomm, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson, $120.

Ratney, Ida—A. H Joline et al., costs, $108.

Sammis, Antoinette H.—G. R. Hawes, $2,233.

Stone, Jacob—M. Gilman et al., $160.

Stahl, Isaac J.—I. Isaak, $174.

Schwartz, Adolph, and Simon Steiner—R. Wienick, $1,375.

Shea, Frank—M. Isenberg, $112.

Siegel, Jacob W.—Beans Bros., Inc., $126.

Schafer, Herman—N. Weinberg, $523.

Sinatt, Samuel, Abraham, Granat—Hannis Distilling Co., $339.

Sheedy, Michael R.—Brooklyn Trust Co., $1,167.

Southern Pacific Steamship Co.—G. Kaskell, $3,688.

Stirn, Max, and Louis Stirn—J. Spencer Turner Co., $706.

Treadwell, John—M. Meyer et al., $9,432.

Seely, Len F.—F. E. Peters, $149.

Vlodinger, Nathan—Hannis Distilling Co., $105.

Tobachini Diamant Co., Inc., and Harry Diamant—I. Philips et al., $268.

Volunteer State Phosphate Co.—U. S. Savings Bank, $4,264.

Wolfert, Julius M.—L. Kirsh, $229.

Wolf, Hugo A.—Hammel Riglander & Co., $235.

Warren, Joseph A.—H. H. Thayer, $478.

Webb, Matthew—E. H. Pauk, $111.

Walter, Martin—S. Pearsall et al., $465.

Wechsler, Henry—M. Malbin, $178.

Young, Elliat—S. Goldman, $1,256.

In Bronx County.

Altman, Henry—W. Scherff, $49.

Beatty, Robert A.—N. L. Richards, $145.

Brown Weiss Realties, Inc.—B. Miringoff et al., $196.

Brown, Elizabeth—M. Hein, $108.

Bloch, Joseph—J. H. Selig, $249.

Degnon Contracting Co.—L. Falcone, $189.

Davis, Abraham S.—M. S. Scheinman, $120.

Harwood, Kurt D.—J. A. Colby & Sons, $288.

Krauer, Joseph W.—F. H. Youngs, $2,040.

Market Realty Co.—A. H. Straub, $199.

Mondschein Louis, and Frank Silverman—H. Hollander, $320.

Rasquin, Almon G.—H. S. Starrett, $136.

Schupack, Charles—M. Hein, $120.

Spanier, Emil—W. Baumstein, $270.

Seidman, Morris—A. Seidman, $338.

Walter, Fred—L. B. Austin, $100.

Wolff, Edmund and Jules—T. Turfo, $90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Hudson Paper and Paper Stock Co.—G. C. Wedekind, July 44, 1914, (vacated,) $1,453.

Schiff, Harry—Winton Motor Car Co., Nov. 11th, 1914, (vacated,) $750.

Bhsoys, Charles W.—T. Mazzareno, Aug. 31, 1914, $831.

Illinois Surety Co.—William Horne Co., Oct. 23, 1914, $1,490.

New York Railways Co.—S. Tixier, Oct. 23, 1914, $444.

Same—M. A. Mullin, Oct. 28, 1914, $200.

Schnochasky, Ida and Julius—H. Stackell, Nov. 12, 1913, $250.

Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co.—R. Fingermen, June 17, 1914, $4,152.

S. N. Wood & Co.—H. J. Mendetz et al., Oct. 15, 1914, $945.

In Bronx County.

Sperzel, Alice—Dimock & Fink Co., Sept. 3, 1914, $116.

Sperzel, Charles H.—Dimock and Fink Co., Aug. 27, 1914, $137.

APPEAL FOR R. R. MAIL PAY.

Chairman Peters Asks Senate Committee for Fair Rates.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, made public yesterday an appeal to Chairman Bankhead and the other members of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, urging annual weighing of the mails, payment for, or relief of the railroads from performing side, terminal, and transfer service and payments at just rates for apartment-car distributing space.

Such a plan, said Mr. Peters, would violate no one's sense of justice and would embody the greatest amount of practical statesmanship.

RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The Marlborough-Blenheim,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

in order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this winter, instead of closing one side during November and December, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive. Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.

White Service in both the ala Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

Atlantic City

with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Pennsylvania R. R. Station.



FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 718.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES.
on the Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The Lenox, having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hull, Lessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the offices of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Special Thanksgiving Open Tournament. Lakewood Country Club, Nov. 26, 27, 28.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

CAR

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxa, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.

Landon‹Clark.
Mason‹Richmond.
Voss‹US Metal P.
Indian Rfg‹Buhrman. 20 Cent M C‹Holcomb Co.
Re Rectors.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Robinson‹Johnson.
McKinnon‹Ala Secta.
Wagner‹Stallo.
Fox‹East Side M Co.
Fox‹Taylor.
Offield‹CNY.
Connore‹Oceanic St Nav.
Mariotti‹NYC RR.
Smith‹NY NH RR.
Meltzer‹Penn RR.
York‹Bijou Circuit.
Washko‹L V Coal.
Uptegraff‹Penn Co.
Mariotte‹Kelly.
Goumia‹Ramsdell.
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Same‹same.
Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav
Schwartz‹I R T.
Reynolds‹Penn RR.

—Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

St John‹I M Marine.

Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Cook‹Auto F Prot.
Hill‹Whales Mfg. Inc
Edison‹Con Chemical.

Nye‹Pathe Freres.
Aldrich‹Manahan.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building. Adjourned for the term.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Western Dev‹McKinn on.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations. At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. At 2 P. M. Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. Niagara‹" Nettle."

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Admiralty calendar at 3 P. M. Crown S. S. Co.‹Dry Dock 6, (settlement of decres.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Leggett‹Pellerau.
Braun‹Buffalo Gen Electric.
Leerburger‹Watson, People‹Tomlins.
Skinner, admx‹Erie RR.
Douglas, admx‹NY C RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Impts & T N Bk‹Purves.
Canadian Agy‹Webster.
Same‹Assets Real.
McKeon‹Miller.
Stevens‹Van Wagoner, &c Co.
Eanuselle‹NY, NH RR.
Hunsberger‹Guaranty People‹Thomas.
Same‹Lucie.
Rose‹Rose.
Union Est‹Aldon Con. In re Bryant.
Wing‹Smith.
Neukirch‹Ley.
R & L Co‹Metz.
Geber‹Wanamaker.
Ripley‹Guaranty Tr.
Ricciardelli‹NYC RR.
Brown‹Daly.
Vesterfelt‹Witkin.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Gilbert.
Re Zerega.
Inis‹McGowan.
Horowitz‹Besner.
Re Wagner.
Harvey‹Harvey.
Pasqualone‹B, Q Co S RR.
Fuller‹Guaranty Tr.
Bk for Savings‹Patterson.
Costello‹NY Cons RR
Gibson‹same.
Miller‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Belfort‹same (2 acts.)
Titus‹Billington.
Kean‹CNY.
Fox‹Fox.
Fragele‹Rinehart & D
Weingart‹Mase Mut'l Life.
Smith‹Schepp Co.
Van Hise‹Underhill.
Richer‹Shapiro.
Spigel‹Parshall.
Brick‹Chaly.
Re Lehman.
Desimone‹Siris.
Kantor‹Sobel.
Muller‹Mullen.
Franklin Sav Bk‹Bloch.
Jacobus‹Oppenheimer.
Auto Fed Co of Am‹Hurlburt.
Friburg‹Emigrant I S Bank.
London & S Bk‹White
Manice Co‹Gimbel, Hutten‹Hertz.
Crim‹Rosenthal, (2 acts.)

Goldstein‹Newstate.
Grusenshle‹Schreyer.
Chartered Co of L Cal‹Violette.
Re Marlborough-Blenheim.
Sterling Bronze‹Luke A Burke & Sons.‹
Newcomb‹La Rae.
Re Briggs, (Prendergast.)
Re De Luca (Sohmer)
Buch‹Buch‹Luftig, (Sohmer.
Ziegler‹Mildville Rity.
NY Taxicab Co‹Fox & Pier.
US Trust Co‹Crotty.
Heinsheimer‹Meyer.
Gen'l Elec Co‹Glass.
Dunker‹Plunkett.
Adams‹Adams.
Hellman‹Princess Corset.
Jorkensen‹Foody.
Eckert‹Eckert, Jr.
Loeber‹Brunsky.
Regan‹Sargent.
Dressler‹Keystone F. Equit Tr‹Hammerstein.
Robinson‹Robinson.
Ogden Co‹Interior Metal.
Littler‹Joffe.
Goodwin Con‹Vt Hyg Ice.
US Trust‹Pleasant Av
Judin‹Levin.
Peros‹Bond.
205 E 57 St‹Philipp.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Stewart‹Franchetti, Krecji‹Ancher Bohemian, &c.
Citizens' N Bank‹Moody manual.
Boehr‹Fuchs, Goeltz‹Goeltz, Rosenberg‹Porter.
Kalt Lumber‹Brown, &c.
Bernstein‹Bernstein. Demurrer.
Lynch‹Kirby. Preferred cause.
Hearn‹Halsey. General calendar:
Garcewich‹McGraw Realty.
Smith‹Smith & Kuhne
Braunstein‹Sofer, Man Rolling Mill‹Bagge,
O'Brien‹Floral Pk Villa Co.
Schmoll‹NY Leather.
Heidelberg‹Hudson Rity Co.
Herzog‹Sams.
Safe & V Window‹Kilmer.
Hamilton‹Kilmer.
Hamilton‹Mayer.
Whalen‹Cea.
Jonasson‹Goodman.
Rutera‹Gen Express.
Duffy Co‹Grannis.
Colon‹1st Un Pr Ch.
Epstein‹Epstein.
Price‹Price.
Ducas‹Ducas.
Mulinos‹Mulinos, Am Ex N Bank‹Gitt.
Romanoff‹Romanoff.
Duncan, Jr‹Wilson.
Filipini‹Filipini.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kridel‹Von Reitzenstein.
Jones‹Nat Surety.
Oestreicher‹Winters.
East Coal‹Sheehan.
Prusan‹Serv Stores.
Behs‹Rothschild.
1st N Bk, Roselle‹Wupperman.
Porter‹Scherer.
Emp State Liquor‹Martuft.
Marsulo‹Neahta-wanta P.
Cohan‹Novick.
Schroeder‹Zylka.
Jacobson‹Walthamsen
United surety‹Meenan
Postal Life‹Burns.
Grossman‹Carnegie T.
State Bank‹Keshin
Blistein.

Int Banking‹Gudefrod Brothers.
Mallah‹Canessa.
Alexander‹Henry, (2. acts.)
Waste Trade Pub‹Stirk Iron.
Comm'l Tr‹Nixon.
Schwartz‹Cohen.
Pauker‹Kopf.
Mayer‹Hawkins.
Sestac‹N Y Comm'l.
Bank of Luverne‹Jones.
Mon Bank, &c, Co‹same.
Butler Co B'k‹same.
Schmucker‹Bandlar.
Case on.

PART II.—(Adjourned for the term. Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Torlonia‹3 Av Ry.
Binder‹Ershonsky.
Sempreviva‹I R T Co
Harrigan‹Saly Army.
Sulin‹Rock & P C & I
Firment‹C R & P C & I
Levine‹I R T Co.

H Moore‹Goodwin.
N Moore‹Sasem
Molloy‹CNY.
Regan‹NY Rys.
Mullarky‹NY Rys.
Billek‹Gollick & S. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Timen‹McCreery.
Wright‹B HR RR.
Epstein‹Rockv C Dev.
Talamonti‹Union Ry of N Y.
Regan‹Sargent.
Flood‹Un Ry of NY.

Fischer‹N Y Rys.
Bach‹N Y Rys.
Victor‹Goldberg Son.
Jetter‹same.
McGinnis‹Becker.
Gray‹Churchman & Co Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Yates‹C RR of N J.
Gray‹N El RR.
Carlson‹Paterson.
Carl‹Bliss Co.
Barley‹C C RR.
W Cotter‹Daniels.
J Cotter‹same.
Goldstein‹Ludan Rity.
L Lewis‹So Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis‹same.
Linares‹So Pac Co.

Antico‹Altieri.
C McKeon‹Sherman.
W McKeon‹same.
Schwarz‹Bounem & Co
Same‹Boynton.
Kraus‹NY Cons RR.
Agnew‹NY Cent RR.
Horvitz‹Baron.
Schweitzer‹NY C RR.
Bauman Con‹Wanamaker Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

Rhine‹NY Rys.
Rhett‹6th Av Coach.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Werner‹Barrett.
Levy‹same.
Howland‹NY Rys.
Hubbell‹same.
Helm‹same.
Neuman‹same.

Carnes‹Jackson.
Shenk‹Oliva.
Krus‹NY Tel.
French‹42 St, &c, RR (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rauch‹Hupfel's Sons.
Sullivan‹Adams.
Baker‹Jennings.
Nelson‹Thompkins.
Meyer‹NY Con Rys.

Mauer‹NY Rys.
Soudant‹Junction Rty
Compagna Con‹Underwood.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Peretto‹Edelstein.
Selich‹McAvoy.
Tierney‹Fulton Auto Garage Co.
Gansvoort Beef‹Com Advertiser.

L Butler‹O'Brien.
W H Butler‹same.
Hogberg‹Hartford, &c
Van Riper‹Ray.
Moritz‹Lord & Taylor
Jenks‹Dieterle.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McDermott‹L I RR.
Speck‹same.
Daley‹Park Row Rty.

Nadal‹Schaefert.
Millot‹Baumert.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

E Berus‹Cummings.
E Berus‹Cummings.
H Bookman‹Doyle.
A Bookman‹Doyle (1).
M Bookman‹Doyle.
A Bookman‹Doyle (2)
A Bookman‹Doyle.

I Bookman‹Doyle.
Kaufman‹B H RR.
Van Duzer‹Stauch.
Morrison‹Lloyd-Phyfe
Fitzgerald‹Cons Gas.
Kolbrener‹Bab.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

D Goodwin‹Cornish Con Co.
W Goodwin‹Same.
Lahey‹Topeka Co.
Southall‹New Amst Gas Co.

Glass‹Breser.
McElroy‹Fed Sign Elec Co.
Lande‹NY Rys.
Drake‹NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Friedman‹Bauman.
Seligman‹Friedlander
Burton‹Burton.
Strauss‹Regan.
Klein‹Tanguay.
Ansonia‹Hein.
Oshinsky‹Rubenstone.

Brooks‹Kuhlin.
Anazzaro‹Bressl.
Polak‹Bartek.
Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co‹Wilson.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Warner & Godfrey‹Bradley.
Tadross‹Haddad

Albrite‹Thompson-S.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roessle‹Halsey.
Krauc‹Kraft.
Asphalt Pav‹CNY.
Ruiz‹Yglesias, (2 acts)
Greenwald Pack‹Oshinsky.
Cherebrough‹Oriental Bank.
N Y Tire Bk‹Corn Exc Bank.

Leikert‹Byrne.
Butler‹Morris.
Morris & Cumings‹McMullen.
Zagat‹Zagat.
Sandrock‹Kramer.
Chapman‹Am Pal C.
Mech & Met Bk‹Price Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Julia Elsels,
Lemuel B Bange,
Charles Bielefeldt,
Elsie Kling,
Mary Reilly,

Marguerite B Hicks,
Charles Kneiff,
Andrew W Kress,
Alice S Townsend,
Nancy M King,
Fanny E Vaughan,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estates of:
Mary A Connolly,

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Catherine Fuchs,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Carey Show Print‹Morris.
Dembow‹Shaff.
McClintock‹San Mech
Rugopf‹Handman & Wolf.
Kaufman‹Haenig.
Dean Hotel Co‹Cooper
Miller‹Boeckh.
Cohen‹Turner.
Alnert‹Rude.
Lord & Taylor‹Richards.
Sorscher‹Gelband.
De Wolfe‹Ziegfeld.
Markstein‹Lion Mach.
Lipsky‹Wolf.
Youngstown Groe‹Brind.
Heitler‹Rexton Rity.
Kassop‹Josephson.
David‹Eisenberg.
Hachman‹Bklyn, &c, RR.
Lemstein‹B H RR.

Bonito‹Atlantic Stevedoring.
Wishitsky‹Tenzer.
Pearlman‹Weinstein.
Newlar‹Fallon.
Winigrad‹Levy.
Lavin‹Atl Garden.
Saper‹same.
Harris & Alpren‹Home Ins.
Kaye‹Stern.
Hotel Wyo Apt.
Murray & Co‹Exner.
Hackensack N Bk‹Fly Paper.
Davis‹M Grab Fash.
Pitts P Glass‹Hudson Ref.
Fersh‹Linder.
Glucklin‹Gordon.
Chapman‹Sabel.
Cohen‹Wittner.
Rosenthal‹Relsin.
W & J Sloane‹Middleton.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I opens at 10:30 A. M.

Sallven‹Bernstein.
Hausnur‹I Mendelson.
Meyer‹Rappuzo.
Meinick‹Gaffney.
Fuchs‹same.
Schenck‹Forest Hills Market.
Gottlieb‹Laurence.
White‹Moore.
Lynch‹Colgate.
NY, NH RR‹Conroy.
Mintz‹Berg Bros.
Weinberg‹Smith.
Kennedy‹Wolf.
Bennert‹N Y Rys.
Frey‹Goodman.
Gelman‹Weinbrat.
Schnizel Co‹US Fashion.
Quinn‹Samuels.
Levy‹Lacher.
Hass‹Fid & Dep.
Hoffman‹Ferzig.
Wertheim‹NY Rys.

Lumbardo‹Wash Sq Tazi.
Koldobein‹Singer S Mach.
Bernstein‹Funt.
Harris‹NY Rys.
Nadal‹Steiner.
Nelson‹42 St, &c. RR
Tobel‹NI R T.
Du Pont de Nemours Co‹Schwenger.
Nat Cash Reg‹Goldberg Pub.
Relse‹Pac Coast Cas.
Durkin‹NY Rys.
Kossoff‹Kupperburg.
Romano‹A McMullen.
Same‹Jacoby.
Cellahan‹Kohrs.
Marchetti‹NY Rys.
Celano‹Kirshman.
Rega‹same.
Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.

Axelrod‹U S C Bed.
Scheer‹Mainsoff.
Lapere‹Freedman.
White‹Atkins.
NYC Car Adv‹Reid.
Friedman‹Steierman.
Kamarow‹Edison, Inc.
Scott‹Silberman.
Henle‹Schoenman.

Flaumenbaum‹Schneider.
Peck Bros Co‹White.
Sadale‹Phelan Bros.
Kitzinger‹Cranky.
Willis‹MacDowell.
Koehler‹Mass. Bondg.
Hoffman‹Keith.

These cases will be passed for the day as, of course, without the necessity of counsel attending:

Morningside Pk‹Reichenbach.
West N Bk‹Suderov.
Lein‹Martin.
No Am Audit Co‹Ency Press, Inc.
N Y U Mut Ben Pk Ass.
Levison‹Toll.
Greenstein‹Radow.
Alexander‹Hepner's Co.
Wilson‹Duncan.
Springer‹Marcus.
Tallanoff‹Hyman & Pitts‹Green.
Lewis‹Cohen.
Feinsilver‹Allen.
Garnar‹Godward.
Levy‹Hagadorn Bros.
Gutter‹Durkker.
Eagleton‹Nat Type.
Berta‹Arnato.
Nifosi‹Passarelli.
Fletcher‹Elliott Fisher
Union Ry‹Cheney.
Same‹same.
GindeRity‹Higgins, Maynard‹Gen Acedt.

Moskowitz‹Grwich Bk
Evans‹Woodard.
Fersh‹Linder.
Celbaud Con‹A A Volk
Reilly & Bro‹Stokes.
Ross‹Somers.
Unity Union Cloak.
Nat Cash Bk‹Gilbert.
Same‹same.
Siegbert‹Smyth.
Hillelsom‹Rosendorf.
India Wharf Brew‹Wasser (2 acts)
Schmidt‹Masset.
Ecks‹Montanani.
Terminal Milk Corp‹Bergstroth
Taggart‹Strauss.
Bookinger‹Fields.
Steingartz‹Feldman.
Rosenstock‹Princess.
Gabbett‹Prog M P Co.
Smith‹Calby.
Marconi Co‹Smith.
Cohen‹Anglo-Am Film
Linden‹Elsler.
Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Bachman‹Mendets.
Danhauser‹Prince.
Fernandez‹Waddey.
Lewald‹Galland Rty.
Macbeth-E G‹Keister.
Gribbon & Sons‹Jacobus.
Brukenfeld‹Wechsler.
Plymouth Rub‹Rosenberg.
Eisenberg‹Schukman.
Di Biasi‹Pizzo.
Schein‹Trachtenberg.
Gross‹Metzger.
Luria‹Goldstone.
Linde Air Prod‹Ashton Laird.
Kane‹McCormick.
Martin‹Leitner.

Heyman & Schmidt‹Cronin.
Du Bois‹Francis Rty.
Erecting Co‹Whitney Co.
Applegate‹Loper.
Austin‹Horowitz.
The Ansonia‹Cunningham.
Gottlieb‹Streep.
Ocean Acc, &c, Co‹Beck.
Roderman‹Bloch.
Markel‹Scheff.
Brselowsky‹Union SF
Lonergan‹Lester Realty‹Block.
Expert Mtge‹Bergh.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte matters, case on; Part V., Finelite, J, case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Klein‹Kohn—Cambridge Livingston. Klein‹Meizer—Cambridge Livingston.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Glover‹Rosenblum—Elk J. Ludvigh. McCay‹Rosenberg—Joseph F. McLaughlin. Rose‹Walsh—John F. Joyce.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Lustberg ‹Stanton—Hy Necarsulmer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Metropolitan Sav Bk‹John J. Radley—George E. Lapp. Henry J. S. Hall‹Lillie Furst—Albert Ritchie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

O'Donnell‹Bd of Ed.
Hawley‹Hawley.
Marpney‹Sulaburger Co.
Re Simon Nager.
Dietz‹Dietz.
Saukaitis‹Am Sugar.
Re Silverberg & L, (Snyder.)
Converse‹CNY.
Kelly‹same.
Mannix‹same.
Nolan‹same.
Prideaux‹same.
Henne‹Palmieri.
Yates‹L I El R R.
Same‹same.
Peterson‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Chifari‹same.
Harrington‹same.
Elliott‹same.

Glass‹same.
O'Connor‹same.
Goodman‹Goodman.
Eilau‹Ellau.
Werthelmer‹CNY.
Villano‹same.
Reilly‹same.
Love‹same.
L I R R‹Adikes.
Tuoszo‹Tuozzo.
Morgan‹Gueth.
Re People's Surety.
Re Av Bay (F. R.)
Golden‹CNY.
Eagles S & L‹Renner
Burnstine‹Morris.
A Ferman‹Cameron.
Bay 7 St, (Grobel)
Re Belmont Av.
Lee‹Lee.
Frank‹Frank.
Honer‹Honer.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Danza‹Danza.
Inq., Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Inq., London‹Feinberg.
Inq., Dey‹Helms.
Troiano‹Galasso.
Inq., Burden‹Blair.
Altkrug‹Altkrug.
Inq., Weil‹Borroughs.
Hastrich‹Pilcher.
Lynch‹Schapin.
Inq., Horowits‹Horowits
Restraino‹Sedulto.
Gallo‹Gallo.

Henderson‹Renal Rity
Emp State Dairy‹Derstinglio.
Kuntz‹Kuntz.
Drescher‹Benden.
Berger‹Zibuloff.
Mibert Holdg‹Grand Knitting.
Price‹Price.
Duss‹Duss.
Creighton‹Jenkins.
Loeffler‹Loeffler.
Woitkiewicz‹NYC Homes.
De Cava‹De Cava.
Duffy Co‹Un Concrete

Fagin‹Fagin.
Kromnick‹Kromnick.
McNab Harlan‹O'Neil.
Walsh‹Louergau.
Purcell‹Am Mfg.
Wilson‹J & L Moreland.

Highest number reached 1617.

TRIAL TERM—Part I. Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.

Kaszarnak‹Holbrook, C & R.
Collins‹CNY.
Miller‹Clause.
Wall‹Necker.
Ellshewitz‹B H RR.
Clemente‹Ottati.
Cohen‹B H RR.
Daley‹Nassau RR.
Gallell‹same.
Meione‹Van Brunt, &c. RR.
Beatty‹B H RR.
King‹I R T.
Hanson‹Dickson & T.
Feldman‹Candes, S & H
Mayer‹Barrell.
Vandermurr‹Sc Line
Donohue‹Cochen.
Cronin‹Atl Stevdor'g.
Grybowski‹530 E 72 St
Wrege‹C I & G Ry.
Hilligan‹Alpha Con.

These causes, if ready, will be passed:

Thau‹Auto Sup Mfg.
Menzer‹Goldfeder.
Barton‹Gelb & Bro.
McDermott‹Ramps.
Regan‹Saitta.
Grossman‹Morson.
Reingold‹Frieder et al
Lovrdge‹Co Electric Ry.
Kenny‹B H RR.
Sealy‹Nassau RR.
Oletto‹Ritchie & Co.
Manza‹C I & B RR.
Jaskot‹Shadbolt & Co.
Westby‹Mulcahy & G. Barr‹B H RR.
Schwartz‹Bradley Co.
Helshin‹Feinberg.
Delaney‹CNY.
Rabenstein‹same.
Klais‹Nassau RR.
Bruggermann‹Schaf'r.
Montana‹B H RR.
Russo‹same.
Nieghstock‹Cole et al.
Flood‹Bridgeman-S Co
Cloonan‹McMullen Co.

Highest number reached 4.10.

Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

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Schwartz‹Bradley Co.
Helshin‹Feinberg.
Delaney‹CNY.
Rabenstein‹same.
Klais‹Nassau RR.
Bruggermann‹Schaf'r.
Montana‹B H RR.
Russo‹same.
Nieghstock‹Cole et al.
Flood‹Bridgeman-S Co
Cloonan‹McMullen Co.

Highest number reached 4.10.

Green‹Steinberg.
Schmitt‹Merrill Bros.
Morris‹L I RR & an.
Archer‹NY & L I Trac
Baker‹same.
Heard‹B H RR.
Wegge‹Enpinger & R.
Chwaszynski‹same.
Cahill‹New Eng SS.
Bleck‹Co Conte.
Cartagine‹Way.
Robertson‹I R T.
De Matto‹Grace et al.
Bennett‹Ocean El Ry.
Hunter‹McGrade Stvdg
Kelly‹Hinck & an.
Dolan‹Quinn.
Hughes‹Tax-a-Cab.
Smith‹Holbrook, C & R.
Sullivan‹Edison El Ill
Bklyn Ch Soc‹Bklyn F & K‹garten Soc.
Schwartz‹Pott'n & ai
Walbridge‹Interstate Light‹age & T.
Lennon‹Blue Taxi.
Orsard‹Daly.
Moller‹Hoppe.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fischer‹Knapp.
Parantoe‹Liebmann's Kiehne‹B H RR.
Glbier‹Econopoolys.
Feinbion‹Nas RR.

Rosano‹B H RR.
McCarthy‹Rynhitt.
Brannigan‹Kent.
Priano‹Transit Dev.
D'Antonio‹Bozon.

Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Garoner‹NY, NH RR.
Reilly‹same.
Marus‹C R R of N J.
Parete‹Nichols.
Cole‹Harris.
Nugent‹Wiffler.
Rantz‹Steele.
Murphy‹Goodhart.

These causss may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Richardson‹Jacobs.
Edwards‹NY C RR.
Crentsberger‹Mt Vere
Berry‹T. A Gillespie.
Cholouski‹Fed Sugar.
Marcus & Bros‹Powers & Mc Pict.
Riggio‹NY Rys.
Hetzel‹NY, NH RR.
Bahr‹I RT.
Schorck‹N Rochelle.
Liberty Brew‹Olt.
Johnson‹W St Ry.
Maher‹Gants.
Sledzenski‹Dunwoodie C Club.
Guidiano‹Fraade.
Niehtern‹West St Ry.
Nicoletta‹Whitridge.
McCarthy‹Ringler & Co.
Fredericksen‹New Rochelle C & L.
Croft‹Pksk L & RR.
Linehan‹Sliver.

Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Forbes‹Hills.
Blood‹Ginsburg.
Cerussi‹NY, NH RR.
Sanford‹Witt.

Cohen‹NY & Stfd Ry.
Hublitz‹Hartog.
Fesselmeyer‹same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Porter‹CNY.
Jacob‹M & Q Trac
Cummings‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Marshall‹M & Q Trac
Voigt‹B H RR.
Schroeder‹Marine Met
Godfrey‹Clay & an.

Ingee‹Frankft G Ins
O'Neill‹McWhirter Co
Doyle‹NY & Q Co Ry
Powers‹Baumert et al
Saxe‹N Y & Q Co R. Baker‹same.
Heard‹B H RR.
Wegge‹Enpinger & R.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Miller‹B H RR.
Davis Granite‹Leahy.
Hecker‹Ocean El Ry.
Marsh‹M & Q Trac.
Hahn‹Borden's C Milk
Berger‹Kramer.
Tuckley‹Jacobs.
Vollmer‹Broadbeck
March‹L & W Coal.
Konopski‹N Y, Sus & W R R.

Schmitt‹Merrill Bros.
Morris‹L I RR & an.
Archer‹NY & L I Trac
Baker‹same.
Heard‹B H RR.
Wegge‹Enpinger & R.

Highest number reached, 625.

Chwaszynski‹same.
Cahill‹New Eng SS.
Bleck‹Co Conte.
Cartagine‹Way.
Robertson‹I R T.
De Matto‹Grace et al.
Bennett‹Ocean El Ry.
Hunter‹McGrade Stvdg
Kelly‹Hinck & an.
Dolan‹Quinn.
Hughes‹Tax-a-Cab.
Smith‹Holbrook, C & R.
Sullivan‹Edison El Ill
Bklyn Ch Soc‹Bklyn F & K‹garten Soc.
Schwartz‹Pott'n & ai
Walbridge‹Interstate Light‹age & T.
Lennon‹Blue Taxi.
Orsard‹Daly.
Moller‹Hoppe.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Matulsky‹Shugarman.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Eoff‹Reilly.
Du Pont Powder‹McPherson.
Finkenauer‹Finken'r.

Geisler‹Cunningham.
Bent‹Browline R'lty.
Molostowsky‹L I Ry.
Re Madigan.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Case on, Focaro‹Mun Asphalt.
Case on, Fath‹N Y Rys.
Day calendar:
Donovan‹Donovan.
Davis‹NYC R R.
Potts‹Bradley.

Dean‹O'Reilly.
Becker‹Ruppert.
Galaso‹Mason.
Weintsky‹Kleiner.
Morrell‹I R T.
De Lucca‹Mulcahy & Gibson.
Same‹same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Korbin‹I R T.
Guarino‹Sheresherskey.
McGuire‹Heiman.
Strunsky‹Union Ry.
Thompson‹Giordano.
Strunsky‹Union Ry.
Brooks‹Carucci, (2 acts.)
Noack‹Wolf & Co.
Chanel‹Limmer.
Burke‹I R T.
Scalise‹Simbar Rity.
Arnold‹Conlon (2 acts).

Leavitt‹Cuono.
Schilling‹Harper.
Tusco‹Union Ry.
Torlentino‹Gaveno.
Kamsaroff‹Webster
Live Stock Exch‹Live Stry Mkt.
Grossmen‹Henser.
Puglesi‹Gallick.
Greenfield‹So Bvd Ry.
Pinto‹Union Ry.
Silver‹Stein.
Kopstein‹Union Ry.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,741, w s, 50.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94; Tilmil Realty Co. to Belford Realty Co., 131 East 86th St, b and s. all liens, Sept. 17; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

ATTORNEY ST, 51, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Harris Cohen to Sarah Rosenberg, 239 Madison Av, Nov. 18, (mtg $27,000); attorney, Abraham S. Wettfisch, 239 Broadway.....$1

BATAVIA ST, 1, s s, 45.8 ft e of Roosevelt St, 22x51; Ellen A. Farrell to Anna M. O'Brien, 248 West 129th St, Nov. 18; attorney, F. Farrell, Register's Office, New York City.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 92-96, e s, 55.5 ft s of Grand St, 74.1x100; Cecilia H. Pohle and others to Peter Rinelli and another, $,222 19 Av., Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

EMERSON AV, n s, from Sherman to Post Av, 810x100; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Carrie S. Weiss, on Haven Av, n s, between 179th and 180th Sts, (mtg $359,500,) Nov. 17; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 86, s s, 172.5 ft e of Catherine St, 25x100.8; Harvey T. Andrews, referee, to Louis A. Goldstein, 192 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, mtge $20,000, all liens, Nov. 17; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, s w s, 69.11 ft s e of William St, 26x—; Sarah E. Sampson to Daniel L. Reardon, 153 Hewes St, Brooklyn, Nov. 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

ROOSEVELT ST, s e corner of Batavia St, 18.9x—; Ellen A. Farrell to Anna M. O'Brien, 243 West 129th St, Nov. 18 (mtg $5,000;) attorney, F. Farrell, Room 208 Register's Office.....$1

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 34.2 ft s of Batavia St, 16.11x—; Ellen A. Farrell to Anna M. O'Brien, 243 West 129th St, Nov. 18, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, same.....$1

WILLETT ST, e s, 100.1 ft s of Broome St, 25.8x100; Dora O. Bloch to Louise Bloch, 318 West 79th St, Nov. 7, (mtg $40,000;) attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,893, w s, 25.2 ft s of 96th St, runs w 99.8, s 25.3x e 100 to Avenue A, x n 25.4 to beginning, foreclosure Oct. 27; John H. Rogan, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, Nov. 18; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St.....$14,000

2D AV, 1,468, s s, 50 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.9; Jacob Kaplon to J. Kaplon & Co., Inc., 441 10th Av, all liens, Oct. 1; attorneys, Cohen Brothers, 64 Wall St.....$1

3D AV, 561 West, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Edward D. Dowling, referee to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, Nov. 17; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$15,000

3D AV, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 49.10x100.5; Augusta H.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Heckscher Takes Title to Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front—Four-Acre Purchase to Increase Bronx Terminal at Hunt's Point—$50,000 Sale at Richmond Hill.

The realty market fell back to quiet conditions yesterday. The recorded transfers showed that another change of ownership has been made in the Fifth Avenue block front between 104th and 105th Streets, which was taken back a few days ago by Benjamin Stern from Bing & Bing, to whom it had been given over a year ago in part payment for the twelve-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

Mr. Stern has now transferred the entire parcel to August Heckscher, the owner of the former Whitney Fifty-seventh Street corner at Fifth Avenue. The block front has a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 201.10 by 200 on each street and was transferred to the new owner subject to a mortgage of $266,000.

Buys Harlem Warehouse.

Cross & Brown Co. has sold for Mary E. Miller to Percy Cole the five-story storage warehouse at 50 West 133d Street. This property was recently obtained by Mrs. Miller in foreclosure proceedings and will now be used by the buyer as a storage warehouse.

Buys 4 Acres for Bronx Terminal.

The Bronx Terminal Corporation has just taken title to a four-acre tract on the east side of Hunt's Point Road at the junction of South Place, extending 632 feet to Causeway Creek. It was transferred at a nominal consideration of $1,000 by William Simpson and others as executors. The Terminal Corporation is preparing to establish a new industrial and shipping centre at the foot of Hunt's Point Road in the Clason Point section.

Bronx Sales.

Augusta Ruhl has sold to the Daily Realty Company 426 East 163d Street, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100.

The five-story new law tenement 695 East 139th Street has been sold by Max Cohen to M. Schneider for investment. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 100 feet midway between Cypress and Jackson Avenues. H. H. Cohen was the broker.

$50,000 Richmond Hill Sale.

A large deal in Richmond Hill has just been closed in the purchase by the Sunset Development Company, Morris Bienenstock, President, of the block front on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, between Oxford Avenue and Waterbury Street, fronting 210 feet by 120 deep. It was sold by Emanuel G. Bullard, and the consideration was about $50,000. The new owner will erect three-story apartment houses with stores on the plot.

Bank Buys in Hoboken.

The Timmus Realty Company has sold to the National Bank of North Hudson at West Hoboken four lots at the junction of Summit Avenue, Demott Street, and Paterson Plank Road as a site for a new bank building. The plot fronts 100 feet on Summit Avenue, 22 on Demott Street, and 129 on Paterson Plank Road.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 34 to 38 West Twenty-seventh Street to Lin Fong & Co., dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods, for many years at 29 West Houston Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for L. F. Rolston the two-story garage, 20 by 100 feet, at 332 West Seventy-third Street, to Edward Schaefer, and the store at 695 Lexington Avenue to L. B. Boch and Joseph N. Capece.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Selina L. Bloch and Clarice Engel the store at 2,396 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of 127th Street, to Daniel Reeves.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at 173 Madison Avenue to Mrs. Mabel R. Dow.

Earle & Calhoun have leased the store at 887 Amsterdam Avenue to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company for one of their branch dairies.

The Herman Arns Company leased for the McGovern estate for a term of years the store and basement at 242 West Forty-second Street to "Wagner" for lunchroom and restaurant.

L. J. Phillips & Co. leased for a term of years to a client for Schindler & Liebler the five-story apartment houses at 819 and 821 East 166th Street.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have let furnished for Charles S. Butler to C. H. Aldrich of Delano & Aldrich, architects, the dwelling, at 125 East Thirty-eighth Street, on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, and also a dwelling at Norristown, N. J., for John C. Williams, to Adrian H. Kiernan.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Lillian S. Bopp 453 West 148th Street, a three and a half-story dwelling, to a client.

Fish & Marvin have rented the home of H. Ward Leonard at Sagamore, Bronxville, to a New York client for occupancy.

Tax Payments Fall Off.

For the first time since consolidation, property owners in the Borough of Queens have been slow in paying their taxes. Usually they pay up so promptly that they are ahead of all the other boroughs of the city.

On the first of November, when the second half of the yearly taxes became due, the records showed that the property owners here were ahead in their payments to the tune of $100,000. But since that time the conditions have changed and at the close of business on last Saturday the payments were $32,000 under the record of last year.

Hearing on Broadway Widening.

The City Planning Committee of the Board of Estimate has announced that it will hold a hearing on Friday, Dec. 4, at 2:30 o'clock, at the City Hall, Manhattan, on the widening of Broadway, Flushing, Long Island, from Cemetery Lane to the city line.

This is one of the places visited by the committee when it toured Queens as a guest of President Connolly a week ago.

Real Estate Notes.

The Broadway Association will have as its guest at the weekly luncheon at the Hotel Martinique tomorrow at 1 o'clock Dr. W. R. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Important suggestions will be offered concerning the interest of business men and property owners on Broadway.

Christopher C. Mollenhauer was re-elected President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers at the annual meeting Tuesday night. Thomas Hopkins was re-elected Vice President, George H. Gray was elected Treasurer, and Isaac Cortelyou Secretary.

Plans have been filed by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for a Post Office building at the Communipaw terminal, Jersey City. The plot is 49 by 97, and the cost placed at $40,000.

Plans have been filed for making over the two-story garage on the east side of Broadway, 25.9 feet north of Seventy-seventh Street, into a moving-picture theatre, with stores, at a cost of $15,000. The Improved New York Properties Corporation is the owner and Lewis C. Van Riper is the lessee, and Thomas W. Lamb the architect.

The Manhattan Railway Company has filed lis pendens to acquire title against about forty-five parcels of property on Allen Street and lower First Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

25th St, 518 to 524 West, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, five-story loft building and four-story building in rear; voluntary sale; knocked down to P. S. Holman, for $86,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 50 West, s s, 233 ft e of 6th Av, 20x

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS 100 W. 42d St. NEW YORK CHAS. F. BERGER C.E. V. PRES.

100.5, four-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. E. Bannon and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,857.73; taxes, &c., $1,632.40; to the plaintiff, for $59,000.

89th St, 102 West, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 36.4x100.8, five-story flat; L. A. G. Coddington and others, trustees, against C. P. Byron and others; Atwater & C., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $44,067.31; taxes, &c., $864.40; to the plaintiff, for $44,340.

106th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Dec. 1.

131st St, 49 and 50 West, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99.11, six-story apartment; W. M. Powell against T. P. Kelly and others; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $43,971.57; taxes, &c., $2,123; to the plaintiff, for $42,000.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against C. R. Davis; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $296.30; to the plaintiff, for $14,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 595, e s, 402.10 ft e of Westchester Av, 25x121.8x25x117.11, four-story tenement; John Boxong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others; Salter & S., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $5,533.65; taxes, &c., $163.72; subject to a prior mortgage of $13,000; to the plaintiff, for $18,000.

By George Price.

175th St, 668 East, s s, 26.5 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x99.5, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against A. H. Werneke and others; M. M. Himowich, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $1,011.89; taxes, &c., $150.38; to Herman Veitz, for $3,100.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hawkstone St, s s, 51.2 ft s of Walton Av, 62.11x51.1x35, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf and others; Action 1; E. G. Bain, attorney; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $643.04; taxes, &c., $176.49; to the plaintiff, for $1,100.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Hawkstone St, s s, 111.11 ft e of Walton Av, 85.8x46.2x irregular, vacant; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; Erison Howle, referee; due, $1,353.25; taxes, &c., $1,262.78; to the plaintiff, for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,450, s e corner of 41st St, 31.2x93.4x irregular; also, Broadway, 1,448, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, 22.1½x75.8x irregular; leasehold, nine-story Hotel Continental; F. L. Mabee against 41st Street Realty Co. and others; J. S. L'Amoreaux, attorney; M. J. Hirsch, referee; due, $918,807.15; taxes, &c., $11,067.50.

36th St, 46 West, s s, 520.1 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x98.9, four-story dwelling; A. H. Byrd and others, executors, against L. W. Wright and others; R. W. B. Elliott, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $41,792.90; taxes, &c., $3,347.13.

Goerck St, 157 to 161, s w corner of 8d St, 77.3x100.10x90x100, four-story loft and stable; Otto Gerdau against Odias Karp and others; Howdly, L. & J., attorneys; Jerome Wilzin, referee; due, $52,160.04; taxes, &c., $1,500.

22d St, 405 East, n s, 96 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x98.9, four-story tenement; G. F. W. Poggenburg and others against H. W. Protzman and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; E. J. Nathan, referee; partition.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

185th St, 501 and 503 West, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, (No. 2,520,) 100x53.4x100x49.4; one-story stores; M. C. Wilson against R. A. Nugent and others; E. R. Vollmer, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $8,277.93; taxes, &c., $2,442.77.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

225th St, s s, 736.33 ft w of Paulding Av, for a three-story brick store and tenement, 25x56; Anna Covelli, 815 East 223d St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $6,000

193d St, s s, from Webster to Decatur Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 108.1 5-16x75.11½; Wedgewood Co., Henry F. Keil, 401 East 163d St, President, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost $65,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38th St, n s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, to a seven-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; E. A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost.....$1,000

15 Dey St, architect; cost.....$1,000

City Home District, Blackwell's Island, north section, to a two-story hospital; city, owner; S. A. Taggart, Municipal Building, architect; cost $7,000

58th St, 50 East, to a twelve-story hotel; Swetland Realty Co., 239 West 39th St, owner; Denby & Nute, 333 4th Av, architects; cost $10,000

Lenox Av, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, to a four-story power house, &c.; city, owner; J. H. Freedlander, 244 5th Av, architect; cost.....$6,000

Broadway, e s, 25.9 ft n of 77th St, to a two-story garage; Improved New York Properties Corpration, 39 Wall St, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost.....$15,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Sarah Rosenberg to Bernard Goodman, 17 East 96th St, Nov. 18, prior mtg $24,500, due June 9-18 p. c.—; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St.....$2,500

AVENUE D, e s, 37.2 ft s of 3d St, 56.1; Lottie Schaeffler to Michael Weissmaid, 1,696 Findlay Av, Nov. 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; Broadway and 146th Street Corporation to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 18, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$350,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 212.10 ft s of 181st St, 299.3x229.11 e s of Riverside Drive; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Adolph D. Bendheim, 42 West 89th St, Nov. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

MADISON ST, 86, s e, 172.8 ft e of Catherine St, 25x100.8; Louis A. Goldstein to Betsey R. Goldstein, 80 East 92d St, Nov. 17, due Jan. 1, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, s w s, 69.11 ft s e of William St, 20x irregular; Daniel L. Reardon to Sarah E. Sampson, Trustee, N. Y., Nov. 9, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

8TH AV, 497; Patrick Halley to Jacob Ruppert Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, Nov. 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$12,000

15TH ST, 623 East, n s, 338 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Kovalsky Brothers to Franklin Trust Co., 166 Montague St, Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,500

36TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Josephine C. Thompson to M. Alice Harmer, trustees, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sproul, H. & S., 1 Madison Av $1,750

90TH ST, s s, 191 ft w of Lexington Av, 37.6x100.8; Kate Calin and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 18, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

113TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Joseph Whitmore and another to Samuel Utitty, 220 West 110th St, Nov. 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. H. Stone, 346 Broadway $2,000

114TH ST, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10; Louis Mazzola to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, Nov. 5, prior mtg $43,500, due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....$600

Bronx.

LOT 69, map of Hudson Park; George Hauser to Richard W. Horner, 701 West 178th St, Oct. 31, due April 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place $500

LOT 459, map of Van Nest Park; Anton Ruzicka to Anna Sofranek, 427 East 73d St, Nov. 14, 8 years; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av.....$1,600

PARK AV, s s, 25 ft e of Fordham Rd, 25x70x irregular; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to George W. Short, 128 West 123d St, prior mtg $25,000, Nov. 13, due as per bond; attorney, George W. Short, 159 West 125th St $600

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Beck St, 67x110; Normal Construction Co. to J. Frederic Kernochan, commissioner, 862 Park Av, Nov. 13, 5 years; attorney, H. F. Muller, 34 Pine St.....$6,000

WALTON AV, lot map of North Haven, 83x120.5; Harry P. Knight and another to John J. Lynch, 129 East 97th St, prior mtg $9,200, Nov. 17, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,573, and 47th St, 219 West; Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation to William F. Lahiff, as Bayside, L. I., 9 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.....$11,000

DELANCEY ST, 63, store and basement; Aidel Co. to Samuel Shor, 61 Delancey St, from Sept. 15, 1914, to May 1, 1919.....

.....$2,100 and $2,000

LAND under water on w s of Harlem River from a house line of 201st St, n 320 ft to n — 202d St and from high-water to the bulkhead line, wharfage, &c.; the City of New York to Harlem Contracting Co., 2 Rector St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, New York.$461

MADISON AV, 1,575, basement; Antonio Taccia to Carlo Benedetto, 23 months from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles J. Volpe, 512 East 120th St.....$12

PARK AV, 1,108, store; Blackstone Realty Co. to John Nunzman, 1,128 Park Av, 6 years and 11 months from Dec. 1, 1915; address, 1,108 Park Av.....$1,200

VESEY ST, 54, all; William A. Larned and others to MacNiff Horticultural Co. and another, 453 75th St, Brooklyn, 3 5-12 years from Nov. 13, 1914; attorney, Albert H. MacCarthy, 261 Broadway.....$1,200

WEST ST, 216, corner of Franklin St, 216, all; Charles W. Meyer and another, executors of C. H. Meyer, to Hy. D. Osterndorf, 501 West 142d St, 10 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Broadway, $3,200

3D AV, 1,497, store and basement; J. Maas and another to Richard Langguth, 1,507 3d Av, 5 years and 11 months from June 1, 1912; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av, $2,400

8TH AV, 497, all; Louis Kempner and others, trustees, to Patrick Halley, 459 West 50th St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$5,500

8TH AV, 2,072, store floor and basement; Abraham King to Moritz Herz, 420 East 141st St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St, $1,500

10TH ST, 139 WEST, all; Almira Slaight and others to Colienuccio Renganeschi, 139 West 10th St, 9 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1914 .....$1,000

135TH ST, 49 East, all; Thomas J. Farley to Joseph Marel, 2,458 2d Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914.....$420

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,375, all; Lillian R. Ward to George Langer, 128 East 113th St, and others, 5 years from Nov. 16; attorney, Thomas E. O'Brien, 32 Nassau St.....

.....$1,200 to $1,500.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 19th St, 90x120; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Levy Dairy Co., owner; Rutan, MacAdam & Cooper, Inc., contractor $688

BROADWAY, 1,676 to 1,684, and 7th Av, 803 to 816; S. F. Hayward & Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor $102

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; Ludewici Celadon Co. against Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery, owner; Philip Repatsky, contractor $200

WATER ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 100x75; Mildner & Wieber against Jackson Bros., owner; Impervious Product Co., contractor $100

WILLETT ST, 2; Max Fleischer against H. H. Ducker, owner; Nathan Jankowitz, contractor $25

49TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Hedden Iron Construction Co. against Charles R. Hopkins, owner; Libman Contracting Co., contractor $799

135TH ST, 14 to 28 East; Indiana Flooring Co. against James Everard estate, owner; Harper Richardson, lessee; Julius M. Schwartz, contractor $1,053

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Lawrence Kronenberger Construction Co., owners; Lawrence Kronenberger, contractor $50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VAN NEST AV, 510; Cahill & Cahill against George J. Silva and others, Dec. 15, 1913.$55

3D AV, 1,520 and 1,522; Evans Brothers, Inc., against John Spies and others, Nov. 5, 1914 .....$36

36TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Robert Lndwig against Edward W. Browning and others, Aug. 4, 1914.....$30

97TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Pelham Operating Co. against Freundschaft Society and others, Jan. 27, 1914.....$104

97TH ST, 323 and 325 East; John A. Philbrick and Brother against Henry Frank and others, Sept. 15, 1914.....$91

Bronx.

217TH ST, 715 East; Alfonso Sellitto and Hugo Strauss against Congregation Anaha Amas of Williamsbridge and others, Sept. 18, 1914 .....$132

217TH ST, 751 East, same against same, Sept. 19, 1914.....$132

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 179 and 181; Manhattan Railway Co. against Moritz Muhlberg and others (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 103; same against Morris Jacoby and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 128 and 130; Manhattan Railway Co. against David Wasser and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 81; Manhattan Railway Co. against Safety Holding Co. and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 197 and 199; same against Simon Shapiro and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 94; same against Jacob Lederer and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 143; Manhattan Railway Co. against Corporation of H. & A. Cohen and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 105; Manhattan Railway Co. against Aidel Co. and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 186; same against Joseph Ullman and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 184; Manhattan Railway Co. against Pauline Goldstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 175 and 177½; same against Michael J. Adrian Corporation, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

CANNON ST, 66; Abraham Goldinger against Nathan Bitzick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weinberg Bros.

1ST AV, 165 and 167; Manhattan Railway Co. against Albert Valkenberg and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 124; same against Adolph Finkelstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 149; Manhattan Railway Co. against Manuel B. Berkowitz and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 176; same against Carmela de Benedictis and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 157; Manhattan Railway Co. against Jacob Finkelstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 109; same against Heinrich F. Brinckmann and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 117; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Paulina Nussbaum and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 160; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Aaron Weigin and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 111; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Christian Turck and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 70; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Bilma Goldberg and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 90; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Isak Messer and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 71; Manhattan Ry. Co. against August Zepf and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 83 and 85; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Joseph Spektorsky and others, (action to acquire title, &c.; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 68; Manhattan Ry. Co. against George Gesnannt and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 76; Manhattan Ry. Co. against William E. Sengens and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 66; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Louise Closins and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 115; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Margaret H. Koerner and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 143; Manhattan Railway Co. against John Muns and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 118 and 120½; same against Louis Rosenswalke and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 112; same against Louis Rosenswalke and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 75; same against estate of John Faeth, Inc., and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 58; same against Louis Giessler and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 40; same against Katherine Wagner and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 33 and 35; same against Edward Winter and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 153; same against William Doerzbacher and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 175; same against Charles A. Kohl and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 88; same against Pauline Goldstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 159 and 161; Manhattan Railway Co. against Nathan E. Broder and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 110; Manhattan Railway Co. against Davis Weinstock and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

6TH AV, 169, 171 and 185; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Rhinelander Real Estate Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

17TH ST, 347 East; Abraham Leipzig against Joseph Harbater and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Livingston.

78TH ST, 136 East; Benjamin Welles and others against James R. Keane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Wood.

106TH ST, 52 East; Henry C. Read, Jr., against Florette Realty Corporation and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

127TH ST, s s, 84 ft w of 1st Av, 16x50.5; Henry J. S. Hall and others against Lillie Furst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Nellie E. Peck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 736; Theodore C. Camp against Samuel Grossman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LOT 22, Block 5,088, Section 17; Samuel Isaacs against Louis Hanson and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

LOT 23, Block 5,088, Section 17; Samuel Isaacs against Louis Hanson and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg.

OAK TERRACE, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 24x100; Mary E. Elstner against Sigmund Honig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Rudlich.

170TH ST, n w corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; Arthur Sammle against Lawrence Kronenberger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Sammis.

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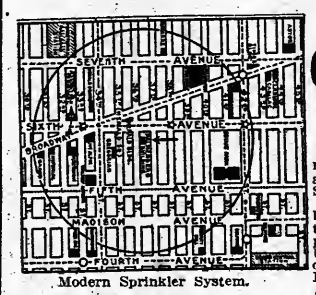


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Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities.
Long, Short Leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
90 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392

Beautiful three-room and bath, newly and comfortably furnished, $65; also 2 rooms and bath, only $40; very desirable; dining room optional. 182 St. Nicholas Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 259 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments; southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-15 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward; three rooms & bath, furnished, $60 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE. 2 EAST 45TH ST. A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty Cents a Line.

Refined American family, staying New York during war, desires to sublet well-furnished modern apartment 3 rooms, 70th to 100th, west side; references given; price must be moderate. W 161 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD,
S. W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750
Subway at 168th St.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

6th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front.—Two and four-room apartments; outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linniken, 221 Fourth Av.

7 West 24th St.—Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electricity, gas; second floor, front; straight lease.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight,
Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $80.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 8T.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

At special reductions, beautiful 3, 4, 6, 8 room elevator apartments; also for doctors, $20 up. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

12th St., 182 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply.
Rents $45 up. Janitor.

56TH ST., 327 WEST.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator, desirable location; moderate.

Wellemere, c. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $2,000.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.—$900 to $1,400.

903 West 180th.—Desirable apartment; five large rooms; elevator; $50. Apartment 53.

East Side.

46 East 29th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765.—6 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat; hot water; $20, $21.

Madison Av., 1,787.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $30 to $32.

32d St., 74 East.—Four rooms, top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (cor. Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

506 Trinity Av.—Eight-room apartment, single flathouse; modern; all light; near Jackson Avenue Subway and L station; rent, $40.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 133 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

73D, 118 WEST. The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

78TH 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH ST., 155-157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

82D, 174 WEST. — Beautiful back parlor; dressing room; excellent table; table guest.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; back parlor; suitable doctor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room, also small room, newly decorated, for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Light, airy room, connecting bath; moderate; double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D ST., 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows; fashionable street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

126TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Healthiest section; Audubon family hotel; bright, cosy, well heated rooms, $7 to $12; one $14 up, two, including good board; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Wanted, lady or gentleman for attractive room with board. Apply L. Leach.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable.
102D, 248 WEST.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

TWO YOUNG MEN desire room with board; references exchanged. G 271 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Beautiful suburban home; quiet surroundings; every comfort; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Connecticut.

Invalids looking for a quiet, restful place, 400 feet altitude. E. H. Potts, Route 30, Stamford, Conn.

New Jersey.

Convalescent invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

97TH, 17 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Under new management, desirable large and small rooms; everything new.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

218T, 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms; all conveniences; St. Stephens's Church block.

36TH, 188 EAST.—Bright, cozy rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

38TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 94 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; bath; private house; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room, bath; private house; one or two.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house, exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single, parlor; connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,294. (Corner 87th.)—Beautiful, large room; refined family. Epstein.

MADISON AV., (Sixties.)—Two large rooms, bath; suite or separate; steam; electricity; private house; exceptional opportunity.

West Side.

97TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; well-kept house; telephone.

12TH, 54 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

40TH, 86 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, heat; good service; $15; references.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms; long established house; central transit.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

65TH, 38 WEST.—Nice front parlor, bath; steam heat, electricity; reasonable. Dahlstrom.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,121 Columbus.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; near Subway; references exchanged; gentleman.

74TH, 141 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 168 WEST.—First-class service; single, double rooms; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Parlor floor; also single room. Telephone Schuyler 10175.

77TH, 160 WEST. — Attractive large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 208 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room, one, two gentlemen; conveniences; Subway.

78TH ST., 136 WEST. — Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5 up.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Small, comfortable room; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private house; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 43 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; prices reasonable.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Apply to Janitress.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large rooms; private baths; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; throughout the country for thorough work.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large, also small rooms; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Sitting room; bedroom and bathroom; $9; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished outside room; running water; elevator; all conveniences. Apartment 2C.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

92D, 264 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Possons.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water; suitable for two; $4; phone.

93D, 49 WEST.—Large front rooms; convenient "L" and Subway; private house.

94TH ST., 161 WEST.—Small room; private house; bath same floor; Subway, "L."

96TH, 329 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity. River 305, Hirner.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

105TH, 248, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny, front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptionally nice parlor, bedroom connecting; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Bond.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; electricity; telephone; elevator; references; reasonable. Apt. 43.

112TH, 622 WEST.—Small room, all conveniences; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 53.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

115TH, 620 WEST. — Three large warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

116TH ST., 620 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST. (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Front room; 8 north windows; attractive outlook and furnishings. Apt. 1.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—One single room; private family; gentleman only; references exchanged. Apartment 23.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 62.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1 or 2 front or en suite. Apartment 22.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment 37.

122D ST., 240 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order, large and small kitchenette; telephone.

124TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny room or suite; kitchen privileges; telephone; elevator. Kwarta.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

136TH ST., 623 WEST. — Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—For gentleman, refined home, elevator, &c. Stender.

139TH ST., 601 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Front room luxuriously furnished; overlooking Hudson; American family of two. 41.

144TH, 518 WEST.—Plain, quiet, cozy room, bath; telephone; private house; gentleman.

146TH, 609 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; reasonable; few doors from Riverside; one block from Subway; private house.

148TH, 557 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; Broadway Subway Station. Apartment 21.

161ST, 588 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tile baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, AND 110TH ST. — Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $5 per week. 9,021 Riverside. Apartment 82.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each, with bath, at 420 West 116th St.; furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5500 Morning.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; refereeces exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS with private family for one or two gentlemen; all modern improvements; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 4085.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young man; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Studios or bachelor apartments, one and two rooms, with bath; also parlor store for dentist or any high-grade business; reasonable. 747 Madison Av., (65th.)

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $22.50 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

82D St., 225 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require experienced saleswomen for holiday goods. Apply by letter, stating experience. Dept. G. S.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German; experienced; call or write. L., 217 East 83d.

SALESGIRL, French, with best references, $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced young saleslady for ladies' wear and novelties. Parisian Art Co., Pennsylvania Station Arcade, between 10-12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced French-English. Smith-Remington machine; $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

Help Wanted, Female
Instruction.
Thirty Cents a Line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 54 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York. Secretarial training for educated students; 3 months' course. Telephone 7231 Mad. Sq.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ASPHALT MEN WANTED

well posted in different processes of manufacturing asphalt from oils and various uses of same; will pay extra good salaries to men of ability; this is dandy opportunity to proper men. State your experience fully and firms formerly with. Answer, strictly confidential. G 266 Times.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

SALESMEN.—Can use two first-class salesmen, preferably those who have sold high-class appliances; commission; splendid opportunity for the right men. Writer Press, 52 New St.

SALESMEN.—We pay 20 per cent. commission on a special Christmas offer on monogram cigarettes; experience unnecessary. The Talmoza Tobacco Co., 121 Pearl St.

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Unusual opportunity for an exceptional man of good appearance, intelligence, and tact. No one with merely average qualifications need apply. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. DAVIS, Grand Central P. O. Box 6.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY.—Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying positions waiting; taught practically in three months; day or evening; easy payments; chief instructor, Anthony Reis, recognized by dental profession as New York's leading expert in all branches of mechanical dentistry; demonstrations free.
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Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured; $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the Dental Profession. Est. 1892.

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EXPORT MANAGER, experienced in dealing with Latin American countries and New York commission houses; not over 40; must speak Spanish; salary $5,000-$10,000. PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Excellent opportunity for bright, capable man; 27-32 years of good general business experience and clean-cut personality; salary $1,500 to $2,000. SALESMAN.—Machinery and steam specialties, calling on New York export houses; must speak Spanish; salary $2,500 to $3,500.

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Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

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STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; highly educated, proficient; handle any kind technical, rapid dictation; good references; $12. W 121

BRUERE WOULD END CHAMBERLAIN'S JOB

City Treasurer Says His Post Has Not Sufficient Excuse for Existence.

SUGGESTS TWO REMEDIES

Official's Views Disclosed Through Banker's Recommendations for Cuts in Budget.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere is probably the only city official who thinks that New York could get along just as well, perhaps better, if his office should be abolished. At any rate, he is the first on record to admit it. Mr. Bruere's belief in the uselessness of his own office, which costs the city $12,000 a year in salary alone, cropped out unexpectedly yesterday in the testimony of Stewart Browne before the Aldermanic Finance Committee.

Mr. Browne, who is a banker and President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, was the only citizen to appear before the committee to make suggestions on how to cut the city's budget for 1915. His first was that the Chamberlain's office should be abolished. Mr. Browne said he had discussed the question with Chamberlain Bruere and that the latter had admitted the office ought to be merged with the Controller's office.

"Mr. Bruere is doing valuable work for the city and earning his salary of $12,000 a year," he hastened to add. "He would be worth much more if the Board of Estimate would only carry out his ideas, but the members of the board are elective officers and afraid of the voters."

Chamberlain Bruere seemed a bit surprised last night when he heard what Mr. Browne had said, but he admitted it was true.

"I have never made any secret of my opinion of the City Chamberlain's office," he said. "As it now stands, its only function is that of treasurer of the city in the handling of city deposits. As such, I believe it could well be combined with the borrowing functions of the Controller's office. The treasury function of the office is not sufficient excuse for its existence.

"The abolition of the City Chamberlain's office has been recommended before, and I for one am in favor of it. On the other hand, there are those who feel that instead of the abolishing of it, the office could be made to serve a useful part in the City Government by giving it charge over the collection of various city taxes and the like. Either one thing or the other should be done of it. I told Mr. Browne. If it could be worked I would be in favor of doing away with the office right now."

The "if," Mr. Bruere explained, referred to the fact that Mayor Mitchel appointed him to serve not merely as City Chamberlain, but as an expert in municipal government and an adviser and aid to the Mayor in carrying out his programme of reforms. These duties had been added to those of City Chamberlain, Mr. Bruere pointed out, and while they did not properly belong to the office, they furnished at least one reason for its existence at present.

Another reform advocated by Mr. Browne before the Aldermanic Committee was the reduction of the salary of every city employee, from scrub women up. He did not say that any office holder agreed with him on this point. The city employed a third more people than were necessary, he declared.

"I know and the Board of Estimate knows," he said, "that the salaries could be easily cut one-half, but the members lack the nerve to come out and take a hand by the horns. I understand that the City of Chicago has reduced all salaries of its employees and I have written the Mayor of Chicago to find out."

Mr. Browne said that the increases of $33,000 in the office of the District Attorney, and $40,000 for the expenses of jurors, should not have been allowed.

CLUE TO SULLIVAN'S RICHES

Grand Jury Hears of Free Use of Two Sing Sing Telephones.

That the Kings County Grand Jury is getting the trail of David A. Sullivan's hidden wealth in its hunt for the assets of the Union Bank was indicated yesterday by the satisfaction of the investigators. District Attorney Cropsey has telephone slips to show that two telephones in Sing Sing were used by Sullivan.

Mr. Cropsey was told yesterday that political friends of ex-Warden McCormick would aid the District Attorney in finding him. The prolonged hiding of McCormick is magnifying the Sullivan scandal, and its wide-reaching effect in the State is not relished by the politicians.

The District Attorney and Assistant Goldstein have been assured by Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh that he would try to find McCormick. After a long conference with Mr. Goldstein Mr. Walsh said:

"If I could reach McCormick now I should impress upon him the importance of appearing before the Grand Jury and telling all he knows."

John J. Malloy, Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing, whose attitude on his first appearance before the Grand Jury put him in jail, testified yesterday that he telephoned the news to Mrs. Anna Sullivan and Louise D. Burkhardt on Oct. 24, when Mr. Goldstein first visited Sing Sing. He said he acted for Warden McCormick and not for Sullivan, because he did not want to see an investigation before the election.

BAR BEGINS CROPSEY INQUIRY.

Ex-Judge Cullen to Head Association's Committee.

President Charles J. McDermott of the Brooklyn Bar Association yesterday appointed a committee to investigate recent speeches by District Attorney Cropsey in which he spoke of Judges as "hand-picked" and "lap-friends" of Edward M. Grout. Three of the committee are Republicans and two Democrats. Ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman, and the other members are Stanford H. Steele, President of the Hamilton Club; Col. James D. Bell, former Assistant Corporation Counsel; Col. Albert B. Lamb, and Meier Steinbrink.

"SAYS HAITI IS PEACEABLE.

Son of Ex-President Simon Here on His Way to West Indies.

Jacob Simon, second son of Antoine Simon, former President of Haiti, arrived yesterday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Trent from Kingston, Jamaica, on his way to visit the turbulent West Indian republic.

He told THE TIMES reporter that his father had financed President Theodore, who had the political situation well in hand and had established his new Government on a sound basis.

"I am going down to Haiti," said Mr. Simon, "to look over the situation, and my father and mother, with my two brothers and sisters, will follow me in January."

Antoine Simon was President of Haiti for six years, and when he left the island three years ago following a revolution he went to live with his family at Kingston. All services between Jamaica and Haiti have been suspended since the war commenced.

CORONERS' OFFICE RULED BY POLITICS

Dr. Riordan Testifies the Chief Clerk, a District Leader, Is the Power There.

STATE COMMITTEEMAN, TOO

Witness Says Coroners' Courts Advise Poor Women and Get Damage Statements for Them.

Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, testifying yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, added to the evidence already gathered against the present system the flat charge that politics played an important part in the affairs of the Coroners' office of Manhattan.

Dr. Riordan, who seemed annoyed by the statement made public on Tuesday by Coroner Feinberg, did not attempt to condemn the system, but he announced with emphasis that he didn't fit in with some of the other Coroners on the board. He named Antonio D'Alessandro, Chief Clerk of the board and a member of the Republican State Committee, as "the power behind the throne."

Two of the Coroners, said Dr. Riordan, were controlled by the word of the chief clerk. The names were demanded and when he was told that he must testify, he said:

"Under pressure I will answer. The two Coroners are Feinberg and Hellenstein."

Dr. Riordan was especially bitter about Mr. D'Alessandro's conduct and was asked to go into detail.

"For instance," he said, "I wanted some work done a day or two ago. I went into Coroner Hellenstein's office looking for D'Alessandro. He was lying on the lounge. I said to him: 'May I ask you to do something for me?' 'No,' he replied, 'I would rather kick—'"

Dr. Riordan said he had checked the Chief Clerk at that point, but he added that D'Alessandro did not get off the lounge or pay any further attention to him. Still on the topic of the Chief Clerk, he said that Dr. Feinberg and Dr. Hellenstein were members of the Republican Party, while D'Alessandro was a district leader and a member of the State Committee. The Coroners, he intimated, had to protect themselves.

"I assume then," said Commissioner Wallstein, "that, although the Coroners are the official superiors of D'Alessandro, Coroner Feinberg and Hellenstein are really his inferiors because of his superior position in politics."

"That's very near to it," replied Dr. Riordan. He also said that in his opinion the Chief Clerk intimidated the other clerks and employes of the office. He believed that the office would be much better off without D'Alessandro.

Dr. Riordan attacked several witnesses who have criticised the Coroners' system, reading his testimony from a brief he had prepared. He began with the Department of Health, and included Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of the department; Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, and Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at the Cornell Medical School.

On the question of centralization of power Coroner Riordan said he was opposed to it because it was a "reversion to the absolutism of Kings, Czars, and Emperors." He did not think much of Coroners' juries, because he believed the Coroners generally told them what to do and they brought in verdicts accordingly. He was a firm believer in the Coroners' court, however, classifying it as "the poor man's court."

"Take an auto accident," he said. "The mother of a child run over is usually a poor woman. She comes into the Coroner's office and the Coroner protects her. He shows her how she can make her redress and usually there is a settlement as a result of the Coroner's work."

He was asked if representatives of indemnity companies had not more influence with Coroners and their courts than the poor woman's plea.

"Well then may, but not in my court," he said. Then he read from his brief rules he had prepared, and the adoption of which he suggested. One of them dealt with the insurance company question in this manner:

Rule 24—No Coroner or Coroner's physician shall hereafter solicit or hold a position of medical examiner or medical adviser in accident cases for, nor accept any fees from, an insurance company, a railway company, or any other corporation doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, lest he render himself liable to indictment under Section 372 of the penal law, and thus publicly dishonor himself, his office, and his colleagues.

"What prompted you to prepare that rule?" he was asked.

"The facts you have brought out at this investigation," he said. He had read the facts in the newspapers, it developed, concerning Coroner Hellenstein's connection with insurance companies.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, Coroner's physician for Coroner Hellenstein, will take the stand. The hearing before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday to compel Coroner Hellenstein to testify was put over until Friday, with assent of counsel.

DAMROSCH PRAISES BAND.

Cuban Musicians a Feature of Tercentenary Exposition.

Musical critics made a special visit to the Tercentenary Exposition at the Grand Central Palace yesterday to hear the Cuban National Band. The special programme of music selected by the conductor brought out all the best qualities of the organization. Walter Damrosch was among the visitors, and warmly congratulated the musicians after the concert.

Another elaborate programme has been arranged for today, which has been designated Civic Day. The Governor, Mayor, and officials connected with the city have all been invited. Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, the leader of the Rodman Wanamaker expedition, has arranged a special series of dances to be performed by the American Indians in native costumes.

No Thanksgiving Raffles This Year.

Saloon keepers have received letters from Albert E. Sheridan, agent for several bonding companies, cautioning them that the courts have declared that gambling in a saloon is a violation of the excise law and will result in confiscation of the license and bond. As a result there will be no raffles this year for Thanksgiving turkeys.



LAND VALUES RISING IN TIMES SQ. REGION

Referee's Report Shows 104-106 West 40th St. Rose $50,000 in a Decade.

FORECASTS HIGHER FIGURE

Expert's Opinion Given in Application to Mortgage Property of an Aged Incompetent.

Edward W. Fox, referee, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that the property at 104 and 106 West Fortieth Street had increased $50,000 in value since 1903, and that probably it would be increased further by $25,000 within the next five years.

The report was made on the application of Valentine Cook, Jr., the committee of Christina Cook, an incompetent, to place an additional mortgage of $25,000 on the property. A mortgage of $50,000 at 5 per cent. is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mrs. Cook is 83 years old. By the will of her husband, who died in 1897, the child who looked after her should receive $1,000 a year for her support. Since then Mrs. Cook has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Susanna Sands, at 149 East Thirty-sixth Street.

The $1,000 for support proving insufficient, the amount was increased by the courts to $3,000, and it has been difficult for the estate to raise the money to keep up the payments. The property to be mortgaged has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of sixty-five feet. The referee says the buildings are of small account and yield a rental of only $4,800 a year, while the taxes are $2,634.

The value of the property at present is conservatively estimated by the referee to be $160,000. He says that the additional mortgage will provide funds enough to keep up the payments to Mrs. Cook during her life, which he thinks will not be more than four years, and to carry the property until it can be sold at a high price.

ADMITS HE KILLED WOMAN.

Man Found Overcome by Gas Says He Shot Common Law Wife.

Breaking into an apartment on the third floor at 812 East Sixty-fifth Street, where shots had been heard, Policeman Wich of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday found a woman lying dead from revolver bullet wounds and a man lying on the floor almost unconscious from gas. The man, after being revived, said:

"I shot her and then turned on the gas. There was another man and I found out. Give me a cigarette."

Two notes in the same handwriting were found in the apartment. One read:

Our love don't agree. We are dead to the world. MOLLIE and MAX.

The other, which was written on the back of a cheap picture, was:

Remember this is our last love to the world. Good-bye, baby, and good luck. MUMSY.

The police learned that the man was Max Gardner, 28 years, a bartender, and that the dead woman was Mollie Unguerin, 21 years, his common-law wife. Their three-year-old son had been taken away several weeks before by a woman believed to be the mother of the dead woman. Gardner, who is in a critical condition, is in Flower Hospital a prisoner.



The Campfire

Truly Warner announces the introduction of an entirely new thought in a soft hat. It's named The "Campfire"—sort of an overcoat hat. See it today. It's great $2.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.

6 PHOTOS $1.50 With this Coupon

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FINISHED SIZE 6x10. Regular Price $8 Per Dozen. Also made from New and Old Photos. "The Photographer In Town" New York, Paris, Boston, Phila.

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No excuse not to have of Father, Mother, the Big Children, the Tiny Tots, some fine photos at convenient and high-grade studios.

Cut This Coupon Now and save $5. Good Until Dec. 15, Only.

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For The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra a strong, handsome binder is sent by mail. Full cloth for $1., or half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

E&W MAXIXE the shirt for the dance $2.00

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Factory output for nine months of 1914—20,097,000. Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world. QUALITY COUNTS. Factory: Manchester, N. H.

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Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)

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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.

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We have made up specially as a leader, about 200 Men's Suits to be sold at a special price.

There is an extra pair of trousers with each suit.

We don't believe you can equal this combination anywhere else for $25.00. Our special price is

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The materials are Blue Unfinished Worsteds and Oxford Vicunas, and the Suits are cut on our most popular models.

This is a real opportunity and late comers will surely miss it. Don't be late.

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Thanksgiving Evening Dress Suits, $40

Tuxedo Suit, $35—Imported drapes. Silk lined—correct in every detail. Have a Suit made that will add to your pleasure and satisfaction.

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HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat., Thanksgiving. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanks'g. MOST WONDERFUL PLAY N NEW YORK. EXPERIENCE. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. LIFE. THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mats. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. Thanksgiving Matinee Best Seats $1.50. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Matinees Today & Thanksgiving.

LYRIC Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL. "Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Saturday 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

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William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. SUZI. JOSE COLLINS to-day with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Edisa.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7262 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g. Lilac Domino

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25 & 50c. THE YELLOW TICKET. Next Week—THE THINGS THAT COUNT.

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LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evening at 8:20. MATS. TODAY & SAT. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST. MATINEE TODAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:16. Matinees Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:16. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN. THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE." A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St., Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving 2:30. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN. PHANTOM RIVAL

WALLACK'S Begin's Nov. 23 Seats MON. Nov. 23 on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) Sat. and Thanksgiving.

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New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. PAPA'S DARLING. After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES Roof Theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION." MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23. Seats TODAY. PHYLLIS NEILSON TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

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PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Wed., Nov. 25. Beginning THE GARDEN OF PARADISE. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Thanksgiving. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Estate of Henry B. Harris, Mgr. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING. CHARLES GILMORE presents "THE BIG IDEA." "MOST NOVEL PLAY YET SHOWN." —N. Y. Times. "THRILLING." —N. Y. Press. "GO, YOU'LL HAVE A GOOD TIME." —Eve. Telegram. "A RARE EVENING IN THE THEATRE." —Eve. Mail. BY A. E. THOMAS & CLAYTON HAMILTON (DIRECTION COHAN & HARRIS.) SEATS SELLING NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorits, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 50c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 2:30—Concert. 50c to $1.50—Frank Gittelson, violinist; Bori, Middleton. Orch. Cond., Hagerman.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Gorits, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. (Thanksg. Day) Mat. at 1—Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Gorits. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Nov. 28, at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Oadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Tonight 8:15 & Tomorrow (Friday) Afternoon 2:30 AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist. JULIA CULP
BACH, Suite: MONTEVERDI, Aria, "Il Lamento d'Arianna"; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7; HADLEY, Symphonic Poem "Lucifer"; BRAHMS, Songs; SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride."
4 Saturday Evg. Concerts AT POPULAR PRICES. First Concert Sat. Evg., Nov. 21
ALL WAGNER PROGRAM
Subscription and single tickets now. Carnegie Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:15
Soloist: JULIA CULP

Belasco Theatre, Sun. Evg., Nov. 22, at 8:15.
DAVID BISPHAM
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office. Direction C. A. Bauman. Baldwin & Stephens make Columbia Records.

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Most Novel and Interesting Exposition Ever Given. Streets of Old New York. Wonderful Indian Exhibition. U. S. and Cuban Government Exhibits. Indian Tribe in Native Dances. Concerts Afternoon and Evening by Municipal Band of Havana, 70 Men.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 46th St. and Lexington Av.
Last Week. 2 to 11 P. M.
Admission 50c. TO ALL.
Children accompanied by Paid Adults Free.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA
RED CROSS BENEFIT
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 2. Violin Recital. FRANK GITTELSON. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Evg., Nov. 20, at 8:15. Piano Recital. VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

New York Theatre 25c to $1. Beg. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Next Monday. The Traffic Extra Matinee for Ladies Only Today and Friday—ALL SEATS 25c. Seats Today. HARRY LAUDER

Strand B'way, 47th. Cont. to 11:30 P. M. THE TYRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY." The Memorable Trio in Operatic Selections. Beginning Sunday—Complete Change of Pictures.

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY. "2 Women"—"Little Angel of Canyon Creek." 3:20 and 8:20. 10c to 50c. Next W'k—"The Straight Road."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—CHING LING FOO, Walter C. Kelly, Willa Holt Wakefield, Lydia Barry, 3 Keatons, Toots Paka, and 8 others.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Today. LEW KELLY & The Reisner Twins.

MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. TANGO Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. QUEENS.

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In the BALCONADES (Third Floor), The Most Beautiful Ballroom in New York.
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Special Entertainment for This Week in Main Dining Room. Tomorrow Evening in the Balconades, OCCASION EXTRAORDINAIRE.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
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DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
Grill Luncheon 75c | Beaux-Arts Dinner $1.50
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SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

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DINNER (6 to 9) $1.00—BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30—Dan Caslar and his Orchestra
Afternoon Tea Dances 4-7—Complimentary Dancing Partners
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CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.
Broadway at 49th St.

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Unfurnished by the year.
RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3. SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. at which Miss ISADORA DUNCAN WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER YOUNG DANCERS (First appearance in America.) Seats 50c. to $2. Room 1202, AEOLIAN HALL.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Saturday Aft., Nov. 21, at 2:30. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Soloist, ZIMBALIST. Efrem. Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Nov. 22, Sunday Aft. at 3 P. M. SONG RECITAL. Pasquali. Tickets, $1, $1.50, and $2.00. Management G. Dexter Richardson, N. Y.

Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 3. FAREWELL FALL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3. PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat. & Fri. Night, "Lucia di Lammermoor." Tonight & Sat. Mat., "Aida." Sat. Night, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, "Pagliacci" & Acts from "Lucia" & "Trovatore," with All-Favorite Casts.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Opera Seats for "CARMEN" Tonight. All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 1418 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 8790-8791 Bryant.

Irving Pl. Theatre Tonight & Saturday Evs., Wallenstein's Lager & Der Blaue Teufel; Fri. Ev., "Lieb Vaterland"

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at BULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8817—Rector.

OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone, 6442 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 36th St. Normandie Hotel

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The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
SONG RECITAL BY MME. Schumann-Heink Tonight AT 8:15 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c. Evs., 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "THE THINGS THAT COUNT." Next Week—"THE THIRD PART." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day, 25c-50c.

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22 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5. Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5. 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING 819 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.



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E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE. Recently of 64 E. 34th St. Now at The Barnard Studios, Broadway, Cor. 140th St. Tel. River, 9577. The same infallible method and courtesy that have distinguished his services during the last fifteen years will be maintained. FOX-TROT, LU-LU FADO, ALL DANCES. Call for trial lesson. Terms reasonable. SOCIAL CLASS EVERY EVENING.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today; fair, much colder tomorrow; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,754. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

VILLA'S MAIN FORCE TAKES QUERETARO

Important City Reported Evacuated by Carranza—San Luis Potosi Rival Capital.

GARRISONS JOIN MARCH

Obregon Sending Strong Forces North—Promises Brazil Minister to Protect Mexico City.

AGUASCALIENTES, Nov. 19.—Queretaro was abandoned last night by the forces of Gen. Carranza and was occupied this morning by Gen. Villa's forces. The city will be used as a concentration point for Villa's army before the advance on Mexico City. The National Convention will move from Aguascalientes to San Luis Potosi, which will thus become the temporary capital.

It is reported that Puebla has been captured, after a severe battle, by Zapata forces.

Lieut. Julio Madero was captured at Queretaro by his older brother, Gen. Raol Madero, and is being sent a prisoner to Juarez. Julio Madero was a member of Gen. Obregon's staff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Gen. Villa's march on Mexico City continues unobstructed, according to official telegrams today from American Consular Agents accompanying him. Two thousand Carranza troops changed their allegiance on the arrival of the Villa advance at Leon, the dispatches said, and garrisons all along the line are incorporating themselves in the Villa columns.

That Villa will reach Mexico City without difficulty is the opinion of the American agents, who say his army is well equipped and moving with scientific precision. From Carranza sources, however, it is stated that Villa will have to clash in a few days with the troops of Gens. Obregon and Gonzales south of Irapuato and near Queretaro.

From Mexico City the American Government has received advices of the general uncertainty with which the situation is beclouded. It was not known there whether Gen. Obregon would be able to hold the city against the attacks of Zapatistas on the south and Villa forces on the north.

Carranza States His Case.

Rafael Zuburan Capmany, Washington representative of Gen. Carranza, gave out a statement received tonight from Carranza, dated at Cordoba, yesterday, and reviewing Carranza's side of the controversy. Gen. Carranza says:

"With the purpose that you may be clearly and trustworthily informed as to the actual conditions and be in a position to deny emphatically all false rumors, I wish to place in your hands all of the details of the situation, beginning by giving you the conditions on which I was willing to resign as I expressed them in a message to Gen. Gonzales on the 15th. These points were: I will surrender the power in my hands to any person whom I deem trustworthy, as, for example, Gen. Pablo Gonzales. Gen. Villa shall deliver the actual command of his forces to the Administration in the territory controlled by Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez. Villa and myself shall both leave the country and meet in Havana on Nov. 25. The convention of Generals shall convene in Mexico City to select a President for the entire pre-constitutional period. Gens. Gutierrez and Gonzales shall deliver the command of the troops under them to the newly selected President. If, on the 30th of November, these conditions have not been complied with, Carranza shall resume his character as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army.

"To the propositions contained in this statement Gens. Gonzales and Obregon answered from Mexico City that they had been accepted in full at Aguascalientes. In effect, that was that Villa and myself were to leave the country, the former to surrender the command of the division in the north and I the first chieftainship of the Constitutionalist Army, as well as the executive power of the nation, to the person indicated in my letter, and ultimately this person, as well as Gen. Gutierrez would deliver their powers to whom would be selected the Pre-Constitutional President of Mexico.

"Accordingly, it is false, as the press of the United States reports, that I had been given twenty-four hours within which to surrender my office.

"The main object of my trip to the South of Mexico has been to visit the neighboring States of the capital and to obtain personally the state of public opinion, which I have found to be satisfactory. Also I wished to arrange in a dignified manner the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, which evacuation I hope to see effected as the Washington Government has promised to carry it into effect on the 23d of this month.

"My desire is to avoid the responsibility of future bloodshed so that I may not be blamed hereafter for causing bloodshed on the score of personalities. My desire is to make every possible concession compatible with my duty as a citizen, as representative of the revolution, and as First Chief in charge of the executive power of the nation.

Majority of Chiefs Loyal.

"The majority of the chiefs remained loyal and continued to remain firm and ready to sustain the conditions to which I made reference. For this reason it is false that they have abandoned their first attitude and now desire that I leave the country. This latter is only considered by them in case the last conditions that I have named are fully complied with.

"In regard to the protest that the Villistas have made in regard to the early evacuation of Vera Cruz, I am not in a position to know anything about it. Such a protest would only show a lack of honor and patriotism on their part, and my feelings lead me to reject the idea that any Mexican citizen would harbor such an intention. The essential point is the evacuation of foreign troops from a part of our territory without consideration of internal partisanship, as these are matters that rest entirely in our own hands for settlement.

"It is false that Villista troops are about to take the port of Tampico because it is first necessary for them to defeat the Constitutionalist troops in the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, which at the present time remain loyal to the First Chief.

"Gens. Obregon, Gonzales, and Aguilar firmly demand that the conditions stipulated by me shall be fulfilled, and accordingly there is no truth in the rumor of their defection.

"Up to the present time I have not received any word that Villa had informed the Aguascalientes Convention that he would retire from the command of the division of the north and agree to expatriate himself. As I have al-

Continued on Page 4.

Imported Bock Pumstels. Fragrant and solid. More excellent than ever.—Advt.

DISMANTLE WIRELESS ON A YACHT IN PORT

Winchester Was Suspected of Sending Messages to the British Cruisers.

Because the Captain of the steam yacht Winchester, which was anchored off Stapleton, S. I., persisted, it was said, in sending and receiving wireless messages from some vessels outside the harbor, a party of five officers from the navy yard went on board the yacht yesterday afternoon and dismantled the apparatus.

While all information as to the destination of the Winchester has been refused by the yacht agents, Cox & Stevens, through whom she was sold with the yacht Kanawha, it is suspected by the naval authorities that she was intended to be used as a tender for carrying provisions and dispatches to the British cruisers on guard between New York and Nantucket.

The naval officials went down to the Winchester on the revenue cutter Calumet from the Battery and returned the same way after their task had been completed on the yacht. Capt. John Wilde, in charge of the New York division of the revenue cutter service, declined to discuss the action that had been taken in regard to the yacht. An officer of the revenue cutter Seneca who was asked last night what had happened on the Winchester replied that he understood she was to act as supply ship to the British cruisers on account of her speed.

Naval men were left on board to prevent her from slipping out during the night. The Winchester was overhauled at the Manning Yacht Basin, Brooklyn, and a Marconi wireless apparatus was installed on Tuesday. She moved down to Quarantine on Wednesday afternoon.

SAYS WILSON WILL RUN.

Democratic One-Term Plank Doesn't Restrict Him, Marshall Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—Vice President Marshall, chatting with newspaper men before leaving for the East this morning, said President Wilson would accept renomination and predicted his election.

"The Democratic platform does not bind him to a single term; it merely pledges the party to favor a one-term constitutional amendment," said Mr. Marshall. "I think the Democratic Party has learned to play ball. We regard Wilson as Captain of our team. He cannot resist the call that will be made upon him to run again.

"The Party is now in the position the Democratic Party once was in—a position of mere opposition to the party in power. It can agree on no leader. It gets into dangerous wrangles when any man seeks to assert himself. The Republicans have not been able to agree on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. If the Democratic tariff bill makes good, their issue will be gone. The people will not elect a party that has no programme but opposition.

"I think we will have almost unprecedented prosperity two years from now and that the nation will be on such a footing as to increase the people's faith in the efficacy of Democratic doctrines. I don't see what sort of man or issue the Republicans can get to make a campaign on unless they take Roosevelt and his policy of nation-wide prohibition."

LABOR LEADERS SEE WILSON

Present A. F. L. Resolutions for Receivership for Colorado Mines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Three officials of the United Mine Workers of America, fresh from the American Federation of Labor Convention in Philadelphia, where a resolution was adopted calling on the Federal Government to put the Colorado mines into a receivership unless the operators accepted the pending plan for the settlement of the strike, conferred today with President Wilson at the White House. The delegation, including John D. White, President; William Greene, Secretary-Treasurer, and F. J. Hayes, Vice President of the Mine Workers, was accompanied by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The labor leaders presented the resolutions to President Wilson, who listened attentively while the officials gave their views on the situation. After the conference Secretary Wilson said that the situation had been discussed in great detail, but that no conclusion had been reached.

TRADE BOOM IN WEST.

Chicago Firms Forced to Increase Their Working Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Business conditions in this city and throughout the Middle West are improving rapidly. It was announced today that Montgomery Ward & Co. had placed 200 additional men on the payroll. Sears, Roebuck & Co. said that business was normal for this time of the year. The Universal Portland Cement Company has testimony to the prosperity of the Middle Western farmers in the flood of orders pouring in from the country districts.

"The cold weather has stimulated our business immensely," said James Ward Thorne, Vice President of Montgomery Ward & Co. "We have had to add 200 to our working force. If the cold weather continues we expect to see the upward trend maintained. The demand for heavy overcoats, sweaters, mackinaws, underwear, boots, and shoes is very good."

John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said today: "Of course, a great deal of our prosperity is due to the tremendous demand from Europe, but it is prosperity nevertheless, so what is the use of asking questions about it?"

SAYS SERUM KILLED HIS BOY

Brooklyn Father May Sue City Because of Compulsory Vaccination.

Charging that the death of his 6-year-old son, Chester, from lockjaw was due to compulsory vaccination in school, Richard C. W. Waters of 4,913 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, says that he intends to sue the city because of alleged lax methods on the part of the Department of Health.

Chester was a pupil in Public School 135, at Church Avenue and East Forty-ninth Street. When he entered the school on Oct. 16 the parents were informed that the boy would have to be vaccinated. The same day a physician of the Health Department injected vaccine in the boy's arm. Chester showed no ill results until Nov. 8, when, after eating his supper, he collapsed and his jaws locked. Chester was taken to the Kings County Hospital, but all efforts to save his life were vain. Mr. Waters says that the physician who vaccinated the boy made no examination of the lad after injecting the serum and that the case was not followed up.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.—Advt.

A. N. BRADY'S ESTATE WORTH $77,042,443

$4,916,579 Set Aside to be Adjusted After Taxes and Expenses Are Paid.

HOW MONEY WAS INVESTED

List Filed with Controller Shows Widespread Interests with Which Financier Was Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The net value of the estate left by Anthony N. Brady, as shown by the appraisal filed in the State Controller's office today, was $72,125,863. The gross estate was $4,916,579 more, but this amount was reserved for future adjustment by the appraiser, Charles M. Friend, in order to meet the purposes of taxation, the debts and expenses of administration, and contingent liabilities.

Real estate, including the Brady home at Albany	$140,255
Cash on hand and in banks	1,163,851
Stocks and bonds	67,307,301
Personal chattels, bonds, and mortgages, promissory notes, claims, accounts receivable, and miscellaneous investments	3,431,034
Total	$77,042,443

Mr. Friend has worked for several months to fix the true value of the estate at the time of Mr. Brady's death on July 22, 1913. The schedules presented by the executors of the estate were used as a basis by Mr. Friend upon which to work, but the estimated values in these schedules have been increased by several million dollars, which means a much larger tax for the State. This table shows Mr. Brady's miscellaneous investments:

Piedmont syndicate	$425,000
U. S. Motor syndicate	
4,980 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 1st pf.	124,000
3,370 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 2d pf.	20,220
4,780 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. com.	11,950
Cash	23,879
Knoedler's Galleries, paintings	10,175
Jewelry	11,398
Automobiles	1,440
U. S. Light & Heating Co. notes	250,225
Forty-second Street & Madison Avenue Co. certificate	200,228
200 shares Brooklyn Jockey Club	25,000
100 shares Queens Co. Jockey Club	6,000

Among the principal holdings of securities of Mr. Brady at the time of his death were the following:

STOCKS.

6,000 American Copper Co.	$449,625
1,000 American Meter Co.	100,000
6,311 American Snuff Co. common	990,827
12,844 American Tobacco Co. new pf.	1,155,960
32,344 American Tobacco Co. com.	6,792,240
12,400 Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	421,600
2,445 Bridgeport Gas Light Co. com.	317,850
288,335 British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	5,190,030
3,600 Bronx Terminal Corp.	360,000
22,029 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	1,035,738
210 Central Trust Co.	630,000
3,960.80 Commonwealth Edison Co.	566,394
411 Conley Foil Co.	110,970
9,200 Cons. Gas Co. of New York	1,205,200
6,501.60 Cons. Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore	636,160
5,439.20 Cons. Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore com.	510,724
2,000 Cuba Railroad Co. pf.	200,000
4 Cuba Co. $50,000 per share	200,000
4,803.20 Dayton Power and Light Co. pf.	336,224
10,324.80 Dayton Power and Light Co. com.	103,248
2,920 Delaware & Hudson	452,600
250 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.	32,500
1,150 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.	221,375
9,814 Electric Storage Battery Co. com.	432,630
1,857.44 General Motors Co. pf.	141,022
1,663.80 Harway Improvement Co.	233,632
2,290 Helme Co., George W., com.	1,290,160
800 Industrial Trust Co.	188,800
7,392 Interborough-Metropolitan com.	116,424
589.60 Intercontinental Rubber Co. pf.	58,960
40,809.60 Intercontinental Rubber Co. com.	306,072
36,185 Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.	3,799,425
6,089 Kings County Lighting Co. voting trust certificates	334,895
955 Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.	157,575
3,933 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. pf.	393,300
16,705 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. com.	3,342,975
2,778 Lorillard Co., P., pf.	277,800
12,880 Lorillard Co., P., com.	1,902,000
1,733 MacAndrews & Forbes Co. com.	289,245
14,150 Memphis Cons. Gas Co. and Electric Co.	920,400
6,240 Merchants Power Co.	405,600
3,667 Municipal Gas Co.	1,081,765
400 New York State National Bank, (Albany)	120,000
8,000 Ogden Gas Co.	600,000
58,208 Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.	1,746,240
5,662 People's Gas Light and Coke Co.	639,806
1,100 Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.	214,500
1,034.40 Providence Gas Co.	103,440
4,149 Reynolds Tobacco Co., R. J.	975,015
25 Thomson Hill Land Improvement Co.	102,500
1,155 Troy Gas Co.	259,875
8,800 Union Carbide Co.	1,425,600
4,000 United Drug Co. of Mass. com.	400,000
2,561 U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	121,647
45,020.40 U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	4,276,938
75,754.20 U. S. Rubber Co. 1st com.	3,787,710
11,200 Utica Gas and Electric Co.	1,680,000
3,600 Universal Gas Co.	252,000
2,290 Weyman-Bruton Co. com.	504,120

BONDS.

Amount.		Value as Appraised.
$2,385,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 4% bonds and interest	$2,101,388
$585,000	Commonwealth Edison Co. bonds and interest	429,560
$169,600	Dayton Power and Light Co. 5% bonds and interest	136,881
$200,000	Durham Coal and Iron Co. 5% bonds and interest	120,583
$280,000	Georgia & Florida Ry. 5% bonds and interest	199,150
$1,088,000	Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Co. 5% bonds and interest	719,440
$629,800	Kings County Electric Light and Power Co. convertible 6% bonds and interest	698,133
$1,010,400	Memphis Cons. Gas and Electric Co. 5% bonds and interest	791,059
$312,000	Merchants' Power Co. 5% bonds and interest	266,110
$152,000	Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co. 5% bonds and interest	124,196
Interest in Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Co.		3,200,000
Equities in brokers' accounts		2,757,441
Due from N. F. Brady participation account		3,719,014

Mr. Brady's will was made on Jan. 30, 1913. It contained bequests of $25,000 to each of four Albany hospitals and annuities of $1,000 to each of his sisters, Mrs. C. B. Slosson, Mrs. A. L. Parr, and Mrs. F. L. Burton. To Mr. Brady's widow the family home on Upper State Street in this city was left, with all of the furniture, pictures, horses, carriages, and automobiles, $1,000,000, and an annuity of $60,000 "in lieu of dower."

The will directed that sufficient securities be set aside to insure the payment of the annuity.

The residuary estate was divided into six parts, the parts going to Nicholas F. Brady and James C. Brady, sons; three parts to be placed in the hands of the executors and trustees for the benefit of his daughters, Mrs. James C. Farrell, Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, and Mrs. Carl Tucker. The other part was left to Mr. Brady's granddaughter, Miss Marie A. Gavit, whose mother was killed in an accident. The will directs the trustees "to consider her station in life, her grandfather's expressed desire being that she shall be amply and liberally provided for in every way."

After this provision is made for the granddaughter the will directs that the balance of rents, income, and profit of this one-sixth of the estate shall be divided into two parts, one going to Erastus Palmer Gavit and the other to accumulate for the benefit of the granddaughter. If she attains her majority she is to receive the principal, or, if she dies before reaching her majority leaving issue, the principal is to be divided between her issue. If she dies leaving no issue then the principal goes to the issue of Mr. Brady, no matter whether the granddaughter's father is living or not.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest sausages made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. New York stores, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 3323 Cortlandt.—Advt.

GERMANS STILL PLAN INVASION OF ENGLAND

Believe That They Can Do It With Small War Craft, Big Guns and Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Except for disappointment because England has not yet had much to suffer in herself, Germany's ruling spirits still profess to be satisfied with the progress of the war, says an Italian diplomatist who has just passed through here after a stay in Berlin.

He says they dismiss the inaction of their fleet as of no importance, arguing that England's main fleet has done nothing to speak about, either.

While they are understood to be nourishing designs for an invasion of England, they affirm that the fleet is not required for this operation. A combination of minor craft and big howitzers will be sufficient, once the land operations have advanced far enough to permit them to be brought up and used.

Besides, there are the Zeppelins. When it comes to the point, very little that is tangible can be elicited as to what is to happen when the Zeppelins get to work, and while it is an undoubted fact that dozens of them are being assembled for some movement against England, no details of any sort are obtainable.

The Italian diplomatist says the authorities in Berlin recognize the necessity of keeping up the enthusiasm of the populace. They continually announce the arrival of fresh batches of prisoners, and great crowds gather, but finally word goes forth that it is thought best to send the captives round the city instead of bringing them through.

The diplomatist avers that responsible men, entitled to speak with authority, describe the struggle as a war to the death between England and Germany. No argument will convince them that the war is not an outcome of English machinations—that France, Russia, and Belgium are not mere puppets.

CZARINA SAYS RUSSIA IS UNITED, WILL WIN

"Not the Promise-Breakers or Neutrality Violaters"—Wants Denmark to Know Views.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Empress of Russia, in an interview with a special correspondent of the Berlinske Tidende, expressed her confidence in the ultimate victory of the Russian arms. She said:

"Have you noticed how the war has welded the people into unbreakable unity? As long as the war lasts there will be no political parties in the lands over which the Czar rules. The Labor Party is going hand in hand with the other parties. Poles, Finns, and Jews have become Russians. They are collecting money for our hospitals and have voluntarily joined the colors. Many have already distinguished themselves in battle. From the arctic to the Black Sea and from Vladivostok to the Baltic you will find one united Russia which can and will be victorious.

"If the war is prolonged and very costly in life it will be the defenders of justice and not the promise-breakers or neutrality violaters who will at last attain victory.

"Tell Denmark that these words are from Empress Marie Feodorovna."

RUMANIA CALLS BOYS TO JOIN THE COLORS

Only Passenger Train Service Now With Austria—Anti-German Riots in Bucharest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Orders have been given for the immediate incorporation with the colors not only of next year's recruits, but of those for 1916 and 1917 who are medically reported fit for service.

The Danube Navigation Company has withdrawn all its boats from active service, and the only means of communication now between Rumania and Austria is by rail. Even then only passenger traffic is tolerated. No goods or parcels may be sent through.

Public opinion is daily becoming more outspoken in the cause of the Allies. There have been serious street riots owing to the determination of students not to permit the further publication of three newspapers said to be German controlled. The office of one of them has been burned down. Similar measures are threatened against tha others if they persist in attempting to appear.

NEW POWDER STOPS BLOOD FROM A WOUND

Surgeons Dedicate Their Discovery, Coagulen, to Armies—May Save Thousands of Lives.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 19, (via Paris.)—A preparation which, it is said, will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound has been discovered by Prof. Theodor Kocher of Berne, winner of the Nobel Prize for surgery in 1912, and his assistant, Dr. A. Fonce. The preparation is called coagulen.

It is in the form of a powder and is dissolved in water before it is applied to a wound. The physicians have made a gift of coagulen to the armies in the field, and have sent large quantities of the powder to the surgical headquarters of both the German and French Armies. The discovery is regarded by medical men here as likely to save the lives of thousands of soldiers. It can be applied by untrained hands, and the wounded man himself or his comrade may use the solution.

Smokers may now obtain PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row packages.—Advt.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 28th.—Advt.

T. M. OSBORNE TO BE WARDEN AT SING SING

Noted Prison Reformer Will Take Office on Dec. 1—Approved by Glynn and Whitman.

BIG SHAKE-UP PREDICTED

Warden-Elect Disapproves of Capital Punishment, but Would Make Executions 'Public Exhibitions.'

Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., retired manufacturer, world traveler, lecturer, writer, and prison reformer, has accepted the offer of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, of the post of the Warden of Sing Sing Prison. He will take office on Dec. 1, and will relieve ex-Judge George S. Weed, who was temporarily assigned to Sing Sing, when Warden Thomas J. McCormick was ousted on Oct. 30 as the result of the Sullivan scandal. As Warden Mr. Osborne will get a salary of $3,500.

The selection of Mr. Osborne has the approval of course of Gov. Glynn, and also of Gov.-elect Whitman. The acceptance of the wardenship was not made public by the State Prison Association until after Mr. Osborne had spent several hours with Mr. Whitman. Mr. Osborne is a Democrat, but he has long worked against the control of the Democratic Party in this State by Charles F. Murphy. The appointment is not regarded in any way as a political appointment, and Mr. Whitman, while refusing to talk about Mr. Osborne's selection, seemed most pleased. The Governor-elect had publicly expressed himself in favor of Mr. Osborne on several occasions.

It was only after a long consideration that Mr. Osborne consented to "take the job," as he put it last night. Gov. Glynn and Supt. Riley, it is understood, had to use much persuasion to get him back into official life. Mr. Osborne, in his letter of acceptance, made it clear that he was accepting the post for the simple reason that he was convinced he could be of service to the cause of prison reform in Sing Sing. Here is his letter:

Hotel Belmont, New York City,
Nov. 19, 1914.

Honorable John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: You have requested me to accept the post of Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and Gov. Glynn has joined in that request. I appreciate very deeply the confidence thus expressed, and my delay in giving you a definite answer has been caused only by my doubt as to whether I could best serve the cause of prison reform by accepting an official position.

There has been expressed to me, from many directions so strong a desire that I should undertake this responsibility that I have decided to do so. I am not unaware of the many difficulties connected with the position, but the possibilities of service seem great enough to more than counterbalance them.

The administration of its prisons has in general, in the past been deplorable in New York State. There has not only been the handicap of disgraceful physical conditions and inadequate legislation, but there has been only too often a lack of plain honesty and ordinary intelligence. The effect of this upon the human beings held as prisoners by the State has been most deplorable, resulting not only in unparalleled injustice during imprisonment, but also in the yearly return to society of many hundreds of men less able to get along in the world than when they were first sentenced.

I have sympathized fully with your efforts to remedy the evils of the old system, and have rejoiced in the results. It has been a great privilege to assist in the really wonderful beginnings of a sane and sensible untrammeled system at Auburn under Warden Rattigan. If I can now be of use in helping forward the cause at Sing Sing, I do not feel at liberty to decline the task, notwithstanding the serious difficulties that surround it. Complete success does not seem to me possible under existing conditions; but I have been frequently surprised at what can be accomplished by the application of sobriety and commonsense to difficult problems.

I am willing to become Warden of Sing Sing Prison and do my duty in the office to the best of my ability as long as I can be of more service there than elsewhere to the cause of prison reform. Yours very truly, THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

Members of the State Prison Association were much pleased by the selection of Mr. Osborne. They will come into close touch with him as Chairman of the Commission on Prison Reform, but they had little hope of seeing Mr. Osborne accept an official position. Dr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the association, said last night that he considered the appointment a master stroke. He intimated that a general shake-up among minor prison officials in Sing Sing would follow.

Mr. Osborne is 55 years old and a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1884. His father founded a big harvester manufacturing concern which later became a part of the Harvester Trust. Thomas Mott Osborne engaged in business after graduation, but gradually got out of business and took interest in politics. He was the first member of his family to join the Democratic Party. He became popular in Auburn and was twice elected as Mayor of that city, overcoming strong Republican majorities. In 1907 Gov. Hughes appointed him as a member of the upState Civil Service Commission, and he resigned in 1910 to fight the evils of the political machines of the State. Gov. Dix appointed him as Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner in 1910, and he resigned from this commission, too. Gov. Sulzer made him Chairman of the Commission on Prison Reform.

It was in the capacity of Prison Reform Commissioner that Mr. Osborne last Fall voluntarily entered Auburn prison for a "term of service." For six days he followed the routine of the convicts and experienced every form of prison degradation at hand. He expressed the belief at the time that he had to live with the prisoners to best understand what course to pursue in the matter of their reformation.

When seen at the Hotel Belmont last night he seemed quite elated over his chance to do something in the way of reform for Sing Sing. He refused to say what changes he would institute at Sing Sing. His writings on prison reform, however, indicate that he will organize a welfare league; that he will keep the prisoners outdoors as much as possible, and that he will give every opportunity for self-government. Mr. Osborne believes that existing penal conditions make bad men worse.

For one thing Mr. Osborne does not approve of capital punishment. When a reporter of THE TIMES referred to recent scenes in the death chamber of Sing Sing Mr. Osborne expressed his disgust over the electrical chair.

"You'll never see me in the death house when a man must go to the chair," he said.

"Doesn't the law provide for the warden's presence?" 'asked the reporter.

"I think there is a way out of that," replied Mr. Osborne.

"Will you advocate legislation for the abolition of capital punishment?" he was asked.

"I will support such legislation," he replied. "If we cannot have an abolition of capital punishment we ought to have public exhibitions of executions, I believe."

"Do you mean that you would favor the public staging of deaths in the electric chair?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, why make it a secret affair. If we must have capital punishment we might as well make it the greatest possible deterrent of crime," he said.

GOEBEN AFIRE IN BLACK SEA BATTLE; RUSSIAN WARSHIP ALSO HIT, 33 KILLED

Turkish Squadron Put to Flight After Battle of 40 Minutes.

BRESLAU FAILED TO FIGHT

Held Off While Russian Vessels Poured Heavy Broadsides Into Sister Ship.

GOEBEN VANISHED IN FOG

Constantinople Reported to Berlin That the Russian Fleet Was Beaten Off.

Summary of War News.

Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea have met in battle without decisive result. Petrograd reports that the cruiser Goeben was set afire and fled, while the Breslau refused battle. Berlin reports that a Russian ship was badly damaged and others fled to Sebastopol with Turkish ships in pursuit.

The battle in Flanders slackened yesterday. Both Paris and Berlin report that there has been no change in the lines, attacks from both sides having been repulsed. An official report says British naval guns are bombarding the Germans in Dixmude.

German reinforcements are pouring into Poland where, between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers, a big battle is imminent.

Russia is sending more troops against the Turks in the Batum district, and reports the defeat of the Kurds in Persian Armenia. British reports of the fighting in Arabia claim victory where the Turks previously reported a British defeat.

Berlin reports that the victory of the Austrians over the Servians at Valjevo was complete, 6,000 Servians being captured.

Rumania has called the recruits of 1916 and 1917 to the colors.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian Ministry of Marine regarding the naval battle in the Black Sea between the Russian and Turkish fleets:

On Nov. 18 a division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from its cruise to Sebastopol, near the coast of Anatolia, sighted, twenty-five miles from the Bhersones light, a Turkish detachment, consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order, bringing the enemy to starboard, and opened fire at a distance of forty cable lengths. The first salvo of twelve-inch guns from the flagship Admiral Evstafry struck the Goeben and caused an explosion amidships, setting her on fire. Following the Evstafry the other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving an excellent account of themselves.

A series of explosions were seen in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us. The Germans fired salvos of their heavy guns, directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued for forty minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstafry suffered only insignificant damage.

The Russian losses were a Lieutenant, three ensigns, and twenty-nine sailors killed, a Lieutenant and nineteen sailors seriously wounded, and five sailors slightly wounded.

Berlin Hears Russians Fled.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to The Associated Press.)—A Turkish fleet has engaged a Russian squadron composed of two battleships and five cruisers off Sebastopol, according to an official report reaching Berlin from Constantinople today.

One of the Russian battleships was seriously damaged, and the other vessels, with the Turkish ships in pursuit, fled to Sebastopol.

The Goeben and the Breslau, referred to in the Petrograd dispatch, are the two German cruisers which fled to a Turkish port at the outbreak of the war and were said to have been bought by the Turkish Government. Both vessels are still commanded by German officers and manned by German crews.

The Goeben is a battle cruiser with ten 11-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns. Her speed is twenty-five knots. The Breslau is a light cruiser and has twelve 4.1-inch guns. Her speed is twenty-six knots. Both vessels were built in 1912.

LIBAU PARTLY CLOSED.

Germans Report Sinking Ships and Bombarding the Forts.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 19.—A war bulletin issued today says:

"The German fleet has succeeded in partly closing the harbor of Libau, Russia, through the sinking of ships, and also has bombarded important military positions. Otherwise there is no news of any importance."

SINKS AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

French Cruiser Waldeck Rousseau Victor in the Adriatic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—News from the Adriatic says the cruiser Waldeck Rousseau has sunk another submarine.

The Austrians seem to keep a special watch for this vessel, and during a recent cruise of only four days the cruiser had to run the gauntlet of aeroplane, submarine, and torpedo boat attacks. She not only came through them unscathed, but with honors on her side, for besides sinking a submarine she chased and battered a flotilla of seventeen hostile destroyers.

GLASGOW IN DRY DOCK.

British Cruiser at Rio Janeiro Has Five Holes in Her Hull.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which arrived here on Nov. 17 to repair the damages sustained in the naval battle off the Chilean coast on Nov. 1, when the Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk, has obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to enter dry dock and to receive the most urgent repairs. The work must be completed within seven days and at the expiration of that time the vessel will take to the high seas.

The Glasgow has five holes in her hull made by shells. Four of her sailors were wounded.

From conversations with the officers of the Glasgow it became known today

FRENCH RETAKE TRACY-LE-VAL

Algerian Troops Drive Germans Back, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

REPULSED IN THE ARGONNE

Germans Report a Victory Near Servon—British Naval Guns Shell Dixmude.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Success in operations between the Oise and the Aisne is announced in today's War Office bulletin dealing with the fighting of yesterday. Though the official communication issued tonight said, "The day has been particularly calm; there is nothing to report," the day report contained this news:

On the north yesterday was marked by a renewal of activity on the part of the enemy's artillery, particularly between the seacoast and the Lys. There were no infantry attacks in this region.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the operations in the vicinity of Tracy-le-Val had a termination very favorable for our troops. It will be remembered that we took possession of this village several days ago. The day before yesterday the Germans endeavored to recapture it. After having captured our first trenches they succeeded in making their way as far as the central square of the village. Here, however, a vigorous counter attack delivered by our Algerian contingents drove the enemy back, wrested from him all the ground we had lost, and inflicted on him very heavy losses.

In the Argonne we have maintained our position.

Along the rest of the front there is nothing new to report.

Tracy-le-Val, at the "elbow" of the western battle front, is its nearest point to Paris, being fifty-five miles distant.

Germans Report Argonne Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (via Marconi Wireless Telegraph to London.)—A German official communication given out in Berlin today says:

The situation in West Flanders and in the North of France is unchanged.

A German aviation squadron encountered some of the enemy's aviators while making a reconnoitring flight and caused them to descend, one of them falling. One of our flying machines is missing.

A fierce French attack in the region of Servon, on the western slope of the Argonne Forest, was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Our losses were small.

In the eastern theatre of the war the newly commenced battles are proceeding.

REPORTS HEAVY GERMAN LOSS.

French Embassy Says Assailants Left 1,200 Dead Near Ypres.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Foreign Office dispatches to the French Embassy here today referred to the great loss of life inflicted on the enemy by the allied troops and spoke of the success of the French scouting parties in obtaining information of German troop movements. The dispatches duplicated War Office communications with the following additions:

"Supplementary information received here reveals that the last three days' fighting has resulted particularly disastrously for adversaries as regards the execution rendered by the Allies in repulsing attacks. To the east of Ypres, the Germans left more than 1,200 dead in a space of ground of not more than 500 or 600 meters, (approximately 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

"In the vicinity of St. Mihiel, after having made successful advances, our troops withstood the shock of reinforcements from the enemy, holding all points previously taken. The Germans blew up the garrison of Chavoucourt with a mine. We had partly captured this town, and, resuming, we were able to force the enemy's lines back upon the other troops operating in that region.

"The German press has announced that a strong French attack in the region of Cirey has been repulsed. As a matter of fact, we have not engaged at that point, except in reconnoitring. The reconnoitring parties fortunately have been successfully con

that at the opening of the battle the cruiser Good Hope, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's flagship, considering the higher power of the German squadron's guns, ordered the Glasgow and the transport Otranto to seek a place of refuge. Notwithstanding this order the Glasgow answered the fire of the German cruisers and was hit several times.

In the first minutes of the fight, the officers of the Glasgow say, one of the Good Hope's 9.2-inch guns was dismantled and then her gunpowder stores exploded. Admiral Cradock and the crews of the Good Hope and the Monmouth went down with their ships.

The British battleship Canopus, the officers say, speeding at only sixteen knots an hour, could not arrive in time to participate in the battle.

STEAMER EKBATANA SUNK.

Hamburg-American Liner Destroyed in Persian Gulf.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—The news has been received in London that the Hamburg-American liner Ekbatana has been sunk in the Persian Gulf.

The Ekbatana was built at West Hartlepool in 1905 for the Hamburg-American Line by W. Gray & Co. She was a steel single screw steamship of 4,573 gross tonnage, 373 feet long. She was commanded by Capt. W. Krieger.

OUTLET FOR SWEDISH SHIPS.

England Allows Them to Use the Route North of Scotland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Nov 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Swedish Foreign Office has received permission from the British Admiralty for Swedish transatlantic liners to make the passage by way of the north of Scotland. Through this sanction the worst troubles for Swedish shipping are removed, Germany having officially declared she had no intention of making navigation in these regions insecure.

"This permission on the part of Great Britain," says the Swedish Shipping Gazette, "must be hailed with great satisfaction, and brings the hope that everything will again be working under fairly normal conditions."

ASSAIL ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY

Germans Say British Steamers Carry Horses to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19.—The Germane claim that Argentina is allowing violations of neutrality by permitting the refitting of British steamers to carry Argentine horses for the French.

The steamer La Correntia, sailing from here on Oct. 5 with fourteen passengers, twelve of whom were British volunteers, and a million-dollar cargo of meat, is believed to have been captured by the Germans.

South America is deluged with British, German, and Spanish publications against each other.

WARSHIP OFF CAPE COD.

Believed to be the Caronia, Now a British Cruiser.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A strange steamship, believed to be a British warship, was seen today cruising off the end of Cape Cod. She refused to answer signals from the marine observatory at Highland Light.

The craft had two masts and two funnels painted lead color, and appeared similar to the Cunard liner Caronia, which was requisitioned by the British Admiralty last August as an auxiliary cruiser. The Caronia has lately been doing patrol duty off the coast.

Capt. Dodge of the steamship Gloucester, which arrived today from Norfolk, said he sighted the vessel off Race Point, but she displayed no signals and her name could not be made out.

COPPER SHIPS RELEASED

But Italian Steamers Must Return Their Copper to Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Italian steamers San Giovanni and Regina d'Italia, released after representations by the State Department against their detention at Gibraltar, were allowed to proceed to Italy only after agreeing to return to Gibraltar with their copper cargoes, it was learned today.

The vessels were bound for the United States, and carried large general cargoes, which would have had to be removed to reach the copper. A British prize court at Gibraltar will decide whether their copper is contraband.

MINES STREW DUTCH COAST.

Eighty of Them Washed Ashore—Bodies Also Cast Up.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 19.—Holland's difficult position as a result of the war is shown by one week's reports from the coast and frontiers. Along the coast eighty mines, of French, German, and English make, have come up on shore and, exploding, caused the death of nine persons and the wounding of five.

More than 100 bodies, presumably of British sailors from sunken warships, have been washed ashore and buried with military honors.

Along the southern frontier nearly 200 Belgians, who had been hiding from the Germans, surrendered to the Dutch Army. They crossed the frontier in civilian clothes and then put on their uniforms, which they carried in bags, and claimed protection in the Dutch international detention camps, saying that otherwise they would starve. Since the beginning of the cold weather a dozen Germans have crossed into Holland, surrendered their arms, and have been sent to the detention camps.

On Nov. 17 an apparently damaged war balloon, floating at a great height, passed over the southern provinces and disappeared in an easterly direction.

On Nov. 16 a German border patrol near Nieuweschans opened fire on Dutch frontier guards, mistaking them for smugglers.

Through trains to Germany have been abolished, while the trip across the North Sea to England, which formerly required seven hours, now takes twenty-seven hours.

Heard Guns Off Swedish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The correspondent of the Central News at Copenhagen reports that very heavy gun firing was heard on Tuesday afternoon from Gotland Island, in the Baltic Sea, off the Swedish coast, and is supposed to have been from a battle between German and Russian fleets.

GERMAN SNIPERS PIERCE BRITISH LINE

Throw Stones to Draw Fire and Reveal the Foe's Positions.

YPRES THE BATTLE CENTRE

British Headquarters Observer Reports Vain German Attacks on Rain-Beaten Trenches.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on Nov. 17 of the movements of the British force and the French armies immediately in touch with it:

"Nov. 16.—The nature of the situation on our front has not altered since the last letter. The Germans have continued to press generally along our line and have focused their attention mostly around Ypres, though there has, up to now, not been a resumption of the violent attacks against that place.

"Friday, the 13th, was windy, with much rain. Trying as life in the trenches is under such conditions, our men have at least the consolation of knowing that the enemy were in a worse plight, for the wind blew steadily in their faces. On our left the morning passed in desultory shelling, which swelled in the afternoon to a fierce bombardment of the section of our line running south to the Menin-Ypres road. This was the prelude to an attack along the whole line. Around Ypres the enemy rushed our trenches at one point, but they were driven out again and the assault was repulsed. Here, again, our losses, though heavy, were much less than those of the Germans.

"As each successive attempt to take Ypres by assault fails, the bombardment of the unhappy town is renewed with ever-increasing fury.

"Further to the south, on our left centre, the situation remained practically unchanged, a little ground being lost here and there and then regained. On our centre and right, as indeed along the whole of our line, the hostile artillery appears to have received orders on this day to search the area in the rear of our trenches. This, no doubt, is part of the policy of wearing down.

"On the right, on the night of the 13th-14th, a German trench was taken by a portion of our battalions, the occupants being bayonetted or taken prisoners. Part of another battalion, which also advanced during the night, encountered some of the enemy, who were attempting a similar operation. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which we came off victors. We killed twenty-five Germans and lost only two men ourselves.

"Saturday was very cold; there was also some rain. On our left proceedings were started with the usual heavy shelling, and the Germans again resumed the offensive in the afternoon south of the Menin-Ypres road with a similar result to that obtained on the previous day. They penetrated our line at one or two points, but were soon driven out, and the line was almost completely restored.

"Further to the south the French made an attack near Wytschaete and gained some ground, under cover of a very heavy fire from their guns.

"In the afternoon our left centre was subjected to shelling alone, and in our centre Armentières was subject to similar treatment. The town is now practically deserted by its inhabitants.

"During the day Bethune was bombarded by the enemy, who continued to devote his attention to the towns, villages, and roads in the rear of our line, rather than to the trenches themselves.

"On Sunday the 15th, on our left, east of Ypres a well-conducted counter-attack was carried out against that portion of the line occupied by the enemy on the previous day, where he has established himself in some stables and trenches. Two attempts had already failed when at 5:30 A. M. a gun was brought up to within 300 yards' range. After four rounds had been fired a party succeeded in carrying the position, the subaltern in command being killed. The attack was led by the company Sergeant Major. This non-commissioned officer, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, but has since died of his wounds.

"The bombardment slackened considerably in this quarter. During the day on the southeast of Ypres, between Hollebeke and Wytschaete, there was some hard fighting, in which the French held their ground. On our left centre nothing occurred beyond the usual shelling. In the centre we scored a local success. Some of the trenches and houses lately captured by the Germans were heavily bombarded by our howitzers, with the result that the defenders bolted from the position and were caught by the fire of our machine guns as they retired, losing about half their number.

"On our right all was quiet. The weather on this day was about the worst we have yet experienced. It was bitterly cold, and rain fell in torrents. Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties, our aviators carried out a successful reconnoissance. For some time they hovered over the German lines, observing the emplacements of the batteries and searching the roads for hostile columns in the midst of a storm of driving snow and sleet which was encountered in high altitudes.

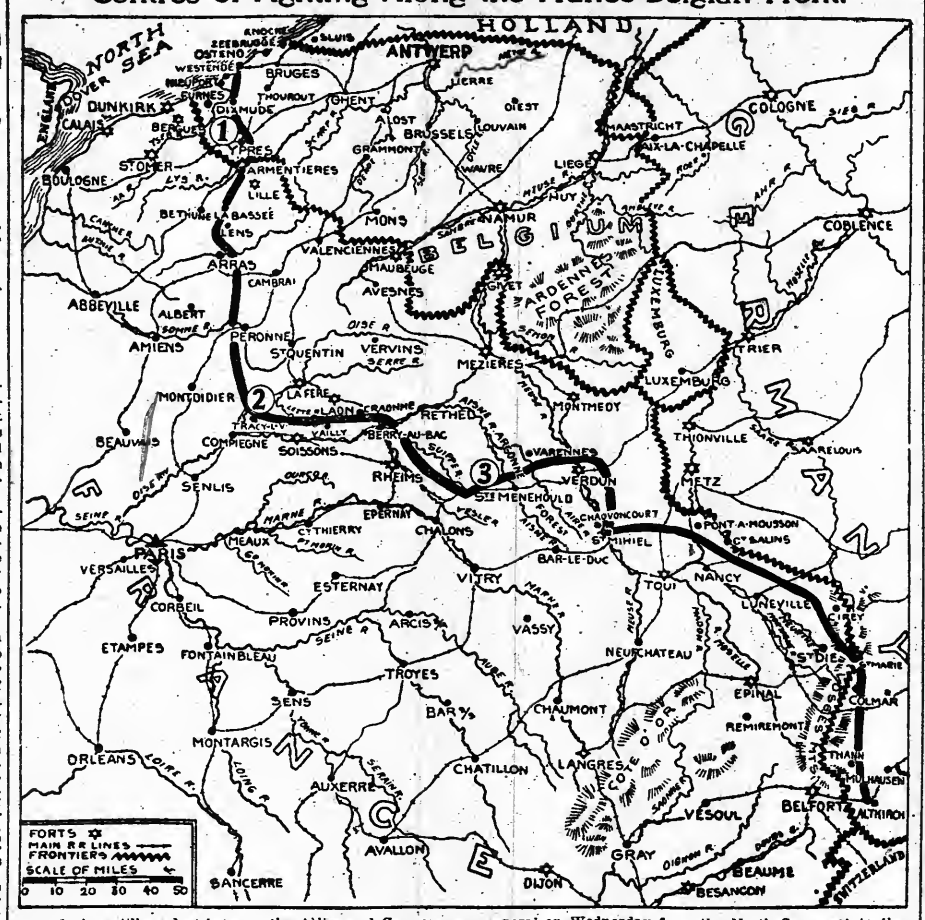
"Further information has recently come to hand regarding the enemy's methods of sniping and spying. Non-commissioned officers are offered Iron Crosses if they will penetrate our lines at night. Those that attempt this work, having discarded boots, helmets, and other impedimenta, crawl as close as possible to our defenses and try to attract the attention of one of our sentries by throwing a stone in a direction contrary to that in which they are crawling. This generally causes neighboring sentries to fire, thus betraying their positions and that of our line of trenches.

"Those spies or snipers often wear khaki uniforms and woolen caps similar to those worn by our men, and, thus disguised, sometimes succeed in getting right behind our lines to favorable spots, from which they shoot men passing to and fro. Many of them speak English well and display great ingenuity and effrontery in getting out of tight corners.

"Another reason for penetrating our lines is the cutting of telephone wires, and behind one section of our front breaks have of late been very frequent. That the damage has not been entirely due to bursting shells has now been proved by the capture of one of the enemy's secret agents carrying wire cutters and a rifle. The man was known to have been on intimate terms with the Germans before they retired from the area now occupied by us."

The "eye-witness" concludes with a eulogy of a French doctor who, with several nuns, remained in Ypres during the bombardment, nursing fifty-two German wounded, and was finally killed by a shell. The day after his death the nuns and wounded were removed to a place of safety.

Centres of Fighting Along the Franco-Belgian Front.



1. An artillery duel between the Allies and Germans was general on Wednesday from the North Sea coast to the River Lys.
2. According to the French War Office report, Wednesday's fighting at Tracy-le-Val resulted in the recapture by Algerian troops of the ground previously lost.
3. The Berlin official report announced the repulse, with heavy loss, of a French attack on the western slope of the Argonne Forest.

POINTS OUT FLAWS IN SHAW'S LOGIC

Cunninghame Graham Denounces Controversy Among Literary Men Over the War.

AIM TO DESTROY THE SOUL

Argument Rendered Unnecessary by Harden's Avowal That Germany Was Bent on the Struggle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—R. B. Cunninghame Graham, in a letter to The Daily News on the Shaw manifesto, says:

"The controversy between men of peace as to the merits, demerits, causes, and possible results of the great war is becoming almost as dangerous and little less noisy than the real conflict now being waged in and around Ypres. The only difference between the two conflicts is that the combatants in Flandere only strive to kill the body. Those who fire paper bullets aim at the annihilation of the soul.

"Literature is a nice thing in its way. It both passes and gives us many weary hours. It has its place. But I submit that at present it is mere dancing on a tight rope. Whether the war could have been avoided or not is without interest today. In fact, there is no controversy possible after Maximilian Harden's pronouncement. In it he throws away the scabbard and says boldly that Germany from the first was set on war. Hence it becomes a work of supererogation to find excuses for her, and hence, my old friend, Bernard Shaw, penned his long indictment of his hereditary enemy, England, all in vain.

"We are a dull-witted race. Although the Continent has dubbed us 'Perfidious Albion,' it is hard for us to take in general ideas, and no man clearly sees the possibilities of the development of the original sin that lies dormant in him. Thus it becomes hard for us to understand the reason why, if Germany tore up a treaty three months ago we are certain to tear up another in three year's time.

"All crystal gazing appeals but little to the average man on this side of the St. George's Channel. It may be that we shall tear up many treaties, but the broad fact remains that hitherto we have torn up none.

"The particular treaty that Germany tore up was signed by five powers in 1839, ratified again in 1870 by a special clause respected by King Frederick William in his war against the French, was often referred to in Parliament by Gladstone and by other Ministers, and was considered binding on its signatories. Germany tore it up for her own ends, thus showing that she was a stupid though learned people, for she at once at the same time prejudiced her case to the whole world and made a military mistake.

"No human motives are without alloy, but at the same time honesty in our case has proved the better policy. Germany, no doubt, would have granted us almost anything for our assent to her march through Belgium. We refused her offers, no doubt from mixed motives, for every Englishman is not an orphan archangel, stupid, or dull or muddle-headed, or what not. The balance of the world is with us, not, perhaps, because they love us greatly, but because they see that we, perhaps by accident, have been forced into the right course and that all smaller nationalities such as Montenegro, Ireland Poland, and the rest would disappear on our defeat."

FRENCH FIGHT FROM RAFTS.

Bluejackets, Aided by Armored Automobiles, Rout Germans in Belgium

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A brilliant attack by British troops and French sailors caused the Germans to evacuate Schoorbakke, Belgium, which is practically surrounded by the water from the broken dikes, according to news reaching here from the battle front.

Because of the flood only two roads were open to the town, and on one of these the British approached in two armored automobiles. It was a night attack, and the Germans in the town immediately turned their attention to them. Meanwhile the bluejackets, who had made rafts on flat-bottomed boats, crossed the water and took the Germans in the rear, forcing them to flee by the one road still left open. The Germans abandoned many guns, ammunition, and stores, and their dead and wounded.

There is some anxiety here as to just what has happened at Chauvoncourt, a village near St. Mihiel, on the Lorraine frontier. On Tuesday the French official communication reported that the French troops had occupied the western part of Chauvoncourt, and yesterday's official statement said that this part of the town had been blown up by the Germans, who, apparently, had mined the place before they retired. How severely the French troops suffered by this exploit is not yet known. Chauvoncourt, which contained vast French military buildings and stores, is on the right bank of the Meuse. It has been occupied by the Germans for some time, and is an important link between the Argonne and Metz.

The Belgian Army is drawing a supply of new officers in large part from the Belgian Civic Guard. According to a member of the Belgian War Office, at Havre, the Civic Guard is composed of men who have seen service in the army and are well qualified to become officers.

Figures are not yet available regarding the results of the mobilization of the Belgian class of 1915 or regarding the call for volunteers, but it is known that the young men in refugee in Holland, England, and France are responding with great readiness and enthusiasm.

BRUGES, (via London,) Nov. 19.—Fighting between the German and allied forces in the inundated territory between Dixmude and Nieuport, on the Yser canal, is now frequently being carried on in boats.

Artillery, for the first time in the war, has proved ineffective, but personal bravery and enterprise are counting for much, and the battle is beginning to resemble the classical siege of Leyden in the sixteenth century, with raids and counter raids by means of flat-bottomed boats.

Two corporals of the Seventh Belgian Infantry have been made Knights of the Leopold Order for transporting forty men, including fifteen severely wounded, across a zone of inundation under heavy fire.

The battle in its present stage, army officials say, may last several months.

FRENCH BLAME BRITISH PRESS.

Say Its Reports Disparage the Valor of the German Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to The Standard from Bordeaux says that French officers fix September, 1916, as the earliest date of the absolute cessation of hostilities, and forecast another six months, practically amounting to an armistice, in which the terms of peace will be arranged.

"But," says the correspondent, "of what avail is the speculative side of the probable duration of the war? There are so many things to do yet. We cannot begin to think until the Germans are driven out of France and Belgium. Any talk before that would be futile.

"They take a great deal of beating, too. It is annoying to the French people who read English to absorb so much daily as to the 'rout' of the Germans so many times through cowardice and dread of cold steel. The French wounded tell a different tale, and are discouraged to think their victories over the Germans are so frequently called runaways. Disparaging the enemy in this way brings no glory whatever in defeating him.

"A French cavalry officer who has just returned with a splintered shoulder told me he was not at all sure that cavalry was much good in present-day warfare. He had seen the battles in South Africa and knew the value of mounted infantry, and he was firmly convinced that the horse, except for purposes of transport and artillery, would prove a negligible quantity.

"'You have read in your papers,' he continued, 'that the cavalry have done this, that, and the other; but they will die out as a fighting force, and the sabre will give way to the rifle and the bayonet. There must be a certain number of mounted troops—yes; but they will not be such a factor as before. Motor cyclists will be substituted to a great extent in European warfare; their value is not yet fully appreciated. Before the end of the war in the French Army, and in the British, too, there will be ten times the number employed at present. We shall need three times the number of motor cars, too. The first requisition was nothing to what will be required.'

"Referring again to the cavalry, this officer continued: 'The numbers will be kept up for some months on the same principle as at present, but before long the men will be armed with rifles and bayonets.'"

MORE BIG GUNS FOR THE WEST

Germans Said to be Relying Upon Them Rather Than Infantry.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In Flanders and France the battle, which has been going on for thirty-five days, has again developed into an artillery duel, and infantry attacks, which formerly were of so frequent occurrence, have decreased. This doubtless is due to the inability of the infantry on either side to operate successfully over the muddy ground and also because of the extended area which the Allies have flooded between the coast and Dixmude.

While they are moving men eastward to oppose the Russians, the Germans are reported to be bringing more big guns to the western front, having determined to carry on a big gun bombardment of the Allies' entrenchments.

PRINCE OF WALES WINS PRAISE FOR HARD WORK

Performs Regular Staff Duty and Aids in Caring for the Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Prince of Wales, now on Field Marshal Sir John French's staff at the front, had a busy day yesterday. His military duties kept him on the move from early morning until late in the afternoon bringing into play his big motor car, which has just been sent across from England.

In his visits to various places he was accompanied by two other staff officers. There also was long attendance at headquarters, and when he retired it was with the intimation that reveille would be at 5:30 this morning.

The Prince, who now hears for the first time in his life the sound of heavy gunfire in actual warfare, is taking his turn of duty like any other staff officer, and it is his own wish that he shall not be relieved of any work which the ordinary routine may bring him.

He is winning the high praise of officers and men by his unassuming zeal. The soldiers are proud of having the Prince among them. Already he has not only come into personal touch with men who have been hard at work on the fighting line, but has shared in the task of conveying the wounded to the field hospitals and has made the acquaintance of the Indian troops.

The Prince is making a name as a pedestrian. "He's as fit as they make them, and thinks nothing of walking twenty-five miles on a couple of sandwiches and an apple," said an officer.

EMPRESS'S COIFFEUR JAILED.

M Gerard Excited French Suspicions by His Praise of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The German Empress's former hairdresser is a victim of the war in a double sense. Being a Frenchman, he lost his employment as hostilities broke out, and now he has been arrested in his native country as a suspect.

M. Gerard, as he is called, could not bring himself to discard in republican France the airs he gave himself in Germany by reason of his privileged post in the imperial household. This annoyed the good people of St. Germain, where Gerard lived. Moreover, he made himself conspicuous by interviewing German prisoners, and could not say enough in praise of all that was German. He was accordingly reported to the police as a suspect, and is now languishing in the Versailles jail pending a decision in his case by the military authorities.

USING FRENCH RESOURCES.

Germans Working Mills and Coal Mines, Traveler Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A traveler, just returned from a trip through the portion of France occupied by the Germans, informs the Temps that the Germans are utilizing all the resources of the country, working the mills north of the Aisne, the coal mines at Anzin and Aniche, and everywhere seizing goods for transportation to Germany. At Hirson the Germans issued a newspaper in French, which recently stated that they had not taken Paris in order not to humiliate France excessively. In other localities the Germans asserted that they had withdrawn owing to cholera, which was devastating the French capital. Many villages avoid German occupation by posting, when the enemy's approach is signaled, placards, signed by the Mayor, warning the inhabitants that typhus is raging throughout the commune and bidding them boil the water and take other precautions.

FRANCE ALLOWS CABLE CODES.

New Rule Affects Messages to Her Colonies and This Country.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 19.—The Minister of Commerce, in order to facilitate telegraphic correspondence between France and the United States and the French colonies, will permit the sending and delivering of messages from five of the code books in general use.

The new rule will go into effect tomorrow. Such code telegrams, however, must be accompanied by a translation in plain language, either in French or English.

IRISH FISTS ROUT GERMAN BAYONETS

Surprised in Trenches Near Ypres, They Beat Back Assailants.

FIERCE TWO DAYS' BATTLE

Beginning of What Is Regarded as Germans' Last Effort to Reach the French Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The grim battle between Ypres and La Bassée has begun again, and the British troops are once more in the thick of the fight, bearing the brunt of the fierce German attacks.

This battle, it is fully expected, is the very last effort of the Germans to reach the coast before assuming a studied defensive for the Winter under a state of siege in their natural and hastily devised citadels.

Tuesday night the Germans hurled their men once more against the British lines. The battle began in a storm, and, as in the majority of German attacks, the infantry were seen to be creeping toward the British trenches at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was then dark. The rain poured into the trenches and the cold nip of approaching frost permeated the air.

On and on the German infantry crept, and this time they were not in close formation. The German guns thundered, but their shells were falling wide of the trenches. The English officers prepared to give them a warm reception. They ordered their men to evacuate some of the trenches, but the men were not leaving their positions because retreat was necessary.

At 6:30 the first rifle shots rang out from a number of the British trenches. The Germans were dangerously close and had met no opposition except from the British shell fire. When they reached the evacuated trenches they were cut down to a man by a terrific hail of bullets from the woods on both flanks. Almost within ten minutes of the first British volley their first four lines were shattered, while the British suffered no casualties.

When the German advance lines were thus trapped our infantry bore down upon them at racing speed and attacked their supports, who already had begun to retire on realizing the nature of the defence. They soon cleared out of our lines, and we pursued over one and a half kilometers.

At one point only, on our left flank did the Germans manage to discover the British regiment that was enfilading their lines. They stumbled across an Irish regiment as it was wiping out whole companies and they immediately attacked it.

"I was stunned by a blow on my head, and I knew no more about things until this morning, when I found myself still in the trench wrapped in blankets. My boys were in high spirits when I left them, and I am going back to them next week, I hope."

The opening stage of the battle ended that night in the complete discomfiture of the Germans. Twenty-three of their Maxim guns were captured.

Next morning the battle began again, but neither side gained any advantage. The British are just sitting tight and waiting for their adversaries to come on.

Irish Regiment Won With Fists.

A fierce rough and tumble fight, in which brute force with butts of rifles and fists played the chief part, followed for over an hour. Toward midnight, however, the Irish regiment had won and nearly three-fourths of the Germans lay prostrate at their feet, battered to death. Over 300 Germans were killed at this spot alone.

A Captain from the Irish regiment who called and gave me a thrilling account of the fighting tonight. I found him on a stretcher when a subaltern was attending to his wounds. He had a bullet through his hand and shoulder and a ghastly wound over his forehead which had been delivered with the butt of a German rifle.

He shouted to me, and then I recognized him as an Irish international Rugby football man against whom I had played several times.

"'Thy surprised us!'" he gasped, "so we went for them with our fists. They clubbed us with their rifles, and my men grew wild. Then it was a regular pandemonium, and we punched them right and left. In the end they surrendered, for they had no chance against us when it came to a brawl of this sort.

RUSH FOR BRITISH LOAN.

Over $3,000,000,000 Already Subscribed for $1,750,000,000 Issue.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—There has been a record demand for the war loan of £350,000,000, ($1,750,000,000.) Over £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) has already been subscribed.

The Daily Chronicle's financial expert says:

"This is a triumph for finance as great as any military victory that can be gained on the battlefield. The credit of the country was attacked with all the power of the enemy, yet silver and golden bullets now flow to the State by the hundred millions.

"Applications poured on the banks and reached the Bank of England in what is properly described as cartloads. At the joint stock banks the clerks had to deal with an overwhelming number of applications from their hundreds of branches.

"It would be quite easy to close the lists at once, for the money required has been more than obtained, but the Government desires to give every opportunity to the smaller investor, who is generally rather late in making application."

ALL GERMANS EXPELLED.

Poincare Strikes Their Names from the Legion of Honor Rolls.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 19.—President Poincaré issued a decree today striking from the rolls of the Legion of Honor the names of all Germans.

"When the French Government bestows the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon foreigners," the decree read, "it does not do so merely in recognition of individual merit, but also, and above all, these distinctions are accorded as a mark of homage to the nation to which the foreigners thus decorated belong."

$3.00 Sunday Excursion TO WASHINGTON

December 6
LAST OF THE SERIES.
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. (Saturday night.)
Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion at all ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania R. R.

SQUANDERED SHELLS TO PLEASE THE KAISER

Germans Fired 3,000 a Day as He Watched the Fighting on the Somme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The inconvenience of having a sovereign who insists upon being his own Generalissimo seems to have weighed heavily of late upon the German armies in the west.

A French soldier who has been engaged in the district just south of the Somme gives particulars gathered from German prisoners of the Kaiser's recent visit to his lines in that region. He says:

"To prove their zeal in his presence German officers increased their daily quota of about 100 shells fired at the French to 3,000 in twenty-four hours. On the morrow the imperial traveler was five miles south of Lihous, where the same ceremonial was organized for his reception. There was a regular debauch of shells from cannon, guns, and mortars.

"There again the infantry showed little enthusiasm to attack us, but some blows and threats improved their sense of duty. There was a frightful hecatomb. They again tried to capture the villages of Dilrons and Quesnay-en-Santerre on the following day, but, although encouraged by the presence of the Emperor, they failed ingloriously. An officer tells me that 500 German bodies have already been buried, and that many still remain on the ground."

KAISER "BORN FOR CRISIS."

Bears the Strain Because His Conscience Is Clear, Says Hedin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Berlin Lokalanzieger publishes the following description of the Kaiser by Sven Hedin:

"I had the happiness of speaking to the Kaiser in former years, and he has not altered. Latterly I have met him frequently, and I can only say that he has lost nothing of his freshness and elasticity. His appearance has not altered in the least, and yet every day he puts in twenty-four hours of work. Everything must be reported to him, and he takes part in everything.

"'I am often asked: 'How is the Kaiser able to bear this physical and mental strain?' I think the correct answer is that he is able to bear it because his conscience is clear; that he feels himself innocent before God and man of having caused this war, and that he knows he has done everything in his power to prevent it. The Germanic cause cannot wish for any better representative than the Kaiser, and it would almost appear that he had been born for this crisis. For, just as he did all in his power to keep the peace, he feels now that he is responsible for the development of German destiny, and with this in view he devotes to the cause all his feelings, thoughts, and acts."

THOUGHT KIPLING A SPY.

Asked So Many Questions That Sergeant Nearly Had Him Arrested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—How Rudyard Kipling narrowly escaped arrest on a charge of espionage is told in the following letter written by Cycle Sergeant Callis of the Fifth (Loyal North Lancashire) Territorials, now training at Sevenoaks:

Our battalion turned out in full marching order and proceeded to our usual practice ground, Knole Park. The cycle section marched in the rear of the column, and an ordinary-looking man came to me and asked me a lot of particulars about the battalion. He told me he had seen a lot of soldiering in his time, and said he must confess our men struck him as being about the smartest on the march he had ever seen outside the regulars.

He asked me for so many particulars about them, and also about their billets, that he thought I should detain him as a sort of spy.

I excused myself and rode off to the head of the column and informed one of our Majors as to the nature of the conversation, &c., and later took the man to said Major.

The officer stopped me today and laughingly asked me if I knew whom I had tried to put under arrest. I answered in the negative, and he told me it was no less than Rudyard Kipling.

NINE MORE OFFICERS SLAIN.

Latest British List Also Records 18 Wounded and 2 Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A casualty list received in London today from the British Army headquarters in France is dated Nov. 15.

It contains the names of nine officers killed, eighteen wounded, and two missing.

New York Firm Gets Brush Contract

A representative of the Henry M. Rynehart Company, 21 and 23 Fulton Street, said yesterday that an order for 500,000 shaving brushes, to be delivered within the next three months, had been awarded to that firm by the British Government. It had been reported that this order had been received by the Pittsburgh Brush Company of Pittsburgh, Penn.



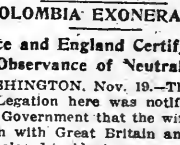
Back to Nature for Good Oysters

Oysters with a fresh water education are no match for the six plump selected oysters that will be brought to you at the best hotels and restaurants—each with the tag on the shell—when you order a half-dozen.

Seatag Oysters

They are natural oysters, selected from the natural beds in off-shore ocean water outside Cape Charles, Va. Absolutely, there are no other oysters quite so all right.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size

PRAISES JAPAN'S COURSE.

London View of Transfer of Captured Islands in the Pacific.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Daily News, in an editorial, says:

"Japan's offer to hand over to Australia the islands which she has recently occupied in the Pacific is an extremely generous and honorable one, which deserves and will, we hope, receive full recognition in Australia and the United States. If there is any ulterior motive in it it is not apparent, and undoubtedly it goes far to resolve many of the fears and anxieties which were not unnaturally felt at Japan's entry into the struggle.

"It is no doubt true that Japan has nothing at the present moment to gain by alarming unnecessarily the well-known American and Australian susceptibilities, that the islands themselves are not of very particular value, and that Japan has very excellent reasons for avoiding in her present economic condition even a prospect of a serious war. When all this is said, Japan's offer remains a striking example of the dignity and common sense which she has more than once exhibited before. They are not so common in the world that anybody can afford to despise them."

TRACES BAGGAGE IN GERMANY.

American Consulate to Find It and Forward It to Owners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Consul General Robert P. Skinner has just received notice from Consul General J. G. Lay of Berlin that the Berlin Consulate will in future take charge of finding all trunks and baggage lost by Americans in Germany. Upon receipt of keys and receipts the Consulate will forward them through an express company to any part of the United States.

The charges are to be collected when the baggage is delivered.

COLOMBIA EXONERATED.

France and England Certify to Her Observance of Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Colombian Legation here was notified today by its Government that the wireless discussion with Great Britain and France was a closed incident.

Great Britain and France, through their Ministers in Bogota, have both notified Colombia, the Legation has been told, that no unneutral acts have been committed by that country.

COMES FOR RUMANIAN LOAN.

Banker Sails for New York to Get Money for Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—George G. Danielopol, Director of the National Bank of Rumania, sailed for New York today, according to a dispatch from Rotterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company, to arrange a loan for Rumanian armament.

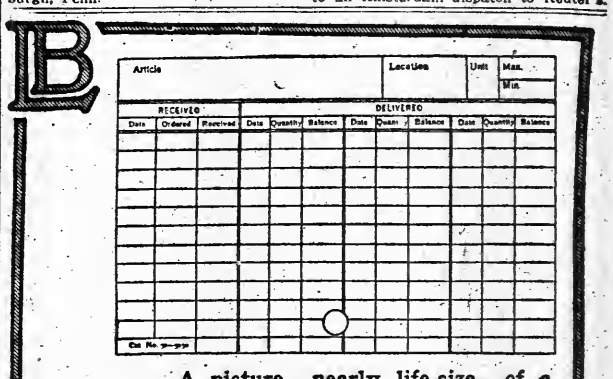
Gen. von Winterfeldt Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Gen. von Winterfeldt, Governor of Metz, died at Weisbaden, after a short illness, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's.

DESKS at big discounts

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store:
380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
BRANCH:
20 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.



A picture—nearly life-size—of a Library Bureau stock-record card.

Can be adapted to meet the needs of any business which must know where it stands as far as stock on hand, ordered or shipped is concerned.

Samples and booklet on request.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

RUSSIANS BACK BEHIND THE BSURA

Germans, Dealing Swift Blow, Advance Twelve Miles Beyond Lenczyca.

FOLLOWING VICTORY UP

Czar's Forces Push On in East Prussia and Galicia Regardless of Central Conflict.

800,000 AUSTRIANS CUT OFF

Cannot Retreat Into Hungary If Defeated, as Czar's Forces Guard Carpathian Passes.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians on the Warthe and Vistula front have retired behind the River Bsura, the Germans having pressed their advance from Lenczyca, another twelve miles eastward to Piatek.

News from all other fronts indicate slow but steady progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, (dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Gen. von Hindenburg continues to pour his troops into the country between the Vistula and the Warthe and has greatly strengthened his advance lines, which were checked on Monday. They are advancing again, and while fighting continuously the Russian advance guards, have withdrawn up the Vistula for a little distance.

The Germans have also strengthened the other end of the line around Lenczyca and Orloff and a great battle is imminent.

The Germans are throwing the most desperate energy into their efforts to frustrate the Russian operations in East Prussia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

On the left bank of the Vistula the action has developed during the last few days in two regions—on the front between the Vistula and the Warthe and on the line between Czenstochowa and Cracow. These combats have taken on a character of extreme ferocity, presenting generally a continuous offensive and defensive alternately.

In East Prussia our troops are attacking positions strongly established. East of Angerburg the German trenches are supplied with triple wire entanglements. We have taken possession of some of these positions, seven versts (about five miles) east of Angerburg, and the passage between Lakes Bouveino and Yrkioy, capturing nineteen cannon, six rapid firers, and several hundred prisoners.

In West Galicia our offensive continues.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the information given out to the press today in official quarters is the following:

Reasons of strategy prevent the disclosure of military movements in the East, yet the official report that operations are progressing favorably indicate that the victory of Wieziawsk is being followed up.

In view of the condition of the roads behind the Russians and the difficulties of a retirement for them, it seems probable that they will stand against the German attack, which, judging from the existing situation, probably will be frontal and against their right wing.

An official report given out in Vienna says that the German victory near Kutno has had an excellent effect upon the forces in Galicia, who have taken some advanced positions of the enemy in the Cracow region.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—Public interest is now largely centred in the battle between the Russians and Germans between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers in Poland, as it is believed that the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on the operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

Curiosity, however, is far from being satisfied, as both German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information. All that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting chiefly of cavalry, which advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw, met superior forces, and has been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the advance.

The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns into the country between the two rivers where the battle must be fought, hoping that in this confined area the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous forces to advantage, as they have done in practically all the previous battles.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, however, can choose his own ground for the battle, and it is probable that he will select it as far away from the German lines of communication as he can.

In Galicia, before Cracow, and in East Prussia the Russians are pushing their advantage, apparently disregarding the fact that their centre has been compelled to fall back. They are also showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from retiring into Hungary. In fact, it is stated that they have already cut off 800,000 Austrians, who will now be compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward.

SEE FEINT IN POLAND DASH.

Russians Think Germans Are Trying to Relieve Pressure on Cracow.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—The German advance in considerable force along the narrow battle front on the west bank of the River Vistula is regarded by Russian military observers as a feint at the City of Warsaw, the intention of which is to draw Russian troops from their advance upon Cracow, and distract attention from the efforts of the Germans to establish a strongly fortified defensive line from Kalisz to Cracow.

This plan also is calculated by the military authorities to relieve the German troops in East Prussia now giving way along the entire line by rendering a Russian further advance untenable. Despite this German demonstration the converging lines of the Russian advance on the Austrian fortress of Cracow are steadily progressing, the Russians say, having now reached within twenty-five miles of that point.

The Austrians are stubbornly contesting the Russian offensive and are taking advantage of every creek and hillock in any way available for defense, but the Russian columns in South Poland already have traversed the last river between them and the fortress of Cracow.

The Russian troops form two fronts, one facing Cracow and the other facing the Carpathian Mountains, where yesterday they reoccupied the approaches to two of the most important passes into Hungary.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 19.—A Russian staff officer, passing through here, has this to say as the cause of the present German success in Poland:

"The Russian Army in Poland maintains three times as many cavalrymen as the Germans. This cavalry swarmed after the retreating Germans, and when the Germans suddenly stopped the Russian cavalry was dashed to pieces like migrating birds flying against a rock.

"Meanwhile the main body of the Russians, 1,600,000 men, whose absolute purpose is to beat the Austrians decisively, is proceeding unmolested to attack Cracow, leaving a smaller detachment to besiege Przemysl.

"Thereafter," the officer concluded, "the Russians do not intend to attempt to cross the Carpathians, but, following the Oder River, will make their main attack on Germany by way of Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau."

CAPTURE 7,000 RUSSIANS.

Austrians Say They Also Took Several Guns in Poland.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Vienna, by way of Amsterdam, gives the following official statement:

The battle in Russian Poland progresses favorably. According to the day's information our troops have captured 7,000 prisoners, eighteen machine guns, and several field guns.

BIG HAUL AT VALJEVO MADE BY AUSTRIANS

Gave Servians No Time to Save Guns or Supplies—Surrender of Belgrade Demanded.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 18.—The Neue Freie Presse correspondent gives details of the capture of Valjevo, Servia. The Austrians advanced in five columns, three of which arrived within cannon range early Sunday, but the attack was delayed because of the slow progress of the other columns over a difficult terrain.

The attack began at 11 o'clock. The Austrians, despite vigorous resistance, enveloped the Servian left wing and drove it in. The right wing was simultaneously threatened by an outflanking movement from Rolubara, and a devastating artillery fire completed the discomfiture of the Servians, who, by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, were in full retirement on Arandielovatz, abandoning fortifications on which they had worked for years and which were considered impregnable. It is doubtful whether the Servians will make a stand at Arandielovatz.

The Servians had no time to bring off or to destroy their guns or supplies, great quantities of which fell into the hands of the Austrians. Over 6,000 Servians were taken prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—Special dispatches from the Servian arena of the conflict to Berlin papers predict the early fall of Belgrade. Coincident with the Austrian entry into Valjevo, the commanding officer at Semlin sent an emissary to Belgrade with the demand that the city surrender. The Commandant of the Belgrade fortress asked an hour for consideration. He did not reply at the end of that time, and the bombardment by the Austrians was recommenced.

The people of Valjevo scattered flowers along the roadways as the Austrians entered. At the same time some recalcitrants threw a bomb from a second story. The house whence this missile came was wrecked by the infuriated soldiers.

The Servians have retired seven miles to the southeast of Valjevo, where fighting now is in progress.

EXPECT TO CRUSH SERVIA.

Austrians Think End of Operations There Is Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The capture by Austrians of Valjevo, an important Servian position about 35 miles south of Shabatz and 25 miles east of Krupajne, is confirmed in official circles here. The Austrian report says the invaders are continuing their advance toward the southeast, and the Neue Freie Presse avers that the end of operations as regards Servia is imminent.

This jubilation is obviously premature, as the present Servian capital, Nish, is 110 miles from Valjevo, and the intervening country is of a wild mountainous nature well adapted for guerrilla warfare, which the Servians know so well how to conduct. The Austrian advance on Nish would presumably be down the valley of the Morava. To reach the Cacak road, which descends the valley, they would have to cross 35 miles of rough mountain country, while the march of a large army with quantities of transport down the valley could hardly be undertaken until the enemy had been cleared from the hills commanding it.

It is recognized here that the Servians after their gallant fight now find difficulty in opposing the superior numbers which Austria on the urgent instructions of Germany has sent against them. It is pointed out, however, that even if Austria succeeds in reaching Nish this local victory will be outweighed by an Austro-German defeat in the main struggle, and that no amount of Austrian successes against Servians will in the long run save Bosnia or prevent the realization of Servian national aspirations.

AUSTRIA NEEDS COTTON.

Ambassador Dumba Looks for Lively Trade with United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, conferred with Acting Secretary Lansing today over the development of trade between the United States and Austria and the status of embargoes on re-exportation proclaimed by Italy, with a view to determining what may be safely transshipped through Italy to Austria.

Dr. Dumba spoke of the need for cotton in Austria, saying the mills there were working overtime. He declared that with the opening of the Cotton Exchanges and the arrangement of the financing of the cotton market he expected a lively trade between the United States and Austria. He said Austria now had enough cotton to last through December.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

A British move at Arras may be the beginning of the expected effort of the Allies to force a German retreat from France. This is the point on the northern half of the battle line where a success by the Allies would have the greatest military result. If they should be able to push forward in Belgium they would merely fold back the German right flank. But if they can break through the German resistance at Arras they will be in a position to seize the supply route of the German armies from Albert to Soissons. If the Allies are able to force a wedge through to Le Cateau and to maintain this advanced position, the Germans would have no choice but to withdraw their troops from the salient on the River Oise.

Here they have maintained their position, only eighty miles from Paris, for more than two months. A further retreat by the Germans in this part of the line would probably give more encouragement to the French than would a success at any other point.

The slowness of the French progress at Chauvoncourt, opposite St. Mihiel, shows that they have not yet been able to deliver at the front the heavy artillery that is needed for a successful bombardment of intrenched positions. The German 11-inch howitzers, which have been mounted at Fort Camp des Romains, on the bluff above St. Mihiel, have an effective range of 10,000 yards, or six miles. Until the French are able to bring forward artillery that can silence the fire of these big German guns, they will be able to make progress only by the slow methods of sapping.

This is the method by which the troops conducting a siege work their way up toward the position of the defenders in spite of being subjected to bombardment by their artillery. The attackers first construct a trench parallel to the defensive line and as close to it as they can get under the shelter of hills or small folds in the ground. Further advance over the open country would then be suicidal, yet no victory can be gained until the troops have worked their way up to actual contact. This is accomplished by constructing zigzag trenches to provide safe routes of approach.

From the first parallel trench the attackers start out an approach trench which is directed so as to clear the defenders' position in order to prevent them from bringing to bear a fire along the trench that would enfilade the working parties. All this work has to be done by men who take protection in the completed portion of the trench and who carry it forward by digging out the bank at the front and throwing the excavated earth on the side toward the enemy to form a parapet. In spite of frequent relays, so that fresh men can work at maximum speed, the approach can be carried forward only as fast as the one or two men at the front can dig down a five-foot bank. When the approach gets too far to one side of the objective point toward which the attack is aiming, a zigzag turn is made, and the trench is started back in the other direction to clear the opposite side of the enemy's position.

In cases where the length of the enemy's line makes it impossible to advance by the zigzig method the approach trench is driven directly toward the enemy's field works. At every fifty feet, though, the sappers burrow and make a tunnel for fifteen feet, on top of which there is raised a mound of the excavated earth sufficient to defilade the successive stretches of the approach.

It is by sapping methods as above described that the British have gained their advances at Craonne and the French have worked their way to the Meuse River at Chauvoncourt in spite of the bombardment by the German artillery. It will be readily seen that such methods will take weeks to accomplish what might be gained by one night assault under artillery protection. However, the results are obtained with enormously less loss of life. As the Allies have been fighting for time, they can well afford to adopt the slower and more humane methods.

The German army of the Vistula, which has been engaged in the dash from Thorn toward Warsaw, has now been held for two days to the line running from Plock southwest to the Warthe River. The Petrograd dispatch asserts that the Germans have been driven back to the Bzura River, while the Berlin dispatch claims a victory over the Russian cavalry at Gratow, five miles west of this river. The German army has evidently struck a stronger resistance than it expected, but the outcome of the battle is not yet decided.

North of the Vistula River the Germans are endeavoring to entrap the Russian army that has been fighting near Soldau and Neidenburg, in East Prussia. While the troops withdrawn from the eastern frontier have been holding the Russians in front, a German army from Thorn has endeavored to cut in behind them. Its advance on the north bank of the Vistula has, however, been delayed by Russian cavalry, and the Russians have withdrawn their army from Soldau to Mlawa, where it will be in a better defensive position.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Russians have made an advance into the lake region in the East Prussian theatre of operations. The Germans have undoubtedly drawn heavily upon their strength in this field in order to add to their chances of striking a serious blow along the Vistula. It is not unlikely that the Russians have discovered this weakness and that they have taken advantage of it to push forward in East Prussia. Every gain that the Russians can make in this district will shorten the length of their battle front and will consequently aid them in offsetting the increased mobility of the Germans due to their railroads.

In the Galician campaign the Russians are now before the outer line of defenses of Cracow. The stiffening of the Austrian resistance due to gathering in their forces to a shorter front will, however, make difficult any further progress by the Russians in this field. Meanwhile they are pushing forward minor columns of Cossacks into the passes of the Carpathians, where they may soon emerge upon the Hungarian plains in raids similar to those that were made during the first Russian advance in September.

In Armenia the fighting is now taking place close to the Russian border, both on the Erzerum plateau and in the skirmishes south of Batum. The Russians attempted to make their first invasion with a force of little more than one army corps. The result has been a defeat that will to some extent influence the local population and will consequently add to the difficulties of the Russian invasion when it gets under way. The Turkish Army in this district lacks both equipment and training. It must have largely outnumbered the Russians to have gained this success over them.

The Turkish advance to Kalat-en-Nukhl, seventy-five miles from Akafa, shows that their raid against the Suez Canal has now got under way. Little information has been allowed to get out concerning the strength of the Turkish invading force or of the army that Great Britain has collected for the defense of the isthmus. All that is known is that Great Britain has here 15,000 Australians, several regiments of British Territorials, and a large force of Indian troops. The fighting that is about to take place in this region should soon develop more definite information as to the strength of the opposing armies.

RUSSIANS VICTORS IN PERSIAN ARMENIA

The Kurds Give Way Before Them, but Are Said to be Rallying.

FIGHTING NEAR URUMIAH

City the Headquarters of American Missionary Activity—Skirmishes on Frontier of Batum.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Urumiah, Persia, says:

"The Kurds everywhere are giving way before the Russian troops, against whom they dare to make only desultory attacks.

"That portion of the Kurd forces whom the Russians defeated previously at Tergeven have gone to Schalibinan, where they are rallying."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—An official communication issued by the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, dated Nov. 17, states that Turkish reinforcements have been sent to the frontier of the Province of Batum, where some skirmishes have taken place. The statement continues:

"In the valley of Olti-Su a column of Russians attacked and dispersed the enemy in the direction of Erzerum.

"On Nov. 15 the Russian troops took by assault the town of Dutah, an important point on the road of communication in the valley of the Euphrates.

"At all other points there is no change."

The fact that the foregoing telegram to the Havas Agency is sent from Urumiah, or Urmia, indicates that recent fighting between the Russians and Turks has been in that region. Urumiah is in Persia, very near the border of Kurdistan. It is in the Armenian section of Persia, twelve miles west of Lake Urumiah and sixty-four miles southwest of Tabriz.

The city, which has about 50,000 inhabitants, is a centre of American missionary work, being the seat of the Fiske Seminary for Girls. Urumiah College for priests and deacons is also located there, and there are various Anglican and French establishments.

Urumiah is the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster, and was long a place of pilgrimage for followers of the Zoroastrian faith. It is beautifully situated in mountainous scenery in the midst of gardens and orchards."

BRITISH VICTORY IN ARABIA.

Turks Said They Killed 1,000 in Fight at Head of Persian Gulf.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The official Press Bureau has issued the following report from the General commanding the force operating on the Shat-el-Arab River, Arabia, which enters the Persian Gulf, and in the Gulf:

"On Nov. 17 our troops drove out of an entrenched position about 4,500 of the enemy, capturing two guns and many prisoners, camp equipment, and ammunition.

"Our casualties were three officers killed and fifteen wounded, and in the rank and file thirty-five men were killed and about 300 wounded."

The foregoing is apparently the British version of an engagement which the Turks claimed as a brilliant victory.

A communication issued by the Porte on Nov. 18 said: "Yesterday we attacked the British near Fao (at the head of the Persian Gulf and the mouth of the Shatel-Arab River.) They lost about 1,000 in dead."

The same telegram reported another Turkish victory over rebel Armenians near the frontier of the Caucasus.

THE TURKS AS CIVILIZERS.

Champion Culture Against Bad Influences, Says Budapest Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Budapest newspaper Pester Lloyd contains an entertaining article on the Turkish intervention.

It declares that Turkey is not uncultured, but a "useful factor in spreading European civilization," and that "the Young Turks are acting in Egypt, Arabia, Morocco, and Tunis as champions of Islam against the enervating intrusion of a superficial and corrupting foreign domination."

In these countries, says the article, Turkey's duty is to spread European culture, withheld from them by England, France, and Russia.

Germany and Austria, therefore, are not supporting barbarism. "When they approve Turkey's honorable war it is their object, by the maintenance in Turkey of a nationality strong and vigorous in its civilization, to open a door through which the civilization of Europe will stream over and enrich Asia and Africa—that Asia and that Africa in which the powers of the Triple Entente have hitherto succeeded only in promoting hatred of European culture."

JAPAN NOT ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Sending Troops to Europe a Doubtful Measure, Says Foreign Minister.

A cable from Tokio dated yesterday to the East and West News Bureau here quotes Baron Takaaki Kato, the Foreign Minister, as saying to a reporter of the Jiji on Nov. 17:

"Although it is impossible at the present moment to tell when peace in Europe will be restored, the final victory undoubtedly will be on the side of Allies. None of the belligerent powers is more seriously affected than Germany, whose enemies are on all sides. The loss she is now sustaining through the cutting off of her imports and exports is enormous, inasmuch as during recent years the development in her commerce and industry has indeed been striking.

"Japan's war with Germany was unavoidable in view of the necessity for maintaining peace in the Far East. But the dispatching of Japanese troops into the zone of the European conflict is a question which should not be lightly discussed, as it has no direct bearing on either Japan's national existence or the peace of the Far East, and it further will seriously affect Japan's finance."

SAYS CHOLERA HAS SPREAD.

More Than 100 Localities Affected, Vienna Medical Journal Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Klinische Wochenschrift, a Vienna medical journal, says:

"Cholera, imported direct from the seat of war, especially Galicia, has spread over more than 100 localities in Austria-Hungary. In October nearly 200 cases occurred, independent of those cared for near the battlefields.

"From Oct. 21 to Oct. 28 a total of 650 fresh cases of Asiatic cholera, all bacteriologically investigated, were officially announced. Fifteen refer to Vienna, whereas numbers, varying from fifteen to forty, occurred in half a dozen other localities, Rozborz with eighty-two cases and Krems with 105 heading the list."

GERMANY GUARDS HER OIL.

People Warned to Use It Sparingly —Low Rate for Paper Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Germany is experiencing a scarcity of petroleum, due in part to the loss of supplies from Russian and Austro-Galician oil fields, but mainly to the breakdown of arrangements for imports from the other side of the Atlantic. Throughout provincial Germany and in many towns as well, local policemen have been instructed to interview consumers of petroleum for heating and cooking purposes and warn them that in the future oil must be used for lighting only, and as sparingly as possible. Retail dealers also have been privately warned not to supply petroleum to strangers. It is a criminal offense to sell even a few bottles of oil without a special police license.

German buyers of goods from Danish firms have been trying with small success to pay for purchases with new 5 per cent. German war loan, offering the paper at a substantial discount from the issue price. This may account for a further drop during the last week in the exchange rate in German paper money. This is now quoted at the low rate of 84. That was the highest price paid yesterday in the open market.

HONOR TO MRS. PENFIELD.

Elizabeth Cross Conferred for First Time Outside Austrian Royalty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Official announcement of the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth by Emperor Francis Joseph to Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador at Vienna, was cabled to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here today. Mrs. Penfield has been indefatigable in work among the sick and wounded soldiers of the dual monarchy. The message to the Embassy said:

"The Emperor has conferred on Mrs. Penfield the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth. The newspapers emphasize the importance of this distinction as conferred for the first time on a lady not connected with the imperial family, and show appreciation of the extraordinary personal merits of Mrs. Penfield, which brought about her decoration on account of her care for the soldiers."

WANT ITALY TO FIGHT.

Many Members of Parliament Unite to Urge Action for Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Over 100 members of the Italian Parliament, comprising Radicals, Constitutional Democrats, and Socialists, have formed a federation to combat the country's attitude of neutrality and to strive for Italy's participation in the war on the side of England and France.

TREASON TRIAL IN CANADA.

Prisoner Accused of Smuggling Austrians Across the Border.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Nov. 19.—Robert Sayer of this city is held here on a charge of high treason. He is said to have admitted in court today that he aided six Austrians to cross the St. Mary's River from the United States into Canada to join their home regiments in the European war. The crime is punishable by death.

The hearing has been postponed eight days while local officials wait for instructions from the military authorities at Ottawa.

TO MEET SANTA CLAUS SHIP.

Representative of British Government to Receive American Gifts.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Francis Dyke Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will meet the United States naval collier Jason, which is acting as a "Santa Claus" ship, on her arrival in England and receive from her on behalf of the British Government the gifts she bears for British children.



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THE "REGENT"
A clean, smart, single-breasted coat, button through front, with patch pockets and French turned cuffs. Self collar with soft lapels. Loose English back. Satin yoke and sleeves. Heather or green mixtures, Oxford, blue or black in a variety of materials.
Price, $25 to $40.

THE "FRANKLIN"
A conservatively plain, fly-front coat, semi-form-fitting, with velvet collar and soft rolling lapels. Adapted to evening dress, wear, as well as being a practical business coat. In fine foreign and domestic fabrics—blue, black or Oxford.
Price, $25 to $50.

THE "LONGACRE"
A two-button, form-fitting, double-breasted coat, with deep velvet collar and wide lapels—following the curve of the waist line without appearing to be snug. In blue, black, Oxford and brown, with satin yoke and sleeves. Some full silk lined.
Prices, $25 to $35.

THE "ARGYLE"
A faithful ready-to-wear duplicate of a custom coat for which we paid $110. Double-breasted, two-button, self collar and new broad-cut lapel, and the English top-coat shoulders; with wide, turned cuffs. In a variety of moss-finished fabrics.
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Single breasted slip-on model, soft roll lapel, patch pockets, of grey, brown or olive Scotch overcoatings; also double breasted form fitting model, of Oxford or navy vicuna or Shetland tartan checks.
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Chesterfield model of highest grade Rock Mill vicuna, in black, Oxford or blue, lined throughout with Skinner satin, velvet or self collar, custom tailored.
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FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Three or four button soft roll front or Norfolk models, of tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, navy serge or cheviot, natural shoulders.
17.50 Regular Price $24.50

Hand-Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Of checked or striped cassimere, "Glen Urquhart" plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsteds; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits.
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THE KING ATTENDS FUNERAL OF ROBERTS

First Time a British Monarch Had So Honored a Subject Since Wellington Died.

GREAT CROWDS PAY TRIBUTE

Stand Bareheaded in the Rain as the Procession Passes — Body Now Lies in State in St. Paul's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The body of Field Marshal Earl Roberts was placed today in St. Paul's Cathedral beside the remains of Wellington, Nelson, Napier, and Wolseley. London paused and put aside the business of peace and even of war to pay a tribute to the memory of England's beloved soldier.

The presence of the King during the shortened military service for the dead of the Anglican Church marked the first occasion in recent times in which an English sovereign had personally attended the funeral of a subject not connected with the royal family. It was a popular departure, for today's ceremony was in every respect a national funeral.

Among those in the cathedral were the Prime Minister and most of the members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, Ambassadors, including the representative of the United States; Indian Princes, and all the distinguished naval and military officers at present in London.

The boom of guns and the strains of the "Dead March" announced the approach of the cortège to the western doors of the cathedral. The coffin was drawn from Charing Cross Station to St. Paul's upon a gun carriage draped in the union jack, but bearing no flowers. The whole route was lined by a dense crowd, which uncovered as the cortège passed, in spite of the cold, thick drizzle which fell all the morning.

The empire in all its parts was represented in the procession. There were detachments of infantry and cavalry drawn from the United Kingdom and the dominions, and there was also an Indian mountain battery drawn by mules ridden by Indians.

It was exactly noon when the cortège reached the cathedral, where the King, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the cathedral clergy, met it at the western door. They preceded the coffin, which was carried by eight men of the Royal Horse Artillery, and upon which rested the dead Field Marshal's cap, sword, and baton. Immediately behind the coffin walked Earl Kitchener, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Field Marshal Lord Methuen, and other distinguished Field Marshals, Generals, and Admirals. Four of them bore upon crimson velvet cushions the various orders of the dead soldier. Behind them came a native officer of the Ghurkas, of which regiment Lord Roberts was Colonel in Chief.

The Cathedral Crowded.

Admission to the Cathedral had to be obtained by ticket, and two hours before the arrival of the cortège all the seats were taken and the side aisles were filled by others who stood. The broken light in the great edifice fell chiefly upon gray hairs, for only here and there was there a young man, either civilian or soldier. The choir sang selected sentences from the Holy Scriptures, to music written by Dr. Croft for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Then the Psalm "The Lord Is My Shepherd" was chanted, and "Peace, Perfect Peace," a hymn selected by the family of Lord Roberts, was sung by the choir, some of the congregation joining softly in the last verses.

Then Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral in a clear voice, which reached every part of the nave and transepts, read that beautiful part of the burial service running "In the Midst of Life We Are in Death." Another hymn was sung, the Bishop of London offered prayer and said a Collect, the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced a blessing, the Garter King at Arms proclaimed Earl Roberts's style and titles, Chopin's "Marche Funèbre" was played, and trumpeters of the Royal Artillery sounded "The Last Post."

The King and the rest of the procession then departed by the western doors, while the congregation remained sitting.

Lord Kitchener, almost alone among the honorary pallbearers, seemed to be dry-eyed.

As soon as the Cathedral was emptied the body was prepared for public view in the crypt. A queue had been formed before the beginning of the service, and at 5 o'clock, when the doors were shut, it still extended for a block, men and women having waited patiently for hours in the chill and wet for a last look at the little coffin which contained the body of "Bobs."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is recalled today that it was just sixty-two years ago that the body of the Duke of Wellington was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

King George was not in the procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. He drove from Buckingham Palace direct to the cathedral, which he reached shortly before the arrival of the funeral cortège. This was the first time a King has attended the funeral of a British national hero since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Preceding the caisson which bore the body was a battery of Indian artillery, which had this place of honor because of Lord Roberts's lifelong devotion to the King's Indian troops. His final visit to France was for the purpose of welcoming the Indian contingents and looking after their needs. Tall Sikhs, their turbans wound with khaki and wearing their regulation khaki greatcoats, which covered their picturesque costumes, led the white mules of their battery, drawing unlimbered guns, and Indian officers, wrapped in khaki capes, paid silent tribute to their departed friend. Lieut. Gen. Pole-Carew and eight other officers rode beside the caisson, carrying the insignia of the Field Marshal, while a groom walked behind, leading Lord Roberts's horse.

Procession a Long One.

It required more than an hour for the military escort to pass a given point in the line of march. The funeral party arrived from Ascot at Charing Cross Station, and the procession, moving to the Victoria Embankment, made its way along the bank of the mist-covered Thames to Blackfriars Bridge. The three bridges over the river commanding the route of march were massed with crowds, but it was with great difficulty that they could see the procession in the avenue below because of the rain and heavy fog. The wide parking along the boulevard was also thronged with crowds struggling to see the silent soldiery. The procession as it passed by was enveloped in a mist which seemed to intensify the solemnity of the occasion.

The pipers of the London Scottish, followed by a battalion of that organization, led the procession. After the caisson came the carriages of the mourners and pall bearers and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, while three battalions of cavalry, all in field khaki, brought up the rear of the military escort.

At Blackfriars Bridge the mourners, the pall bearers, and the members of Lord Roberts's personal staff left their carriages and walked behind the coffin through Ludgate Circus to St. Paul's Cathedral.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the funeral procession left the railroad station.

The Scene in the Cathedral.

The gloomy solemnity of the cathedral was intensified by the fog which drifted in when the great doors were opened to admit the procession. The black dresses of the women and the khaki coats of the army officers harmonized with the occasion. A brilliant touch of color was afforded here and there by the robes of peers and the dress uniforms of retired officers of the army and navy.

King George was attired in khaki, the work-a-day uniform of a Field Marshal, as were all the active officers in attendance, including Lord Kitchener. The congregation comprised representatives of the Diplomatic Service and men well known in the arts, science, literature, the learned professions, the Church, and the stage. More than one of those present had attended the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's sixty-two years ago.

A LETTER FROM ROBERTS.

Told Lady French Her Husband's Handling of Troops Was Masterly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The late Lord Roberts wrote an interesting letter to Lady French, wife of Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British forces on the Continent, on reading Sir John French's first dispatch from France. It is printed in the preface to a new biography of Sir John. It reads as follows:

My Dear Lady French:

I write these few lines to tell you how much I admire your husband's dispatch, how proud I am of the splendid work done by the troops under his command.

When the whole story of the war comes to be known, the masterly way in which the retreat from Mons under vastly superior numbers was carried out will be remembered as one of the finest military exploits ever achieved.

Tribute to Roberts in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed for two hours today, from noon until 2 P. M., out of respect to the memory of Lord Roberts.

DENIES CAPT. DECKER TRIED TO AWE TURKS

Athens Reports That the Tennessee Did Not Seek to Enter Smyrna by Force.

OUR CONSULS AID ALIENS

President Wilson Calls a Night Conference, Seeking Full Details of Firing on American Flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Reports that the United States armored cruiser Tennessee threatened to enter Smyrna Harbor by force if the Turks refused permission are utterly unfounded.

The American Consuls in Syria have been ordered to undertake the protection of Greek subjects there, who hitherto have been protected by the French and British Consuls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Neither the State nor Navy Department received today any further information as to the shots fired at the launch of the cruiser Tennessee as it passed across the harbor from Vourlah toward the Turkish port of Smyrna. In the absence of details no further orders have been sent to Capt. Oman of the cruiser North Carolina or to Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, nor have further directions been sent by the State Department to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople.

At the State Department it was explained today that yesterday's dispatch to Mr. Morgenthau did not demand an explanation of the Turkish Government, but merely directed that inquiries be made into the circumstances arising at Smyrna. The distinction is that to demand an explanation would assume that this Government was in possession of facts that on their face appeared to show a lack of friendliness on the part of the Turkish officials, while directions to the American Ambassador to make inquiries would have no resentment on the part of the Government at Washington.

The Navy Department is not yet definitely aware even of the day on which the incident occurred. Capt. Decker's report came through from the Greek island of Chios in about twelve hours, but did not say when it was that his launch tried to enter the port of Smyrna. The presumption is, however, that it occurred on Monday, if not before that day, as a press dispatch from Athens under date of Tuesday, bringing the first news of the incident, seemed to imply that it had occurred on the day before.

President Wilson conferred tonight with Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department and Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department on the situation. The President summoned the two Secretaries to learn if there had been any word from Turkey shedding light on the reasons for the firing, but found that neither the cables nor the wireless had yielded a syllable of information. If there is continued delay it is probable that the American Government will ask the British Admiralty for the courtesy of its wireless in the Mediterranean to reach the American ships.

The President and his Cabinet are assuming that the shots were merely a friendly warning, giving the customary notice that the port was mined and closed. Even if the shots were fired with hostile intent the Washington officials believe the Ottoman Government will render apology promptly for unauthorized acts of subordinate officials.

VILLA'S MAIN FORCE TAKES QUERETARO

Continued from Page 1.

ready mentioned, the convention is the only party which has informed me that it has accepted in full the last conditions that I suggested."

Villa in Control.

Mr. Zubaran said tonight that it was untrue that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, whom the convention at Aguascalientes elected Provisional President, had ordered a general attack on all troops loyal to the First Chief. According to Mr. Zubaran, both Gen. Gutierrez and the "few remaining delegates" to the convention are virtually prisoners in the hands of Gen. Villa, compelled to "enact a governmental farce for the sole purpose of fooling the Mexican people, and especially the American Government."

As proof that Gen. Villa was trying to make political capital out of the American occupation of Vera Cruz, Mr. Zubaran quoted what he said was a telegram sent out by Gen. Gutierrez under compulsion from Gen. Villa to loyal Governors and Generals the very day that the American Government informed the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City of its intention to order the evacuation of the Mexican port. In the alleged telegram Gen. Villa said in part:

Through information highly official and absolutely authentic, obtained by me from the Government in Washington, with which I am in communication; I received positive assurances that Vera Cruz will not be evacuated until the Government of which I am the head is installed in Mexico.

Mr. Zubaran argued that the declaration of Gen. Luis Gutierrez, brother of the Provisional President, that he was still loyal to the First Chief, showed in another way that Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez was under duress, a pawn of Gen. Villa.

So far there has been no change in the plan announced by President Wilson for the evacuation of Vera Cruz on next Monday. The War Department has issued the necessary orders to Gen. Funston, and without further advices from Washington he would ship with his entire command on that day and return to the United States.

News that Gen. Carranza has moved his command to Orizaba, only about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, suggests that he hoped to benefit by the American evacuation and slip into possession by the simple expedient of being first on the ground. Officials of the Administration have refrained from expressing any opinion as to who would receive the city when the American forces withdrew, and the inference has been drawn that rather than take sides in the controversy over the provisional Presidency, the American forces would simply withdraw and leave the port to any faction that might be able to seize it.

OBREGON CALLS ALL TO ARMS.

Brazilian Minister Offers to Mediate and Asks Troops for Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Gen. Obregon issued tonight his promised manifesto to the nation, denouncing Villa and calling on all Mexicans to unite against him. Gen. Obregon calls Villa "a monster of treason and crime," and speaks of "the perversity of that accursed trio, Angeles, Villa, and Maytorena."

Gen. Obregon compares Mexico to a dying mother who "before expiring looks around to see if all her children are at her bedside," and he says he hopes none of Mexico's true children will fail her in this supreme moment, but will take up arms to crush the traitors.

Gen. Lucio Blanco, when asked today about the arrest of Eulalio Gutierrez by Villa, said he did not credit them, and felt confident of a pacific solution. He said he had faith in the mediation of Iglesias Calderon, and believed that the armistice arranged by him with the Villa forces would be extended.

Gen. Blanco said that in his opinion both Carranza and Villa should retire. Both, he said, had committed errors, but as between the two he preferred Carranza.

The authorities here are without confirmation or contradiction of a persistent rumor that the City of Oaxaca, capital of the State of that name, has been taken by ex-Federal "guerrilleros."

All the papers here publish articles expressing confidence that the evacuation of Vera Cruz will take place on Nov. 23, according to schedule. El Liberal prints a statement from Gen. Funston to that effect from its Vera Cruz correspondent.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—The Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoso de Oliveira, called today on Gen. Obregon, who has assumed supreme command of the capital and of the Federal district, and offered to act as mediator between the contending forces.

Gen. Obregon replied that if the Minister came as the representative of the United States he could not discuss the subject, owing to "the unjust action of Washington in occupying Vera Cruz and affronting the honor of the Mexican nation." He added, however, that while he believed all mediatory efforts would be useless, he might discuss the proposal if the Minister came as the representative of Brazil. Nothing further was done in the matter.

The Brazilian Minister then asked what guarantee Gen. Obregon could offer to foreigners, now that the bulk of the army was to leave the capital. Gen. Obregon informed him that cavalry detachments and other forces would be left here to prevent the Zapata forces from rushing in on the otherwise undefended city. It is understood that these Government troops will be under command of Gen. Alvarado.

Large bodies of troops are being moved out of the capital. The students are considering the advisability of offering their services to Gen. Obregon, the last of whose army is expected to depart within forty-eight hours. The editors of the newspaper El Liberal left today for Carranza's headquarters, the paper being the last of the Government organs to be removed from the capital.

FOUR PRIESTS PUT TO DEATH.

Government Ship to Bring Church Refugees from Vera Cruz.

EL PASO, Nov. 19.—A military bulletin from Guadalajara received here today says that four Catholic priests had been executed by order of Gen. Joachim Amar, Military Governor in the State of Michoacan. It was declared that the clericals had headed an uprising. Several similar uprisings of the people against alleged confiscation and desecration of church property have been reported from several points in Southwestern Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Acting Secretary of War Breckenridge this afternoon cabled an order to Gen. Funston, in command of the American troops at Vera Cruz, to transport on ships of the Government all clerical refugees who desired to be aided in their flight from the city before it was turned over to the Mexicans.

The War Department has been under the impression that the Catholic Church Extension Society of Chicago, of which Francis C. Kelley is President, had taken over the whole cost of transporting the clerical fugitives by a gift of $2,000 for the purpose, but a telegram from Mr. Kelley today explained that the society's plan would be only carried out in case the Government failed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Gibbons, at the request of the Archbishops of the United States, has written a letter of sympathy to the Mexican hierarchy, in which he says that "the deplorable conditions which for some time have prevailed in Mexico, and which apparently become more intolerable with each attempt to remedy them, are the source of deepest concern to the Bishops of the United States."

CAPITAL TO CELEBRATE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of the revolution started by Madero. The day will be celebrated by civic ceremonies and the streets are already adorned with bunting and flags.

San Francisco Street, Mexico City's chief thoroughfare, will be renamed Madero Street.

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G-H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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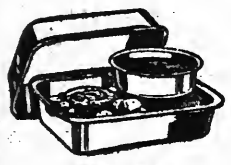
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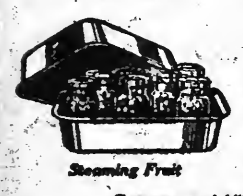
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LIGHTS BETRAYED VANDYCK TO CAPTOR

Passengers Landed Here from British Liner Tell How Karlsruhe Caught Their Ship.

SANK BOAT BEARING WINE

German Officer Balked Stewards' Plan to Save Liquor—Raider May Invade North Atlantic.

When the 114 passengers from the Lamport & Holt steamship Vandyck, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on Oct. 26, landed at Pier 5 of the Bush Stores, in South Brooklyn, yesterday morning from the steamship Sao Paulo of the Brazilian Lloyd Line, from Para, they expressed thankfulness at being safe once more in the United States.

Twenty-five of the passengers were women and children, two were English, and the rest were Americans. They said that they were treated with the greatest courtesy by the officers and crew of the Karlsruhe. This was in marked contrast to the behavior of the officers and crew of the Vandyck, who, they said, with the exception of the first officer and the assistant purser, were most churlish after the Germans captured the vessel.

The most important news of the elusive German cruiser brought to New York by the Vandyck's passengers was given to them by Lieut. Count von Issen, who was in charge of the collier Asuncion, which conveyed them to Para. He said that the Vandyck would probably be sunk after the beef and coal had been removed from her, and that the Karlsruhe would go then to the North Atlantic to capture some of the big liners. If she was pursued closely by British warships the cruiser would enter a port in the United States, according to the Count to be interned until the war was over. If there was not time to make a neutral port, then the Karlsruhe would be blown up, he said. Here is a list of the prizes taken by the Karlsruhe, which was given to one of the Vandyck's passengers by Count von Issen:

Maple Branch	Aug. 31	Farn	Oct. 6
Strathcairn	Sept. 1	Lysrown	Oct. 7
Highland Hope	Sept. 14	Cervantes	Oct. 8
Indrani	Sept. 17	Crowth	Oct. 9
Maria	Sept. 21	Glanton	Oct. 11
Rio Icyans	Sept. 21	Hersdale	Oct. 23
Cornish City	Sept. 22	Vandyck	Oct. 26
Muccia de Larrinaga	Oct. 5		

The stories of the capture of the Vandyck told by the passengers differed little except in minor details. Alexus Lindgren of Malone, Ill., a representative of the International Harvester Company, and Sidney Goldschmidt of Union Avenue, Brooklyn, who represented the International Paper Company in South America, gave this account of the voyage from Buenos Aires on the Vandyck:

"On Oct. 22 we were two days out from Bahia, running with all lights out or blanketed and all hands rather nervous at the idea of being captured by German cruisers. Later in the forenoon we sighted the British cruiser Bristol, and this cheered every one, as it looked as if the Vendyck was being protected. All went well, with fine, warm weather, until 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 26, when the Vandyck was about 200 miles east of the mouth of the Amazon River. Just after four bells had been struck the officer on the bridge sighted a warship and a smaller vessel on the horizon to the east steaming toward our ship rapidly. In a little more than half an hour the leading vessel was close up, and hoisted the German naval ensign, and we realized that the Vandyck had been captured.

"The warship was the Karlsruhe and her Captain sent up a signal ordering our ship to stop. Capt. Cadogan of the Vandyck obeyed the order at once. A cutter was lowered from the cruiser and came over to our ship. The cutter was in charge of an officer and contained, in addition to the regular crew, four marines armed with rifles and wearing life-saving jackets. When the German officer had ascended the accommodation ladder to the upper deck of the Vandyck, he introduced himself to Capt. Cadogan as Lieut. Fresse and said that the Vandyck must be turned over to him. The other vessel with the Karlsruhe was the Farn, a captured British freighter used as a collier.

"Lieut. Fresse told the passengers not to be alarmed, as they would be treated with every courtesy. Then he explained that he had been first officer of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm and had many friends in New York. The passengers went to lunch in the saloon and were much calmer than the English stewards, who were so nervous as to their own fate that they spilled the soup over those at table and got the courses sadly mixed. After luncheon Capt. Cadogan told the passengers that the Vandyck had been captured and that he was no longer in command of the ship.

"Throughout the afternoon the two German officers conversed pleasantly with the American passengers, told how they had captured their prizes, and gave each one a picture of the Karsruhe. Count von Issen said that they caught the Vandyck because they saw three or four port lights low down on the water on the night of Oct. 25. Some careless passenger had disobeyed orders and opened the ports.

"'We thought at first that it was a freighter and decided to look her up in daylight,' Count von Issen asserted. 'We were surprised to find that it was a $2,000,000 prize like the Vandyck.'

"Before leaving the Vandyck, Count von Issen, who was put in charge of the passengers on the collier with twelve marines, said that the passengers could take anything they wanted from the ship as souvenirs. One passenger took an electric clock, another carried away a bearskin rug, but most of the travelers were contented with silver spoons or forks. A very stout man said he did not wish a souvenir, but he walked on the keyboard of the piano out of revenge for its having kept him awake on the trip. The stewards collected wines, whiskies, and cigars which they lowered into a small boat as their share of the spoils. Lieut. Fresse looked over the side and saw what they had done. He gave an order to four stalwart marines and they lifted a heavy box of machinery to the rail and dropped it plumb in the centre of the boat, sending the craft to Davy Jones's locker.

LAMAR PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Court Overrules His Demurrer and Sets Trial for Nov. 30.

Judge Sessions overruled yesterday in the Federal District Court the demurrer interposed by David Lamar to indictments found against him on the charge of having impersonated Congressmen. Lamar was then called upon to plead to them, and entered the plea of not guilty. After argument between counsel Judge Sessions set down the trial for Nov. 30.

In dismissing the demurrer Judge Sessions went thoroughly into the objection that a Congressman was not an officer of the United States, and that consequently to impersonate one was not a crime against the United States. He found that there was no similarity between the office of a member of the Electoral College, who it had been contended, was merely a State officer, and the office of a member of Congress. In a legislative sense Senators and members of the House of Representatives represented the people of all the States and Territories, although they had been elected in a single State or district.

"It is certain," said Judge Sessions, "that a member of Congress is an officer, and that he is not an officer of a State; he must therefore be an officer of the United States."

The court also ruled that the indictments gave the defendant sufficient information as to the crime which he was called upon to answer.

DISCUSS $500,000,000 LOAN.

Conference Considers Plan to Spur South American Trade.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—A plan to loan $500,000,000 to bankers and business men of Central and South America was broached at the first session here today of the International Trade Conference of the Mississippi Valley and Central West. Delegates asserted that if such a loan were made by financial institutions in the United States the export business of the Mississippi Valley would be increased greatly. J. J. Arnold of Chicago was selected as permanent Chairman of the conference.

FILMS WORTH $60,000 BURN.

Fire in Movie Exchange Endangers Lyceum Theatre.

While a dozen employes of the American and European Film Company were at work in its offices, on the sixth floor of the Forty-fifth Street Exchange Building, at 145 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, there was an explosion in the film storeroom of the moving-picture company. The fire licked through the whole suite of offices, and flames and smoke poured from the windows over the roof of the Lyceum Theatre next door.

As many as could crowd into the elevators, which Frank Stiles and Frank Distasio kept running until a fuse blew out and crippled the machinery, escaped in this way, but others, among them dozens of girl strenographers, crossed the roof of the theatre, which they reached from windows in the burning building. Acting Chief Martin ordered the management of the Lyceum Theatre to notify the matinée audience of the fire next door and assure the spectators of their safety on the first sign of nervousness.

The blaze kept the firemen away from the sixth floor for a time, but they finally dragged lines of hose there and quenched the fire. The damage was estimated at $10,000, while it was said that $60,000 worth of films had been lost.

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Unusually Attractive Values in special groups of Smart Apparel selected from their regular made up stocks.

SMART FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—*$45 & $58*

Regularly $65 to $95—Of fine materials, in the season's successful models; trimmed with beaver, seal, skunk, raccoon and other fashionable furs.

FROCKS & GOWNS—*$25 & $35*

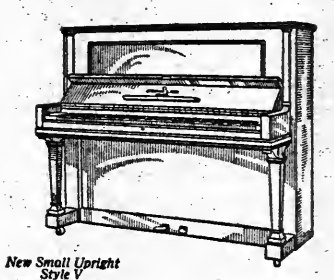
Regularly $45 to $65 — Of serge and various silk materials, suitable for street and afternoon wear.

Also Dancing Dresses—formerly $45 to $85—at $25 & $35

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES—*at $10*

Regularly $16 to $25—Charming semi-dress styles of chiffon, georgette crepe, crepe de chene and lace.

$10 to $20 HATS at *$10*
Trimmed and tailored styles.



New Small Upright Style V Mahogany Case only $500.

STEINWAY

YOU wouldn't expect to buy a very good piano for less than $500. And for that money you can now purchase the one acknowledged as the Standard of the World—the Steinway.

Style V is a Small Upright, designed especially for the modern home. Because of the smaller frame and case, enabling a saving in the cost of manufacture, we can sell this new piano at the lowest price at which a Steinway has ever been offered.

The new Upright has the supreme qualities of *every* Steinway, and is different only in size and price.

We shall be glad to have you try it.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

TODAY—MONTESSORI DAY
Conference for the Betterment of Babies
At 3:30 P. M., demonstrations by graduates of Mme. Montessori's Normal Class in Rome.
Exhibit open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. 10th Floor, No. 18 Elevator, 32d St. Side.

$16.75 Is today's price, because of particularly favorable purchases by GIMBELS, on

535 Men's Winter Overcoats
540 Men's Winter Suits

Values of which are $25, $27.50, and $30, according to our standards.

OVERCOATS comprise the new Nippon Model Overcoats with Skinner's satin lining; new raglan shoulder Coats, with full skirts and loose sleeves, a few Chesterfield Overcoats with velvet collars, and medium-weight Knitted Overcoats. All sizes, 33 to 44.

SUITS in advance models for fall and winter as well as of conservative cut. Plain or patch pockets. Plain fabrics, mixtures, and a fine group of striped effects in black or blue. Sizes 33 to 46 in regular, stout and long proportions.



$12.00 Today's Price on 75
Young Men's Chinchilla Ulsters

Wide shawl collars, ulster effect, with belted or plain backs, in blue or gray all-wool Chinchilla. Most comfortable winter coats; 31 to 40 chest. **Fourth Floor**

Welbred TRADE GB MARK
Pumps, Boots and House Slippers
Are All That Men Can Wish For in Quality and Style.

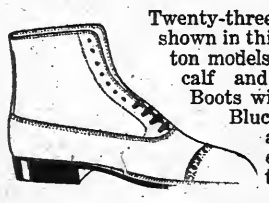
First, you should know that "Welbred" Shoes are made specially and exclusively for GIMBELS by the manufacturer, who produces the finest men's shoes made in America. The coltskin, calfskin and kidskin and other leathers and materials that go into their making are the very finest that can be bought. The styles are designed by experts who do not copy, but originate. "Welbred" Footwear leads in quality, appearance and wear.

Pumps and Dancing Slippers, $4 to $6

Shown in patent coltskin and gun metal calfskin; shapely, comfortable models; light yet thoroughly serviceable.



Business and Dress Shoes, $6 to $8



Twenty-three distinct new styles are shown in this section. Lace and button models. Gunmetal calf, patent calf and Russia calf leathers. Boots with cloth tops; plain and Blucher styles; broad English and narrow French models, all are represented in this broad assortment.

Second Floor

For Men:—
$5 Bath Robes at $3.50

A big manufacturer who is very anxious to have us as a regular customer made a price concession on about 200 of his new bath robes. They are good quality and come in fine color combinations; well tailored models with shawl collars and silk-bound edge. Silk cord at girdle and button front. All sizes.

$6 and $7.50 Blanket Robes, $4.25

They are splendidly made and of very fine quality materials. Just the things to lounge around in; come in many pleasing colors, fitted and finished in a way that means they will hold their shape until you are ready for a new robe.

In Holiday Quarters

Our Bath Robes and House Coats have moved to their holiday quarters on the Main Floor, and that is a good hint that in the two special values above is an answer to that perplexing question of "What to give Him." **Main Floor**

Another Lot of Those Famous
Nu-toe Silk Socks for Men
At 35c Instead of 65c Pair

Such a startling value as this is possible only at GIMBELS because we are exclusive agents in New York for Nu-toe Socks and secure all the factory's surplus lots.

Nu-toe Socks are made of heavy, durable silk with patented tops that will not ravel and strongly reinforced soles, heels and toes. A dressy sock for winter wear; in black, navy, gray and purple.

The 65c quality at 35c a pair or three pairs for $1.

Imported Lisle and Cotton Socks, 35c Pair

Excellently made with double heels and toes and hand seamed.

Cashmere and Wool Hose at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c Pair

Just the kind of socks needed for outdoor winter wear.

Also Warm Golf Hose, with or without feet, at $1.10 to $2.95 a pair. **Main Floor**

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Men's Winter Overcoats Specially Priced

Unquestionably the best that can be produced from the standpoint of
STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE





OVERCOATS $24.75

Chesterfield Overcoats—the most distinguished garments of the season. Single or double breasted models in Oxford and black—strictly hand-tailored and cut on conservative or "ultra" lines. Silk lined throughout and with velvet collars. Also many other prevailing styles.

OVERCOATS $19.75

New models on clever English lines—and in the "warmth-without-weight" fabrics so much in demand. Skeleton lined and with silk yokes. In many styles, including Chesterfield, double breasted models, Raglan, Ulster, London Box and modified Balmacaans; some with velvet collars.

OVERCOATS $14.75

London Box, Raglan, Chesterfield and modified Balmacaan models, some with convertible collars. All have silk lined yoke and sleeves. Smart and serviceable Kerseys, Cheviots, Wool Check Cassimeres and heavy Coatings in a wide range of colors.

Final Sale of Men's Suits
Made by Alfred Benjamin & Co. Manufacturing Clothiers
Not all sizes in every lot, but quite an assortment to select from.

At $13.75	At $17.75	At $19.75	At $21.75
Standard Price $20.00	Standard Prices $22.50 & $25.00	Standard Prices $27.50 & $30.00	Standard Prices $32.50 & $35.00

FIFTH FLOOR.

Shirts to Measure
$2.48

Just arrived, 100 of the newest 1915 patterns of imported madras for Men's Shirts. Other shirt shops and the custom shirt departments of other large stores charge $3.00 and $3.50 for this grade of garment.

Soft or laundered, negligee or pleated bosoms.

MAIN FLOOR, BALCONY, 35TH ST.

Men's Hats "De Lion"

Macy's is sole agent for these famous French Silk and Derby Hats. NONE BETTER MADE.

Silk Hats	$6.94 $7.94
Derbys	$3.96

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET



BIG BUSINESS vs. UNREASONABLE COSTS

Despite certain high market prices for table requisites, the Hotel McAlpin is able, through the size and force of its organization, to select the best table supplies the New York market affords at a notable price concession.

This advantage is reflected in the McAlpin Tariff. It is one of the commendable features of the widely known McAlpin organization.

Incidentally, it is a forceful illustration of the fact that McAlpin service does not suffer by size, but actually is benefited by it.

HOTEL McALPIN
Herald Square
Management of Merry & Boomer.

MUST ACCOUNT FOR $872,151

Referee Orders Mrs. Holden to Report on Mother's Estate.

Mrs. Virginia Freeman Hawley, widow of Ravaud K. Hawley, who made a fortune in the lumber business, died in 1909, leaving her estate to be divided equally between her daughters, Mrs. Alice Hawley Truax and Mrs. Virginia H. Holden, who was named as executrix. When Mrs. Holden filed an accounting of the estate with the Surrogate, Mrs. Truax objected to it, and Peter B. Olney was appointed referee to pass on the management of the estate.

Mr. Olney's report was filed yesterday. He finds that the executrix failed to account for stock worth $749,700 and dividends amounting to $122,451. Mrs. Holden's statement showed a balance of only about $1,000 for the estate.

R. K. Hawley left an estate of about $828,000, and most of it was represented in lumber companies in Cleveland. Mrs. Holden's husband, who had become President of these companies, died in 1900, and Mrs. Holden was left to handle the business alone. The referee said that Mrs. Hawley believed that Mr. Holden had protected her interests, and it was said that he had pledged his own credit and involved his father and brother in order to serve her.

Mrs. Hawley consented to accept two notes for $117,936 each from the Cleveland Saw Mill and Lumber Company, which represented the amount she was credited with on the books. Mrs. Hawley gave both of these notes to Mrs. Holden, and later Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Hawley received shares of stock in the lumber company. Mr. Olney said that because of a false impression created in the mind of Mrs. Hawley and the lack of disinterested advice she made gifts to Mrs. Holden. He said also that half of the estate left by Mrs. Hawley should be paid to Mrs. Truax, and that Mrs. Holden should account for $749,700 worth of stock in one of the sawmill companies and $122,451 of dividends. Mrs. Truax will be entitled to half of this amount, providing the report is confirmed by the Surrogate.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS
SOLD IN QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS.

Looking After Sandy
By
MARGARET TURNBULL
"A very wholesome and readable little tale. Will appeal especially to girls of the growing-up stage, and should be popular among holiday gift volumes."
—Des Moines Register.
$1.35 net.
HARPER & BROTHERS

National Racer
Very fast. Condition good as new. Must sell at once.
$1,000 to Quick Buyer.
National Used Car Dept.
1759 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Col. 8166.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Weil St. Cor. 38th St. Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn—565 Fulton St.

Al: I'll be in New York Monday
ZUDORA

POINTS TO WILSON'S SILENCE ON WOMEN

Scarcely Any Mention of Them in President's American History, Says Mrs. Beard.

BEFORE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Committee Condemns Prohibition as Ineffectual — Appointment, Not Election, of Judges Advocated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—At the twenty-second annual conference of the National Municipal League here today Mrs. Charles A. Beard of New York, in an address on "Woman's Work for the City," declared that if a visitor from Mars were to read President Wilson's five-volume history of the American people he "would imagine that there had been no women in this part of the universe from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present day, for scarcely a mention of women can be found in all the hundreds of pages. Apparently 'George' has done it all."

Mrs. Beard believed the knell of that sort of history had been rung; women were now studying history for themselves. She outlined the wide range of women's activities, particularly in civic work—all the way from planting window flower boxes to assumption of the "judicial ermine."

"It is a matter of common knowledge," she declared, "that many a municipal politician in office owes the success of his technical administration to the efficiency of a woman under-secretary."

It was significant, she continued, that a great majority of the leaders in women's work in municipalities were no longer content with surrendering their functions when they became most interesting and important. Hence the demand for the ballot. After failing to arouse men to the sense of their responsibilities, she said, women had come to accept the philosophy, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself."

The report of the Committee on the Liquor Problem expressed the opinion that prohibition was not the true solution of the liquor question.

"In this country," the report says, "there appears to be a recrudescence of the movement toward State-wide prohibition. The recent elections have so resulted in several of the States. In the opinion of the writer, this is not the true solution of the liquor problem, and the action, from time to time, of particular States is not likely to leave any permanent impression."

The report of the Committee on Municipal Courts, which held that "the element of blind chance" figured largely in the choice of Judges by popular vote, provoked considerable discussion. The report recommended the appointment of Judges by a Chief Judge or by a judicial council, the Chief Judge to be elected in the regular way.

William Dudley Foulke, President of the league, favored the appointment of Judges by the Governor, and was opposed to appointment by a Chief Judge on the ground that it was wisest to relieve Judges of all patronage.

Mr. Foulke as President and Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia as Secretary were re-elected.

HURRIES WEDDING TO SAIL.

Rich Cuban's Son, Ordered Home, to Take Bride with Him.

Frederick Narganes, a young Cuban, and recently a student at Columbia University, received word early yesterday morning from his father, Ricardo Narganes, a wealthy sugar grower of Cuba, that he was to sail for home tomorrow.

The young man then paid a call on his fiancée, Miss Rolanda Coll, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Coll of 143 West Ninety-fourth Street, to whom, it is said, he had become engaged only a week ago. Archibald R. Eadie, an intimate friend of Narganes, and Mrs. Edwin Miles, his sister, were reached by telephone a short time later, and were surprised the request that they serve as attendants at the couple's wedding.

The ceremony was performed, with only the bride and bridegroom and the two attendants present, in the Holy Name rectory, 207 West Ninety-sixth Street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Father Tierney officiating. Narganes then notified his father by cablegram that a bride would accompany him.

Narganes has been making his home at the Ansonia since leaving Columbia. While at school he attracted considerable attention as a wrestler, winning the intercollegiate championship, and holding the amateur middleweight championship of the United States.

FREE For Test of QUALITY CIGARS "MADE IN U. S. A." (Manufactured in Bond)

UNITED CIGAR STORES



FREE FOR TEST
5 Havana-American Blunts
(Retail price of these cigars, 3-for-25 cts.)
FREE with every purchase of cigars, amounting to $2.00, or over, of cigars of any brand "Made in U. S. A."
Nov. 20th-21st Only
The Havana-American brand, "Manufactured in Bond," in Tampa, Fla., is a national favorite among clear Havana smokers. The Blunt is one of the popular shapes.

Cigars made in Tampa, Fla., of tobacco grown in Cuba take second place to none.

Cigars "Made in U. S. A." are proving out.

We must go to Cuba for the tobacco, but where Nature leaves off American genius begins.

Cigars imported from Havana no longer go unchallenged for highest quality.

This has come to be so apparent—no matter how severe the comparison—that *we are going to prove it without cost to smokers.*

For this test we are going to give FREE to smokers **cigars "Made in U. S. A."** under a United States law which positively assures them that what they pay for they get—not only that the cigars are "Made in U. S. A.," but are exactly as represented.



Every box of these cigars is sealed with the new bonded stamp reading "Manufactured in Bond," which certifies that the U. S. Government itself guarantees them to be made exclusively of tobacco imported from Havana and to have been made (according to the Spanish method) by the skilled workmen of the Tampa, Fla., factories.

FREE FOR TEST
5 Havana-American (Universal size)
(Retail price of these cigars, 10 cts. each.)
FREE with every purchase of cigars, amounting to $2.50, or over, of cigars of any brand "Made in U. S. A."
Nov. 20th-21st Only
The Universal size of the Havana-American brand is probably the largest selling 10 cent cigar in the United States.



This is strictly a "Made in U. S. A." proposition. Cigars imported from Havana excluded.

FREE FOR TEST
5 Flor de Murias (Perfeccionado size)
(Retail price of these cigars, 2-for-25 cts.)
FREE with every purchase of cigars, amounting to $3.00, or over, of cigars of any brand "Made in U. S. A."
Nov. 20th-21st Only
The Flor de Murias factory in Tampa is a branch of the Flor de Murias factory in Havana. Duplicated quality in both factories.

We know of no better, fairer way to establish the high quality of the cigars which are our leaders in the Clear Havana grade.

Our tremendous sales of cigars received direct from the Tampa manufacturers make our prices possible.

No jobbers, no middlemen in between our customers and the source of production.

An invitation such as we extend to smokers today will leave unchallenged our claim as above set forth.

The risk is all ours.

TODAY AND TOMORROW the offer herewith made will be in effect in UNITED CIGAR STORES in New York and Brooklyn, New Jersey, and Westchester County, N. Y.

UNITED CIGAR STORES



New Dance Records—Just Out

Ballin' the Jack	Fox Trot
The Vamp	Hesitation Waltz
Jamaia Trot	One-Step
I Want to Go Back to Michigan	Fox Trot
Ragtime Nick	Medley Gavotte
Reuben Fox Trot	Fox Trot
Maurice Glide	One-Step
Hesitation Con Amore	Hesitation Waltz
Do the Funny Fox Trot	Fox Trot
You're Here and I'm Here	One-Step
Humpty-Dumpty Rag	One-Step
The Tango Dance	Modern Tango

Learn the New Fox Trot

Call at the Edison Shop today or tomorrow and hear the most remarkable set of new dance records ever issued—just out today.

New fox trots, Castle polkas, one-steps, hesitation waltzes, and all the other fascinating dances.

You have never heard dance music like them. They're full of lilting, swinging melody, graceful movement, and wonderfully perfect time that will put life into your feet and guide them through the new steps.

Special arrangements have been made so you can hear these wonderful new dance records at the free concerts, beginning today. Don't miss this treat.

Learn all the fascinating new dances—right in your own home.

Just draw back the rugs, put one of the new dance records on your New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph, and let the fun begin. You have never heard music like this. It's great.

Correct Steps for the Fox Trot

Basis of the Fox Trot is a one-step. Dance is opened with 4 slow one-steps. One step to each two beats of music. Gentleman's left foot forward—Lady's right foot back, as in Fig. 1. Then 8 fast one-steps—1 beat to each step, or Gentleman—left—right—left—right—slow, and left—right—left—right—left—right—left—right—fast.

Turn is made by turning to right during 4 running one-steps.

Gentleman now steps left foot diagonally forward—allowa 2 counts for the step, slide right foot diagonally behind left—allowing 2 counts for this step (Fig. 1) and run forward 4 steps—left right—left right—allowing only 1 beat to each step. Repeat all 3 times.

Gentleman executes a dipping two-step with left foot counts 1, 2, 3, holds count 4, and 4 running steps backward beginning with right foot.

The Zig-Zag Run Step

The gentleman moves forward, lady backward—Gentleman carries foot to the back, hers to the front. Gentleman runs, left to left side, count 1, right crosses back, count 2, left to left side, count 3, right to right side, count 4, left crosses back, count 5, right to right side, count 6, and continue through 12 counts and end with 4 running steps.

The Slide

Gentleman slides to the left 4 times, as in Fig. 3.

Wave and Box Turn

Gentleman steps forward left foot to the left of the lady—3 steps—3 steps to the right of the lady—three steps to the left of the lady—and both turn half around. This brings the lady as in Fig. 4.

Now repeat. The gentleman continues 3 steps to each side of the lady. The lady always walking straight backward, the gentleman making the turn only when the lady is on his right.
—*Arranged by LOUIS H. CHALIF.*

The *New* Edison

Diamond Disc Phonograph



The diamond stylus reproducer overcomes all the obstacles to perfect reproduction that have baffled makers of all other instruments.

The smooth, highly polished surface of the genuine diamond flows smoothly over the indestructible sound waves of the New Edison records, bringing out all the delicate overtones and tone colors.

Call and hear it. The splendid dance music is only one feature of the New Edison. Hear the voices of the world's greatest operatic singers and the music of master instrumentalists reproduced with all unblemished art of the original.

New Records Every Week—another Edison triumph. A list of brand new disc records of the world's latest and best music is now issued every week—new operatic selections—new songs—new dances. Every record selected and approved by Mr. Edison personally.

Concerts Every Day at The Edison Shop

From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Call at the beautiful New Edison Shop—New York's newest show-place.

Hear the wonderful new dance records as well as all other classes of music.

(The Phonograph Co. of Manhattan, Proprietors)
473 Fifth Avenue New York
Between 40th and 41st Sts., Opposite Public Library

FOUR JOBS TO MEET 3,000 OUT OF WORK

Walter L. Sears, However, Has High Hopes for City Employment Bureau.

500 WOMEN REGISTERED

Employers Needing Help Urged to State Their Needs at Once—Bureau's First Day a Busy One.

With only four jobs to offer and 2,500 men and 500 women seeking them, Walter L. Sears, the provisional head of the new Municipal Employment Bureau, put in his first day on duty yesterday at the bureau's offices at Lafayette and Leonard Streets. With the help of twelve clerks he registered all of the 3,000 applicants, and as the last one was turning away at 6 o'clock, he wrote out this notice to the unemployed and to employers:

First—It is highly important that the unemployed of all other cities than New York City remain away from New York. If the first day's registration at this bureau means anything, it means that New York City is no place for a man out of a job to start for.

Second—All employers needing help of any kind whatever, from stenographers to farmhands, should send in at once a statement of their needs. If the problem of unemployment is to be handled at all, once we have got a measure on its extent, it must be handled for the present through the quick contact of the man out of a job and the employer in need of an employe.

The women who came in search of work ranged in age from 15 to 61. Among them was a woman 40 years old who brought letters from several clubs where she had served as cook. The letters named the wages she had been receiving at from $60 to $75 per month and were extravagant in their praise of her ability as a cook and chief of the kitchen force. She said she would gladly work for $40 a month to escape the dreariness of unemployment. The oldest who applied was a colored woman who brought samples of lacework she had done at home. She said she would be glad of a place either to make fine lacework or to do a chambermaid's work. She was an expert in both lines, she said.

Miss Anna Murphy was installed as chief of the women's division for certain trades. She had to shake her head to each imploring question that she suggest some place to go where a position might be waiting.

Mr. Sears, after watching the line move along for most of the day, said he had never seen a finer collection of workmen in his life and that hardly any of those in line were what could be called the "down and out" type.

"We are going to deal in jobs," he said, "in exactly the spirit that the public library deals in books. Nobody will be charged a penny, either employer or job hunter."

CITY'S HEALTH FIGHT.

Death Rate Shows Cut Every Year, McAneny Tells Physicians.

There would have been 70,000 more deaths and 700,000 more cases of serious illness in this city in 1913 if the rate for deaths and serious illnesses had been the same then as in 1880, according to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who addressed the New York Academy of Medicine at its anniversary meeting last night.

Diphtheria caused death in this city at the annual rate of 154 out of every 100,000 persons from 1868 to 1877, from 1878 to 1887 the rate jumped from 154 to 170. From 1904 to 1912, Mr. McAneny said, the advance in medical science and the improvement in sanitary conditions had reduced the mortality to the annual rate of 32 to every 100,000 persons.

Malaria from 1868 to 1877 killed twenty-six persons a year out of every 100,000; from 1908 to 1912 its annual death rate was less than one in 100,000.

In 1885, 212.4 infants under a year old died out of every 1,000; in 1904 the rate dropped from 212.4 to 162; in 1909 it went down to 129.9; in 1913 to 101.9, and in 1914 it is believed that it will be less than 100.

Between 1900 and 1904, he said, 27,111 persons were graduated from medical schools in this country; in the four years between 1910 and 1914 the number of graduates was 20,711.

The number of physicians in the service of the city now, he said, was 1,632, of whom 982 served without pay.

HOLD UP PRICE OF DIAMONDS

Union Cutters Will Strike in Any Shop That Sells Under Scale.

The wholesale price of diamonds will not be reduced because of the war. This has been decided not by the mine owners and manufacturers, but by the workmen employed in the diamond-cutting factories. This was announced in the Maiden Lane district yesterday in messages received from Amsterdam, Holland. Three associations have agreed to this policy—the Diamond Workers' Union, which is international in character; the Association of Diamond Cutters and Manufacturers, and the Association of Diamond Brokers.

The Diamond Workers' Union decided to order a strike in the shop of an manufacturer whose diamonds should be sold under the scale of prices prevailing before the war. If a manufacturer should try to evade the rule by selling secretly, the union will issue an order prohibiting workers from doing any further work for him. A broker who attempts to negotiate sales of diamonds under market prices is to be shut off from supplies as a result of the arrangement.

No More Student Debts at N. Y. U.

There will be no more unpaid bills for student activities in New York University if measures under consideration are adopted by the student organization. In the past student activities have made debts which hung over until settled by the Student Organization in succeeding years. The plan calls for a student Treasurer, who shall supervise expenditures for student activities except the Athletic Council and fraternities. The Treasurer will be bonded up to $1,000, and the university will become responsible for debts. The plan has the approval of most upper classmen.

KILLED UNDER UMBRELLA.

Rain Shield Hid Auto—Woman Under Umbrella Hit by Car.

Umbrellas made necessary by the storm yesterday afternoon were responsible for the death of one person in an automobile accident in Brooklyn and for a woman being knocked down by a trolley car.

Samuel Reich, 59 years old, an upholsterer, of 1,075 Bedford Avenue, was crossing that thoroughfare at Lexington Avenue, when he was hurled twenty feet by an automobile driven by Charles L. Ross of 66 Hancock Street.

Reich had an umbrella over his head, which concealed the automobile. His head struck the curb and he was dead when Ambulance Surgeon Neary of the Swedish Hospital arrived.

Agnes Kingston, 34 years old, of 547 Sixth Avenue, was crossing Fifth Avenue in the storm under an umbrella, when she was hit by a car. She was taken to the Holy Family Hospital, suffering from bruises and internal injuries.

WEDS ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

Girl of 17 Mistress of Mansion She Entered as Foster-Child.

Seventeen-year-old Dorothy Breding, the pretty foster daughter of Severin A. Breding, a wealthy resident of Flatbush, whose friends have been the school children of the neighborhood, is now the mistress of the fine old homestead at 1,712 Ditmas Avenue. The girl, scarcely more than a child, was married in Chicago last March to Breding, who is forty years her senior and whose first wife, Dorothy's adopted mother, divorced him only a year ago.

News of the marriage had been gossiped about Flatbush for some weeks, but only yesterday was it admitted. Breding is on the Pacific Coast traveling as a representative of the American Lawyers Company of 320 Broadway, Manhattan, and young Mrs. Breding is keeping house against his homecoming.

NEW YORK TIMES AS EVIDENCE

Counsel Sought to Introduce It in London Marconi Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A tussle between Judge and counsel over the production of the files of THE NEW YORK TIMES as evidence marked today's resumed hearing in the action before the High Courts wherein Samuel Segar, a wealthy Russian Pole, is claiming $43,000 from Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. Mr. Segar says he lost this sum over deals in Marconi stock and that Mr. Isaacs agreed to reimburse him.

The case was continued from last week when permission was given to Segar's counsel to introduce fresh evidence to rebut suggestions of blackmail and enable the plaintiff to amend his pleadings by alleging against Isaacs misfeasance as a Director.

At the opening of proceedings Leslie Scott, counsel for Segay, said:

"I propose to produce files of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the months of March and April, 1912, showing the price of American Marconi shares. It is desirable to show that defendant knew what was in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York Press when he said he did not know, and that it was common knowledge in New York that the shares at that time were at a considerable premium. The evidence of THE NEW YORK TIMES is to refute Isaacs's evidence that in April, 1912, shares were at a discount and that he did not know until he came into court that they were at a premium in New York."

Sir Edward Carson: "I object to THE NEW YORK TIMES being put in as evidence. If my friend can prove an official document, that will be sufficient."

Justice Bailhache: "Evidence with regard to the price of shares in New York could have been available before adjournment."

Leslie Scott: "The importance of THE NEW YORK TIMES evidence is quite different in degree since the charge of blackmail has been raised."

Justice Bailhache: "I don't agree. I don't propose to retry the case. I shall not admit evidence from THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Leslie Scott: "Does your Lordship also think that the files of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the purpose of proving interviews with Godfrey Isaacs as to the booming of shares is inadmissible?"

Justice Bailhache: "Yes, I think so."

Despite this decision from the bench, Leslie Scott shortly afterward suddenly called for the files of THE NEW YORK TIMES for March and April, 1912, which were produced by a member of the staff of the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The TIMES employe was sworn and counsel was proceeding to question him when the Judge interposed warmly.

"I have decided that evidence from copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES is not admissible," he said. "I will not allow it."

"I understood it was to be allowed," explained Mr. Scott.

The employe was then called down from the stand.

Sir Thomas Berridge, Segar's lawyer, followed to testify emphatically that suggestions that the alleged agreement between the plaintiff and defendant was from its inception a blackmailing agreement was absolutely untrue. There was not the slightest foundation for the suggestion of blackmail by him or his client.

When Leslie Scott rose to address the court, Justice Bailhache intimated that he was with him on the question of agreement. He thought there was little in the allegation of misrepresentation, but the threat to bring a shareholder's action might well have weighed with Godfrey Isaacs.

At the conclusion of the speeches the Judge intimated that he would deliver judgment in the case tomorrow morning.

Caught Burglars in Synagogue.

Two burglars who jimmied an entrance into the synagogue at Marcy Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday were confronted by the janitor, Samuel Katachan, of 157 Marcy Avenue. They attacked him and threw him against a bench. His shouting brought Policeman McDermott who, while pursuing the burglars north on Marcy Avenue, fired five shots at them. He caught them in a hallway. They gave their names as William Seibert of 44 Allen Street and John Zimblock of 230 South First Street.

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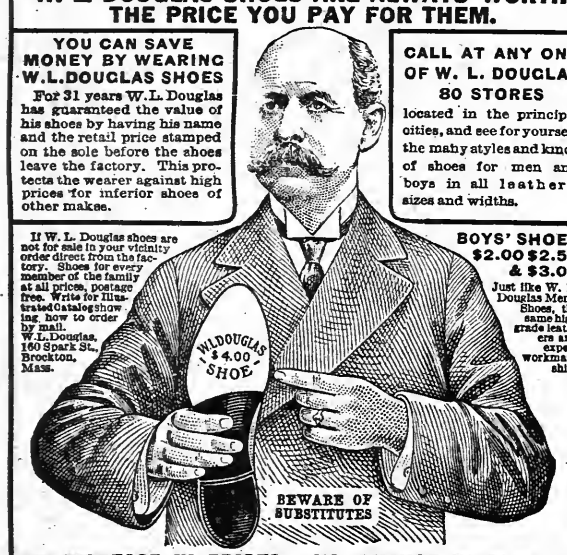
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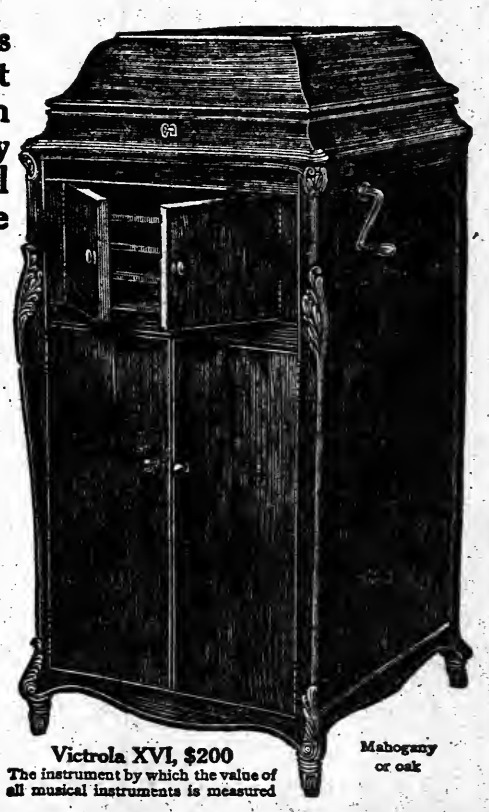
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1914.

BRIGHTENING FINANCIAL SKIES.

The news from London yesterday told the same story about the dreaded Stock Exchange settlement there that was told about the opening of our Cotton Exchange. It had been feared that there would be failures for millions. The fact was that there were only a few minor embarrassments due to the inability to make foreign collections, and assistance was forthcoming in those cases, so that the trouble was merely of personal significance. Each fresh step toward the revival of business promises to have the same encouraging results as in these two cases, and for the same reason. There is a new spirit of co-operation abroad, to use the President's word. The business world is passing through troubles thrust upon it, not springing from faults of its own. It is a common calamity which would be irretrievable if met with spears which knew no brothers. But in all lands there is instead a helping hand to every one who deserves it.

These unprecedented trials have been borne without panic and ruin. The astonishment is not that the situation is so bad, but that it is so good, and with such promise of improvement. Conditions prove beyond doubt that we are leaving our troubles behind us. Comparison with the rest of the world is even more encouraging than comparison with ourselves of the recent past. Peace and plenty and a general spirit of hope are among the most enviable of our possessions. It would be easy to figure fabulous losses on paper. On another piece of paper it could be shown that those losses have been retrieved by the new spirit of thrift and industry such as has been characteristic of our most productive periods. We have learned that our exuberant periods are those which threaten our national welfare, and that it is in our sober seasons that we thrive in both spirit and estate.

There is no land where wealth accumulates at such a rate as in the United States when it is in its present mood, just as there is no land where there is such prodigality when the restraints are removed. When workers are willing to work there is hope of dividends. When there are dividends it is sure that wages have preceded them. With dividends and wages with unprecedented crop values, and with natural resources hardly touched or even appreciated, it is not possible to think of anything but temporary embarrassment for the United States.

For these conditions we have in some measure to thank the war. It is the storm which has cleared the air and brought the country to stop its foolishness and get down to business. That is the meaning of the election, the result of which was a bomb among the politicians. There will be less of such legislation as has afflicted the country, and the prosecutors of prosperity will have a rest. On the whole, the credits of the situation are stronger than the undeniable debits. The future belongs to the courageous, and they deserve it.

TRAINING CHILDREN FOR THE NATION.

The combination of athletics with education is not, of course, a new idea. It is, on the contrary, so old as to have dropped out of sight in our progressive country, but it has been rediscovered just in time if we are to have a citizen army capable of meeting the emergencies of either peace or war. The new Horace Mann School for Boys with its health-preserving equipments is but one expression of a steadily growing sentiment in favor of that sound body with a sound mind which was the ideal of the ancients.

We profitably may take a hint from our neighbors, the Germans, in this. They have had their eye on the rising generation for many a long day and have drilled them in more ways than those demanded by their military service. And they have not wished the weak ones to die off before their chance came. They have established "cures" for poor children in many places where rich foreigners have been in the habit of spending vast quantities of gold to regain the health sacrificed in its accumulation. There is, for example, a Kur at Bad Nauheim where not only little "heart patients" but those suffering from aenemia, rheumatism, and other life-menacing ills can get treatment at a nominal cost.

Support of this institution is urged in order that the children may be "made strong and preserved to the "nation." This, certainly, is one way in which without incurring suspicion of militarism we may follow German example and preserve to our own nation the thousands of lives sacrificed in our still heedless country to the cruel god of indifference.

THE HALCYON DAYS.

How did we ever get along without direct legislation? The octopi must ask that question every day; the California octopi at any rate. In the East the predatory rich, the soulless corporations, and enemies of the plain people generally have not yet been emancipated; direct legislation has not yet struck off their shackles; they can only look westward and cheer up.

But in California and the other direct legislation States the halcyon days have come for the octopi. The sun shines bright in their old California home, the birds make music all the day, the coin crop is ripe, and the graft is in full bloom in their California home so far away. All the things that couldn't be done under the old system without causing a riot are now done easily—not by violence, but by letting the plain people do them. All you have to do is to submit forty or fifty amendments to the people and insert a joker or two somewhere about half way down the line. The honest voter's eye grows weary after he has perused the first half-dozen amendments, and if they seem all right he takes the rest on trust. In this way so much can be done that we wonder at the moderation of the robber barons and the criminal rich. No bribing of legislators any more, no anxious days at the State capital, no scrutinizing of the expense accounts of lobbyists who have been giving dinners to Senators who never existed; let the honest voter do it all.

The honest voter in California is just discovering, to his amazement, that in the mass of amendments he was called upon to deal with at the last election was one which vacated all the ordinances of San Francisco and other cities fixing rates for any kind of public service. This abolishes all the regulations restraining the appetite of the taxicab companies and other public malefactors. Henceforth they can charge what they please. If they had asked a Legislature to give them any such grant of revenues there would have been a revolution at the very least; but the plain people have given it to them and are estopped from complaining. The honest voter cannot even say he did not mean to do it, because there is in the best of us a human reluctance about looking foolish.

What the honest voter thought he was doing was to give the Railroad Commission the right to fix rates, but the artful language of the amendment deceived him. He also passed an amendment which he was told would "simplify city government." It did. He now finds that what the amendment really effected was to prevent the people of San Francisco from obtaining an amendment of their city charter next year by initiative petition. City government has been simplified to the extent that the honest voter will not be permitted to complicate it by any reforms. The opponents of reform would never have had the heaven-defying audacity to ask any Legislature to pass such a law, but the honest voter, reading amendments until atrophy of the optic nerve set in, slipped easily over the joker.

Let us, by all means, have direct legislation in the East as soon as possible. Under our effete system the horny-handed toiler, the honest voter, the humble proletarian, and the man in the street still remain possessors in fee simple of their clothes and their watches. Let us introduce direct legislation and they will go home in a barrel.

TURKEY AND THE MOSLEMS.

The word that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has summoned the faithful "to fight "to the uttermost against England, "Russia, and France, the oppressors "of Islam," comes in somewhat questionable shape through a dispatch reported to have been sent by the German Kaiser to the Crown Prince. The authority for this dispatch is "the German Press," as it has reached Amsterdam. The news, however, is not improbable. Undoubtedly the chief aim of Germany in her plan to involve Turkey in the present struggle was to secure something like a "holy war" on the part of the Moslems in the outlying dominions of Great Britain, France, and, in less degree, Russia. If hostility could be stirred up in India, in Egypt, in North Africa, in Persia, and along the Asiatic border of Russia it would obviously tend to weaken three of the Allies and might lead to disaster in Europe. It was with a view to this result that every effort was made to make it appear that Turkey was the victim of aggression and was forced to take up arms in defense of the territory and the authority of the Sultan. These efforts, like others made by German diplomacy, were singularly futile. To every provocation offered to the Allies they remained coolly and patiently irresponsive, and the final entry of Turkey on the field of war was made by a wanton attack upon undefended Russian ports.

Thus at the outset the German plan was seriously interfered with, for the Moslems outside of direct Turkish rule acknowledge no authority in the Sultan to call them to arms except in defense of his office. Those of India especially, who count for most in this scheme, would probably be very reluctant to fight for the Sultan, even if he were attacked. They would be almost sure to refuse to follow him when he is himself the aggressor, and when he is enlisted on the side of a Christian Power whom the Mohammedans have no reason to trust or to like. If it were practicable for this branch of the Moslems to gain complete independence they might take great risks to do so, but with the degree of autonomy which they now enjoy depending entirely on the sway of Great Britain and its restraint of their inveterate foes in India, they are much more likely to fight for than against her.

It is to be noted also that the authority of the Sultan has been sadly lessened by the events of the last decade. The actual possessor of the throne was installed by the Young Turks in the place of a predecessor who, whatever his political crimes and personal vices, had an undisputed religious title. And he was installed by a rebellious army, composed in considerable part of avowed heretics, under the command of leaders whose faith was of the weakest. These leaders are fanatical Turks, but they are far from being devout Moslems. In their hands the present Sultan is but a puppet. His summons to arms might be for the faithful in India, Africa, and Turkestan only the call of a Turkish faction.

There are other complications. Apparently Germany expected that the enlistment of Turkey would lead to like action on the part of Bulgaria, who could be compensated by the recession of Adrianople and the acquisition of territory in Macedonia. But the Bulgarian Government has shown no sign of joining Turkey, has, indeed, informally renewed its declaration of neutrality, while, on the other hand, Rumania inclines more than ever toward Russia. Conditions in the Balkans are certainly not developing favorably for Germany and are not likely to do so unless she should gain very decidedly on her Russian frontier. At present she has gained an ally of doubtful value, and has distinctly increased the risk of the accession of Rumania, Greece, and, ultimately, Italy to the Anglo-Russian side.

RAISING PASSENGER RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission officially told the railways that they are carrying passengers for too little money, and that they should raise their rates. This the railways are beginning to do, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio having announced increases last week. It will be interesting to note the sequel. There are two possibilities in this innocent action by the railways. In the bland words of President REA, "the policy of the Pennsylvania com-"pany is to embody the policy of the "Commission." That bells the cat. There is no sort of doubt that the Commission, not the company, is responsible for the increase of passenger rates because the Commission would not allow an increase of freight rates. The curious thing about this is that under Government ownership passenger rates are designedly low for the most obvious reason. It makes the Government and the railways popular. The opposite theory is that raising passenger rates will make the Commission unpopular, since the railways cannot be held responsible under the Commission's hint. The Commission will not mind, of course. Inaccessibility to popular clamor is one of its proudest boasts, and the unpopularity of the railways is one of its chief assets. If the Commission cared for any such things it would have reflected that passengers vote, but freight does not. The suspicion that the railways are getting after the Commission by adopting the process for getting rid of a bad law by making it unpopular is not based on facts. The railways are simply doing as they are told.

That is on the theory that the Commission allows its orders to be fulfilled. That has not been the case with freight rates. As fast as advances have been made they have been filed in the "investigation and suspension docket," until they have been disapproved. Will the Commission do with the passenger fares as it did with the industrial and tap line cases, eat its own words under the instruction of the courts? Or will it heap fuel on the fire under itself? Is the Commission looking for trouble with the State Commissions? Many States have enacted low fare laws, and the railways cannot repeal such statutes, but it can, when the fares are interstate fares. In the Shreveport case it announced the principle upon which it has acted regarding fares through Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The Commissions of those States claimed that 3-cent fares were unreasonable and discriminating so far as they exceed the fares enacted by the States concerned. But the Commission declined to accept State enactments as standards of reasonableness in interstate traffic. The railways, instead of having to reduce their interstate rates, will be able to advance such of them as are below the Interstate Commerce Commission's idea of reasonable rates.

It is good as far as it goes, and the Commission itself says that it goes a great ways. In its own words,

> the reduction of the rate here sought would have a wide influence on passenger fares not only on all travel moving through the complaining States, but through travel between most parts of the United States.

That is just as true of the advances which are allowed as of the reductions which are forbidden. And yet the railways will not rejoice immoderately. Their passenger rates are comparatively unimportant. Passenger rates are unduly low not because they are popular but because they are promotive of the growth of freight business, the railways' great staple. Freight business does not produce passenger business in any such sense or degree as passenger business promotes freight traffic. The burden of freight rates is not felt, while passenger fares are calculated readily by every ticket-buyer. The only effective way to raise the income of the railways is the forbidden way, for all their proposals are refused or altered so that the railways do not recognize them.

FEDERATIONISTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received yesterday the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, which on the preceding day resolved that the President should "operate the mines of "Colorado in the interest of the peo-"ple." It gave something of a shock to hear that the President received Mother JONES at the White House, but the result of the reception left nothing to be desired. It is not known what the President said to the Federationists, but he might have said that the matter was taken out of his hands at the recent election in Colorado. More is known there than elsewhere about the merits of the controversy, and the voters chose a Governor and a law officer pledged to restore order to the State. The remarks of a Colorado official in this city are quoted as follows:

> Without respect to political distinction the people elected by very large majorities the candidates who were most emphatic for law and order and most bitterly opposed to the treasonable tactics of the United Mine Workers.

These are the men with whom the President is asked to sympathize, not psychologically, but by exercising Federal power within a State, in a manner for which there is neither precedent nor authority. The nationalization of mines is not a suitable subject for discussion when martial law has supplanted the civil law, and when there is a mandate from the electorate against the petitioners. This is not a labor question, nor a question of sympathy with humble workers. It is a question of Government being asked to deal with truculent agitators, whose supporters carry arms and have a record of use of them against authority to which all men should submit.

There is fitness in the presentation of such men on such a mission to the President by the union member of the Cabinet, but there was no one present to represent all other Americans. The President is their sufficient representative. The recollection of what he said to Mother JONES gives rise to the hope that he made another suitable reply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Was Better Signed Than Sung.

Had Mr. KIPLING started on his career as a published poet by writing such verses as those which form his tribute to Lord ROBERTS, and had he never written any with more of emotional stress and energy, then—well, that particular production would probably have been rejected by most editorial Winnowers of Metrical Offerings, and certainly it would not have been promptly cabled across seas at considerable expense to occupy a prominent position on the front page of American newspapers.

For there is no denying that this is the song of a weary Muse. Of course there is in it here and there a reminder of the voice that was once so moving, a note or two with the old clearness of vibration. But, judged on its own merits, it is about what would be expected from an officially selected laureate to whom had come as part of the day's work the task of recording in respectable numbers the virtues of a departed Personage.

That being the case, there will be a disposition on the part of not a few poets as yet less distinguished to comment with sneers or sniffs at the power of a famous name to carry into print matter not intrinsically superior, if even equal, to what they have themselves occasionally offered, only to have it returned to them with cold thanks and a few unconvincing remarks about availability. Such protests, however, have but a semblance of foundation. They would suffice to keep this "Lord Roberts" out of a collection of masterpieces; they do not weaken the fact that the authorship of the poem gave it an extrinsic value and interest and earned the prominence of place that was given to it.

The obtaining of a like discrimination is open to any of the now minor bards. He or she has only to make a great name as honestly as did Mr. KIPLING, and it will serve him or her just as well. It is well to remember, too, that effective verse of this kind is the hardest of all to write. Even the Great Ones have often failed in it, and all of them put together would not require many more than the fingers on two hands for counting their brilliant successes. Mr. KIPLING has failed in excellent company.

One Good Result of Warfare.

Yesterday's long dispatch telling about the wonderful changes produced in Russia by the sudden and complete abolition of the liquor traffic must have been read with intense satisfaction by everybody who believes in both the possibility and the desirability of virtue under stern legal compulsion. Others, while not exactly doubting that such total abstinence from alcohol as a Government like Russia's could effect would produce results like those described, will yet question whether even there "prohibition" will long maintain this degree of success.

In Russia, as elsewhere, a demand for narcotics as long and as firmly established as is that for intoxicants has at its service much ingenuity of a very determined and persistent sort, and it is a fairly safe assumption that before many months there will grow up in the Czar's domain, notwithstanding the enormous powers which his officials can oppose to it if they choose, a secret liquor trade precisely like that which exists in every one of our own "dry" States. Often, too, when the warfare on alcohol has been particularly vigorous and effective, there has been an alarming resort to worse drugs as substitutes.

But that Russia will profit in every way except that of immediate and direct income from such suppression of the use of vodka as is attained need not be seriously doubted. As always, too, the loss of revenue will be more than balanced by increased capacity to pay taxes, and possibly in the increased sobriety of its people the great empire will find more than compensation for its military expenditures of money and men.

France seems to be meditating like, though less sweeping, reforms, and hints of similar plunges into abstinence more or less nearly total are coming from other countries involved in the war. It all marks the world's new appreciation that alcohol and efficiency of any sort do not go together. This fact is now demonstrable by scientific tests of the most convincing sort, and it applies to war as well as to any other form of activity.

This Really Cannot Be Believed.

Ranking high among the romances that are passing as news of the war is certainly the story of the Cossack General who forced the inhabitants of an Austrian city to collect an enormous ransom to save it from bombardment, and then gave it back, content with having taught them how it feels to be robbed as were the people of one Russian city by an Austrian commander.

Just possibly the thing happened, but if it did it was not war, and the man who gave the lesson will find it hard to explain his magnanimity when he comes to settle accounts with his superiors. In war the accepted theory is that two wrongs make a right, or at any rate that one wrong justifies another, which is about the same thing, and punishment of the irresponsible or innocent for the responsible or guilty is of every day occurrence.

The Cossack's lesson, too, would have been more convincing had he kept the money. As it is—if the tale be true—people will no longer be afraid of him, and that is a state of mind most injurious to military efficiency.

THE AUDACIOUS.

A Possible Explanation of How the Dreadnought Was Injured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES recently, under the heading of Topics of The Times, allusion is made to strangeness of the fact, if it was fact, that the Audacious suffered the damage after the bow and the greater part of the ship's length had passed by the submerged mine. If the case were one of a vessel striking a submerged rock the explanation might be more difficult. In such an instance the object struck is stationary. It would be otherwise with a mine anchored in water twenty-seven fathoms deep. Such a mine connected with the ocean's bed by a long cable would be susceptible of a wide range of movement, and a vessel of the huge bulk and displacement of the Audacious moving at any speed by it in close proximity would inevitably actuate such movement as doubtless took place.

It is, perhaps, needless to state that a vessel moving through water excavates the water in her path by the bow, (fore body,) and may throw off by the waves formed anything floating that she might otherwise strike. The stern (afterbody) is not advancing, but is receding from the water, and the water must fill in the space that would otherwise be left by the receding bulk, in the case of this vessel many thousands of tons. The direction of this movement of water is largely transverse to the course of the vessel, and in a well-modeled vessel its greatest velocity may occur at about one-third of the length of the afterbody from the extreme after end. Of course, such movement of water will carry with it any body floating in it and susceptible of movement. When the Olympio was struck and injured by the Hawke some such explanation of like influence as here given was offered.

JOHN HYSLOP.

New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

The Sinking of the Audacious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me suggest a reason for the suppression of the news regarding the battleship Audacious. It is very difficult to determine whether a ship is torpedoed by a submarine or strikes a mine, but it is very important for the Admiralty to know. If the former were the case, the news would be promptly published through Berlin sources, and would corroborate the reports of the submarine base off the coast of Norway. But since Berlin appeared to be ignorant of the disaster we may conclude that a mine was the cause.

ALFRED J. HIGGINS.

Riverdale, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

Invalids of Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course you did not mean to make your list exhaustive of the men and women of intellectual achievement who could have said with Pope "That long disease, my life." But your admirable protest against Dr. Butler's ambiguity is important in these days of idolized beef and brawn. Perhaps the complete list of mighty brains in a pitiable "mortal coil" may be found in Nordau and his school, who argue that genius itself is a disease.

Yet these are names greater then you have given: Darwin, life-long nausea; Kant, breast almost concave, deformed in right shoulder, five feet high; Schleiermacher, weak constitution, deformed; Epictetus, weakly health, lame, perhaps from birth; Nietzsche, neurotic, died insane; Pascal, acute dyspepsia and a kind of paralysis; Voltaire, never addicted to any manly sport, never took exercise, extraordinarily emaciated.

If lesser names were included the column would be too long. As a Bostonian, however, let me commemorate the late John C. Ropes, the historian, and Channing, always delicate.

It is pleasant to be healthy and a condition for many forms of happiness. But physical culture is no substitute for brains. Natural debilities and acquired diseases, agonizing and life-long, have often been the accompaniment, and to some extent the cause, of heroic and beneficent intellectual activity. Fifty years ago everybody knew this.

THEODORE C. WILLIAMS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1914.

Interesting War Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to say that I and my friends find THE NEW YORK TIMES war pictures, in the Sunday and Mid-Week issues, remarkably interesting? I have subscribed to both and am passing them on to friends across the border, who also have sent me letters of appreciation of the illustrations and have been so interested in the process of reproduction.

A. P. DRIEGMAN.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1914.

OPEN-ORDER ASSAULT.

Gen. Curtis the Originator of New Tactics Against Forts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the advent of the European war there have been numerous comments upon the method of infantry assault upon fortifications in open formation as distinguished from the old style of charging in massed columns; but the origin and the originator of the new tactics have not, to my knowledge, been discussed. To the late Gen. Newton Martin Curtis of New York, the "Hero of Fort Fisher," as he was called, belongs this honor, and it was first put in practice by him in the assault led by him which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher on the 15th of January, 1865. In this assault Gen. Curtis was dangerously wounded, losing his left eye. His valuable service was recognized by promotion to Brevet Major General, by the thanks of Congress, and decoration with the medal of honor. He died in New York City Jan. 8, 1910.

Fort Fisher, at the time of its capture, was considered the strongest earthwork fortification ever erected. Situated at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, it kept the harbor of Wilmington, N. C., open to frequent blockade runners which brought supplies for Lee's army. Its capture was a very strong factor in bringing the war to a close.

I have in my possession the original manuscript of an address delivered by Gen. Curtis before the Loyal Legion a few years previous to his death, entitled, "The Capture of Fort Fisher." This manuscript conclusively shows that to Gen. Curtis alone belongs the credit not only for the origination of this great advance in tactics, but for the successful demonstration of its great value.

F. B. R.

West Orange, N. J., Nov. 17, 1914.

NEED OF OUR OWN POOR.

New York Needlework Guild Head Appeals for Donations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of yesterday's evening papers was an appeal for garments to be sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in England. The Needlework Guild of America, doing the same work for the poor of our own country, is now collecting garments and distributing to the various charities all over the United States. The New York City Branch is receiving new garments until Nov. 21 at Room 3,201, Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue. A gift of two new garments constitutes membership in the guild.

The need is so great this year among our own poor I am anxious to have the New York public know of our need. Any contributions of new garments will be most gratefully received. Sincerely yours,

GRACE BIGELOW,
President of the New York City Branch, Needlework Guild of America.

New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Justice for Leo M. Frank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion the Supreme Court of Georgia has made a grievous mistake. Instead of giving a decision on the disputable fact of whether Frank should have been in court at the time the verdict was given or not, it runs off on a side issue, and calmly refuses Frank's motion on the technicality that this particular motion should have been made some time previous to the time that it was made. And yet our courts are supposed to mete out justice. The court is asked as to whether Frank should have been present when the verdict was given. They do not answer this question. Instead, they state that the motion must be denied, that they cannot answer the question because the motion should have been made at another time. Justice is withheld because of a technicality.

Is Frank to be put to death because a mere technicality has frustrated the ends of justice? Is a man who the world knows was not given a fair trial to be put to death because his lawyers made two separate appeals out of material that should have been all put into one appeal? Is a man, found guilty on the testimony of a negro who admits with no shame that he is a degenerate in the worst sense of the word, who has a previous record as a good-for-nothing—I ask, in all fairness, is such a man as Leo M. Frank to be put to death on such testimony? Will the State of Georgia allow such a blot to be cast upon its history? The only answer to all of these, I fear, is Yes! Georgia has failed to make any retributive step to secure for this persecuted man justice.

MARCEL STRAUSS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

Bernhardi on Prussian Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. von Bernhardi, in his book, "Germany and the Next War," Powles's translation, Page 248, says of the Prussian National School, which children attend for eight years, from 6 to 14 years of age:

"The chief stress in such a school is laid on religious instruction and on imparting some facility in reading, writing, and cipherings. The so-called Realien (history, geography, natural history, natural science) fall quite into the background." (Page 251.) "In the course of eight years they learn a smattering of reading, writing, and ciphering. It is significant of the knowledge of our national history which the school imparts that out of sixty-three recruits of one company to whom the question was put who Bismarck was, not a single one could answer."

If for German "kultur" the word "cult" is used, or method of living, we shall come nearer to its meaning than if we use our word culture.

H. H.

New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Physical Instruction for Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Normal classes in physical training for men are now being organized in the New York Evening High School for Men in the De Witt Clinton High School building, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Registration will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 23, at 7:45. Applicants must be high school graduates. A practical examination in apparatus work, athletics, and a physical examination will be required. Sessions to last from 8 to 10.

The object of the course is to prepare young men for examination for teacher or principal in vacation playgrounds and recreation centres and for promotion license.

STEPHEN F. BAYNE, Principal.

New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Factories in the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Spending about one-quarter of my time in New York City, I have often been impressed with the idea of why more factories were not located in the country, where the help, as a general thing, would be more efficient, more loyal, more reliable; where every man could get to and from his duties in ten to fifteen minutes; where every man, if he was industrious, could have a little garden spot, and where vegetables and fruit are in great abundance and cheap, and where the banks and local Chamber of Commerce would take a personal interest in the success and welfare of the owners of factories. Such locations are numerous in Western New York, the garden of the Empire State.

G. P. ROGERS.

Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1914.

"BOBS."

Dead! under the skies, too, of France!
That is the message they bring.
Soldierly up to the last—
Serving his country and King!

He, of the mind trained to grasp,
He, with the eye trained to see,
Strategist, able, alert—
Strange, this is Fortune's decree!

Never too great to be kind,
Checking all hatred of foes;
Friend of the children and poor,
Touched by the commonest woes!

Idol of troops, yet unspoiled,
"Bahadur," named in their pride;
Measuring up to their hopes,
Champion, leader, long-tried!

Not for his rank so revered,
Head of no faction, or clan.
Big in his purpose and thought.
Great as a soldier—a man!

ELLA A. FANNING.

ART NOTES.

Applegate's Terra Cotta Figure of a Mouse—African Sculpture.

A mouse is now on exhibition at the MacDowell Club. A somewhat undersized mouse that gives, nevertheless, an impression of stalwart competency. Frank G. Applegate modeled it from the soil of New Jersey, and nothing could speak more eloquently for Mr. Applegate's power to treat a little common subject in a large sculptural style. This is the way you look at it, to get a sense of what has been achieved. When a mouse in the prime of his mouschood and at the fullness of his powers is vigorously nibbling a spilled fragment of predigested breakfast food, its strong young jaws moving with ease and certainty, its sinewy claws securely grasping its prize, we may well imagine it as feeling itself more than an ordinary mouse, an embodiment rather of the mouse ideal of capacity and natural force. This is what Mr. Applegate shows in his heroic little terra cotta figure less than two inches long.

When the same sculptor undertakes to symbolize the strife and strength of love he goes about it in the same fashion. His entwined figures are creations of Euripides, all stark emotion. When he makes two laborers bearing a burden from the kilns on bent backs, he hints at the imprisonment of energy by a back-breaking task in the rhythm of their step, and the holes by which he balances his masses are as interesting and well considered as the finistration of a cathedral front. In a word, he is a true sculptor, and it is highly encouraging to learn that he is an instructor in the Art Institute of Trenton, where the industrial arts are coming into their own. For the industrial arts the best is never a shade too good.

The Sun of Africa on Paper.

The exhibition of African sculpture at the Photo-Secession Galleries has been rearranged. Large sheets of red, bright yellow, and black paper, the kind used for weaving and so forth in kindergartens, have been placed back of the sculptures with a certain patterning of the colors. The result is brilliantly barbaric, and is said to be a substitute, the best one could get under the deeply discouraging circumstances, for the sun of Africa. There is something in it, surely. What looks sombre and dingy in Philadelphia is often bright and gay in New York. The atmosphere has much on its conscience everywhere. One suggestion, however: if a little trail could be blazed with this red and yellow African sun from the door of the elevator to the door of the gallery, the spirits of the visitors would rise accordingly.

Work of Gruppe and Needham.

At the City Club the exhibition of paintings by Charles P. Gruppe strengthens an old notion that this artist was designed primarily for a portrait painter. He comes in line with the old sincere Dutch tradition in his portraits, and they are at least not less interesting than his landscapes. The portrait of Pablo Casals is a most rewarding performance. The surface over which the paint flows so easily has a peculiar suavity, an ivory softness wholly different from the smoothness of enamel; the color is integral, the characterization full of thought and discernment. It is permitted to grudge to landscape a portrait painter of this quality.

Charles Austin Needham is at the Daniel Gallery with fifteen paintings, of which the note is mystery. That means, of course, that he is not in the very vanguard of the moderns. The moderns may be "queer" and "incomprehensible"; they almost never are mysterious. Their ideas and their ideals are as definite as a tack-hammer. If they have a vision it is the Blake kind of vision, absolutely innocent of vagueness. Mr. Needham inclines somewhat, and not disagreeably, to the vague. His visions are dreams, in which the impression suddenly fades off and leaves you wondering, after you wake up.

He often suggests dream in his titles, "Dreamer of Lethe," "Dream River," "Spring Somnolence," &c. He thinks easily of goblins and water nymphs, and all the old romantic chorus, and certain of his pictures stir the mind as certain minds still are stirred by the ballad meter. "Dawn" is one of these, a crouching, ragged figure of the tenements, on the patch of earth near his hovel, lifting his face toward a ragged cloud, along the edge flashes white with the dawn: quite a literary picture, except that the paint is wooed so lovingly.

Watercolors.

An outbreak of watercolors is an epidemic not at all to be deprecated. The medium is delightful, and even when it is hatefully used it is less objectionable than any oily oil-color. At the Knoedler Galleries we have Elinor M. Barnard's "Portraits of American and English Children." The artist handles her material with ease, and there is a spontaneity in her touch that accords with the general conception of childhood. If she is too intently on the lookout for prettiness, in certain instances she strikes a balance. The drawing of Miss Violet Asquith is a keen, definite version of a keen and definite personality.

At the Ackerman Gallery are watercolor drawings of the "Castles of Great Britain," by Gerald Ackerman, that are in the old Girtin vein, although freed from the pen-and-ink support of the early school. These faithful and accomplished portraits of beautiful places have not only a positive subject interest, but a very genuine aesthetic interest as well. If the names of Corfe and Durham and Richmond carried with them no association, these lovely fragments of British landscape, sometimes rich and tender, sometimes imposing and even stern, dominated by a noble architecture, would have plenty to say to the eye. The art of the same gallery are tinted pencil drawings of ladies and children of quality, by Charles P. Sainton, who is announced as having received the patronage of His Majesty George V. and the royal family. Royal patronage is not always to be trusted, it is true. We recall the instance of a portrait painter who limned the late Queen Victoria, herself something of an artist in pencil. In his autobiography the painter relates that he forced himself, in spite of many misgivings, to entreat his gracious Queen temporarily to close her lips, that he might accurately measure the mouth with his measuring tape. Mr. Sainton is not of this class. He draws delicate little pencilings, accentuating the eyes and mouth a bit, and working toward a result that can be "photographed down" to look very like a miniature. And he is up to the minute, having on exhibition a floating feminine figure that he calls "Peace," or perhaps it is "Dream of Peace."

Arthur Byne's "Water Colors of Spain" at the Maison Adolphe Braun et Cie are cheerfully oblivious of war and its rumors. They show with abundance of color and light the red sandstone buildings of Santiago, the golden City of Segovia, the red and yellow market place of Leon, and the rugs and jugs of a tenement in Toledo. The work is direct and competent, technically skillful, and not deeply personal. The artist has seen what others have seen and in a way that they can recognize. There is no dreaming, good or bad; there is no sentimentality; there is nothing cryptic; just a straightforward account of a traveler's world.

Carl Oscar Borg also has traveled, first from the place of his birth to California and recently in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. He has a traveler's appetite for the accessibly unusual and makes the most of a rag market in Madrid and of the picturesque forms of the baskets. He is happy in Egypt, where again he finds a market with picturesque crouching figures, (we have started our municipal markets none too soon if they are to replace their elders in the art world,) and in Tangier he paints the corner of a market. His drawing of the figure is excellent, a not too common virtue in a water-color painter, and his attack upon his paper is full of vigor and zest. His pictures give pleasure.

Alfred W. Martin's Lectures.

On Monday morning, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the meeting house for the Society for Ethical Culture, Alfred W. Martin will deliver his lecture on the Altman collection in the Metropolitan Museum, taking for his subject Andrea Mantegna—"Madonna with Child and Saints." On Monday morning, Nov. 30, Mr. Martin will speak on the "Florentine" paintings of the collection. These lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides.

ACADEMICIANS HEAR BRIEUX ON THEATRE

French Playwright Brings Message from Poincare to American Academy of Arts.

GREETINGS FROM WILSON

Mayor Gives City's Welcome to Members at Annual Meeting —Orchestral Concert.

On a stage fringed with garlands of laurel and balanced at either side by a green bay tree, symbolizing honors attained in letters, art, and music, a hundred or more members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters met in joint session yesterday at Aeolian Hall. It was the sixth annual meeting of the two societies, and it brought together a notable gathering of men whose achievements rank among the highest in their various fields. They were welcomed by Mayor Mitchel, who referred to New York as the country's literary and art centre.

Besides Mayor Mitchel, the speakers at the morning session were William Dean Howells, who opened the meeting as President of the American Academy; Eugène Brieux, the French playwright, who spoke on "The Theatre as an Instructor in the Art Institute of Trenton, where the industrial arts are coming into their own. For the industrial arts the best is never a shade too good.

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MAYOR URGES BROAD HOME RULE POWERS

Gives Academy of Political Science His Views on Public Utilities.

CITY TO OWN OR OPERATE

Senator Elihu Root and Many Prominent Men at Dinner and at Afternoon Discussion.

In a speech delivered at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science last night at the Hotel Astor, Mayor Mitchel defined his views on the measure of home rule that should be given to cities of this State in the new Constitution. Amid great applause the Mayor urged that among other things this city be given powers to own and operate public utilities so broad that under them the municipality might run almost anything from a street railroad to a grocery store.

Mayor Mitchel, who followed such distinguished after-dinner orators as Senator Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, and Commissioner of Immigration Frederick C. Howe, was the last speaker of the evening. Senator Root, who, it is expected, will be the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention next year, listened intently to what the Mayor had to say in his earnest, emphatic manner of utterance on public occasions.

The Mayor complained bitterly of the failure of both the leading parties to live up to the home-rule pledges contained in their platforms for the last thirty years.

"The question most frequently raised by both the parties pledged to home rule in the legislative bodies controlled by them has been whether the cities can be trusted even with the meager measure of home rule that has been grudgingly bestowed on them," he said. "It seems to me that it would be a great deal better not to hamstring the cities or their officials, but to give them the wider latitude that, in my opinion, seems essential to proper municipal development and then to safeguard these powers by establishing a recall, this also surrounded with safeguards and limitations.

"To secure the kind of home rule I think the cities of this State should have, I would suggest that the following provisions be embodied in the new Constitution:

"First, there should be a clear demarcation made between the powers which the city exercises as the agent of the State and in regard to which for that reason the State's powers should be reserved and the powers a city exercises as a corporate entity and which it should have the right to be unhampered by outside interference, legislative or otherwise.

A Broad Grant of Power.

"The Constitution should embody a broad grant of such corporate powers, in addition to the powers the cities now exercise, as may conduce to the general welfare of its citizens and with express rights to extend those powers when the good of the people so demands, with the only limitation that its powers should not be exercised in conflict with the United States Constitution, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Statutes of the United States, or the general law of the State.

"The cities should be given absolute power to acquire, construct, own, and operate public utilities, and the city should be made the sole judge of what shall constitute a public utility.

"The limited veto of the Mayors in regard to legislative measures affecting their respective cities should be strengthened so that it can be overridden only by the same majority that is required to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. Under the present Constitution this requires a two-thirds majority in each branch of the Legislature, while a simple majority is sufficient to overrule a Mayoralty veto.

In some respects, the Mayor said, he thought the powers of municipalities ought to be limited. The wise limitations, in the opinion of Mayor Mitchel, should involve not only the right to incur bonded indebtedness, but there should be a limit placed also on the city's right of taxation for local purposes and on the right of a city to extend its own credit to a private corporation.

"There is such a limitation now, but the right should be limited even more rigidly than it is now," said the Mayor.

To Make Their Own Charters.

"The cities," the Mayor went on, "should have the right to frame and adopt their own charters with a referendum provision, and this limitation, that when the voters of a city answer affirmatively the question of whether its charter shall be revised generally or a new charter framed, a commission to revise the old charter or frame the new should be elected at the same general election.

"In my opinion, the City Charter should be divided in two distinct portions. There should be a general grant, to be the organic law of the city. This should be brief and broad. Then there should be an administrative code, corresponding with the by-laws of a corporation, which should be easily amenable by the local legislative body, subject, of course, to the Mayor's veto."

The Mayor said that whenever an officer is removed by either legislative mandate or through the power of some body outside of the Municipal Government his successor should be elected by the local legislative body.

"That would make such rape impossible as has been undertaken from time to time and is being attempted now by the State Civil Service Commission on the Civil Service Commission of this city," he said.

"The State," the Mayor went on, "should not be permitted to impose any financial burden on any city by passing legislation prescribing the salaries or number of employes in any city department. The number of employes in a city department should not be increased by the Legislature, except with the consent of the municipal authorities.

"If the cities of this country are left free to work out their own destinies in their own way, unhampered by legislative interference, they, in my opinion, become the dynamic centres of democracy in our great Republic."

William Barnes, former Republican State Chairman, and half a score of Republican politicians who undoubtedly will wield an influence in the next Constitutional Convention, listened intently to the Mayor's address.

Senator Root, in his introductory speech, called attention to the tendency of the times to abandon the tried paths and seek short cuts to perfection in government.

"We seek the easier way," said the Senator, "but there is no easier way that does not lead to failure. Liberty with justice cannot be attained until we hold fast to the eternal principles. Wherever there is a sure principle embodied in our Constitution we must stand by it and defy all efforts to substitute patent nostrums suggested by those who follow the easier way of the demagogues. There is a certain reaction from new devices in Government, and we must remember that when reaction goes too far the pendulum will swing back just as much further."

Senator Root said it was the underhanded attempt of the Democrats to bring about a Constitutional Convention which they hoped to control ahead of the time appointed by the Constitution which helped to bring about the revolution which has placed the next Constitutional Convention under the control o fthe Republicans.

"All of which shows that it does not pay to be too acute, cunning, or adroit in American politics," he added. "The best way is to go on in simple, honest, faithful effort, in helping to work out free self-government. Whoever does that will come out ahead of the over-smart practical politician every time."

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins, who has recently returned from China, where he was summoned to aid in framing the first provisional constitution of the infant republic, spoke entertainingly of the travail that attended the birth of the Chinese Republic, but did not at any time get down to the topic assigned to him, which was "The Adaptation of a Constitution to the Needs of a People."

Henry L. Stimson, speaking to the topic, "The Principle of Responsibility in Government," said we had irresponsible government because we were so afraid of giving power to had men that we failed to give good men the power to make good. Commissioner of Immigration Frederick C. Howe spoke of the "Constitution and Public Opinion" in a somewhat radical vein and at considerable length.

Session at Earl Hall.

The Academy began the opening session of its meeting with a large attendance at Earl Hall, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon. Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay called the meeting to order and turned the gavel over to Dr. Albert Shaw, who presided. "The Structure of the State Government" had been adopted as a general theme of discussion, and under this head three separate topics were considered—"Participation of the Executive in Legislation," "Budget Making," and "The Organization and Procedure of the Courts."

Edward M. Sait, a Canadian by birth, who is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, opened the discussion on the first topic by asking bluntly the question:

"Why is the Legislature respected in the Province of Ontario and held in contempt in the State of New York?"

Prof. Sait answered his own query by ascribing the difference partly to the fact that Ontario had the short ballot, while the State of New York had not, and partly to the fact that the New York State Legislature lacked responsible leadership. This, Prof. Sait held, could be supplied by giving the Governor and the members of his Cabinet a voice in the deliberations of the lawmaking body.

"The Governor ought to deliver his message in person before the Legislature," said the professor. "The experience of President Wilson indicates the advantage of this course. Moreover, the Governor and the heads of the administrative departments of the State Government ought to have the right to draft and submit administration bills. Has our legislative experience been so eminently successful as compared with the European experience that we alone should follow in the footsteps of Montesquieu and go him one better?"

Prof. Sait had begun his discourse with one question, and he ended with this. It went hard with the late M. Montesquieu in the discussion that followed. One of the advocates for merging legislative and executive functions even branded him as "a Frenchman with a mistaken idea of the form of functions of Government among English-speaking peoples."

The Governor and the Leader.

Senator-elect Ogden L. Mills, who took up the discussion after Prof. Sait had concluded, said he concurred in all that the latter had said.

"I would go one step further and establish a direct relationship between the executive and legislative branches by giving to the Governor and his department heads seats in the Legislature with the right to take part in the debate though not to vote," said Mr. Mills.

Prof. Edward Dawson of Hunter's College, in a further discussion of whether the Governor should have the power of participating to this extent in the legislative processes, said it really resolved itself into a question of whether the leadership in legislation should be in the hands of a Governor elected by the people or in the hands of a political leader who is not elected by and, therefore, not responsible to the people.

"Let us either make the leader Governor or else the Governor leader," said Prof. Dawson. "Either step would be better than our present arrangement. Not to permit the Governor to lead in legislation seems ridiculous and could be possible only in a community where formalism has utterly obscured the real nature of the Governorship."

In discussing the making of the State budget, Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, declared that budget making was an administrative function which should rest with the Governor and that the control of the purse strings which from the days of Magna Charta had been conceded to be one of the rights of the people through its representatives should be confined to paring down of expenditure and not involve any initiative. Dr. Cleveland pronounced the State Board of Estimate, which was created under the Mitzel administration and which had among its members the legislative leaders, an absolute misfit.

Charles D. Norton, Vice President of the First National Bank and a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said in the process of budget making our National, State, and municipal Governments finally would be compelled to adopt the sound simple practice of private corporations.

The afternoon session closed with a discussion of needed reforms in court procedure by Henry W. Jessup, Judge W. L. Ransom of the City Court, and Surrogate Robert S. Fowler.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mme. Julia Culp Soloist—Henry K. Hadley's "Lucifer" Performed.

At the Philharmonic Society concert in Carnegie Hall last night Mme. Julia Culp, who had landed from a steamer yesterday morning and participated in a rather hurried rehearsal, was the soloist. Her numbers consisted of four songs by Brahms, to piano accompaniment and with the orchestra, the famous "Lament of Ariadne," one of the not numerous works of Monteverdi remaining extant, to illustrate some of the earliest work that stands out in the history of opera. One would have been prepared, under the circumstances, to make allowances for Mme. Culp, but it turned out she needed nothing of the sort. Her voice was in excellent condition, showing no trace of fatigue, and she gave as much pleasure as ever with her tasteful and intelligent singing.

The orchestral numbers were a suite in D by Bach, Beethoven's seventh symphony, a tone-poem, "Lucifer," by Henry K. Hadley, and the overture to "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana. Mr. Hadley's composition, which was given last June at the Norfolk Festival for the first time, received its first performance at a public symphony concert last night. The composer has dealt with large concepts in his work, and has been fairly successful in keeping to a broad sweep in giving musical expression to them. But at the first hearing it seemed as though the composer had been influenced into following unduly the conventional tricks of phrasing and orchestration that have become part of the contemporary technique of composition, rather than stand on something individual he had to say. Certain of the orchestral effects were undoubtedly overdrawn.

The Beethoven symphony received a spirited performance, the second movement being particularly well done, and Smetana's overture was put forth in a brilliant setting.

NEW PRODUCTION OF BIZET'S 'CARMEN'

Revival of the Opera at the Metropolitan After Six Years.

MISS FARRAR THE HEROINE

Her First Appearance in the Part—Mr. Caruso as Don Jose—The Beauty of Toscanini's Conducting.

Carmen	Geraldine Farrar
Micaela	Frances Alda
Frasquita	Lenora Sparkes
Mercedes	Sophie Braslau
Don Jose	Enrico Caruso
Escamillo	Pasquale Amato
Dancaire	Albert Reiss
Remendado	Angelo Bada
Zuniga	Leon Rothier
Moralea	Desire Defrere

"Carmen" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time in six seasons in a performance upon which the management had evidently lavished much pains and in which it counted upon much public interest, for it put forward in it some of the most highly esteemed of its singers and provided a new and in some ways elaborate setting. The occasion had an added interest from the fact that Miss Farrar appeared as Carmen for the first time.

"Carmen" has, in fact, been treated in recent seasons in a rather "stepmotherly" fashion at the Metropolitan Opera House. The absence of a well-equipped French contingent in the company has embarrassed the management in the performance of French operas. The representations of "Carmen" for some years before the season of 1908-9, when there had been any, had been rather lame affairs, not reaching and apparently not attempting to reach any great public favor. No wonder that Mr. Gatti-Casazza thought it time to remedy so scandalous a state of affairs by projecting a performance that should recapture something of that popular enthusiasm that it needs no long memory to recall in connection with "Carmen."

It may be said at once that in certain respects the performance was one of the most exquisite and musically perfect that has been heard here. For this Mr. Toscanini was primarily responsible, and notwithstanding the parsimony in the distribution of the parts, Mr. Caruso, Mr. Amato, and other excellent singers whose names shine with only less lustre, he was in a way the star of the occasion. The purely musical beauty of the score, the grace, vivacity, dramatic life that are joined in it in the giving color of this interpretation, the innumerable touches that surprise and ravish the attentive listener at each new hearing were reproduced with a finesse, a restrained and pointed intensity that made it seem almost a new thing. So, too, were the choruses and the ensemble pieces presented with rare finish and sense of proportion.

Miss Farrar's Carmen is an interesting and in many ways charming addition to her impersonations, though it may not be accepted as one her most convincing or most thoroughly characteristic. This Carmen is a captivating figure unquestionably; it is interesting and is not commonplace. There is that in it which attracts, beguiles, deceives. But whether there is the smoldering Mediterranean fire in it that is an essential quality of the character may be doubted. There is certain lack of the elemental forces in this sophisticated maiden, sometimes too prettily coquettish, too little of the soil. It is, in fact, not yet a thoroughly consistent impersonation; and it is likely that as Miss Farrar enters more deeply into it it will gain in some of the essential attributes that belong to the character even in the fainter outlines of Merimée's heroine presented by the librettists, Meilhac and Halévy, of Bizet's opera.

Mr. Caruso was the Don José of the last previous performances of "Carmen" by the Metropolitan company. It is not one of his successful impersonations, although it is, as he always is, conscientious. Of spirit and fire there is little; and his accumulation of passion and heaving emotion at certain points are not the stigmata of the betrayed and desperate brigadier. But his singing of this music was little less than enthralling. It is, as he sings it, his best style, beautiful in voice, in phrasing, in coloring of the dramatic accent, without exaggeration, without the shout or the sob. He has in recent years not often done more beautiful singing than in the duet with Micaela in the first act or the flower song in the second.

Escamillo as represented by Mr. Amato showed some unfamiliar traits, but he enacted the part and sang it with the intelligence and spirit that inform whatever he does. There has been more chastely beautiful singing than Miss Aida offered as Micaela and memories of some other Micaelas would not down at her appearance. There was an excellent and powerful voice heard in the Moralès of Désiré Defrène, a new addition to the company, who should give a good account of himself before the season ends. The scene was unworthily placed in their surroundings were Mmes. Sparkes and Braslau as Frasquita and Mercedès, Messrs. Reiss, Bada and Rothier as Dancaire, Remendado and Zuniga. Rarely has the quintet in the second act been sung with more rushing vivacity or more exquisite finish.

The new scenic setting is elaborate and picturesque, but the scene of Lillas Pastia's tavern in the second act might have a warmer Spanish color and be more appropriately lighted.

The audience, a very large one, was deeply interested in the newly studied "Carmen," and gave frequent expression to its pleasure by enthusiastic applause, after the curtain fell it recalled the singers repeatedly, and it would have had the repetition of several airs had Mr. Toscanini permitted it.

THREE TAPESTRIES, $43,300.

Gobelins of the Eighteenth Century Sold at the Havemeyer Home.

Ecclesiastical and other embroideries and the fine old tapestries of the Havemeyer house brought the total of yesterday's sale, under the auspices of the American Art Galleries, up to $55,070, making a grand total to date of $86,745. The three Gobelin tapestries series, "Les Fêtes de Village," were all sold to Bernet, agent, who paid $43,300. The largest of the tapestries, which brought $19,500, hung over the main staircase, leading from the great entrance hall of the house, and the other two were on the second floor.

All three of the tapestries are exceedingly decorative. The first shows Cupid, enthroned on a bank of clouds, before a beautiful Greak ruin, surrounded by a gay company. The second is a festival to the god Pan, youths and maidens decorating a statue of the god, which is in the centre of the picture, with fruits and flowers. The third and largest, 11 feet 8 inches by 16 feet, shows a sumptuous feast, set just inside a building whose pillars are to be seen festooned with flowers. The tapestries were woven at the Gobelin factory under Michel Audran, after designs by Etienne Jeaurat, and, like with the best work of the Gobelins in the eighteenth century. The two smaller tapestries brought $11,900 each.

A Flemish heraldic tapestry of the seventeenth century, by Francisco Tons, a clerical coat of arms set between two trees, with a landscape background, went to A. J. La Place for $2,500. Two old Genoese ruby velvet door tapestries, embellished with cloth-of-gold appliqué and silk cord embroidery, with a royal coat of arms, went to W. D. Smyth for $720. A fine old altar frontal of ecru silk and satin damask, elaborately embroidered, went to the Carroll Galleries for $310, and B. Bengulat paid $900 for a fragment of Beauvais tapestry, "Bacchanalian Rejoicing," and $400 for a slightly larger fragment, "Love's Darts."

The sale will be continued this afternoon at the house, 344 Madison Avenue, at Thirty-eighth Street.

FREE SCHOOL FOR DANCERS.

Isadora Duncan on Way from Paris to Teach Art at Rye.

Miss Isadora Duncan, the noted dancer, is to establish one of her free dancing schools here, according to her secretary, who reached New York ahead of her with seven of the Duncan pupils. The dancer is expected tomorrow on the Cunard liner Franconia, and she will at once begin preparations for the opening of her American school. Another reason for her coming is to make arrangements for the festival of dance in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 3. Her young dancers will dance to the music of the Damrosch Orchestra.

The resolve of Miss Duncan to open one of her free schools here was made after the European war seriously interfered with her plan to teach the young of Europe the art of dancing. She was forced to close her school near Paris, the house being taken over by the Government. Her plan is particularly interesting, in view of the fact that upon her departure from this country several years ago she complained that America was not appreciative of her dancing.

The American school will probably be at Rye, N. Y. The site is good for out-of-door dancing, and its nearness to the Sound makes the place almost ideal for the purpose. The seven children who are already here will form the nucleus for the new school. Already Miss Duncan's secretary has begun the work of selecting the children.

The preliminary examination will determine simply the fitness of the candidate for a personal examination by Miss Duncan, who holds to the opinion that two requirements for the dancer's art are a measure of good looks and an ear for music. Candidates must possess these before they are even accepted for presentation to Miss Duncan. Little boys are wanted to learn dancing as well as girls, and there is to be a separate department for boys.

The children who are adopted by Miss Duncan are educated in various fields of knowledge, teachers and governesses to care for them, and the whole attempt is to create a "home" atmosphere in which to rear them. They are kept to a strict schedule, and are seldom ailing. At 7 A. M. there is a warm bath, followed by a cold shower. Gymnastic exercises begin at 8 A. M., and this is followed by school and study until noon. In the afternoon, after dinner the classes go for long rambles through the country. Dancing instruction is given in the early hours of the evening, and usually in the open air. In dancing the children wear no shoes or stockings and they dance in loose-fitting robes of white, flimsy material. One afternoon each week they have time in which they can visit their parents or relatives.

FIND ALTMAN HEIR INSANE.

Commission Declares Mrs. Henrietta Fried Incompetent.

Mrs. Henrietta Fried, a niece of the late Benjamin Altman and the beneficiary under his will of a trust fund of $50,000, was declared to be incompetent by three Commissioners and a Sheriff's Jury yesterday. Mrs. Fried has been confined in a sanitarium for thirteen years. Her husband, Dr. Eugene Fried, sought her liberty, contending that what his wife needed to restore her to health was proper care.

Mrs. Fried's aunt, Mrs. Lulu Heymann, applied for the commission on the ground that Mrs. Fried was suffering from incurable insanity. Experts testified that Mrs. Fried was suffering from dementia praecox, and that it was incurable in the present advanced stage. The Commissioners were Warren Leslie, Dr. Moses J. Jackman, and Dr. Harry H. Weist.

SARA D. OGDEN A BRIDE.

Married to Allen J. Henry of Philadelphia—The Attendants.

The wedding of Allen Johnstone Henry of Philadelphia and Miss Sara Devereux Ogden, daughter of Mrs. John R. Ogden, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Harris E. Adriance. Vases of Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums were placed on the pulpit, tall tree palms formed a background, and clusters of white chrysanthemums were tied to the pews on the aisle.

Miss Ogden, who walked up the nave with her brother, John R. Ogden, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin charmeuse frock draped with old point lace, and having touches of pearls and tucked chiffon sleeves. The veil was a shawl of old point lace that was also worn by her two sisters at their weddings. It was held to her coiffure in cap and frill by a chaplet of orange blossoms and a diamond bar at the back. She wore a diamond pendant and chain and carried lillies of the valley.

Mrs. Pierpont Davis was her sister's only attendant. She wore a lavender charmeuse frock, with a square train, and an overdress of lavender chiffon cloth bordered with crystals of the same hue, and the low cut corsage was finished with the crystals. Her large purple velvet hat was trimmed with plumes to match, and she carried yellow roses.

Dr. J. Norman Henry was his brother's best man, and the six ushers were Pierpont Davis of New York; a brother-in-law of the bride; John O. Platt, George White, Montgomery Harris, Edmund Evans, and William Montgomery, all of Philadelphia.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 772 Park Avenue, which was decorated with lilac and white chrysanthemums. Only about fifty relatives and intimate friends were asked to the reception. Mr. and Mrs. Henry will live in Philadelphia.

BURFORD-JUNGHANS.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Junghans Married to L. B. Burford.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Junghans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Junghans of 871 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Lawrence B. Burford of Baltimore, Md., took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish. The Rev. Dr. Gates, rector of the church, officiated.

Moskowitz-Israels Wedding Nov. 22.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, visited the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building late yesterday afternoon and took out a marriage license for himself and Mrs. Belle Lindner Israels, whose engagement was announced on Oct. 17. The marriage will take place on Sunday, Nov. 22, in Yonkers, where Mrs. Israels is living at Park Hill. Dr. Moskowitz gave his age as 35, and Mrs. Israels as 37. Her New York address is 147 East Thirty-eighth Street. Dr. Moskowitz lives at 260 Henry Street. Mrs. Israels is the widow of Charles H. Israels and has children. Her interest in philanthropic and reform movements has been marked for several years.

LANDAU—PREVIN.

Miss Bessie Previn, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Morris Previn of 604 West 115th Street, and Saul Albert Landau of Pittsburgh were married last evening at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Segal officiating. Mrs. Leo Previn was matron of honor, and William Small of Pittsburgh was best man. After a honeymoon trip to Atlantic City Mr. and Mrs. Landau will reside in Pittsburgh.

Greenfield-Metcalf Engagement.

Mrs. Ernest Martin Greenfield of 118 East Fifty-fourth Street announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Paine Greenfield, to Jesse Metcalf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf of New York and South Orange, N. J., at a luncheon which she gave yesterday at her home. Mr. Metcalf is a member of Squadron A and was graduated from Harvard University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Bergen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Bergenfjord from Bergen were:

Mrs. J. Abbott, Capt. K. Anderson, Mrs. K. Clark, Mrs. K. W. Levick, Mrs. R. H. Oakley, Mrs. Anna Pearson, Mrs. L. Winter, Peter C. Weed, T. H. Weld, Orton Cox.

DEBUTANTES BEGIN BOWS TO SOCIETY

Miss Marion Cleveland, Daughter of Late President, Introduced at Princeton.

MISS AMY GILFORD A BUD

Second Daughter of Mrs. John P. Gilford Presented—Reception for Miss Dorothy Haight at Plaza.

The season for débutantes has commenced, and from now until the first of the year the young buds will monopolize the attention of society. Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., and the late President Cleveland, made her bow to society at a reception given for her yesterday afternoon by her mother at Westland, their home in Princeton, N. J. Miss Gretchen Blaine Damrosch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and a granddaughter of the late James G. Blaine, is to make her début tonight at the Cosmopolitan Club at a dance to be given by her parents.

Mrs. William Burgoyne Haight of 383 Park Avenue gave a reception, with dancing, yesterday afternoon at the Plaza to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Haight. The débutante, in white crêpe de chine and carrying a bouquet of cut-colored roses and lilies of the valley, received with Mrs. Haight. Assisting them in receiving were the Misses Alexandra Ewing, Anne J. Woodin, Frederika Peterson, Frances Van A. Manning, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Manning; Helen Ridgely Morgan, and Katharine Hall. The reception was followed by a dinner, also at the Plaza, for those receiving and an equal number of young men, and afterward the party went to a theatre.

The young men asked for the dinner and play were Rupert Thomas, Jr., Frank Hendrickson, Wallace Jaman, Elton S. Wayland, Sterling Halsted, and Clinton Backus.

Miss Amy Gilford, the second daughter of Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, was formally presented to society yesterday at a reception that Mrs. Gilford gave at 778 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Gilford and the débutante, in white taffeta and net, had assisting them in receiving, Miss Lentilhon Gilford, the débutante's elder sister, who came out last year on the same date, Nov. 19, in a white frock with touches of black, and the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Elizabeth Clarkson, Phyllis Law, Brown, Mary Frances Gilbert, Marjorie Stout, Margaret S. Purdy, Gertrude N. Welling, Constance E. Peabody, Elise French Rice, Symphorosa Bristed, Grace D. Pierce, and Mary E. Sanger, all débutantes of this Winter.

The reception was followed by a dinner for those who received, and an equal number of young men, and afterward there was dancing.

There were a number of guests from New York and Philadelphia at the reception for Miss Cleveland, at Westland. Mrs. Preston and her daughters, Misses Marion and Esther Cleveland, received. They were assisted by Miss Cleveland's aunt, Mrs. Charles Cadman of New York, and the Misses Mary and Margaret Bryan of Princeton. Mary Dimmick of Scranton, Penn.; Marion H. Douglas of Detroit, Mich.; Gabriella Prout of Nutley, N. J.; Emily Williams of Philadelphia, Mary Chess of Pittsburgh, Margaret Lafarge of New York, Harriet Kunhardt of New York, Annie Mass.; Elizabeth Buckingham of Pasadena, Cal.; Louise Orr of Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Williams of New Haven, Conn; Gwendolyn Goph of New York, Marion Savage, and Rachael Latta of Philadelphia, Gladys Freeze and Katharine Lamont of New York, Barbara Armour, Philena Fine, Suzanne Fine, Frances Emmons, and Elizabeth Hibben of Princeton.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. John Finley, Mrs. Frederic Augustus Trowbridge, and Mrs. Trowbridge, Prof. Howard McClenahan and Mrs. McClenahan, President John Grier Hibben, and Mrs. Hibben, Prof. George S. McClellan and Mrs. McClellan, Capt. W. R. M. Field, Col. William Libbey, Prof. Allan Marquand and Mrs. Marquand, and James W. Alexander.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE DEAD.

Noted Humorist, Lecturer, and Minister Dies in Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 19.—Robert J. Burdette, preacher, author, and humorist, died at his home here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He had been ill for the greater part of two years, and for the last week had been in a state of coma.

Robert Jones Burdette was born in Greensboro, Penn., and was in his seventy-first year. He was the son of Frederick E. and Sophia D. Burdette. His parents removed to Peoria, Ill., when he was a boy, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. In later life he received a number of honorary degrees, among them being D. D. from Kalamazoo College, and LL. D. from Occidental College, California, in 1862, when he was 18 years old, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served until the end of the war.

"Bob" Burdette, as he was familiarly known, received honorable mention for bravery in the siege of Vicksburg. After being mustered out, he was elected Postmaster of Peoria, Ill., and when his term expired taught school for a year in Tivoli Township, Peoria County. In 1868 he came to this city to study art, but after remaining for a year, returned to Peoria and became a newspaper reporter. After becoming night editor of The Peoria Transcript, Mr. Burdette removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he became an associate editor of The Hawkeye. It was during his years on The Hawkeye that he made his reputation as a humorist. In 1880 he removed to Philadelphia and later joined the staff of The Brooklyn Eagle and remained for seven years in that city. Since 1900 Mr. Burdette had been a member of the staff of The Los Angeles Times.

He began his lecture tours in 1876, and since that time lectured all over the United States. His tours ceased when he accepted the pastorate of Temple Baptist Church in Los Angeles in 1903. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1903, and in 1909 became pastor emeritus of the same church.

J. Howard Wright.

J. Howard Wright, one of the oldest residents of this city, died yesterday at his home, 41 East Fifty-first Street, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in New York and was a son of John D. Wright, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he was one of the first Vice Presidents. Mr. Wright was an Elder in the Friends Meeting at Rutherford Place, and was interested in many charitable institutions. He was connected with the Standard Oil Company for twenty years, but had retired from active business some time. Mr. Wright was a member of the Merchants' Club. He is survived by a son, J. Dunbar Wright, and a daughter, Mrs. John S. Dumont.

MISS URSULA BROWN WEDS.

The Bride of Edmund S. Twining, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's.

The wedding of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church before a large assembly. The church was decorated with high standards of entwined smilax topped with huge clusters of pink chrysanthemums, rising from the centre of the pews, the bridal party passing under an arch of pink chrysanthemums and Autumn foliage as they entered the nave.

It Is Time

to begin to make selections of Christmas Books. In our comfortable store will be found every book worth buying, new and old, American and foreign.

"All Books of All Publishers."

Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

AMERICAN MUSIC PLAYED.

A Concert for the Academy and Institute of Works by Their Members.

It is much to the credit of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters that they give such ample and generous recognition to music. When it comes to arts and letters music is, or has been in the past, often crowded out. It is already a well-established custom at the annual joint meetings of the Academy and the Institute to devote an afternoon to a concert of compositions by their members. Such a concert was given yesterday in Aeolian Hall as one of the functions of the annual meeting now in progress.

The concert was given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, to members of the two bodies and their guests. A note on the programme stated that the occasion was made possible through the generosity of Messrs. Henry Harkness Flagler and Harrison S. Morris.

Of the five composition performed, all but one, Mr. Loeffler's "La Villanelle du Diable," were then heard for the first time in New York. The programme began with a symphonic poem by Frederick S. Converse, "Ormazd," based upon a Persian poem from the "Zendavesta," printed upon the programme in a translation by Percy Mackaye. It is a description in gorgeous Oriental imagery of the defeat of the malevolent Ahriman by the forces of light; a description that has prompted Mr. Converse to music of epic sonorousness that must be put among the most ambitious of his compositions. It is elaborate in its themes and their development, in the resources of the orchestra that he has employed, in the wealth of detail, undoubtedly descriptive in intention, but not lapsing from the ideal of presenting first and foremost musical values in a whole essentially musical in its nature.

Then followed the andante from the symphony by Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Chicago Orchestra, a movement which Mr. Stock stated to depict "reminiscences of life's happiest moments," but reaching no nearer than this to a definite programme. The movement shows a truly symphonic treatment of rich thematic material of a highly varied strain, and treated at length with an unusually sure touch in the management of the orchestra.

There was relief from the serious vein presented by these two works in Mr. Arthur Whiting's "Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, in which the composer played this part. It is music of originality, sounding a personal note, and is shot through with an individual fancy now graceful, now a little tart, approaching sometimes as near the humorous as music is likely to approach, and throughout of an engrossing charm. The composer played his music with great spirit and was much applauded.

Charles Martin Loeffler's macabre "Villanelle du Diable" has more than once been heard in New York, and its fantastic imaginative power, its varied resources of expression in illustrating Rollinat's grotesque poem, its skillful and distinguished orchestration, have been admired. David Stanley Smith, whose overture, Prince Hal, Op. 51, was the last number on the programme, is the youngest of the composers whose works were presented at this concert, but a composer of substantial accomplishment and achievement. He himself conducted his composition with an elastic and instructive beat, and succeeded much better than many composers in interpreting the spirit of his own composition. Here, too, the mood is not serious. The music, of course, is intended to suggest the character of Falstaff's friend. Without disclosing a straining after originality or a seeking for novel effects, it is interesting as music and in its musical development and in its frankness and spontaneity.

It is a strain upon the "American school" to present a concert exclusively of its works for any but a special purpose, which may be said to have existed yesterday, but it emerged from the trial with credit; to which a well-considered programme, the excellent playing of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Damrosch's sympathetic conducting contributed something of importance.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, who have been staying at the St. Regis, left yesterday to open their new town residence in Fifth Avenue, which occupies the entire frontage of the avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, on the site of the old Lenox Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Aspinwall will spend the Winter in New York, and are at the Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Avenue.

The wedding of Mrs. Louise C. Pollock and Edward Chappell Ely will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the church of the Incarnation, and a reception at the Hotel Gotham will follow it.

A concert for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris will take place at the Plaza this afternoon. Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn are among those interested in it.

A tableaux dance in aid of the Virginia Day Nursery will take place at the Ritz-Carlton on Monday evening, Nov. 30, in which a large number of this season's débutantes will take part. Among them will be the Misses Constance Peabody, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Caryl Hackstaff, and Margaret Erhart.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH DUNN, aged 63 years, a civil war veteran and for the last ten years the driver of the ambulance of the Jamaica Hospital, died in that institution yesterday of pneumonia. He served as Corporal with the First Long Island Regiment of Volunteers during the civil war and was a member of Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R.

Mrs. OTTILIE SIERCK, widow of Carsten William Sierck, one of the founders of the Moller-Sierck Sugar Refinery, which was sold to the Havemeyers, died yesterday at her home in the Apthorp Apartments, in her 53d year. She was born in Hoboken, N. J., and was a Miss Ottilie Strastny. Mrs. Sierck was a member of a number of charitable organizations. She is survived by a daughter and two sons.

PETER PERCIVAL ELDER, former Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, died in Ottawa yesterday, aged 91 years. President Lincoln named him Indian Agent for the Osages in Kansas, and from his charges Elder organized a regiment to fight for the Union in the civil war.

JOHN RUTGER PLANTEN, a grandson of the late John R. Planten, for many years Consul General of the Netherlands at the Port of New York, died on Wednesday at his residence, 207 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his twenty-fifth year. Mr. Planten was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute, College of Pharmacy of this city, and the School of Pharmacy, Columbia University. He was associated as chemist with H. Planten & Son, manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties, of which his father is the head.

ROBERT WASHINGTON GWATHMEY, a member of the Produce Exchange, with offices at 233 Produce Exchange Building, and the New York representative of a Chicago brokerage house, died on Wednesday in Baltimore at the home of his nephew, Harry Fielding Gwathmey. Mr. Gwathmey lived at 28 West Forty-sixth Street. He was born in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gwathmey was unmarried.

JOHN ADRIAN BENNET, an undertaker, for the last thirty-four years at 295 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and one of the most widely known members of the Masonic fraternity in that borough, died on Wednesday at his residence, 196 Park Place, of Bright's disease. Mr. Bennet was born in Freedom, Ill., sixty-one years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years. He was for twenty years treasurer of the Kings County Underwriters' Association. He left a widow, a son, and daughter.

BRADLEY WILLIAMS, aged 85 years, news editor of The Springfield Republican, died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

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8-10-12

FOOTBALL FIELDS COVERED WITH SNOW OR WATER --- SIX-DAY RACE --- BASEBALL

SNOW AND RAIN ON YALE'S NEW BOWL

Fresh Sod and Earth Turned Into Mire for Harvard Game Tomorrow.

SPELLS DEFEAT FOR YALE

On Soft Field Ells' Light, Open-Play Team Will Be Swept Off Gridiron, Is New Haven Prediction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Depressing weather conditions have caused an upset in the Yale football outlook. A snowstorm covered the Yale Bowl with snow an inch thick this morning, turning to rain before noon, and leaving the bowl filled with slush tonight. Anticipating a complete change in weather conditions before the Yale-Harvard game formally opens in the bowl before 70,000 people next Saturday, the Yale football management believes that every embarrassment that threatened today will be adjusted. The end of the rain is predicted before tomorrow morning, with cold, clear weather coming for two days.

The Yale team did all their practicing today in the old field. There was nothing except signal rehearsal and it took place in a pouring rain which drenched the players to the skin, but they were rallied out for signal work in the baseball cage this evening as usual.

In the practice this afternoon a great improvement was noticed in handling the ball. Fumbling, despite the heavy rain, was absent. Easton and Le Gore were drilled in drop kicking half an hour. Le Gore lifting three goals over the crossbar from the twenty-five-yard line in succession. Considering the water-soaked ball, this exhibition was satisfactory.

For protecting the playing surface of the bowl a thick covering of hay has been spread nightly the past week. This remained on the field today and it is expected will save the surface of the gridiron from much of the water. The turf on which the game will be played is only six weeks old and has been hardened as much as possible, but its newness has not allowed it to assume the desired compactness yet. With the probable cessation of the rain tomorrow a heavy roller will be run over the surface, and a cold, dry wind is expected to place it again in first-class condition.

Few tickets had been returned to the football office this evening because of the fear that the weather conditions Saturday would be unpleasant, and the scarcity of pasteboards for the game was never as great as today, despite the doubling of the capacity of the stands with the opening of the bowl.

Coach Hinkey today had his team on the gridiron as it faced Princeton for the first time since that memorable game. Though Carter was at right end most of the time, Fred Stillman's return to this position has been predicted and a great improvement in his lameness was apparent. His ability to play Saturday is no longer doubted, there has been no question of any other position and his recovery will allow Hinkey to use the playing combination against Harvard which he regards strongest. All the Yale injuries have been slight, although numerous. Every day since the Princeton game has witnessed improvement in the lame ankles of Stillman, Wilson, Knowles, and Conroy and Trainer Mack says that two days more will make them disappear.

A soft, heavy gridiron is dreaded by Yale more than by Harvard. Yale's lighter seven relies on a dry, hard footing for its clever double and triple passing, its dodging and trick play gaining. Yale's scoring power will be lessened by 50 per cent. unless the gridiron in the bowl has dried and hardened materially before the game begins.

Harvard's heavier eleven, with its plunging plays, will find it twice as easy to wear down Yale on a heavy gridiron.

The Yale players will not leave the city before the game, but will have quiet quarters away from the noise of the campus. Several hundred of the advance guard of the football crowd have reached here and all the hotels are already filled close to their limit. Reservations in every hotel were made to their capacity weeks ago and 500 New Haven homes have been turned into boarding houses until after the game.

Harvard students sent $3,000 here today to bet on their team at odds of 10 to 9. Yale men covered the bets at once.

The Yale Daily News today editorially reminded Yale men that the blacklist would be revived under more drastic form than ever and that any one whose tickets were found in football speculators' hands would be blacklisted for life.

HARVARD WORKS IN BOWL.

Backfield and Centre Men in Punting Drill on Wet Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 19.—The advance guard of Harvard's football team which will play Yale on Saturday arrived here at 6 to-night. The nineteen players, with several coaches and managers, left Boston at 10 o'clock A. M., going to New Haven. There they practiced in the Yale Bowl. The squad was in charge of Percy Haughton, the other coaches being Reggie Brown, Dick Wigglesworth, Tommy Campbell, and Derrick Parmenter. Haughton, Brown, and Wigglesworth got into their football clothes, as did the players. Only the backs and centres came down today, and they soon were working with a wet, slippery football. Mahan, Whitney, Francke, and Bradlee did well with their punting considering the condition of the ball, but the drop-kickers had difficulty, having to kick flat and not having much success either in distance or direction. Hardwick and Withington did better at placement kicking than Mahan, McKinlock, and Logan did at drop-kicking.

Capt. Brickley came along, but he did not go out on to the field. He has sent word to Capt. Talbott of the Yale team that if he plays Saturday it will be with the full consent of the doctors, and that the Yale team will not be expected to favor him. This is reiterated because at New Haven today there was a rumor that Brickley intended to start the game at full back.

After the drill the squad came over to New London, having the evening to itself. Tomorrow afternoon the other regulars will arrive. There will be signal drill on the local baseball grounds and in the evening the players will go to the New London Lyceum for a long lecture at the blackboard and the final rehearsal of their plays.

The men who came down from Cambridge today were Capt. Brickley, Bradlee, Felton, Francke, King, McKinlock, Rollins, Whitney, and Willcox, backs; Logan, Swigert, and Watson, quarter backs; Soucy, Wallace, Bigelow, and Harris, centres; Hardwick, the end rush and substitute half back for the first string men, and Withington, one of the specialists in placement goal kicking.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—While the Harvard back field men were working out at New Haven today, Leo Leary had the 'Varsity ends, guards, and tackles out on Soldiers Field. They had a short defensive drill, but most of the work was on final individual coaching and tackling the dummy. They then left in good condition and will start for New London in the morning in high spirits. The only question relating to condition is in regard to Weston, the right guard. Had the day been fair he would have been out, but he was allowed to take no chances with his throat. It is said that he will start the Yale game, although it is inferred that the coaches do not expect him to last throughout the contest. The second team broke training tonight at the annual dinner, and on Saturday will be taken to New Haven as a reward for their hard work all season against the 'Varsity.

CADETS DRIVEN INDOORS.

Four Inches of Snow Prevents Army Football Drill on Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A heavy fall of snow which covered the West Point gridiron to the depth of four inches drove the cadets indoors for their football workout today. The large riding hall was used for the practice and the men went through a two hours' practice on the tanbark. The speed was necessarily slackened by the heavy going, but the drill was none the less painstaking and thorough, and when the men finished they had absorbed a lot of the new wrinkles which the coaches are introducing daily as a part of the Army's offensive for the big Navy contest on Nov. 28.

The work on the building up of a defense for Navy formations came to an end today. The physical condition of the men is improving steadily, and the tendency to staleness which was a cause for worry a week ago is not so imminent. McEwan's shoulder is giving him only slight trouble, and the big fellow stayed to the end of the practice today. Villare is expected to do in the doubtful guard position these days. His continued presence there is felt by the watchers to mean his ultimate selection for the position, though the coaches still assert that the competition will be kept open until after the Springfield game on Saturday. The race for the end job has narrowed down to Neyland, Kelly, and Britton, and the contest with the Springfield School team is expected to furnish the elimination test for this position also. All three of these flankers showed good form in today's drill.

PRESIDENT ON NAVY SIDE.

Distinguished Men Assigned to Boxes for Army and Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—The boxes for the Army and Navy football game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, assigned to the Navy have been distributed as follows:

49—United States Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, Rear Admiral C. M. Winslow, U. S. N., and the Hon. T. H. Newberry of Chicago.

50—United States Representative Edward Gilmore of Massachusetts, United States Representative Samuel J. Tribble of Georgia, and United States Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia.

51—United States Representative F. A. Britten of Illinois, Rear Admiral L. C. Logan, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral J. K. Barton, U. S. N.

52—United States Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, Rear Admiral A. Reynolds, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral G. S. Willits, U. S. N.

53—Charles J. Harrah of Midvale, Penn.; Rear Admiral R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and United States Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania.

54—United States Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., and H. L. Collins of New York.

55—E. J. Berwin of New York City.

56—United States Representative Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York City, and United States Representative Samuel W. Beakes of Michigan.

57—United States Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina, United States Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland.

58—The Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Labor.

67—Secretary of the Navy.

68—Vice President of the United States.

69—The President of the United States.

70—Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

71—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

72—Capt. G. H. Barrage, Commandant of Midshipmen.

81—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral E. A. Fiske, U. S. N., and United States Representative Nicholas J. Sinnott of Oregon.

82—Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

83—Capt. W. S. Benson, U. S. N., Commandant of Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia.

84—Rear Admiral Jacob Strauss, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral R. C. Griffin, U. S. N., Engineer in Chief, and United States Representative D. J. McGillicuddy of Maine.

85—Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of Marine Corps; Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and United States Representative William Kennedy of Connecticut.

86—Chief Constructor R. M. Watt, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U. S. N., and United States Representative J. V. Lesher of Pennsylvania.

87—Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General.

88—Governor of Maryland.

89—Col. R. M. Thompson of New York City.

90—J. W. Powell of Quincy, Mass.; Lloyd Phoenix of New York City, and United States Representative F. L. Dersheim of Pennsylvania.

91—Rear Admiral C. J. Busch, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Frank Beatty, U. S. N., and United States Representative Horace Vaughn of Texas.

92—United States Representative J. R. Farr of Pennsylvania, Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N.

93—United States Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., and Capt. H. S. Knapp, U. S. N.

94—Capt. F. A. Wilner, N. S. N.; Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U. S. N., and Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General.

95—Dean Howard McClanahan of Princeton University, Dr. Spaeth of Princeton University, and United States Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia.

96—United States Representatnve J. F. C. Talbott of Maryland, United States Representative D. J. Riordan of New York City, and United States Representative B. F. Mahan of Connecticut.

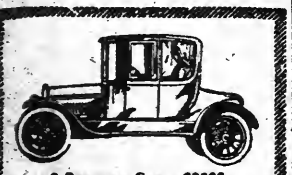
101—United States Representative H. T. Caraway of Arkansas, United States Representative W. W. Bailey of Pennsylvania, United States Representative J. W. Collier of Mississippi, United States Representative E. M. Webb of North Carolina, and United States Representative A. W. Gregg of Texas.

102—United States Senator Ben Shively of Indiana, United States Representative F. E. Wilson of Brooklyn, United States Representative Henry George, Jr., of New York City, United States Representative T. J. Scully of New Jersey, and United States Representative F. E. Guernsey of Maine.

New Golf Course on Long Island.

Robert White has been engaged to lay out a new eighteen-hole golf course on property owned by H. B. Hollins, Jr., and G. V. Hollins, near East Islip, L. I. A tract of 115 acres has been purchased, and White has been working on plans for several weeks. The grounds are located on Great South Bay, and it is said that the land is well adapted for the laying out of one of the best courses in the East. A. G. Elphick, formerly the National Links professional, is also engaged in laying out a new eighteen-hole course near Westhampton.

G. W. Spaulding won the President's Cup at the Haworth Country Club by defeating H. J. Hull, 4 and 2, in the final round. It is necessary to win this trophy three times before it can become the property of a golfer. John D. Sweeney won in 1911, Herbert Riddell in 1912, and F. M. Applegate in 1913. This is the fourth year of the competition.



3-Passenger Coupe, $2200

CHANDLER

The Six With the Marvelous Motor

The Chandler closed cars for 1915 mark another achievement for the pioneers in the light-six field.

Four handsome closed bodies, offering a wide range for choice and meeting every requirement for winter city driving, give all the beauty, comfort and luxury that the most critical purchaser could desire.

Aluminum has replaced steel in their body construction, and the light weight resulting from this advanced step makes it possible for them to go anywhere a touring car can go.

CHANDLER CLOSED CARS: 7-passenger limousine, $2750; 5-passenger Sedan, $2750; 3-pass. Coupe, $2200; 3-pass. Cabriolet, $1950.

All Models Ready for Immediate Delivery

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation 58th St., West of Broadway.

4,000 CORNELL MEN TO CHEER TEAM

Largest Crowd on Record Going from Ithaca to Game on Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The keen enthusiasm felt by the Cornell students for the football team was reflected today in the sale of seats for the Pennsylvania game. Over 4,000 tickets, the entire Cornell allotment, were disposed of and a request for more had to be filled. The biggest crowd on record will leave here for Philadelphia next Wednesday. The policy of resting a team before a big game has been thrown to the winds by the Cornell coaches, and the entire 'Varsity team had a very stiff workout this afternoon. All of the regulars were in the line-up except Philippi, the great plunging full back, who went to the infirmary today suffering from an attack of tonsilitis. His illness has caused a good deal of uneasiness among the students, for though the coaches believe that Philippi will be able to rejoin the squad before it leaves for Atlantic City on Monday night, there is the possibility that he may not be able to return to the line-up. Philippi is one of the most effective cogs in the Cornell football machine, and the attack would be materially weakened were he not in good shape. Philippi was the one back of the team who always made a gain in the recent Michigan game. In his absence today Hill played full back.

Kleinert got into the scrimmage as full back on the second team today and he gave the 'Varsity a lot of trouble. He appears to be in fine shape and will undoubtedly be taken along to Philadelphia and used for a time at least. Kleinert is fully as powerful in plunging as Philippi, but he lacks the judgment and experience.

Barrett showed up in fine form this afternoon and seems to have all of the "pep" and agility that have made him one of the sensations of the East this Fall. He got loose for a number of runs and his punting in the special practice before the scrimmage was up to his standard. He should average 50 yards against Pennsylvania, based on the showing that he has been making for the past three weeks.

G. Lautz, a sub end, was burned on the right hand and arm today while extinguishing a blaze in his rooming house. Lautz by effective work prevented a bad fire. His hands were bandaged, but he managed to play.

Navy Backfield Still in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—The efforts of football coaches and trainers at the Naval Academy are now directed toward perfecting the plays in which the team has been drilled during the season, maintaining the present speed of the eleven and getting the players into perfect physical condition. For this reason there was no hard scrimmage this afternoon, although the team was drilled in the formations on attack and defense, the scrub using the system of attack of the Army team, as it is expected the Army and Navy scrubs who have seen the soldiers in action this year. There is still some doubt about the make-up of the backfield which will start against the Army, but there are indications that Miles will start at quarter back, with Falling at left half back, and H. Harrison at full back. Blodgett is a certainty as the other half back. The average weight of this combination is 170½ pounds. The line will not extend itself against Ursinus on Saturday under any circumstances, and some of the bruised backfield men will not get into the game at all.

N. Y. U. Rehearses Signals in Gym.

Yesterday's heavy rain prevented the New York University team from practicing on Ohio Field, but the gymnasium afforded the Violet opportunity for a two-hour drill on signals. Two elevens were lined up opposing each other, the Varsity assuming the offensive, and all of the plays which the Violet will use against Wesleyan on Saturday were worked in detail. The major part of the coaching centred about the backfield and end men, the majority of these men working effectively, which has been out of the efficiency of these men. Bernstein, who has been absent from practice for two days, has received injuries which may keep him out of the game on Saturday. The wrist injury which Violet Schofield to some extent, although with this single exception the team will be intact. A short signal practice for the second eleven followed this modified scrimmage, the preparation for the game with the Cullum Hall team, which is scheduled for this afternoon at West Point.

Telfer Out of Dartmouth Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 19.—Dartmouth's undergraduates marched to Alumni Field this afternoon to show the team that they were supporting them to a man. In a blinding snowstorm the team held its last practice. A severe blow was dealt the team by the injuries to Telfer, which will keep him out of the game. In the Pennsylvania game last Saturday he received a severe jolt on the shoulder and also injured his knee. The shoulder injury has recovered sufficiently to allow him to play. His place will be taken by Redfield.

The team leaves here tomorrow morning for the Woodmont Hotel, near Auburndale, where they will stop over night. The students will follow in the afternoon. Dartmouth's chances are rather dim, as it looks as if the day would be wet and as the Syracuse team is much heavier, the fast work of the Dartmouth backs will be ineffective.

Rutgers Ready for Stevens.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 19.—The entire Rutgers student body will leave New Brunswick on a special train tomorrow morning to attend the thirteenth annual game between Rutgers and Stevens at Castle Point, Hoboken. The big scarlet team hopes to run up a record score against her Jersey rival, and is not looking for much opposition. The regulars are all in the best of shape, with the exception of Wittpenn, half back, whose place will be taken by Todd.

On Thanksgiving Day Rutgers will play New York University in New York, and two days later Washington and Jefferson on the Polo Grounds. The second-string men will be used against New York University in order to save the regulars for the W. and J. contest.

Purdue Coaches Will Not Quit.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—Andrew L. Smith, head football coach of Purdue University, and Robert Vaughn, assistant coach, who offered to resign several days ago, have been placated and withdrew their resignations today. Assertions that Smith had taught the Purdue football men rough tactics were investigated by Faculty members and found groundless. The team finished its preparation today for the game with Indiana on Saturday.

Three Ten-Round Bouts at Olympic.

Three ten-round bouts between well-known boxers will be the card that Manager Donnelly has arranged for Monday night at the Olympic A. C. in Harlem. The first ten-round bout will be between Frankie Daly of Staten Island and Johnny Russell of Long Island. In the second ten-rounder Young Drummie of Jersey City will clash with Frankie Conifrey, the mascot of the Fire Department, and in the final event Jack Palmer of Newark will tackle Sailor Maher of Brooklyn.

Fairmount Bouts Called Off.

The boxing bouts at the Fairmont Athletic Club scheduled for last night were called off. "Whitey" Allen and Al. Kubiak were billed to go ten rounds in the main bout. The former hurt himself while training, and when he saw the small attendance Kubiak refused to go on. Under these conditions and with the inclement weather, the management decided to declare the show off.

Stein to Box Gaurine Tonight.

Joe Stein, the rugged Harlem welterweight, who gave Mike Gibbons quite a tussle last year, will try a "come-back" stunt at the New Polo Club in a ten-round bout against Joe Gaurine tonight. Two other ten-round bouts will precede this affair. Eight bouts of four rounds each will open the show.

Welsh Didn't Win, but Did Duffy?

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Freddie Welsh, world's champion lightweight, fought a ten-round bout with Jimmy Duffy of Lockport here tonight, upon the result of which opinion was divided between a draw and a shade for Duffy.

STEVENS TECH APOLOGIZES.

Sorry That Coach Had Done Wrong to N. Y. U. In Football Game.

Another echo of the Stevens-New York University game, as a result of which Coach A. C. Ayres lost his position with the Hoboken team for sending into the game a player who had been ruled out, was heard yesterday at New York University after a letter from the Stevens Athletic Council strongly condemning the work of their coach in returning a man to a game in disguise last Saturday after he had been put out of the game for slugging was received and read before the weekly meeting of the Student Organization. The letter, after stating the policy of the Stevens alumni, Faculty, and student body upon the subject of clean athletics and their regret over the course of events, ended with the following:

"We all wish to offer to New York University a most humble apology, and we trust you will receive the same, believing that this incident is entirely out of all harmony with the Stevens principles and ideas of college sport.

"We are glad to be able to say that only clean plays and straightforward methods have any support from the Faculty, alumni, and student body. This is the first case of this kind that has come up in many years, and we deeply regret that it was in any match game, especially one with New York University."

The reading of the message called forth applause from the whole student body, the members voting unanimously to acquaint the Stevens authorities with their appreciation of their action in sending the letter, and to say that they gladly accepted the apology.

The members of the Violet team were unaware of the deception practiced by the Stevens coach until notice of his action was read in the newspapers. Not a man on the eleven recognized in the disguised man who returned the player who had been previously put out of the game.

Lehigh Yearns for Third Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 19.—In a snowstorm Lehigh practiced today, and tomorrow afternoon a signal rehearsal is all that will take place, as a final preparation for the Lafayette game. The men went through the final dummy scrimmage with the scrubs with vigor, after which the scrubs received a rousing vote of thanks for their faithfulness and hard work. Coach Keady was still uncertain as to who would play the guard positions Saturday, but will decide tomorrow afternoon between Pons and Ostrom and Frank Green and Becker. There may also be some eleventh hour changes among the other positions, as it is possible that the coaches will find the gridiron wet the opportunity was grasped this afternoon to give the men thorough drills in handling a slippery ball and in forward passing. Lehigh has spent his usual half hour drop kicking and despite the fact that the ball was heavy the results were satisfactory. Coach Keady believes his men have offensive ability enough to score without depending on Cabell to try fieldkicks.

Excitement is running high here over the game. Students and townspeople want Lehigh to beat Lafayette for the third time "Every student is wearing a long brown and white ribbon with the slogan on it and each night from the highest point in Sayre Park blazes forth an electric sign forecasting victory. Betting on the game is slow, due to the dark Lafayette chances. It is also announced that the officials would be Carl Marshall, Harvard, referee; McCarthy, Germantown Academy, umpire; Tom Thorpe, Columbia, head linesman, and Whiting, Cornell, field judge

Wesleyan Coming for N. Y. U. Scalp

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Wesleyan will wind up its football season at New York City Saturday in a game with New York University. Their season has been one of many hardships, but which were finally overcome, and are finishing strongly. Wesleyan has been watching N. Y. U. with an eagle eye, and, despite the shocking defeat the latter has made, are confident of trimming them again this year. Last season Wesleyan romped away with a 20 to 0 victory. This season a hard-fought struggle can be looked for, as the teams seem to be very evenly matched. Confidence is placed in the Cardinal and Black eleven through their fine showing against Williams and the victory over Trinity. The team is in good shape, and, with the head of Capt. "Dan" Renan's knee, the prospects are bright for a victory. After the game Saturday the election of a Captain will probably take place at a banquet given to the Wesleyan team by the Alumni Association of New York City. The candidates will be F. A. Slocum of Brooklyn, the snappy quarter back, who has made good in his first season on the 'Varsity; Elmer T. Dustin of Ansonia, Conn., who has been out of the majority of games, owing to an operation, but returned in time to get into the more important games and beat Trinity with a drop kick; Al. Gordon of Hartsville, Conn., the giant tackle, who has thrown more men for losses than all the other men on the team and who also opened up tremendous holes in the Williams line, which made the going easy through the Cullum Hall team, which is scheduled for this afternoon at West Point.

Prepares Plays for Slippery Field.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—In a blinding snow and a high wind, and with the entire student body in attendance, the Lafayette team worked hard on March Field this afternoon. If as much aggressiveness is shown by the team on Saturday, Lehigh will find it's a long way to Tipperary." In view of the fact that the field will probably be very slippery for the game, Coach Crowell drilled all his plays which have shifts in them from stationary formations. The men caught and threw a pass in the air without the slightest confusion. The team also prepared for handling a wet ball. The ends were drilled specially in catching forward passes. Sherwood Magee has starred in this detail, and he instructed the men in catching the ball more with the hands than with the body and arms. Magee also gave Weldon another long drill in throwing the pass. Weldon, Toll, and Blackburn all practiced punting, while the balance of the team went down under the "boots" and tackled the receiver of the punts. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a thorough rehearsal of all the plays that will be used against Lehigh.

Wymard's Talk to Fordham Team.

Although the rain yesterday made outdoor practice impossible, "Skip" Wymard gave the Maroon football warriors their second blackboard drill of the week in the Fordham "gym." Several new shifts prepared for the Villa Nova contest came up for discussion, while a general plan of attack against the heavy Boston College eleven tomorrow received special attention. As Boston held the Maroon to a tie last season and appears exceptionally strong this year, the Fordham coach's task this week is to impress on the players the necessity of teamwork, which was not in evidence against Vermont. Capt. "Bud" Wymard also made an address to his teammates, calling for exceptional efforts on their part during the week that remains before the ending of the season. The Maroon team has been regaining its former speed this week, and Yale seems to be the only player who has not recovered from his injuries. Dr. Spies announced yesterday that the eleven was in the best shape it has shown since before Election Day.

Plan to Foil Ticket Sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The University of Pennsylvania authorities announced today that they would employ drastic measures to prevent tickets for the Army-Navy football game, which will be played on Franklin Field Nov. 28, from falling into the hands of speculators. They said they would buy every ticket possible from speculators at the advanced price, and would compel the person to whom the ticket was originally sold to pay the difference between the face value and the price paid to the speculators. Then the original buyer's name will be placed on the black list.

College Teams Tie In Soccer.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Nov. 19.—The Princeton and Haverford Intercollegiate Leakue association football game today resulted in a 1 to 1 tie.

Winners with the Cue.

Two games were played yesterday in the English amateur billiard championship at Doyle's Academy. In the afternoon George Hayman defeated W. W. Swan by a score of 250 to 195, and in the evening H. Latham won from R. Dowdall by 250 to 139. In the handicap pool tournament George Pakulski, with a handicap of 10, defeated George Braun, handicapped at 15, by 75 points to 69.

Two games were decided last night in the amateur straight-rail tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest G. Hall defeated S. Cameron by the score of 50 to 33 in forty-five innings. The second match resulted in a victory for M. Elsoffer over B. Mason by the score of 50 to 45 in forty-three innings.

George Spear easily defeated H. H. Smith in the amateur 18.2 balk-line tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, by 200 to 139 in fifty-two innings.

RIDERS HURT IN SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE

Spill Injures Verri, Drobach, Anderson, and Wohlrab, but Not Seriously.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M. Ninety-eighth Hour.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Grenda	1,945	2
Moran and McNamara	1,945	2
Fogler and Hill	1,945	2
Root and Clark	1,945	2
Egg and Verri	1,945	2
Cameron and Kaiser	1,945	2
Lawson and Drobach	1,945	2
Ryan and Wohlrab	1,945	2
Lawrence and Magin	1,945	2
Walthour and Halstead	1,945	0
Thomas and Hanley	1,945	0
Mitten and Anderson	1,944	1
Piercy and Hansen	1,944	1

Leaders, Goullet and Grenda. Former record, 1,940 miles 4 laps, made by Goullet and Fogler in 1913.

In the worst spill that has yet occurred in the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden Harry Kaiser was carried unconscious from the track at 10 o'clock last night, Francisco Verri sustained cuts on the cheek and mouth, Peter Drobach broke a finger, Norman Anderson was badly bruised, and Gus Wohlrab's face and knee were badly lacerated. Several bicycles were wrecked in the smash-up.

The spill occurred on the Madison Avenue curve when Wohlrab and Clark collided just after crossing the finish line in a mile prize sprint.

Wohlrab was thrown, and as he and his machine slid down the track Anderson crashed into him and was spilled. Verri was the next rider to go down, his machine passing over Wohlrab's body as that rider was near the bottom of the track. Drobach and Kaiser were the next to crash into the wreck, and Kaiser was thrown through the air, landing on his head on the flat bottom of the wooden saucer. The crowd rushed to the place where the smash-up occurred, and the riders were cut loose from their machine.

The big bell on the scorer's stand clanged out the message that the riders slow down, as no stolen laps would be allowed. Kaiser was carried to the camp, and it was some time before he regained consciousness. Wohlrab, who was run over by two riders as he slid down the track, was able to walk to his camp, but blood was flowing freely from his face and knee. Although none of the riders was seriously injured, they did not resume riding for a long time. Clark, who collided with Wohlrab, was not thrown, but his machine was so damaged that he had to get a new one.

The riders have settled down to a steady grind, and although they are walking at a pace that keeps them ahead of the record, there is no sprinting done except when prizes are offered. The fast pace, however, is driving the weak riders from the race. At 7 o'clock last night Dupuy quit the race because of tonsilitis, and at 10 o'clock Kopsky withdrew. A new team was formed by Pierce and Hansen, and at 10:45 o'clock the Bedell brothers withdrew.

In an exhibition quarter mile last night Frank Kramer made the distance in 25 seconds and Clarence Carmen's time in the motor-paced mile exhibition was 1:40 4-5.

Stating that unless the "prize" system was abolished, there would be a strike, Jimmy Moran, acting as spokesman for the Moran-McNamara, Clark-Root, Fogler-Hill, Lawson-Drobach and Cameron-Kaiser teams, had a conference with the management early yesterday morning and said that the riders wanted the prize sprints stopped or they would quit the race. Moran was then referred to Manager Floyd McFarland, and in the afternoon the manager informed the riders that they could continue under the prize system or quit the race. He said if they left the track the sprints when they entered the race and there would be no change made at this time. He warned them if they quit he would have them ruled off all tracks for violating their contracts. Moran claimed that the riders could not get any sleep because of the many sprints during the night, and that the teams which were in the score could hit up a terrific pace during the sprints and win the money and then rest by dropping back a few laps, but the teams in the lead had to keep up the pace or be lapped.

Yesterday morning there were a large number of prizes hung up and the riders did not get much sleep. Moran returned to the dissatisfied riders with the ultimatum issued by Manager McFarland, but none of them quit the race.

Joe Fogler received a bad spill on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the track about 5 o'clock and was helped to his camp in a dazed condition. Fogler was forced down the track by the riders and ran against a spectator who was standing near the track. Fogler and his wheel went down with a crash and the rider lay partially unconscious at the bottom of the track. He was out of the race for an hour and when he returned bandages and plasters covered a blackened eye and a badly injured chin.

The cyclists kept up a fast pace all afternoon and the Kopsky-Hansen and Dupuy-Piercey teams dropped two laps further to the rear in a jam about 7 o'clock. Last night the riders had won $1,370 for sprints. The Kangaroo team of Goullet and Grenda got the lion's share of the money, the former having won $287.50 and Grenda getting $120. McNamara won $227.50 and Piercey received $120. Lawson had gathered in $80 and two suits of clothes and Hill and Wohlrab each had $50. The balance of the money was divided up in smaller amounts among the other riders Jimmy Moran won his first prize sprint at 6 o'clock last night.

Although the riders broke a few more records yesterday afternoon, their positions remained the same with the exception of the Kopsky-Hansen and Dupuy-Piercey teams, who dropped a little further back. In the last two days these two teams have been lapped in every sprint and have no chance to win the race, each being more than a mile behind the leaders.

Evening Recreation Centre Games.

Some keen competition was witnessed last night in the monthly games of the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce in the school gymnasium in West Sixty-fifth Street. J. Esquerre was the star performer among the juniors, capturing the premier honors in all except one of the events in that class. He finished first in the 20, 220 and 440 yards races, and in the first two events had a close struggle with Harry Werner, who finished second in both. The performance of F. Wilkins ended out prominently as the feature of the senior events. He finished first in the 220-yard and half-mile events, and won the standing broad jump. The summaries:

JUNIOR EVENTS.

20-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Esquerre; H. Werner, second; W. Cohen, third. Time—0:03.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Esquerre; H. Werner, second; S. Stein, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Esquerre; H. Welgner, second; W. Cohen, third. Time—1:06 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by J. Hoerner, with a jump of 8 feet 5 inches; S. Stein, second, with a jump of 7 feet 9½ inches; W. Cohen, third, with a jump of 7 feet 9 inches.

SENIOR EVENTS.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by P. Wilkins; E. Beck, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. Beck; J. McKenna, second; J. Ruth, third. Time—1:04 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by P. Wilkins; E. Hammil, second; J. McKenna, third. Time—2:22 4-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by P. Wilkins, with a jump of 8 feet 8¼ inches; J. Ruth second, with a jump of 8 feet 2½ inches; J. McKenna, third, with a jump of 8 feet 2 inches.

NOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

SIX DAY RACE

TODAY Seat Sale. Finish Sat. Eve.

ONE-HOUR SPRINT

FINISH: All teams Tied at 9 o'clock.

HOMER BAKER PROTESTS.

Was Advertised to Appear in Games He Had Not Entered.

Homer Baker of the New York Athletic Club, international half-mile champion, has entered a protest with the promoters of the dual athletic games of the Metropolitan and Prudential Life Insurance Companies in Newark on Wednesday night on account of the false use of his name in connection with a special 500-yard race in which Ted Meredith of Philadelphia made a new indoor record. Baker was advertised as an opponent of Meredith, when, as a matter of fact, he never entered the games. His name also appeared on the programme, and numerous spectators were disappointed when he failed to appear.

Baker claims he has been placed in a false light, and intends taking the matter up with the Amateur Athletic Union. The Mercury Foot star said yesterday he informed the Games Committee last week that he would not enter, yet they continued to advertise him as a starter. "It is no wonder games in New Jersey fail to pay when the public is hoodwinked thusly," stated Baker. "This is not the first time this thing has happened to me, but heretofore I have disregarded it. I proposed now to see that it doesn't happen again, even if I have to put the facts before the Registration Committee."

It is only a short time ago that the A. A. U. put the ban on such tactics as Baker complains of. At that time the late James E. Sullivan took steps to eradicate the fault.

INVITES COLLEGE RUNNERS.

A. A. U. Wants Cornell, Yale, Penn, and Harvard Teams in Title Races.

An invitation has been extended to the Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania cross-country teams to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union's junior and senior national title races, which will be contested respectively on Dec. 5 and 12 at Van Cortlandt Park. Blanks for the contests were issued yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, recently appointed Chairman of the National Championship Committee.

It is hoped by athletic enthusiasts that some of the colleges will accept the invitation, for it would arouse much interest in the coming title events. For several years past the same athletes have been competing in the cross-country blue ribbon races, and some new blood is needed to maintain interest in the events.

The intercollegiate cross-country championship will be decided at New Haven tomorrow morning, and it would not be difficult for the athletes to keep in training two or three weeks longer.

Entries for the junior race close on Nov. 25 and for the senior event on Dec. 5, with F. W. Rubien at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street.

A. A. U. Registration Board.

President Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday announced the names of the National Registration Committee for the ensuing year. It is customary to name the Secretary-Treasurer as Chairman of this committee. Besides Mr. Rubien as Chairman, the following men throughout the country who are Chairmen of local Registration Committees, are members: Jacob W. Stumpf, Metropolitan Association; J. Frank Facey, New England Association; Herman Meyer, Middle Atlantic Association; William Burdick, N. D., South Atlantic Association; Harry F. Keator, Central Association; L. di Benedetto, Southern Association; Florance J. Curran, Western Association; T. Morris Dunne, Pacific Northwest Association; George Jones, Pacific Association; A. F. Dugosh, Texas Association; R. W. Herring, Southern Pacific Association; W. Pyke Johnson, Rocky Mountain Association; Dr. Charles G. Plummer, Intermountain Association, and J. P. Soper, Hawaiian Association.

New Records May Not Be Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—It is unlikely that either the new indoor mark of 1:00 flat made by James E. (Ted) Meredith, the Pennsylvania middle distance runner, in the 500-yard special invitation race at the Metropolitan-Prudential Insurance Company's athletic games at the First Regiment Armory here last night, or the new distance of 33 feet established by Platt Adams, the New York A. C. man, in the standing hop, step, and jump event, will be recognized by the A. A. U. Meredith's time was one second faster than the best previous record made by Mel Sheppard two years ago. The fact that the track was not properly marked out is likely to deprive Meredith of credit for the new record, while Adams j

SIEGEL LOANS BASED ON FALSE RECORDS

Prall Swears Credit Statements Were Falsified and Figures Were Used Arbitrarily.

OPENED SPURIOUS BOOKS

Were to Show Fourteenth St. Store Capital Unimpaired — Vogel Spoke of Being "Duped."

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Oscar A. Prall, formerly Secretary of the Simpson-Crawford Company and Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Store, whom Assistant District Attorney Train in his opening speech described as the "creature and accomplice" of Henry Siegel and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, testified late this afternoon in the trial of Henry Siegel for grand larceny that the credit statements submitted to the National Bank of Commerce to obtain a $100,000 loan were false and that the items were made up arbitrarily to conceal losses.

The defense endeavored all day and part of yesterday to show that the alleged false credit statements were made up without intent to deceive and that the figures furnished to the bank by Siegel and Vogel were for the most part fair and honest.

The falsification of the records of the Siegel-Vogel mercantile enterprises, according to Mr. Prall, went back much further than Feb. 1, 1913, when the credit statements were prepared. The witness said that he entered the employ of the defendant in 1903, and subsequently had been sent to the main Siegel-Vogel office on the fourth floor of the Simpson-Crawford building. His office was very near that of Mr. Siegel.

Mr. Prall was asked if he had discussed the condition of the defendant's various enterprises with Mr. Siegel at the time he took charge of the main office. He said creditors were beginning to come there for payment of their bills.

After the taking of the January (1904) inventory the witness said he had talked with Mr. Siegel about the condition of the stores. The stocks turned out bad, and a sum of $125,000 was added to the inventory by Mr. Siegel. This was carried in the merchandise account. Mr. Prall said that Mr. Siegel informed him that auditors of prospective investors were going to examine the books of the stores, whereupon it was decided that it would be best to have the inventory agree with the ledgers. These were taken to a private office, where the witness testified he worked more than two days and one night increasing items in the inventory to make it correspond with the ledgers. Asked if this was done with the knowledge of Mr. Siegel, he answered in the affirmative. It also was shown by Mr. Prall's testimony that $175,000 had been added in a similar way to the building account.

The next inventory, the witness said, was taken in August, 1904. About that time Mr. Vogel came to New York. Mr. Prall was asked if Mr. Vogel had put money into the business subsequent to the taking of the first inventory and before the taking of the next. He did not know. He thought he had seen Mr. Vogel with a copy of the second inventory.

Later Mr. Vogel went to Mr. Prall's office, and he and Mr. Vogel went from there to the office used jointly by Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel. Mr. Vogel was "very angry," the witness said. Mr. Stanchfield objected to the latter part of his answer, and it was stricken out.

It was learned from Mr. Prall that he afterward told Mr. Vogel about the $125,000 increase in the first inventory and the $175,000 in the building account. When he was asked what Mr. Siegel's partner had said, he replied that Mr. Vogel asserted that he had been "duped into putting good money into the business." Following the conversation with Mr. Vogel, Mr. Prall said that he saw Mr. Siegel, who cautioned him not to tell Mr. Vogel what had been done to the inventory and the building account. He said he then informed Mr. Siegel that Mr. Vogel already had been told of this.

When the Fourteenth Street Store was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 Mr. Prall testified that $700,000 was spent for fixtures and only the balance was available for merchandise. The volume of business of that store was $4,000,000 a year. He then told of the statements of the condition of the business that were prepared by him for the defendant.

Says Siegel Was Concerned.

The witness testified that he had discussed the losses of the Fourteenth Street Store with Mr. Siegel and he was "very concerned."

"Did you talk with Siegel before the statements were made up?"

"The talk was before the statements were made up."

"I mean with reference to the making of the statements?"

"No."

"Who made them up?"

"I did."

"What did you do with them?"

"Laid them on the desk in the main office."

"And this was after you had discussed the losses of the Fourteenth Street store and Boston stores with Siegel?"

"Yes."

"When did you get the statements?"

"The same day."

"Did they have any signature?"

"Yes."

"Whose?"

"Siegel's."

Statements Were "False."

Credit statements of 1910 were exhibited.

"Were these statements of the Fourteenth Street store which you prepared and which you say the defendant signed false or true?"

"False."

"Were they made up with reference to the books of the Fourteenth Street store?"

"At that time they were."

"And did you from that time on take part in the preparation of the credit statements submitted to the bank to obtain loans?"

"I did."

Mr. Prall said he prepared the statements for the Fourteenth Street store in addition to the statements for the Simpson-Crawford and Boston stores.

"And did you, Mr. Prall, discuss the total losses annually in these stores with the defendant?"

Mr. Stanchfield objected and was sustained.

At the beginning of 1913, the witness testified, the losses of the Fourteenth Street store were nearly $1,500,000 and the Boston store more than $2,000,000. At that time Mr. Siegel told him about the contemplated purchase of the Rothenberg store. It was a condition of the contract that $1,500,000 tangible assets must be shown above all liabilities. Mr. Prall said he told Mr. Siegel that more money was needed to meet that condition.

Prepared Bogus Books.

After the purchase of the Rothenberg store, the witness said, Mr. Vogel directed him to prepare two sets of books to show capital unimpaired of $1,000,000. He opened these books, which were introduced in evidence, two of them private ledgers and one a journal. When he was asked now he was able to show unimpaired capital, Mr. Prall said he took out of the books used accounts showing losses and debts of one store to another. He testified that he kept in a private ledger accounts showing the actual condition of the Fourteenth Street Store.

The credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store of Feb. 1, 1913, was then introduced.

"Where and by whom was that statement prepared?"

"This was prepared at the main office in the Simpson-Crawford store by Mr. Vogel and myself."

"Was it before or after a conversation that took place in the office of the defendant and Vogel?"

"After."

"What took place?"

"Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel were in the office. I was passing through. Mr. Siegel was standing at a table looking over advertising proofs. Mr. Vogel was sitting at a desk with the statements before him. Mr. Vogel called to me to wait a minute. He said, 'Henry, we have got the statements here showing the same old losses. What profits shall we show?' Mr. Siegel said, 'We will show none. If we show profits they will know that we are liars.'"

"What statements had you before you?"

"Statements of the actual condition and credit statements of the Fourteenth Street Store."

"And with these did you prepare a credit statement for 1913?"

"We did."

"Tell the jury whether in selecting these figures you paid any attention to the business condition."

Mr. Stanchfield's objection was sustained.

Figures Used Arbitrarily.

"How did you get up these figures?"

"Most of the figures in the statement were figures arbitrarily used."

"Based on what?"

"Figures of the preceding year."

"And on what were the figures of the preceding year based?"

"They were got up in the same way."

"How?"

"Arbitrarily."

The following testimony of Prall showed the actual losses of the various concerns at the time of the credit statements.

The greater part of the day was taken up with the examination of John Flint, accountant for the prosecution, by Ross M. Lovell, assisting the defense. Mr. Lovell took in hand the credit statements of the Simpson-Crawford store and the Boston store, directed the accountant to add to them items which the accountant had not included as assets and make certain reductions in the liabilities, so that finally the statements appeared to be correct. For instance, the counsel for the defense showed that the mail order department lists of the Simpson-Crawford Company gathered at an expense of $233,000 had not been included in the assets.

"If you had added this item of $233,000 to the assets, the total would have been—"

"But I could not do that," objected the accountant.

"No," said Mr. Lovell. "You merely looked around, and when you did not find any actual inventory of goods belonging to the mail order account, you paid no attention to the valuable asset, but threw this thing entirely aside?"

"No, I didn't do that impetuously. I decided to do that after I had a talk with Mr. Siegel himself, who told me there was no inventory of goods for that account."

The examination of Prall will be continued tomorrow morning.

LEASED WIRES FREE OF TAX.

Government Issues Rules for Paying War Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Robert Williams, Jr., Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued today regulations governing the payment of war taxes on telephone and telegraph messages, which become effective on Dec. 1. He rules that messages transmitted over private leased circuits, and relating exclusively to the business for which the wires are leased, will be exempt from the tax. This means that wires leased by brokers and newspapers will not be taxed.

Where leased wires are used for transmitting messages not relating to the business for which they are engaged, the return must be made for all messages which would cost 15 cents or more on a public wire. Messages from employes of the telephone and telegraph companies concerning company affairs are likewise exempt, but franked messages, if of a private character, are taxable. No stamps are required for messages from officers and employes of the Federal and State Governments.

The wire companies are to make one return for all of their lines, and not a separate report from each station. Where messages travel over both telephone and telegraph wires they are to be taxed only at the point of origin. Messages originating at automatic telephone stations, and costing 15 cents or more, are subject to the tax, and the regulations say that "the method of collecting the tax from the senders of such messages is a matter wholly within the province of the companies handling them."

TAFT FOR A BIGGER ARMY.

Ex-President Praises Wilson for His Neutrality Attitude.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Ex-President Taft urged the need of a greater standing army in an address to the Congregational Club, with which he closed a busy day here today.

"We should keep a navy that would make it dangerous for any foreign power to land on our shores; should have a reasonable army, not only for protection against the invasion of armed foes but for moral local protection of our 100,000,000 souls," he said.

"We should have adequate coast defense forts and have the canal well protected. No navy could land here, I believe, for the land forces and forts could stand them off.

"Why not have an international court to settle all disputes, and an international police patrol? I believe when the European nations are through fighting they will have an object lesson showing them that peace has some elements worthy of admiration.

"We are fortunate," added Mr. Taft, "in having been kept out of the present European war, and we ought to support the Administration in keeping us out."

New Banknote Forgery.

A notice was issued yesterday afternoon warning the public against a new forgery of national bank notes. The bogus notes are of the ten-dollar denomination. In making this latest counterfeit the forgers have taken a genuine five-dollar note and erased the figure five, substituting ten. Banks reported that many of the forged notes were found in deposits received yesterday.

CORONERS' SCANDALS TO BE BROUGHT OUT

Wallstein's Investigators Follow Up Stories of Crime Concealed.

DR. LEHANE NO DETECTIVE

Coroners' Physician Says the Office Doesn't Look for Crime Unless Notified by Somebody.

Agents of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein are making secret investigations of cases where the commission has been told Coroners failed to hold autopsies or recommend action by the District Attorney's office, although grounds existed for suspicion that crime had been committed. These cases, it is believed by the investigators, will back up the testimony of Dr. James Ewing, Pathologist of Cornell Medical School, and others, who have said under oath that infanticide and scientific murder could be carried on in this city with impunity, as far as any fear of detection by the Coroners' office was concerned.

Many letters containing information concerning cases of alleged homicide, infanticide, and crimes of lesser degree have come to the Commissioner. He has been told of instances where deaths by poison were reported by the Coroners as due to natural causes. In at least fifty cases Mr. Wallstein has received information which he considers definite enough to warrant secret investigation by his representatives. The charge that a Coroner's jury, in one important case, was "packed" is among the cases being investigated.

Dr. Lehane No Detective.

When the public inquiry at the Commissioner's office was resumed yesterday Dr. Timothy D Lehane, physician for Coroner Hellenstein, was in the witness chair. Mr. Wallstein cited three specific cases, two concerning the deaths of infants, in which Dr. Lehane had given as the cause of death "broncho-pneumonia." He read to the physician the report on the record filed with the Health Department, and asked him whether it was possible to determine from the information on the record if the deaths had been due to natural causes. The records indicated that the Coroner simply viewed the bodies at the Morgue and had made no autopsy or detailed investigation.

Dr. Lehane was indefinite in his answers and finally cried out: "Show me the body and I'll tell you."

Mr. Wallstein asked Dr. Lehane whether gastro-enteritis might be caused by poison. The physician replied "No." Dr. James Ewing had testified that gastro-enteritis could be caused by poison, and frequently was so caused.

Dr. Lehane said he did not think that the Coroner should adopt the rôle of detector of crime. He would advise the Coroner that an autopsy was necessary, he said, only in cases where crimes were evident or when he was told by relatives of the deceased or by the police or learned from some other source that there was good reason to believe that a crime had been committed.

"Don't you think that the lack of autopsies supplies a situation where a crime could be committed and go undetected?" he was asked.

"No," replied Dr. Lehane. He added that if a crime had been committed he was satisfied that there would be circumstances which would arouse the suspicion of the Coroner or his physician and thus bring about prosecution.

"Then the Coroners' office does not take action unless the police or relatives or some one else notifies it that there was a crime?" he was asked.

"Correct," the witness replied.

Dr. Lehane told of being sued for $250 in the case of Hassard against Lehane for performing an autopsy. It was alleged that he did not have the authority. In the case came before Justice Goff and the Justice ruled in favor of the plaintiff. The physician intimated that that had much to do with his failure to hold autopsies.

Then Mr. Wallstein brought out that the Appellate Division in May, 1912, had upset the Goff ruling, and held that the Coroner's physician had the authority to hold an autopsy if he received the power to do so from the Coroner. He seemed to think that inasmuch as Dr. Lehane was the defendant and had not paid the $250, he should have heard of the decision of the Appellate Division and its interpretation of the law.

Accusations Against Physicians.

Another point which Mr. Wallstein brought out was that Dr. Lehane on some occasions had asked physicians at hospitals where he had been called on cases to sign the death certificates and thus make it unnecessary for him to make further investigation.

Dr. Lehane said that physicians in hospitals who wanted bodies for autopsy purposes had told relatives of the deceased that if they objected they would notify the Coroners' office and the bodies would be cut up into mincemeat. Mr. Wallstein demanded the names of the hospitals, and after much pressure Dr. Lehane said they were Bellevue and the Harlem Hospital. He could not remember the names of the physicians, he said.

When he was interviewed after the hearing Dr. Lehane attacked Dr. Ewing and other specialists.

"They don't know what they are talking about," he said, "when they say infanticide and murder can be carried on with impunity. There is a purpose behind their course. They are pathologists and want more autopsies. They are narrow."

Dr. Lehane will be recalled today. Mr. Wallstein intends to call all of the Coroners and Coroners' physicians in Manhattan as well as several specialists, among them Dr. George B. Magrath, a Medical Examiner of Boston, whose position corresponds to Coroner in this State.

TO SENTENCE MRS. POLLARD

She Pleads Non Vult When Arraigned in Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard, who was arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of being the author of a second series of "poison pen" letters written to prominent residents of Elizabeth since her acquittal on a similar charge last March, was arraigned this afternoon before Judge James C. Connelley on two indictments and pleaded non vult. She was released on bail furnished by her husband pending sentence on Nov. 27.

When arrested several weeks ago on evidence secured by the county authorities with the co-operation of Post Office officials, she admitted, after a five-hour examination, that she had written scurrilous letters to Dr. Charles L. Jones. Today her counsel, Samuel Schleimer, said for the past year Mrs. Pollard had been in poor health and was not responsible for her actions.

$2,189,169 FOR CONEY PARK.

Award of $1,035,000 Fixed for Dreamland by Commissioners.

Awards totaling $2,189,169 have been fixed by the Condemnation Commission appointed by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the matter of the acquisition by the city of the Dreamland Park property and adjoining lands at Coney Island. The property affected contains about fourteen acres.

The commission awards $1,035,000 to the Dreamland corporation for its holdings. This sum includes $20,900 for the old pier and another building which remained standing after the big fire which swept the amusement resort in May, 1911. For the Balmer property, adjoining Dreamland, $387,247 has been awarded for the land and $23,897 for the buildings. The value of the Prospect Park & Coney Island Railroad parcel has been fixed at $743,024.

The Condemnation Commission is composed of Charles J. McDermott, William J. Dunne, and George A. Steves. The city took title to the property for park purposes in March, 1912.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evening at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TOMORROW

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day, 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Twin Beds

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksg'g. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksg'g 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75. FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET. NextWk—Chauncey Olcott, "Heart of Paddy Whack".

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. PAPA'S DARLING After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES atop this theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinee Tomorrow 2:10. MOVES TO WALLACK'S THEA. NEXT MON. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION" MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23. SEATS ON SALE PHYLLIS NEILSON - TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving. MR. CHARLES GILHOIRE presents The Big Idea An Unusual Play. (Direction Cohan & Harris.) "Most Novel Play Yet Shown."—N. Y. Times.

WALLACK'S Begin's MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion Matinees Wed. (Pop.) Sat. and Thanksgiving.

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Beginning Wed., Nov. 25 THE GARDEN OF PARADISE SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties. Presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues., Thanksg'g. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

William Brady's PLAYHOUSE Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiv'g. 48th St., E. of B'way. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wednesday & Thanksgiving. WHITESIDE in "Mr. Wu"

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tom'w, Wed., Th'k'g. EXPERIENCE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2. WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY, LIFE MATINEES TOMORROW & THANKSGIVING.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mats Tomorrow. Best Orch Seats $1 and $1.50, with AL JOLSON DANCING AROUND And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

LYRIC. Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. 10E WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL MATINEE TOMORROW. "Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiv'g. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thanksgiving. THE LAW OF THE LAND JULIA DEAN.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way, Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks'g. Lilac Domino

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinees Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c. THE YELLOW TICKET Next Week—THE THINGS THAT COUNT.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving. "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksg'g. THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece, MIRACLE MAN

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. First Mat. Next Wednesday. OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30. What It Means to a Woman A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1. WITHIN THE LAW. Matinee Tomorrow. NextWeek—"Too Many Cooks." Extra Mat. Thurs.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut), Curtis; Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 2—Boheme. Borl, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Togni (debut); Segurola, Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8—Fridays 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Cond., Toscanini. Sun. at 8:30—Concert, 50c to $1.50—Frank Gittelson, violinist; Borl, Middleton, Entire Orchestra, Cond., Bodanzky. Man. Next Week; Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel, Cond., Hertz. Wed. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Cond., Polacco. Thurs. Thanksg. Day) Mat. at 1—Parsifal. Matzenauer, Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Pada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Borl; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Nov. 28, at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tenani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Borl; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM The VANDERBILT Hotel GRETA TORPADIE Swedish Coloratura Soprano Della Robbia Orchestra Joseph Fejer, Conductor Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock Two dollars and fifty cents

B. F. KEITH'S Bessie Clayton, Grace La Palace B'way Rue, Conroy & Le Maire, 47 St. Joan Sawyer, Bobby North. Daily Mat. 25-75 others, and La Milo.

COLONIAL Barry Fox & Yanci Dolly, Martin Brown & Rozika. Daily Mat. 25c. Dolly, Howard & McCane.

ALHAMBRA EDDIE FOY and Family; Julius Steger & Co., Wilfling & Burt, others. Daily Mat. 25c.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St. AL. JENNINGS, Ex-Bandit, in BEATING BACK FEATURE OF BIG DOUBLE BILL. Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 3 P. M. to 1 A. M. Dancing. ADMISSION FREE. Dining.

Theatre Francais Century Theatre Lyceum 34 St., Central Pk. W. Tonight 8:30. Auspices French Drama Society. UNE FEMME PASSA with Mme. TORSKA and Other Parisian Players. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Special Literary Mat. TODAY at 3. "LES ROMANESQUES"

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238. MATINEE TODAY. Saturday and Thanksgiving 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE A TRIUMPH IN QUAINTNESS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th Street. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale. FRANK KEENAN in YOSEMITE With Grace Valentine and prominent cast.

New York 25c to $1. Reg. Mt. Wed. & Sat. Sch. Monday The Traffic Extra Matinee Today for Ladies Only. ALL SEATS 25c. HARRY LAUDER Seats Now.

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. "Women"—"Little Angel of Canyon Creek." The Mezzanotte Trio in Operatic Selections. Beginning Sunday—Complete Change of Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Near 7th Av. Seats on Sale 11:30 P. M. TYRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY." Strand Orch. & Quartet. 10c to 50c. Next W'k—"The Straight Road."

IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, "Lieb Vaterland." Sat. Mat., "EIN TOLLER EINFALL." Saturday Eve., 1st Wallstein's Lger. & Bitner Touring Co. in "Potash & Perlmutter."

TOUR THE WAR ZONES with ELMENDORF ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR. CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Eve. at 8:30. Monday Aft. at 2:15. "Around Northern Europe" LONDON—BRUSSELS—BERLIN—VIENNA. Colored Views, Motion Pictures and Narrative by Mr. ELMENDORF. TICKETS NOW 50c TO $1.50

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3. SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. at which Miss ISADORA DUNCAN WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER YOUNG DANCERS (First appearance in America.) Seats 50c to $2. Room 1202, AEOLIAN HALL.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Tonight: "Lucia di Lammermoor." Sat. Mat.: "Aida." Sat. Night: Farewell Performance, "Pagliacci" & Acts from "Trovatore," "Lucia," with All-Favorite Casts. CENTURY—SPECIAL Commencing WED. EVE., NOV. 25 SEATS NOW ON SALE PILATE'S DAUGHTER THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

Carnegie Hall. Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3. PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3. Second Recital by the remarkable American 'cellist, FREDERICK PRESTON Management Loudon Charlton. Search

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, 3 P. M. VIOLIN RECITAL NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF Tickets at Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—CHING LING FOO, Walter C. Kelly, Willa Holt Wakefield, Lydia Barry, 3 Keatons, Toots Paka, and 8 Others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. LEW KELLY & Tab BEHMAN SHOW. Today

MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. TANGO Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. QUEENS.

THE LORRAINE Fifth Ave. at 45th St. Apartments and Rooms with Bath PERMANENTLY or TRANSIENTLY George C. Howe George Orvis ALSO EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

FIREPROOF. HOTEL HARGRAVE 110, 112 WEST 72D ST. Running through to 71st St. Located between Subway express and "L" stations, one-half block from each. Family and Transient Hotel catering only to a Discriminating Clientele. Double room with private bath, $50 per month and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $75 per month and up. Superior restaurant a la Carte. Prices Moderate. Good Music. J. WADE McGRATH, Mgr.

UNUSUAL SUITES From One Room & Bath to Five Rooms, 4 Baths FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. AT 33 West 51st St. The New Apartment Hotel. Your inspection is invited. You will be delighted by the appointments, location, and the devices for convenience and comfort. The moderate rental will surprise you. Ing. Resident Mgr. 'Phone, 8265—Plaza.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. "The Dansants" Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

Red Cross Fete and The Dansant tomorrow from four until half after six, marking the formal opening of Chiro's

This most charming luncheon, tea and dancing place in town will make its bow tomorrow with the appearance of these artists who have most kindly volunteered their services:

Mr. A. Baldwin Sloane and Miss Marion Morgan, through the courtesy of Reisenweber's, will dance their new and original *Mazurkiza*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spenser will sing.

Miss Leonore Harris and Mr. Effingham Pinto, of the cast of the melodrama *Life*, by courtesy of Mr. Brady, will dance.

Miss Bertha Knight will appear in character dances.

AND SEVERAL OTHER DANCING SPECIALTIES.

The Red Cross Society will receive all the proceeds of this opening day. The admission is two dollars. Table reservations, to be added to those already received, may be telephoned to Murray Hill 6483.

Six *East* Forty-Sixth *Street*

INSTRUCTION.

French lessons given at your residence by native young man; teaches that method which is recognized to be the best for conversing and writing correctly in short period. W 156 Times.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

Rector's Broadway at 48th Street

A Great Theatre and Restaurant in One

Its beauty, excellence of entertainment, and perfection of cuisine and service have made Rector's the most famous American restaurant.

The Pompeiian Lounge the latest addition to Rector's,—a unique and delightful room.

The New Ball Room the largest and most beautiful ballroom in any restaurant.

The Main Dining Room celebrated as a dining place of the city's fashionables.

Exhibition Dancing by Gros and Kraft, Mudge and Terantino, Crossman and Stewart, and others. Ball Room Direction of Mr. Gaillard Boag and Mr. George Pierce.

PHONE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW—Ball Room, Bryant 8686; Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200

71ST REGIMENT ARMORY SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 100. WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR FELICE LYNE, SOPRANO OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH, PIANO 2,000 SEATS AT 25 CENTS. 3,000 SEATS AT 35 CENTS. 3,000 SEATS AT 50c and 75c. WITH COUPON FROM THE EVENING MAIL Tickets at Eve. Mail, 203 B'way; Macy's; Symphony Society, Room 1202, 33 W. 42d St.; Marks Piano Co., 33 W. 125th St.; Wuerth Piano Co., 152d St. & 3d Av.; Goetz Piano Co., 81 Court St., B'klyn.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Soloist, JULIA CULP BACH, MONTEVERDI, BEETHOVEN, HADLEY, BRAHMS, SMETANA. Tomorrow (Saturday) Evening at 8:15. All Wagner PROGRAMME Tickets 25 cts. to $1.50. Carnegie Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:15. Soloist: JULIA CULP

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Saturday Aft., Nov. 21, at 2:30 N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor Soloist, Efrem ZIMBALIST Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

Belasco Theatre, Sun. Evg., Nov. 22, at 8:15. DAVID BISPHAM BARRERE ENSEMBLE

Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office. Direction C. A. Bamman. Barrere & Bispham make Columbia Records.

Aeolian Hall. Tnes. Evg., Nov. 24, at 8:15. Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR

Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 3. FAREWELL FALL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK

Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL. ARRIGO SERATO

Seats 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. A. Friedberg. Knabe Piano

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. Violin Recital FRANK GITTELSON

Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. Piano Recital VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

OPERA TICKETS, 'Phone, 6442—Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c Eves., 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "THE THINGS THAT COUNT." Next Week—"THE THIRD PARTY." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day, 25c-50c.

MAJESTIC MATINEE SATURDAY. 600 Seats Evenings $1. Fritzi Scheff as "Pretty Mrs. Smith." Next—Whirl of the World. Seats Selling.

THOMAS HEALY 'Phone, 9900 Columbus BROADWAY AT 66th STREET Now Appearing Every Evening in the LATEST MODERN DANCES. Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX In the BALCONADES (Third Floor). The Most Beautiful Ballroom in New York. AFTERNOON TEA DANCES Special Entertainment for This Week in Main Dining Room. TONIGHT IN THE BALCONADES OCCASION EXTRAORDINAIRE.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS Famous for Cusine and Service. Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm. DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES. Grill Luncheon 75c.

PAGE COMMISSION STARTS WORK HERE

Body Formed by Our Ambassador in London Will Help Send Food to Belgium.

MORE SUPPLIES NEEDED

Sherry Will Give a Day's Receipts to Committee of Mercy—Subscriptions to Other Funds.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium, which was organized in London by Ambassador Page when it became apparent that famine was impending among the Belgians, opened an office in New York yesterday at 71 Broadway. The commission, it was said, would co-operate with the Rockefeller Foundation and the other Belgian relief agencies. Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the commission, announced that the American branch of the organization would deal solely with the transportation of supplies. It has funds to handle all shipments, and diplomatic arrangements have been made for the speedy delivery of food in Belgium. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, and all the American Consuls in that country are members of the commission. Already 17,000 tons of food have been sent to Belgium, 30,000 tons are on the way there, and 40,000 tons of supplies are being collected.

"Notwithstanding the efforts of the Belgian relief committees, the Rockefeller Foundation, and many other organizations at work in the West," said Mr. Bates yesterday, "the Belgians cannot be fed at the present pace. American members of the commission in Europe say that we must send at least 500,000 tons of food to Belgium this Winter.

"Some parts of the West are doing nobly, but other parts of the country have not awakened to a full appreciation of the situation. William E. Edgar, editor of The Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis, has been at work among the flour men in the Northwest, and a cargo of flour is on the way to us from there. Gov. Stubbs of Kansas is cooperating with Mr. Edgar to send supplies from that important food centre.

Food Belgium's Chief Need.

"It is proposed to send a carload of wheat or flour from every one of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa, Indiana, and California. What Belgium needs most of all is food—any kind of food, so long as it will stand ocean transportation. It would be a good thing to send the Belgians clothing were it not that food is the first necessity of life, and America will have to strain every effort this Winter to bring the Belgians through alive. Wheat, flour, beans, peas, and preserved meats are needed especially, but perhaps above all things the most pathetic need of Belgium is for condensed milk. The cattle are gone, and children of a certain age cannot live without milk.

"We have just received $35,000 from Hawaii, to be expended for food. Hawaii is so far away that they find it more expeditious to send us the money at present instead of supplies. Later they may send a food ship.

"The American offices of the commission are at 71 Broadway, New York City, and they will ship mostly from the Bush Terminal, New York. However, arrangements are being made to ship from all the other ocean ports on the Atlantic, Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico. San Francisco is about to send a special vessel through the Panama Canal."

Belgian Relief Fund.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee of 8 and 10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans is the President, amounts to $496,853, of which $6,805 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. These persons subscribed yesterday. The cents are omitted from this table and the ones which follow it:

Charleston, S. C.		W. A. Shepard	5
Fund	$1,741	W. E.	5
Newport Branch	1,000	Mrs. V. Vizet	5
Mrs. G. G. King	250	Martha Kennedy	2
W. H. Pierce	250	Ethel K. C. Hall	2
J. G. Milburn	250	Emma R. Russell	2
J. A. Sunderland	100	Francis Williams	2
Alice E. Sunderland	25	Mrs. D. E. Tobey	2
Holy Trinity Ch	100	Mrs. W. Maxwell	30
E. Le S. Gardner	100	Helen G. Noble	10
Mr. and Mrs. Rid- ley Watts	100	Burns & Sellon	5
Anonymous	100	A. M. Barbour	5
Princeton, Mass.	75	Caroline R. Dep- ard	5
E. S. Taylor	72	F. M. Newton	15
D. Underhill	50	R. P. Green	25
Chs. of Spencer	51	Clara S. Beach	5
A. A. Beebe	50	Bronx Club	15
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Allen	50	H. F. J.	10
Providence Journal	318	L. L. S.	25
Elizabeth, N. J.		H. A. Wolcott	10
Presby. Ch	164	S. G. Goodhue	10
W. V. Martin	75	J. P. Eagle	25
T. S. Woolsey		Lillie K. Stearns	25
F. J. Mitchell		S. A. H.	25
Card Party, Cran- dall, N. J.	51	Ross H. Keith	10
L. C. Eliot	50	Amy R. Thurston	5
Dr. E. M. Sturgis	50	Russell Dunn	5
Florence D. Stix	50	Mrs. H. M. Brook- field	10
J. E.	50	G. R. Bunker	25
G. F. Duncan	50	C. McKinney	25
H. W. Sherman	25	J. Eggleston	25
A. L. Deering	25	T. E. Caso	5
Fannie H. Withing- ton	5	H.	1
Matuchen Card Club	25	Mark Mills friends through Nelson P. Bonney	23
Jaragua Iron Co	25	Mrs. L. Walsh	5
Anonymous	10	Anna Carroll	10
W. J. Lewis	10	Marjorie F. Hos- ford	5
M. C. W. Howard	10	Alice D. Calman	15
H. W. Raudenbush	10	L. O. Kellogg	5
George Lauten	25	A. B. Gedney	5
Bedford Springs Household	8	F. S. P.	10
Roanoke, Va., Wo- men	25	M. E. T.	2
O. P. Welbern	20	A Sympathizer	1
M. W. Beacom	10	Cash	1
E. G. C.	1	H. S.	1
W. T. Day	5	William Jones	1
A. W. P.	10	Miss C. Rosenbaum	1
Mrs. F. G. Weber	5	Clare	1
H. T. B.	10	C. Ohio	2
H. S. R.	5	J. D. Parson	1
Miss L. Bruckman	5	C. B. Gourlay	1
Mrs. H. H. More- house	3	L. B. Cady, M. D.	1
The Buckley School	5	H. B.	10
L. G. Derby	5	J. L. Martin	1
J. W. Hairgrove	10	A. Goldmann	5
Mrs. E. F. Burich	38	Through J. Hebbel- inck	6
L. R. Gwyn, Jr.	10	H. H.	3
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rasp	25	R. Levie F. D. Sprague	1 10

UPTOWN BRANCH.

J. de Kos	$5	Mary Hitchcock	$2
Mrs. H. Emerson	40	Miss Mewall	1
Julia O. Levine	20	Contribution Box	20

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Mrs. A. R. Hopkins	$1	E. P. Maynard	$25
E. H. T.	100	Miss Arnold	5
H. B.	75	A Sympathizer	1
R. S.	20	Incarnation Church	4
S. M.	5	Mrs. A. P. Rogers	30
F. Fiacco	40	In Memory of J. G.	2
J. D. Fairchild	100		

CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

F. W. Hoenig	$1	Ferdinand Jansen	$2
Natty E. Gage	5	Mr. Winn	5
J. Hebbelinck, 2d.	3	Wilson's Hardware	
Anna G. May	5	Store	4
J. Collen	25	Richard Read	2
Mrs. E. V. Abbott	4	Jean Thompson	1
C. T. Chauvin	4	Anon. Barrels	1

For the Red Cross.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund received yesterday amounted to $5,854. The fund is now $357,943. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 120 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. These persons contributed yesterday:

Albany Red Cross	$4,320
Through Staats-Zeitung	517
Through Dr. Dernburg	258
Through The Independent	215
Holy Trinity Church	50
W. J. Jeandron	50
Trinity Church, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	50
Ambulance Company of Larchmont	40
Candy sale, Curtis High School	32
Royal Arch Masons	28
Alexandra (Va.) Jewish Women	25
Mrs. W. J. D.	10
K. L. Bronsen	10
Through Elmira Star-Gazette	10
Bridge Club, Wyoming, N. J.	8
First Pres. Church, Sarasota, Fla.	6
King's Daughters, Richford, Vermont	5
S. L. Ellingson	5
Auction Club, Towanda, Penn.	5
W. T. Day	5
First Cong. Church, Orono, Me.	3
Card Club, Metuchen, N. J.	3

To Aid French Women.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $31,957, of which $42 was received yesterday from these persons:

Edna Smith-Month- ly	$2	Fifille H. Theron	$1
G. R. Bunker	10	Albert Theron	5
Mrs. V. Vizet	5	Miss M. O'Neill	3
L. G. Duquest	5	Mrs. J. M. Lanz	7
		F. Janipor	2

Paris Hospital Fund.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $617, which brought the total amount received to $161,877.73. Yesterday's contributions were:

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE.

W. M. Baldwin	$500	Miss E. M. Cole	$10
Anonymous	50	Julia H. Coles	8
American Stove Co.	25	Augusta G. Mo- Curdy	5
Mrs. J. Pilger.		Emily L. Hepburn.	5
Through Chris- tian Herald	12	Emma E. Dodd	3

For the Relief of Jews.

Contributions to the Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war amounted yesterday to $2,450. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, World Building. These contributions were received yesterday:

S. Barbakow	$10
M. Schiller	10
Joseph Cohen	13
Y. M. H. Club	15
N. Glick	1
Pittsburgh Committee	500
Mrs. D. Ginsberg	2
Through S. Stotcher	10
Ahawas Achim Cong.	25
Manchester N. H. Committee	113
Through Louis Felsber	7
St. Louis Committee	1,000
Through Morris Hershkowitz	6
Through the Rev. H. Rubenstin	86
Cong Nagen David	40
Through Jewish Daily News	379
Through Leonard M. Stern	11
Through B. Goldberg	11
Through Max Kaplan	25
South Norwalk (Conn.) Committee	130
Leon Dreyfus	5
L. Maier	10
Social Club, Hudson, N. Y.	35
Cong Chavie Zelek	6

Dollar Christmas Fund.

The Dollar Christmas Fund, of which Henry Clews is the Treasurer, amounts now to more than $11,500. Yesterday's contributions of $1,091 comprised a further installment from readers of The Duluth Herald of $145; Christ Church, Macon, Ga., sent $102; Otto Kahn, $100; George A. Peabody, Danvers, Mass., $100; L. M. Kennett & Brother, St. Louis, Mo. $100; J. M. Vanmeter, Chillicothe Ohio, $50; Dr. Denman Ross, Harvard University, $25; Thomas D. Merrill, Duluth, Minn., $25, and Mrs. Arnold S. Hyde, Baltimore, Md., $25.

Louis Sherry will give the entire receipts of his restaurant for Dec. 2 to the fund of the Committee of Mercy. Every penny that is taken in will be turned over to the fund, Mr. Sherry said yesterday. He will serve a special dinner at $2.50 a plate in addition to the regular à la carte service. The entire first floor will be used for suppers, and there will be four orchestras, all of them provided by Mr. Sherry. Among the patronesses will be Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.

The Henry Street Settlement, 299 Henry Street, will hold a bazaar on Nov. 20, 21, and 22. It had been intended to devote the proceeds of the bazaar to a building for the settlement, but in view of the suffering due to the war the receipts will be given in the form of loans to those who are in need. The beneficiaries will be persons living in New York. Artists have designed dinner cards and favors. A picturesque candy booth and a booth for the sale of all kinds of useful articles, made and donated by the Mothers' Club, will be among the attractions.

COTTON MEETING TODAY.

Committee Will Name State Bodies to Pass on Loan Applications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, who have been active in raising the $100,000,000 cotton loan fund, left tonight for New York to attend the first meeting there tomorrow of the Cotton Loan Committee, which will administer the fund.

Mr. Harding will be Chairman of the committee, and bankers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis will be members. Its first work will be to designate State committees in the cotton States to pass on loans to cotton growers.

The office of the committee will be in New York.

The Cotton Loan Committee will meet at the Federal Reserve Bank this morning. Edward R. Tinker, Jr., and S. R. Ward, who will act for Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander in the detail work here, were busy yesterday with W. P. Holly, the committee's secretary, getting up blanks for the formal subscriptions of the $50,000,000 promised by the New York banks and for applications for advances from the pool by banks in the cotton States.

ORIENT BUYING OUR COTTON.

Japanese and Chinese Pay 8 Cents, While Germany Bids 18 to 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Japanese and Chinese manufacturers are buying cotton here as never before. The quantity they seem willing to purchase is measured only by the amount of vessel space they can engage. Their mills are reported running to capacity. The price they pay, however, is 8 cents a pound, while it is estimated that it costs between 9⅝ and 9¾ cents a pound to produce cotton. Germany is understood to be bidding from 18 to 20 cents, with practically no orders being filled and her own stock near the vanishing point.

Cotton acreage in California, it is believed, will be reduced next year.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 18: Patrol. Edward Ennis, 147, at $700 a yr., appointed June 5, 1888.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 20: Patrol. J. J. A. Kee, to 169 from 23; Samuel Levy, to 23 from 169; W. P. Rooney, to 28 from 42; W. E. L. Halden, to 42 from 28; E. J. Cooke, to 35 from 276; John O'Leary, to 276 from 35.

Temporary assignments: Lts. A. H. McNeill, 28 to 3 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17; John Rogers, 161 to command 146, from 5:30 P. M., Nov. 18, during absence of Act. Capt., on sick report. Patrol. Erastus Belcher, 23, assigned as station house attendant, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 21; William Fallace, 39 to 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 20. To Det. Bur. from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 22: John Cassetti, 7; S. C. M. Love, 15; T. F. Coffey, 31; J. J. Wilson, 39; E. F. Kelly, 165; I. E. Ettinger, 5 Dist.; Romolo Pagano, 10; T. J. Martin, 18; W. J. McCafferty, 81; Joseph Pessolano, 80; Joseph Gilkinson, 165.

Leaves, with pay: Capt. Thomas Palmer, 62, for 2 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. Michael Sliverman, 17, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 20; J. P. Byrnes, 21, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 21; T. F. Gibney, 42, for 3 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 23; J. F. Kelly, 149, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 16; W. C. Abram, 153, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 18; W. H. Douglas, 154, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 19; J. A. Schittig, 150, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 21; J. A. Twyford, 171, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 18; J. H. Ryan, 173, for 4 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 17.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O., 269, c. s., as grants Patrol. J. J. Ackerman, 26, 1 day's leave of absence without pay, is amended to read: From 12:01 P. M., Nov. 21.

Fire Department.

Par. 3, Special Order 204, Nov. 18, in so far as it relates to James J. Flunerty, H. & L. 43, is thus corrected: James J. Flunerty, H. & L. 43, 84 hours from S A. M. Nov. 24.

Leave of absence, without pay, for 8 days and 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 21, to Thomas J. Fina, Eng. 10.

Par. 5, Special Order 200, Nov. 11, regarding loss by Dennis Donovan of Eng. 57 of cap badge and fined $5 for said loss, is hereby revoked.

Leaves, without pay: Frank L. Maixner, Eng. 33, 12 hours from 8 A. M. Nov. 20; Archie Kenny, Eng. 96, 12 hours from 8 P. M. Nov. 21; William Klag, Eng. 274, 8 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 23.

1,000-MILE TEST WITH NEW AUTO FUEL

Substitute for Gasoline Having a Tryout on Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

IS WATER AND CHEMICALS

Claim Made That Zoline Can Be Manufactured for Cent and a Half a Gallon.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—Zoline, the new substitute for gasoline, discovered by John Andrus, a chemist of McKeesport, Penn., is having a tryout on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway to test its driving power and also its effect upon the engine. The car used is a Marmon 41 stock car, and the test includes a run of 1,000 miles, to be made today and tomorrow.

The first half of the test was made today at an average speed of fifty miles an hour, the car not being pushed, as the test is more to bring out the value of the new fuel, its lasting qualities, and to determine effects on the engine than to make great speed.

A large number of minor tests have been made, and the speedway management declares that the new fuel acts well. As Zoline is made of water and certain chemicals, it is important to determine the effect of the latter on the engine in long runs, and the 1,000-mile test is being made for that purpose. At its close tomorrow the engine will be taken to pieces to determine the action of the chemicals on its several parts.

The new substance, which is the discovery of a Portuguese inventor named John Andrus, and which, it is asserted, can be manufactured for a cent and a half a gallon, has interested several of the technical authorities of the motor vehicle industry, including Carl G. Fisher, President of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway; Howard Marmon, President of the Nordyke and Marmon Company, makers of the car in which the test is being conducted; William Guy Hall, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the National Motor Vehicle Company; Henry B. Joy and Russell Huff, respectively President and Consulting Engineer of the Packard Motor Company, and the Chief Chemist of the Prest-O-Lite Company of Indianapolis.

Announcement of the test and of the new fuel was made here yesterday by F. E. Moskovics, Commercial Manager of the Marmon Company. Mr. Moskovics said that the substance first had been called to the attention of Mr. Fisher in July, and that between that time and the present a number of shorter tests had been held, the results of which had been highly satisfactory. The composition of the new fuel, called Zoline, was secret, he said, but two of the constituents were water and a comparatively small quantity of naphthaline.

The fuel is manufactured in stills, several of which have been constructed by Mr. Moskovic's company, and in these stills considerable quantities of it have been made with success by Mr. Marmon, to whom the formula is known, without the presence or assistance of the inventor. Small quantities of two commercially common ingredients which can be purchased in any drug store, according to Mr. Moskovics, are added to the water and naphthaline during the process of distillation.

"During the previous tests," said he last night, "every movement of the inventor was watched by the experts already named. The still was set up under their eyes and the fluid made. A Marmon 41 was furnished for the run and five gallons of the fluid were put in the tank. We did sixteen miles on a gallon, which is about four miles more than can be done normally by that car on gasoline. We made sixty-nine miles an hour with the top and windshield up and two passengers in the car, or about five miles an hour faster than the car had ever made on gasoline. We ran 150 miles, and after the test the engine was as clean as a hound's tooth—not a speck of carbon on it. The car ran cooler than with gasoline. Subsequent tests were equally satisfactory."

The stills manufactured thus far have a capacity of about ten gallons of Zoline an hour each. The fluid looks like water, it is said, has about the specific gravity and flash point of gasoline, and smells like camphor balls.

Luncheon to Reserve Bank Officials.

The Merchants' Association will give a luncheon at the Hotel Astor to the officials and Executive Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The guests will include Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor; William Woodward, Deputy Governor; Pierre Jay, Reserve Agent; Charles Starek, Deputy Reserve Agent; Henry R. Towne, member of the Executive Committee, and James F. Curtis, Secretary.

New Haven Re-elects Officers.

The Directors of the New Haven Railroad yesterday re-elected Howard Elliott President and Chairman of the board, A. S. May Treasurer, and A. E. Clark Secretary. The Executive Committee appointed is composed of Howard Elliott, Arthur T. Hadley, T. De Witt Cuyler, W. Murray Crane, James L. Richards, Edward Milligan, Henry K. McHarg, and John T. Pratt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE BRIDGEPORT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $100,811 and assets of $33,696. Judge Hand appointed Charles W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie receiver under a bond of $15,000.

JAMES SILK MILLS, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Bernhardt H. A. Hofmann of Verona, N. J., ancillary receiver for the property in this district of the James Silk Mills, Inc., silk manufacturer at Paterson, N. J., and Lackawanna, N. Y., with a bond of $9,000, and authority to continue business here thirty days. He has already been appointed receiver in New Jersey. The company consigned the product of its mills to Fleitman & Co. of this city for sale, and it was said that a receiver was necessary to take control of this property and see that it was properly disposed of. The merchandise consigned to Fleitman & Co. amounts to $140,000, on which advances have been made of $122,000, leaving an equity of $18,000. The total actual assets of the company are estimated at $93,700, consisting of real estate $26,000, machinery $47,000, subject to a mortgage of $38,800; silk and merchandise at mills $65,000, equity in consigned goods $18,000, and sundry items $1,500. Liabilities are said to be $136,000 outside of the advances by Fleitman & Co. The company was incorporated in July, 1912, with a capital stock of $200,000.

EDWARD FRIEDMAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward Friedman, doing business as Edward Friedman & Co., manufacturing furrier, at 21 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: I. Ariowitch & Co., $100, and Nathan Berlin, $411. It is said he had a fire on Aug. 14 and settled with the insurance companies for $4,000. He has been in bankruptcy several times. There was a petition filed against B. Friedman & Brothers, in which he was a partner, on Nov. 25, 1907, when the liabilities were $172,000, and a settlement was made at 25 cents. Another petition was filed against them on March 25, 1908, and they received a discharge. In March, 1911, a petition was filed against B. Friedman & Brothers' Company.

GINGOLD & SCHEFFER, manufacturers of furs, at 147 West Twenty-fourth Street, have made an assignment to Marcus Helf and. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: L. E. Horwitz, $159; S. Michael Cohen, $482, and E. S. Wheeler, $237. The partners are Louis Gingold and Pinkus Scheffer. They began business in 1906.

COLLEGE BRAND CLOTHES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the College Brand Clothes, Inc., clothing dealer, at 113 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: R. A. Cullum, $100; J. Prisch, $200, and A. Cummins, $300. The corporation made an assignment on Wednesday. Liabilities are said to be $25,000.

MORRIS LERNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Lerner of 108 Stanton Street by these creditors: Jacob Goldstein, $140; Abram Moses Rothstein, $329, and Julius Dumsey, $103. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

BROOKLYN EMBROIDERY AND APRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Manufacturing Company, at 263 Greene Street, by these creditors: H. Abrams, $325; M. Scanlon, $165, and A. M. Schneider, $387. Liabilities are said to be $10,000.

WILLIAM BERGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Berger, dealer in hosiery, underwear and shirts, at 1,543 First Avenue, by six creditors whose claims aggregate $520.

ISRAEL CRYSTAL, painter and decorator, of 814 East 166th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,988 and no assets. Among the creditors are Grunstein & Meyer, $3,000, and D. L. Karn, $3,000.

ADELAIDE L. MARTENS, residing at the Lucerne Hotel, Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $799 to seven creditors, mostly for dry goods, and no assets.

MAX SILVER.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 17 against Max Silver, trading as the Max Silver Manufacturing Company, skirts and dresses, at 68 and 70 Grand Street.

ALFRED KRAMER, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday by A. Kramer & Co. and two other parties, has filed an answer, in which he denies that he is insolvent, denies that he committed an act of bankruptcy, and has instructed his attorneys, Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, to waive all technicalities and bring on a speedy trial. He was formerly President of A. Kramer & Co.

ISIDOR GURYAN, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 121 Park Row and at 24 Court Street, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,817, of which $14,574 are contingent leases and assets, $7,480 consisting of stock, $3,500; accounts, $3,970, and cash, $10.

W. JOHN WILLIAMS, hatter at 78 Nassau Street and 80 West 125th Street, has filed final assets of $4,727, and actual assets of $867, schedules showing liabilities of $8,155, nominal.

REISSMAN & BAUM, grocers at 200 Eighth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,505, nominal assets of $300, and actual assets of $350.

EMILIO MARONI, proprietor of the National Noodle Company at 109 Macdougal Street, has made an assignment to Thomas L. Clark.

HARRY L. DANGLER, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 6 West Thirty-second Street, has made an assignment to Henry Lesser.

SAMUEL KOOT, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,499 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry A. Singer.

LOUIS MESSING, shoe dealer at 163 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to John J. Halligan.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

DALLAS, Tex.—The W. A. Lesche Piano Company, voluntary petition; liabilities, $386,359; assets, $456,864.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Messler & Co., clothiers, involuntary petition; liabilities, $35,000; assets, $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Automatic Vending and Supply Co.—A. Ayros, $369.

Abrahams, Joseph, and New York Cloth Sponging Co.—B. Morris, $625.

Adams, Harry C., Trustee—Marion Steam Shovel Co., costs, $108.

Benson, John J.—W. R. Montgomery, $194.

Bershad, Frank—Carter Rice & Co., $128.

Brennan, Catherine V. and William A.—A. Pietrowsky et al., $48.

Brunssen, Dora—K. Beck, $299.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Co. —City of New York, costs, $120.

Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co.—Same, $134.

Brown, Elizabeth—M. Hein, $108.

Butler, John P., assignee—City of New York, costs, $288.

Cunningham, Cecil—D. Banks, $273.

Chace Trucking Co.—J. D. Braue, $250.

Claflin, Aaron—R. J. Hickson, $398.

Same—Same, $247.

Connecticut Raincoat Co. and Solomon Lear —F. McGimpsey, $1,022.

Cassen, Isaac—J. G. Kahaly et al., $150.

Dixon, Elise C.—G. C. Springer, $247.

Diott, Moses—A. Kufflk et al., $214.

Diogostino, Francisco—J. Mandel, possession of chattels, $29 or $317.

E. Miller's Sons, Inc.—West Side Bank, $1,076.

Fine, Benjamin—J. Schulman, $100.

Foster, Oscar—George Ringler & Co., $1,421.

Foreign Automobile Importation Co., Inc.—Renault Selling Branch, Inc., $311.

Friedman & Rabinowitz—City of N. Y., $109.

Goetzel, Philip—Leon Mann Co., $133.

Gardner, Berta—A. Brown, $228.

Gregory, Frank L.—R. Smith, $542.

Garofano, James and John—N. Engel, $166.

Han, Louis—L. Rothschild, $157.

Hayes, John D. & Alfred E. Van Wagner—People, &c., $1,000.

Hoetzer, Ellen—A. O. Ohlseng, $528.

Huber, Theresa—E. Kaufman et al., $155.

Hentschel, Joseph—Plaza Operating Co., costs, $128.

Hirsch, Bernard, & Runder's Old Vienna, Inc.—E. L. Richarde, $527.

Jones, William J., & Elizabeth V. Taglin—Printing Publishing Co., Inc., $151.

James, Sim—C. H. Engler, $102.

Kelly, Malachi, executor—Same, $132.

Kiosk Contracting Co.—International Motor Co., $421.

Krzanowsky, Stanislaw—Slovak Press, $443.

Lowenstein, Samuel—City of N. Y., costs, $143.

Leftoff, Samuel—S. Eckstein, $196.

Lamb, Arthur J.—J. A. Barkey, $2,014.

Lustig, Abe—B. Nagelberg, $2,627.

Low, John J.—F. Hess, $285.

Loeb, Julius—Emporium Press, $117.

Lillierose, Antoine—J. M. Ferrie Co., Inc., $197.

Lockwood, Jennie S.—City of N. Y., costs, $109.

Lee, Charles—G. W. Fortier, $163.

Lanza, Carmine, Domineck, & Sandy—A. Alotta, $169.

Lrdi, Giovanni—F. Masi, $397.

Montgomery, Richard M.—F. B. Keech, $1,248.

Meadows, Thomas C.—Whilden & Hancock, N. Y., $540.

Megna, Filippo and Salvatore—George Ringler & Co., $1,359.

Same—Same, $1,654.

Mill Owners Co.—Same, $874.

Mogul Auto Co.—U. S. Tire Co., $376.

McCullough, David H.—H. Harf, $441.

Mielle, Louis—J. Feldman, $238.

Myers, Jerome A., Bertha Myers, and J. A. Myers Co.—Consolidated Industrial Co., $1,157.

Mark, Mitchell H.—H. J. Halle, $1,966.

Norman L. Munro Pub. Co.—News Paper Co., Inc., $197.

Ninth Av. R. R. Co.—City of N. Y., costs, $108.

Nigro, Frank and Angelo—David Mayer Brewing Co., $1,203.

Nigro, Frank—Same, $818.

Potter, Emily H.—Anchor Post Iron Works, $220.

Powers, James—James Everard's Breweries, $101.

Plate, Edw. D. and Elizabeth—J. L. Bosch, $1,268.

Property Ins. Co., Ltd., of London, Eng.—J. Oshinsky et al., $2,672.

Robbine, Frederick—Whitney Glass Works, $144.

Rosenblatt, Louis—A. Solomon, $131.

Ramagnano, Laura—I. Rothseid et al., $168.

Raisler Heating Co.—N. Goldinger, $160.

Rosson, Thomas—David Mayer Co., $1,185.

Rosenhaus, Isaac—Wood & Shephard Varnish Co., Inc., $503.

Rosenthal, David—W. F. Sweeney, $481.

Reid, Robert H.—Munn & Co., $1,402.

Silverstein, Rosie and Sophie—M. Siegel, $150.

Solomon, Rubin—H. Pearl et al., $129.

Shiffen, Robert P.—S. Selden, $2,824.

Sire, Albert—Dimock & Fink Co., $441.

Spanier, Emil—W. Baumstein, $270.

Shalleck, Max, and Dora Sussman—Alterson & Rothman, Inc., $276.

Strauss, Wm. F.—J. Ruppert, $101.

Silverman, Hyman—E. L. Richards, $784.

Saltzman, Snail—M. Brechner, $486.

Sulinski, Joseph, and Wladyslaw Chmuzynski—Zebro Contracting Co., Inc., $154.

Von Morstein, Herman—M. A. Wollins, $717.

Thomson, Robert C.—Degenhardt Construction Co., $272.

Wasserbach, John C.—Fiberloid Co., $2,849.

White, Edw. M.—L. Hanson, $253.

Same—L. Madden, $241.

Zimmermann, J. Albert—E. Hamburger, $188.

Ullman, Samuel and Adolph—B. Weinstock, $1,236.

Wasserman, Abraham and Harry—American Felt Co., $418.

Zache, Kate E.—E. H. Swan et al., $17,148.

Bohling, Bertha—G. Rnoff, $104.

Belswenger, Gustave, and William J. Gibson —N. Schweitzer et al., $375.

Brand, Harry—Basket Importing Co., Inc., $144.

Bronger, Henrietta—O. H. Dorege, $305.

Clarin, Aaron—R. J. Hickson, $247.

Same—Same, $398.

Hinners, Fred J.—Ideal Electric & Mfg. Co., $175.

Hayes, George B.—S. M. Hemenway, $690.

Horn, Isidor W.—McDermott Stone Co., $609.

Levy, Elise, and John Normoyle—L. Padula Co., Inc., $206.

Leftoff, Samuel—S. Eckstein, $196.

McNally, Anna M., and Simon T.—A. Cohen, $1,221.

Ryan, Patrick, and Upland Realty Co.—Commercial Trust Co. of New York, $7,282.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Beck, Mary A.—Albion Raincoat Co., Inc., Sept. 3, 1914, $204.

Fallek, Joseph—Interstate Electric Novelty Co., Oct. 23, 1914, $107.

Franklin's, Inc.—C. F. Howey, Oct. 30, 1914, $436.

Harris, Simon D. and Mark—E. C. Flanagan, Oct. 15, 1914, $911.

Stolz, George—H. M. Burns et al., Feb. 19, 1901, (canceled,) $2,253.

Same—J. M. Knox, Dec. 23, 1901, (canceled,) $2,035.

Same—C. Bohlinger, May 21, 1900, (canceled,) $5,318.

Handy, Henry—Van Cortlandt Realty Co., April 28, 1913, $508.

Hampton Kerosene Carburetor Co.—Walker M. Levett Co., Oct. 6, 1914, $120.

Starrm, Louis—A. A. Gillies, July 9, 1914, (released,) $1,633.

Russell, Caller L.—C. Charleton, Oct. 30, 1914, $1,291.

Siebracht, Henry A. and Henry A., Jr.—S. L. Verlag, June 24, 1908, $280.

Washington Heights Hospital—G. Wellerson, Sept. 21, 1914, $100.

RAILROADS PREPARE FOR HIGHER FARES

File New Tariffs Raising the Rates Generally Between Large Cities.

TAKE COMMISSION'S HINT

Greatest Increase Between Chicago and St. Louis—Commutation Rates Are Next to be Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Acting on the suggestion conveyed in the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the 5 per cent. rate advance case, railroads in Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association territory have filed with the commission further proposed increases in passenger tariffs. These follow increases made in commutation and mileage rates.

The new rates which are now being tabulated undoubtedly will be permitted to go into effect. The increases in individual cases are not large, nor are they uniform for all points. Some fares are increased only slightly, where it was considered that the old charges were out of line. The commission has indicated that where an allocation of costs between the two branches of service has shown that the passenger business was not paying its share it would approve a readjustment to permit an increase in revenue.

The new rates of fare between points in Central Passenger Association territory are to go into effect on Dec. 1. The increases in rates between points in the Central Passenger Association territory and points in Trunk Line territory are to becoms operative on Dec. 15, except on tickets from St. Louis to points in Trunk Line territory where the increase will be made Dec. 1. The same amount is added to standard and differential rates to preserve the differences.

The chief changes made by the new tariffs are the following, based on standard routes:

From New York to	Present Rate.	New Rate.
Pittsburgh	$16.50	$17.00

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ., Opens at 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.

Landon<Clark.
McNeil<Richmond.
Indian Rfg<Buhrman.
30 Cent. M C<Holcomb Co.
Otis Elev<Int Co.
N Y, Sus, &c., R R<Tribseer, (2 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
McKinnon<Ala Sects.
Wagner<Stallo.
Fox<East Side M Co.
Fox<Taylor.
Offield<CNY.
Connors<Oceanic St Nav.
Marriott<NYC RR.
Smith<NY NH RR.
Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Uptegraff<Penn Co.
Marlotte<Kelly.
Goumis<Ramsdell.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Same<same.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Boland<I. I RR.
N Y Life<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & R C & I
Weekworth<NYNHRR
Baeltz<same.
Weckworth<same.
Metzler<C RR of NJ.
Donoghue<Oceanic St. Nav.
Yuhasz<Carnegie Steel
Helfand<Ill Surety.
Andrews Co<Phoenix Assus.
Smolak<St Lawrence Pyrites.
Banner Rubber<Rubinsky.
Masterson<NYNH RR
Young<Linder Pub.
Newman<Andrews.

Note.—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
United Roof<Boomhower.

Note.—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Hill<Whalen & M, Inc
Edison<Con Chemical, Aldrich<Manahan.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building. Adjourned for the term.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Western Dev<Mc Kinnon.

Note.—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Saw<Sessions.
Wing<same.
Lange<Whist.
Penn Steel Co<Met St Ry.
Re Yonkers Post Office Site.
Finch<Davis.
Re Jenkisson.
Elwell<Elwell.
Cent Tr<Wabash R R.
Siegel<Simpson C.
Kluchnik<L V Coal.
Wartkus<same.
Eames<Claflin.
Fabre<Blanlfe.
Hernstein<Kapp, (2.)
Merritt & Chapman<Steamer Iroquois.
Vanderciff<CNY.
Weingard<Hancock.
Title Guar, &c<French Line.

Metal Arts & Crafts<Eclipse.
Same<Incandescent.
Crain<Rosenthal.
Morrell<Westchester.
Tr Bullion S & D<Jacobson.
Finch<Richardson.
Same<Moore.
Harris<Chappell.
Same<Meyer.
Lieb<Eclair Film.
Re San Antonio L & I Re same.
Simplex<Renfrew.
Dancey & Wolford<Craft.
Re Oceanic St Nav.
Re Kramer.
Wagner<Stallo.
Anagnost<Weid.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Niagara Motor Co<Nettie.
Moran<Augusta W. Snow.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges.
William MacLeod, Frank H. Hurd, Harry J. Koehl, Hyman A. Blumenson et al., Nathan Cohen, John W. Wilkins, Moses Housman, Harry Stahl, Motions:
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre,
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
J. A. C. Morse, Eastern Brewing Co., Berkman & Miller, Benjamin Elwin, William J. Hazard,
Emanuel S. Stern,
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre,
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
C. E. Hopkins,
L. Schwenck,
Radley Steel Const. Co.,
Cafe Raub, Inc.,
Kesler Mfg. Co.,
David D. Jennings,
Abrams Brothers,
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg,
R. H. Mollineaux,
C. Rothenbach,
Albeth Rich.
Habeas corpus proceeding:
Re Samuel Pearl.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Solotorefsky<Rosenthal.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Tomlins.
Skinner<Erie RR.
Douglas<NYC RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Motions:
People<Lynch.
Same<Wishner.
Same<Dorsch.
Same<Swift & Co.
Twombly<CNY.
People<Ball.
Same<Hotchkiss Co.
Thompson<Tompkins.
Smith<<Waldo.
Jennings<same.
Harford<same.
McNamara<same.
Traynor<same.
CNY<Linson.
Belt<Belts.
Murray<Simpson.
People<Ketzel.
Rinehart<De Lonne.
Jones<Bernheimer.
Re Durnhan.
Edgar<Peirs.
Ettlinger<Kramer.
Nat'l Surety<Brenchard.
Rosenberg<Wolfe.
People<Moneton Rity.
Mechlowitz<Frost, P. & Co.
McGuire & Co<Vogel & Co.
Lynch<Murphy.
Fontanella<NY C & H R RR Co.
Mut Life<Stephens.
Hause<Clayton.
Strauss<Schloss.
Van Tuyl<Schwalb.
Ruff<Steiner.
M Hemmental<Wash Heights Hosp.

Hand, J.—Motion calendar.
Metal Arts & Crafts<Eclipse.
Same<Incandescent.
Crain<Rosenthal.
Morrell<Westchester.
Tr Bullion S & D<Jacobson.
Finch<Richardson.
Same<Moore.
Harris<Chappell.
Same<Meyer.
Lieb<Eclair Film.
Re San Antonio L & I Re same.
Simplex<Renfrew.
Dancey & Wolford<Craft.
Re Oceanic St Nav.
Re Kramer.
Wagner<Stallo.
Anagnost<Weid.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Re P S Com, (E 146th St.)
Re Underwood Co.
Tearle<Tearle.
Apfel<Harris.
Langfelder<Langfelder.
Frank Miller Lumber<Towner.
Mahon<Mahon.
Parlow<Man Term'l.
Re CNY, (St. Raymond Av.)
London Finance<Shattuck.
Samet<Ermer.
Wagner<Wagner.
Welabrat<Schwarzschild.
Haddon<Borges.
Municipal Liens<Tannenbaum.
Korso<Pietrowski&K.
King<Gerlelt.
Re Hicks, (Bronx Bvd.)
Levy&NY Trust Co.
Nat S Bk<Anderson, (2 acts.)
Weiler<Valem, (2 acts.)
Wacht<Frankenstein.
Weydig Henkelman Piano<Shearer.
Cavina<Rodrilli.
Re Fletcher.
Martin<N T L Assn.
Wood<Fiske.
Glued<Nat'l Bk, N Hudson.
Calhoun<Tuck.
Re Clarke.
Cohen<Browitz.
Fuller<Robinson.
Bond<Bond.
Moller<E Corning.
Oceanic Inc Co<25th St & 5th Av.
Dispatch<Simberg.
Davis<Levy.
Re Accts Reporting.
Lawyers Mtg<Dupont.
Roney<Downey.
Stemberger<Dupont.
Schramm<Biglin.
Gottlieb<Silberman.
Hannon<Morris.
Frank<Frank.
Cahill<Kriete.
Fennessy<Barse.
Meehan<Wingate.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions, Preferred causes.
Brock<Poor, (4.)
Lesserman<Liberty Bldg.
Stafford<Stafford.
Glickman<Scheer.
Conklin<Comm'l Tr.
Mills<Coyle.
Banner<Schoss.
Brandwine<Brandwine.
Hearn<Heise.
Star Con<CNY.
General calendar.
Garcewich<McGraw Realty.
Smith<Smith & K.
Buera<Gen Exp.
Price<Price.

UNDEFENDED MATRIMONIAL CALENDAR.
Sierra.
Hollinshed, Candela, Seraphine, Mann, Bertinasco, Dunphy, Spitzer, Rubin, Simpson, Markenson, Tiffany, Davis, Williams, Newman, Vail, Szlazak, Reda, Haug, Cose, Ginzberg, Bailey, Tilford, Seymour, Secunda, Newman, Blackburne, Hutchinson, Schaedtger, Stanley, Williams.

D'Allessandro, Eckerson, Gottlieb, Gebhardt, Cohen, Kamenowitz, Bolman, Pelligreno, Salkin, Bloom, Chandler, Merritt, Morosco, Williams, Thurber, Margeson, Lamkin, Mapes, Korsch, Fallowfitz, Tillman, Laufer, Luebbader, Lipschutz, Stuckey, Whorf, Kewell, Ochicone, Bernstein. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Adjourned Nov. 23.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Porter<Scherer.
Inq—Mayer<Hawkins.
Inq—Tranboulsi<Abdel & Nour.
Inq—Peters<Kinch.
Inq—Same<Traumore.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Oestreicher<Wiuters.
Pruzan<Serv Stores, 1st N Bk, Roselle<Wyppurman.
Emp State Liquor<Martuff.
Cohen<Novick.
Schroeder<Zyka.
Jacobson<Walthamsen
United Surety<Meenan

Postal Life<Burns.
Alexander<Henry, (2 acts.)
Comm'l Tr<Nixon.
Schwartz<Cohen.
Panker<Kopf.
Alton Dress & Waist<Beringstein.
Baird<Mulligan.
Robinson<Brighton.
Unit Globe Rub<Auto Supply.
Collins<Oxford.
Guggenheim<Boyle.
Yukon Gold<same.
Case on.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T<Pam.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Torisco<U S Ry.
Binder<Ershonsky.
Sempreviva<I R T Co
Firment<R & P C & I
Levine<I R T Co.
H Moore<Goodwin.
N Moore<same.

Molloy<CNY.
Regan<NY Rys.
Mullampy<NY Rys.
McHale<Arch Eng.
Bernstein<B H RR. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 16:30 A. M.
Kahn<NY Rys.
Epstein<Rockv C Dev.
Fischer<NY Rys.
Wright<B H RR.
Talamonti<Union Ry of N Y.
Regan<Sargent.
Flood<Un Ry of NY.

Bach<N Y Rys.
Victor<Goldberg Son.
Yetter<same.
McGinnis<Becker.
Gray<Churchman & Co
Furey<CNY. Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on, Littenberg<Reichman, (2 acts.)

No day calendar.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rhine<NY Rys.
Frost<Schiff.

Nelson<E E Smith C. Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Forster<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Howland<NY Rys.
Hubbell<same.

French<42 St. &c. RR (2 acts.)
Colatnoni<Day. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing., Cook<Lewis.
Sullivan<Adams.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Meyer<NY Con Rys.

Major<NY Rys.
Soudant<Junction Rty
Schuette<Webber. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq., Stobiner<Klein.
Perette<Goldstein.
Selich<McAvoy.
Tierney<Fulton Auto Garage Co.
Tierney<same.
Gansvoort Beef<Com Advertiser.

L Butler<O'Brien.
W H Butler<same.
Hogberg<Hartford, &c
Van Riper<Ray.
Moritz<Lord & Taylor
Jenks<Dieterle. Clear.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nadal<Schaefert.
Earl<Wubbe.
PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
R Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Van Duzer<Stauch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fitzgerald<Cons Gas,

Blenaventa<3 Av R R. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Glass<Breser.

McElroy<Fed Sign Exch Co.
Lande<NY Rys.
Drake<NY Rys. Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Burton<Burton.
Stein<Kreeger.
Klein<Tanguay.
Ansonia<Hein.
Oshinsky<Rubenstone.
Prudential<Haddad.
Canazzaro<Bressl.
L'Tannenbaum<Wilson
Smedley<Lamport.

McElheny<Sprague.
Well'yn Rity<N J T Cotta.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros
Harbison-Walker Ref<190th St Rity.
Dick<Busch. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tadross<Haddad.
Hunter<Thompson-S.

Stratss<Green. Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.
PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Roessle<Haisey.
Ruiz<Tglesias,(2 acts)
Greenwald Pack<Oshinsky.
Nat Res Bk<Corn Exc Bank.
Lelkert<Byrne.

Butler<Morris.
Morris & Cumings<McMullen.
Zagat<Zagat.
Sandrock<Kramer. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Patrick Sheehy.
Daniel R Ambrose.
Joseph Buellesbach.
Jacob Berkowitz.
Samuel Weidman.
Rosario Cristao.
Morris Fox, &c.
Charlotte Heyman.
Emma Schafer.
William Kaufman.
Hannah M Hynes.
Henry Rutherford.
Barbara Keller.
Anna Kayser.
James B Shannon.
Charlotte Heyman.
Catherine Hasslon.

Michael O'Connell.
Thomas H Bardon.
Samuel Snchs.
Carolyn D Cornell.
Mary A Fanghnan.
Sarah Lefferts.
Dr Louis Schaefer.
Grant Stevens.
Agnes Hitchcock.
James McSherry.
R W Henderson.
Holz, infants.
Mary Lawrence.
Aurelia F. Cassard.
Eliza A Matthews.
Furman N. Piatt.
Emma S. Beere.
Francis Lavery.
Carrie P Going.
Henry E Cleveland.
Henry H Rogers.
Henry W Boettger.
Henry H Rogers.
Antonio Barclasepa.
Henry Hilton.
Henry Hilton.
Estates of:
Wm S Andrews.
William G Walter.
A Holderman, infant.
Raynolds, infants.
Horbert Wickenheiser.
Peter Caffrey.
Julia Harnett.
Wills for probate:
Annie O'Neill.
James Walker.
Julia Friedman.
Louis Wollstein.
Annie Zeiebner.
Augusta Preuss.
Augustine H Seamen.
William Josephy.
Annie Zelchner.
Bertha A Nonnenbacker.
Salome Wels.
Sarah C Braxton.
Sheldon B Shaw.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estates of:
George L Hall,

S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wm J Ziegelmeyer.
Frank Burey.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Croquet<Knight.
Miner<King Tire Sig.
McHale<Sec. Bank.
Siegel<Goldstein.
Levy<Welsberg.
Kerr & Johanson<Seals.
Hartman<Hertz.
Fedor<Galambos.
Blumberg<Cohen.
Handel<Cohen.
Fischer<Grey.
Snydecker<Ashley.
Blumberg<Cohen.
Laitman & Sons<Hesker.
Ofner<Burman.
Welham Co<Buffington.
Merritt<Gibbons.
Am Exch Cigar Co<McInerny.
Agnew<Currier.
Harris & Olpren<Home Ins.
Small<Morse.
Beers<Mayer.
Cooper<Brown.
De Seville Amus, (2 acts.)
Katz<Chicago Mero.
Skill<Americana.
Ray<Manchester Gar.
Monroe Bros Co<Garcia Pando & Co.
Levine<Reiter.
Kelt<Winter Garden.

Colonial Shirt<Old Colony Ins.
Clement N Bk<Avery.
Gillhaus<Story (2.)
Young<Friedman.
Fallowe<Heald.
Shapiro<Helman.
Wothersoon<Tanguay
Miner<King Fire Sig.
Brasiowsky<U Smoked F.
Herrmann<Queens Ld.
Rothman<Fenmore I Works.
Moore<P McGovern & Co.
Novara<Degnon Con.
McDonald<Buckley.
Mullen & Buckley<Con.
Capotosto<Rubano.
Polito<Kearney.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Carlin<Motor Finance.
Jacobs<Schulte.
Machowics<Roebling Con.
Yankelowits<Fisher.
Good to Motor.
David<Elmeberg.
Surevitzky<Terry & T Co (2.)
Stearn Co<Dolberg.
Boston P Metal<Gropper.
Brasiowsky<U Sm F.
Lipsky<Wolf.
Slater<Bellows.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
Meyer<Rappuzo.
White<Moore.
Minto<Goodyear Bros.
Bennett<N Y Rys.
Schnizel Co<US Fashion.
Levy<Lacher.
Koldobsin<Singer S Mach.
Romano<A McMullen.
Marchetti<NY Rys.
Calano<Hyltram Co.
Rega<same.
Auerbach<Ramer
Somsalek<Penn R R.
Kurp<N Y Rys.

Cong Rodelph Soholom<Bradley Con.
Horowitz<N Y Rys.
Fuchs<same.
McMahon<East'n S D.
Gallagher<N Y Rys.
Fidelity &c, Co<A. McNeil.
Condock Co<Bloom.
Hageman<Weingarten.
Ort<I R T.
Snajer<N Y Rys.
Kelmensen<Met Opera
Wishnew<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Inq—Weil<Burroughs.
Aitkur<Aitkerup.
Hastrich<Pfleter.
Inq—Restraino<Sedulto
Inq—Henderson<Renslaw Rity.
Kunz<Kuntz.
Drescher<Benden.
Milbert<Gd Knitting.
Inq—Price<Price.
Duss<Duss.
Highest number reached 1517.

Loeffler<Loeffler.
Kessler Rity<Brown.
Peo ex rel Kimballs R Op Corp<Purdy et al
Fagin<Fagin.
Kromnicki<Kromnick.
McCoy Harlin Mfg<O'Neil.
Walsh<Lonergan.
Purcell<Am Mfg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.

O'Brien<Lissberger.
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Goonan<B, Q Co & S R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR
Ferrall<Nas R R.
Krach<NY Cons RR.
Volpe & Langorne<Polo.
Kaplan<C I & B RR.
Halligan<Int Con.
Kaszanzak<Holbrook, C & R.
Miller<Clause.
Wall<Necker.
Ehlschwiler<B H RR.
Clemente<Ottati.
Cohen<B H RR.
Galleli<Nas RR.
Beatty<B H RR.
King<I R T.
Hanson<Dickson & T.
Mayer<Sarrell.

Vandermurray<3c Line
Donohue<Cohen.
Cronin<Ai Stevdor'g.
Grybowski<530 E 72 St
Buckey<B H RR.
Thau<Auto Supply.
Meuzer<Goldfeder.
McDermott<Ramps.
Regan<Saltta.
Reingold<Frieder et al
Lotridge<Co Bklyn Ry
Kenny<B H RR.
Sealy<Nas RR.
Manza<C I & B RR.
Westby<Mulcahy & G.
Barry<H R RR.
Schwartz<Bradley Con
Helshin<Feinberg.
Delaney<CNY.
Rabenstein<same.
Kiely<Nassau RR.
Bruggerman<Schaeffer

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Montana<B H R R.
Russo<same.
Nieghstock<Cole et al.
Flood<Bridgman Smith.
Gloonan<McMullen Co
Giordano<C I & B RR
Kocius<Jamison et al.
Weidner<Schaeffer.
Gillver<B H R R.
Block<Le Compte.
Cartagine<Way.
Robertson<I R T.
Re Mattee<Grace and another.
Bennett<Ocean Elect Ry Co.
Hughes<Tax-a-cab.
Smith<Holbrook, C & R.
B'klyn Ch Soc<B'klyn F Kindergarten S.
Schwartz<Potruch et al.
Walbridge<Interstate Lighterage.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Ogeard<Daly.
Moller<Hoppe.
Rubenstein<Steeplechase et al.
Chestnut<N Y Con R R.
McDonald<Stork & an
Highest number, 4463.

Conlon<Burden Co.
Donaghy<Moore.
McKinney<Int Vaudeville.
Lehrer<Pratt & Farmer.
Norman<Al Basin I Works.
Murphy<N Y Consol R R.
Morton<McFarland.
Masilunas<Jamison et al.
Damby<Newman & C.
Stanton<B H R R.
McCloskey<Tuttle & B
Kerrigan<Martin.
Godnik<NY, NH & H
De Natale<B H R R.
Lombard<N Y State C
Pyrz<Pitts Con.
Schoenberr<Hartfield.
Berger<Nas R R.
Sullivan<Evans Dairy.
Berandt<Sullivan.
Lichtenberg<Boucher Mfg.
Queck-Berner<Cook.
Dalton<Wasserberg.
Farrell<Gadella.
Smith<Nas R R.
Phillips<N Y Butchers.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Romano<B H R R.
McBride<Partridge Co

Watson<Acme H.
Yost<Grismer.
Rose<C I & B RR.
Blaum<Crane.
Chotimsky<Berehatsky
Nat'l H L Co<Silberstein.
Parshall<Spigel.
Pines<Novick.
Masciello<Kuck.
Evans<Silsby.
Butterworth<Davis & Co.
Re Gross, (Polish M Asso.)
Re Brady, (Bd of Canvassers.)
Re Deltz, (same.)
Tepp<Brown.
Re Fairview Ave, (Klee.)
Re Spruce.
Supkewicz<Chess.
Same<same.
Nlebrzdoski<Hogan.
Donato<Ail-S.
Stogonick<Feinstein.
Christie<Downey.
Re Van Dam St. (Clemente.)
Clements<Baurbyte.
Zuckerman<Shapiro.
Margolin<Collective H
Yanofsky<Tumun.
Robinson<E C & E Co.
McKeon<NY & C Ry
Re O'Brien, (Peyser.)
Nolan<CNY.
Villano<same.
Bleisfernich<L & L & Globe.
Met Tobacco<Seligson & ano.

Loeffler<Loeffler.
Kessler Rity<Brown.
Peo ex rel Kimballs R Op Corp<Purdy et al
Fagin<Fagin.
Kromnicki<Kromnick.
McCoy Harlin Mfg<O'Neil.
Walsh<Lonergan.
Purcell<Am Mfg.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Francis<Ocean El Ry.
Hill<Coman.
Sharin<Esserman.
Harlem S Bk<Siegel.

Zuria<Ringsinger.
People of SNY<Ferola.
Brown<Garlick.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Donovan<Donovan.
Davis<NYC R R.
Potts<Bradley.
Becker<Ruppert.
Winetsky<Kirchner.

Morrell<I R T.
De Lucca<Mulcahy & Gibson, (2 acts.)
Wasp<CNY.
Schwartz<Silver.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Martha Spooner.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Thompson<Giordano.
Grossman<Kiesner.
Gehm<Arrigoni & Co.
Leavitt<Cuono.
Greenfield<So Bvd Ry.
Corrigan<Carral Co.
Pinto<Union Ry.
Kopstein<Union Ry.
Guarino<Sheresbersky.
McGuire<Helman.
Brooks<Carucci, (2 acts.)

Chensale<Zimmer.
Burke<I R T.
Tusco<Union Ry.
Strunsky<same.
Noack<Wolf & Co.
Arnold<Conlon (2 acts.)
Torlentino<Gerosa.
Kamisaroff<Webster.
Live Pitty Mkt.
Pugiese<Gallick.
Silver<Stein.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Eisler<Keller Const Co—Charles S Hayes. Geisler<Cunningham—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Gurewitz<Neuberger—James F Bush.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Lincoln Sq Garage<Ward.
Nickerson<Gernberg.
Boro Bk<Reynolds.
Lindsey<Lindsey.
Parshall<Spigel.
Garrigan<Adamson.
Sokoloff<C I & B RR.
Keenan<Nas RR.
Hanson<same.
Zagame<same.
Trilling<same.
Williams<B H RR.
Same<same.
Polinsky<same.
Hansen<same.
Dulomo<Arbuckle.
Parshall<Spigel.
Hovell<Reid.
Same<same.
Re Charles St (Ewers)
Raino<Raino.
Yonkers<City Inv.
Keenan<Milk.
Dorwin<L I RR.
Bourke<same.
Zitzler<Ocean El RR.
Lynch<L I RR.
Warner<Ocean El RR.
Local Un 1,006<B'hood of Painters.
Re Degenkolb (Peo Tr)
Rich A C Co<Morse.
Re Freeman Av, (Diocese of L I.)
Sharpe<Sharpe.
Brunner<Brunner.
Storch<Storch.
Storms<Burden.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Re Church Av, (Kralund.)
Hubbs<Wright.

Watson<Acme H.
Yost<Grismer.
Rose<C I & B RR.
Blaum<Crane.
Chotimsky<Berehatsky
Nat'l H L Co<Silberstein.
Parshall<Spigel.
Pines<Novick.
Masciello<Kuck.
Evans<Silsby.
Butterworth<Davis & Co.
Re Gross, (Polish M Asso.)
Re Brady, (Bd of Canvassers.)
Re Deltz, (same.)
Tepp<Brown.
Re Fairview Ave, (Klee.)
Re Spruce.
Supkewicz<Chess.
Same<same.
Nlebrzdoski<Hogan.
Donato<Ail-S.
Stogonick<Feinstein.
Christie<Downey.
Re Van Dam St. (Clemente.)
Clements<Baurbyte.
Zuckerman<Shapiro.
Margolin<Collective H
Yanofsky<Tumun.
Robinson<E C & E Co.
McKeon<NY & C Ry
Re O'Brien, (Peyser.)
Nolan<CNY.
Villano<same.
Bleisfernich<L & L & Globe.
Met Tobacco<Seligson & ano.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Inq—Weil<Burroughs.
Aitkur<Aitkerup.
Hastrich<Pfleter.
Inq—Restraino<Sedulto
Inq—Henderson<Renslaw Rity.
Kunz<Kuntz.
Drescher<Benden.
Milbert<Gd Knitting.
Inq—Price<Price.
Duss<Duss.
Highest number reached 1517.

Loeffler<Loeffler.
Kessler Rity<Brown.
Peo ex rel Kimballs R Op Corp<Purdy et al
Fagin<Fagin.
Kromnicki<Kromnick.
McCoy Harlin Mfg<O'Neil.
Walsh<Lonergan.
Purcell<Am Mfg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.

O'Brien<Lissberger.
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Goonan<B, Q Co & S R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR
Ferrall<Nas R R.
Krach<NY Cons RR.
Volpe & Langorne<Polo.
Kaplan<C I & B RR.
Halligan<Int Con.
Kaszanzak<Holbrook, C & R.
Miller<Clause.
Wall<Necker.
Ehlschwiler<B H RR.
Clemente<Ottati.
Cohen<B H RR.
Galleli<Nas RR.
Beatty<B H RR.
King<I R T.
Hanson<Dickson & T.
Mayer<Sarrell.

Vandermurray<3c Line
Donohue<Cohen.
Cronin<Ai Stevdor'g.
Grybowski<530 E 72 St
Buckey<B H RR.
Thau<Auto Supply.
Meuzer<Goldfeder.
McDermott<Ramps.
Regan<Saltta.
Reingold<Frieder et al
Lotridge<Co Bklyn Ry
Kenny<B H RR.
Sealy<Nas RR.
Manza<C I & B RR.
Westby<Mulcahy & G.
Barry<H R RR.
Schwartz<Bradley Con
Helshin<Feinberg.
Delaney<CNY.
Rabenstein<same.
Kiely<Nassau RR.
Bruggerman<Schaeffer

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Montana<B H R R.
Russo<same.
Nieghstock<Cole et al.
Flood<Bridgman Smith.
Gloonan<McMullen Co
Giordano<C I & B RR
Kocius<Jamison et al.
Weidner<Schaeffer.
Gillver<B H R R.
Block<Le Compte.
Cartagine<Way.
Robertson<I R T.
Re Mattee<Grace and another.
Bennett<Ocean Elect Ry Co.
Hughes<Tax-a-cab.
Smith<Holbrook, C & R.
B'klyn Ch Soc<B'klyn F Kindergarten S.
Schwartz<Potruch et al.
Walbridge<Interstate Lighterage.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Ogeard<Daly.
Moller<Hoppe.
Rubenstein<Steeplechase et al.
Chestnut<N Y Con R R.
McDonald<Stork & an
Highest number, 4463.

Conlon<Burden Co.
Donaghy<Moore.
McKinney<Int Vaudeville.
Lehrer<Pratt & Farmer.
Norman<Al Basin I Works.
Murphy<N Y Consol R R.
Morton<McFarland.
Masilunas<Jamison et al.
Damby<Newman & C.
Stanton<B H R R.
McCloskey<Tuttle & B
Kerrigan<Martin.
Godnik<NY, NH & H
De Natale<B H R R.
Lombard<N Y State C
Pyrz<Pitts Con.
Schoenberr<Hartfield.
Berger<Nas R R.
Sullivan<Evans Dairy.
Berandt<Sullivan.
Lichtenberg<Boucher Mfg.
Queck-Berner<Cook.
Dalton<Wasserberg.
Farrell<Gadella.
Smith<Nas R R.
Phillips<N Y Butchers.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Romano<B H R R.
McBride<Partridge Co

Watson<Acme H.
Yost<Grismer.
Rose<C I & B RR.
Blaum<Crane.
Chotimsky<Berehatsky
Nat'l H L Co<Silberstein.
Parshall<Spigel.
Pines<Novick.
Masciello<Kuck.
Evans<Silsby.
Butterworth<Davis & Co.
Re Gross, (Polish M Asso.)
Re Brady, (Bd of Canvassers.)
Re Deltz, (same.)
Tepp<Brown.
Re Fairview Ave, (Klee.)
Re Spruce.
Supkewicz<Chess.
Same<same.
Nlebrzdoski<Hogan.
Donato<Ail-S.
Stogonick<Feinstein.
Christie<Downey.
Re Van Dam St. (Clemente.)
Clements<Baurbyte.
Zuckerman<Shapiro.
Margolin<Collective H
Yanofsky<Tumun.
Robinson<E C & E Co.
McKeon<NY & C Ry
Re O'Brien, (Peyser.)
Nolan<CNY.
Villano<same.
Bleisfernich<L & L & Globe.
Met Tobacco<Seligson & ano.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cummings<NY & Q Co Ry.
Marshall<M & Q Trac.
Voight<B H RR.
Schroeder<Marine Metal.
Godfrey<Clay & ano.

O'Neill<McWhirter Co
Doyle<NY & Q C Ry.
Saxe<same.
Balzer<same.
Heard<B H RR.
Wegge<Eppinger & Russell.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 28.

Highest number reached, 623.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—Motions.
Barber<Barker.
Richardson<Hass.
Klein<Klefet.
Archibald<Booker.
Odell<Fed Sugar, Plisco<same.
McIntyre<I R T.
Garber<same.
Kaldenberg<Stevens.
Le Salle<Smith.
Indust Sav Loan<Lowell.
Re Shuffle<Rhinebeck
Durazzo<Durazzo.
Wood<Wood.
Barowski<Levin.
Re So Aqueduct Sec. 15-17.

Wittman<Brunberg.
Mariotta<Keyatone.
Burns<same.
Coleman<Mason Hanger.
Antonevicizo<Nat Cond
Kuhl<same.
Anderson<Williams.
Galvin<Fed Sugar.
White Plains Garage<Lawrence.
Levin<Dugan.
Suzonski<Deeves.
Re estate Mary E. Labold.
Purdy<Purdy.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—Short cause calendar for Monday.
Boyson<Ruschkaumpt.
Jacobs<Packus.
Mt Vernon Trust<Esser.
Schwanahl<Beach.
Dorland<Dorland.
MacNaughton<Kelsey.
St'd Plumbing Supply<Langstine.
Olsey<Wood.
Betlipp<Foss.
Westchester Co Brew<Vorrath.

Hoch<Henning.
Nangelri<Hunter.
Martin<Eymer.
Mt Vernon Tr<Newstate Co.
Betts<Holton.
Fowler & Sellers Co<Richards.
Yonkers Plumbing S<Wilson, (acts 1 and 2.)

The day calendar for Nov. 19 is passed until Tuesday.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.—Wills for probate:
Eliza Ann Carpenter, George W Smith, John Oskerdan, Arromito M Nelson, James D Foote, Jr.

Executor's acctg.:
Howard N Thompson, Charles B Hogg.

Real estate proceeding:
Arthur Holland, C Wilbur Vail.

Examination:
Margaret Gleason.

Settlement of decree:
Arthur Holland.

Discovery:
Margaret Brown.

In re estate:
Julia W Wilkins.

Petition for administration:
Andrew M Van Tassell
Frederick E Dykman.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following declinations of appointment for the causes indicated have been approved:

William P. Laffen, engaged on work with his father.

Joseph McKeever, illness; licensed fireman.

Charles M. Schroder, clerk, second grade, temporary work; is at present employed.

Morris Schoor, clerk, second grade, temporary work; is employed with the United States Government.

Warren H. Knapp, preferred list, temporary clerk; is at present employed in another department.

Patrick J. Walsh, preferred list temporary clerk; is working under contract.

Walter MacMur

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We offer a limited amount of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (with a bonus of 50% in Common Stock) of a manufacturing corporation whose business has been established for 70 years.

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Since the resumption of unrestricted trading in Standard Oil Stocks last week, they have enjoyed a sharp rise in prices.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Public Trading in Bonds Postponed—Conditions Continue Favorable.

The reversal by the Stock Exchange Committee of Five of its decision to open the Exchange for trading in bonds next Monday was the outstanding event in financial affairs yesterday. The Stock Exchange having yet to learn the high value of frankness in dealing with the public maintained an air of mystery about this sudden change of position. It does not follow at all from this, of course, that the reasons were not sufficient, but whatever they were the public was left in doubt concerning them. The day's events in themselves supplied no explanation of the Stock Exchange's abandonment yesterday of the decision which it reached on Wednesday. The bond market continued strong, the money market was easier, and the exchange market, although considerably higher at the opening, reacted later in the day. At no time was the rate above what could fairly be regarded as a normal level.

Even if the matters which developed yesterday should result in an indefinite postponement of the throwing open of the Stock Exchange for bond trading it would not necessarily follow that the re-establishment of the Stock Exchange money market should also be postponed indefinitely. Bankers expressed the opinion yesterday that without regard to the resumption of public trading in bonds or stocks there was no serious obstacle in the reopening of the money market. There is now an abundance of money, which will be further accentuated upon the publication of this week's bank statement showing the large increase in reserve resulting from the reduced reserve requirements.

It is, of course, clearly understood that the banks will not be disposed to force money on the market merely because the legal requirements have been lowered, but the fact that they have been lowered and that new facilities have been created greatly increasing the efficiency of bank reserves are definite factors making for a freer and easier money market. But so long as the ordinary machinery for borrowing money on call is lacking there will be difficulties in the way of establishing that free flow of credits based on securities which is needed to render entirely liquid again the large amount of money which is loaned on stocks and bonds. To qualify those funds is an object well worth attaining quite apart from the question whether public trading in bonds and in stocks is to be resumed soon or not for a good while to come.

Information is again becoming available regarding current prices for bonds, and it will doubtless become available for stocks also if the resumption of public quotations of securities is too long postponed by the Stock Exchange. It was clearly understood from the start of the restrictive measures wisely adopted by the Stock Exchange that the markets could not be controlled indefinitely and that unofficial markets would grow up if official markets were not provided when the demand for securities again became broad enough to create a real market. That for some time has been the case, and it has been highly gratifying that for a good while the tendency in both stocks and bonds has been decidedly forward. The decision of the committee to postpone public trading, so far as can be judged by any facts which the committee has brought to light, is likely to put as much restriction on buying as on selling, but that decision fortunately does not put an end to trading.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	5	5½
	60 Days.	90 Days. 4 to 6 Mos.
On time	5	4½@5 4¾@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.83⅝	$4.87⅛	$4.88⅛
Cables	4.89	4.88⅛	4.88⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.88½	$4.88⅞
Paris	5.12	5.11
Berlin	96⅜	96½
Switzerland	5.22	5.21
Holland	.40 9-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.40	5.30½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $242,957,903; balances, $11,065,381; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $101,102. Local loans last $8,176,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅞d, off 1-16d; in New York, 49¼c, off ⅛c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 17:

	Nov. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$845,059	$9,319,167	$85,236,710
Ordinary	572,783	12,556,723	120,359,534
In. & cor. tax	3,836	164,017	3,843,996
Miscellaneous	158,330	1,159,469	30,233,969
Total	1,580,899	23,633,401	244,465,914
Expenditures	2,206,946	35,822,002	297,946,775
Deficit	626,546	12,188,600	53,480,961

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of England:

Total reserve	£55,707,000
Circulation	35,313,000
Bullion	72,570,142
Other securities	107,103,000
Public deposits	16,286,000
Other deposits	147,835,000
Government reserve	51,155,000
Government securities	18,601,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 34.04 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the local Metal Exchange trading was quiet. Tin, in five to twenty-five ton lots, was quoted at 32.00@32.50. Lead was quoted at 3.90, and spelter at 5.20.

Cables from London reported quotations of £53 17s 6d for spot copper, and £54 for copper futures. Tin was quoted at £135 15s. Lead at £18 5s, and spelter at £25 5s.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sales of two Stock Exchange seats, notice of which was given last week, were by Charles La B. Homer to George Henry Warren Jr., and by August De Neufville to Tracy L. Turner. The price in both cases was $38,000. Eugene Hale Jr., has been elected a member of the Exchange.

The $4,000,000 one-year Hocking Valley Railroad notes, recently bought by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, have been resold at 99½ and interest.

The statement of earnings of the American Power and Light Company, published in these columns yesterday, was for the three Western subsidiaries of that company, Kansas Gas and Electric, Pacific Power and Light, and Portland Gas and Coke, and not for the American Power and Light Company as a whole.

The Protective Committee for the prior lien mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois gave notice yesterday that no deposits of bonds would be accepted after Nov. 30, except by its consent. The Equitable Trust Company is the depositary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,283,450	+ $69,341
Twelve roads	6,749,642	—2,340,747
Total (15 roads)	8,033,101	—2,271,406

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	10,572,690	10,445,199	9,756,266
Exp. & taxes	3,084,167	7,388,059	6,762,602
Net	2,788,523	3,055,210	2,994,264
Other income	477,606	554,435	313,991
Total income	8,266,129	3,609,645	3,308,253
Int., rent, &c.	1,351,788	1,357,662	1,361,090
Balance	1,914,342	2,252,553	1,947,165
*Impr. addi	1,324,563	1,024,649	579,342
Balance	589,779	1,227,904	1,367,822
Preferred div.	122,670	122,670	122,670
Balance	467,109	1,105,234	1,245,153
Prev. surplus	5,912,285	4,996,050	4,076,895
Total surplus	6,379,394	6,101,284	5,322,048
Common div.	828,900	328,900	328,900
Sun. adj. cr.	24,789	139,901	2,903
P. & L. surp.	6,075,254	5,912,285	4,996,050

*Improvements, additions, and betterments which revert to lessor.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October—

Mileage	10,542	10,372	10,307
Gross	12,005,048	13,512,897	13,915,714
Net	4,642,884	5,496,121	5,749,628
Taxes	560,482	563,308	478,829
Net income	4,082,402	4,935,813	5,270,799
4 mos. gross	47,251,123	50,276,307	50,845,183
Net	16,868,656	18,872,704	21,069,480
Taxes	2,240,638	2,282,529	1,886,067
Net income	14,628,018	16,590,175	19,183,413

Miscellaneous Earnings.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$446,704	$445,821	$882
Net	234,389	231,753	2,636
Sur. aft. chgs.	107,619	105,093	2,525
4 mos. gross	1,761,702	1,739,297	22,404
Net	914,812	890,545	24,266
Sur. aft. chgs.	398,002	390,292	8,709

WESTERN POWER CO. for October—

Gross	227,598	224,893	2,705
Net	158,459	119,878	38,581
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,002	38,874	31,128
12 mos. gross	2,886,747	2,662,296	224,449
Net	1,771,832	1,697,843	73,989
Sur. aft. chgs.	799,108	721,932	77,176

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, '95	90½	90¾	90½	91
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	91¼	92¼	90½	91½
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	80½	81½	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86⅞	87½	87½	89
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84	86	83¾	85
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88½	89	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84¼	84¾	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	82	80	81
B.&O., So. Div. 3½s, '25	88½	88½	88¼	88½
Cen. of Ga. 1st 5s, '45	100½			100½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100	102	99	101
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	83	85	83	85½
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	69	67½	68
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89½	90	89½	90
C., M. & St. P. gn. 3½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, '89	89	92	89	92
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s, '89	96	99	97¼	98
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, '34	96½	97	95¾	96¼
C., M. & St. P. gen. & ref. 4½s, 2014	90	91		
Chi. N. W. g. 3½s, '87	77¼	78¼	77⅜	78⅛
Chi. N. W. g. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, '88	78	80	76	80
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, '34	63	65	63¾	64
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, '32	52	54	51	54
Clev. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	91	92	91	92
Col. So. 1st 4s, '29	83	85	83	85
Col. So. 1st 4½s, '35	70	75	70	75
Del. & Hud. 1st 4s, '43	91½	94	91½	
D. & R. G. 1st con. 4s, '36	72½	80	72½	80
D. & R. G. rf. 5s, '65	42	45	42	45
Erie prior lien 4s, '96	72	80	70	80
Erie con. 4s, '95	64	66	63	65
Erie cv. 5s, '53, Series A	59	61¼	59	61¼
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Series B	58	60	58	60
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97½	100	97¾	100
Ill. Cent. 1st 4s, '51	93		93	
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s, '51	81		80	
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87½	86½	87¼
Ill. Cent. C. St. L. & N. 5s, '63	100			
K. C. So. 5s, '50	89	90	89¾	90½
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	68½	67	68½
L. V. gen. con. 4½s, '2003	95¼	96	95¼	96
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	90½	91½	90	91
L. & N., So. Ala. 5s, '63	99½	100		
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, '59	35	36½		36½
N. Y. C. 3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	84		86	
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, '98	78	80	78	80
N. Y. C., L. S. deb. 4s, '28	90¼	91	90	90½
N. Y. C., L. S. deb. 4s, '31	89½	90	89	89¾
N. Y. C. ref. 4s, 2013	85¼	86		
Norf. & W. con. 4s, '96	92	93	89	
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '38	98½	99½	98¼	99½
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	90	90½	90½	92
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s, '47	64	66	64	66
Penn. cons. 4s, '43	97¼	97¾	97	97½
Reading gen. 4s, '97	92	92½	91	92
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	75	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	62	62	65
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	83	83	83	85
So. P. (C.P.) rf. 4s, '49	86½	87½	87	87½
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87	86½	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
So. P. 20-yr. cv. 5s, '51	94¾	95	95	95¼
So. Ry. cv. 5s, '94	99½	100	99½	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, '56		63		63
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '47	93¾	94¼	93½	94¼
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	86	87	86¾	87
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	89½	89½
U. P., (Ore. S. L.) 4s, '29	86	88	86	
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	

Traction.

B. R. T. 5s of 1918	98½	98¾		
Det. United 4½s, '32	64	65	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71	71½	70½	71
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	96½	97	96½	97
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	

Industrial.

Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s, '26	97¾	99		
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83	84	83	83¾
Cent. Leather 5s, '25	97¼	98	97	98
Distillers' 5s, 27	55		55	
Ind. Steel 5s, 52	96¼	97½	96¼	97½
Texas cv. 5s, '31	95¼	96½	95½	96
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100½	102		
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	99¾	100	99¾	100
West. Elec. 5s, 31	90	90½	90	90¾

Telephone.

Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s, '33	93¾	94¼	94	94¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99¾	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.15
Am. Toh. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	100¾	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	4.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June 1, '15	99¾	99¾	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	102½	5.70
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	88¼	89¼	7.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100 11-16	4.50
Cons. P. Minn. pay M. & N.	6	May, 1917	95	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99	99½	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	97	6.75
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.20
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	98	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99¼	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99⅝	100¼	4.50
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S. pay A. & O.		June, 1915	4.90	4.58	
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.		Apr., 1918	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El. pay J. & J.	6	June, 1917	98	98¼	5.60
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915		99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97½	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¾	99¾	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98¼	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	92	97	12.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	98	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	93	96¾	6.35
Un. Types.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¾	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Pow. pay J. & J.	6	July, 1915	99	99½	6%

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102¾	102¼	4.52
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103¾	103¾	4.55

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf	104	107
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Atlantic Coast Electric Power pf	38	40
*American Gas & Electric	80	84
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	47½
American Power & Light	55	62
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	68	85
American Waterworks & Electric	3½	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	50	52
Cities Service	42	46
Cities Service pf	52	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	75	79
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89
Electric Bond Deposit		55
Empire District Electric 5s		70
Empire District Electric pf		70
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities		75
Gas & Electric Securities pf		80
Lincoln Gas & Electric		25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	55	60
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water		20
Pacific Gas & Electric	37½	38½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison	73	76
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric		5¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	20
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	41	50
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf	65	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf	60	65
Utah Securities		16½
Western Power	15	18
Western Power pf	51	54

*Par value, $50.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on the Curb Moderate in Volume and Largely in the Specialties.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 106,700 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,879; oils, 836, and mining, 89,075. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. L. & T.	303	310	303	310
100	Brit.-A. Tob., ord. bearer	16	16	16	16
310	Kelly Sp. T.	57	60	57	60
50	Kelly Sp. T., new, 1st pf.	75	75	75	75
44	Kelly Sp. T., new, 2d pf.	90	93	90	93
300	Max. M. com.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
100	Max. M. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
100	Max. M. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
2,000	Riker & Heg.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
6,000	*Riker & H. rts.	30	35	30	35
1,800	Sterling Gum	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
4,000	U. C. St., new	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
25	W. Flm Corp.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2,020	U. P. S. Corp.	11⅜	12⅝	11¼	12¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	A.-Am. Oil	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
6	‡Atlantic R'f.	540	535	535	—15
2	Buckeye P. L.	113	113	113	..
10	Con'l Oil	218	218	218	—1
130	Cumb. P. L.	55	54	56	+ 1
5	Eureka P. L.	220	220	220	..
50	National Tr.	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
1	N. Y. Transit.	220	220	220	+ 4
5	North. P. L.	90	90	90	..
80	Ohio Oil	173	170	173	+ 2
25	Pierce O., new	14½	14½	15½	+ ½
28	P. Oil & G.	380	375	378	..
1	Solar Ref.	245	245	245	..
40	South. P. L.	194	194	193	..
35	South. P. Oil	253	251	251	..
95	St. Oil, Cal.	294	290	292	+ 2
95	St. Oil, N. Y.	379	378	379	+ 2
80	St. Oil, N.Y.	193	100	191	..
5	Union T. L.	70½	70½	70½	..

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,000	Atlanta	26	27	25	26½
3,500	*Blue Bell	1½	2	1½	2
1,000	*Blue Bull	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,500	Braden Cop.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
500	*Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
7,000	Comb. Frac.	11	11	10	10
1,800	*Crown Res.	70	70	65	65
2,000	*Dl. Blk. Bu.	2	2	2	2
725	*Florence	37	37	35	35
1,200	*Goldf. Con.	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
500	*Gold. Kew	8	8	8	8
6,500	*Goldf. Merg.	19½	19⅝	18½	18⅝
100	*McK.-Dar.	52	52	52	52
200	*Nev. Hills	24	24	24	24
500	No. B. Dev.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
13,300	*Oro	9	10	8	10
10,000	Pac. Smelt	3-32	⅛	3-32	⅛
1,600	Stewart	1-16	1⅛	1-16	1⅛
600	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16
1,200	Ton. J. But.	68	68	66	66
700	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16
4,700	*Ton. Merger	33	33	31	32
500	*Ton. Midway	9	9	9	9
500	*Ton. Mtzpah	24	24	24	24
1,700	*Ton. Mont.	35	35	32	32
1,100	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	¼
850	Tuo. Copper	35	35	34	34
8,100	*W. E. Con.	53	57	49	49
200	*White K. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½

*Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Brit. Am. Tob., ord	15	15½	15¼	15½
Int. Ruh. Trust ctfs.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Lehigh V. Coal S. Co.	140	153	140	155
Manhattan Transit	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Marconi of Amer.	2¼	2½	2⅛	2⅜
Mays Oil	13	16	13	17
Savoy Oil	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Prod. pf	80	85	80	85
Un. Cig. St. Co. A	86	88	86	88
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Willys Overland	69	71	69	71
Willys Overland pf	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	19	21	20	22
Brit. Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Buffalo Mines	¾	1	1	1¼
Caribou Cobalt	68	70	67	87
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	⅜	½	⅜	½
Copper Mines	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
El Paso Con.	1	1½	1	1½
Greene-Cananea	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	26	25	23	24
Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾	5
La Rose Consol.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nevada Hills	25	27	25	27
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	7	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
West End Extension	1	2	1	2
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2	2	2⅛

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97	97	97	97⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, 1952	97	97⅜	97	97⅜
N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	97	97⅜	97	97⅜

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Bay Stats Gas.	11c.	12c.	11c.	12c.
10	Butte & Lon.	28c.	28c.	28c.	28c.
200	Callaveras	98c.	98c.	98c.	98c.
1,000	Cal. & Corbin.	6c.	6c.	6c.	6c.
50	Crown Reserve	76c.	76c.	70c.	70c.
740	Davis Daly	59c.	80c.	59c.	80c.
100	First

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Province of Ontario.)
To the Holders of
First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the written request of the holders of more than one-tenth of the nominal amount of the outstanding First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, secured by Mortgage or Deed of Trust dated April first, 1912, and made between the said Company, of the first part, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustee, of the second part, and The Lake Superior Corporation, of the third part, and at the request of said Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, a meeting of the holders of said bonds is hereby called to be held at the office of said United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A., on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1914, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions:

1. Sanctioning a modification or compromise of the rights of the holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company against the said Company and its property:

(a) By authorizing the said Company to pay the interest on said bonds due respectively October 1st, 1914; April 1st, 1915; October 1st, 1915; and April 1st, 1916, by the issue and delivery of bearer scrip of the said Company, exchangeable on and after September 1st, 1916, in amounts of $100 or $100, or multiples thereof, for like amount of said bonds having attached thereto the coupon due October 1st, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, with the option to the said Company to pay said interest or any part thereof in cash at any time;

(b) By authorizing said United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee under said mortgage or Trust Deed to authenticate and deliver to the said Company upon request of the said Company evidenced by a resolution of its Board of Directors $2,000,000 par value of the $5,700,000 of said bonds referred to in Paragraph Fifth (d) of said Mortgage or Trust Deed, but without the requirement of payment specified in said Paragraph Fifth (d) and free from the other restrictions therein referred to.

2. Assenting to such change in or addition to said Mortgage or Deed of Trust as will be requisite to release The Lake Superior Corporation from its guarantee in respect to the interest on said bonds due, respectively, October 1st, 1914; April 1st, 1915; October 1st, 1915, and April 1st, 1916.

3. Authorizing said United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Trustee under said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, and all other necessary parties to concur in and execute a deed supplemental to said Mortgage or Deed of Trust, embodying such proposed modifications, compromises, changes, and additions, and all such other assurances, instruments, and documents as may be requisite for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions passed by the meeting.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in Paragraph Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth, of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, whereby the Bondholders may, by an extraordinary resolution passed at a meeting of the Bondholders, exercise the powers therein referred to.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, U. S. A.
Dated New York, October 31, 1914.

Referring to the foregoing Notice, Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, states:

Registered Bondholders may attend the meeting personally or vote by proxy without the production of their bonds.

Bonds may be registered at the following places, viz.: At the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, or at the office of The Bank of Montreal, London, England.

Holders of Bonds to Bearer must either produce their bonds at the meeting or deposit their bonds with or exhibit them to any responsible Bank or Trust Company who will issue a certificate showing that at the date thereof such holders had on deposit with or exhibited to said Bank or Trust Company the bonds numbered and described in such certificate and entitling them to attend personally at the meeting.

Holders of Bonds to Bearer desiring to vote by proxy must register their bonds. Corporations holding Bonds to Bearer desiring to vote must either transfer their bonds to individuals or register their bonds.

Bondholders are referred to a circular dated October 31, 1914, issued by the undersigned, which can be obtained at its offices, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Canada, or at the places of registration above mentioned, or at the office of Messrs. Linklater & Co., 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E. C.

Certificates and forms for depositing bonds and proxies may be obtained at any of the above addresses.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF
CEREAL SOAPS CO., INC.
New York, November 18th, 1914.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Cereal Soaps Co., Inc., will be held on the 4th day of December, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the said company, at No. 8 Beach Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $30,000, consisting of 600 shares of the par value of $50 each, to $75,000, to consist of 1,500 shares of the par value of $50 each.

JOHN MACPHERSON, President.
JOHN A. DONOHUE, Secretary.

JOHN ADAMS, INC.,

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposal that such Company be forthwith dissolved.

L. W. CRABTREE, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC. Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 18, 1914.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-351. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1,056 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M. on December 1, 1914. R. E. RUTHERFORD, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, for Contract AF, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

What Buyers Say:

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, Inc., 10 West 20th St., in a letter to The New York Times writes:

"I saw your advertisement in The Times and thought I would come in and see what this Permanent Exposition was."

This expression has become a frequent daily occurrence when the visiting buyer registers in the Five and Ten Cent Exchange.

We have received requests for information from practically every State in the Union, from any number of points in Canada, from Central America, South America, China, and Japan. In every instance the inquiry mentions. Saw your advertisement in The New York Times.

We cannot refrain from congratulating you on your *Business Page*, as it certainly is read.

No combination of trade papers covering the wholesale, manufacturing and jobbing field has, as regular readers, as many buyers and merchants — both resident and out-of-town—as the *Business Page* of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DECISION TO REOPEN EXCHANGE REVERSED

Committee of Five States That Further Consideration is Necessary.

CAUSE OF POSTPONEMENT

Heavy Selling Orders for Bonds and Difficulty of Controlling Sales from Abroad Suggested.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange yesterday reversed its decision of Wednesday to reopen the Exchange for a restricted business in bonds, and announced that the appearance of unexpected obstacles made necessary further deliberations. No definite reasons were made public for the change of plans. The committee at the close of its morning meeting issued this statement:

The Special Committee of Five states that while the plan outlined by the newspapers concerning a further extension of the present method of dealing in bonds was substantially that under consideration by the committee, the magnitude of the interests affected has led to unforeseen difficulties which will necessitate further consideration. When a decision is reached ample notice will be given to the public officially.

Further than this brief announcement of delay, nothing came from the committee, and the Street was left to guess about the nature of the hitch in progress recently made to restore an authorized market for listed bonds. In fact, it was generally understood until nearly noon that the date for reopening dealings would be set before the day was over. On Wednesday either Saturday or Monday next had been semi-officially named as the day for resuming business.

One of the possible difficulties mentioned in the talk of the Street was the reported receipt by bond houses with Stock Exchange connections of heavy selling orders in the morning, to be executed as soon as the market opened. Another was the reported apprehension by bankers and members of the Exchange that sales from abroad could not be controlled, even with minimum prices set for bonds, and a general sentiment among brokers that liquidation from Europe should be prevented in early trading, at least.

The Committee of Five held a consultation in the afternoon with several of the leading bankers of the financial district.

SMELTING INTERESTS WIN.

Controversy Over Regulus of Copper Decided for Them.

Smelting interests in this city yesterday expressed satisfaction at the action of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in sustaining their contention that an impure, unfinished product resulting from the smelting of sulphide ores is to be regarded as free of duty as regulus of copper ore. Soon after the Tariff act of 1909 became effective the Treasury Department ordered Collectors of Customs to make no allowance for the regulus or matte, and assess it with full duty under the provision for lead-bearing ore.

Thousands of protests were filed against the action of the Government claiming erroneous classification and demanding refunds of the duties paid under compulsion. One of these protests, that of the American Smelting and Refining Company, was taken by the importers as a test of the construction to be given the tariff law. The issue went to the Board of General Appraisers, where both the Government and the importers submitted a mass of evidence in support of their respective contentions. The Government, through its special legal representative, Thomas J. Doherty, insisted that the regulus was properly included in the dutiable value and was correctly assessed under the provision for "lead-bearing ores of all kinds, 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein."

James L. Gerry and Edwin R. Wakefield, appearing for the Guggenheim interests, asserted that the commodity in dispute is a mixture of metal sulphides resulting from a smelting process, copper sulphide being the component of chief value. Witnesses were put on the stand who testified that copper matte and regulus of copper are commercially synonymous terms and that the term "regulus of copper" in its commercial sense includes copper matte. It was also brought out that the commodity is copper matte, as that term was commercially understood at the time of, and prior to, the passage of the act of 1909, and as copper matte it is covered by the provisions of Paragraph 544, for regulus of copper. A further claim was that the commodity is not an ore and can be construed as "black or coarse copper," also provided for in Paragraph 544.

The Board of General Appraisers found in favor of the importers' contention. As the Customs Court's decision affirming the board is based on a complete record, it is believed here that the Treasury Department will be under the necessity of accepting the decision and order its application to all importations. With the acquiescence of the department an accomplished fact, the heavy refunds tied up for several years of litigation will be distributed as fast as the individual protests of the smelters can be taken from the files of the general board and proved. The present tariff on lead-bearing ores was reduced one-half from the rate prevailing under the old law, the tax now being only three-quarters of 1 cent per pound. Regulus of copper remains on the free list, as was the case in the old tariff.

CANCELS CLEARING LOAN.

Chemical Retires Last $1,000,000 of $9,000,000 Certificates.

The rapidity with which some banks are retiring Clearing House certificates was demonstrated yesterday when the Chemical National called in the last $1,000,000 of the $9,000,000 it had taken out. The Chemical began retiring certificates on Monday of last week and called in approximately $1,000,000 a day.

The Chemical was the first bank to make a rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank, transferring commercial paper to the amount of about $2,200,000. The proceeds having been credited to its account at the Federal Reserve Bank on the opening day, it withdrew $1,000,000 by draft put through the Clearing House on Tuesday. This amount was applied in the reduction of the Chemical's certificates.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-21	4	5.12	4.88
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	5.05	4.85
Buffalo, R. & P.	1914-30	4½	5.15	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4	5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-23	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.90	5.10
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½	5.35	5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	5.60	5.00
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½	5.10	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.30	5.65
Missouri Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.75	6.25
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	5.00	4.70
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	5.90	4.70
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.90	5.10
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	6.30	6.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'24	4½	5.10	4.90
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	5.10	4.90
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.90	5.10

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	—Thurs.— Bid.	Asked.	—Wed.— Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	103⅞	104	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, May, 1957	103⅞	104	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅞	104	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s, Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s, March, 1964	97	97¼	97	97¼
4½s, March, 1962	97	97¼	97	97¼
4½s, Sept. 1960	97	97½	97	97½
4½s, March, 1930-60	97	97½	97	97½
4s, May, 1959	94½	96	94½	96
4s, Nov., 1958	94½	96	94½	96
4s, May, 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4s, Nov., 1956	93	95	93	95
4s, Nov., 1956	93	95	93	95
4s, Nov., 1936	94	95½	94	95
4s, 1916-1919	96	..	98	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	83½	84½	83	84
3½s, May, 1954	83½	84½	83	84
3½s, 1930-1954	83	84½	..	..

SEEK LOWER REDISCOUNTS.

Present Rates Too High, Southern Banks Say—Reserve Board to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Urgent representations have been made to the Federal Reserve Board that some of the rates for rediscounts, which have been in force since Monday, should be lowered, so as to permit the regional banks to accept commercial paper. It is understood here that the Reserve banks in the South are particularly anxious that the rates should be lowered. No protests on this score have been received from New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

Coincidentally with these requests have come petitions that the Reserve banks in the South be directed to accept commercial paper from the member banks up to 50 per cent. of the required reserves. These institutions have had to carry an unusually large amount of British customers' notes, as a result of the partial embargo on cotton shipments, and they are not finding it convenient to make their payments in "lawful money," as requested by the board. So far, however, the board has adhered to its original plan in this matter, and the Reserve banks have been notified that they should insist upon payments in cash.

Partly because many of the country banks are hoping that they will be allowed to turn over part of their commercial paper to make their quotas of reserves and partly because of the long distances which remittances from some of the members have to be made, the reserve deposits were still between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 below the requirements today. All of the members in those cities in which Reserve banks located have paid in their full allotments, but the country banks are still backward in many parts of the country.

It is the understanding that no reductions in the discount rates will be made until the transfer of reserves has been completed and that the board will not modify its suggestion regarding the payment of these in cash, since it is felt that the reserves should be complete before the new system undertakes to meet the demands for which it was created. It is admitted that the rates fixed for rediscounting are too high for the business conditions existing, and reductions will be ordered just as soon as the reserve banks are in a position to accept commercial paper. Up to the close of business today the aggregate rediscounting done by the twelve banks was under $10,000,000. The reserve deposits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York exceeds $105,000,000, and for the entire system they are now $215,000,000.

The Reserve Board will complete as soon as possible its regulations governing the admission to the system of State banks and trust companies. Many State institutions have asked that they be admitted as member banks at an early date, and the national banks are eager to learn the terms under which they will be empowered to act as trustees and executors. It is expected that the terms under which new members will be admitted can be made public next week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia were increased about $2,000,000 today, bringing the total up to $17,000,000. No applications have been made for rediscounts, and the bank has not been able to issue any of its own notes so far.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Federal reserve deposits today reached $1,036,000, making a total of $6,430,000. There were no discounts. Deposits today were in addition to $1,300,000 capital stock.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—The deposits in Kansas City reserve banks today were $12,900,000. There were no discounts. New deposits on account of capital stock were made today.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Fort Dearborn National Bank rediscounted $100,000 mercantile paper at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago today, and it is understood that other member banks will make similar applications within a day or two. The banks are doing this largely as a matter of advertisement. None needs to rediscount commercial paper. The banks have plenty of funds. Interior banks are also strong, and thus far no outside bank has made application for rediscount.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago met today and discussed routine matters. The meeting was the first since the organization.

FIRST RESERVE NOTES OUT.

New Currency Is Expected to be In Public Circulation Today.

The Federal Reserve Bank began yesterday to put its new Federal Reserve notes in circulation, and there were many applications for them from banks. The first shipment of $3,000,000 of the notes was received by Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve agent, at the end of last week, and as soon as the Reserve Bank had obtained a quantity of commercial paper by rediscounting, it applied to Mr. Jay for an installment of notes, pledging with the Federal Reserve Board through him part of the discounted paper.

All the national banks in town are depositors in the Federal Reserve Bank, and those that had balances in excess of the required reserve deposits drew checks against their accounts and sent them to the Reserve Bank to be cashed in Federal Reserve notes. Those that had no excess balances and State banks and trust companies sent around their bills to be exchanged for the new notes.

The Irving National was one of the first to supply itself, obtaining $30,000 of the notes, and by the end of the day most of the financial institutions in town had obtained some of them. It is expected that they will be in general circulation among the public today.

BANK STATEMENT CHANGES.

Large Excess in Reserve Will Be Shown Owing to New Law.

The Clearing House Committee, through its Chairman, Albert H. Wiggin, made the following statement last night in regard to the forthcoming bank statement:

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, Nov. 21, will be the first statement issued since the change in Clearing House requirements as to reserve. For many years the members of the New York Clearing House have been required to keep 25 per cent. reserve; under the amendments to the Clearing House constitution passed on Nov. 13, each institution, whether it be a national bank, State bank, or trust company, is only required by the Clearing House to maintain as reserve such amounts as are legally required by the laws under which they are organized (United States or State).

The result of this will be that the average return this week will probably show a large excess in reserve. Last week the surplus over the 25 per cent. requirement was, on the official return, about $7,500,000. The reduction in reserve requirements is such that the surplus over the required reserve on this week will probably be considerably over $100,000,000.

The Clearing House Committee emphasizes that it must be remembered that this is not a change in condition, but simply a result of the change in the law and in the rules of the New York Clearing House, and that it is probable that for a long time to come the bank statement will continue to show a large surplus over legal requirements, for the reason that many of our important institutions find it impracticable to do business satisfactorily on as low a reserve as the law permits.

In view of the new items published for the first time in this statement and the difference in reserve requirements, the totals only will be given and no comparison with previous statements made. The Clearing House Committee feel it wise to call these facts to the attention of the public in order that it may be perfectly clear that the surplus of reserve is not a fund awaiting investment, but a surplus that may be ordinarily expected as a result of the change in the law, and one that will continue at least until foreign banking relations are reestablished and until the Stock Exchange reopens and call loans are available.

Emergency Currency Retirement.

Emergency currency to the amount of $1,770,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $50,530,830, out of about $185,000,000 issued to them, of which about $130,000,000 was put into circulation.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5 @6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..5½@6 " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

More Sweaters Going Abroad.

One of the prominent factors in the local knit goods trade has completed the delivery of 10,000 sweater coats of good quality for use by a part of one of the allied armies. While the sale was made indirectly and the buying country is not known definitely to the sellers, it is thought that the sweaters were consigned ultimately to the English Government. The price paid for the merchandise was not given out, but it was said to be very fair. The only militant factor against the concern's getting a larger order for these goods from the same source was its inability to supply any more goods than that from stock.

***

More Duck for the Fighters.

Sales of cotton duck for war purposes to the extent of more than 250,000 yards have been made in the last two or three days to the belligerent nations abroad. Inquiry for this merchandise is coming forward from Japan, it is said, but as yet no definite developments have taken place. Active business on sheetings, drills and twills is being done with Australia and South America by certain factors in the trade, the general brightening of the financial situation proving an effective spur to this class of business. The chief cause for pessimism in the export market now appears to be that official China and a good part of the Chinese are "broke."

***

A Change for the Better.

Although conditions in the coat and suit trade just at present leave much to be desired, the manufacturers express the opinion that a decided change for the better should manifest itself in the near future. They believe that the rock bottom of dullness has been touched and the movement from now on must be in an upward direction. The effects of the miscalculations of the style trend, which was made earlier in the season, have about spent themselves, and it is the sentiment in the trade that larger orders must soon be given to make up for the sparse buying of the last few months. Conditions in the labor end of the business are unsettled, but, once there is greater activity in the trade, the manufacturers feel that the discontent will speedily die out.

***

Raw Silk Buying Featureless.

News from the European raw silk centres continues to reflect war conditions, and business is almost entirely absent. Prices on these silks are conforming slowly to the revised levels on Asiatic grades, but are very irregular. Sales for the week at Yokohama amounted to only 2,000 bales, with prices practically on the same basis as last week. The Canton market is quiet and featureless, with prices largely nominal. Shanghai reports no change in the tsatlee sorts, but steam filatures are firmer, and the call for tussahs has improved slightly. Prices are steady in this market, despite the limited buying, the improvement in the financial zone having put more of a backbone into things. No further declines are expected for the time being.

***

Dressmakers to Discuss Styles.

Following an informal meeting of a number of manufacturers who are members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association to discuss the style question, letters will be sent out by the organization calling for another conference of all those who wish to exchange ideas on the subject. This meeting will be held some time next week, and the discussion will take in general style features to be embodied in dresses for the Spring season. By an interchange of information, it is hoped that certain lines to be followed out in the Spring styles may be set down, so that the buyers will not be confronted with the difference of opinion that has created uncertainty in the past. The manufacturers will not attempt to set down arbitrary standards, but will merely try to fix a certain uniformity in the styles.

***

Some Doubt About Fifth Season.

The clothiers who were inclined to believe that the manufacturing of Summer clothing would add a fifth season to their business are now in some cases altering their views on the subject. Not because the suits made of mohair, artificial silk, &c., are not being bought by the retailers to the anticipated extent for next Spring and Summer, but because this sort of business has in some instances reduced the sale of serges to a very large degree, and had proved a substitute for the latter instead of additional business. It is a question in the clothiers' mind whether the change is altogether to be desired. While the retailer may be apt to buy two low-priced Summer suits for every woolen suit he formerly bought, the total purchases of Summer suits may still fall considerably below the standard set by his serge business.

***

Quilt Demand Is Picking Up.

The mails coming to manufacturers of quilts show a visible brightening of the demand compared with that of the last few months. The duplicate business being received on Fall goods is said to be close up to that of a year ago. Advance orders for Spring, however, are much behind last year in the movement from now on must be in an upward direction. The effects of the miscalculations of the style trend, which was made earlier in the season, have about spent themselves, and it is the sentiment in the trade that larger orders must soon be given to make up for the sparse buying of the last few months. Conditions in the labor end of the business are unsettled, but, once there is greater activity in the trade, the manufacturers feel that the discontent will speedily die out.

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***

Printcloths Still Inactive.

Yesterday was one of the most inactive days the printcloth market has seen in some time. Most of the business that was done was for nearby delivery, and consisted principally of 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 3-16 cents and 39-inch 68-72s at 4 7-16 cents. There were reports of sales of the latter goods at 4¼ cents. A few odd lots of other constructions were moved at prices that showed little change. One commission merchant said yesterday that he had not sold a piece of printcloths up to noon, which was a record for his house. One good prospective sale, which was not consummated because the bid price was a sixteenth of a cent off, involved 200,000 yards of a certain construction for April-May delivery. There was a fair business on 38-inch sheetings for deliveries running into February, on the basis of 3⅝ cents for 48-52s four-yard goods. Closing quotations on printcloths were:

38½-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
37-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4 7-16c	39-in., 60-48s	3 15-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	3 13-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	37-inch, 56-52s	3 13-16c

***

Good Policy to Hold Back.

Certain selling agents in the piece goods market believe that now is a good time to adopt in their business a watchful waiting policy as far as taking on foreign army contracts is concerned. They figure that after the preliminary spell of speculation there are apt to be very good profits in these orders. Just at present, however, with each mill trying to underbid the other, margins are inclined to be very scant and far from the prices that ought to be realized on emergency business. It is understood, in fact, that several mills that have undertaken to furnish the foreign Governments figured that the price of the raw product would remain stationary whereas the kind of stock required has advanced considerably. This has upset all calculations, with the result that in some cases imaginary profits have been turned into losses. When such speculation has ceased, the mill representatives who are now biding their time expect to be able to step in and obtain what they term "real business."

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38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	37-inch, 56-52s	3 13-16c

TELLS OF VALUATION WORK.

Basis for All Future Freight Rates, Says Judge Prouty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Judge Charles A. Prouty, Director of Physical Valuation for the Interstate Commerce Commission, said yesterday that it was going to cost about $12,500,000 to complete the railway valuation work ordered by Congress, and from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 more to find the cost of reproducing the telegraph lines of this country. Judge Prouty estimated that the railway work would cost at least $50 a mile. Addressing the National Association of Railway Commissioners, Judge Prouty said:

"This valuation is national, but is to be made along State lines. When completed, it undoubtedly will supersede all State valuations that have been made. It will be the basis for the making not only of interstate, but of State freight rates.

"Probably the most important practical question before this country today is its treatment of our railroads. Is the Government to take over these agencies of transportation, or shall they be left to the operation of private capital? Assuming that we are to leave the discharge of this function to private enterprise, what rates shall be accorded in order that the present investment may be fairly dealt with and that such further investment will be induced as will render possible the proper development of these facilities?

"In the past this question has not been acute, for rates have been sufficient to maintain railroad credit, but it is evident that the time is close at hand, if it is not already here, when there is grave doubt as to whether these rates must not be generally increased. This question cannot be satisfactorily answered until there is a national valuation of these properties."

In explaining the magnitude of the valuation work, Judge Prouty said:

"Consider the enormous amounts involved. An error of 6 or 7 per cent. in the valuation means nearly or quite a billion dollars. The interest at 6 per cent. on that sum is $60,000,000. Whether this valuation is to be used as the basis of rates to be allowed these carriers and paid by the body of our people, or whether, perchance, it may become the measure of the price to be paid by the Government for this property, that error would mean either to the railroads or to the people every year three or four times the cost of the entire valuation."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Duties Affirmed and Others Reversed by Appraisers.

In construing the Tariff act of 1913 yesterday the Board of General Appraisers held that slides or buckles to be worn on women's shoes or slippers are the "buckles" mentioned in the jewelry or personal adornment provision of the law when they have a value above 20 cents per dozen pieces. The case before the board was that of the American Express Company, which imported the goods for the account of merchants here. Collector Malone, acting on a report from Appraiser Sagne, took duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "buckles or like articles." The protestant's claim was for duty at 20 per cent. as metal articles not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan concedes that the chief value in the articles is metal, but is of the opinion that the articles in controversy, if not actually "buckles," are "like articles" within the meaning of the law. In overruling the protests the board decides that if any of the goods are proved to be of less value than 20 cents per dozen pieces, duty as claimed is to be allowed; otherwise, the Collector is affirmed.

D. S. Hesse & Brother were sustained in a protest directed against the Collector's assessment on woodan jewelry boxes, lined and trimmed with silk and vet, the latter the component material of chief value. A 50 per cent. ad valorem duty was imposed as manufactures of silk velvet. The board decides that the articles are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of silk, as claimed.

Rosenthal & Botta were partially sustained in protests relating to cotton or flax collars, yokes, jabots, and chemisettes composed in part of laces, edgings, or insertings. The goods were imported under the old law, the question being whether they were made on the Lever or Gebrough machines. The Appraiser reported they were so manufactured, and the Collector took duty at 70 per cent. ad valorem. The importers disputed this, with the result that the board holds a part of the importations dutiable at the rate assessed, while the remainder of the goods are admitted at 60 per cent. as not having been made on the machines in question.

Wertheimer Brothers won in a controversy with the Government for lower duties on chiffon bands, mousseline bands, or gauze bands. Duty was levied at the appropriate rate, according to weight, condition, &c., under the act of 1909. The goods appear to have been appliqued with small pieces of gum in a design producing an all-over effect. Judge Howell holds that the articles are dutiable, as claimed, at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as appliqued articles.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Incorporated today:

John Spicer, Inc., hosiery, sweaters, underwear, $50,000; J., J. F., and A. W. Spicer, 532 Evergreen Av., B'klyn.

Tenney Chemical Co., $50,000; O. A. Ostrander, E. J. Snell, A. M. Tenney, 101 Park Av.

Carolina Central Electrical Corp'n of New York, stock and voting trust certificates, notes, bonds and certificates, $30,000; F. M. Van Wickisn, Luigi Criscuolo, J. W. Burden 33 Pine St.

Consolidated Ostrich Feather & Flower Co., $5,000; S. L. Greer, L. Geisler, M. J. Gordon, 806 Suburban Place, B'klyn.

Electric City Novelty & Mfg. Co., Schenectady, $6,000; B. A. Kusserow, F. Weinberg, M. W. Hall.

Irving Berlin, Inc., music publishing, musical instruments, $10,000; A. M. Wattenberg, M. D. Josephson, Irving Berlin, 1,571 B'way.

Elisabethan Beauty Parlors, $10,000; M. B. Chase, B. Fowse Armitage, Elisabeth Richards, N. W. 96 St.

Rous Electro Therapeutic Mfg. Co., $25,000; W. Ford, C. M. Nichols, S. Baxter Hinckley, 574 W. 176 St.

Moody Mfg. Co., advertising, household goods, &c., $25,000; C. M. Talbot, Nathel Morse, Terence J. McMahon, 82 6 Av., B'klyn.

Leindorf Electric Light Co., $25,000; J. Katz, H. Traisch, E. Leindorf, 307 W. 130 St.

Transcontinental Trading Co., commission, purchasing, selling agents, $5,000; D. P. Dilworth, R. Mullin, C. Gebuhr, 2,758 E. 27 St., Sheepshead Bay.

129 W. 22d St. Corp'n., 229 W. 78 St. Corpn. Colesseum Realty Corpn., Regner Realty Corpn., 835 West End Avenue Corpn., 230 W. 78 St. Corp

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,525.—In Bankruptcy.—IKE GURYAN, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on November 16th, 1914, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as referee, under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 42 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend; prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 19th, 1914.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GASPARE CALECA, Bankrupt.—No. 20,865.

Notice is hereby given that Gaspare Caleca, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19th, 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 19th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES J. NELSON and SAMUEL E. BLUME, individually and as co-partners trading as NELSON & BLUME, Bankrupts.—No. 20,308.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated November 11th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,221.—CHARLES E. FISK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Fisk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 12, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 18,731.—JACOB M. SCHECHTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob M. Schechter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,221.—CHARLES E. FISK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Fisk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 12, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20429, in Bankruptcy.—LOUIS AHRENS, formerly known as LOUIS AARONS, individually and as a member of the firm of DEGGINGER & AARONS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of the said above named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 9, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD LIEBERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Liebermas, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20409, in Bankruptcy.—FLEISCHMANN BROS. COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of the said Fleischmann Bros. Company are hereby given notice that on November 4, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 1, 1914, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20296, in Bankruptcy, in the matter of MADAME X MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Madame X Mfg. Co. are hereby given notice that on September 22, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 2, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,609.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES FACTORY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of the said above-named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 10, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,609.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES FACTORY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of the said above-named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 10, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,660.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SCHENTES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Schentes are hereby given notice that on October 31, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,609.—In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES FACTORY EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of the said above-named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 10, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,603.—ALBERT JACOBSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Albert Jacobson are hereby given notice that on November 9, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20585, In Bankruptcy, LOUIS HONIG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Honig are hereby given notice that on November 5, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,650.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET MAGUIRE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Margaret Maguire are hereby given notice that on November 13, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 2, 1914, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 18, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20645.—In Bankruptcy.—ULYSSES V. ABBOTT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Ulysses V. Abbott are hereby given notice that on November 16, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, December 3, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 17, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,420.—JAMES FLANAGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Flanagan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20593.—In Bankruptcy.—RADIUM WASHING COMPOUND PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Radium Washing Compound Products Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 6th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on December 3d, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20488 in Bankruptcy. ASCOT MANUFACTURING CO. INC, Bankrupt.

Ascot Manufacturing Co Inc was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 26th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on December 3rd 1914 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,617. —In Bankruptcy.—ELIAS T. JESTER, Bankrupt. Elias T. Jester was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 14th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on December 3d, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20596 in Bankruptcy.—ALFRED LEVY, Bankrupt. Alfred Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 7th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on December 3rd 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20596 in Bankruptcy.—ALFRED LEVY, Bankrupt. Alfred Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 7th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on December 3rd 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE and CHARLES W. HOLTON, individually and as members of the firm of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE & COMPANY, and the firm of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 19,631.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts, consisting of their stock of jewelry and precious stones and office furniture and fixtures, situated at No. 7 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold under the direction of Edmund N. Stone, the Trustee, at the above named premises, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Trustee reserves the right to prescribe the terms of sale and to withhold from said sale such portion of the stock as may be subject to liens, and also to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. Further particulars in regard to said liens may be obtained from the Trustee. The property may be inspected at the above premises during the hours during regular business hours prior to the sale.

Bids for the above-described property, assets, and effects as an entirety, either with or without the portion subject to liens, may be submitted to the Trustee at his office at the above premises on or before the 28th day of November, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on said premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on said 30th day of November, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

RUSHMORE, BISSELL & STERN, Attorneys for Trustee, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CLUB LAUNDRY, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 25th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises of the bankrupt, No. 611 West 51st Street, Manhattan, New York City, the property belonging to this estate, consisting of a large quantity of laundry machinery, gas engine, shafting, belting and pulleys, trucks and tables, and other equipment of a complete steam laundry plant; desks, safes, typewriter, and other office furniture and fixtures, and three Autocar trucks.

Autocar trucks may be inspected at the New York Herald Company's Auto Garage, No. 516 West 37th Street, N. Y. City, and the balance of the property at the above premises, No. 611 West 51st Street, N. Y. City, any day prior to day of sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated November 20th, 1914.

MAX WALLENSTEIN, Receiver.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. FERGUSON, complainant, against THE AUTO PRESS COMPANY, defendant.

It appearing to the court that the bill in this case is exhibited for the benefit of all classes of creditors of the defendant, The Auto Press Company, for the purpose of determining who are such creditors and the amount of their respective claims, and the order in which upon final decree the same shall be paid, it is

ORDERED that J. Van Vechten Olcott and Morris D. Kopple, the receivers herein, be and they hereby are directed within ten days from the date hereof to mail to each and every creditor, as the same may appear upon the books of the defendant company, a copy of this order, such mailing to be in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid and to be addressed to the said creditors of the defendant company at the last Post Office addresses known to said receivers, and such service by mail is hereby decreed to be due, timely, sufficient and complete service of notice of this proceeding upon all such creditors; and it is further

ORDERED that all such creditors of the said defendant company, and each and every of them, be and they hereby are required to file with the receivers at their office and place of business, 95 Madison Avenue, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the first Monday of January next, a duly sworn statement of all and any such claims as they may have against the defendant company, and such statement shall be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State, and such claim is verified, and such statement of claims shall, where the same is evidenced by any written instrument, have the same attached to it; and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City, County and State of New York, viz: New York Times and New York Tribune.

Dated New York October 30th, 1914.

Enter,

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. et al. are defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court, to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment out of the earnings in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's Refunding and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD C. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 155th St. and 8th Av., Coogan's Bluff, opposite the Polo Grounds, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the ice plant, machinery, boilers, tanks, and material used for running an ice plant, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Receiver.

NEWMAN & NEWGASS, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTH & PRINTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 51 Avenue B, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, piece goods, cloth, sewing machines, fixtures; etc., also the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of said premises. Inspection Nov. 23d & 24th between 10 A. M. & 2 P. M.

DEAN NELSON, Receiver.

I. V. WEISBROD, Attorney for Receiver, 71 Bway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of AIRICO CO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1914, at 10 A. M., at 2,711 3rd Av., Borough of Bronx, and at 1 P. M. at 1,968 Amsterdam Av., City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, petticoats, for all of which

EDWARD C. WEINRIB, Assignee.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 B'dway, New York.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Annalist, every Monday, Authoritative articles on general economic conditions, on finance and commerce, full and reliable lists of stocks and bonds, and charts showing variations in the cost of living. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

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It must be important.

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The Picture Section of next Sunday's Times, measuring up to this high standard, will include, in beautiful rotogravure and half-tone, pictures of Algerian troops in Flanders bringing in German prisoners of war; the British dreadnought Audacious sinking off the north coast of Ireland, with its officers and crew leaving in small boats; Egyptian camel corps which is now called upon to repel the Turkish invasion of Africa; French Colonials resisting surprise attack at Dixmude; the German Crown Prince with his staff officers in the field; a great body of Russian recruits on parade; men and women searching amid the wreckage of the hospital ship Rohilla washed up by the sea, and many others as interesting.

Times Pictorial Section

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Former Owners Buy in Hotel Continental for $750,000—Protective Purchase by Hotel Collingwood in Thirty-sixth Street—Bronx Apartment Sold —Brooklyn and Suburban Buyers.

The sale of the Hotel Continental, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, in foreclosure proceedings, was the feature of the auction offerings in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. It was sold by Joseph P. Day in an action to recover judgments of about $930,000. Only one bid was made, for $750,000, by a representative of the Mabee family of Saratoga, which sold the property two years ago to the syndicate known as the Forty-first Street Realty Company.

The hotel, a nine-story building, covers a plot part fee and part leasehold. The fee portion is the corner, fronting 31.2 feet on Broadway and 93.4 feet on Forty-first Street. The adjoining leasehold has a frontage of 22.11 feet on Broadway and about 80 feet on the street.

The Café Boulevard, I. H. Rosenfeld, proprietor, occupies a portion of the building, and a company operates the hotel proper, and it is not expected that this sale will affect the present leasing tenants.

Hotel Collingwood Buys in 36th St.

The Collingwood Realty Company, of which Seth H. Moseley is President, was the purchaser of the four-story house at 46 West Thirty-sixth Street, sold at foreclosure yesterday by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street room. The plot is 16.7 by 98.9 feet. The action was brought against Mrs. L. W. Wright. The liens with taxes were about $45,000, and the Collingwood Company paid $55,000. The interesting feature of this sale was that the new owner bought the house at private sale the preceding day, but it was impossible to get satisfactory arrangements to withdraw the property from public sale, and so the Collingwood Company actually bought it in. The house is at the rear of the Collingwood Hotel, and the purchase was made to protect its light and air. The hotel controls 52 to 56 under long leases. A. A. Hageman was the broker concluding the sale.

Bronx Borough.

Investment buying in the Bronx was again indicated in the purchase by a client of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann of the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Southern Boulevard and Tiffany Street, a plot 35 by 100 feet. The property was held at $60,000. It was sold for Eberhardt & Podgur.

An investing client of Alexander Selkin has purchased from Edward Steiter 862 East 166d Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on a plot 35 by 93.4.

Brooklyn.

Elisha T. Everett, broker, has sold the three-family brick dwelling 468 Hancock Street, for Thomas H. Stewart, to a client for investment.

James M. Hawley sold for the Columbia Trust Company of Newburgh, 404 Pulaski Street, to a client, for dwelling purposes.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company has sold 1,361 Seventy-sixth Street, a one-family stucco dwelling, on lot 22.8 by 100, to H. Woodhury, and also a similar house at 1,369 Seventy-sixth Street, to A. J. Kenner.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on Sterling Place to B. H. Benson, a plot 40 by 100 on Oxford Place to A. G. Hosmer, and a plot 80 by 100 on Rose Place to J. C. Ross.

Martin Taendler sold the three two-family houses at 3,843, 3,845, and 3,849 Shoe and Leather Street, Woodhaven, to C. Knipe, who gave in part payment a 133-acre farm near Clinton, Conn.

To Buy Sayville Golf Course.

The two weeks' option held by the Sayville Golf Club on the Slater farm at Sayville, L. I., expired last Saturday. An extension, however, has been granted for a survey, and when this is completed the property will be purchased by the club for its future course. The land, which contains between sixty-four and sixty-five acres, will permit a full-sized nine-hole course.

Scarsdale and Yonkers Sales.

L. Ward Prince has sold a plot 90 by 140 adjoining the residence of J. E. Powers on Greenacres Avenue, Scarsdale Estates. Arthur T. Egner has purchased a plot 110 by 160 from the Scarsdale Estates on Berkeley Road.

The Orear Bungalow at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, adjoining the proposed Country Club, has been sold to Simon Sutta.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for Amos F. Eno to the Buckhout Realty Company the building at 73 to 77 Pine Street and 168 Pearl Street, located at the southwest corner of Pine and Pearl Streets.

The Duross Company has leased for Isabel Stone and Pearl A. Gaston the building at 44 West Fifteenth Street to the Erie Transfer Company of New Jersey.

The Herman Arns Company has leased for C. Eggens for a term of years the store at 2,548 Eighth Avenue to the Massas Floral Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Mrs. William G. Fitch the home of the late Clyde Fitch, the playwright, a five-story American basement dwelling, 18.9 by 100, at 118 East Fortieth Street to Henry B. Carhart; also, for Mrs. George G. De Witt to Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery the five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 21.5 by 100, 37 West Fifty-first Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for Harry A. Grant to Paul Bishop Miraglia, the three-story dwelling at 25 East 130th Street.

Apartment for Dock Commissioner Smith.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who has formerly lived in West Seventy-second Street, has just leased an apartment of eighteen rooms and six baths in the new building owned by the Fullerton-Weaver Realty Company at 640 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street. The lease was made through Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

To Develop Nelson Estate.

A new company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been incorporated to develop the Nelson estate, at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, overlooking the village. The land was formerly owned by the late Judge Thomas Nelson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon for many years, and also a prominent attorney of New York City, who acquired during his lifetime some 1,000 acres.

The officers of the corporation are: President—Thomas Nelson; Directors—Robert E. Farley and L. Ward Prince.

Hammerstein Gives Mortgage.

The Hammerstein Opera Company has obtained from the Mutual Bank a mortgage of $70,000, as recorded yesterday, on the Manhattan Opera House, in Thirty-fourth Street, and the Lexington Avenue Opera House, near Fifty-first Street. The previous mortgages on the properties aggregate $791,000.

Architects Condemn Fire Alarm System.

The American Institute of Architects at its recent meeting adopted resolutions to the effect that the fire alarm system of the City of New York is inefficient and unreliable and, on account of its inefficiency, is a menace to the lives and property of the citizens, and indorsed Fire Commissioner Adamson's efforts to provide a modern and adequate fire alarm system.

Realty Convention This Afternoon.

Mayor Mitchel has signified his intention to attend the conference of real estate men of the Greater City, who are to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, to perfect an organization representing all interests for joint action against legislation and other movements inimical to property interests.

Realty Notes.

A building loan of $350,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Broadway and 146th Street Corporation for the new apartment to be erected on the northwest corner of Broadway and 146th Street, a plot 99.11 by 100.

G. M. Heckshser, J. L. De Saulles, and Clifford M. Shiermanis were the brokers in the purchase by August Heckscher from Benjamin Stern of the Fifth Avenue block front between 104th and 106th Streets, as announced yesterday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,450, s e corner of 41st St, 31.2x 93.4x irregular; also, Broadway, 1,448, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, 22.11x78.9x irregular; leasehold, nine-story Hotel Continental; F. L. Mahee against 41st Street Realty Co. and others; J. S. L'Amoreaux, attorney; H. J. Hirsch, referee; due, $307,000; taxes, &c., $11,067.50; to the plaintiff for $750,000.

36th St, 46 West, s s, 520.1 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x98.9, four-story dwelling; A. H. Byrd and others, executors, against L. W. Wright and others; W. W. Elliott, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $41,792.90; taxes, &c., $3,847.18; to the Collingwood Realty Co., $55,000.

Gerard St, 157 to 161, s w corner of 3d St, 77.3x100.10x90x100, four-story loft and stable; Otto Gerdan against Osias Karp and others; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; Jerome Wizin, referee; due, $52,160.04; taxes, &c., $1,156; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

22d St, 405 East, n s, 96 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x 98.9, four-story tenement; G. F. W. Poggenburg and others against A. H. W. Protsman and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; E. J. Nathan, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

185th St, 501 and 503 West, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, (No. 2,520,) 100.5x53.4x100x 49.4; one-story storage building; Wilson against R. A. Nugent and others; E. R. Vollmer, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $8,277.93; taxes, &c., $2,442.77; to the plaintiff for $11,000

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 146, e s, 25 ft s of 87th St, 23x100, four-story dwelling; County Holding Co. against B. J. Cohen and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $50,395.38; taxes, &c., $567.80.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; A. Dittrich and others against Isaac Josephs and others, executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,793.95; taxes, &c., $762.60, subject to first mortgage of $65,000.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 215 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story back tenement; City Real Estate Co. and others against Bartolomeo Palumbo and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $486.25.

Avenue A, 63, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x 100, four-story tenement and stores; Max Schwarz against Milton Greenfield and others; M. M. Hinrichs, attorney; Wm. H. Churchill, referee; due, $5,768.69; taxes, &c., $315; subject to first mortgage $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Southern Boulevard, 1,480 and 1,482, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Alma Greenebaum against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. and others; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,458.16; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to a mortgage of $34,000.

Southern Boulevard, 1,484 and 1,486, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. P. Goldstein against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. and others; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,446.20; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to prior mortgage $34,000.

Morris Park Av, 629, n e, 1,431.11 ft e of Walker Av, 25.2x189.6x28.6x174.2; Ellen Fitzgerald against Lizzie Reese; C. K. McClure, attorney; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $4,796.82; taxes, &c., $365.55.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 584 and 586, e s, 106.11 ft s of Fox St, 40.1x158.3x37.6x131.6, five-story flat and storage; W. Condit and others, trustees, against Helene Freudenmacher and others; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $41,935.69; taxes, &c., $504.78.

Southern Boulevard, 2,321, w s, 85.5 ft n of 183d St, 40.6x106.4x40x112.6, five-story flat; Adam Trillich and others against Sida Construction Co. and others; Charles Brandt, jr., attorney; C. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,986.36; taxes, &c., $769.84; subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 185, n s, 25.1 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; Howard P. Danison to Hy B. Ketcham, 106 Willow St, Brooklyn, or 2 Rector St, New York, quitclaim. Nov. 17.....$1

EMERSON ST, w s, from Gorman to Post Av, 810x100; Carrie S. Weiss to Bernis Realty Co., 61 Broadway, (mtg $359,500,) Nov. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 141 and 143, n e corner; Cedar St, 127, 58.11x84.4; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary E. Cottrell, executrix of George W. Cottrell, 54 Glen Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$61,000

2D AV, w s, 41.11 ft n of 66th St, 32x100; Dayoor Realty Co. to Jacob Corday, 961 Park Av, B & S, Nov. 10; attorneys, Bread, Abbott & M., 32 Liberty St.....$1

6TH AV, e s, 43.5 ft s of 29th St, 20x75; John E. Britton to Amande B. Manee, 1,597 Madison Av, Nov. 18.....$100

36TH ST, s s, 520.1 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x 98.9; Lizzie W. Wright to Seth B. Moseley, 45 West 35th St, (mtg $48,817,) Nov. 17; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St....$1

44TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 100.5; Catherine Gibson to Esther E. Gibson, 136 East 44th St, Nov. 18; attorney, W. S. Champ, 60 Liberty St.....$1

50TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5; John G. Saxe, referee, to City Bank of Bayonne, 474 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., (mtg $48,000,) Nov. 16; attor

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In the last twenty-four hours the Lake region storm has practically disappeared and a new storm has appeared off Hatteras, which is now central off the Southern New England Coast; it has been attended by northeast winds and gales along the south New England Coast.

A cold wave has rapidly advanced from the Dakotas into the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

Rain has fallen along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to New England, but has not penetrated far inland. Snow continues in the upper Lake region, and there have been light snows in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is decidedly colder in the upper Lake region, Ohio Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee, while temperature is rising in the upper Missouri Valley. There will be snow Friday in New England and the lower Lake region; elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail.

It will be decidedly colder in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and lower temperatures will prevail in the upper Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States; in the upper Mississippi Valley it will be warmer.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport, and cold wave warnings have been issued for Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the western portions of North Carolina and Virginia.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast to east gales Friday, becoming northwest and diminishing Saturday, and on Friday and Saturday along the Middle Atlantic Coast strong north to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Snow Friday, Saturday, fair and colder.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Friday, Saturday, fair and much colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Friday, Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Snow and colder Friday, Saturday, snow, with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	37	4 P. M.	59	40
6 A. M.	53	37	6 P. M.	61	38
9 A. M.	56	38	9 P. M.	59	37
12 M.	60	42	11 P. M.	59	37

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The highest temperature yesterday was 89; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss
12:15—48 Manhattan St.; H. Shuman	Slight
1:15—957 1st Av.; Amanda Policta	Slight
1:25—63 W. Hwy.; Max Kappman	Slight
9:40—156 E. 94 St.; Elizabeth Morrell	$1,000
P. M.	
1:45—219 E. 12 St.; Rainish Askomch	Slight
1:55—143 W. 45 St.; American & European Film Co.	$10,000
3:55—305 E. 100 St.; A. Cohen	Slight
4:35—15 Amsterdam Av.; Vanderbilt Hospital	$100
4:40—47 2 Av.; Karin & Gerber	$10
6:00—68 Thomas St.; Albert Fine	$2,500
6:10—332 E. 58 St.; Michael Healy	$250
6:15—496-8 E. 134 St.; Janusch Mfg. Company	Slight
8:10—782 Prospect Av.; J. Messer	Slight
8:55—55 E. 11 St.; Libowitz Bros.	Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Brig. Gen. H. L. Scott, detailed as chief of staff.

1st Lt. J. G. Tyndall, C. A. C., to recruiting on completion of course at School of Fire for F. A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., relieving 1st Lt. J. R. Starkey, 6 F. A., who will join his regt.

Orders of June 24, directing 2d Lt. O. M. McMurray, 30 Inf., to sail for Manila about Dec. 5, is amended. He will sail about Jan. 5.

Maj. J. J. Morrow, C. E., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 4, Army Service Schools to take course for field officers.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9 Inf., to this city during reporting to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

Lt. Col. D. W. Ketcham, C. A. C., from office of chief of staff, to Ft. du Pont, Del., and command of coast defenses of the Delaware.

Capt. G. B. Rodney, 5 Cav., to Hot Springs, Ark., Hospital, sick.

Leaves: 1st Lt. P. H. Bagby, 15 Inf., 20 days' ext'n, and 2d Lt. C. M. McMurray, 30 Inf., 1 month and 6 days' ext'n.

Navy Orders.

Com. T. D. Parker, to retired list.

Lt. Com. L. R. Sargent, aid to Admiral of the Navy, to the North Dakota.

Lts. A. C. Willsein Wash'n Steel & Ordnance Co., to the Minnesota; H. Lay, the Arkansas and wait orders, and C. G. Davy, commissioned.

Ensigns W. D. Snyder, J. D. Pennington, H. J. Reuse, and T. L. Shannon, commissioned.

Ch. Gun. T. P. Clark, the Wyoming, to temp. duty San Fran.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Preston, Flusser and Reid at Annapolis; Drayton at New York Yard, Rocket and Elfrida at Norfolk Yard, Paducah at Lynnhaven Bay McDougal, McCall, Cassin, and Cummings at Southern drill grounds; Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Porto Bello; Maryland at Mare Island, St. Louis at San Francisco, and the New Orleans at Tiburon, Cal.

Sailed—Helena, Hankow for Shanghai; Solace, Washington for New York Yard; Nero Acapulco for La Paz; West Virginia, Mazatlan for La Paz Albany, Guaymas for La Paz, and the Chattanooga, Salina Cruz for Acapulco.

The Washington now at Santo Domingo City, ordered to Philadelphia.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Rent accepted as security; reasonable charges; 2d mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

Mortgage Loan Wanted

Wanted, $10,000.00 construction loan; New Jersey investment. G 272 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Chelsea cottage leasehold for sale at $1,000; 18-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 418 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES.

2064—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,750; $500 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance, $35 monthly.

2057—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; parquet floors throughout; French beveled plate glass doors; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,000; $750 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance $37.50 monthly.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY, 2552 Cortland. 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

Any owner of an estate wishing advice as to improvement can obtain it reasonably by addressing Z 223 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An attractive little house in a quaint old neighborhood, below 34th St., 8 rooms and bath; rent less than for flat of same size in Harlem. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

36 EAST 49TH ST.

22 ft. modern house, 4 story, 15 rooms, 4 baths; low rent. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maryland.—THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, vs. MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY, et al. —In Equity.

Upon the verified petition of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, it is this 2d day of November, 1914, ORDERED, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, that all persons having claims against the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company or against any of the property of said Company, including all holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all holders of the Income Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all other persons having any claims against said company or its property, be and they are hereby required to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of January, 1915.

JOHN C. ROSE, District Judge.

True Copy. Attest:
Arthur L. Spamer, Clerk.

A Better Job

Capable workers, seeking new and better positions, find that an advertisement in the Situation Wanted column of The New York Times reaches the most employers of high-grade help.

Such announcements also have the added value of being received with confidence.

Rates upon request.

Inquire Want Department,

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET

for unexpired terms of three months to three years: ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d Bryant—5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, modern, fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents. Gaibreath, 319 West 95th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th St., 14 West.—Basement for high-class business; doctor will alter. Plaza 2121.

Small house to let for business purposes, near 3d Av. 439 East 149th St.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

For Rent—Desk room, office service. Room 810, 546 5th Av.; $10; corner 45th.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

New, detached, hollow tile, white stucco house; tile roof; new, (never occupied;) decorations to suit; 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern in every respect; six minutes' walk from station; price, $14,750, $2,000 cash required, balance to suit; open for inspection Sunday, Nov. 22, first house on Puritan Av., west of Greeneway North; no brokers. For further information address Owner, 530 West 47th St., City.

Old house; nearly one acre of good ground; 6 rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address C., Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!"

96 acres, magnificent frontage Long Island Sound; beach, wooded bluff; convenient station; mostly cultivated; good farm buildings; picturesque lake; excellent neighborhood; $210 acre. Bargain!

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Huntington hilltop farm, 67 acres; some large timber; good views; suitable for estate; farm buildings; price, $225 per acre. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, Fully Furnished.—House in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; within 5 minutes' walk of station. For particulars apply Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.

Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only; S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 535.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Send for cut and description of nice $4 500 suburban home, very easy terms. Lawrance Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Furnished one-story cottage, containing four large rooms, bath, kitchen; modern conveniences; best locality of town; hunting privileges given on country estate; possession had middle of January; references required. Box 519, Tallahassee, Florida.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

7 West 24th St.—Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electricity, gas; second floor, front; straight lease.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight,
Farragut 9494. 1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 538 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

At special reductions, beautiful 8, 4, 6, 8 room elevator apartments; also for doctors, $20 up. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

Six rooms; good location; four months; $60; second or elevator. W 171 Times.

Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 187th St.—$900 to $1,400.

East Side.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

926 74 East.—4 rooms; private house; $30-$40; electricity; one, two adults.

Bronx.

696 Trinity Av.—Eight-room apartment, single flathouse; modern; all light; near Jackson Avenue Subway and L station; rent, $40.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Two, three rooms, kitchen or kitchenette; 50th to 110th St. west. E. F., 1,239 Madison Av.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $25, $30 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, 2, 3, 5, and 6 rooms; shower bath; all-night elevator; telephone service; $55 to $100 monthly; immediate possession.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 5547.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-16 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-16 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 5 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt. or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

157H, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

177H, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

197H, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; table guests.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, $4-$9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 183 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; table guests; telephone.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 260 WEST.—First-class room, with excellent dining service; every convenience.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

77TH, 901 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated; second-story back; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, rearroom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D ST., 31 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam electricity; table a specialty

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Msalin.

104TH, 248 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Jansen.

104TH ST., 207 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

114TH, 506 WEST.—Light, airy room, connecting bath; suitable two; private family. Apt. 6B.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

155TH ST., (882-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; running water, private bath; excellent table, congenial young people; dancing. Phone 2646 Audubon.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central. 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lesley, (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.
Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
Mrs. Central Av., St. George, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 96th St.—Exceptionally large, outside rooms, private bath, facing river; high-class apartment house; married couple or gentlemen; board optional. Phone Mrs. Clark, Riverside 9083.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated room's, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; board optional. Apartment 46.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

AMERICAN FAMILY (6 adults and 4-year old child) desires two rooms with board, within $200 monthly, from Dec. 1; near Central Park preferred, but refinement and satisfactory references more essential; public boarding houses not considered. Write full particulars to Responsible, W 164 Times.

WANTED for a Japanese student, board and lodging with refined American family, in vicinity of Columbia College, where no other boarders are accepted; references exchanged. Terms, $15 or up per week. Apply P. D. S., T 94 Times.

A QUIET gentleman desires homelike room and board with refined American family taking no other roomers; $15; references. W 183 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

TWO LARGE well heated rooms, board; thoroughly furnished, convenient; 32 minutes to Grand Central; terms moderate. W 169 Times.

New Jersey.

LADY having nice home, short distance from city, will rent a room to one or two parties. Bar, Box Z 231 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 190 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room, private bath, $6; front room, parlor floor.

30TH, 135 EAST.—Refined party seeking home comforts; room, bath; apartment; reasonable. Call evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock. Sheridan.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cozy rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

53D, 137 EAST.—Large room; private house; board optional; all conveniences; telephone.

58TH, 88 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

65TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 88 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

157H, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Sq. Hotel; Subway; Telephone 120 Stuyvesant; Apt. 9A.)—Sunny room, bath, electricity, elevator; handsome fireproof building; business men; $5.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,294. (Corner 87th.)—Handsomely furnished outside room; elevator. Apartment 64.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment 37.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

129TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; conveniences; references.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

138TH ST., 623 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartments.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Borns.

BEAUTIFUL FRONT SUITE, very light, modern, high class apartment, near Riverside, or room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable to responsible gentleman; references. Phone 4917 Riverside.

BROADWAY AND 110TH ST.—Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $5 per week. 9,621 Riverside, Apartment 3E.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One or two large, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh, 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional. Cornelius.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each, with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790 (157th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 5400 Thornton.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 20½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 81st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

52D St., 238 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

Help Wanted, Female

A POSITION paying a good income is open to a woman of education and tact and who is willing to work. Call Friday afternoon and Saturday morning 461 4th Av., tenth floor.

ASSISTANT COST ACCOUNTANT and stenographer in manufacturing concern; rapid, regular hand and quick at figures; apply own handwriting; state qualifications and salary expected. Ralph David, Box W 172 Times.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; $16. R 329 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Experienced children's nurse; country farm. S 327 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Small, comfortable room; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 38 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Apply to Janitress.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 84 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, with bath; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

86TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentleman. O'Brien.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 84 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished outside room; running water; elevator; all conveniences. Apartment 2C.

92D, 7 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, southern exposure; rent separately; elevator apartment.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

93D, 88 WEST.—Beautiful three-room suite; suitable bachelors; piano; electricity; telephone. Caulfield.

93D, 85 WEST.—Desirable large room, suitable two, $4; small $2.50. Phone.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Very desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to respectable, refined people who are willing to pay suitable though moderate compensation for homelike conditions and proper service; modern conveniences; near all transportation lines. Mortimer, Apartment 3E.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Single room; private family; conveniences; Subway; $3.50.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 255 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Three large warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedroome overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

116TH ST., 620 WEST (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

116TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

124TH ST., (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator. Apartment 64.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment 37.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

129TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; conveniences; references.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

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UNIONS WANT A PART IN LABOR LAW TEST

Not Willing to Trust City's Attorneys to Uphold Alien Clause Unassisted.

NONE WOULD HALT SUBWAYS

Gill's Lawyer Averse to Criminal Action—Contractors Make Little Headway.

Lawyers for the Public Service Commission and subway contractors were busy yesterday trying to find a way to test the alien clause of the labor law without interrupting work. All concerned, the labor men, too, said last night that they wanted to do nothing that would stop the work, but they admitted that they saw no alternative, if the law is strictly enforced.

The complaint, which caused all the trouble, will come up again before the commission this morning. John Gill of the Bricklayers' Union is due to press his charge that the Dock Contracting Company has been employing alien labor. Counsel for the contractor suggested yesterday that the hearing be postponed, but Jeremiah O'Leary, counsel for Gill, refused, and said he would urge the commission to decide on the evidence before it, whether the law had been violated, and, if so, to forfeit the contract.

Mr. O'Leary said yesterday that the labor unions would be quite willing to test the law if they might be parties to the test. If the test were to come, he said, through the forfeiture of a contract by the Public Service Commission and the argument in favor of the alien law were left entirely to the Corporation Counsel and counsel for the commission, the labor unions would not be content. They would ask the right to intervene as interested parties, so as to be sure that the fight for the law was seriously made.

Mr. Gill said yesterday that he wanted the fight to go on, but did not want the subway work stopped. "I have no desire," he said, "to hold up the work. I am just as public-spirited as any one. All I want is that the contractors shall be made to employ citizens and to pay them the wages which citizens will work for."

He gave out yesterday a comparison of the wages which, he said, the contractors were paying and the "prevailing rate." Bricklayer laborers, he said, ought to get $3, while in many cases they are receiving only $1.75; cement laborers should get $2.80, but are receiving from $1.25 to $1.75. The prevailing rate, he said, for common laborers or excavators is $2, but their pay in the subway is from $1.25 to $1.75.

At the Public Service Commission office it was said that in complaints concerning wages the point generally raised was not the rate, but the demand that a certain class perform a certain work. For example, there was an awkward dispute over painting structural iron. The labor unions wanted journeyman painters employed, while the contractor argued that it was absurd to employ skilled men to squirt rough paint from a machine over stretches of steel.

Mr. O'Leary said yesterday that he was averse to applying the criminal clause of the law against any individual contractor. He said he intended to write District Attorney Whitman that the law was being violated, but would not submit definite information against any contractor. If a test of the law came, he explained, prejudice against too rigid enforcement might prevent unbiased consideration of the legal problems involved.

Mr. Gill was preparing, he said, to advertise for American workmen willing to work for $3 a day. If he could get them, he said, it would be a complete answer to the contention of the contractors that they could not find enough citizens.

Oscar Daniels, who stopped work on his three sections and brought the trouble to a head, was trying yesterday to carry on his work with Americans only, but was not making very much headway. None of the other contractors stopped work yesterday, but they were waiting to see how far the complaint of Mr. Gill would drive the commission to act against them.

GEO. LYNCH KILLED BY SUBWAY TRAIN

Son of Mrs. Theresa Lynch, "The Queen of Diamonds," Either Jumped or Fell on Rails.

SPENT INHERITED FORTUNE

Once Known as Lavish Entertainer in Broadway, He Died Penniless.

George Lynch, who spent a large inheritance left to him by his mother, Mrs. Theresa Lynch, known as the "Queen of Diamonds," who had accumulated a fortune in the jewelry business, was struck and killed by a Subway train at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. The police could not determine whether Lynch had jumped to the track or had accidentally fallen from the platform.

Motorman Arthur H. Langbrook saw the body of Lynch lying across the track nearest to the north end of the platform as he guided his train to the station. Before he could stop it the forward car had carried the body along the rails for fifty feet. After the body was taken to the West 100th Street Police Station a piece of paper was found in a pocket of the dead man's clothing, on which was written:

"George Lynch, brother of W. P. Lynch, 229 West Forty-second Street."

At that address William P. Lynch, another son of Mrs. Lynch, continues under the name of Mrs. T. Lynch's Son, Incorporated, the business which she established. He lives at 227 Audubon Avenue. With his family he went to Connecticut yesterday morning, where he was informed last evening of the death of his brother.

George Lynch a decade ago was known as a lavish spender in Broadway hotels and man about town. His money gone and without any business training he soon dropped out of sight. Of late years he had been dependent upon his relatives for support. He was about 40 years old.

He was arrested in 1913 on the charge of getting $25 from William L. Casy for advertising space on the Madison Square Roof Garden. The manager of the roof garden, S. J. Tobin, repudiated the advertising contract, saying Lynch had no authority to make it. When George Lynch was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions for petty larceny he assumed the name of his brother, William Lynch. The charge was finally dropped, but the court held him a few days in the Tombs to investigate his reason for imposing upon his brother by taking his name as that of his own.

Friends pleaded for him, and he was finally allowed to go. Tobin, who had known Lynch for twenty years, told the court that Lynch, after spending the money left him by his mother, had drifted from one thing to another, but he was unable to get any regular employment. When his body was examined by the Coroner last night it was found that he had neither underwear nor overcoat.

George Lynch was one of six children of Mrs. Theresa Lynch. She was born in Dublin and came here in 1844 with her parents when she was 15. She married John Lynch, a wholesale fruiterer. She began in a small way to buy and sell diamonds first in East Broadway and moved to various addresses until she opened one of the largest retail stores in the city at 1 Union Square.

Use Movies to Teach Children.

The stories of "Lochinvar," "Julius Caesar," "Launcelot and Elaine," and other characters will be reproduced in moving picture form at Public Schools Nos. 63 and 17 for the benefit of the pupils by The People's Institute. Films calculated to create an interest in geography, history, chemistry, geology, and botany will also be shown. The performances will be held on Wednesday afternoons, starting Nov. 25, in No. 63, Fourth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, and on Tuesday afternoons, starting Nov. 24, at No. 17, Forty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Three cents admission will be charged.

AMUSEMENTS
HOTELS
RESTAURANTS
DANCING ACADEMIES
Page 11.

FIND TRADE PUZZLES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Commerce There Faces the Problem Which Vexed Cotton Growers Here.

COUNTRIES ARE IN STRAITS

Raw Materials Pile Up—Secretary Redfield Working on a Plan to Turn Commerce Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are examining reports obtained from every South American country in an effort to obtain data which will help American manufacturers to win the enormous trade of those countries. Preliminary reports show that the situation is complicated. With the exception of Argentina every country is financially embarrassed. With some of them, notably Brazil, the unsound financial condition obtained before the European war. With others the situation is the same as that which faced the cotton growers of the United States when their European market was closed by the war.

There are few factories in South America and there is little prospect that those of the United States will be able to absorb any large portion of the raw materials now filling warehouses in South American cities. Without exception, American Consuls reported that some arrangement must be made to provide financial aid and permit South American producers to realize to some extent on these stored products before the United States could hope to gain any great share of the trade which formerly was controlled by European countries, especially by Germany.

It has been suggested that a loan syndicate similar to that created for the American cotton producers might be organized in this country. Warehouse receipts on the stored products based on 50 per cent. of their market value would be taken as security. The generally disturbed financial conditions of the countries involved, however, make this hard to accomplish while American investors can obtain 6 per cent. notes issued by such sound institutions as the municipality of New York.

While department officials admit that it seems unlikely that anything can be accomplished toward turning South American trade to the United States for several months at least, they are not hopeless. They are working out a plan the nature of which has not been disclosed, but which it is expected will be placed before American business men within a month, in the form of suggestions, by Secretary Redfield as to a method of procedure.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Delegates to the sixth annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers Association were urged at the opening session today to take advantage of opportunities to develop trade with South America. The European war, several speakers said, had made it possible for the United States to obtain the trade in Latin-American countries formerly held by Germany.

William A. Redd of the Pan-American Union, read a dispatch from Argentina, which said that the South American republics were eager to have manufacturers of this country trade with them. The dispatch said that commerce in South America was congested, and asked that the United States ship cargoes of naphtha, wood, iron, furniture, agricultural implements, petroleum, and other oils here, and the same vessels could bring back meat, wool, hides, live stock, and minerals.

President's Thanksgiving Plans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Wilson plans to leave Washington for Williamstown, Mass., next Wednesday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, whose husband is assistant to the President of Williams College. The President will be there Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Sayre has not been in the best of health recently.

THESE OYSTERS BLUSH.

Turn Pink When About to be Eaten, but Taste All Right.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Pink oysters are the latest freak of nature under investigation by experts of the Department of Agriculture. These blushing bivalves come from beds in Long Island Sound. They look like any other oyster when they are gathered, but they turn pink on the plate of the ultimate consumer.

The news reached the Bureau of Chemistry, and a volunteer poison squad found the pink oyster not only harmless but delicious. The chemists have a theory that the oysters are turned pink either by a wild yeast bacillus or some other micro-organism.

The corps of scientists which has decided such vexing questions as "when is an egg an egg" is expected to find a solution for the latest puzzler.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B&K King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

A Suit and a Half

That means a Suit and an Extra Pair of Trousers, to match, for less than the usual price of the suit.

We've made up a limited number only of these Combination Suits to sell at the Special Price of

$18.50

And we sold a lot of them yesterday. Today ought to close them out.

Cut on our most popular models and made of Unfinished Worsteds and Oxford Vicunas.

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Take Elevator Save $10

Make Your $15 Get One of These $25

OVERCOATS



Norwood. A stylish double-breasted wide lapel model, beautifully tailored. In a number of appropriate fabrics, $25 elsewhere. Here, $15.

Balmacaan. The deservedly popular all-round coat—cut on roomy, generous full lines. Serviceable, seasonable, and rainproof. $25 elsewhere. Dozens to select from. Here at $15.

Avon. A particularly good looking overcoat for young fellows. Form fitting with self collar and cuffs. $25 asked elsewhere. $15 here.

London. A conservative model that combines standard style and stability. Also in stouts; made in Miltons and other long-service-giving materials. A wonderful $25 coat. Here, $15.

York. A single breasted, button-through overcoat,—made of sturdy fabrics. A distinctive and dressy coat. Can't be duplicated elsewhere for less than $25. Here, $15.

Get yours now, and save that $10 before the week ends. Save that extra $10, which other stores tack on to the actual cost of the clothes to pay *for their own big rent* and *high running expenses. That extra $10* doesn't get you a cent's worth of clothes value or style. It simply makes *your cost* $25.

Come up to our 2nd floor shops *today* or *tomorrow*. Look at the snappy *$25 Suits, $25 Overcoats* and *$25 Balmacaans*. Compare the styles, fabrics and tailoring with those you see elsewhere at $25. That's all we ask. We want you to *satisfy yourself* that *you* and *every other man* that selects one of these garments at *$15 actually saves $10*.

If we had to pay for big rents, mahogany fixtures, expensive office force, floorwalkers and losses on bad accounts, we too would have to get $25 for our clothes,

But we have cut out all those expenses—that's why we sell guaranteed $25 Suits and Overcoats for

$15 Instead of $25

Come up and see why hundreds of men are buying their clothes here, and remember, if you can duplicate any garment for less than $25 come back and get your money.

No Charge for Alterations.

Monroe Clothes Shop
2nd Floor Broadway, Corner 42d St. Open Evenings
206-208 Broadway Corner Fulton St.



THANKSGIVING

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

NOT in many a long year has Thanksgiving meant quite so much.
This season we have indeed good cause to be thankful.
So good cheer and a splendid dinner to all of you next Thursday.
And now,—to business.
Not their least reason for making a good Thanksgiving, many men have told us, is the fact that here at Wallach Stores they have been able to spend their clothes money to better advantage than ever.
They have found, for example, that $25 invested in a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat has brought them more quality and better style than ever it has before.
At $25 we offer Braid Bound Suits of rich dark Oxford, mighty smart for business and semi-dress,—just the thing for Thanksgiving.
Suits of foreign fabrics are $25, too, so are some silk-lined suits.
And the Overcoats at $25 are legion.
Going a bit higher,—at $35 there is a smart little braid bound overcoat, a new arrival, made in a soft black vicuna-like cloth, and lined with rich, lustrous silk. An amazing value.
At every other price from $18 to $65 are overcoats whose value makes them good cause for thanksgiving by the men who have purchased them.
Come in and see the clothes—try on all you want, no obligation at all on your part. We are always glad to welcome those who only come to look.

More Reasons for Thanksgiving

Full Dress Suits Special at $35

HART Schaffner & Marx made them, which tells the style story to men who really know. They are full silk-lined,—look just like the ones fine custom tailors get $125 for, and we know you will agree with our statement that here is the greatest achievement of years in extraordinary value-giving.

$1 Neckwear Special at 65c

NOT only dollar quality but dollar SIZE and dollar shape—made of Charvaix ribbed silk in solid colors.
Most stores would charge more than $1 for them.
Our special price is 65c.
Fifteen different colors to choose from.

Suits and Overcoats Special at $19.50

WE have placed on sale today a number of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $19.50.
Values up to $30.
Some very remarkable bargains,—bargains that will make you doubly thankful on Thursday next, if you come to take advantage of them.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway at 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings)
Third Av., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday, not much change in temperature; moderate west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 1A.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,755. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THREE VILLA ARMIES STRIKE AT CARRANZA

Leader Promises to be in Capital Sunday—Aides to Attack Tampico and Guadalajara.

TROOPS QUIT MEXICO CITY

Railroads Closed for Shifting Soldiers—Great Anxiety There—Carranza Defense Plans Concealed.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 20.—The Mexican situation became today more involved. The Villa troops were encouraged by the reported occupation of Queretaro, a dominant position in Central Mexico, and by a report that Gen. Obregon was preparing to evacuate Mexico City.

Villa's agents tonight declared that three strong columns of the Division of the North, which they asserted aggregated 60,000 men, were moving—one headed by Villa himself, with Gen. Angeles's artillery toward Mexico City; another from Irapuato under Gen. Raoul Madero toward Guadalaja, metropolis of the west coast; the third headed by Gen. Martiniano Servin, from San Luis Potosi toward Tampico, the east coast port still held by the Carranza forces.

The Villa leaders admittedly have been puzzled by the unexpected retreat of the Carranza troops.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—The military has taken complete command of all roads leading out of the capital, and the lines of troops in the suburbs facing the front presented by supporters of Zapata have been strongly reinforced. It is believed here that Gen. Lucio Blanco will remain and afford the inhabitants ample protection from the dangers of a raid from the Zapata adherents.

A meeting of all the Generals in the city was held today at the headquarters of Gen. Blanco for the purpose of discussing the general situation.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 20.—The only means of communication with Mexico City today is by wire. Traffic on both the railroads leading from Vera Cruz to the capital has been interrupted.

On the Mexican Railway, according to the explanation given by its officials, traffic has been halted on account of the demand of the Constitutionalists for all rolling stock between Mexico City and Esperanza for the movement of troops, and also because the proximity of the rebels renders travel dangerous. Col. Edmundo Martinez, representative of Gen. Candido Aguilar here, intimated that another reason for the suspension was to prevent the entrance to Vera Cruz of passengers who might turn out to be followers of Gen. Villa.

The Interoceanic, the other line to Mexico City, is being operated only in sections. A stretch of this track beyond San Marcos is under the control of the ex-Federal General, Higinio Aguilar.

OBREGON BLANCO'S PRISONER?

Report Reaches Vera Cruz of Coup d'Etat at Capital.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 20.—An unconfirmed report has reached here that Gen. Lucio Blanco, of the Constitutionalist forces, by a coup d'état has made himself executive head in Mexico City by imprisoning Gen. Obregon.

CALLS TROOPS TO ORIZABA.

Carranza Thought to be Making Ready to Take Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. — Without news of a definite character as to general conditions in Mexico, the Department of State continues to receive reports of a disturbing sort. The department was officially informed today that railroad communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, in one direction, and between Mexico City and points north, where Provisional President Gutierrez is in control, had been broken off.

While these breaks in communications are not explained by statements at the department this afternoon, taken in connection with other information they seem to point to a severance of all relations between Gen. Carranza, the First Chief, deposed by the convention, and Gen. Gutierrez, whom the convention elected Provisional President.

According to a report which American Consul Silliman filed at Mexico City at 8 P. M. yesterday Gen. Obregon, who held the capital in Gen. Carranza's behalf, was entraining his troops for Orizaba, where Gen. Carranza has set up his Government. Gen. Obregon will leave the Mexican capital on Saturday. Another message said he was going to Salina Cruz, from which point on the west coast it was thought he would move north to Guadalajara and attempt to get into the rear of the Villa forces.

Whether Gen. Obregon's move means a general evacuation of Mexico City in favor of Gen. Villa's oncoming men is not explained in Mr. Silliman's communication. It is suggested that troops still loyal to the First Chief are falling back from the neighborhood of Queretaro. Other advices indicated that Villa had not yet reached Queretaro, but had his advance column at Irapuato.

All the reports show that the capital city is in a state of unrest, though the fact that it is now actually occupied by neither of the contending Governments might be enough to explain this feeling of disturbance without particular causes of local character.

As to Gen. Carranza's concentration of his remaining forces at Orizaba, that seems certainly to foretell an effort on his part to slip into Vera Cruz on Monday, when, according to present plans, the American force of occupation will take ship for the United States. Bnt whether the First Chief simply wants to make sure of a port of entry as a base for a prolonged resistance to Gen. Gutierrez, or is anxious to have a port from which to leave the country, is not certain.

There has not been a scrap of information here to show what plans, if any, the Administration has as to the surrender of Vera Cruz. The War Department's position is that Gen. Funston has orders which without further direction, would require him to leave Vera Cruz on Monday, but whether he will turn it over to a particular faction or merely leave it to be seized by the forces nearest by has not been disclosed. It is admitted, however, that the customs collected at Vera Cruz during the period of American occupation will be brought away by the American troops

Continued on Page 5.

BUILDS WAR AIRSHIP FOR UNITED STATES

Ohio Factory Turning Out First of Fleet of Giant Armed Dirigibles.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 20.—A dirigible airship, fully equipped with machine guns, wireless telegraph apparatus, armored cages, and sensitive air instruments, is being constructed here for the United States Government, it was learned today. If the balloon proves satisfactory at completion, the Government expects to place an order for six larger ones with complete war equipment.

The airship now being built is 165 feet long and 40 feet in diameter, with a lifting capacity of nearly 12,000 pounds. It will easily carry twelve men in a steel car suspended beneath it. The car will carry machine guns, oxygen tanks, and air pumps to supply the crew at any altitude. Two engines of 100 horse power each will be used to propel the ship. Another twenty-horse power engine will be installed to start the larger ones. The carrier car will be 75 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Ralph H. Upson, pilot of the Goodyear balloon, which won world honors last year from Paris, and R. A. D. Preston, his aid, are supervising the work on the big dirigible. They expect to complete it within six months. It will be shipped to the seaboard for trial flights.

The approximate cost of the airship will be $150,000. Others, which will be constructed on a larger scale, will cost more. The largest will be 350 feet in length, and will comfortably carry a crew of twenty men

DENY FRANK WRIT OF ERROR

Lawyers Now Appeal Direct to Justice Lamar of Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20. — The Supreme Court of this State declined today to certify to a writ of error which would have permitted Leo M. Frank to carry his case to the United States Supreme Court.

One other recourse is left to Frank to get his case before that tribunal. He can apply to Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, who acts for this district, for a writ of error. Should Justice Lamar grant the writ, then the case will get on the docket of the Federal Supreme Court, despite the failure of the State Supreme Court to certify the writ.

Attorneys Henry Peeples and Harry A. Alexander left on Friday afternoon for Washington, where they will make application to Justice Lamar for a writ of error. It is expected that they will appear before Justice Lamar some time on Saturday afternoon, and that he will pass upon the petition before Wednesday of next week, the day upon which the remitttur from the State Supreme Court will reach the Fulton Superior Court.

Unless Justice Lamar allows the writ of error before the remittur from the State Supreme Court comes down, Frank will be arraigned before Judge Ben H. Hill and a new date will be fixed for the execution of the death sentence.

The application for a writ of error was presented to the Justices of the State Supreme Court in Chambers. There was no written opinion by the court.

175,000 MILES A SECOND.

Wireless Velocity Developed in Fixing Washington's Longitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Naval Observatory has completed the reduction of the observations for the direct determination of the difference of longitude between Washington and Paris, made last Winter by its parties, and finds it to be 5 hours 17 minutes 36.658 seconds.

The velocity of transmission of radio signals given by these observations is 175,000 miles per second, which is probably the best value yet obtained, though owing to the distance—3,831 miles on a great circle—between the stations, which, compared with this velocity, is small, it is subject to a probable error or 16,000 miles per second.

These observations constitute the first direct determination of the difference of longitude between Washington and Europe, and it is the first time that radiotelegraphy has been used for transatlantic longitude determinations. Independent observations were made by the United States and French Governments, each having two parties, (which exchanged station at the middle of the observations,) one at the United States Naval Observatory, and the other at the Paris Observatory, using the navy radio station at Arlington and the Eiffel Tower, respectively, for radio transmission.

BITTEN BY VICIOUS LOBSTER.

Kitchen Helper Now Gets a Verdict Against a Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Tony Mazzo, a helper in the Hotel Klein here, was ordered to put some live lobsters on the grill. He says he knew it was a perilous job and took every precaution, but despite his care one of them sprang at him, heized his index finger, and shook it as a terrier shakes a rat. Mazzo had the finger dressed and went to the Long Branch Hospital for a month and five days.

All this happened last year, and Mazzo testified to it today. As a result he got a verdict against the Klein brothers, proprietors of the hotel, for $210 and all his medical and hospital expenses.

EIGHT DROWN IN STORM.

Bodies Found on the Shore of Lake Superior.

SENEY, Mich., Nov. 20.—Eight bodies were found today on the shore of Lake Superior, about eight miles from this place. Two of the dead are women.

It is thought they came from the lumber barge Anna M. Peterson, which left Paraga late Wednesday afternoon in tow of the steamer C. F. Curtis, loaded with lumber for Tonawanda, N. Y. The barge is believed to have been wrecked in the gale which swept Lake Superior yesterday and last night.

MANUFACTURERS—NOTICE
Required immediately:
1,250,000 sweaters
800,000 wool stomach bands
1,000,000 pairs gloves
500,000 pairs socks
Spot cash—New York.
Write G 255 Times Downtown.—Advt.

FINDS SEWARD WEBB MUST PAY $239,750

Referee Recommends Judgment Against Him in Suit Over Canada-Atlantic Deal.

IN FAVOR OF H. L. SPRAGUE

Rutland Stock Operations and Failure of Arthur L. Meyer Figure in Litigation.

A judgment of approximately $239,750 against Dr. W. Seward Webb, a son-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt, is recommended in the opinion of Referee Hamilton Odell after hearing the suit of Henry L. Sprague, formerly of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, against Dr. Webb. Mr. Sprague was represented by Hays, Hershfield & Wolf of 115 Broadway.

The suit was based upon the failure of Dr. Webb to carry out in 1902 a deal for the purchase and sale of the Canada Atlantic Company, a small railroad in Canada, which later became a part of the Grand Trunk Line. The contract alleged to have been violated by Dr. Webb was formed in January, 1902, by Dr. Webb, Mr. Sprague, and Arthur L. Meyer, a daring Wall Street operator, whose downfall was due, according to charges in another suit recently filed, to the operations in Rutland stock of his associate, Dr. Webb.

According to this contract, Sprague, Meyer, and Dr. Webb were to buy practically all the stock of the Canada Atlantic which was in the hands of J. R. Booth, a wealthy Canada lumberman. They were to pay $10,000,000 for preferred stock with a par value of $5,200,000 and common stock with a par value of $2,000,000. The three men placed a deposit of $250,000 in the hands of Booth in January to hold an option on the stock until June 1. Meyer was to have charge of financing the transaction by the sale of bonds of $11,000,000 to be issued by the Canada Atlantic.

A further agreement was signed by the three men by which they were to sell a controlling interest in the Canada Atlantic to the Rutland Railroad, of which Dr. Webb was then President. However, when Meyer attempted to place the $11,000,000 of Canada Atlantic bonds, he found no bankers ready to take them unless they were guaranteed by the Rutland. This, according to the testimony, Dr. Webb at first said was impossible.

Got Rutland Guarantee.

Shortly after Dr. Webb had undertaken to carry out the deal, he notified Mr. Sprague, according to the testimony, that he had obtained the guarantee of the Rutland to the bonds, and that he had found bankers to underwrite them at 105. Early in May, however, according to Mr. Sprague, Dr. Webb quit his efforts to carry out the contract. On May 2 Meyer had been practically ruined by the fall of Rutland stock from $125 to $74 a share.

Dr. Webb's reason for dropping his efforts to purchase the Canada Atlantic stock, according to the charge, is that after Meyer became involved, he decided upon another plan for handling the transaction under which Meyer would not share in the profits. On May 2, according to the testimony, Jackson Booth, son of the owner of the Canada Atlantic stock, called upon Dr. Webb, who said he was "not ready to go on with the deal." This, according to the plaintiff, was because Dr. Webb saw a greater profit in allowing the original contract to lapse and affecting the purchase of the stock under different conditions.

Mr. Sprague testified that, after the downfall of Meyer, Dr. Webb suggested to him that Meyer should be dropped out of the scheme, Sprague said that he refused. The defense contended that Dr. Webb's inactivity was not due to reluctance to share the expected profits with Meyer, but because Dr. Webb himself had lost heavily in Rutland stock. The referee says:

No Proof That Webb Was Crippled.

"It has been urged that Dr. Webb through the disastrous speculations of Meyer in the stock market became so crippled or embarrassed financially that it was impossible for him to carry through the contract. There is no clear or satisfactory proof of this."

When June 1, 1902, came, the deposit of $250,000 was forfeited to J. R. Booth. Mr. Sprague had put up $125,000 of that sum and in his suit he asked that Dr. Webb should be compelled to pay him that $125,000; the sum of $1,333,333.33, his share and that of Meyer, who had assigned his claim to Sprague, of the profit of $2,000,000 which, it is alleged, would have been made if the deal had been consumated, and the further sum of $20,000 for legal work on the transaction. The Canada Atlantic Railroad later sold for a sum said to be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 and became a part of the Grand Trunk system.

In spite of the fact that the plaintiff alleged that at one time they received an offer which would have given the three men a profit of $2,000,000 on the Canada Atlantic stock, Referee Odell held that Sprague could not recover dameges on a thing so remote as the profits which might have accrued. He found, however, that Sprague was entitled to the sum of $125,000 forfeited to Booth and $12,000 legal fees, with interest since June, 1902, or a total to date of $239,750.

CAPT. FISH ACQUITTED.

New Yorker Found Not Guilty of Burning Yacht to Get Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Capt. John A. Fish, the New York yachtsman, was found not guilty today by a jury in the United States District Court of burning his yacht, the Senta IL, in Edgartown Harbor on Oct. 25, 1910, to obtain $15,000 insurance. The jury was out twenty-two hours.

The $15,000 insurance was underwritten by 100 millionaires of New York and other cities and doing business under the name of United States Lloyd's. The civil suits now pending in New York between Fish and the insurance company will be started at once, according to Capt. Fish.

A former conviction of Capt. Fish had been set aside by the Court of Appeals.

AMERICAN PAVILION BURNED

But New York's Exhibit at Lyons Modern City Exposition is Saved.

LYONS, via Paris, Nov. 21.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the American and British pavilions of the International Modern City Exposition, which was opened here last May. The section known as the City of New York exhibit was saved.

Workmen battling with the flames were able to save more than 100 cases filled with exhibits, which are soon to be sent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

LEAVES BATTLE FRONT TO VISIT HIS TAILOR

Marquis of Anglesey, His Coat Shot Away, in London for New Uniforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The reason why the Marquis of Anglesey, one of the wealthiest peers in England, suddenly returned from France a few days ago, and, after remaining at the Ritz Hotel for twenty-four hours, hastened back to rejoin his regiment, has just been revealed.

It appears that the Marquis was forced to apply for a brief leave because he actually didn't have a coat to his back. The ordinary wear and tear of campaigning started the work of demolition on the somewhat fragile quality of khaki designed by a fashionable tailor, and a piece of shrapnel completed it by ripping out the whole back, without wounding the wearer. The Marquis had two uniform coats made during his brief visit.

It is curious to note that the last holder of the title, the cousin of the present Marquis, was chiefly famous as the possessor of the most extensive wardrobe in England, including more than 300 coats.

BULGARIA DECIDES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Rumanians Eager to be Free from Austrian Rule—Greece Will Cede No Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Bulgaria has published an official communication to the effect [deletion by censor] that Bulgaria is determined to abide by her neutrality.

Owing to persistent rumors being current abroad respecting Rumanian or other proposals regarding the purchasing of Bulgarian neutrality by territorial concessions in Macedonia, I understand that the Greek Government, although no such proposals have been made to it directly, has felt obliged to instruct its diplomatic representatives abroad to state categorically that Greece could not under any circumstances consider any cession of territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKA, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian advance in Servia has given a fresh zest to speculation as to the attitude of Bulgaria. Opinion here is much less pessimistic than in Athens. In military circles particularly it is not believed that even in the face of the temptation offered by Austria's southward advance will Bulgaria commit any act which will involve her in war with Russia and probably irretrievable ruin.

As for the suggestion that Rumania is likely to act with Bulgaria on the side of the Dual Alliance, it is not believed that the Rumanian Government is either able or willing to defy the overwhelming mass of popular opinion, which does not merely desire the extension of Rumanian territory in any direction and by any means, but wishes the liberation of the Rumanians in Transylvania from Austrian rule.

That Turkey herself feels very uncertain as to the Bulgarian intentions is proved by extensive military preparations in Thrace. A large force which has been encamped between San Stefano and Biyukchekmeje has been moved to Adrianople, while the newly enrolled troops concentrated at Chatalja are being disposed at various points along the Maritza and Ergene Rivers at such places as Ipsala, Demotika, and Mandra.

At Adrianople the work of strengthening the fortifications is being carried out with feverish haste. Thousands of soldiers and civilians are at work under the direction of German officers who arrived four days ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Conferences with the Balkan representatives here have demonstrated that they are much more inclined to give active support to the Triple Entente since Turkey's entrance into the war.

A definite result of operations from Thorn to Cracow is awaited with keen interest, because it is regarded as certain that with the next German defeat Rumania will immediately enter the European war. Rumanian opinion is in favor of an active campaign.

AIR BOMBS WITH PLANES.

New Zeppelin Devices Reported for Raid on London.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—Miss Beatrice Nasmith of Vancouver Province, a well-known newspaper woman who is on her way back from England where she has been since August, states that her cousin, Dr. George Nasmith of Boston, assured her he had seen work under way on German Zeppelins which are intended for a descent on London. He also saw the bombs being manufactured, the interesting thing about them being the planes on either side of the bombs which keep them from falling in a straight line.

Dr. Nasmith, who is attached to the World Peace Foundation at Boston, was attending a peace conference at Lake Constance when war broke out.

AIRCRAFT OVER DUNGENESS.

No Indication of Its Nationality, but Was Probably British.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Dover says that an aircraft was seen this evening over Dungeness, on the English Channel, at the southern extremity of Kent.

The official Press Bureau, while permitting this dispatch to be published, said it could not vouch for the accuracy of the statement of the correspondent.

There was no indication as to the nationality of the airship, but it is thought here that it probably was English.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ABSOLUTUSA BITTERS.—Advt.

SCHWAB GETS BACK WITH A BIG SECRET

So Surprising He Cannot Make It Public Yet—Has Been in England and Germany.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Turning Point in Industrial Activity Very Near—War Not the Only Factor in Improvement.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, returned from a short trip to Europe last night on the White Star liner Adriatic, accompanied by Archibald Johnson, Vice President of the corporation.

Mr. Schwab, who was a passenger on the Olympic when she attempted to save the British dreadnought Audacious, refused to discuss the incident, on the ground that he had been a guest of the British Government.

"The real news that I have brought back with me," Mr. Schwab said, impressively, "is of such a surprising character that I cannot make it public at the present time.

"I went to Germany," he added, "to look after a plant where we are building a warship for Greece."

"Do you think that the German Government will seize it?" he was asked.

"No, because the construction is not far enough advanced. I went to London, where the financing of the fortifications I am constructing in Chile is being done. I am well satisfied with my trip abroad, but have brought back no new contracts."

Mr. Schwab was optimistic over the business outlook in the United States and said that the turning point in industrial activity in this country was very near.

"The war supplies are not enough alone to turn the tide, although they will have considerable effect," he said. "We are due to return to normal conditions, anyway, and it is about time. This is the first optimistic opinion I have given for three years. The United States will be the only country to benefit by the war. For example, Germany produces normally from twelve to fifteen million tons of steel annually, of which about eight million is exported. This is now shut off, and the advantage is with us. We are recovering from the shock of the war, legislation is such that capital has more confidence, and business is being stimulated. At Bethlehem some time back we were forced partly to suspend operations, but we shall soon be in full action again, and we shall increase our production."

"Will the benefit to trade in this country be permanent?" Mr. Schwab was asked.

"That depends upon what you mean by permanent. The benefits will continue for at least ten years. Capital has become more confident and recent legislation has been beneficial, and would stimulate all commercial enterprises in the country. It is not true that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation needs more capital. We have all the money we need."

Mr. Schwab admitted that he had made several large contracts with the British Government before the war, but had not made any since.

John R. Drexel, the retired banker of Philadelphia, also arrived on the Adriatic, accompanied by his wife. He said that the London Stock Exchange would not open for many months.

"Business conditions have begun to improve in the United States," Mr. Drexel said, "and will steadily increase. The war will not be over until a year from Christmas at least, and Germany will have to be starved out before she will give in."

The Adriatic was twenty-four hours late, owing to heavy weather, the officers said. She brought over 255 first, 225 second, and 212 third class passengers and heavy mails.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

His Heir Suspected—Many Arrests in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reports have reached Bucharest that large numbers of arrests are taking place daily in Constantinople in consequence of an attempt against the life of the Sultan.

A number of men belonging to the association organized by Burkhan Eddin have been arrested.

It is suspected that the Sultan's heir, Yussuf Iseddin, participated in the plot. Yussuf is the Sultan's nephew.

HOLDS BACK ENEMIES' CASH

British Measure to Cover Dividends, Profits, &c.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Attorney General, Sir John Simon, introduced in the House of Commons today an amendment to the act covering trading with the enemy. He said his aim was to stop the transmission of credits which would be advantageous to the enemy.

Sir John said that everybody holding property in trust, such as dividends, profits, &c. belonging to enemies of the British Empire in Germany, Austria, and Turkey, would henceforth be required under penalty to pay these profits to a public trustee

The Attorney General explained that indiscriminate confiscation was not intended. "We are preserving the enemy's property until the end of the war," he said. "What will happen to it at the end of the war can very properly be decided then."

BLOEMFONTEIN MENACED?

Berlin Gets Word That 3,000 Insurgent Boers Are Threatening It.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Information from Durban, Natal, South Africa, is to the effect that 3,000 Boers have gathered near Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, and that an attack on the town is feared.

The garrison there numbers only 500.

LOBBEK'S
New additions to Dining Room
OPENS TODAY.
Accommodations for Weddings, Banquets, and Private Parties.—Adv.

RUSSIANS CHECK GREAT GERMAN DRIVE; ARMIES LOCKED FOR DECISIVE STRUGGLE

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces a lull in the fighting along the Yser, a vigorous artillery duel south of Ypres, and the loss of a part of Chauvoncourt, near St. Mihiel, which was taken by the Allies three days ago.

The Germans report no change in the battle line in France and Belgium. Reports received from Holland, it is said, state that in the fighting near Bixschoote and Dixmude the French lost 20,000 men and that 1,500 British were drowned in the Yser Canal.

The Russians report that the German advance in Poland has been checked, and further successes have been won near Lodz. The Russians are reported to have captured the trenches outside the fortifications at Przemysl, and the fall of the fortress is expected soon. Four towns along the Carpathians are said to have been taken.

The Austrians, on the other hand, announce that they have met with some success in the fighting in Galicia, and have retaken Tarnow and Wieliczka.

Berlin reports that the Russians continue their retreat in Poland, but that in East Prussia they have captured an unoccupied fort.

A news dispatch from Athens states that Bulgaria has published an official communication declaring that she is determined to remain neutral.

FRENCH ABANDON CHAUVONCOURT

And Germans Reoccupy Town Near St. Mihiel Which They Blew Up Under Foe.

BIG GUN DUEL NEAR YPRES

But Pressure on That Strategic Point Is Relieved by British Success at Bixschoote.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—After chronicling in the day bulletin a lessening of efforts along the Yser, a vigorous artillery duel south of Ypres, and the loss of the portion of Chauvoncourt, near St. Mihiel, which was taken three days ago, the French War Office stated tonight that "there is no important incident to report."

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

The day of Nov. 19 was marked by the almost total absence of infantry attacks on the part of the enemy; at the same time their artillery fire was much less violent than on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

To the north the weather has been very bad, and snow has fallen. All the region of the Yser Canal, to the east of Dixmude, is invaded by the waters.

In front of Ramscapelle we have withdrawn from the water two 16.5 centimeter mortars abandoned by the Germans.

There has been a very fairly intense artillery fire to the south of Ypres.

On the centre there have been no important actions to report. In the Argonne three vigorous attacks on the part of the enemy's infantry have been repulsed.

On our right wing the Germans have reoccupied the destroyed section of Chauvoncourt.

Further to the east we have made some progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to London.)—General Army Headquarters issued the following statement today:

In West Flanders and in North France no appreciable change in the situation has taken place. Heavy rains and snows, which first soaked and then partly froze the ground, have made our movements very difficult.

A French attack at Combrex, to the southeast of Verdun, was repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This official press information was given out today:

Special dispatches from the front state that the French position at Chauvoncourt has been blown up by German mines, with heavy losses for the French, and that the Germans then occupied these positions.

Reports received today from Holland are to the effect that in the fighting near Bixschoote and Dixmude the French lost 20,000 men and that 1,500 British were drowned in the Yser Canal.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND IN BIXSCHOOTE FIGHT

Pressure on Ypres Relieved When They Drive Back Germans, Rushing Into Supposed Gap.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN BELGIUM, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The British won a distinct success at Bixschooto last night.

Few details are yet available, but I learn that the action took what has become the usual form of a successful engagement along this Belgian line. The forces of the Allies pretended to be broken, and the Germans came through and found themselves enfiladed and almost surrounded. They retired precipitately with great loss. On this occasion, however, the British were ready to push the advantage further, and followed up the fleeing Germans vigorously. They forced them back upon their supports, involving those

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIED SHIPS GATHER OFF PACIFIC COAST

British and Japanese Cruisers Coaling for Combined Attack on German Fleet.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 20.—That a number of British, Australian, and Japanese warships are mobilizing off the coast of Lower California is the word brought to this port today by Capt. Robert Israel of the ocean-going launch Nonesuch. According to Capt. Israel, the British protected cruiser Newcastle and the Japanese armored cruiser Idzumo were coaled off the Guadaloupe Islands last Tuesday by the British liner Protesilaus and another commandeered merchant vessel.

Capt. Israel did not know in what direction the two cruisers steamed after taking on fuel. He sighted other warships, south bound, whose names and nationalities he could not learn. An unidentified foreign warship passed this port today, fifteen miles off shore, also south bound.

Capt. Israel's story is confirmed by fishermen returning from the Mexican coast, and it is generally supposed that the warships are mobilizing preparatory to steaming south to attack the German squadron under Admiral von Spee.

MEANT TO BOMBARD THE CZAR'S PALACE

Goeben and Breslau Bound for Yalta When Russian Ships Attacked Them.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 20.—From reports received here of the naval engagement off Sevastopol between Russian and Turkish warships, it is apparent that the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag, were bound for Yalta, in the Crimea, with the intention of bombarding the Summer residence of Emperor Nicholas at Livadia, just opposite Yalta.

There was seemingly much confusion on board the Goeben on the appearance of the Russian ships twenty-five miles off the Chersonez Lighthouse, at the mouth of Sevastopol Harbor. The Goeben made no immediate alteration in her course, nor did she open fire at once.

The Russian fleet steamed in battle formation, bringing the Goeben between them and the coast.

The Russian flagship, the battleship Evstafi, opened a broadside with her twelve-inch guns, hitting the Goeben's upper deck and setting the ship on fire in several places. The Goeben replied, but in spite of the short range, forty cable lengths, her shots resulted in no serious damage to the Evstafi.

The Goeben fired no shots at the other Russian ships, which now came into the action. It was clearly to be seen that the Goeben's upper works and one funnel were badly damaged before she drew off.

The following official communication from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"Russian warships bombarded on Nov. 19 the port of Khopa, (in Turkish Armenia, about eighteen miles southwest of Batum, on the Black Sea,) whence the Turks were preparing for an offensive movement in the direction of different passes of the Zatcharekh region. The bombardment destroyed the port barracks and the customs house, blew up the ammunition depot, and set the place on fire.

"In the valley of the Olti-Tchai the Turks have been thrown back toward Bar.

"In the direction of Erzerum one of our columns has overthrown the Turks near Yasveren.

"No other engagements have been reported."

ENGINEERS TO FIGHT FLOODS

Germans Apparently Planning to Overcome Obstacle to Advance.

BRUGES, Nov. 19, (via Sluis and London,) Nov. 20.—Large bodies of German engineers have been seen passing toward the front, according to information received here, and it is believed that the Germans are planning to cross the inundated country by scientific engineering methods.

In the moanwhile the western storm continues, and the waters of the North Sea are sweeping inland through the six big locks at Nieuport.

It is learned here that the Germans attempted a raid Wednesday on these locks, which are built in a semi-circle. Their attack, which was conducted in several armed automobiles, was repulsed.

The fortifications, which have been constructed all through West Flanders for use in case of an eventual German retreat, are evidently completed, for the troops employed in their construction have all gone to the front.

The snow in Flanders continues. There is much illness among the men in the trenches, and the last few days have seen little fighting.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

500,000 Men Hurled by Hindenburg at Vistula-Warthe Line.

LOSES MANY GUNS AT LODZ

Two German Generals Alleged to Have Killed Themselves at Czenstochowa After Defeat.

PRZEMYSL TRENCHES TAKEN

But Austrians Report Recapture of Two Galician Towns—Get 10,000 Men and Artillery.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—Two big battles, either or both of which may have decisive results, are being fought in Poland and a third conflict of almost as great importance is progressing in East Prussia.

Of the three battles that which is now at its height between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers and in which the Russians tonight claim partial success is exciting the greatest interest. The Germans, it is believed, have brought up by their line of strategic railways in Posen and Silesia at least half a million men in an effort to break the Russian line at this point. Weather conditions, the frozen ground and the situation of the battlefield favor a really decisive battle to a degree which has not existed on any other field of the present war.

The other battle in Poland is taking place on the Cracow-Czenstochowo front and both the Russians and the Germans aver that it is proceeding satisfactorily for them.

In East Prussia the Russian advance is moving slowly through the country surrounding the Masurian Lakes, which is difficult of passage.

In Galicia the Russians are going steadily westward and at the same time are seizing the passes of the Carpathians.

Russian Official Statement.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—The following official statement from the Russian General Staff was issued here tonight:

The efforts of the Germans seem to be aimed at trying to break down our front between the Vistula and the Warthe. Our offensive on Nov. 19 met with partial success. At the northwest of Lodz we captured a battery of heavy artillery, ten machine guns, and several hundred prisoners.

Stubborn fights on the front of Czenstochowo and Cracow are developing normally. On Nov. 17-18 we took 3,000 Austrian prisoners.

In Galicia we have occupied Wisnicz, Gorlice, Dukla, and Ursok.

A dispatch from Warsaw to the Russky Slovo says the German Generals von Bredow and von Bromel committed suicide at Czenstochowo after a German defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans have been forced to act on the defensive in the battle between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers.

Their last effort to pierce the Russian line north of Kutno resulted in one of their cavalry divisions getting into a cross-fire from Russian infantry, intrenched, with strong support of machine guns. More than 3,000 dead and wounded were left on the field by the Germans, and the vanguard of their advance fell back on the main body, which is now spreading itself among defensive positions.

Around Lodz the Russian pressure continues without any necessity of transferring troops from the army working through Soldau, or from the operations against the line Kalisz-Czenstochowo.

Progress Reported by Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (By Wireless to London.)—General Army Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

The situation on the East Prussian frontier remains unchanged. East of the plain of the Masurian lakes the Russians captured an unoccupied fort in which were some old obsolete cannon.

The retreat of the enemy through Lipno and Neawaml continues. Our attack has made progress to the south of Plock.

No decision yet has been reached in the fighting around Lodz and to the east of Czenstochowo.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The opinion was expressed in military circles here today that, notwithstanding the great number of Russian troops in Poland, estimated at 900,000, excluding those in the Schirwindt region, Gen. von Hindenburg would soon be able to report a decisive victory. The position of the Russian forces is considered unfavorable, both on account of the nature of the ground and because such large forces are concentrated within a comparatively small territory.

Interest in the situation in the west is momentarily eclipsed by that in the east. Reports from Vienna tell of successes in Galicia, including the occupation by the Teutonic allies of Tarnow and Wieliczka. According to these reports 7,000 prisoners were taken.

The London Times estimates the Russian losses in their last defeat by Gen. von Hindenburg at 40,000 to 50,000. The Austrians captured eighteen machine guns and several large field guns.

The Popolo Romano and the Propa-

razione, Rome newspapers, say that further resistance on the part of the Servians is impossible.

VIENNA, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In the southern war theatre there have been partial battles on our entire front. Our attacks are progressing favorably. Yesterday we captured 7 officers and 900 men.

The weather is unfavorable. There is one meter (about three feet) of snow on the heights; the flat country is inundated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following dispatch from Vienna was received late today at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy:

Operations of Allies in Russian Poland have forced the Russian main force to battle, which developed along whole front. A group of Austro-Hungarian troops captured 3,000 more prisoners.

LETTING GERMANS COME ON.

View of Situation in Poland Held by Petrograd Military Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Germans advancing directly from Thorn along both banks of the Vistula have gained points within a few marches of Warsaw, and are still forcing their way along by direct fighting; the Russians continue their steady penetration of East Prussia, and 300 miles to the south the Russian left is investing Cracow. This is about all we are allowed to know.

The situation is precisely that of the anxious periods which preceded the defeats of the Germans on the Nieman and before Warsaw. Where the main Russian forces are and what the strategic plan now in course of execution is we may not even guess, but the importance of that which is now in preparation far exceeds anything that has gone before.

What object the Germans hope to attain by their headlong charge upon Warsaw is from a military point of view difficult to understand. It is a move that perhaps may be utilized powerfully from a political point of view. Germany has hounded Turkey upon the Russian rear and is straining every nerve to force several Balkan States into the conflict against Russia; but principally Germany is suspected now of desiring to gain some advantage which, represented in the customary Germanic coloring, may suffice to bring Sweden into the arena.

In this second invasion of Poland the Germans appear to be using their finest troops and depending for the first time in this war upon manhood instead of machinery. Over the Polish roads it is impossible to make use of their big guns, even of those which, like the 6-inch howitzers recently captured by Russia in the neighborhood of Soldau, are capable of horse traction along German roads. Krupp's largest and newest 42-centimetre howitzers, which cannot leave the line of railway, are impossible for a campaign in Poland.

So far as we know, the Russians are retiring fighting before the second German invasion, and will continue to retire until the place fixed upon by Grand Duke Nicholas for the final effort is reached. When the veil is lifted which now conceals the entire theatre of war on this front it will once more show that the Germans have been outwitted by the strategy of the Grand Duke.

What the official Russian spokesmen say is that the present situation is very serious, but is favorable to Russia, and their manner of saying it quite plainly conveys perfect confidence in the result.

The Germans are engaged in enormous military engineering works to defend Berlin, fifty miles east of their capital, at Kustrin, where the River Warthe flows into the Oder. This sufficiently proves the collapse of the German plans in this war, which had been prepared for with minute care in every conceivable detail.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S LIMITS.

German Paper Seeks to Show Its Numbers Are Exaggerated.

Under the caption "A German View of Russia's Strength," the German Information Service gave out a translation from a recent issue of the semi-official North German Gazette last night. The article, it was stated, appeared in the North German Gazette under the title "Can Russia Supply Another Army of 5,000,000 Men?"

According to the latest general census, says the article, the Russian Empire possesses over 10,000,000 able-bodied men up to 45 years of age. In this number only those are included who have already received military training, according to the recruiting lists of the last twenty-five years. Taking into consideration the loss caused by invalidity and death, one may be able to figure on about 7,500,000 men, since the death rate in Russia is extremely high. It is pointed out that this number must have been greatly lowered by emigration. According to the statistics, more than 1,000,000 men have emigrated during the three years of revolution alone.

"It is universally known," the article continues, "that the recruiting in Russia, especially in Poland, went on only under the greatest difficulties, and that a great part of the men liable for military duty did not respond at all to the call of the colors. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it will be pretty safe to estimate the total strength of the Russian Army, including all reserves, and the entire Landsturm, at no more than 5,500,000 men.

"At present almost all army corps and reserve divisions are in the field against Germany and Austria. Not fewer than eleven active army corps were sent to meet the Germans in this early campaign and suffered tremendous losses. Of these the First, Sixth, Eighth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Army Corps and a great number of reserve divisions belonged to the Nareff army. Six army corps belonged to the army of the Niemen, viz., the Second, Third, Fourth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Third Siberian Army Corps, six reserve divisions, and two sharpshooter brigades. Gen. von Hindenburg has also beaten the Twelfth Army Corps and additional divisions at Suwalki. The greater part of these troops do not count any longer. Almost the entire remainder of the Russian Army marched against Austria-Hungary and lost approximately 200,000 men in dead and wounded.

"There are few troops left in Siberia and European Russia aside from those which are retained there as garrison troops to guard against rebellious elements. Suppose these troops could be replaced by 'Landwehr' men, there would still be only a small number left to be included in the regulars.

"A conservative estimate will place the number of men in the field at 3,000,000. More than this Russia cannot raise, for men available to make up the total strength are able to bear arms only in a very limited way, and likely belong, most of them, to the untrained Landsturm. The most important fact, however, is that there are neither officers nor sufficient arms available for these remaining men. The closing of the Dardanelles makes it moreover, impossible for Russia to obtain from neutral nations new equipment for her artillery, which she badly needs, having lost to Germany alone more than 1,000 guns."

TAKE PRZEMYSL TRENCHES.

Russians Find Many of Them Filled with Lime as Cholera Precaution.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says:

"It is announced here that the siege of Przemysl appears to be rapidly approaching its end. The trenches surrounding the fortifications are in the possession of the Russian troops. Many of the trenches are filled with lime, confirming statements of prisoners that cholera is raging in the garrison of Przemysl."

AUSTRIA'S ARMY WEAKNESS.

Antagonistic Races and 11 Different Tongues, Reasons Given.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The newspaper Stampa, as received from Vienna a second article on the Austrian Army, in which the author analyses the cause of its defeats.

First there is, he says, the favoritism of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who promoted officers not because of their capacity, but because they were Czechs, the nationality of his wife, or fervent Roman Catholics and anti-Semitist. These were the officers whose soldiers wrote ironically that "one victory succeeds another with such rapidity that the army will soon be back at Vienna or even Trieste."

Second, there is the confusion caused by the eleven languages of the Dual Monarchy. At least two-thirds of a company do not understand the German of the commanding officer, who has to resort to five or six interpreters. This is especially the case at a time like the present when there are numbers of fresh soldiers whose very nationality has to be ascertained by their officers. Consequently the army is a veritable Tower of Babel, and the only language which all understand is that of the trumpet, but if the trumpeter be killed utter disorganization ensues.

Further, to prevent the risk of mutiny the companies are composed of races mutually hostile, except in the case of those taken from the loyal provinces of Upper Austria and the Salzkammergut or from the purely Magyar parts of Hungary.

HARASS BRITISH IN VIENNA.

Austrians Retaliate for Alleged Ill-Treatment of Prisoners.

VENICE, Nov. 20.—The police of Vienna are adopting much more severe measures against English people remaining in that city. During the last few days many Britishers have been arrested and interned, and the rest, irrespective of age or sex, are now forbidden to leave their homes between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, or to visit cafés or other public places.

An official announcement states that these steps have been taken "In view of the wretched situation of Austrians and Hungarians interned in belligerent States, especially England," and that as a consequence of the condition of interned citizens of Austria-Hungary the treatment of citizens of hostile countries who are residents of Vienna, particularly the British, will be much more severe. The statement says that these measures will be enforced "so long as there is no certainty that Austrian subjects in England are being accorded better treatment." It is added that foreigners who are interned will be well treated.

SAYS PRISONERS STARVE.

Charge by German Bureau Here Against Russian Captors.

The German Information Service gave out yesterday the translation of a letter from a German interned in Russia. The writer bitterly denounces the Russian authorities for their alleged treatment of interned subjects of the Dual Alliance. The letter, in part, reads:

"In the Russian districts extending north and east of the Ural Mountains at present are interned the largest part of the German and Austrian inhabitants of Russia. At the beginning of the war only these Germans and Austrian citizens liable to military duty and their families were deported. But soon older people, women and children were taken away by force. In all these districts many thousands are held as prisoners.

"Further, to the fate of these persons, excepting those that have some means, is pitiable. The Russian officials refuse absolutely to provide for these unfortunates. The Russian Government gives them no money and no means of support. The thousands of poor German and Austrian prisoners would have absolutely died of starvation had they not been aided by their more wealthy compatriots.

"In the villages at the foot of the Ural Mountains lives a half wild, extremely poor, population, and the Germans and Austrians there deported are hopelessly given up to die a slow death of hunger and cold.

"Especially deserving of sympathy are the German seamen, who were taken from merchant vessels in Russian harbors and who are almost all penniless and insufficiently clad. Among the deported there are many hundred older men between the ages of 45 and 80, who despite the agreements, are unjustly detained.

"All German citizens in Petrograd, especially the leading members of the German colony, are kept in fear by continuous police survey and house examination. Most of the older Germans over 45 years old who remained in the Russian capital were arrested and deported. The horses, carriages, yachts, and automobiles of all Germans have been confiscated. All Germans employed by Russian firms have been dismissed.

SHELLS FIRE TREBIZOND.

Russian Consul Wounded by Shots from His Nation's Fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that during the bombardment of the Turkish port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, by the Russian fleet the Russian Consulate was demolished, and the Consul was severely wounded.

AUSTRIAN LINER HITS MINE.

The Metkovitch Sunk Off the Dalmatian Coast.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says the Austrian Lloyd steamer Metkovitch has struck a mine off the Dalmatian coast and has gone [illegible]

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



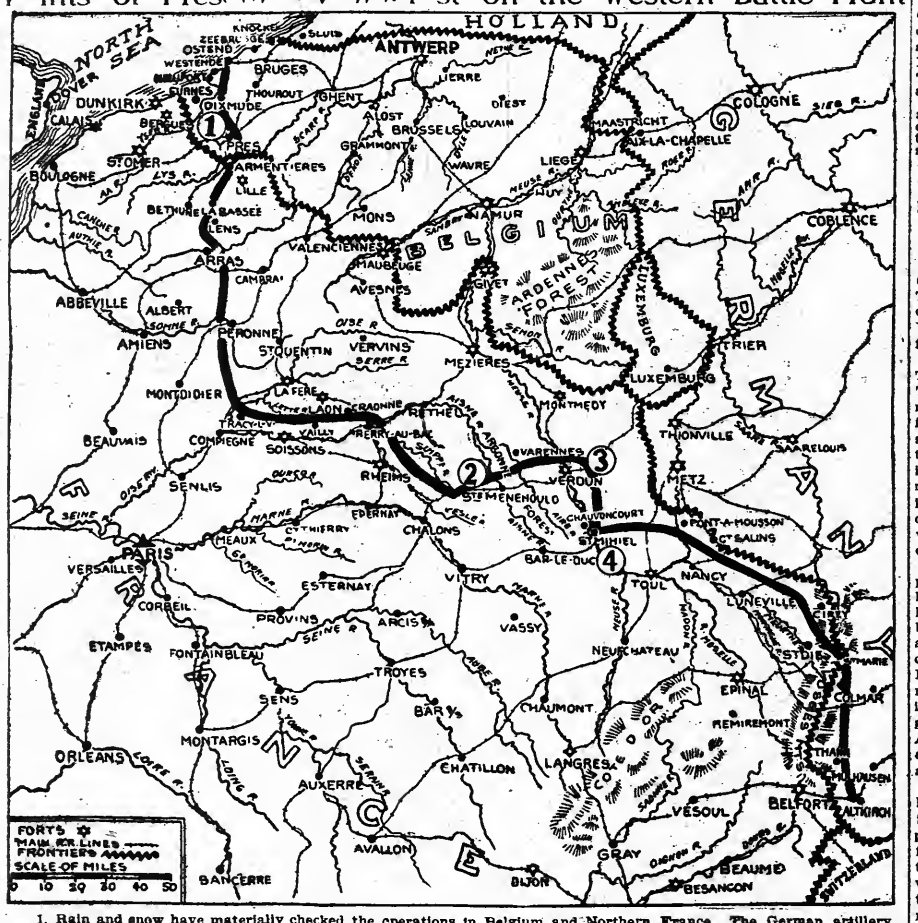
The battles in the East Prussian regions of Angerburg (1), the Masurian lakes (2), and between Soldau and Mlawa (3) continue.

In Poland Gen. von Hindenburg's new great drive toward Warsaw is reported to have been checked and his army thrown on the defensive north of Kutno (4). A further Russian success northwest of Lodz is announced.

In Galicia the Russians are reported to have captured the trenches outside the fortifications of Przemysl (5), and the fall of the fortress is expected at any time. On the other hand the Austrians report the recapture of Tarnow (6) and Wieliczka (7).

Further south along the Carpathians the Russians have occupied Wisnicz (8), Gorlice (9), Dukla (10), and Uzsoc (11).

Points of Present-Day Interest on the Western Battle Front



1. Rain and snow have materially checked the operations in Belgium and Northern France. The German artillery fire has slackened, according to the French official report, except south of Ypres. Unofficial advices say that the British won a notable success at Bixschoote on Tuesday.
2. Three attacks by German infantry in the Argonne have been repulsed, according to Paris.
3. Berlin states that the French were unsuccessful in an attack made at Cambrex, southeast of Verdun.
4. The French official report admits that the Germans have reoccupied the section of Chauvoncourt, which was taken by the French on Sunday, only to have it blown up by mines. Berlin says the losses of the enemy there were very heavy.

PARLIAMENT VOTES 1,000,000 MORE MEN

Under War Secretary Says It Is Believed This Will Be Enough to Insure Victory.

AT LEAST 1,100,000 NOW

Asquith's Figures Below Rather Than Above the Total—Territorials Not Included.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The House of Commons today formally passed the vote for the supplementary army estimate, which provides for an additional army of 1,000,000 men.

This is the additional 1,000,000 men asked for by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons last Monday. It is quite apart from the territorials, and is additional to the 1,100,000 men now said to be under arms.

Referring to the supplementary estimate today, Harold J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said the official view was that this further 1,000,000 men ought to be sufficient, so far as the Government was able to see at present, to crown British arms with success. He declined to give the actual numbers of men enlisted, but he remarked that the figures recently given by the Prime Minister, which were roughly in the neighborhood of 1,100,000, were below rather than above the actual total.

The present idea of the War Office, Mr. Tennant continued, was to duplicate the territorial force, making one battalion for home defense and the other for foreign service.

With regard to the suggestions that War Secretary Kitchener's army of recruits should be treated differently from the professional soldiers, Mr. Tennant remarked:

"The chief characteristic of Lord Kitchener is not sentiment, and not even persuasive eloquence. These advocates of differential treatment would make him change his decision in a matter on which he feels strongly."

CANADA BARS GERMAN PAPERS

Now a Crime to Sell or Possess Some New York Publications.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The Canadian Government has, by order in Council, decided to prohibit the entry into Canada of four German publications from New York—the Staats-Zeitung, The Truth About Germany, The Vital Issue, and The Vaterland.

More anti-British publications will be added to the list. It is now a criminal offense to sell the publications mentioned or to have them in one's possession.

MOVING HAYSTACKS A DECOY.

French Captain's Trick with Horses Wins a German Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The main German attacks continue to be directed to the east and southeast of Ypres, but there has been a further fierce bombardment of Nieuport.

All the German attacks have failed. That is the best that can be said. The Allies have held their line for months and the Germans are no further forward, while their losses have been so enormous that in time these must tell. But they continue bringing up reinforcements and the Kaiser, in his gray motor car with set face, cloaked in gray like Napoleon, is constantly passing from one German camp to another, always within ten miles or so of the Allies' lines, exhorting his troops.

Ypres has been almost battered to pieces. Its old Flemish halls have been ruined by incendiary shells. Its largest houses have been demolished by shells weighing more than a ton and 800 pounds, arriving almost vertically at a speed of 200 yards a second. Half a house will be crashed into ruins while the remnant is left standing with a section of every room from garret to cellar exposed intact. But the Allies are still holding Ypres. That is all that matters, though Ypres is but a mass of ruins.

A brilliant feat of French smartness by a Gascon Captain, whose advancing squadron was about to oust, if possible, a German force from a position inconveniently commanding the French trenches, was observed from a Taube, which hastened to report the movement to the Germans. The Captain caused a number of horses to be so loaded up with hay that grouped together they resembled a veritable haystack. These were dispatched along the road toward the Germans. When they saw this monster emerging through the haze by the river Yser, they were bewildered and fired.

The horses separated and were charged by the German cavalry, who could not believe them to be riderless. Sabres slashes at the haycocks on the horses' backs and there was a strange tumult and medley, in the midst of which the Gascon Captain and his men took the German position in the rear and charged so effectively, that the Germans fled in disorder, abandoning everything, including their guns.

HINDENBURG SURE HE'LL WIN.

Says in War with Russia It's a Question of Strongest Nerves.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 20.—"The Russians have numbers on their side, but numbers alone are not the decisive factor. In the present stage of the war less than ever before we are not afraid of Russian numerical superiority. At Tannenburg the Russians outnumbered us three to one, yet the result was a notable German victory."

These are the views of Gen. von Hindenburg, now facing the great Russian war machine, as expressed in conversation with the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna.

"The Russians," said Gen. von Hindenburg, "are good soldiers and observe discipline, but discipline of a different sort to that of the Austro-German, which is based on thinking and the execution of command, while the Russian discipline is a mere blind, dull obedience.

"The Russians have learned much since the Japanese war, particularly in the science of intrenching, but when the ground is frozen they will no longer be able to dig themselves in. Then they will have a bad time of it. That is one of the advantages the Winter campaign will bring us.

"It is a sad but good thing that war and sentimentality do not go together. The merciless conduct of war is in the end the most merciful because war is soonest ended thereby.

"The war with Russia is now chiefly a question of whose nerves will snap first. If Austria and Germany have firm nerves—and they have them—they will be victorious."

FRENCH ABANDON CHAUVONCOURT

Continued from Page 1.

supports in disorder and won a good deal of terrain.

It was a fine success, and at a point where an advance was welcome, for it makes the Allies' position at Ypres distinctly better, and is an advantage gained at a point where the Germans are seemingly concentrating their chief effort just now. The Prussian Guards regiments, which were at Zonebeke and Gheluvelt, seem to have been moved up north for this Bixschoote attack.

What may be taken as a circumstance of additional encouragement from the victory is the indication that it gives that at last the Allies' information is coming to be better than that of the Germans.

In this form of siege warfare in the field practically the only way to obtain a notable success at small cost on any point of the line is to delude the enemy as to your strength at some particular position, encourage him to make an attack, where you are ready to meet it, and bluff him from moving forward at a place where it is inconvenient for you at the moment to have great strength.

The allied troops in the past seven days have provided three notable instances where the Germans have been deluded to their great loss.

The bombardment of Ypres continued up to yesterday but feebly. A shell, brought in from the town unexploded, is a naval shell designed for use against battleships.

The number of naval guns and marines employed by the Germans gives little hope that their fleet intends to venture out in force yet awhile.

To set off the defeat north of Ypres the Germans have won absolutely nothing on the Belgian battle front.

ALLIES' NEW BIG GUN TERRORIZES GERMANS

Great Weapon, Which Correspondent Does Not Describe, Said to Work Devastation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Following upon their night attack on the allied forces the Germans abandoned their assaults on the positions to the north and southeast of Ypres at dawn on Wednesday.

During the day, however, they kept up a furious cannonade and I gather that the Allies' guns remained consequently silent except in certain regions where their shells could be used to advantage. But in the evening the Germans began afresh. Their infantry was on the move, and they were marched in some parts of the great battlefield for two miles before they were met by rifle fire from the British trenches.

One fact that has been lost sight of in this war is, to some extent, responsible for the striking success which has attended the British rifle fire. The rifle is sighted for a greater distance than either the German or the French. Consequently it frequently happens that the British troops cut up the German advance for nearly ten minutes before the extreme sight of the German rifle can be brought into operation.

Their night attacks have been made with great regularity, but whether they attack by night or by day the British exact a heavy toll.

In addition to this rifle fire the Germans have lately stumbled across a new weapon, which has terrorized their rank and file and non-plussed their Generals. This gun, I should say these guns, have razed whole forests to the ground, and the Germans have, therefore, shown a disposition not to entrench themselves too systematically in the thick woods around Ypres, Lille, and La Bassée. In places where the troops have advanced corpses, battered and mangled by fallen trees and branches, have been found in the German trenches.

So terrific have the shells been that over a score of the 5,000 prisoners, whom we have captured within a week, have been almost insane. An officer has informed me that they were paralyzed with fright and were glad to surrender.

The Germans have no effective counter-weapons to this field gun, as yet, and their artillery will require considerable improvements before it can dislodge us. Our guns were miraculously handled on Wednesday night and accounted for as many of the enemy as our rifles and Maxims.

Two circumstances have lately compelled Gen. Joffre and Sir John French to take the most thorough precautions about the dispositions of their troops.

The first is the weather, which has rendered air reconnoissance almost impossible. The means of providing against the fresh concentrations of the Germans are consequently seriously curtailed. The second is the involuntary contraction of the German front on account of the vast inundations that baffled them in West Flanders.

The Germans, therefore, may strike in a new quarter to the south. Already the French official communiqués state that they have renewed their activities on the Aisne.

They have been in their present positions so long that the mining experts of France are wondering whether they have begun to work the coal mines within the occupied area. Practically half the coal field of northern France is in their hands.

According to Le Telegramme, German coal owners have visited those that have been captured and are seeking for concessions from the German military authorities. The mines in the districts of Bruay, Noeux, Bethune, Marles, Vendin, La Clarence, Ferfay, and Ligny-les-Aires are, however, still in French hands and are being worked.

SLEW 1,200 WITH KNIVES.

Moroccans Charged in Fury on Germans Digging in Cemetery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—According to the Temps it was German desecration of French graves that was really responsible for the recent success at Tracy-le-Val. A correspondent on the firing line writes:

"Our troops had taken the village, but the enemy returned and began digging trenches in the cemetery, which so infuriated the Moroccan contingent that the commander decided on an assault. The Moroccans charged with the knife and exterminated 1,200 Germans, occupying the trenches. Immediately a hundred and twenty others, intrenched nearby, also surrendered, stating that they were the last of the whole battalion. All were hungry and ill and wearing rags."

The Temps gives extracts from a letter of a French Sergeant, formerly a schoolmaster, showing that, despite their traditions for dashing courage, the French are able to adapt themselves to the warfare in the Aisne trenches. He says:

"At the beginning we were overexcited, waiting only the moment to charge and get shot, and wishing to advance too soon. Now, when attacking, we crawl on our stomachs, hiding behind every clump of earth and shooting at the enemy without their knowing whence the shots come.

"Yesterday they advanced in heavy columns. We, lying prone, waited until they were quite close, and running forward unsuspectingly. Then we fired point-blank and destroyed all of them, several hundred."

The Echo de Paris states that two French, who occupied Thann recently, discovered among the archives in the Town Hall the seal used to stamp official documents before 1870. After cleaning it was found to bear the words, "Empire Français."

PRUSSIAN GUARD WITHDRAWS.

Said to Have Been Sent Back to Rest After Fighting British.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—"The Prussian Guard has suffered so severely in its attacks on the British lines," says the Daily Mail Dunkirk correspondent, "that it has been withdrawn from the fighting line and sent to the rear to rest.

"In addition to a strong line of defense from Brussels to the Meuse, the Germans are preparing another strong defensive position on the line from Eccloo through Aeltere, Thielt, and Roulers to Menin, seven miles southwest of Courtrai."

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 21 (via London.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's Berlin correspondent asserts that all attempts made by the French to restore communication between the coast and Ypres have been frustrated by the German artillery.

Heavy fighting between the French and German infantry for possession of the woods near Bixschoote continues, says the correspondent.

The bombardment of Rheims is still going on.

FRENCH WRECK EARTHWORKS.

Also Destroy German Supply Trains Near Rheims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A Foreign Office dispatch to the French Embassy here today mentioned the success of the French in repulsing the German attack in the Argonne, as stated in the bulletin of the War Office, and announced the destruction of German earthworks and supply trains near Rheims. The dispatch said:

"From the sea to Hetsas there was neither cannonading nor infantry fire from the enemy the entire day. Our artillery, on the other hand, succeeded in dislodging German batteries installed to the east of Nieuport. The British army was subjected to scattered artillery fire for a time, but the weather was exceedingly bad and it snowed for hours.

"From Novon to Rheims there has been intermittent artillery firing. Our artillery has succeeded in destroying two of the enemy's earthworks and has bombarded their supply trains. The bombardment of Rheims has been less intense than in the last few days.

"In the Argonne one of our trenches which the Germans had succeeded in capturing was immediately retaken by our troops at the point of the bayonet."

PROFESSOR SLAIN IN BATTLE.

German Authority on Ancient History Loses His Life in Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Evidence of the extent to which the German Army draws upon men of all ages and professions is provided by the death in the field of Prof. Strack of Kiel. He was 47 years old, and a distinguished professor of ancient history. He leaves a wife and five children. Prof. Strack was serving, not as a volunteer, but in the ordinary course of things in the Landsturm, in which he held the rank of Senior Lieutenant, and had won the Iron Cross.

GEN. VOIGHTS-RHETZ DEAD.

Quartermaster General of German Army Passes Away Suddenly.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via The Hague and London.)—The official announcement of the sudden death from heart failure of Major Gen. von Voights-Rhetz, Quartermaster General of the German Army, recalls the fact that he succeeded Gen. von Stein in this post only a short time ago.

His appointment caused at the time the erroneous statement to be circulated in Holland that Gen. von Voights-Rhets had been chosen as the eventual successor of Gen. von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff.

8 BRITISH OFFICERS SLAIN.

Indians Have Suffered in the Recent Fighting in France.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Casualty lists issued tonight record eight officers killed, forty-four wounded, and six missing.

In the Indian force two British officers and one native officer were killed and seven British and ten native officers were wounded. Three British and two native officers are recorded as missing.

BRITISH MINE WARNING.

Pilots Necessary in the Humber, Tyne, and Certain Other Waters.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The British Admiralty this evening announced that owing to the extension of its mine system after Nov. 27 pilotage would be compulsory in the Humber, and on the Tyne River, in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth and in the Scarp Flow.

It will be highly dangerous, the Admiralty statement adds, for vessels to be without pilots in these waters.

British Schooner Lost Off Cuba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The British schooner Chelle, of 367 tons, Capt. Loomer, lumber laden, from Pascagoula, Miss., is a total loss off the beach four miles from Havana. The Cuban gunboat Hatuey rescued the crew. Exceedingly high winds are blamed for the wreck.

Messimy Is Promoted.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Major Adolphe Messimy, formerly Minister of War in the Cabinet, who was recently decorated with the Legion of Honor for bravery on the battlefield, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

German Officers Flee from Holland.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 20.—Two German officers, interned in Holland, who had given their word of honor that they would not attempt to escape, have broken their parole and crossed the German frontier, according to an announcement made here.

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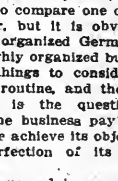
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The Tag—Full Size

LONDON FINDS A TEXT IN TIMES WAR ARTICLE

Weakness of Kaiser's System Seen in Description of German Great Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—The Outlook says:

"In a really excellent account of the Kaiser's headquarters on the Meuse a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES gives some very interesting details of German methods of transport, especially of a service of racing cars between headquarters and Berlin. He claims, of course, that the hustle is American grafted—happy, but accidental word—on to native thoroughness, making a combination hard to beat, which is true enough though it will still be beaten, not perhaps so much by hustle or thoroughness as by the right understanding of the nature of things which, by the way, cannot be grafted on to anything that at present exists in Germany."

The writer goes on to say that the general impression he gained both at headquarters and along the lines of communication was that Great Headquarters is a gigantic business proposition, which a Board of Directors and thirty-six departmental heads are conducting with the efficiency of great American business corporations. Of course, we quite understand what he means by this description, but he has surely been a little unfair to the great American business corporations.

"It is all very well, and quite legitimate, to compare one organization with another, but it is obvious that in the highly organized German war machine and highly organized business, there are other things to consider besides elaborated routine, and the chief thing, of course, is the question of success. Does the business pay? Does the war machine achieve its object? If not, then the perfection of its organization is useless.

"To succeed in any direction where the human factor enters, it is essential that the fundamental facts of human nature should be understood and acted upon, and we have little doubt but that if the Kaiser were to conduct one of the giant business organizers of the States over his war department and were to explain its method of working in detail, his visitor could easily point to a dozen weak spots in the machine that would have foretold failure to anyone but an ignoramus in all the things in the world that really matter."

AUSTRO-GERMAN CLASH?

Petrograd Hears That Allies Fought One Another Near Kalisz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—Residents south of Kalisz maintain that there has been a battle of considerable dimensions between Germans and Austrians. There were no Russian troops anywhere in the region, and there was heavy firing, both of artillery and infantry for two days.

This is declared to have followed a dispute when the German staff complained that the Austrian officers refused to obey them.

Compiegne Castle Undamaged.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—This information was given out by the Official Press Bureau today:

"Contrary to the false French reports concerning the destruction of the castle at Compiègne by the Germans, the conservator of the castle, this historian, Monroy, states in the Rome Tribuna that no damage has been done to the castle. He says that the Germans were very polite, and that he is grateful to them."



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BELGIAN WOE GROWS IN SPITE OF EFFORTS

Thousands of Refugees Driven Into the Large Cities by Lack of Fuel.

ALARM FELT FOR BRUSSELS

Whole Population Will Soon Be a Vast Bread Line, Relief Agent Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Notwithstanding the amount of relief work which is being done for the Belgians, conditions in the larger cities, as well as the rural districts, are becoming more serious. Jean van Branden, a member of the Belgian National Relief Committee, who arrived here today from Brussels to consult the American Relief Commission, said that the situation in Brussels was growing more alarming constantly, as refugees are pouring into that city at the rate of 25,000 a day.

"This influx," he said, "is due to a lack of fuel as well as food. Brussels has plenty of coal, but the interruption of transportation makes it impossible to carry coal to remote villages. Refugees are flocking to Liége and other large towns, as well as to Brussels.

"The people are entirely dependent on kerosene for both heating and cooking, and the supply of this fuel also is becoming low. The committee is receiving petitions every day for supplies of oil.

"We are grateful to the American Commission for the 17,000 tons of food which has been distributed in Belgium since the first of November. We have an ample number of volunteer workers to attend to the distribution of these supplies, but the lack of transportation facilities has prevented us from reaching many remote villages which are in sore need of assistance.

"The committee is now supplying 600,000 meals daily in Brussels to 300,000 persons. These meals consist of potato soup, some rice and a piece of bread. At first the allowance of bread was six ounces daily, but this has now been reduced to three ounces because of the scarcity of flour. Even the rich now find it almost impossible to obtain bread in Brussels, and soon the whole population will form into a vast bread line.

"A small number of these meals are being paid for by persons belonging to the middle classes, who are greatly distressed at the idea of accepting charity. They are charged at the rate of 1 cent for a meal which actually costs 3 cents. In addition to this, the commission sells bread to those who are able to pay for it, using the proceeds to purchase more wheat."

The American Relief Commission has sent a letter to the German Consul at Rotterdam asking him to thank his Government for the co-operation of the German authorities in distributing the first shipments of food to Belgium.

The commission is renewing its endeavors to persuade the British Government to raise the embargo on the exportation of food, as it is feared that cargoes coming from America will not arrive in time to prevent actual starvation in the remote parts of Belgium.

STUDENTS HOSTILE TO GRASSI.

Leader of German Party in Italy Faints at Lecture Demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Senator Grassi, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Rome and one of the leaders of the Germanophil party, was the victim of a hostile demonstration by the students attending his lecture yesterday. Prof. Grassi was so much affected that he fainted.

The Pope is stated to have sent a congratulatory telegram to the King of the Belgians on his name day.

Is your husband Hyprijimp? Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

OKUMA FOR BIGGER NAVY.

Premier Says Japan Needs It to Fulfill Her Mission.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—A larger army and more ships for the navy were recommended by Count Okuma, the Prime Minister, at a meeting of the Governmental parties called to arrange their programme for the Imperial Diet which will assemble on Dec. 5.

The forthcoming session of the Diet promises to be of more than usual interest, for the Okuma Cabinet, as a Cabinet of the minority parties, must expect to meet some opposition from the Seiyukai, or Conservative Party, which controls the majority of the seats in the House of Representatives.

"After a careful consideration of the problem of national defense from the viewpoints of diplomacy and finance," said the Premier, "the Ministry has come to the conclusion that the international situation does not permit the postponement of an increase in the army."

Count Okuma admitted that the greater part of the money saved by economies effected in recent years, which had been intended for home undertakings, had been unavoidably used for war expenses. Nevertheless, he said, the Cabinet favored two more divisions in the army and an increase in the navy.

"Army increase is opposed," he declared, "on the ground of our growing intimacy with Russia. The Ministry is doing its best to advance this intimacy, but this satisfactory diplomatic relationship is no reason for neglecting an expedient measure of national defense. Also we must remember that the solidarity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance depends upon the strength of this Empire. Strong nation as we are, ours is a sea-girt country and an efficient navy is needed to maintain our connection with the Continent and to fulfill our mission."

Japan, he concluded, would have an increasingly important rôle to play in the world events, and all should be united to face the problems that might arise.

It is regarded as not unlikely that the Seiyukai opposition will interpellate the Government on the disposition of Kiao-Chau and the islands of the Southern Pacific, including the Caroline, Marianne, and Marshall islands, which were recently seized by Japanese warships in connection with the war against Germany. Already some capital is being invested in these islands, and experts from the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce have been sent there to study the question of exploitation of the marine resources.

BALLIN CALLS BRITAIN BEATEN

Denies That He Ever Said She Could Not Be Defeated.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Press information given out in official circles today includes the following:

"Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, who was quoted recently by The London Times, as saying that it was becoming clearer daily that England could not be defeated, denies that he ever said such a thing. On the contrary, he believes that England has already been defeated."

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

All Cables Either Cut or Controlled by Hostile Countries.

The following statement with reference to the cable isolation of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, which is a translation from a recent article in The Cologne Gazette, was given out by the German Information Service last night:

"Germany has five cables ending at the island of Borkum, in the North Sea, one going to Brest, in France; one to Vigo, in the north of Spain; one to Teneriffe, on the Canary Island at the north of Africa, and two by way of the Azores to New York. All five lead through the English Channel, so that it was not difficult for England to cut them. On the other hand, it will be very difficult—according to Electrical Engineering, even impossible—for Germany to repair them as long as the war lasts.

"Between Germany and England there exist six cable lines, partly German, partly English, which, of course, are not used now. From Germany's west coast, therefore, no communication with the world is possible.

"The telegraphic communication via Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden can only be kept up by cables that end in England and France, where, of course, cablegrams are censored.

"The ways to the south via Austria or Italy are also blocked, as the cables that run from west to east in the Mediterranean belong to an English company, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and end in English territory. The cables starting from Italy, and also from Turkey, go via Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon to the Atlantic Ocean. With Africa no communication is possible without using the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and telegraphic land connections with China pass through Russia or British India. Therefore with the exception of the wireless service Germany can telegraph only to Austria-Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries. Spain and Portugal are cut off, too."

VON BUELOW ENVOY TO ITALY.

Former German Chancellor Named as Ambassador.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Rome to the Fournier Agency states that Prince Bernhard von Bülow, formerly Chancellor of the German Empire, has been appointed German Ambassador to Italy.

Recent dispatches from Rome have indicated that Herr von Flotow, the German Ambassador there, was about to retire. Prince von Bülow, who usually resides in Rome, and through his Italian marriage has great influence in Italian society, was mentioned as likely to take the post in view of its importance at this crisis.

SAYS ECUADOR IS NEUTRAL.

Foreign Minister Gives Assurances to the American Envoy.

QUITO, Nov. 19, (via Guayaquil, Nov. 20.—The American Minister to Ecuador, C. S. Hartman, had a conference today with Foreign Minister Moreno concerning the protests of France and Great Britain in connection with the reported violation of her neutrality obligations by Ecuador.

Señor Moreno said that the Government had observed the strictest neutrality. Referring to the complaint that belligerent vessels had violated the neutrality of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific, the Foreign Minister said the Government was ready to have this alleged occurrence investigated.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The contending armies in Belgium and France have now reached a lull in operations that extends along practically the whole line of battle. The further spread of the inundation in Belgium has effectively stopped active operations north of Dixmude. From Ypres to the Swiss border no such conditions prevail, but the snow and sleet add greatly to the hardships suffered in the trenches.

Recent dispatches seem to set at rest the debate about the existence of the German 42-centimeter field mortar. This gun is larger than any now in use in coast fortifications, and serious difficulties had to be overcome before the weight could be brought within limits that would permit transportation on ordinary roads. To reduce the weights on the wheels for moving from place to place, the gun is made so that it can be taken off the carriage and transported on a separate truck. The carriage also is moved in parts, which can be put together in a few days in the new location.

Obviously the gun is not a field piece, properly speaking. It is a mobile siege gun for powerful bombardment, but can be moved up to the front only where railroads and paved roads are available. It can be brought into service only when troops occupy the same position for a long time, as in the fighting in France. In a rapidly shifting scene of operations, like that in Russia, such a gun would be of little service, except in the attack and defense of fortresses. The Austrians probably have some of their twelve-inch howitzers at Przemysl and Cracow. The Russians are apparently unable to bring up any guns of equal power, so their advance on these fortresses is held down to the slow methods of sapping and trenchwork.

The frequent mention of wire entanglements in front of the intrenched positions calls attention to the importance of this obstacle. Its great advantage is that it cannot be knocked down by artillery bombardment, as palisades or pole fences, while it offers no protection to the attackers, such as is often the case with shallow ditches.

To construct this obstacle the defenders plant four rows of posts firmly in the ground about 100 yards in front of their position, the rows being about ten feet apart. Barbed wire is then crisscrossed from post to post, so that it is impossible to rush through without tripping and stumbling. Even if the wires are cut, they twist and tangle around the feet and are nearly as great an obstacle as when fastened to the posts. By having such an obstacle in front of their trenches the defenders can hold back the assaulting columns at a definite range, where they can be subjected to a murderous fire.

The fighting in Poland is now centering in two points. Between Lodz and Kutno, 70 miles west of Warsaw, the Russians have temporarily checked the German advance and are rushing forward troops to drive back the invading force. The 50-mile advance of the Germans from their base at Thorn has deprived them of the advantage of ample supply service which they enjoyed while close to the border. So the chances of the Russians are correspondingly improved. On this battlefield in northwestern Poland the decision will be made as to whether the Germans will winter their troops in Poland, or whether they must fall back all along the line to their own border.

The fighting between Cracow and Czenstochowa is part of the Russian campaign against the Austrian army in Galicia. It would be a waste of strength to sacrifice men in direct assaults upon the fortifications of Cracow, so the Russians are now endeavoring to obtain equal or greater results by breaking through north of Cracow and thus cutting off the Austrians from the support of the German armies. If they succeed in this move, the Russians will isolate Cracow and will have a chance to inflict a serious reverse upon the Austrian Galician army.

The Austrians continue their retreat in Galicia. The Russian advance to Woynicz and Gorlice carries their forces up to the Biala River, south of Tarnow. They now control seven-eighths of this Austrian province, and at Ujek, due south of Przemysl, they have crossed into Hungary.

The advantage to Russia of the immense numbers in her army is now beginning to show. She could even afford to have the fighting along the German border brought to a deadlock like that in France, for she could still send other armies to march across the Carpathians and overrun Hungary. By this move she might soon relieve the pressure that the Austrians are bringing to bear on Servia.

The Servians have now taken up a new position running southwest from Arandjelovac, thirty miles south of Belgrade, toward Uzice, where the Maljen Mountains will make any Austrian advance difficult in this direction. The next move of the Austrians will undoubtedly be directed toward the capture of Belgrade and Semendria in order that they can cross directly from Hungary into Servia at these points in forwarding reinforcements and supplies for the advance of their army up the Morava Valley. This valley is the heart of Servia, and occupation of it by the Austrians would be a severe blow to the Servians.

OUR ENVOY SILENT ON SMYRNA INCIDENT

But There Are Hints at Washington That Turkey Is About to Explain with Apologies.

WARSHIPS TO STAY THERE

Tennessee and North Carolina to Guard Americans in Turkey—Captains' Reply to Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Navy Department is under the impression that Capt. Decker, commanding the cruiser Tennessee, is waiting until he can confer with Henry Morgenthau, the Ambassador to Turkey, before reporting further details as to the shots fired at the Tennessee's launch by Turkish forts in the harbor of Smyrna. Both Capt. Decker and Capt. Oman, the commander of the cruiser North Carolina, now at the Turkish port of Beirut, have acknowledged receiving Secretary Daniels's order not to take any action that might involve the United States without specific instructions. But whatever additional facts their messages contained are withheld from the public.

It was announced at the Navy Department today that the two cruisers would not be withdrawn from the eastern Mediterranean, no matter where the responsibility for the firing lay. The vessels will be kept within easy reach of Turkish ports to afford every assistance possible to protect Americans should emergencies arise.

Reticence as to the messages from Capt. Oman and Capt. Decker has aroused an interest in the subject that was waning yesterday, following statements that President Wilson and Secretary Daniels believed the final explanation would show that the shots were fired simply as a friendly warning to the Tennessee's launch not to run into secret mine fields. The suggestion was thrown out this afternoon, although it had no official sanction, that such details as might have been reported would be received by the American public in a more friendly spirit if accompanied by an explanation from Mr. Morgenthau conveying a more or less apologetic interpretation of the incident from the Turkish Government.

While the Department of State denied flatly this afternoon that any communications had been received from Turkey relative to the incident at Smyrna and Secretary Daniels explained that the messages he had received from the commanding officers of the cruisers simply acknowledged his order, additional information of some sort has been received at the Navy Department. Mr. Daniels himself said he had learned "some where" that the Tennessee's launch was fired at on Monday. Yesterday, he said that advices so far had not disclosed the precise date of the incident, while this afternoon he, like Mr. Lansing, said that nothing had come from Mr. Morgenthau, who was supposed to be in Constantinople.

After his conference tonight at the White House with the President and the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Daniels said he had received nothing further from the Near East. Today he added that when he called at the White House he had received an acknowledgment of his order from Capt. Oman or Capt. Decker, he could not remember which, the other acknowledgment being received this morning. As to whether the dispatch he received before he went to the White House also contained the information that the incident had occurred on Monday, Mr. Daniels did not say.

Mr. Daniels said this afternoon that while he would be glad to get further details of the incident himself from Capt. Decker, he supposed the Captain felt that he had told all there was to be told about the incident itself and had delayed reporting further until he could learn from Mr. Morgenthau or consular representatives ashore what conditions had led up to the firing. The acknowledgment of the order not to involve the United States was in response to a specific request for acknowledgment.

The promptness with which the Navy Department had communicated back and forth with Capts. Oman and Decker adds significance to the silence of Mr. Morgenthau. Capt. Oman's acknowledgment of Mr. Daniels's order came by way of Alexandria, Egypt. The Tennessee is now at the Greek Island of Chios, and some surprise is felt here that the State Department through the Tennessee or otherwise has not been able to communicate with American Consul General Horton at Smyrna, who, according to Capt. Decker's first report, was worried as to the safety of his consulate.

KHEDIVE IS CERTAIN OF VICTORY IN EGYPT

Says in an Interview All Classes of the People Will Welcome the Glorious Turkish Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interview granted by the Khedive of Egypt to its Constantinople correspondent.

The Khedive, who received the correspondent on the Asiatic shore of the Bosporus, said:

"I regard the situation with calmness and absolute confidence. England prevented me, without any reason and without any right, from returning to my country. In view of this serious fact my attitude was clear. I declined with indignation to listen to any proposals. The most sacred duties determined me to remain at Constantinople near the Suzerain of Egypt.

"Today Turkey and England are at war. A mighty expedition against Egypt is being prepared whose object is to put an end to the temporary occupation of that country by the English and to restore the situation to that which existed before 1882.

"I do not for a moment doubt the complete success of this expedition, still less the enthusiastic reception on which the glorious imperial troops can reckon in my country from all classes of the population of Egypt.

"I and my people are permeated by the principles of our religion. We know perfectly well what is our highest duty toward the head of the Faithful. I am now preparing to accompany the Ottoman Army on its march to Egypt, and, with God's help, I anticipate a speedy success for the plan."

EGYPT'S ATTITUDE MENACING.

Berlin Reports Manifestations in Favor of a Holy War.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Constantinople reports that in consequence of the advance of the Arabs several of the Governmental departments of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia have been transferred to Zagazig, (forty miles from Cairo.)

The Government of the Suez Canal is reported to have been taken over by the military authorities.

Advices from Rome are to the effect that in the fighting at El Arish (a fortified Egyptian town on the Mediterranean), the British suffered heavy losses. The Italian colony in Egypt is said to be suffering from the prostration of all lines of trade.

Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, declared that it was only her treaties with the Allies which led England to fight against Turkey.

From all sections of Egypt come reports of enthusiastic manifestations in favor of a holy war.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has communicated with the majority of the Mohammedan princes of Asia and Africa, who declare that they will assist Turkey in the war against England.

Other dispatches from Rome state that there is serious agitation among the Sudanese working people of Alexandria in consequence of the manifesto of the Khalif (Sultan), decreeing a holy war.

SAYS PERSIANS AID TURKS.

Report from Ottoman Headquarters —Russian Guns Taken.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Information comes from Turkish military headquarters that the fighting in Transcaucasia is proceeding favorably. A Russian standard, four guns, and many prisoners were taken.

The Turkish troops have been reinforced by Persian tribesmen.



5 Favorite Trains to Chicago

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Chicago Express	" "	2:00 P. M.	" "	4:55 P. M.
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Chicago Mail	" "	2:00 A. M.	" "	7:44 A. M.

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The Road of Anthracite

200,000 SWISS MOBILIZED.

Dr. Hill Says Their Neutrality Will Not Be Violated.

David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany, returned last night on the White Star liner Adriatic with his wife and daughter, after spending the Summer in Europe. He said that Switzerland had mobilized an army of 200,000 men. With the Alps surrounding them, Dr. Hill said that he did not think the Swiss would allow any power to violate their country's neutrality.

John H. Hannan, the shoe manufacturer, who was also a passenger on the liner, said that he had obtained several large contracts with the French and British Governments, but could not give out particulars.

NORWAY STARTS INQUIRY.

Wants to Know How the Berlin Got Into Trondhjem.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says:

"Because the German auxiliary cruiser Berlin, now interned, was able to pass Fort Trondhjem, Norway, unchallenged, the commandant of the fort has been removed and inquiry instituted.

"The people are greatly stirred over the incident, because Trondhjem is a naval harbor, provided with powerful searchlights, and the question is asked how the Berlin was able to enter it unnoticed."

The Berlin, a former North German Lloyd steamer, entered Trondhjem on Nov. 16 and voluntarily interned. It was believed that previously she had been acting as a convoy for submarines.

An Army Surgeon at 80.

One of the oldest active figures in the field is the German Army is Dr. F. Hertwig, a staff surgeon, who, according to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, has just celebrated at the front his eightieth birthday and the fiftieth anniversary of his army service. Dr. Hertwig served in the campaign against Denmark, when Germany won Schleswig-Holstein, and in that campaign won by his service the decoration of the order of the Red Eagle, with swords and double aloe cross. He served also in the two German wars that followed.

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reduced from
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00

Just to clear our shelves for newer merchandise, we have marked these shirts at a uniform price to make a quick market. They are made of fine woven French cloths that will stand a lot of wear and tear—beautiful designs, in figures and stripes, on both light and dark grounds. Perfect making, perfect fit, and superperfect values.

Today—Men's $2.00
Worsted Underwear at $1.40

A high grade natural worsted underwear of a very serviceable quality, made right, in just the right weight, unshrinkable, and unequalled at this figure. Regular and stout sizes. What's yours? Main floor.

Men's $2.00 Washable Kassan Cape Gloves at $1.15

A tan cape glove, with the washable feature added—shown in smart tan shades, prix seam sewn, and fastening with one clasp. We commend it heartily.

The Saks Kimono Overcoat for Men
$25.00 to $35.00

Showing the Japanese influence on the right and left wings, with American workmanship dominating the finished whole

A gem of a coat—different yet not radical—novel yet far from extreme—cut big and kimono-wise at the sleeve tops—attenuating leisurely to a pair of trim turned cuffs—a trifle above the knee in length—far above the average in style—rather loose, with a tendency to fold—buttons through, having nothing to conceal—a skeleton coat lined to the yoke, which is enough—tailored in warmth-without-weight cloths and colorful, consequential cheviots—blues, grays, and green and brown mixture effects—slips on smoothly, falling softly about the figure—in fact, it rather alights than falls, being more of a drape than a droop—and possessing in its virile, youthful lines a subtle, Saks-like something which is a combination of distinction and style.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Men's Shoe Shop"
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR (Today) SATURDAY

Men's Shoes
With buckskin, cloth or leather tops
The newest models—Mahogany, tan or black Russia calf shoes, with grey buckskin, tan or grey cloth tops, also all leather tops, and patent colt with black cloth or leather tops.
4.50
Usual $5.00 to $6.00 Values

Men's Banister Shoes
Including the newest models with buckskin tops
Of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf with dull mat kid top or the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buskskin tops. All styles and leathers.
6.50
Usual $7.50 to $8.50 Values

Men's Thomas Cort Shoes
BENCH-MADE, HAND SEWED
All Styles and Leathers
8.50
Usual $11.00 Value

"Men's Shoe Shop"—4 West 38th St.

A THREE-MINUTE WALK.

A three-minute walk down West Thirty-eighth Street,—a few seconds in an elevator, and you step into the showroom of the most unique and original dress business in New York—a retail business conducted in connection with a wholesale.



The wholesale business carries the burden of expense, so that gowns can be sold to you at retail at the same price at which we have been selling them to high class department and specialty shops.

As for the models—well, why not take that "three-minute walk" today and see them for yourself?

Street, afternoon and evening gowns made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co.

DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN TWELFTH FLOOR 10 WEST 38TH ST.

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A SPLENDID GIFT-BOOK

CARILLONS OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND TOWER MUSIC IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

By WILLIAM GORHAM RICE

With 32 striking illustrations, a map, etc. Cloth. $1.50 net.

An unusual and timely book. Antwerp's beautiful cathedral, endangered by Zeppelin bombs, and Mechlin's noble tower that has been a mark for German shells in the present devastating European war are among the churches and bell-towers mentioned in this important and unique volume.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

AMONG THE CANADIAN ALPS

By LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

With four full-page color plates and forty reproductions from photographs, and six maps. Boxed. Cloth. $3.00 net.

The wonderful plan of the laying out of the Canadian National Parks, the old Indian trails and the new mountain roads, the experiences of many famous travelers in mountain climbing, and the gorgeous scenery of the Rockies, are some of the topics in this vastly entertaining and beautifully illustrated volume.

CHEER UP, EVERYBODY

ARCADIAN ADVENTURES WITH THE IDLE RICH

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

Author of "Behind the Beyond," "Nonsense Novels," etc. Cloth. $1.25 net.



Stephen Leacock is a humorist who puts big ideas into satire and fun. If you want a hearty laugh read these delicious adventures which take you into the realm of financiers, American clubmen and clubwomen, and the magnificent homes of the wealthy, and literally bubble over with wit and good-natured fun.

ROMANCE & ADVENTURE

THE CRYSTAL ROOD

By MRS. HOWARD GOULD

Four illustrations by Earl Stetson Crawford. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net.

"An American Indian story of the long-ago days of Pontiac. Mrs. Gould has written her story extremely well. Her chapters are full of vivid detail, yet there is no resort to the luridity of style into which writers even more experienced fall in dealing with the affairs of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The book has illustrations of exceptional quality."
—*New York World.*

WITTY AND REFRESHING

BUT SHE MEANT WELL

By WILLIAM CAINE

Author of "The Irresistible Intruder," "Hoffman's Chance," etc. 12mo. Cloth. $1.30 net.

"'But She Meant Well' is first and last an entertainment. It is one of the most thoroughly amusing books to be given the public since 'Hoffman's Chance' appeared. Mr. Caine meant well by his readers, and unlike those of his heroine his intentions have been delightfully accomplished."—*New York Times.*

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561 FIFTH Ave., Entrance 46th St., N. Y. C.

RED CROSS SENDS MORE AID TO SERVIA

Two Full Hospital Units, Including Supplies, Sail Today on the Finland.

A STORY OF DINARD'S WOES

Mrs. Jarves Tells of 450,000 Wounded—Hospital Supplies Exhausted.

Two complete American Red Cross units will sail for Europe on the Red Cross liner Finland today, en route to Servia, where they will be attached to the medical department of the Servian Army. In addition to six doctors and twelve trained nurses, who are going to Servia, there will also sail an additional doctor for the American units in Russia. This doctor is Dean F. Winn of Atlanta, for two years an instructor in the Atlanta School of Medicine.

The personnel of the units going to Servia is:

UNIT NO. 2.

Director—Dr. Ethan Flagg Butler, a graduate of Princeton College 1906, Johns Hopkins 1910, for three years on the surgical staff of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. Home address, 1535 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

First Assistant—Dr. S. H. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn.; for eight years a surgeon of the Southern and Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Knoxville, and has had experience as a surgeon with the National Guard of Tennessee.

Second Assistant—Dr. James F. Donnelly of New York, a graduate of the University of Louisville; has had extended hospital service at the Louisville City Hospital, Bellevue, New York, holds a royal medical degree in Holland, and has had a large and varied experience.

UNIT NO. 3.

Director—Dr. Ernest P. Magruder of Washington, graduate of George Washington University; has had more than twelve years' hospital experience, including four years as Superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, Washington, and for five years Professor of Clinical Surgery in Georgetown University. He obtained his A. B. and A. M. from Johns Hopkins in addition to his medical degree. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgery.

First Assistant—Dr. Clapham P. King of Annapolis, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1912, and has had two years' experience in Garfield Memorial Hospital and at the Casualty Hospital, Washington.

Second Assistant—Dr. Morton Paul Lane of New Orleans, graduate of Tulane University and has had extended experience in the Lying-in Hospital of New York, Massachusetts General Hospital, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and for the last year has been a resident in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

NURSES. (SIX TO A UNIT.)

Mathilda Krueger, Supervisor; Maude Ellis, Teresa I. Curley, Wilhelmina Weyhing, and Mary Siehrs of Detroit; Anna C. Lockerby of Concord, N. H.; Eva Pearl Canfield of Whitefield, N. H.; Clara Slusher, Una Fry, Genevieve Tetrault, and Clara Tullos of Kansas City, and Mary Daisy Cox of Montclair, N. J.

Miss Krueger is a graduate of the Illinois Training School, Chicago; she has had a wide hospital experience and was night supervisor of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; surgical nurse at the Rush Medical College Hospital, Chicago; Superintendent of the La Crosse Lutheran Hospital, La Crosse, Wis., and for four years Principal of the Training School for Nurses at Farrand Training School, Detroit. She has recently completed a course at Teachers College department of nursing and health, Columbia, and has been doing volunteer work among the mountain people at Alta Pass, N. C.

These are some of the persons supporting Red Cross nurses assigned to duty with Servian Units 2 and 3: Mrs. George B. McClelland, one nurse; New Hampshire Chapter of Red Cross, 2 nurses; L. A. Cerf, one nurse, Kansas City, Mo., four nurses; Princeton University, one nurse; Anna K. Eastman, 1 nurse.

Hospital and other supplies which also go to Servia include 20,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 20,000 yards of gauze, 2,000 pounds of bandages, 400 tins of chloroform, one gross liratures, ten gallons iodine, two barrels alcohol, and twelve boxes of hospital garments.

The addition of these two units will make three American Red Cross units on duty with the Servian Army.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions amounting to $2,579.55 were received at the New York office of the Red Cross yesterday, which brought the total collected by the local chapter to $360,523.25. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, were:

Dr. B. Dernburg, (col.)	$1,417	Mrs. H. M. Taylor	$5
Anonymous	750	Mrs. R. Cheston	5
Otto A. Kahn	500	C. Blackert	5
F. M. Warburg	500	L. H.	5
Mrs. P. Morgan	500	Mrs. C. J. Chapman	5
Providence Journal	376	H. H. Lake	5
I. H. Knott	250	G. E. Seymour	5
Col. by E. C. De Loof	105	Mrs. Seymour	1
Garden City Golf Club	147	Haley Fiske, Co.	5
Mary Bedell	100	J. W. Barker	5
Earl T. Williams,	100	Florence N. Vance	5
Mrs. Emory Clasp	50	R. W. Higbie	20
Mrs. H. Babridge	10	Woman's Aux. Holy Comforter	5
Bertha Beule	10	G. Parker	5
Daisy Fletcher	10	C. H. Griffing	10
Katherine G. Burnap	10	H. E. Speakman	4
Working Girls	17	M. L. Mora	1
Mrs. A. Lewis	25	E. Miot	25
Kindergarten	2	G. H. Walbridge	25
Samaracand, N. C.	5	G. L. Bourne	25
Mrs. H. W. Thomas	10	Blossberg Business Association	10
Joseph E. See	5	P. G. Eberlin	25
Evelyn G. Gilfillan	10	W. C. Vivash	5
Clara M. Roby	5	Alice B. Haines	2
Emily A. Griswold	10	Anonymous	5
W. L. Richardson	5	P. E. Bart	5
Manlius School	10	Robert Johnson	5
C. M. Young	2	S. M. Johnson	1
J. M. Young	5	Ellis Wallace	1
P. S. Young	10	R. W. Law	50
Pres. Ch., Delhi	40	Washington Place, 10 N. Y. Salesmen	10
J.	5	C. Linehan	4
H. H. Coddington	10	Englewood Hosp. Alumni	2
Terryville, Conn	25	S. R.'s Desk Fund.	10
B. M. Charchian	5	Huntoon Ice Co. Employes	5
Dr. J. W. Macmillan	5	A Friend	1
A. F. H.	5	P. Anderson	10
Geneseo, N. Y.	3	H. B. Ridley	1
Louise Hunt	1	Mary E. Johnson	2
Helen Hunt	2	W. C. Dawson	2
Friend	5	Mrs. Crampton	1
Mrs. M. Martin	5	E. C. B.	5
M. D. I.	10	Anonymous	10
Sc. Household Arts	20	Julius Wieher	1
Mrs. C. B. Spahr	10	Philip Hart	100
Emmanuel Norwegian Luth. Ch.	10	S. Akin	50
H. M. Tillinghoest	3	E. F.	10
Walter Newmuller	10	C. L. V. W.	10
W. G. Waring	10	G. W.	26
Paul B. Kers	5	I. T. Garmey	10
Aubrey D. Miles	10	E. Reimer	1
S. B. and M. S. Franklin	5	M. L. W.	5
Little Girls	1	Mrs. W. T. W.	10
Dr. L. Van Es	10	Pittsburgh Meeting	10,418
Miller-Wells Lumber Co.	10	I. W. Houston	25
John G. Wetwood	100	Sewickley Meeting	3,065
Mrs. G. T. Hepburn	100	Cash	25
Miss Ida C. Potts	100	Auburn and Rumford, Me.	200
Mrs. C. L. Bartlett	50	Westerly, L. I.	25
R. E. Myatt	50	"N. Y. City	2
Wallace Pub. Co.	63	L. E. Weidman	1
G. A. Brown	20	Simsbury School	32
Robert E. Mack	5	Relief Club	173

$12,629 for Paris Hospital.

Subscriptions amounting to $12,629 brought the total of the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris to $194,506.73 yesterday. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The subscriptions received yesterday were:

Buffalo Committee	$6,000	Mrs. H. W. Hazard	$15
Anti-Suffrage	2,660	Rev. W. Prall	10
Anonymous	2,500	E. S. Warren	10
Mrs. O. Mills	900	Mrs. T. H. McKittrick	10
"H. Account"	500	Martha A. Burke	5
E. A. Red	25	Anna Barnes	1
Phoenix Knit. M.	25	Newark, N. J.	1
R. J. Deane	25	M. E. Hall	1
J. E. O. Kelly	25	Mary E. Barnard	1
F. M. Newton	15		

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions for the Belgian Women's Dollar Fund:

Alice Hale	$1	Helen Underhill	$1
Lisa O. Suydam	25	Miss Metzger	1
Mrs. C. Ramedell	5	Mrs. J. R. Fairchild	2
American Boy	5	Mrs. T. T. Wells	1
Mrs. E. D. M. Rowland	5	Miss D. C. Hagedorn	1
Annie T. Bridgman	1	Mrs. A. Hamilton	1
Miss Garrigues	1	Miss C. H. Kitchell	2
May Moon	25	Clara Anhoff	1
Mrs. J. W. Rogers	1	Mrs. J. H. Hunt	1
Miss K. M. Crooks	5	"Voluntary"	1

Gifts for Dinard Hospital.

For the support of the Red Cross Hospital at Dinard, France, George Stuart Smith of 18 Broadway acknowledges these additional subscriptions:

Louise Meserean	$25	Miss I. M.	$10
Anne Hoyt	25	Mrs. T. H. Allen	5
Anita F. Jones	10	A. R. Kimball	25
Mr. S. and Mr. G.	1	Miss H. Meyer	5
Mrs. H. H. A.	1	Anonymous	3
J. A. Z.	1	Miss J. S. W.	1
Miss Austin	2	Miss A. C. Gilbert	1
C. Birdsall	5	Miss S. C. Paine	5
L. T. Chapman	10	William J. Carr	50
Lelia H. Chapman	10	Dr. T. F. Turner	25
Anna Kingsley	2	Mrs. F. Coleman	4
Sympathizer	1	F. M. Colland	4
James L. Higbie	15	Miss M. Blossom	20
A. H. Ford	15		

In addition to the above the Dinard Fund has also received three barrels of chloroform from Mrs. W. S. Rathbone, three cases of merchandis from Miss Anne Morgan, one case merchandise from Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, nine cases merchandise from the American Girls Aid Society, and 133 woolen sweaters from Judge William J. Carr. A Buffalo woman has written Mr. Stuart, offering to take two French orphans and bring them up.

Tells of 450,000 Wounded.

In making public yesterday's donation to the Dinard Fund Mr. Stuart also gave out a letter recently received by Mme. Ekengren, wife of the Swedish Minister in Washington, from Mrs. Deming Jarves, a sister of Mme. Ekengren, who is now in Dinard, aiding in the management of the Red Cross Hospital. In her letter she says:

Dinard, France, Oct. 16, 1914.

Since the war began, and especially since the great battles of the Marne and the Aisne, the number of wounded has been overwhelming, over 450,000.

We have here in Brittany alone over 42,000, and with the great demands on London and Paris, and all France from the Alps to the Pyrenees and from Nice to Calais, the supplies have practically given out.

Doctors and nurses are almost impossible to get, and as for bandages, medicines, and ambulance necessities, they are like the treasures of Kings.

The French Red Cross was very rich, but in the retreat after the disastrous defeats of Mons and Charleroi they lost immense supplies—all their sheets, compresses, medicines, outfits entire—in fact, many of the nurses and doctors were wounded and killed.

The British and French soldiers threw away even their coats, so you may imagine there was no time for hospital necessities. No one who has not been here and seen the mere fragments of men who are brought in daily can realize the deadliness of the modern guns.

We are doing what we can, but alas! we are poor and feeble and far removed from help.

Even if we had the money it is impossible to buy things. Almost all wools have been exhausted, gauze and anti-tetanique serum are very difficult to get, and cotton is disappearing.

Let me tell you a few things we are doing here in Dinard. We have now, and shall have, in this neighborhood, with in a radius of five miles, until the war ends, over 5,000 wounded. In Dinard we have turned the large hotels and casinos into hospitals, ten in all, not including two private ones, about 3,000 beds. At St. Lunaire, "a suburb," four hospitals, 680 beds. At St. Malo and Paramé, two miles away, five others with between 1,200 and 1,500 beds.

The trains are full of soldiers going to the front, or wounded coming back, besides the immense food trains, and to write to Paris for necessities is hopeless. Either the shops cannot supply you or the railroad company refuses to bring large consignments so far.

The wrath of Belgium and the north of France, where the great factories were, is a blackened desert. The desolation and destruction in Belgium is impossible to describe. But to return to Dinard: All able-bodied women are nurses, no matter how ignorant, but one cannot leave the poor, suffering creatures without some help.

Last week 380 men were sent in at 6 o'clock in the morning without warning. We all went at once, but there were so few doctors that some of the men did not get their wounds dressed until the following day, and they had been traveling for four days and some died. A friend sent word to say she had sixteen dressings to do at once and not one bandage. All the old linen and many new sheets have been used, and now we have no gauze for compresses, no anti-tetanique serum, very small quantity of iodine, and almost no alcohol, the latter being used to make powder.

Many of the men have lain in marshes and wet ditches for weeks. As you know, the battle of the Aisne has lasted for four weeks. When the wounded come in the first thing is to wash their eyes, hands, and face. One man whom I helped told me his boots had not been off since Aug. 12.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $3,107.51, of which $1,150 was received yesterday from these persons:

J. E. Boruchon	$3	Jean Columbia	$10
M. Charavac	10	Dr. T. J. Jacquemin	5
A. Archambault	5	J. A. Beebe	100
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	250	Clara Herbert	10
Anonymous	750	L. C.	2
A. A. Montescourt	2	L. B.	2

Contributions yesterday to the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War amounted to $1,845. The amount to date is $23,263. Subscriptions should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, World Building. These amounts were received yesterday, the cents omitted:

Rev. D. Karesh Columbia S. C. (col.)	$42		
H. Newman	5		
Sons of Jacob Cong., St. Paul	1,168		
Sons of Abraham Cong., St. Paul	175		
Adath Jeshurun Cong., St. Paul	50		
Committee, West St. Paul	29		
Committee, Stillwater, Minn.	20		
S. Frankel	10		
Committee, St. Louis	300		

Mrs. Vincent Astor, Seth Low, and Mrs. Willard Straight were among those who contributed $100 to the Committee of Mercy yesterday. Mr. Low's contribution is to the French fund and the others to the general fund. The following are the other contributors:

GENERAL FUND.

William Lindsay	$50	G. P. Gardner, Jr.	$10
Alice R. Hesselin	1	Amelia R. Goodlatte	10
H. W. Harrison	5	First Cong. Ch.,	
S. D. Lefferts	1	Lebanon, Mo.	7
C. C. Yawkey	25	Mrs. R. N. Mead	10
W. H. Bissell	25	Mrs. J. F. Schenck	25
Grace D. Litchfield	25	Anonymous	5
J. W. Johnson	20	Samuel Elliott	25
P. M. Harding	5		

BELGIUM FUND.

Mrs. W. S. Johnson	$5	Mrs. F. Barker	$25
Thomas Biddle	1	Mrs. A. C. Bisgden	25

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $40,357.98 Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, Fifth Avenue Building.

The Dollar Christmas Fund amounts now to more than $12,425. Yesterday's contributions of $920 included $42 from readers of The Star Independent, Harrisburg, Penn.; $17 from readers of The Advertiser-Journal, Auburn, N. Y.; $27 from the Faculty and scholars of State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.; $25 from Brownell College, Omaha, Neb.; Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Terry, N. Y., $34; officers of Ninth Infantry, Laredo, Texas, $21; Julius Horne, Pittsburgh, $50; Miss Clara Stillman, New York, $50; T. M. Meston, St. Louis, Mo., $50; Mrs. Samuel Keyser, New York, $25; John S. Melcher, New York, $25. Many households sent family collections ranging from $1 to $10.

NEUTRALITY RULES FOR CANAL

Officials of Panama Zone Must Give No News About Cargoes.

PANAMA, Nov. 20.—Stringent orders have been issued to preserve neutrality throughout the Panama Canal Zone. Hereafter no information will be given to any one relative to the cargoes carried by the ships using the waterway and entering the terminal ports.

These orders have resulted partly from President Wilson's recent neutrality proclamation and partly from the efforts of local British diplomatic and Consular agents to learn what ships carried coal and other probable contraband through the canal for possible transfer to belligerent warships. Navy and army officers stationed in the Canal Zone also have been cautioned not to give out information.

HORRORS OF SHRAPNEL FIRE

New York Surgeon Says Wounds Are Like Those of Dumdums.

Discussing his observations of the care of the wounded in Paris hospitals, Dr. H. MacDonald Peggs, the New York surgeon who recently returned from Europe, said yesterday:

"To the French has fallen the difficult task of caring temporarily for nearly all the wounded; and though at the outset this was an almost impossible task, at this moment they have good command of the situation. Lack of dressings, instruments, nurses and doctors, and adequate facilities for removing or quartering wounded, has been among the many difficulties that have been partly overcome, and today one finds well-conducted hospitals throughout the city and suburbs, but filled to overflowing.

"From the surgical standpoint many things have presented themselves as noteworthy. First of all is the large percentage of recoveries from penetrating wounds of the abdomen and lungs without surgical aid of any description—hitherto a very doubtful possibility in the minds of most medical men. Nevertheless it is true that many who have suffered these injuries are now well or in convalescent stage.

"These cases, however, it must be understood, are bullet wounds, and can be accounted for in the following manner: The modern bullet is pointed, travels at a very high velocity, and must be practically sterile at the time it reaches the body of the victim. If it has encountered no obstruction and enters the body head on, the wound is of very small calibre; and if no large blood vessel is severed, it is only a short time before contraction takes place, the raw surfaces of the divided tissues coming in contact with each other and union resulting. It is also possible that the opening may fail to close for a time, and nature thus provide drainage. It must also be understood that in the case of such bullet wounds the soldier himself being provided with an emergency surgical outfit, can in many instances apply immediately a sterile dressing, thus avoiding infection.

"It is unfortunate for the men engaged that this is not more a war of bullets and less of shrapnel and shell, for it is a fact that the bullet wounds are much in the minority. It is demonstrated in the hospitals that the Germans are largely depending upon their big guns, and it is from this fact that the idea is so prevalent that they are using dumdum bullets. The shrapnel makes large, lacerated, and horrible wounds, while the results of the bursting shells are worse. It is to be understood that in the event of wounds from either shell or shrapnel the soldier is more than likely to be so severely wounded that he cannot assist himself, and it is more than likely, too, that pieces of the shrapnel will be imbedded in the wound, while in the event of wounds from bursting shells the fragments are usually dirty, and infection, gangrene, or tetanus follows by the time the wounded are transferred to the hospitals. In such conditions there is very little in the surgical line to be done, with the exception of opening the wounds for drainage, irrigation, and dressings. Tetanus has been showing a mortality of 100 per cent., but with the recently discovered serums and vaccines this has been reduced.

"With the large percentage of wounded reaching the hospitals in the condition described, it is easily seen how little can be done surgically and how remarkable are the results already obtained."

BRITISH IMPRISON COREY.

Globe Correspondent Had Criticised the English Censorship.

Herbert Corey, war correspondent of The Globe, sent a cable dispatch to his paper here yesterday announcing that he was being held a prisoner by the British authorities at Aldershot. He asked whether his published letters contained a statement that the English were too cowardly to volunteer. It was denied at The Globe office that any such statement had appeared in Mr. Corey's letters.

The correspondent had just returned to London from Berlin, where he had spent some time in connection with his newspaper work. Some weeks ago the London papers called attention to Mr. Corey's strictures on the English censorship, saying he had charged that the censor not only suppressed, but also altered dispatches. At the suggestion of Mr. Buckmaster, head of the British censor's office, Corey called at that office soon after the publication of the letter that had been criticised, and explanations were made that seemed to be mutually satisfactory.

One of the passages in a letter of Mr. Corey published here yesterday read:

"Orders from the French War Office are that, so far as possible, no news whatever of this war shall be printed except the official communiques. Doubtless Gen. Kitchener has his reasons. He probably realizes that if the world knew what cruel slaughter is going on at the front there would be an effective protest against the continuance of the war. Doubtless, too, recruiting might be affected very seriously. Question, too, Kitchener has the war official's point of view. Civilians have no rights, except paying the bills and being fed to guns. War correspondents are an especially loathsome form of civilian.

In another passage Mr. Corey quoted a reporter as saying:

"The Belgians are the boys for us. They are all for us. They realize that the press has placed Belgium's case before the world, and they appreciate it. Any Belgian will protect a reporter if he can. The English are the worst of all."

Senator O'Gorman has taken up the matter of Mr. Corey's imprisonment with the State Department at Washington.

CANADA WARNS AIRMEN.

Restrictions for Visiting Aviators Given Out by Gov. Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Gov. Glynn has received a letter from William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a Canadian order in Council, dated Sept. 17, 1914, on the subject of regulation of aerial navigation in Canada. The authority for this action is found in the Canadian War Measures act of this year.

At the suggestion of the British Ambassador the request is made by Mr. Bryan that the substance of the order in Council be made public.

The order in Council declares that no person shall navigate or be carried in aircraft over or within ten miles of Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, Charlottetville, and other places in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island.

Certain wireless telegraph stations in Canada are named which must be avoided in aerial navigation.

No person navigating or being carried in aircraft coming from any place outside of Canada is permitted to land at any place in Canada except within certain specified areas.

Every person navigating or being carried in aircraft coming from any place outside of Canada must, before beginning a voyage in Canada, apply for a clearance from certain officers named as officers of landing areas, and immediately after reaching Canada make a landing at the nearest landing place, and must not continue the voyage until at least twelve hours after the officer has issued the clearance to him.

No person in any aircraft entering Canada shall carry or allow to be carried any explosives or firearms, photographic apparatus, carrier or homing pigeons.

Any person contravening the regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Big War Order Received Here.

Representatives of the French Government yesterday let a contract to Morris Perlstein, Inc., at 336 Broadway, for 1,350,000 woolen sweaters, 1,600,000 pairs of woolen gloves, 600,000 woolen stomach bands, and 500,000 pairs of woolen socks. As the order calls for delivery at an early date, the work will be distributed among a number of woolen mills.

MANY PRIZES TAKEN BY H. M. S. BERWICK

Crews of Captured Ships Tell of British Cruiser's Activities in Caribbean Sea.

SEIZED KARLSRUHE'S COAL

Germans Shipping Fuel and Other Supplies to Their Commerce Destroyer as Early as Aug. 4.

The first news of the activities of the British cruiser Berwick in capturing merchant vessels in the Caribbean Sea was brought to New York yesterday by the Quebec steamship Guiana, which had on board the crews of the American steamer Lorenzo and the Norwegian steamer Thor, which were captured while waiting to coal the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

Capt. Griffiths and his crew of thirty-three men belonging to the Lorenzo had been warned not to talk, but the Thor's men were not so reticent. Carl Hunn was the Captain, with Peter Lasen first mate and Joachim Olsen second mate. The junior officer told of the Thor's experiences. He said that both vessels were left under guard in the harbor of St. Lucia, and with them the 10,000-ton Hamburg-American liner Spreewald, which was the most valuable prize captured by the British cruisers in the West Indies.

"We left Newport News on Aug. 4," said Olsen, "with 2,000 tons of coal and 200 tons of stores in the way of oil, salt beef, flour, and other stores. The Thor cleared for Frey Bentos, near Buenos Aires, but after passing the Virginia Capes we headed for the Crooked Island passage in the Bahamas and we realized that our mission was to wait for one of the German cruisers.

"Shortly after our arrival there we were joined by the Lorenzo and the Neckar, which was loaded with wines and delicacies of all kinds from Cuba. Finally the Spreewald steamed up and took charge of the small squadron.

"We cruised about in Bahamas for three weeks," Mr. Olsen went on to say, "and then sailed to the eastward and met at a rendezvous about 200 miles east of the island of Trinidad. The Neckar supplied us with extra provisions, and we had to replenish the bunkers more than once from the forward hold. Finally the Neckar steamed back to Cuba for more stores as none of the German warships had been sighted. On Sept. 9 the Berwick came up from the south and fired a blank shot across our bows, and sent a boat with an armed crew in charge of an officer, who examined the ship and her papers and put us under seizure. The prize crew was left on board and the Berwick saw the Thor well on her way to St. Lucia, and then went back to look for the Spreewald and the Lorenzo. These vessels she found in the harbor three days later with the British ensign flying at their mastheads."

The officers of the Thor said that they were well treated by the British at St. Lucia, where they had to wait for the Guiana. Capt. Hunn will go before the Norwegian Consul today to report the loss of his ship and will then return with his crew to Bergen.

Capt. Griffiths of the Lorenzo will also report today to the Porto Rico Steamship Company, from which company the Lorenzo was chartered. Judging from the manner in which the preparations had been made for sending supplies to the German warships in the West Indies it was evident, shipping experts said, that matters were well in hand before the war started.

Eighteen of the passengers of the Lamport & Holt liner Vandyck, who were on board when she was captured by the Karlsruhe, came on the Guiana from Barbados.

CHARGE GERMAN MASSACRE.

Belgians Say Victims Were Shot Down by Machine Gun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Belgian Commission of Inquiry into alleged German violation of the laws and customs of war has issued another long report which is published today by the British Official Bureau. It covers what is described as the "Massacre at Tamines," "The Sack of Dinant," and the "Outrages in the Province of Belgian Luxemburg."

The report says that more than 650 persons were shot by the Germans in the Village of Tamines. Referring in detail to this alleged massacre the report describes how a group of between 400 and 500 men were collected in front of the village church. As shooting them down with rifles proved too slow, German officers ordered up a machine gun and those not killed by the bullets from this weapon were finished with bayonet thrusts.

According to the commission's report more than 700 of the inhabitants of Dinant were killed. Eighty-four of these were shot to death on Parade Square, and fifty others outside a church from which they had been driven by the Germans.

The report alleges that more than 1,000 similar executions occurred in the Province of Luxemburg.

BECK ANALYSIS REPRINTED.

Britain Circulates New York Times Article Among Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The article summing up the issue between the Allies and the Germanic powers, by James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 25, continues to attract a great deal of attention in England. Summaries of it have been printed in many papers, and it is being published in pamphlet form by the Oxford University Press, which is issuing a series of leaflets dealing with subjects connected with the war.

The London Times has also reprinted the article in the form of a pamphlet sold at 1 penny, (2 cents,) and today it publishes a quarter-column article calling attention to Mr. Beck's remarkable analysis.

Many inquiries respecting the article have been made at THE NEW YORK TIMES's London office by public organizations, as well as private individuals.

One of the great departments of State has ordered a number of copies of the article in pamphlet form for distribution among the German prisoners in England.

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Evans Ale

India Pale Cream

ON DRAUGHT

Try any Reliable Restaurant, Oyster House, Club, Cafe, or Saloon.
Wholesale Only Depot, 23th St. & 10th Av.

WINCHESTER UNDER GUARD.

Brokers Deny That Yacht Is Engaged in Contraband Traffic.

The steam yacht Winchester, which was stripped of her wireless by order of the navy authorities on Thursday, because it was believed that she was in the service of the British Government, was still under guard at Stapleton, S. I., last night.

Cox & Stevens, marine engineers and brokers, of 15 William Street, who sold the Winchester for her owner, Peter W. Rouse, to Lloyd B. Sanderson of 22 State Street, said yesterday:

"Our understanding of the sale was that the yacht was to be used for commercial purposes in connection with lines for which the Sandersons are agents. The Winchester had no munitions of war on board, nor was she prepared to leave New York Harbor."

When Mr. Sanderson was asked if he had bought the vessel for the British Government he replied that he had nothing to say on the subject.

"You bought the airships America and shipped it to Liverpool on the Mauretania, did you not?" he was asked.

"I do not mind admitting buying airships," said Mr. Sanderson, "but I am not buying yachts to run contraband of war from a neutral country."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Little official information was obtainable here today in regard to the action of United States officers in boarding the yacht Winchester off Staten Island yesterday. Treasury Department officials who are in charge of the Revenue Cutter Service said that the part played in the affair by the revenue cutter Seneca was news to them and that no action had been taken by the Seneca under orders of the department or from Commandant Bertholf of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Byron R. Newton, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Revenue Cutter Service, called Capt. John Wild, the commander of the Seneca, on the telephone today and asked him about the reports that officers of the Seneca had boarded the Winchester and dismantled the wireless apparatus. Capt. Wild said that he had acted at the request of officials of the Department of Commerce, who merely asked that they be taken on the Seneca to the Winchester. He knew nothing more than that he had accommodated them. The understanding in the Treasury Department is that the Winchester had installed or was about to install a wireless outfit more powerful than was permitted by law, and that officers of the Department of Commerce had sealed the wireless room of the yacht.

LONGEST PURSE MAY WIN.

Dr. Jordan Says the War Will End When the Money Gives Out.

Worship of militarism and a lack of democracy were assigned as the causes of the European war by Dr. David Starr Jordan, formerly President of Leland Stamford, Jr., University, in his lecture yesterday afternoon before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences. The United States could learn a timely lesson, he said, in the results accruing from the military efficiency and preparedness of the European powers.

"Every dreadnought constructed," he said, "means an additional number of women in the labor field, and it opens up a training school for young men who hope for war that they may become national heroes. The best thing ex-President Roosevelt ever said was: 'It always pays for a nation to be a gentleman.' It is when the nations forget to be gentlemen that war starts.

"The end of the war will come when the money gives out, for the money will give out long before the men; and for this reason it may not be either power or justice that decides the victory, but the credit that a country can maintain.

"With the end of fighting, Dr. Jordan expects to see more democracy in Europe. "The worst democratic government," he said, "is better than any handed down from above."

BRITAIN BARS TEA EXPORTS.

Only the Allies' Countries and Spain and Portugal Excepted.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Great Britain today prohibited the exportation of tea to all Continental ports except those of the countries of the Allies and of Spain and Portugal.

This prohibition is due to indications that Germany is receiving large supplies of tea through the Netherlands.

The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal in its current (November) number says that the American tea market for the previous month was absolutely without feature, but it adds some remarks which are of interest in view of the British order in regard to exports. It says:

"It should be noted that both Congou and Foo-chows have been exported to Great Britain, which strengthens the situation somewhat. * * * The activity of the German cruisers resulting in the sinking of tea cargoes amounting to over fourteen million pounds has depleted the visible supply very materially.

"All grades are a good purchase on the present basis of prices. As the season progresses the demand is certain to increase, both here and abroad, and the demand will, without question, advance quotations."

HOLD SAMARITANS AS PICKPOCKETS

Detectives Arrest Two Men Who Rush to Aid Dissittee When Hit by a Taxicab.

MOB FIGHTS TO FREE THEM

But Detectives Declare That Jenninge and Mullin Are Old Offenders.

Two well-dressed men sprang to the assistance of a third when a taxicab struck him and sent him sprawling at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue late last night, and Detectives Martin and Daly of the Second Branch Bureau, hurrying up, thought they recognized the two as well-known pickpockets they had arrested before. Presently they were sure they saw one of the men reach toward one the injured man's pockets while his companion jostled the crowd back.

Daly and Martin grabbed them, and instantly the crowd protested. The victim of the accident declared it was an outrage that the first two men to help him should be molested, and the crowd was on the verge of taking the men away from the detectives, when Martin shouted that they were officers and had recognized the men as old offenders.

The crowd pressed so close, however, that Daly and Martin had to fight their way to the sidewalk with their prisoners and were in a fair way of losing them when one of the men yelled to the crowd to desist as he would rather be arrested than incur any more notoriety in the street.

At Police Headquarters the men said they were John Jennings of 315 West Eighty-sixth Street, and John Mullin of 756 Eighth Avenue. It was Mullin who objected to the attention he was attracting.

The injured man was Emile Dissittee of 200 West Thirty-first Street. His ankle was broken and he had internal injuries. He was taken to the New York Hospital in a serious condition. There were two women in the taxicab, which was driven by Patrick Connaughton of 207 East Forty-third Street. They continued their journey, after seeing that Dissittee was taken care of.

BOSSCHEITER SLAYER FREE.

Walter McAllister, Last of Four Convicted, Out of Prison on Parole.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Walter C. McAllister, the last of the four prominent men of Paterson sentenced for the murder of the pretty mill girl, Jennie Bosschelter, walked out of the State Prison today under a parole granted after applications for pardon had been refused many times.

McAllister was accused of being the leader of the quartet held responsible for the death of the Bosschelter girl on Oct. 18, 1900. With William A. Death, Andrew J. Campbell, and George Kerr, McAllister was convicted of murder in the second degree. McAllister, Death, and Campbell were sentenced to serve thirty years and Kerr, who turned State's evidence, got fifteen years. Kerr served his time and was released on Feb. 1, 1912. Campbell was paroled in 1913, and Death was paroled in July last.

McAllister was met at the prison door today by his sister, Eleanor C. McAllister, who had made many efforts to win clemency for him. She brought him new clothes, and together they boarded the 4:57 train for Paterson, where McAllister will go to his old home. McAllister is the son of a wealthy mill owner.

The Bosschelter crime caused a sensation in the country. The four were charged with drugging the girl and misusing her so that she died from the treatment.

MUST OBEY STATE LAWS.

Railway Commissioners Adopt Stringent Rules for Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Most of the final session of the National Association of Railway Commissioners was taken up today by a spirited debate on State's rights in the matter of regulating railroad rates. The discussion arose following an explanation of the Shreveport rate case, made by P. J. Farrell, who, as solicitor to the Interstate Commerce Commission, made the argument before the Supreme Court.

Commissioner Williams of Texas offered a proposed amendment to the act to regulate commerce which provided that "nothing in this act, nor the exercise of any authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission, shall absolve any railroad from obeying any rate, rule, regulation, or practice of any State with respect to the transport of passengers or property unless there shall have intervened the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction holding such rate or regulation unreasonable." This resolution was finally carried by a vote of 32 to 11.

The Commissioners also went on record as being opposed to the Rayburn bill, providing for Federal regulation of railway securities.

CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Wealthy Farmer Named as Accomplice in Death of John Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

FONDA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The confession of Louis M. Roach, held here for the murder of John Barrett on Dec. 20, 1913, was filed today. He declares that George Potter, a farmer, helped him commit the crime, which, Roach says, was instigated by Potter.

Roach asserts that Potter went to the Barrett home with him and hit Barrett's daughter on the head with an iron bar after Roach had hit her with a stick of wood. Barrett then came into the house and was shot by Roach, the confession says.

The confession declares that Potter asked Roach to kill Barrett and burn the house. Potter was arrested last June, but almost immediately released for lack of evidence.

Potter, who is one of the best-known farmers in Central New York, says he knows nothing of the crime.

Miss Barrett recovered and has since married. She did not see her assailant at the time of the attack.

H. C. TINKER LEFT $3,000,000

Liberty Bank Head Divided Bulk of Estate Between Children.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 20.—The will of Henry C. Tinker, President of Liberty National Bank, New York, who had a country place here and died on Nov. 11 as the result of swallowing a dentist's probe, distributes about $3,000,000. The bulk goes to a son, Edward, and a daughter, Annie R., at present a Red Cross nurse in Paris.

The widow, Louise, receives the use of the house at 45 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and an annuity of $20,000 until her remarriage or death. Should she remarry the annuity will be $10,000.

Each employe in service five years gets $1,000, and an additional $1,000 for each additonal five years.

Gideon Camirand and Capt. Robert Dayton, who commanded yachts owned by Mr. Tinker, and James Carver, a coachman, get $2,000 each. J. J. Daniels, yacht engineer; Benjamin Verquist, yacht steward, and J. Pierce, farmer, receive $1,000 each.

MR. TAFT URGES SYSTEM.

Predicts Temporary Bankruptcy Unless the Government Awakes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Ex-President William Howard Taft in an address tonight at the dinner of the Commercial Club, attacked the loose methods of accounting of the United States Government. Mr. Taft asserted that the lack of system would some day bring about great distress.

"I am an optimist, but after a while there will be a temporary bankruptcy, and then some one will wake up," said Prof. Taft. "We will bankrupt the Government if we do not find some economic and efficient manner to handle our finances.

"One of the greatest needs at Washington is a central bureau near the President, which will include many departments now conducted separately, such as the Auditor's, Controller's, and others, a bureau which could watch from a central standpoint every economy and every efficiency possible and watch the doings of every department of the Government and make comparisons, and in fact standardize the entire work of the Government."

A NEW MOTOR BOAT RECORD.

Aviation Corps Craft Makes 45 Miles an Hour with Eight Passengers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 20.—What was declared to be easily the fastest displacement motor boat in the world was turned over to the First Aero Corps, U. S. A., here today by its builders.

In unofficial tests today the boat developed a speed of forty-five miles an hour, carrying eight passengers. The world's record for displacement boats is thirty-six miles an hour with four passengers, it was said.

"This new boat will surpass all existing motor boat records on her official trials," said Capt. Arthur S. Cowan of the Aero Corps tonight. The formal trials will be held Monday.

The boat is for use in aiding aviators who get into trouble in over-water flights.

Dr. George James Bayles Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20.—Dr. George James Bayles, lecturer at Columbia University for six years and at the Union Theological Seminary, and a noted authority on ecclesiastical law, died at his home here today in his 46th year. He wrote extensively, among his works being three volumes on the civil church law in New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, and he was also a contributor to the ecclesiology records of the American Historical Association. Dr. Bayles was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Academy of Political Science, and the American Historical Association.

THREE VILLA ARMIES STRIKE AT CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

and retained until a stable Government is set up in Mexico.

Rafael Zubiran Capmany, head of the Constitutionalist mission here, received a message today from Isidro Fabela, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in Gen. Carranza's Cabinet, conveying a formal declaration that hostilities with Villa had broken out and telling of the appointment of military commanders for the various States and districts.

SEMI-PANIC AT CAPITAL.

Holiday Is Gloomy—Horses Are Seized for Army Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—Authorities say there is no cause for the semi-panic prevailing in this city. It was a holiday for the fourth anniversary of Madero's revolution, and the fact that most of the stores were closed may have been due to the commemoration. But in any event this contributed to the abnormal aspect of the streets.

There was extensive commandeering of horses all day, both private carriages and public vehicles. The latter were stopped in the streets, the occupants obliged to alight, and the horses unhitched and taken to the barracks. Crowds of spectators witnessed these scenes, which gave rise to numerous altercations. Some hack drivers by skillful manoeuvring through side streets succeeded in saving their horses.

The active movement of forces continues, but the military authorities are reticent as to their destination. The suburban villages of San Angel and Tlalpam were uneasy owing to the proximity of Zapatistas, and the authorities are doing everything possible to allay the alarm. They see no cause for apprehension.

Diplomats here held two meetings today, one lasting until late tonight. Gen. Lucio Blanco has given assurances to the diplomats of his ability and decision to protect foreigners. It is known that at the meeting of diplomats the situation was fully discussed.

VILLA SURE OF VICTORY.

Carranza Men at El Paso Talk of Counter-Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 20.—Villa, through his agents in Juarez, announced today that the revolution was as good as won and that Eulalio Gutierrez would be in control of all Mexico, including Vera Cruz, by the end of the month, and his victorious troops would be in Mexico City by Sunday. The retreat from Queretaro, the taking of Puebla, and the reported evacuation of Mexico City by Obregon has caused Villa to believe that neither Carranza, Pablo Gonzales, or Obregon will attempt to make a stand at any point, but are slowly moving toward Orizaba and the American lines, where they can surrender if it becomes necessary.

Carrancistas, on the other hand, announced tonight that their First Chief was only retreating for strategic reasons and that as soon as Villa was in Mexico City with his troops and had proclaimed Gutierrez President, Carranza and his loyalists would start a counter revolution in the north, south, and east to oust Villa, and the war would continue until Villa was driven from the country. They admit that Carranza is temporarily embarrassed by the taking of Queretaro and the other towns, including Puebla. But they say that this is the highest tide of Villa's power and that Carranza will return to Mexico City at the head of a victorious army.

Filibustering expeditions favoring the Carranza faction are feared in Juarez and along the southern bank of the Rio Grande, and patrols are operating outside of the city, gendarmes inside and searchlights are placed where they will cover the approaches. Because they were suspected of being filibusters thirty American cowboys were held at Cuatro Cienegas until Villa ordered their release. They had crossed the line to round up some Mexican cattle.

VILLA THREATENS VERA CRUZ.

Circulars Warn People of Battle When Americans Leave.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 20.—Much excitement was caused here today through the circulation of a handbill, which said that since Gen. Francisco Villa's men proposed to prevent the occupation of the city the day the Americans leave, it was earnestly urged that non-combatants keep off the streets. It was added that this inconvenience would probably not last more than twenty-four hours as it was expected in that time the authorities would be able to obtain reinforcements to make certain their tenure of the port.

The police say that they are daily obtaining evidence tending to show that reprisals are planned by the Constitutionalists. From one prisoner today they say they obtained a detailed list of houses that ars to be searched.

Through W. W. Canada, the American Consul, the Consuls of Cuba, Spain, France, and Great Britain have asked the United States "what effective measures are going to be taken by the United States to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Vera Cruz."

The Consuls explained that they had no information to show that the Mexican Government would be able to enforce the guarantees given by it.

Gen. Salazar Breaks Jail.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 20.—Gen. José Ynez Salazar escaped from the Bernadillo County Jail at Old Albuquerque tonight

REFUGEE AGED 100 HERE.

Flees from Armenia with Her 80-Year-Old Daughter.

Mrs. Tokany Stephain, 100 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Hiranes Paklalan, 80 years old, arrived here yesterday on the Fabre liner Roma, and concluded their long flight from the war in Turkish Armenia. This is the first time in their lives that they have been more than 20 miles from the little Armenian village where they were born. Both women stood their journey well, although the mother had to be assisted up the gangplank to the pier. They were met by their relatives, who have taken them to their home in Trenton, N. J.

Gen. G. dos Santos Almeida, the Brazilian coffee planter, also arrived on the vessel, after a tour of the world. He said that while in Lisbon, Portugal, he saw several demonstrations by the troops in favor of the Allies.

THE POPE IS 60 TODAY.

Greetings from All Over World—Heads of States Among Senders.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Although Pope Benedict expressed a desire that, because of the war, there should be no festivities or manifestations on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday tomorrow, many telegrams and addresses of greeting have been received from all over the world.

Those who have sent message include sovereigns and the heads of various states.

Many of the messages contain expressions of hope that through the efforts of the Pope peace may soon be realized.

Hetty Green 79 Today.

Mrs. Hetty Green is 79 years old today, and her secretary says "America's richest woman" will celebrate her birthday with hard work. When reporters called at her home in Ninetieth Street yesterday it was said that Mrs. Green was too tired to see any one, but that she was feeling as well as usual. Her son, Col. Green, is in the South, and while he is away she is carrying on all the details of her business herself, although she does not go from her home at 7 West Ninetieth Street instead of from the office at 111 Broadway.

Nassau Sheriff Hurt in Auto Crash.

BALDWINS, L. I., Nov. 20.—Sheriff Stephen P. Pettitt of Nassau County was returning to his home tonight along the Merrick Road in his new limousine car, driven by Frank Dorian, when the machine crashed into a hay wagon owned by J. S. Rewlett of Freeport and driven by Frank Smith. The wagon was wrecked and the horse killed. Smith escaped injury. Sheriff Pettitt was thrown to the floor of the car, but he was not badly hurt.

ROUTE FOR SUBMARINES.

Navy Department Extols Advantages of Cape Cod Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Navy Department is pleased at having demonstrated the value of the Cape Cod Canal as a part of the country's defensive system by sending through the canal, on Nov. 16, the submarines K-5 and K-6. On the same day an ocean steamship of 3,800 tons passed through the canal without difficulty. Before that a gunboat made the trip in safety.

Discussing the lessons to be learned from the European war, the Navy Department's statement on the subject this afternoon said in part:

"The important part that submarines are playing in the European war emphasizes their importance in our own plans of national defense; and this canal, which permits them to pass freely between the waters of Long Island Sound and Cape Cod Bay, becomes a strategic feature that could hardly be overestimated. Not only submarines, but destroyers and light vessels of all kinds could freely use it without exposure in time of war to attack by an enemy's forces. In peace times it affords a comfortable and convenient passage during weather that often renders passage by the outside route hazardous."

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The moderate man is the backbone of this country.

He who drinks and eats, works and plays, *intelligently*, is the best citizen.

It is for him we make WILSON—an exceptionally mild, mellow Whiskey—and protect it with the Non-Refillable Bottle.

So that he is always sure to get just what he calls for, *every time—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Clearance Sale Goods will not be sent C. O. D. or on approval. Mail orders receive immediate attention, and should be sent without delay to avoid disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today's Important Events in Our

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

All Balmacaan Overcoats Reduced

Sizes for Young and Small Men Only

22 COATS—PRIESTLEY'S HEAVY ENGLISH NOVELTY COATINGS—Sizes 34 to 42. *Regularly $24.75 and $26.50*
14 COATS—PRIESTLEY'S ENGLISH MEDIUM WEIGHT COATINGS—Sizes 32 to 38. *Regularly $22.50, $24.75*
6 COATS—ENGLISH COVERT CLOTH—Rainproof. Sizes 34 to 36. *Regularly $24.75*
11 COATS OF FINE ALL WOOL KNITTED FABRICS—Sizes 34, 36, 38. *Regularly $24.75*
12 COATS OF FINEST HEAVY DIAGONAL WORSTEDS—Sizes 34 to 42.
16 COATS OF PLAID BACK WINTER OVERCOATINGS—Sizes 34 to 36. *Regularly $24.75*
17 COATS OF VARIOUS STYLES—Silk lined yokes. Sizes 32 to 37. *Regularly $19.50, $22.50, $24.75, $26.50*

15.00

Small Sized Overcoats Further Reduced

17 COATS—"STUDDINGTON" ENGLISH SAMPLES—Sizes 34, 36, 38. *Regularly $26.00 to $38.00*
12 COATS—FANCY BACK WOOLENS—Heavy Winter weight. Sizes 33, 34, 35. *Regularly $19.50*
6 COATS—CHECKED COATINGS—All wool serge lined. Sizes 35 to 37. *Regularly $19.50*
15 COATS—Cravenette tweeds; medium weight. Sizes 34 to 39. *Regularly $18.00*

11.50

Special Offering of Entirely New Overcoats

Made from our own materials in the finest manner for Men's and Young Men's Dress or Business Wear. In the smart new rough and smooth finished coatings, Dark Oxfords, Black, Brown and Medium Greys, with Velvet or Self Collars; Single or Double Breasted, box back or fitted models; full or quarter silk lined. Also special athletic model for young men.

Intended to Sell at $35.00 — *Now* **26.50**

The New and Novel in
Women's Neckwear
Very Moderately Priced

COAT SETS—Fancy and plain striped pique; deep collar and cuffs, trimmed with pearl steel buttons. **75c**
DRESS SETS—Fine white satin collar and cuffs, trimmed with gilt buttons. **1.25**
CLOVER LEAF COLLARS—Fancy lace and net combined; finished with velvet ribbon and small bouquet at neck. **1.50**
"GLADSTONE" COLLAR—Fine organdie, trimmed with fancy organdie bands. **75c**

Women's Cotton Flannel
Night Gowns
Very Soft, Fine Garments, at These Price Concessions.

SEA ISLAND COTTON FLEECE—*Regularly $1.00.* **75c**
PREMIER COTTON DOWN—*Regularly $1.25.* **1.00**
SCOTCH "ABERDEEN" COTTON FLANNEL—*Regularly $1.75.* **1.35**

A Remarkable Offering of
2250 Pairs
Women's Gloves
The Regular prices of which are $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 pair.
Will Be Sold at

1.15 Pair For Single Pairs | **1.10 Pair in 3 Pair Lots** | **1.05 Pair in 6 Pair Lots**

These Gloves are all of high grade qualities, selected skins, perfect in every detail and in the styles most fashionable and in greatest demand this season. This offering affords a most unusual opportunity for present and Christmas buying.

The assortments are as follows:

Tan Glace, 2 pearl clasp, self and black stitching.
Black Glace, 2 clasp, Paris point and 3 rows embroidery.
Doeskin, 1 clasp and two button (washable) in white only.
Grey Glace, 2 clasp, Paris point stitching.
White Glace, 2 pearl clasp, spear back stitching.
Mocha, 1 clasp, in grey, Paris point stitching.
White Glace, 2 clasp, embroidered, black or white stitching.
Cape Glace, 1 clasp, P X M seams; tan only.

A PRE-HOLIDAY SALE OF FINE HOSIERY

By the Box Only, at These Unusual Prices

Consisting of the most desirable grades from our wholesale stock for Women and Men.

FOR WOMEN

COTTON—Black only; medium weight. *Formerly $2.00.* Box 6 pairs **1.25**
COTTON—Black only; extra fine and soft; medium or heavy winter weight.
SILK LISLE—Winter weight; very lustrous; black, white or tan.
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—First quality; brilliant lustre; black, white or tan.
Box 6 pairs, **1.85** *Formerly $3.00*
THREAD SILK—Pure dye; light weight; black only. *Formerly $6.00.* Box 6 pairs **3.25**
THREAD SILK—Extra fine; medium weight; black only. *Formerly $7.50.* Box 6 pairs **3.85**

FOR MEN

FINE CLOCKED BLACK HOSE—Silk clocks on soft mercerized lisle. *Formerly $3.00.* Box 6 pairs **1.50**
SILK AND CASHMERE LINED HOSE—Plain colors, mottled effects; also black and white.
SILK AND WOOL TWO-TONED HOSE—Accordion ribbed fine wool hose, with silk interlining; medium weight, desirable color effects.
PLAIN SILK HOSE—Unusually fine quality, pure silk; black, white and colors.
NOVELTY SILK HALF HOSE—Dark mixtures and accordion weaves.
Box 6 pairs, **2.00** *Regularly $3.00*

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Mothers! Teachers!
Child-Study Day
at the
Conference for the Betterment of Babies
Under the Direction of the Better Babies Bureau, Woman's Home Companion.
Tenth Floor Salon—No. 18 Elevator, 32d St. Side

The Christmas Toy Store and "Santa Claus Land" Open Today Children, You're All Invited!

It Will Be "Getting Acquainted" Day With the Most Wonderful Toy Stock You Have Ever Seen, in Spite of War Times, in

New York's Greatest, Brightest, Most Fascinating Toy Store

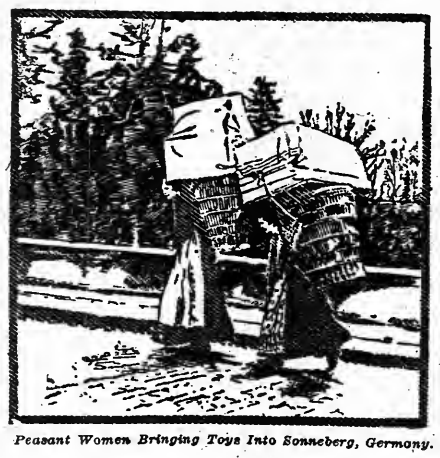
Read the interesting story printed here, told by our Toy Chief himself, and you will understand not only how it happened that we are able to make the finest display of toys in our store history, but also what good reason we have to be truly proud of our achievement.

Then come as early as you can today with your parents or grown-up friends and see everything for yourselves. Everything will be ready in this airy, merry Toy Store, with its

Acre and a Half of Floor Space

Souvenirs Today to Children Accompanied by Older People Fourth Floor

The GIMBEL Toy Chief's Own Story



Peasant Women Bringing Toys Into Sonneberg, Germany.

"If you had asked me six weeks ago what the chances were of my being able to show you all the toys you see gathered here, I would probably have told you that they were very slim.

"But miracles have been happening since then, and—you'd hardly believe it—there are 95% of my foreign toys under the GIMBEL roof today; the other 5% are within sight of New York, and I will have them by December 1st.

"So the little children of New York won't have to go without their toys this Christmas."

"But how did you get all these toys over?" we asked.

"Well, I suppose I'll have to start at the beginning.

"To begin with, I sailed for Europe on February 17th of this year, and headed straight for the great Leipzig Fair to commence the gathering of the toys for this Christmas.

"You know, the toy industry in Germany is practically a home industry. It gives employment to thousands of families; each member, from grandfather to the youngest toddler, having his or her particular job, from carrying the toy out of the smooth blocks of white wood to painting spots or sticking on tails.

"These toys are gathered from house to house and brought into the nearest big town to make it more convenient for the merchants who come to buy them.

"For instance, when I was at Sonneberg I took some Kodak views, although it was a rainy day, of the peasant women trudging into the town with huge baskets of toys on their backs.

(The picture in this story is reproduced from these Kodaks.)

"After Leipzig, I visited all the other toy towns in turn—Berlin, Sonneberg, as I have already said; then, Lauscha, Neustadt, Coburg, Gotha, Waltershausen, Nurenberg, Glengen, then over to Vienna and back to Paris and London, and sailed on the Lusitania for New York on April 11th. I was gone over two months, you see.

"Everything went smoothly after I got back, until July. The toys I bought were arriving regularly, and from my experience in my ten toy-buying trips abroad, I imagined that it would be the same this year.

"Then I had a 'hunch' that things were going to happen in Europe, and I suggested to the firm that our European offices in London, Paris, and Berlin should be instructed to gather our German toys with all possible speed and ship them to England, whose ports, I felt sure, would remain open to commerce, even if the German ports were blockaded.

"But when the war actually did oreak out, it found the steamer 'Bermuda' with forty cases of our toys aboard caught in Hamburg harbor—a closed port.

"It didn't seem possible to get these toys from the 'Bermuda' before the end of the war. But our Berlin Office succeeded in getting these cases from the 'Bermuda' and shipped via Rotterdam.

"Then, our forwarding agents in Bremen notified us that many cases of toys were lying on the piers at that port. Our Berlin manager went to Bremen and had these toys shipped to Rotterdam. Toymakers in Saxony and Bavaria told us that our toys were ready for shipment, but that it was up to us to find ways and means of getting them across the Atlantic. Our German organization was equal to the task; and the toys were shipped up the Rhine on barges and canal boats to Holland, and thence by little cargo boats like the Elbergen, Soestdyk, Tomsk, Corredyk and other little steamers that have never before come to New York.

"And so, thanks to the way our foreign offices stuck to their colors, and the aid we received from America, I'm able to offer to the parents and children of New York the finest collection of toys it has ever been my good fortune to gather. There are not in New York, if in all America, assortments equal to ours.

"We have a bigger and better arranged Toy Store this year, too, than ever before. We drew a map of the store the day it opened last year, and all through the season, until Christmas, we marked on it every change that it proved desirable to make. And the plans for the new 1914 Toy Store were complete on January 1st!

"And here it is, all ready, and I think it will bring more joy and pleasure to the children than ever a Toy Store did before!"

A Sale of Books

For Christmas Gifts for Your Own Reading

Half Price and Less

This interesting tableful of recent FICTION is taken from our regular stock—about a thousand volumes all told.

50c Each. Were $1 to $1.50

If you like to read, you will find the offering quite worth while.

The Twentieth Century American Encyclopedia

This is a valuable reference book for home or office—a comprehensive and accurate storehouse of information.

16,000 subjects—2,000 illustrations.

Price, 50c—Published at $2.50

Main Floor, Rear

COURT DECISION FOR GODFREY ISAACS

Segar's Suit Against Him Held to be a Blackmailing Action.

NEED NOT PAY STOCK LOSS

But Must Pay His Own Costs—Plaintiff Sought Damages Due to Marconi Sales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Company, was today successful in his defense of the action brought against him by Samuel Segar, a wealthy Russian Pole with business connections in New York, for $43,000 damages, being his loss on the sale of Marconi shares.

Agreeing with Mr. Isaacs's contention that the case was a blackmailing action, Mr. Justice Bailhache entered judgment for the Marconi Director, but ordered him to pay his own costs, between $10,000 and $15,000. The Judge refused to accept Mr. Isaacs's story, as told on the witness stand, that he did not agree to make good the losses sustained by Mr. Segar on the sale of 9,000 shares of English and 5,000 American Marconis.

The facts as given in the evidence on this point were consistent only with Mr. Segar's story, and absolutely inconsistent with Mr. Isaacs's that the promise was not made.

"I take all these things together," said the Judge, "there is an utter improbability in Mr. Isaacs's account of the interview of April 19, and I have not the least hesitation in coming to the conclusion of the facts that the promise which Mr. Segar said was made was in fact made by Mr. Isaacs."

The Judge then came to the blackmailing suggestion, pointing out that in the course of the case it became perfectly clear that Mr. Isaacs's case had been that Mr. Segar's claim was in the nature of a blackmailing action. If the court found that the real consideration for the promise was threats by Segar either to give evidence before the Marconi Committee or to make public statements regarding the present Lord Chief Justice, the court would not lend its sanction to enforce a blackmailing action. The Judge thought there was sufficient plausibility in the threats of such action to affect Mr. Isaacs's mind.

"But I cannot help thinking," he said, "that when a Director of a company takes half a million shares at 1 1-16 which are marketable in a few weeks at 3¼, it is a matter requiring explanation. No doubt it is capable of explanation, but an explanation is demanded when one remembers the price of the shares in America."

The Judge found that Mr. Isaacs made a promise to pay Mr. Segar's losses because of Segar's threats. "The claim, therefore, is from first to last a blackmailing claim, and the action a blackmailing action," he said.

The Judge then explained why the present Lord Chief Justice's name had been brought into the case. Sir Rufus Isaacs, then Attorney General, was about to be concerned for the Government in national telephone arbitration. He—quixotically, perhaps—was anxious that neither he nor any relative should hold telephone shares. On inquiry he found that his brother Harry held none, but that Godfrey did. Sir Rufus thereupon expressed his regret that such was the case. That, said the Judge, was the sole foundation for the suggestion that Sir Rufus Isaacs gave his brother Godfrey information regarding the shares. As a matter of fact, Godfrey Isaacs sold his shares at a considerable loss.

The result of the whole litigation was the finding by the Judge that, although Godfrey Isaacs did promise to pay Segar's loss, the promise was made under the circumstances already detailed, and therefore judgment must be given for the defendant.

CIRCUS EMPLOYES TESTIFY.

Witnesses for Contestant in Bailey Will Contest Give Their Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 20.—The principal witness that testified today before Supreme Court Justice Keogh and a jury, in the contest over the will of Mrs. Ruth Louisa Bailey, widow of the circus owner, brought by Mrs. Anna Isabella Hutchinson, sister of the decedent, was Mrs. Anna White, a white-haired little woman, 75 years old, who gave evidence favorable to the contestant.

The claim is made by the contestant that Mrs. Bailey, who left $4,000,000, was so influenced by her brother, Joseph T. McCaddon, who inherited the bulk of the estate, that she cut off Mrs. Hutchinson's sons, Fred and Charles Hutchinson, without a cent, although Mrs. Bailey had frequently spoke of them as "her boys." Mrs. White was wardrobe mistress of the Barnum & Bailey circus for thirty-five years.

She told of an interview with Mrs. Bailey one month after Mr. Bailey's funeral, in which Mrs. Bailey said: "'I suppose you are surprised to see my brother with me, 'Yes,' I said, 'I am after what you told me. Then Mrs. Bailey said that Dr. Harper, her brother-in-law, had advised her to have him with her because he knew more about the show business than any one and that he would help her. She said 'That is the reason I let him come back.'"

FRANCE AGREES TO EXHIBIT.

Cabinet Authorizes Participation in the San Francisco Fair.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 20.—The French Cabinet decided today that, notwithstanding the war, France would participate officially in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. The building will be similar to the palace of the Legion of Honor. In it will be installed historical objects of art, French tapestries, furniture and chinaware. The exhibit also will include examples of contemporaneous art and manufactures.

Asher Carter Baker, director of the exhibits of the exposition, who arrived in France on Nov. 10, made earnest representations to the Foreign Office and other departments of the Government with the object of obtaining a French exhibit.

CHILE WANTS MORE LAND.

Argentina Fears a Boundary Dispute with Her Neighbor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20.—There is serious uneasiness in official circles over the strained relations between Chile and Argentina.

It is said that Chile is dissatisfied with her present boundaries, and that, not having enough agricultural lands for her purposes, now that her mines are unproductive, covets Argentine territory.

RECEIVER FOR ALCO FILM.

Treasurer Brings Equity Suit and Says He Has No Funds.

Arthur F. Gotthold yesterday was appointed receiver of the Alco Film Corporation of 218 West Forty-second Street by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court in an equity suit brought by William Sievers, 2,804 Osage Street, St. Louis, treasurer of the concern. The company has an authorized capital stock of $1,500,000, and the suit was brought by Sievers in the interest of the stockholders as well as himself.

The Alco Film Corporation was formed on Aug. 31 to take over the assets of the Alco Film Company, Incorporated, as well as those of Atsco, Incorporated. In his complaint Sievers stated that the defendant corporation had received $50,000 in cash and more than $80,000 in notes for territorial rights which it had sold. It has also borrowed $29,000 on the security of its stock and has secured from intending purchasers $15,000.

Before the Alco Film Corporation was organized, Sievers asserts, he was informed that the assets of the Atsco company were $132,000, free of all liabilities, but he now says he believes that their face value was not more than $40,000 and that they included questionable notes and securities. He also complains that Walter Hoff Seely, President of the corporation, is in possession of a large part of the notes and has diverted part of the funds of the Alco Film Corporation to the payment of the debts of Atsco, Incorporated, and has permitted the Alco Corporation to incur liabilities for another $30,000.

The result has been, Mr. Sievers asserts, that the credit of the Alco Corporation has been damaged and that as treasurer he has no funds to meet its weekly expenses. Moreover, he is without the $8,100 necessary for the shipment and delivery of prints to the distributing centres.

MRS. CHISOLM'S ESTATE

Includes Gilt-Edge Securities and Manhattan Real Estate.

Final transfer to appraisal of the estate of Mary Ann Chisolm, who died on May 21, 1913, was filed yesterday in Queens. The net estate is $5,307,425.27, and the State will receive $159,101.89.

The personal estate, made up of Sugar Trust, Standard Oil, and high-class railroad stocks and bonds, was $2,048,979.80. The real estate, including valuable property in lower Manhattan, was put at $3,685,000.

Among the values fixed by real estate experts were: $235,000 on 27 and 28 Washington Square; $255,000 on 56 and 58 West Twenty-second Street, $855,000 on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and $177,500 on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The property at 200-210 West Fifty-seventh Street was valued at $550,000, and the plot on the west side of Sixth Avenue, 25 feet from Twentieth Street, at $835,000.

Under Mrs. Chisolm's will her son, George E. Chisolm, receives $3,230,150; her son, Benjamin O. Chisolm, $1,283,683; her grandson, Fred A. Schieffelin, $34,987; her granddaughter, Julia A. Small, $34,986; her granddaughter, Helen N. Herbert, $35,845; her daughter, Mary F. Schieffelin, $247,696; her grandson, Louis C. Hamersley, and her granddaughter, Catherine L. Hamersley, a life income in $250,000 each.

STEVENSON SALE ON AGAIN.

Mrs. Osbourne's Right to Novelist's Letters Denied.

The sale of Robert Louis Stevenson's relics by the Anderson Auction Company will be held, as announced, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next.

Mrs. Salisbury Field, formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong, Stevenson's stepdaughter, who acted as his amanuensis at Vailima, Samoa, when he suffered from writer's cramp, and who inherited the relics from her mother, has arrived with her husband in this city from California. She has authorized the Anderson Company to say that Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, wife of Stevenson's stepson, has no claim to the letters written by the famous novelist to his father and mother.

Mrs. Osbourne's alleged statement that these letters were given to her by Stevenson is characterized by the Anderson people as surprising, inasmuch as Mrs. Osbourne never met Stevenson and did not marry Mr. Osbourne until several years after Stevenson's death. Mrs. Osbourne is now supposed to be in California. Lloyd Osbourne is in San Francisco.

Mrs. Field says that she is the absolute owner of the entire collection; that she has the authority of the California court to sell it; that no claim to any part of it has ever been made, and that she guarantees a perfect title to all purchasers at the sale.

Ziegler's Personal Tax Dropped.

William Ziegler, son of the late William S. Ziegler, the baking powder manufacturer, appeared yesterday before Assistant Tax Commissioner Joseph O'Malley and had his personal tax assessment for 1915 canceled. Mr. Ziegler said that while his taxable assets amounted to a little more than $640,000, he had liabilities amounting to more than $1,500,000.

GROUT SEEKING TEST OF ALIEN LABOR LAW

Contractors' Counsel to Confer with Chairman McCall Over Subway Situation.

HEARING OF CASE DELAYED

Employers Tell of Efforts to Repeal Clause and of Conflicting Judicial Views.

Further delay was caused in the consideration of the difficulty over the use of alien labor on the subway construction through the fact that counsel for the Dock Contractor Company, which had been charged by John Gill with a violation of the labor law, was unable to go on yesterday, when the case came before the Public Service Commission. Mr. Gill and Jeremiah O'Leary, his counsel, were ready to press the case, but it had to be adjourned until next Wednesday.

Edward M. Grout, counsel for the General Contractors' Association, on Monday will confer with Chairman McCall on the situation occasioned by the revival of the almost forgotten law. He will try to arrange for a method by which the law can be tested, but he could not say yesterday what method would be adopted. He explained that there had been misapprehension as to the way in which the few court decisions on the question of constitutionality ran.

"I was counsel," he said, "a couple of years ago in Orleans County for I. M. Luddington's Sons, a State canal contractor, against whom the alien clause was invoked. A demurrer, alleging the unconstitutionality of the law, was overruled by one Judge, and his opinion has been reported, but when we came to trial another county Judge dismissed the complaint on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, and his decision has not been reported. So in that case the decisions are contradictory."

Mr. Grout also pointed out that the question affects not only subway contracts, but every contract let by any municipality or by the State for everything from the digging of new sewers to the construction of the Barge Canal. Until the matter has been set at rest, Mr. Grout said, it would be impossible to carry on any public work with any safety for the contractors.

The attorney contended that the issue was not a question of wages, as had been asserted by Mr. Gill. The alien who is employed in subway work gets the same amount as the citizen by whose side he works, and the only point involved is the amount of labor available. For the skilled jobs it may be possible to get American citizens, although undoubtedly a great many union men will suffer, as they have taken out only their first papers, but for the excavating citizens will not apply, and it is necessary to use Italian labor.

Mr. Grout's view was supported by F. E. Conover, President of the Mason Builders' Association, who said that the Italian stone masons had practically a monopoly of the foundation work for large buildings because they seemed better able than Americans to stand the effects of escaping sewer gas. Yet although only they were employed, the members of the Employers' Association always paid the union rate of wages.

C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, issued a statement, in which he showed how the alien clause of the labor law had been brought up many times against contractors, but never had been pressed. Thus he cited a complaint made by Mr. Gill against a subway contractor in the Mayoralty campaign, in which Chairman McCall was a candidate. The Public Service Commission ordered a hearing and cited the contractor to show cause why he should not lose his contract.

"At the hearing, however," said the statement, "Mr. Gill announced that the complaint was withdrawn as his men were receiving the wages asked for and the contractor was no longer employing aliens. The minutes of the hearing record that Mr. Gill also stated that he wouldn't 'hesitate in bringing along other contractors to the commission after getting such good results.'"

It is because the contractors think that they cannot help breaking the law, if they are to carry on their work, and feel that it always may be invoked when there is any disagreement that they have made several attempts to get the law altered. A bill was introduced repealing the alien clause of the labor law last session, and, in spite of the bitter opposition of the labor interests, was reported out of committee.

"Its only hope of passage," said Mr. Crane, "lay in securing the approval of Labor Commissioner Lynch, but this he refused to give, in spite of the court decisions against it, his almost certain knowledge of the impossibility of its enforcement, and in spite of the fact that he was sending appeals to employers and contractors throughout the State urging their support of the bill establishing a State Employment Bureau to assist all kinds and classes of labor."

Mr. Crane recounted the endeavor last Summer to get the law, as it could not be amended, thoroughly tested in the Bronx. He described how Borough President Mathewson promptly canceled a small sewer basin contract, when evidence of the employment of two Italians was set before him, and how District Attorney Martin and Commissioner Lynch were notified of the violation of the law. Since then neither Mr. Martin nor Mr. Lynch has taken any notice of the matter.

Mr. Crane quoted the presentment of the Grand Jury which investigated the Catskill Aqueduct Works, and found:

"That the provisions of the Labor law, as now administered with respect to public works are such as to lend themselves to abuse by the unscrupulous for the purposes of extorting 'tribute' from contractors engaged upon such public works."

Italian laborers who had been employed on the subway appeared at the City Hall applying for the office where they might take out their first papers. They were directed to the County Court House, and it was learned that they were making the endeavor to become citizens at the instance of the contractor who was employing them. Meanwhile, all the contractors were going through their records and were trying to reduce their working forces to citizens, even though in so doing they were compelled to discharge members of unions with whom they had no complaint to find.

HIT MAYOR'S AUTO; FINED $2

Driver, in Court, Says Car Was Going Too Fast.

William Campbell, 50 years old, a driver of 1,532 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was fined $2 yesterday for turning a corner of 117th Street and Lenox Avenue on Thursday night so sharply with his team that his wagon struck Mayor Mitchel's automobile. The Mayor was in the car.

"If the automobile had not been going too fast," said Campbell to Magistrate Nolan, "the accident would not have happened."

"The accident was due to your cutting the corner," said the Magistrate, "and although you may have endangered the Mayor's life I believe the Mayor would not want you treated more severely than any other violator of a corporation ordinance, so I will impose a fine of $2."

The pavement was slippery at the time and Patrolman Dillon said Campbell had difficulty turning the corner.

The Mayor's automobile was going south and the wagon shaft pierced the side of the car. The damage was slight.

AGE LIMIT OFF FOR SEARS.

Re-examination for City Employment Bureau Head.

The civil service examination for Superintendent of the city's employment bureau will be readvertised, according to President Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in order to obtain wider competition. It was for this examination that Walter Lincoln Sears, head of the Boston Employment Agency, was disqualified owing to the age limit, he being over 50 years of age while the maximum was put at 50.

In the readvertising the only age requirement will be that the applicant is over 25 years old. Commissioner Moskowitz said that the commission decided to take this action because of the general unsatisfactory qualifications of the fifty-three men who applied for the position.

DENIES CHINESE REPORTS.

Prof. Jenks Thinks They Were Started to Hurt Yuan-Shih-Kai.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University yesterday denied reports associating two Chinese who recently arrived in this country with an attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to influence United States officials in favor of the flotation of an American loan for China. He said the reports were being disseminated by avowed enemies of the Government headed by President Yuan Shih-kai to hurt China's credit.

These reports followed an interview given out by Prof. Beard of Columbia University in which he was quoted as announcing the views of Gen. Hwang Hsing, who led the abortive revolt of last year against President Yuan. Prof. Jenks said:

"Dr. Goodnow, the official constitutional adviser of the Chinese Government, authorizes me to say that, although he came over on the same steamer with these two Chinese, he had no knowledge that they have come to float a loan.

"I submit that most students of politics will prefer these authorities to that of a proscribed revolutionist whose interests are avowedly on the other side.

"Nevertheless, my own private opinion is that if these visiting Chinese or even any private citizens of the United States can secure a loan on reasonable terms, the Chinese Government will gladly accept it, and will be very willing to reward the person who secures such loan. China does need money for its development and to pay some short-time obligations, as all the world knows."

WASHINGTON MARKET RENTS

Small Dealers Fear Increase Will Be Too Great.

The Board of Estimate, at its meeting on Wednesday, will take final action upon the proposal to build a mezzanine floor in Washington Market. This action will make possible the setting of a date when the long-drawn-out improvements will be completed and give the Controller's office a basis upon which to fix rentals in the market house. Dissatisfaction exists among Washington Market men, and it was predicted yesterday that more than a dozen small dealers will have to vacate their stands if rents are raised.

In making Washington Market a model municipal institution, some of those who have stands in the building say, the city, through its Finance Department, is cutting down the market men's profits, thus adding to the high cost of living. It was said yesterday that the resolution to make the improvement will be rejected by the Board of Estimate, as a majority of the dealers are said to be against it. Until this question is disposed of the rent for floor space will not be fixed.

A man with a butter, cheese, and egg stand in the market said: "If the rent is put up many small dealers will be forced to vacate. This will make Washington Market a market for a few large dealers. With free markets, the removal of trade uptown, and the present small margin of profit it will be impossible to pay more rent."

Inquiry at the Controller's office brought out the fact that until the improvements are made the new rent scale could not be announced. The increase, it was said, would not be as high as reported.

B. Altman & Co.

An Unusual Offering of
Men's Montagnac Overcoats
at $45.00

will provide a feature of special interest for this day (Saturday) in the Department for Men's Wear.

These Overcoats, which are actually worth $65.00, are cut on new, distinctive lines that cannot fail to appeal to the man who recognizes the importance of being correctly attired. They are extremely well tailored, have yoke and sleeves lined with silk and are finished with a velvet collar.

Sales now being held consist of

Men's Fur-lined Gray Cloth Overcoats, $58.00
Men's Cassimere and Cheviot Overcoats, 28.00
Boys' Overcoats . . . . at $9.75
Junior Boys' Overcoats . . at 6.75
Boys' Norfolk Suits, with extra pair of knickerbockers . . . . at $6.75
Boys' Negligee Shirts, Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs; Gloves, Hose, Blouses and Sweaters.

An interesting Sale of Men's Shoes at special prices, now in progress, includes Gray Buckskin-topped models, at . per pair $4.75

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)

UNUSUAL VALUES are being offered in

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS

at $25.00, $30.00 & $35.00

Smart, Youthful Models.
Superior Materials and Workmanship.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

CAMMEYER SHOES
Founded 1863



For Saturday
Some Models Reduced From $6.00
$3.95

Gun Metal Lace and Blucher. Gun Metal Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops. Mahogany Russia Calf Lace and Blucher. Mahogany Russia Calf Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops.

For TODAY—Saturday An Important

Sale of Cammeyer
Men's $5 & $6 Shoes at $3.95

Including the Novelty Top English Lasts So Much in Demand

We unequivocally assert that these Cammeyer Shoes at their very special price of $3.95 cannot be duplicated today in America—not alone at $5.00 and $6.00, but even at a higher figure.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Avenue at 20th Streets
The Store of a Thousand Styles

GREENHUT'S



J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

We Give 2½ Green Trading Stamps
TWO 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON; ONE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

MAIN BUILDING
$2.50 "Safety" Fountain Pens, today, at $1
This pen may be carried in any position without leakage. Ink is dropped in from the top, and the cap screws on, sealing it hermetically. Simplicity itself. IT IS FITTED WITH A FIRST CLASS GOLD NIB.

MAIN BUILDING
Today's Sale of "ODD" BOOKS at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c

This is the big "before Christmas" Clearaway in which we will clear our tables of nearly 10,000 books.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS: CLASSICS: FICTION: JUVENILES AND STANDARD BOOKS.

Publishers' original prices, 3, 4, and even 5 times today's special prices.
It will pay you to attend this sale.

Also Special for Today:
10 VOLUMES OF HUGO; bound in cloth, at $3.95
The same in ¾ Morocco, at $5.25
15 VOLUMES of DICKENS; ¾ Morocco binding; at . . $9.75

MAIN BUILDING



Thin Model Cigarette Cases Today at 65c

Fine looking, well made, serviceable cigarette cases of German silver; gold lined. New stripe-effect engine turned cases. Very "dressy;" excellently adapted for carrying with evening dress. These look like $5 cigarette cases; today, at 65c

MAIN BUILDING
3 Makers of Ready-to-Wear Clothes Whose Reputations Are Country-wide Are Represented in Today's Event—
Biggest Sale of Men's and Youths' Winter
Overcoats and Balmacaans
New York Has Ever Seen

Three immense distinct purchases—all equally important—are combined in one big smashing sale today.

The overcoats are so good—so desirable in material, style, workmanship—and the bargains so sensational that there is every indication that today will be the biggest overcoat day in the history of Greenhut's.

And we have led this town in clothing sales for more than 18 years.

Every previous record for value-giving is overshadowed. The items that follow will tell the story eloquently.



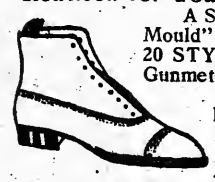
$10 and $12 Balmacaans and Overcoats today, at $6.85
By actual count there are 1,062 garments for your choice at this price. Popular styles; 20 patterns in browns and grays. All sizes for men and youths.

$15 and $20 Balmacaans and Overcoats today, at $11.50
These are from a Fifth Avenue overcoat maker who has established a country-wide reputation by making only a standard brand of $15 and $20 overcoats. Frankly, we tell you that this is THE FINEST LOT OF COATS EVER OFFERED AT THE PRICE. Balmacaans and Overcoats of newest rough foreign fabrics. Others in Black, Oxfords, Kerseys, Blue and Black Chinchillas; shawl collar and other favorite styles. No less than 140 styles for your choice in this lot. All sizes.

Balmacaans & Overcoats, Usually Priced to $25, on Sale today, at . . . $14.85
More than half of these are from a famous Rochester overcoat maker. His name is known to thousands of well-dressed New Yorkers. Numerous styles in Blacks, Oxfords, Kerseys, Chinchillas and imported mixtures. All sizes for men and youths.

$30 "Kirschbaum" Silk-Lined Chinchilla Overcoats today, at . . . $17.50
Here the name again tells the story. Assortment includes every fashionable style, from the wonderfully popular Balmacaan to the belted back and shawl collar. All sizes. Also black and Oxford Skinner's satin-lined Kersey Overcoats, at $17.50

MAIN BUILDING
Men's $3.50 "Foot-Mould" Shoes, Reduced for Today to $2.95



A Saturday's special of extraordinary importance, for our $3.50 "Foot-Mould" shoes compare favorably with the best grade of $4 shoes in the world. 20 STYLES FOR YOUR CHOICE. Tan, Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Gunmetal and Kid. Button or lace.

We particularly feature the new English flat model with low heel and blind eyelets. The latter in Tan Russia Calf and Dull Kidskin. All sizes and widths.

Boys' $2.50 & $3 Storm Shoes at $1.98
High-grade shoes—just right for winter weather—of extra heavy tan or black grained leather; 2 buckles at top; heavy serviceable soles: all sizes up to 5½.

MAIN BUILDING
"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls
Every Roll Accurately Cut—Fine Orchestral Arrangement Guaranteed
For 88-Note Player-Pianos, Today, at 25c

Amaya.
And Then.
Discord Rag.
Down in Shenandoah Valley.
Do You Take This Woman for Your Lawful Wife?
Flow Along, River Tennessee.
Globe Trotters.
He'd Push It Along.
Humpty Dumpty.
Hesitate Me Around, Bill.
Little Church Around the Corner.
Prunella.
Off With the Old Love, on with the New.
Ragtime Dream.
They're on Their Way to Mexico.
Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle?

The Following at 38c.

Aba Daba Honeymoon.
After the Roses Have Faded Away.
Angel's Serenade.
Ave Maria (Gounod.)
At the Ball.
Back to the Carolina You Love.
Cavalleria Rusticana.
Ballin' the Jack.
Do the Funny Fox Trot.
Every Road Is the Right Road.
Fatherland, the Motherland.
Follow the Crowd.
He's a Rag Picker.
High Cost of Loving.
Humoresque.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.
Italian Royal March.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.
In Siam.
In the Town Where I Was Born.
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.
Killarney, My Home O'er the Sea.
Love Moon (Chin Chin).
La Marseillaise.
La La Palo.
Mother Machree.
Oh, My Love.
On the Shores of Italy.
Please.
Rosary.
Rose of Italy.
Same Sort of a Girl.
Star Spangled Banner.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Ta Ta.
They Start the Victrola.
We Take Our Hats Off to You Mr. Wilson.
When It's Night Time Down in Burgundy.
When You Play in the Game of Love.
When the Grown Up Ladies Act Like Babies.
When You Wore a Tulip.
When the Angelus Is Ringing.
When You're Away (The Only Girl.)
Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight? (Old Ballad.)

MAIN BUILDING
The Surprise of the Season
Men's $2 and $3



Soft Hats, today at $1.25
Stylish soft hats in all the leading shapes. Newest high and low crown telescopes, drop tip crowns. Fedoras, pencil curl and flat brims. Some with contrasting trimmings, in all the leading colors. Sizes from 6 5-8 to 7½.

MAIN BUILDING
Today's Specials in Cigars

Robt. Burns—Concha Regalia—box of 50 . . . . . $3.25
Jose Lovera Co.'s Havana Principes—box of 50 . . . . . $2.50
Havana Rothschilds—Havana filled and shade-grown wrapper; usually $3; box of 50. $1.90
Manila Cigars—Republicanos; high grade; box of 50 . . . . . $1.25
Seidenberg & Co. Buffalo Cigars—a well known brand at 5c; Diplomaticos size, box of 50 . . . . . $1.25
$1.50 Humidors—oak or mission; copperene and aluminum finish linings; will hold 550 cigars; special 85c
$1.25 High-Grade Smoking Tobacco—put up in aluminum jars; 16-ounce size; at 75c
25c Pipe Racks—with fancy design; same with thermometers; at 19c

—J. B. GREENHUT CO.—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS—

BANKER SAYS NOTES WERE NOT RENEWALS

President Alexander Assails the Main Line of the Siegel Defense.

PRALL TELLS OF LOANS

Asserts That Siegel Never Went to the Bank—Says Vogel Had Charge of Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Several dramatic incidents marked the trial today of Henry Siegel, the former department store owner. Mr. Siegel is accused of grand larceny. It is charged that by false credit statements he and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, obtained loans from the National Bank of Commerce aggregating $100,000 a year. The main contention of the defense is that the notes on which the bank loans were obtained practically were continuous.

President James S. Alexander of the bank, called as a witness this morning, under cross-examination attacked this contention. "There is no such thing as a renewal note," he said.

Oscar A. Prall, formerly Secretary of the Simpson-Crawford Company and Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Store, recalled late this afternoon, denied that he ever was knowingly a party to a conspiracy between his employers to defraud. A few minutes later the witness told Assistant District Attorney Train, conducting the prosecution of Siegel, that he meant he was not conscious of doing any wrong for his personal gain.

Mr. Prall was on the stand for most of the afternoon.

Mr. Stanchfield in his cross-examination carried Prall back to his first meeting with Mr. Siegel and his subsequent employment by the merchant. He was asked if his relations with the defendant had not always been pleasant, and Mr. Prall admitted that they were. He was asked if Mr. Siegel had not always treated him well, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Is it not true," he was asked, "that Mr. Siegel had charge of the merchandise end of the business?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Prall. "He had charge of the buying and selling. I mean in a general way."

"What did Mr. Vogel do?"

"Mr. Vogel had charge of the clerical and financial end."

Mr. Prall was questioned at length about the way in which the first loan of $100,000 was obtained from the National Bank of Commerce in 1904, and similiar loans each year, thereafter until the final loan was obtained on Jan. 7, 1913, as a result of which Mr. Siegel is now being tried on a charge of grand larceny.

"Did you at any time in the early part of 1913 talk with Mr. Siegel about the time when he expected to put these stores on a paying basis?" the witness was asked.

"Yes."

"So when you took those notes of April 29, May 6, May 9, and May 12, to the National Bank of Commerce to be discounted, you knew that Mr. Siegel expected the Fourteenth Street store would be able to pay them at the time of discount or renewal?"

"Yes."

"You had no intent to steal or to be a party to the stealing of any money from the bank?"

"I did not."

"Were you ever knowingly a party to a conspiracy to defraud the National Bank of Commerce?"

"No."

The witness was asked if it was not a fact that during the years 1912 and 1913 the management of the Fourteenth Street store, the Simpson-Crawford Company store, and the Boston store was making curtailments and reductions in the purchase of stock. He admitted that the stocks at that time were being kept as low as possible.

"If you had been in a conspiracy to defraud the bank of this money, you would have bought all the merchandise you could obtain, wouldn't you?"

"Yes."

Mr. Train for the first time during the trial showed he was surprised by the testimony of one of the State's witnesses. Taking up the examination he said:

Again Admits False Statements.

"Mr. Stanchfield has asked you if you were knowingly a party to a conspiracy to defraud the National Bank of Commerce and you have said 'No.' Now did you prepare and sign any false statements?"

"I did."

"What did you mean then when you said you were not a conspirator?"

"I meant that I was not conscious of doing any wrong for my personal gain."

"And are you sorry now for the wrong you have done?"

The witness moved forward uneasily in his chair and mumbled "Yes."

"And when you know that a jury must decide whether you are guilty or not."

"Yes."

"And you waived immunity before you went to the Grand Jury."

"Yes."

Following this line of questions, Mr. Stanchfield obtained from Mr. Prall an admission that he had been to the office of the District Attorney at least a hundred times since the failure of the Siegel stores.

"You've never been arraigned," asked the lawyer.

"No."

"Nor indicted?"

"I don't know," said Prall apparently with genuine doubt.

Inasmuch as Mr. Prall had admitted to Mr. Stanchfield that Mr. Siegel never had made a dollar out of his mercantile enterprises, but, on the contrary, had sunk his entire fortune, Mr. Train asked him if it was not true that Mr. Siegel also had lost more than $2,500,000 of the money of the depositors of his private bank. Mr. Stanchfield's objection to this question was sustained by Justice Clark.

Mr. Prall at the afternoon session was questioned about the stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, put in the safe of the private bank as security for the depositors, three days before the Siegel-Vogel enterprises went into the hands of receivers. This stock was put in an envelope by Mr. Prall at the instruction of Mr. Vogel. Inclosed with the certificates were three sheets of data, one dated Jan. 17, 1910, and two sheets undated, explaining for what purpose the security was intended. Mr. Prall was asked why two of these papers, executed in December, 1913, had not been dated, and he replied that Mr. Vogel had told him not to date them.

Under examination by Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Prall was asked if he knew who negotiated the first loan with the National Bank of Commerce, for which two notes of $50,000 each were given in 1904. The witness said he thought Mr. Vogel had made arrangements to obtain the loan, and further testified that this transaction was completed before any credit statement was submitted. According to Mr. Prall, he was sent to the bank to have notes for $100,000 discounted each following year. Mr. Siegel never went to the bank to his knowledge.

Negotiations at the Bank.

Mr. Prall said he usually saw Assistant Cashier Pilate at the bank.

"When you had a talk with Mr. Pilate with reference to negotiating the loan, what did you say and what were you given to understand?"

"Invariably it was understood that the loan would be renewed at once."

"The bank never interposed any objection to the renewing of the loans?"

"Not that I know."

"On Jan. 7, 1913, the Fourteenth Street Store was entirely out of debt to the National Bank of Commerce, was it not, having paid off the loan on Oct. 1, 1912?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"That is correct."

"Tell us what was the conversation that took place when you took the new notes of April 29, May 6, 9, and 12, down to the bank."

"I saw Mr. Pilate and told him that Mr. Vogel would like to have these discounted. Mr. Pilate took the notes to another officer of the bank and returned and told me it was all right."

Mr. Prall then testified that he had very little to do with the notes except to have them discounted. He had been informed by Mr. Vogel that arrangements had been made to have them renewed, had so informed Mr. Pilate, and finally the notes were discounted.

It has been the contention of the defense that these notes were not new notes, but simply old ones renewed, and therefore that the defendant was not guilty of the charge in the indictment. It also has been maintained by the defense that the National Bank of Commerce did not discount these notes on the strength of the credit statements entirely; that it relied also on the records of Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel in meeting their obligations in the past and, further, on Mr. Vogel's relations with the Nelson Morris family and his acquaintance with Valentine P. Snyder, formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce.

Denies Note Renewal.

The hardest blow at the defense's contention that the old notes were renewed was struck by President Alexander, who testified that there was no such thing as a renewal note.

Mr. Alexander was asked by Assistant District Attorney Train if he would have discounted the notes of April and May, 1913, if he had known that the credit statements were false, and he said he would not. He also testified that, if he had known the stores were losing, he would not have made the loan.

It was brought out in Mr. Alexander's testimony that the National Bank of Commerce had made inquiries about Mr. Vogel through the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, when Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel applied for the $100,000 loan. The Chicago bank recommended Mr. Vogel highly. In its inquiry the Bank of Commerce informed the National Bank of the Republic of a "contemplated" loan to the two merchants. Consequently when Mr. Alexander denied that the Bank of Commerce relied on the recommendation of the Chicago Bank, he was asked by Mr. Stanchfield why the National Bank of Commerce had used the word "contemplated." Mr. Alexander explained that it had been employed by another officer of the bank who desired merely to get information about Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel.

Mr. Alexander admitted that he did not know what was in the Siegel indictment. Mr. Stanchfield then asked the witness if he knew that he was prosecuting Mr. Siegel, and Mr. Alexander said he did not know that he was. He then was asked if he had not gone to the office of District Attorney Whitman and urged the prosecution of Mr. Siegel when he learned that efforts were being made to give the defendant a chance to pay the depositors. He denied that that was the reason.

An offering slip of Sept. 1912, approving the discount of the series of four notes, the last of which matured on April 29, 1913, was then exhibited. On the bottom of it was written the word "renewal," and the signature of Mr. Alexander. The witness testified that this was a slip commonly used as a basis for making new loans. In view of the word "renewal," he was asked if he would testify that he did not consider the discount of the April 29, May 6, 9, and 12 notes a renewal. He said he would so testify.

"There is no such thing as a renewal note," said Mr. Alexander.

"Although your signature appears on this offering approving of them as renewals?"

"I did not consider them as such," replied Mr. Alexander.

Leonidas Dennis, counsel for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which furnished the one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond which Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel filed with the State Controller when they started their private bank, testified that he had met Mr. Siegel through Mr. Prall, and that the defendant had represented to him that there was every prospect of the Siegel-Vogel stores paying back loans to the private bank.

Character Witnesses Called.

Contrary to the usual custom, the prosecution's case was interrupted for a time this morning to permit character witnesses to testify for the defense.

Joseph Johnson, exFire Commissioner, and Rhinelander Waldo, ex-Police Commissioner of New York City, were among the witnesses.

Mr. Johnson testified that he had known Mr. Siegel for a long time, that he had asked the defendant to serve on various civic committees, and always found him willing. Mr. Siegel's business reputation prior to Dec. 29, 1913, had always been excellent, he said.

Under cross-examination Mr. Johnson admitted that he had obtained a letter of recommendation from Mr. Siegel to Gov. Glynn. Mr. Johnson next was asked if he had not been requested by the Mayor to resign his place as Fire Commissioner.

"No; I had a contempt for him and resigned to Acting Mayor Kline," retorted the character witness.

Mr. Waldo also testified that Mr. Siegel had an excellent reputation before the failure of his enterprises. Mr. Train cross-examined him.

"Were you not dismissed from your place as Police Commissioner?" he asked.

"I was not."

"Are you not suing Mr. Kline now?"

"I am not."

"Did you bring any action to remove the record of your dismissal?"

Mr. Waldo explained finally that the Supreme Court had upheld his right to resign from the Police Commissionership.

Other witnesses called on Mr. Siegel's behalf were R. Ross Appleton, President of the Security Bank of New York; William G. Fenton, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago; Charles E. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, former Controller of the Currency; Arthur Brisbane, and L. W. Wiley.

Both sides wish to give the case to the jury next Tuesday. Mr. Stanchfield will make a motion to strike out all testimony to show a conspiracy, and anticipates a long argument on this motion. The defense has three or four more witnesses, but it is doubtful whether these will be called. It has not been decided whether Mr. Siegel will testify. Court adjourned until Monday morning.

SAVED HUSBAND'S LIFE.

Mrs. Bergman Sprang on Assailant, Whose Bullets Went Wild.

Mrs. Bertha Bergman of 320 East 121st Street probably saved her husband's life last night by springing against a man who was shooting at him. The man fired two shots which went wild. The bullets were imbedded in the wall.

According to the police, Salvatore Marone, 19 years old, an elevator conductor living at 339 East 121st Street, went with a companion to the home of Arthur Bergman, a janitor, to demand an explanation of a scandalous story they said Bergman and his wife had circulated about Marone and a girl. There was an argument in the hallway, and Marone's companion drew a revolver from his pocket and shot at Bergman. The two men ran into the street. Bergman followed.

Sergt. Pineau of the East 126th Street Station took up the chase. Marone ran to his own home and was caught under a bed. His companion escaped south on First Avenue. The police say that Marone disclosed to Detectives Enright and Conroy the identity of his companion and they set out to arrest the man. A charge of felonious assault was made against Marone.

NO EXTRA SESSION IN JERSEY

Gov. Fielder Says Utility Board Has Power—New R. R. Rates Suspended

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Unless additional reasons are offered for such action, Gov. Fielder will not grant the appeal of the South Jersey Commuters' Association for a special session of the Legislature to prevent the railroads from increasing rates.

"I do not believe a special session necessary," Gov. Fielder said today. "I think the Utility Commission has full power. Under our law the rates must be filed with the Utility Commission, and the commission can investigate and, pending investigation, can suspend the rates, so there seems to be power enough in the commission."

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners today ordered the suspension of the rates that were to go into effect on Dec. 15. The board set Dec. 22 for a hearing.

CAUGHT BY FINGER PRINTS.

Alleged Swindler Identified Here in New Haven Case.

Umberto Falso of 233 East Ninety-seventh Street was identified by his finger prints as a man alleged to have swindled an Italian in New Haven out of $2,000, and was arrested yesterday on the steps of the Criminal Court Building shortly after he had been arraigned on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

The New Haven police forwarded his finger prints and they were compared with the prints taken here when he was arrested on a charge of carrying a revolver on Nov. 7. Lieut. Allen of the Bureau of Criminal Identification discovered Falso's identity, and he was arrested and sent to the Tombs to await the action of the New Haven authorities.

Edward L. Stevens Collection Sold.

Antique lamps, silver, china, and pewter, the collection of the late Edward L. Stevens of this city, were sold at the Merwin Galleries yesterday afternoon, with returns for the day $1,417. Many interesting old lamps, cut-glass decanters, and old china and pewters brought low prices. A pair of beautifully shaped pewter lamps went to R. James for $23, and a pair of Colonial pewter candlesticks with plungers brought $17. A big pewter charger, 20¼ inches in diameter, brought $25. An antique brass chartroom lamp went to James for $20, and the same buyer paid $75 for an antique hanging hall lantern, with a blown-glass dome. A large presentation salver of solid silver went to Baumeister for $122, and the same buyer paid $49 for a teapot and spirit lamp of solid silver, in rustic design.

ADRIATIC PASSENGER LOST IN MIDOCEAN

Alexander E. Duncan of London Disappears on Voyage to New York.

REJECTED AS ARMY RECRUIT

Wealthy Young Bachelor Grieved Over Futile Attempts to Go to the Front.

When the White Star liner Adriatic left Liverpool on Nov. 11 Alexander E. Duncan, a wealthy young bachelor of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, London, occupied Cabin 171 without a companion. He had insisted on individual quarters, and, while he did not say so, he made it clear that he had no desire for company.

Duncan was quiet, and did not mingle with other passengers, spending most of his time leaning against the rail and peering out over the sea. The few who made advances to him learned that he was leaving his home in the hope that he might forget the misfortune which had prevented him from serving England in the war. He had volunteered his services early in the campaign, he admitted, and again and again he had sought the opportunity to go to the front, but always the British War Office had declined him because of a slight physical disability.

It was nothing, in Duncan's mind, which should have kept him from the firing line, but the officials were obdurate, and at last the young man realized that he was barred permanently from taking part in the war. Then he determined to leave England. He told none of his slight acquaintances on shipboard what were his further plans, if he had any. It was enough that he was getting away from the sight of other young men drilling and preparing to take their place in the war. He didn't care what became of him.

Some fellow-passengers tried to cheer him up, but Duncan could not be consoled, and on Wednesday night, though it was storming and, consequently, cold and dark on deck, he left the smoking room for the promenade. A steward saw him go. It was not until the next morning that he thought of it again, however. Then, when he went to arouse Duncan, he got no response to his rap on the cabin door.

H. B. Palmer, the purser, was notified and he had the ship searched. Duncan was not on board. It is possible that the young man slipped over the rail, but the few who had conversed with him were convinced that his grief at his inability to take his part in the war overcame him. They believe he jumped into the sea.

The Adriatic arrived here yesterday and the purser arranged to send Duncan's baggage and the personal belongings in his cabin back to relatives in England.

WAR DROVE HER TO SUICIDE.

Paterson Woman Feared Her Brother Had Been Killed with Germans.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Miss Carrie Rabold, 53 years old, of 106 Lewis Street, leaped from a third-story window of her home this morning, breaking her neck on the sidewalk. Worry over the fate of her brother, who, when last heard from, was fighting in the German Army in Flanders, is believed to have caused the suicide.

Miss Rabold lived with a married sister. Yesterday she told her sister that she had received a paper from Germany, and that in it their brother was listed as dead. It is believed her story was the result of a hallucination, as no papers from abroad reached the house.

Worried Austrian Tries Suicide.

Worry over his family in Vienna, Austria, caused Anton Vonker to attempt suicide yesterday by slashing his wrists in the cellar of a building at 78 Market Street, Newark. He had tried to get to his wife and children, but could not. He was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

A. G. WHEELER, JR., SUES WIFE

Litigation with Ex-Prima Donna Ends in Divorce Action.

A new chapter in the story of the marital troubles of Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., and Claudia Theresa Carlstedt Wheeler was begun yesterday when Mr. Wheeler filed a suit for divorce. Mrs. Wheeler, when she was Miss Carlstedt, was a prima donna in Frank Daniels's comic opera company.

Mr. Wheeler is wealthy. He was a member of the Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, a Director in big corporations, and a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, and other clubs. He met Miss Carlstedt in 1892, and they were married on March 31, 1898, at the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

On April 23, 1910, Mr. Wheeler advertised that he was living apart from his wife, and in June Mrs. Wheeler began a suit for a separation, charging that Mr. Wheeler had abandoned her without cause at the Dakota apartments, 1 West Seventy-second Street, where they had been living.

Pending the trial of her suit for a separation, Mr. Wheeler was ordered to pay his wife $500 a month alimony. Mrs. Wheeler procured the separation. Early in the week, as Mrs. Wheeler was leaving a ship that brought her home from a trip abroad she was served with the summons in the present suit for divorce. She is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. Mr. Wheeler is represented by Evarts, Choate & Sherman.

Alumni Secretaries Meet.

The alumni secretaries of the principal universities of the country met yesterday in their third annual assembly at Columbia. Representatives of sixty-five educational institutions were present and elected the following officers for the coming year: Edwin R. Embree of Yale, President; Dean C. Mathews, Western Reserve, First Vice President; John A. Lomax, Texas, Second Vice President; Wilfred B. Shaw, Michigan, Secretary, and A. T. Prescott, Louisiana, Treasurer. The delegates will go in a body to New Haven to see the Yale-Harvard football game.

MOTHER-TEACHER COMMITTEE NAMED

Churchill Appoints Members of School Board, Three of Whom Are Women.

MRS. KRAMER IS CHAIRMAN

Special Investigators Will Confer with Committee on Legislation.

President Churchill of the Board of Education announced yesterday the seven members who will investigate the mother-teacher question. Five are supposed to oppose the mother-teacher and two to favor her. Mrs. Ella W. Kramer is Chairman, and the others are Joseph Barondess, Robert L. Harrison, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Mrs. Christine Towns, William G. Willcox, and Frank D. Wilsey.

Mrs. Kramer is also head of the Committee on Vocational Schools. She is a graduate of Normal College and President of its alumnae association. Mrs. Kramer yesterday said that she would call the committee as soon as convenient to the members.

Mr. Barondess is a stanch advocate of the mother-teacher's rights. It was he who moved for the special committee and Mr. Willcox seconded him. Mr. Willcox, who voted for Mrs. Wagner's suspension, said yesterday that the efficiency of the mother-teacher is the principal question to be decided. Miss Leventritt is strongly in favor of the mother-teacher.

Some surprise was expressed that President Churchill appointed neither Miss Martha Lincoln Draper nor Dr. Ira S. Wile to the committee. They are both on the side of the mother-teacher.

The special committee will confer with the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, all of whose members are opposed to the mother-teacher, and will then report to the board.

On the mother-teacher question these two committees stand ten to two.

FIGHTS MAINS ON TRESTLES.

Real Estate Man Says Broadway Property Depreciated.

The injury to property owners during the construction of subways through the carrying of gas mains on trestles along the street was brought before the Board of Estimate yesterday, when the contract for the new William Street Subway was up for confirmation. Charles F. Noyes, Chairman of a committee of the Real Estate Board, appeared to ask that some other method be devised for handling the gas mains. The action of the board on the contract was deferred.

Mr. Noyes said William Street is only 40 feet wide from building to building, and the sidewalk 9¼ feet wide. He cited the case of Broadway, from City Hall Park to Canal Street, and said that the bypassing of the mains in this district had caused a great depreciation in real estate values, and that some merchants had seen their business fall off to such an extent that they were unable to pay their rents.

Two other methods of treating the gas mains were included in the contract, the carrying of the pipes underground or on the street level, and he asked the board to make it a condition that the contractors should keep all the mains beneath the surface.

The Merchants' Association supported the representations made by Mr. Noyes, and President McAneny suggested that a hearing be held on the matter in his office next Tuesday afternoon, at which the contractors, Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, and representatives of the property owners and the Public Service Commission might be present.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; 5 DEAD.

Iowa Party Struck at Minneapolis & St. Louis Crossing.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Nov. 20.—Five persons were killed and one injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck today by a Minneapolis & St. Louis northbound passenger train at Halligan, twelve miles from here.

The dead are: I. T. Roush, John Berner, Katherine Roush, 18, daughter of I. T. Roush; a six-year-old son of I. T. Roush, all of Rockwell City, and Francis Smiley of Jolley, Iowa.

Mrs. Roush, who was with the party, suffered a broken hip and minor injuries. Berner was the fiancé of Miss Roush.

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Answers Every Question A Child Can Ask

Why is the sea never still?
Why are the rain drops round?
What is the use of our hair?
Do we think in words?
How far off is the sky?
What makes the heart beat?
What is the milky way?
Why do we go to sleep?
What makes a cat purr?
Why does the kettle sing?
And Thousands of Others

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SCIENTIFIC FINANCE BUDGET

Monthly Reports Made to Heads of Departments and Expenses Kept Within Allowances.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Henry M. Waite City Manager of Dayton, Ohio, at today's session of the National Municipal League discussed "The Commission-Manager Plan of Government in the Light of Experience." This new form of city government was a success, he asserted, and in answer to his own question as to whether it could be a permanent success, he said:

"Its permanency depends upon intelligent citizenship, and their continued determination to keep partisan politics out of municipal affairs."

The Dayton plan of five non-partisan Commissioners at large had resulted in the election of sound business men, he said. They selected the manager, who then selected the Directors of the five departments—Law, Finance, Welfare, Service, Safety.

"I cannot tell you the political faith of the Commissioners or the Directors," he said. "They are selected for their ability."

"In our Finance Department," he continued, "our new accounting system is the same as would be found in any large business. Our budget is scientific. Every month the head of each department receives a complete financial statement which shows the original allowance, expenditures, and balance in each account. We keep our expenditures inside our allowances."

In a report presented today the Committee on Plan of Political Organization said: "It will not do for the so-called 'high brow' to inveigh against the complacency of the average citizen. This gets him nowhere. It will not do to assume that all voters are corruptly influenced when they support political factions. This presupposes the preponderance of corruption.

"The trouble is, perhaps, that while the one form of organization ignores them and relies upon a conception of citizenship as appeals only to the idealists, the theorists, the reformers, the dreamers. A plan of political organization, to succeed, to secure the following required to win at the polls, must be built upon the mainspring of human action, to wit: self-interest."

The Committee on Municipal Programme, which has been at work for a year drafting a new model city Charter, presented a preliminary report. The committee proposes that the new model city Charter shall provide for a City Manager as the chief executive of the city, to be chosen by the Council solely on the basis of his fitness. Six administrative departments are provided, each to be headed by a Director appointed by the City Manager. The Directors are to be responsible to him for the administration of their departments, and may be removed by him at any time.

The title of Mayor is to be preserved, but will be applied to the Chairman of the Council. This body is elective, its members to serve four years and be subject to recall. A Civil Service and Efficiency Board to consist of three members is to be appointed by the Council.

MORE CATTLE INFECTED.

New Outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Found in Queens.

Health Department officials announced yesterday that new cases of the foot and mouth disease among cattle had been discovered in the herd of Isaac Balsam living on Old South Road, near Cedar Lane, Queens, and on a farm one-half mile away, on Woodhaven Road, 56 cows out of two herds of 124 were found to be infected. On the farm of Meyer Emmer, a short distance from Mr. Balsam's place, 12 infected cows were found in a herd of 14.

Eight cattle out of 128 in the herd of Louis Wank in the Flatlands part of Brooklyn were found to be suffering from the disease.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, said last night that the disease was likely to spread to the herds in the district adjoining Wank's dairy.

Thirty infected cows out of 100 yesterday were found on the farm of Simon Liberman at Secaucus, N. J.

Two weeks ago, on the farm of Frank Goldstein, near the farms of Balsam and Emmer, in Queens, the disease was discovered and 280 cows were killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The quarantine against cattle shipments from Canada to the United States, imposed because of foot and mouth disease, was lifted today by the Department of Agriculture.

Oriental Carvings Sold.

Oriental carvings brought the highest prices at the Lechevrel sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, and the returns for the day were $6,432. An incense burner of pale green jade in the design of an old bronze went to D. Elwell for $50, and a large carved vase of pale gray jade to the same buyer for $90. A green jade basket in the form of an ancient bronze, swinging from a carved wood support, went to H. Strauss for $60; F. Shephard paid $62.50 for for the figure of a goddess in white marble, and the Goddess of Mercy, also carved in marble, went to A. P. York for $72.50. There will be some of the interesting Chinese carved wooden figures in the concluding sale today.

EXPECT BIG CHRISTMAS MAIL

Post Office Department Preparing for Record Holiday Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Post Office Department is making preparations for handling a record Christmas mail. In a letter sent today to all Postmasters, Postmaster General Burleson told them to arrange at once for "quick and effective distribution of the largest bulk of Christmas mail handled in the history of the Post Office Department." Even in the small city offices extra carriers are to be employed.

"Last year," says the Postmaster General in his letter, "through intelligent direction and the co-operation of all connected with the Postal Service, the department successfully handled the largest quantity of holiday mail in its history. This year the volume will greatly exceed anything heretofore known, and it is confidently believed that the same spirit will animate the force, and that all mail received at your office will be delivered before the close of Christmas Day."

In order that gift-givers will not hold back their presents until the last available mail, with the idea of preventing their delivery before Christmas morning, the Postmaster General has directed that parcels mailed early may bear the words "not to be opened until Christmas."

At the large city delivery offices the carrier force and delivery equipment will be specially organized for the effective performance of the task which will be imposed upon the service. This is to be done in such a way as to admit of expansion from day to day as the growing business demands.

CARDINAL AIDS WAR VICTIMS

Orders a Special Collection Throughout the Diocese on Sunday.

In a letter to the priests of all the Roman Catholic churches in this diocese Cardinal Farley directed yesterday that a special collection be taken up on Sunday morning for the victims of the war. Cardinal Farley asks that his letter be read at the masses and that the collection follow the reading.

"Our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV.," the Cardinal wrote in part, "in his recent encyclical, says the spirit of Christ does not reign today. The people talk today of brotherhood more than they ever have before, yet brotherhood is ignored today to a degree greater than ever before. Nations, races, cities, and individuals are divided today by rancor and selfishness more than they are by political frontiers. The holy season of Advent, set apart by the Church for prayer and penance to prepare for the coming of the Prince of Peace, is nigh at hand. May we all, priests and people, give ourselves to earnest prayer that the dawn of Christmas may find the nations now in deadly conflict hearkening in a spirit of Christian brotherhood to the song of peace, borne from the throne of God by the angelic host to the hills of Bethlehem."

Arrest Fugitive in Philadelphia.

Louis Defils, 21 years old, a window cleaner, of 324 West Fifty-eighth Street, indicted for grand larceny, was arrested in Philadelphia and brought to Police Headquarters last night. It is charged that when cleaning windows in the apartment of Russell S. Underwood, in the Berkley, at 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, on Oct. 7, he stole $1,300 worth of jewelry.

HEIRS TO CONTEST BRADY APPRAISAL

Controller's Increase of $4,000,000 Over Executors' Schedule Is Deemed Unfair.

ADDS TO TRANSFER TAX

Objection Raised to Valuing Large Block of Stock on Price of Single Share.

Persons familiar with the estate of the late Anthony N. Brady, appraised at $77,042,443, said yesterday that the heirs probably would contest the values fixed by Charles M. Friend, appraiser for the State Controller. It was said that the schedules furnished by the executors had been carefully prepared and that they presented fair values of the stocks and bonds. A man in close touch with the executors said:

"The appraiser increased the scheduled values about $4,000,000, which means a large increase in the transfer tax. This increase is considered unfair, and an attempt will be made to have the estate reappraised or to induce the courts to cut the appraiser's figures. The appraiser valued large blocks of stock as he would small ones, which is considered an unfair method. The value of Mr. Brady's stocks and bonds as fixed by the appraiser was $67,307,301."

It was pointed out that Mr. Brady's tobacco interests were appraised at more than $16,000,000 and that six of his holdings amounted to more than $20,689,000. It was said that these holdings should not be valued at the same rate as a single share of stock or a single bond because the holding of so large an amount by a single person might be the reason for their value.

SPUGS CHANGE THEIR NAME.

Will Promote Useful Giving and Retain the Short Title.

S-P-U-G still spells Spug, but it isn't the same kind of a Spug that it used to be. At its annual meeting, held at the Vacation Headquarters, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, last night, the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving became the Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving. Mrs. August Belmont, the President; Miss Anne Morgan, the Treasurer, who was there knitting a big gray woolen sock; Miss Robinson Smith, the Vice President, and the girls all talked the matter over informally and finally decided upon making the change.

The object of the Spugs has been merely to keep from giving graft or to get something in return, but people misunderstood and thought the society did not believe in giving at all. To promote useful giving immediately, the Spugs last night voted to give the 10 cents annual dues to the war home relief work, to help those who are thrown out of employment through the conditions brought about by the war. The Spugs will economize in their Christmas celebration and will have only a little one in the vacation rooms instead of a big expensive dance in a hall. The money saved will go to relief work.

SHE HAS "AMBULANCEITIS."

Woman's Case Puzzles Doctors, So Magistrate Names New Disease.

Magistrate Herbert in the Women's Night Court last night found a name for a new disease which has been causing the hospital authorities of this city considerable trouble. Two physicians who had been at a loss for a name for the disease were present.

The occasion was the tenth arraignment of a twenty-one-year-old woman named Jennie Reich. On nine previous occasions she had been dismissed after having been arrested for "creating a disturbance" by dropping in the street and being taken to a hospital, where on each occasion the examining physicians said there was nothing at all the matter with her. Her tenth arrest for the same cause took place Wednesday in Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Cahill of Bellevue testified that he had been unable to find anything wrong with her. Dr. Patchin of Gouverneur Hospital, who had examined her twenty times, said the same.

"You've been arrested ten times, but I see no reason why I should not discharge you for the tenth time," the Magistrate said. "You've stumped the medical profession, but I am convinced that your trouble is 'ambulanceitis.'"

The prisoner was dismissed. She said she did not know what was the matter with her. She was the wife of a tailor, she said, and lived at 17 Clinton Street.

FOR LATIN-AMERICAN BANKS

Mississippi Trade Conference Also Wants a Tariff Commission.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—A resolution indorsing the principle of a non-partisan permanent tariff commission was adopted after a spirited debate at the closing session here today of the International Trade Conference of the Mississippi Valley and Central West.

Other resolutions adopted requested the Federal Reserve Board to authorize reserve banks in the territory embraced by the conference to join in establishing branches in Central and South America, Mexico, and the West Indies; urged organization by manufacturing, commercial and investment interests of a banking corporation to co-operate in promoting commerce and exchange of credits with Latin-America, and asked Congress to provide adequate appropriations for development of navigation on the Mississippi River and a central system of natural water trade routes.

Among the speakers at the session today were Robert F. Patchin of New York, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and E. E. Pratt of Washington of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

PROTEST BY RESERVES.

Austrian Soldiers Stranded Here Say Consuls Have Neglected Them.

Five hundred Austrian and Hungarian reservists from all parts of the country, stranded in New York, met in Labor Temple yesterday to protest against the treatment they had received from their own and the German Consular officials in this city. Henry Ortland and Bruno Wagner declared in speeches that the Austrian Consul here had done nothing for their relief.

George Heimster said he had worked his way here on an English ship after being held as a prisoner at Barbados. He said he had been advised to enlist in the United States Navy. Max Reimer and Mescer Jacobs said German officials in New York had advised them to join the United States Army.

A committee will go to work to get aid for stranded reservists.

WILL FIGHT LOAN SHARKS.

Morris Plan Company Organizes to Make Small Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The Morris Plan Company of New York has filed its certificate of organization with the State Banking Department. The capital is to be $100,000.

The Morris Plan, which has been in operation for several years in cities of the South and West, provides loans for persons of moderate means at reasonable rates of interest. The new company soon will begin business at 52 William Street, under the direction of the Industrial Finance Corporation, the President of which is Clark Williams, former State Superintendent of Banks. It is planned to establish branches in other parts of the city in due time.

The original purpose of the Morris Plan was to check the operations of the loan shark. In addition to making small loans, the system gives investors an opportunity to lay aside sums of $50 or multiples thereof through the purchase of the company's certificates, which bear 5 per cent. interest a year and may be bought in weekly installments. Character of the borrower is the chief requisite, as he is required to deposit in exchange for the loan sums equal to 20 per cent. of the loan desired, nothing more than a note bearing the indorsement of two friends or associates. Payment may be made in small sums extending over a year or more. The fifteen companies already in operation have loaned in the past four years $5,800,000 to 47,000 borrowers, the average loan being $123.

Among the incorporators and Directors of the New York concern are Arthur J. Morris of Norfolk, Va., the originator of the plan; Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Henry R. Towne of Yale & Towne; R. T. H. Halsey, a member of the Stock Exchange; John Markle, the coal operator; Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company; Clark Williams, S. A. Lewisohn of Adolph Lewisohn & Co., and Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank.

FOR MARKETS COMMISSION.

Gov. Glynn Appoints John J. Dillon to Head New State Work.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Announcement of the appointment of John J. Dillon, President of the State Agricultural Society, as Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets, was made today by Gov. Glynn.

This department was created by the last Legislature to assist in the distribution of farm produce, and to aid in the organization of co-operative societies among producers and consumers for the purpose of obtaining more direct business relations between them. The Commissioner is empowered to establish local markets wherever he deems them necessary.

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Dick: Watch for startling revelations Monday.

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Balmacaans with Velvet or Self Collars, in Tartan Plaids, Overplaids, Scotch Mixtures and Glen Urquharts. IN OVERCOATS—Black Kerseys, Blue, Grey, Brown and Oxford Chinchillas, Grey Kerseys and Grey Shetlands. IN SUITS—Tartan Plaids, Russian Stripes, Glen Urquharts, Black Pencil Stripes, Blue Pencil Stripes, Blue Serges, Grey Cassimeres, Black Thibets, Heather Mixtures, Scotch Mixtures and Silk Mixtures. Wonderful values at $15.00.

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Some of the choicest products of the tailormen's bench—a wonderfully good assortment of patterns and fabrics—IN SUITS—Glen Urquharts, Roman Stripes, Russian Stripes, Shaded Stripes, Gray-greens, Tartan Plaids and Heather Plaids, splendidly tailored and perfectly finished. In Balmacaans—Swagger, up-to-the-minute models, in Tartan Plaids, Pencil Stripes, Heather Mixtures and new snappy Knitted Fabrics.

EXTRA SPECIAL Carr's Melton Overcoats $50.00 coats, made of this famous fabric, lined with Skinner's all-silk satin and tailored by one of the best wholesale tailormen in America, are offered you here at **$30**

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Who Is Responsible, by Cloudsley Brereton, 50c.

The War and America, by Hugo Munsterberg, $1.00.

The Real Truth About Germany, by Douglas Sladen, $1.00.

What Germany Wants, by Edmund von Mach, 90c.

How the War Began, by J. M. Kennedy and W. L. Courtney, 45c.

Liberty, by Arnold Bennett, a statement of the British Case, 25c.

The Case of Belgium in the Present War, 25c.

The Fleets of War, by Archibald Hurd, 45c.

Christmas Books for Children, The Greatest Display We Have Ever Made.

SOME OF THE FUNNIEST, most ingenious and intensely interesting literature for children we ever had to offer. Rich with colored and fascinating pictures, and just as little priced as we have ever seen books of such worth. The time to buy them is NOW, while the assortment is complete. Be sure that your boy and girl will have a goodly lot of Books for Christmas.

In Fairyland, $1.35.
Tales Told Again. By Louey Chisholm, with pictures in color by Katherine Cameron. Price, $1.35.

Grimms' Fairy Tales, $1.35.
New edition. Translated from the German by Margaret Hunt. This is a complete edition and illustrated in color by John B. Gruelle. Our price, $1.35.

The Beard Animals, 90c.
Life-size, look-alive figures to be cut out, colored, and made to stand up on adjustable legs. Endorsed by W. T. Hornaday, Director of New York Zoological Park. Price, 90c.

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Adventures of Jack and Betty. By Clara Andrews Williams. Drawings by George Alfred Williams in color.

The Mother Goose Parade Cut-Out Book, $1.10
A Combination of Painting Book and Scissors Play for Children. This is one of the handsomest paint and cut-out books out this year. This will be sure to attract the children.

The Magic Aeroplane, 50c.
A Fairy Tale. Illustrated in color and black and white.

The Mary Francis Housekeeper, $1.35.
The Story of Mary Francis' Adventures Among the Doll People. Companion book to Mary Francis' Cook Book and Mary Francis' Sewing Book. When you have read the three books you will know something about cooking, about sewing, and about housekeeping.

The Wonder Book of Railways, 98c.
For Boys and Girls. With twelve colored plates and nearly 300 illustrations. Edited by Harry Golding.

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Each subject by an expert. Rewritten by Clarence B. Kelland. Contains such information as: How to Arrange a Summer Camp; How to Make a Rowboat; How to Make a Model Aeroplane; A Hanging Whirligig, and many other subjects.

The Jolly Book of Box-Craft, $1.22.
By Patten Beard. Cardboard boxes are to be found everywhere. This book tells the boy or girl how to make little houses out of the boxes.

Topsy-Turvy Land, 45c.
Colored illustrations, cover in color. There are: Stories I Love to Read; The Sandman Story Book; The Wonderful Story Book; My Book of Stories.

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Hugo	24	Buckr'm	16.95
Tolstoy	24	Buckr'm	18.50
Thackeray	30	Cloth	12.50
Eliot	8	¾ lea.	7.60
Hugo	10	¾ lea.	9.50
Dumas	15	¾ lea.	14.25
Art Galleries of Europe	12	Cloth	17.50
Children's Own Library	10	¾ lea.	$9.50
Gibbon's Works	6	¾ lea.	5.95
Ruskin	13	Buckr'm	9.75
Thackeray	20	¾ lea.	17.50
Dickens	20	¾ lea.	17.50
Shakespeare	10	Calf	11.25
Shakespeare	12	½ lea.	7.50
Shakespeare	40	½ lea.	$9.50
Shakespeare	20	Cloth	10.95
Browning	6	¾ lea.	18.50
Bronte	12	¾ lea.	32.00
Balzac	18	¾ lea.	19.75
Eliot	10	¾ lea.	26.75
Bret Harte	12	1-3 mor.	32.00
Arabian Nights	17	¾ calf	45.00
Parkman's	13	Pol. calf	22.50

Book of Knowledge—The Children's Encyclopedia.
20 volumes, buckram binding. Price, $35.50. Over 6,000 subjects. Pictures in color. Nature, china, pottery.

The Newest Travel Books At Prices the Lowest in Brooklyn.

The End of the Trail.
By E. Alexander Powell. The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia. With forty-eight full-page illustrations and a map. Price, $2.70.

In and Out of the Old Missions.
By George Wharton James. With over 140 illustrations from photographs. Price, $2.70.

Between the Old World and the New.
By Guglielmo Ferrero. Moral and philosophical. Translated by A. Cecil Curtis. Our price, $2.50.

Nansen on Russia's Land of the Future, $4.50.
Through Siberia, the Land of the Future. Dr. Nansen's narrative gives most recent accounts of the vast Asiatic resources of Russia and of the attempts of opening up Kara Sea route, to make those resources available for the benefit of Western Europe.

Early American Churches, $2.52.
By Aymar Embury. II. To all those interested in early American history, this work is invaluable.

California Painted.
By Sutton Palmer. Described by Mary Austin. The Land of the Sun in Color. Price, $3.60.

ROBINSON SUES FOR $500,000 FEE

Tells of Agreement to Pay Him for Sale of Baldwin Locomotive Works.

GOT OFFER OF $30,700,000

Previous Arrangement for Sale Lagged, but Negotiations Were Renewed After a Year's Lapse.

George H. Robinson was called yesterday as a witness in the suit which he is bringing before Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court against Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, for $500,000 commission in connection with the sale of the locomotive works. He was asked to tell the story of his negotiations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which he maintains were so successful that they should have entitled him to the commission.

Examined by his counsel, E. Spencer Miller of Philadelphia, Mr. Robinson testified to the arrangement into which he entered on April 4, 1911, with Mr. Johnson as the representative of the stockholders of the Baldwin Works. A memorandum, he said, was drawn up in which his commission was estimated according as the sale price ranged from $22,000,000 to $27,000,000 at from $950,000 to $500,000. At this interview Mr. Robinson said he told Mr. Johnson he could probably arrange the sale through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Johnson expressed himself as satisfied and instructed him to arrange an interview with Jacob H. Schiff.

This interview was held, and the result was that an offer was made for the Locomotive Works at $25,000,000 in cash and $5,000,000 in common stock of the new corporation. Then Mr. Robinson said that the negotiations lagged, but were renewed after a year, when Mr. Johnson said to him:

"Tell Mr. Schiff I shall be loyal to him in this matter."

When an attempt was made to introduce evidence to show that before April 11, 1911, an agreement had been made with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to deal with no other firm, John G. Milburn, counsel for Mr. Johnson, succeeded in getting it excluded as irrelevant.

In the end Mr. Johnson agreed for the sale of the Locomotive Works to Drexel & Co. and White, Weld & Co. for $20,200,000 in cash and $10,500,000 in the stock of the reorganized company. The trial will continue on Monday.

STORM HITS NEW ENGLAND.

Small Blizzard in New Hampshire and Maine—Shipping Suffers.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The first southern storm of the season to reach the New England Coast lashed itself to pieces off shore during the night, and by sunrise had apparently blown itself out. Shipping suffered considerably, and much damage along shore was caused by high tides. The storm was not so severe inland, although New Hampshire and Maine were swept by a miniature blizzard.

At Eastport, Me., the wind blew a mile a minute for more than an hour, and at Cape Cod, Block Island, and Nantucket velocities of more than fifty miles an hour were recorded.

The first shipping accident report came from Provincetown, where four fishing schooners were driven onto the mud flats at the west side of the harbor, but only one was damaged.

The sandy shores of Cape Cod were badly torn by the heavy breakers and high tides, and at one time the Chatham life saving station, located at Monomoy Point, was all but swept into the sea by the waves. The shore line at Winthrop was also damaged. The breakwater off Sandwich saved the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal from being choked with sand.

GIRLS WITHDRAW CHARGE.

Plotz, Arrested in Subway, Is Discharged in Night Court.

Louis R. Plotz, who was almost mobbed in a Subway express train at Seventy-second Street on Wednesday night after two girls had accused him of annoying them and pinching their arms, was discharged when he was arraigned on a postponed examination in Night Court last night.

Miss Jeselte Freedman of 110 East 113th Street, one of his accusers, told Magistrate Marsh that she would like to withdraw her complaint, as the notoriety had made her ill. She said her telephone had rung constantly, and all day yesterday there had been a string of callers at her home. Miss Emma Piana of 271 West 113th Street said that she, too, had been annoyed and would be glad to drop the whole matter. Magistrate Marsh made no comment as he discharged the young man, who said he lived at 507 West 170th Street.

Ten Inches of Snow Up the State.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Farmers in the outlying districts came to town today on runners through ten inches of snow. The storm which had apparently ceased early in the morning began again at 8 o'clock.

WANTS MORE FINGER PRINTS

Police Commissioner Would Like All New Yorkers' on File.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and City Chamberlain Bruere were before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to tell why their appropriations in the 1915 budget should not be cut down. Mr. Bruere reiterated that he would be satisfied if his department were merged with the Department of Finance. Asked by Chairman Henry Curran if he was in favor of having his office abolished, the Chamberlain said:

"That's a long, complicated question, but I think it would be very desirable to combine the administration of the City Treasury with the borrowing department. I think there would be a great advantage in having the departments combined, but the Board of Aldermen cannot do it, as there must be a revision of the Charter. So far as I am personally concerned the merger can take place at any time."

Police Commissioner Woods told the Aldermen that the policemen of New York know more about police work than any other force in the world. He said he did not think it possible to do good police work for the coming year on the appropriation of $17,364,394.27 that had been allowed by the Board of Estimate.

Asked about the appropriation for finger prints the Commissioner said he believed that every person in the city should have a copy of his finger prints on file.

"Would you recommend beginning with the Board of Estimate?" asked Chairman Curran.

Commissioner Woods thought that would oe a good beginning.

GAS MAN WITH A JIMMY.

Woman Who Captured Him Isn't Sure He Wasn't a Burglar.

Friends of Mrs. M. D. Hallam of 27 East Forty-fifth Street were congratulating her yesterday on her capturing, single-handed, a man who was trying to break into the store room in the basement of her house the afternoon before.

Mrs. Hallam, upon returning to her home after luncheon, noticed that the door under the stoop of her house seemed to be ajar. She went down the steps and pushed it open. A noise of a faint hammering came from down the dark corridor. Tiptoeing down it Mrs. Hallam found a workman trying to jimmy open the door of her store room with an iron spike and a furnace shaker.

He wore a uniform cap, and when she demanded an explanation he said he was a representative of the gas company and wanted to see the gas meter. This Mrs. Hallam doubted, and in her doubt drew when he could produce no card or any papers identifying him. So she made him go ahead of her to the outside, where she satisfied herself that a policeman was in sight. She commanded him to stand by while she sought the telephone and called up the gas company. The man asked to be allowed to use the instrument, but he did not succeed in satisfying the company's agent of his identity over the wire, and Mrs. Hallam detained him until a representative of the company arrived and took him away.

She has not yet been able to learn whether the man was really an employe of the gas company, engaged in a legitimate method of effecting an entrance into her store room, or whether he had borrowed the cap he wore.

SCHOONER'S CREW RESCUED

Captain of Fannie and Fay Tells of Experience in Gale.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Nov. 20.—Capt. George L. Hardy of Deer Island and the crew of four men of the three-masted schooner Fannie and Fay, which was caught in a gale off Kennebunkport Point, finally succeeded in reaching land today. The men were assisted in reaching shore by Harry Chapman, who went to their assistance with a motor boat. They left the schooner at anchor a mile from shore.

Capt. Hardy said he had a terrible passage after leaving Vineyard Haven on Monday morning on his trip from New York to Portland with fertilizer, and he never expected to see land again.

First the schooner was blown off by a northwester. Then the wind shifted to the eastward, and the Fannie and Fay stood off shore. When the snow storm and gale began last night, Capt. Hardy made for the best anchorage possible under the circumstances. He had lost his bearings and did not know that he had selected one of the worst places along the Maine coast.

The schooner rolled heavily all during the night, and the waves broke through the cabin windows and doors. She was leaking some when abandoned.

Capt. Hardy and his men later returned to the schooner. The tug Concord arrived and took the vessel in tow for Portland.

Gen. John B. Frothingham Very Ill.

Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, who is widely known in National Guard circles, is seriously ill at his home, 233 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. He is 75 years old and for several months has been a sufferer from neuritis. Gen. Frothingham served in the civil war in the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was for some time Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade of the National Guard and was brevetted Brigadier General by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

TRAMMELL TELLS OF EVERGLADES DEAL

State Officials Warned Purchasers Swamp Must Be Drained to be Habitable.

MUCK SOIL $100 AN ACRE

State and County Levy Taxes on Purchasers for Work Done by the State.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—That the State officials of Florida understood, and endeavored to make purchasers understand, that land in the Everglades had to be drained before it was habitable, was the testimony of Gov. Park Trammell of Florida in the trial of E. C. Chambers, President, and four alleged agents of the Chambers Land Company in the Federal Court here today. The defendants are charged with using the mails to defraud in the sale of Florida lands.

Gov. Trammell explained that the State sold certain tracts of the Everglades land for the purpose of obtaining money to build canals and drain the remainder. He asserted that for a time it was impossible to sell any of the land because of the agitation about Florida lands, but added that in the last year the State had been selling Everglades muck soil land at prices ranging from $20 to $100 an acre.

Replying to a question of the court as to why the State did not drain the lands and then sell them, thereby deriving the profit, Gov. Trammell asserted that it was not practical under existing conditions in Florida. The Governor said that the Everglades are not a swamp, but "much land, covered with saw grass, which needs draining."

R. H. Ellis, Supreme Court Justice and ex-Attorney General of Florida, testified along the same lines. He said Mr. Chambers and others helped provide the money with which the Everglades were being drained. On his cross-examination it was developed that the purchasers of land would be obliged to pay a tax in addition to the State and county taxes for the drainage work done by the State.

No Writs for Would-Be Aldermen.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict of Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision on the application of Philip Brady and Karl S. Deitz for peremptory writs of mandamus to compel the County Board of Canvassers to count votes cast for them for the offices of Aldermen in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Districts at the last election. Their names were written on several ballots. Harry E. Lewis, appearing for Ferrand and Colne, the sitting Aldermen, contended that the only way to try to oust them was by quo warranto proceedings.

BULL MOOSE FOR WILSON?

Many Progressives Said to Favor Co-operation with the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Herald says:

"The only political amalgam hitherto discussed has been that of the Bull Moose with the Republicans. It is now certain that serious consideration will be given to the co-operation of Progressives.

"A great many Progressives view the Wilson trust programme almost as favorably as they do their own. They do not like the Underwood tariff, but they like the Payne-Aldrich tariff even less. They are opposed to the Philippine policy embodied in the Jones bill, but favorable to a dispassionate investigation of conditions in the Philippines by an independent commission appointed by the President with a view to changes in its government. They prefer their own Child Labor bill, but would be willing to support the one introduced by Representative Palmer in the last Congress. Their opposition to the Underwood tariff—for which some of them voted—would be tempered if the President, having obtained a new tariff law, would now induce the Democratic majority in Congress to create a tariff commission.

"The Administration hopes that there may be a favorable reaction from the business disturbance which followed the new tariff and many of the men closest to the President hope that, with this reaction, many of the Progressive leaders may incline to join hands with the Progressive Democrats rather than unite again with their old enemies among the standpat Republicans.

"The forthcoming Progressive Conference in Chicago may determine something, but that is doubtful. Events must develop first. There must be time for the Administration, on the one hand, or the successful Republican leaders on the other, to develop policies which may attract or repel the remaining members of the Progressive Party.

"It is believed in Washington that it is quite possible that a transfer of the more radical Republican element to the Democratic Party may take place during the next two years."

SHOT DEAD BY ROBBERS.

Brookline Store Manager Thought Hold-Up Was a Joke.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Charles J. Merrill was shot dead tonight by one of two men who robbed the drug store of which he was manager. Flourishing their revolvers the strangers rifled the cash register and then, walking out of the door, disappeared. The police of Boston and Cambridge tonight united with those of Brookline in attempting to capture the two gunmen.

According to the clerks in the store, when the two men entered no customers were present. While one of the robbers threatened the clerks, the other pointed a revolver at Merrill's head and ordered him to throw up his hands. Merrill, according to the police, asked, "Is this a joke?" The man then fired and Merrill sank to the floor dead with a bullet in his breast.

The robbers obtained only a small amount of money. Merrill was near the safe, which contained the week's receipts. He kicked the door shut when he saw the revolvers.

Bank President Sentenced.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Joseph A. Plouff, ex-President of the Lafayette Savings Bank of this city, pleaded guilty today to five counts of larceny from the bank and was sentenced to serve four to seven years in State Prison.

FACES COURT IN STRAW HAT.

Hosmer Thinks He's Mahomet and Writes Letters to Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 20.—Edward S. Hosmer, a former New York lawyer, now in Bloomingdale Asylum, appeared before Justice Tompkins today under a writ of habeas corpus to plead for release because he is illegally detained.

Mr. Hosmer, accompanied by asylum attendants, walked into court carrying a suitcase and wearing a straw hat. He was represented by a New York attorney, who asked for adjournment until Dec. 4, when testimony will be taken.

Hosmer was committed by Judge Ford on Aug. 7 last on the report of Drs. Hunt and Ames. The asylum authorities say Hosmer thinks he is a Mahomet and all the prophets, and writes letters to himself, signed "H. H. Prince of Saxony."

Involved in Brazil Failure.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 20.—Petitions were filed in the United States District Court today asking that receivers be appointed for the Uruguay Railroad Company and the Brazil Land, Cattle and Packing Company, Maine corporations, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000. The petitioner is W. Cameron Forbes of Dedham, Mass., receiver for the Brazil Railway Company, of which the corporations named are subsidiary. A hearing was ordered for tomorrow.

Concert for Hospital in Paris.

The concert held at the Plaza yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was largely attended. The artists were Miss Constance Purdy, Mme. Le Fontenay Coudert, George Harris, Jr., and Philippe Coudert. Among the patronesses for the concert were Mrs. Henry Whiton, Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving, the Baroness de Graffenried, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Frank H. Mason, Mrs. Armstrong Whitney, and Mrs. John Philip Sousa.

FEDERAL RESERVE DEPOSITS.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—The total deposits today in the Kansas City General Reserve Bank, District 10, were $638,057.85, making a total for the week of $4,405,900.12. The discounts, the first of the bank, were $280,000. In addition to the deposits given, approximately $2,000,000 in gold had been placed in the St. Louis Sub-Treasury to the credit of the Kansas City Reserve Bank by member banks.

Suffragists Plan United Fight.

There will be a big interstate organization to work for the enfranchisement of women in 1915, according to an announcement by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association yesterday. The question of permitting women to vote will come before the people in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania next year. To economize forces and money the women of these States propose to unite with a common bureau of speakers and a press bureau.

North Jersey C. C. Election.

The annual meeting of the North Jersey Country Club was held at the clubhouse last night, after which about fifty members attended a banquet. Officers were elected as follows: Dr. W. B. Johnson, President; Richard R. Chilwell, First Vice President; W. George Scott, Second Vice President; Jacob Walder, Third Vice President; Frank Gledhill, Treasurer; William A. Sumner, Financial Secretary; Wallace G. Paul, Recording Secretary, and Harry R. Habben, H. G. Turner, L. R. Hoff, W. R. Newton, and R. N. Sawyer, members of the Board of Governors.

KILLED IN AUTO COLLISION.

Man Crushed Under Bus Which Another Car Upsets.

A small auto, driven by William A. Traud, one of the junior partners of the Alexander Traud & Sons machine works, who lives at 38 Maine Street, Newark, N. J., ran rapidly out of Fifth Street last night just as Arthur Switger, chauffeur of one of the big buses in service between Newark and Orange, drove along Park Avenue and started over the crossing. Traud's car, in which he was riding alone, struck the front wheel of the bus. There were ten women and a little girl in this vehicle, and beside Switger on the front seat rode Frank K. C. Young of 66 Burchard Street, East Orange.

The wheel of the bus climbed over the smaller car, the bus was tilted up on one side and then fell over, carrying its screaming occupants with it. Switger was thrown clear of the wreck, the women were shaken up, bruised, and cut, but Young was caught beneath the heavy hood of the bus and his head was crushed. He was dead when he was picked up.

Traud helped Switger extricate the women. Mrs. Mary Twining of 221 Springdale Avenue, East Orange, was bruised so badly she was taken to the City Hospital, though afterward sent home in an automobile. The other passengers were carried on their way by passing motorists.

DRISCOLL DIDN'T APPEAR.

Report That Thugs' Threat Kept Him from Hoboken Lecture.

A large audience waited for an hour in Public School 5, Hoboken, last night for Clement J. Driscoll, formerly First Deputy Police Commissioner of this city, and now copected with the Bureau of Municipal Research, who was to address them on police conditions in New York. He failed to appear and the crowd reluctantly left.

A rumor was circulated in Hoboken that a gang of thugs from Tom Foley's political district in Manhattan, a district where Driscoll has many political enemies, had gone to Hoboken to waylay him. Driscoll, it was said, had been warned of the plan and had therefore remained away.

Herbert B. Swope Back from War.

Herbert B. Swope, who went to the Azores in July to await the arrival of the airship America and then crossed over to Lisbon to become a war correspondent, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic with his wife. He spent the greater part of his time with the German Army, which he said was splendidly equipped. England, he says, is beginning to realise the seriousness of the problem which confronts her on the Continent.

Suffragists to Question Whitman.

Gov.-elect Whitman, in a letter to the Women's Political Union yesterday, in reply to its request, said he would receive a delegation of its members on Dec. 7 or 8 at 11:30 A. M. at his headquarters, 37 Madison Avenue, Room 100. The women had written that they would like to ask him what reference he would make to woman suffrage in his first message as Governor.

Names 4th Deputy State Controller.

William Boardman of Brooklyn has been selected by State Controller-elect Eugene M. Travis to be his Fourth Deputy. He will be in charge of the New York City branch of the office. Mr. Boardman has for some years been active in Republican politics in the First Assembly District in Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



A SALE
At Half Price
and Less
Ostrich Plumes

$1.95 to $4.50 Instead of $3.75 to $9

THESE MAGNIFICENT PLUMES are the fine stock of the finest makers of Plumes in America.

They are rich, *full* Plumes, with heavy heads and long flues.

Black and white only; lengths from 14 inches to 20. The new prices are a record of value.

This is a sale for business women who do their shopping on Saturdays. We believe that they will find these Plumes suggestive of gift-making as well as unusual values for their own millinery.

14-Inch, Regularly $3.75, at $1.95 | *17-Inch, Regularly $6, at $2.95*
15-Inch, Regularly $4.25, at $2.29 | *18-Inch, Regularly $6.75, at $3.35*
16-Inch, Regularly $5, at $2.59 | *19-Inch, Regularly $7.75, at $3.89*
20-Inch, Regularly $9, at $4.50

None of these will be sent C. O. D. None on approval or credited.
Second Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Sale of Exquisitely Handsome Ribbons
Prices Averaging Less Than Half
Were 75c. to $4 a Yard; Now 49c., 98c. and $1.50

THESE ARE SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL Ribbons that have been seen anywhere this season. They include the Fancy Ribbons suitable for all sorts of holiday work, for making the newest bags for knitting, for opera, sewing, pouch and dip bags, for book covers, for sashes, girdles and a hundred and one other seasonable uses.

Wonderfully charming dark Persians and Dresdens, rich metallic brocades, wonderful metallic warp prints, tapestry Ribbons, luxurious failles, Roman Ribbons, metallic gauzes—all are represented. Prices are:

49c. for 75c. to $1.25 Ribbons. Dark Persians and Dresdens, exquisite patternings; 5 to 8 inches wide.

98c. for $1.50 to $2 Ribbons, 7 to 10 inches wide; dark Persians and Dresdens, tapestry, failles, etc.

$1.50 for $2.25 to $4 Ribbons, 7 to 10 inches wide; very rich metallic patterns, wide glowing failles, gold and gauze, wonderful brocades, effect of lace over Persian, etc. Some that are exquisite for vest-ings included in this lot.

None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Girls' Wash Dresses, Values $4 to $6, at $1.95

DRESSES that will set every woman who sees them thinking of Christmas shopping—if she had not several girls of her own to clothe.

They are made of fine reps, piques and linens, white, blue, pink and tan; smartly finished; very attractive models.

An advance sale of a good maker's samples and made-up stock. All sizes, 6 to 14 years, in the lot, but not in every model.

Clearance Misses' $17.50 to $30 Suits at $11.50 and $18

A gather-up of Suits that have come to a few of a kind, including fancy serges, gaberdines, diagonals and other winter materials. All lined with peau de cygne and interlined for warmth. Many with inlaid velvet collars. Many Russian and belted models included. Sizes in the lot, 14, 16 and 18 years; not always in every model.

90 Serge-Satin Dresses, Values to $15, at $7.50

A manufacturer's clean-up of the ends of bolts in his shop before starting about his early spring work.

Probably twenty different styles, some of them trimmed with lace, some with vestees of cream silk faille, and including Moyenage and Redingote models of the latest design.

Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 in the lot; not in every style.

None of these advertised goods will be sent C. O. D. or on approval. None will be received for return, credit or exchange.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Week-End Sale of Silks
$1.50 All-Silk 40-Inch Black and Colored Crepe de Chine, $1.09

STANDARD $1.50 QUALITY, full 40 inches wide, suitable for dance frocks, day wear, blouses, negligees, underwear, etc. Every wanted shade for street and evening wear, all the pretty delicate tints, all the new autumn colors. Also white and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Christmas Hand Bag Sale at $1

EVERYBODY WHO HAS Hand Bags in mind for Christmas gifts should investigate this splendid opportunity.

The Bags at $1 each are strap-back Pocketbooks, Vanity Bags, Party Bags, Carriage and Pannier Bags of pin seal, morocco, seal and crepe grain leathers, with single and double strap handles, and gilt, nickel and gunmetal trimmings. Some pretty velvet and moire silk Hand Bags in Carriage and Pannier styles.

Some of the above contain fittings, one to four in number. All at $1 each.

Chiffon Veils: Values to $1.29 at 59c

MADE FROM a manufacturer's surplus of chiffons, in 1, 1¼ and 1½ yard lengths; full and half widths; hemstitched on three and four sides. A range of the most desirable colors.

New Mesh Veilings at 10c. to 49c. a Yard

We have just unpacked a new shipment showing many pretty patterns in filet, octagon, hairline and others in various size meshes, with plain chenille dotted borders; also some very attractive designs, formed of one to four rows of velvet dots in straight and scalloped effects.

Black and a pleasing range of colors.

Main Floor—Fulton Street.

Women's 35c. to $8 Silk Stockings, 28c. to $2.98

INCLUDING handsome clocked styles, jeweled and hand-embroidered styles, as well as thousands of pairs of staple black silk Stockings, and the much-wanted plain color Hose in such good shades as fawn, castor, seal brown, beige, sand, smoke, bronze, gold, silver, maize, yellow, pink, sky, nile, heliotrope, champagne and others.

35c. to 50c. Silk Boot Hose at 28c.

Black, white and colored silk boot Hose with lisle tops and soles.

85c. and $1 Silk Hose at 58c.

Black, white and colored thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.25 Silk Hose at 78c.

Black ingrain thread silk with double silk tops and soles.

$1.35 to $2 Silk Hose at $1.10

Black, heavy-weight thread silk with lisle tops and soles; also black and colored thread silk Hose with double silk tops and soles.

$2 Silk Hose at $1.40.

Black, heavy-weight thread silk, banded in white, gold and sky; with double silk tops and soles.

$2.50 to $4.50 Silk Hose at $1.98.

Black thread silk, hand embroidered in self colors; also black and white thread silk clocked Hose.

$4 to $8 Silk Hose at $2.98.

Black thread silk, hand embroidered in self color; black thread silk jeweled Stockings, and black and white clocked Stockings; spliced heels and toes.

Men's 25c. to $2.50 Socks, 3 Pairs for 50c. to $1.10

The assortment includes plain and fancy staple and silk Socks in an immense variety.

NOTE.—On request, any of the above Hose will be put in neat gift boxes.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Silk Hat Special
$4.96



A $6.00 Hat Under the $5.00 Mark Very Unusual

These Hats are in two blocks, one with a flat brim and slightly tapering, and the other in a conservative shape. Hats for the up-to-the-minute dresser.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

On Sale Today
Men's Cape Walking Gloves, 87c
Macy's Usual Price, $1.39

Various styles, pique or Prix seam. Most of these Gloves were made in England. They are in the usual street shades of tan.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

Automobile FUR COATS

You can defy the Winter's blasts with one of these warm Fur Coats—combining a dressy appearance with real comfort—at a price that makes this offer doubly attractive.

Brown Russian Calf COATS, $24.75
Standard Price, $37.50

A very practical coat and known for its durability. Regulation "Great Coat" style with shawl collar.

Natural Raccoon COATS, $49.75
Standard Price, $74.75

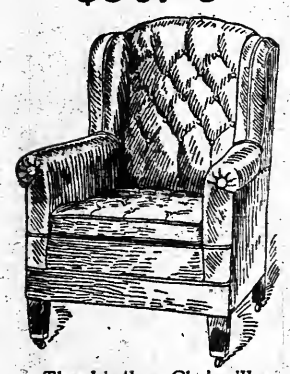
Splendid for motoring. Made of full furred skins, full lined. Suitable for owner or chauffeur.

Manchurian DOG COATS, $16.75
Standard Price, $24.75

Full furred skins; large roomy Coat; broad shawl collar.

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Leather CHAIRS
$30.25



The Leather Chair *illustrated* above has a wing back with wide arms. It is finely upholstered, with the best grade of tempered steel springs, and covered in real brown leather. Finely tufted back and loose tufted cushion. Mahogany finished legs.

Rocker to Match at the Same Price, $30.25.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Books—as Holiday Gifts

Books are the ideal Holiday Gifts. Sets of the works of standard authors are priced so reasonably at Macy's that it is possible to make a gift of a set for the price of some single volumes bought in specialty stores.

Plato's Works, 3 vols., bound in ¾ leather, set, $2.64
Dante's Divine Comedy, 4 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $3.61
Edgar Allan Poe's Works, 5 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $4.32
Longfellow's Works, 6 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $5.89
Rudyard Kipling's Works, 10 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $7.84
Robert L. Stevenson's Works, 10 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $8.44
Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works, 9 vols., in ¾ leather, set, $7.21
Ridpath's History of the United States, 6 vols., ¾ leather, $4.67
Green's History of the English People, 5 vols., ¾ leather, $4.32
Hall's History of Ireland, 6 vols., cloth, set, $4.49
Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., bound in ¾ leather, $11.89
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols., bound in ¾ leather, $6.67
Emerson's Essays, 2 vols., bound in ½ calf, set, $2.16

NEAT SILK CLOTH SETS

Balzac's Works, 18 vols., illustrated, set, $11.89
Dumas' Historical Romances, 15 vols., $10.49
Charles Reade's Works, 12 vols. $8.41
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 15 vols., $10.49
Walter Scott's Works, 12 vols., $8.41
Gibbon's History of Rome, 5 vols., $2.16
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $2.16
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors, 6 vols. $2.41

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

Couch and Table Covers
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY SELLING

Couch and Table Covers of finely woven Tapestry and Velour in a wide range of patterns, colors and qualities.

Kashgar Tapestry Couch Covers
$2.24 and $2.59 each.

Moquette Couch Covers
$8.74 and $11.74 each.

French Jute Velour Table Covers
Two yards wide
$11.24 each.

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

Extra Beautiful Beloochistan Rugs, $15.74

More than 800 Beloochistan Rugs to select from in our greatly enlarged Rug Bazaar. More than 200 of these are priced $15.74 each. They are the kind that usually sell at $25 elsewhere. They are in very fine weave, in the beautiful mahogany and blue and camel's hair colorings. The average is about 3 x 5.6.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Seamless Velvet Rugs
Savings of Nearly 1-5 Today Assured

These Rugs are made without a seam, which increases the wear. The ends are turned under for about two inches and leather bound, which makes an excellent finish that cannot at any time fray out. The yarn is strictly all Wool. The designs are in Oriental effects.

	Elsewhere.	Sale Price.		Elsewhere.	Sale Price.
27 in.x54 in.	$2.00	$1.74	8 ft.3 in.x10½ ft.	$21.00	$18.89
4½ ft.x7½ ft.	$8.50	$6.94	9 ft.x12 ft.	$25.00	$21.74

FOURTH FLOOR.

Push the button—out comes the record!

This Individual Record Ejector is one of the many exclusive features of this

New COLUMBIA "Leader" Grafonola!



EASY TERMS $85 $10 A MONTH (After first payment) you buy immediate possession. One week's use to prove satisfaction.

And $100 buys this new "Leader" with 24 Columbia Double Disc Records.

If this "Leader" is not up to your fullest expectations, return it within one week and have your money refunded. Columbia "Leader" Grafonola, with regular record racks, $75. Other Columbia Grafonolas from $17.50 to $500—on easy terms. Come in and hear them. Make this a Columbia Christmas and it will be a merry one.

New Records on Sale the 20th of Each Month.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
89 Chambers Street, New York

F. G. Smith, 5th Ave. & 33d St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, New York
Tel. Electric Co., 299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St., New York
The Grafonola Shop, 143 West 125th St., New York.
Kranich & Bach, 16 West 125th St., New York.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 3d Ave. & 121st St. and 193-205 Park Row, N.Y.
Weser Bros., Pianos, 131 W. 23d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 B'way, near 73d St., New York
N. Greenberg & R. Ruxbaum, Inc., 502 Columbus Ave., New York.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., cor. 163 & 3d Av. & cor. 148 & Am. Av.
O. W. Wuertz Co., Pianos, 2936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St., New York
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34 St., N.Y., & 55 Flatbush Av., B'klyn
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
A. D. Matthews Sons, 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 889 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RECORDS FALSIFIED, DR. LEHANE ADMITS

Coroners' Day Book Changed in a Case After Clash Over His Autopsy Order.

CHARGES BY UNDERTAKER

Witness Granted Certificate Without Investigation in Sudden Death—Other Disclosures.

Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, Coroner's physician, yesterday admitted to Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who is investigating the Coroners' system, that records in the day book at the Coroners' office had been changed in a case in which he had been accused of ordering a body to the Morgue for an autopsy without sufficient cause.

The admission was obtained from Dr Lehane after the day book had been shown him and he had heard part of a letter written to Coroner Hellenstein by an undertaker, who made the complaint. The day book showed that erasures had been made and the records altered so that they stated the body had been sent to the Morgue for autopsy "by order of Coroner Hellenstein," as required by law, although the letter indicated that Dr. Lehane had summarily ordered the body to the Morgue after a brief and somewhat excited talk with the dead man's widow, in which he expressed displeasure with the undertaker who had been retained.

A part of the letter, which was introduced as evidence, read:

"I had charge of the remains of Charles L. Duval, who died at 224 East 121st Street on June 6, 1912, at 4:30 A. M. Your physician, Dr. Lehane, called at 1 P. M. on the same date to view the remains and issue a certificate. He got excited when the widow could not answer him quick enough and ordered the remains to the Morgue. Before ordering the remains to the Morgue he asked her who the undertaker was, and she informed him that it was (name omitted). He said, 'What did you get him for?' The remains were removed from the residence of the deceased by the Harlem Morgue men. Word was sent to the Forty-third Precinct to have the police there assist in removing the remains, and a sergeant and five policemen were sent there and shoved the people out of the room.

"If Dr. Lehane had been just a little bit reasonable he would have been informed that the deceased was suffering with chronic nephritis and endocarditis and there was nothing suspicious in the case whatever, as the police made a thorough investigation."

Too Late for Autopsy.

The body was not sent to the Morgue until the following day, the letter read, and it was then too late for Dr. Weston, physician at the Morgue, to make an autopsy. As a result it was impossible, the writer said, to arrange for the funeral, which was to have been held that day. The following day he sent his assistant to the Morgue, the undertaker wrote, and was informed by Dr. Weston that no one could view the body because of conditions caused by decomposition. It was necessary to delay the funeral until June 9.

The writer also asserted he had received many telephone messages asking what could be done to enter a complaint against such methods. He then wrote:

"This is not the first time that Dr. Lehane has acted in such a manner. I can prove by other customers of mine that he would not listen to understand them because they were Germans and could not speak English very well."

Dr. Lehane was asked if an autopsy had finally been held in the case, and said that there had been none. The change in the records might have been due, he said, to a mix-up between the reports he sent and those sent by the police to the Coroners' office. He knew nothing about the change in the records.

"No," said the Commissioner, "you were the victim of your friends."

Dr. Lehane said that he knew the undertaker who wrote the letter and gave his name as Charles J. Coyle. He said that any intimation that he had attempted to favor any undertaker was untrue, but he added that he had shown very open disapproval of some undertakers who got reports of deaths, maybe from the policemen on post, and went to the homes of the dead persons to try to get the cases.

"A certain class of undertakers go around in that way," he said, "and when I find them I state my disapproval. I'm opposed to this so-called body snatching."

Dr. Lehane was asked if he put the writer of the letter in that class and replied, "I don't care to say that." He said that he did not remember being brought up on charges before the Board of Coroners, but had heard something about the complaint before.

It was brought out that Dr. Lehane had made out a death certificate for Lena Garfunkle, who died at Beth Israel Hospital on March 11, 1914, without detailed investigation or autopsy, although he admitted he had been told by a relative in the hospital that the death had been very sudden and aroused the relatives' suspicions. The body had been taken to the Morgue, and Dr. Lehane looked at it there, but made no searching examination, and did not get any detailed history of the case at the hospital.

Thought Employe a Physician.

Mr. Wallstein produced evidence by physicians at the hospital which showed that the woman had gone to the hospital for treatment and had died shortly after an X-ray photograph had been taken and bismuth had been injected. Dr. Lehane admitted he never had heard of that record of the case. Asked if the course he pursued in the case of Lena Garfunkle was typical of his methods in other cases, he replied that it was "fairly typical." He said he got information about the case from a man who he believed was the house physician. It developed that the man was Nathan H. Weiss, a hospital employe, who had testified before Commissioner Wallstein previously that he told Dr. Lehane nothing about the history of the case.

Another case was cited by Mr. Wallstein in which Dr. Lehane had not ordered an autopsy, although one of the physicians closely connected with it had been convicted of criminal practice and fined for practicing without a license.

Dr. Lehane was questioned about the statement by Coroner Hellenstein that Dr. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records of the Department of Health, had agreed to accept infantile convulsions as a sufficient cause of death. He said that he remembered a conversation with Dr. Guilfoy on the question, but evaded making a direct statement as to what Dr. Guilfoy said. The Commissioner found it equally difficult to get him to make a direct statement about the nature of cases in which he considered autopsies necessary.

The hearing was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

WIFE SUES CHARLES VAIL.

Officer of Freight Company Trailed by Her Sleuths.

Mrs. Emma Vail testified yesterday before Justice Guy in her suit for divorce against Charles Vail, Vice President of the Transcontinental Freight Company, whom she married in Illinois on March 28, 1895.

Mr. Vail, gray, stout, and dignified, heard witnesses tell how he had been trailed from his office at 29 Broadway, on Dec. 12, 1913, to the Imperial Hotel, where he met a tall blonde woman, and how they then went to another hotel and registered.

A detective testified that word was sent to Mrs. Vail, and that when she arrived at the hotel she tried to assault Mr. Vail's companion. Decision was reserved.

ATTORNEYS FIGHT IN COURT CORRIDOR

F. E. M. Bullowa Is Knocked Down by Brother of U. S. District Attorney Marshall.

SEPARATED BY BYSTANDERS

Federal Judge Grubb Adjourns Case In Which Lawyers Were Appearing When He Hears of Row.

The usual quiet of the corridors of the Federal Building was disturbed yesterday by a quarrel, and two counsel who had just been appearing before Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court vented their feelings by a lively fist fight during a recess in the proceedings. So violent was their encounter that when the Judge heard of it he adjourned the hearing of the case until Monday.

The New York Assets Realization Company is suing John McKinnon, shareholders' agent of the National Bank of North America, for 500 shares of the Chase National Bank, worth $275,000. It is one of the involved cases arising out of the collapse of the affairs of Charles W. Morse, and he has been a witness in the case. Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa is counsel for the plaintiff, and J. Markham Marshall, brother of District Attorney Marshall, is for the defendant.

Mr. Marshall himself took the stand yesterday afternoon and gave testimony for his client. His evidence was impeached in the plainest possible language by Mr. Bullowa. He retorted sharply, and hot words passed in court. Judge Grubb, seeing that both counsel were excited, directed a recess for five minutes.

Mr. Bullowa left the court room first and Mr. Marshall soon followed. A friend of his said last night that in doing so he had no intention of meeting Mr. Bullowa. However, he did come across his adversary, and then Mr. Marshall's friend admitted that he decided that one time was as good as another, so he hit Mr. Bullowa, who was taken by surprise. His friends complained afterward that he was taken in a position that gave him no chance of defending himself. Moreover, Mr. Marshall is a bigger man than Mr. Bullowa and succeeded in knocking him down. He did what he could to fight back, and it was claimed by his friends he managed to inflict some punishment on his assailant when bystanders separated the two lawyers. After smoothing down their coats and collars they returned to resume their forensic combat.

Judge Grubb, however, had heard of the row, so as soon as he had seen the counsel he was sure that it would be better to adjourn the case. He dismissed the jury until Monday.

Mr. Bullowa was at first inclined to prefer a charge of assault against Mr. Marshall, which, as the occurrence took place in the Federal Building, would have had to come before his own brother. However he thought better of it and decided after thinking it over to leave the matter in the hands of Judge Grubb.

SILVER FISH SOLD FOR $750.

The Top Price at Sale of Antiques from Baileys of London.

An interesting old silver and rock crystal fish from Nuremburg yesterday brought the highest price at the sale of antiques from Baileys of London, now selling at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, going to William Drew for $750. A beautifully carved Adam mahogany sideboard went for $350 to C. W. McCutcheon, who paid $290 for a Chinese Chippendale drawing room suite upholstered in red velvet. Eight old Jacobean dining chairs upholstered in Flemish tapestry went to F. Holmes for $352, and a well-known New York woman, through E. P. O'Reilly, agent, paid $360 for a couple of old English miniatures and a carved ivory ouvrete.

Six old Hepplewhite armchairs finished in green enamel with floral sprays were bought by F. B. Matthowe for $216. Mrs. Thomas H. C. Reid of Philadelphia paid $120 for a fine old Chippendale mahogany chair, and a Chippendale cup-top table went to Mrs. S. G. Schemerhorn for $81. Mrs. E. V. N. Martin, Clark Williams, M. O. Lewis, Robert Oliver, Irving Brokaw, and J. B. Goodwin were other purchasers.

The returns for the day were $11,214, making a total for the two days' sale of $17,906. The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when the miniatures, tapestries, and other of the finest pieces in the collection will be sold.

HELLENSTEIN CASE ARGUED.

Decision Reserved on Attempt to Make Him Testify.

Justice Newburger, in the Supreme Court yesterday, heard the arguments in the order obtained by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to force Coroner Herman Hellenstein to testify at the inquiry which the Commissioner is holding, or be adjudged in contempt of court. He reserved decision.

Frank Moss said that Dr. Hellenstein, when he appeared before Mr. Wallstein, had been questioned in English which, in a rapid-fire examination, was perhaps not so clear to the Coroner as it might have been. He questioned the authority of Mr. Wallstein to go into the judicial acts of the Coroner. He expressed doubt whether the present investigation was ordered specifically by the Mayor as required by statute. He also objected to the fact that no intimation of allegations made against the Coroner to the Commissioner in his preliminary investigation, held in private, had been turned over to the Coroner or his counsel.

George P. Nicholson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who appeared for Mr. Wallstein, said it had been held that such investigations by the Commissioner of Accounts were legal and properly so.

In explanation Mr. Moss said that while his client had refused to answer certain questions on advice of counsel, he had answered all questions asked him which related to accounts and methods of his office. Many of the questions raised, he said, seemed to be for the purpose of heckling. He held that the Commissioner of Accounts was without authority to ask the questions which had not been answered.

"We hold," he said, "that while the Commissioner of Accounts has a right to inquire as to accounts and methods under order from the Mayor, he has not the right to inquire into the judicial acts of a court under city control."

CITY'S FREE MARKET WINS.

Stall Holder Must Move When Convenience Demands, Says Court.

A threatened obstacle to the free market established by Borough President Marks was removed yesterday when Justice Davis refused an injunction to Charles and William Beber, fruits and vegetables, who have a stand in the market.

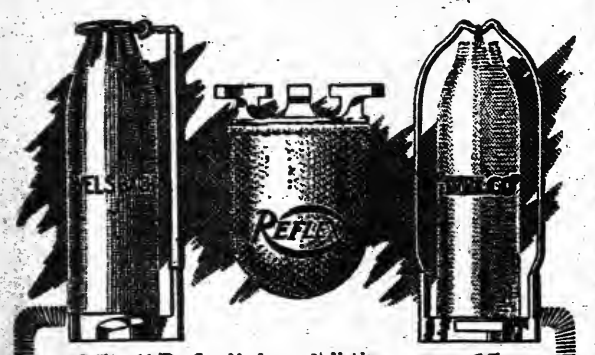
To better lay out the space it was found desirable to move the Beber Brothers. They alleged that prior right exempted them from interference.

PRICES REDUCED

Welsbach & Reflex

"SHIELD OF QUALITY"

Gas Mantles



25c "Reflex" brand, Upright or Inverted now 15c

35c "Welco" brand, " now 25c

The economy, efficiency and comfort of Modern Gas Light depend upon the mantle! You cannot get good light by using inferior and inefficient mantles. For this reason, we have determined to put Welsbach and Reflex "Shield of Quality" Mantles within the reach of every user of light.

By the "Shield of Quality" on the box, you know the Genuine

See your Dealer or Gas Company To-day

WELSBACH COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

When you *know* Gas Lighting you *prefer* it



12 Rolls for $10 Worth $13.50.

2....	$0.50	$1.00
2....	.75	1.50
2....	1.00	2.00
2....	1.25	2.50
2....	1.50	3.00
2....	1.75	2.50
Reg. value		$13.50

6 Rolls for $5 Worth $7.50.

2....	$0.75	$1.50
2....	1.25	2.50
2....	1.75	3.50
Reg. value		$7.50

A Christmas Gift

EVERY PIANO-PLAYER OWNER WILL APPRECIATE

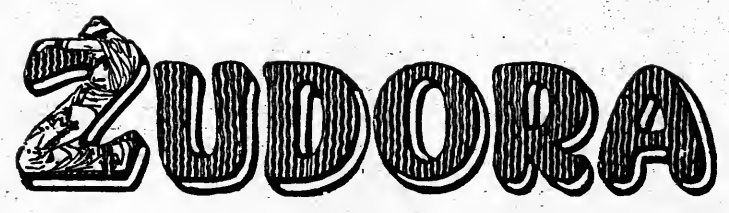
Our Harmonia Player Roll Club Plan gives you a select assortment of the choicest, finest quality and best cut Player Rolls ever offered at the remarkably low price of 12 rolls for $10.00 or 6 rolls for $5.00, attractively packed in handsome Xmas boxes, ready for delivery.

Harmonia Rolls are the best, because they are made under the direct supervision of artists and musical experts.

Send for Our Extensive List
Order Now and Get What You Want
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

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505 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
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Third Floor Near 42d St.

Hassam Ali—chief of the Hindu mystics—crystal-gazer, seer, child-of-the-stars, master of life and death—uses every power to control the destinies of the youthful heir to the Zudora fortune, *beautiful*



It is a battle of wits in which the methods of the Mystics are revealed with remarkable realism. Monday — *next Monday*— Zudora will be in New York and her story will be told for the first time.

See Monday's issue of this paper

"It is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Mr. Shaw says many things no one else would dare to say. No citizen, I think, could rise from a perusal of this tract with his mind unilluminated or his opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it."

So said Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in an article cabled to The Times, referring to, and on some points undertaking to refute,

George Bernard Shaw's

remarkable article

"Common Sense About the War"

now running in

The Sunday New York Times

No article has caused more widespread discussion than this one. It has made many people "see red." In tomorrow's Sunday Times Mr. Shaw takes up two subjects:

Recruiting and Terms of Peace

There is hardly a sentence in his article that will not start a controversy. And it's told in the brilliant, daring style that has made Shaw world famous.

A Reply to Shaw by Christabel Pankhurst

And comment on this article by readers of The New York Times will appear with the second part of the Shaw article tomorrow.

Another article that will arouse widespread comment because of its frankness is by

Theodore Roosevelt on "The Navy As a Peacemaker."

Order tomorrow's Sunday Times in advance of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.



This is Marie Antoinette Riding to Her Death—

Here is history's most tragic story. Have you read what Burke wrote about the French Revolution—one of the great fascinating books that have made history?

In all the world there are only a few of these books, speeches, letters, poems, essays, biographies that have really made history. To read these few great works systematically and intelligently is to be really well read.

What are these few great works? The free booklet mentioned below answers that question. It tells how Dr. Charles W. Eliot, from his sixty years of reading, study, and teaching, has chosen the few really worth-while books out of the thousands of useless ones, how he arranged them as

The Harvard Classics
THE FIVE-FOOT SHELF OF BOOKS.
Now yours for only a few cents a day

One hundred thousand business men are using the pleasant, helpful reading courses therein laid out. They are reading the great histories, seeing the great plays, hearing the great orations, meeting the great men of history.

A FREE BOOKLET FOR YOU

We want to send you by mail a "Guide Booklet to Books," absolutely FREE. It is the most wonderful little booklet of its kind ever written; it shows how to select a library without waste or worry—what few books are most worth while; it contains the best advice to you of the best-read man of his day.

The booklet was printed to give away; your copy is wrapped up and ready to mail; no obligation; merely clip this coupon NOW.

P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th Street, New York City.

Without any obligation whatever to me, please send me a copy of the free "Guide Booklet to Books," containing the story of the Harvard Classics. N.Y.T. 11-22.

Name .....

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City..... State.....

PEACEFUL LETTERS IN WAKE OF BOMB

Bouck White Congratulates Magistrate Campbell on His Escape.

REPLY IS MOST FRIENDLY

Church of the Social Revolution, Its Pastor Says, Will Oppose Violent Methods.

Magistrate John A. L. Campbell, whose life was threatened by a lighted bomb found in the Tombs Court last Saturday, and Bouck White, who two days before the bomb was found was released from the penitentiary after serving a six months' sentence imposed by Magistrate Campbell for disturbing a church service, exchanged friendly letters yesterday. White's letter was an expression of congratulation over the Magistrate's escape and an offer on behalf of the Church of the Social Revolution to "educate the social discontent into constructive instead of violent measures." The Magistrate's answer expressed the hope that White might be spared "to educate all social revolutionists."

This is White's letter:

Church of the Social Revolution,
46 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Magistrate Campbell, Tombs Court, New York City:

Dear Sir: I ask you to accept a sincere expression of sympathy on the danger to which you have been recently subjected, and my equally sincere congratulations over your happy escape. I am moved to send you this word because of the coincidence whereby the attempt upon your life came immediately after my release from prison, whither I had been sent for six months by sentence from you. I see by the papers that you have expressed the opinion that the perpetrator of the bomb may have been some follower of mine who, adopted that means of balancing what he thought to be a wrong account and of revenging the heavy sentence which you had inflicted upon me. I notice that at the same time you were gracious enough to exonerate me personally from any remotest complicity in the deed. For that I thank you. Moreover, I am unable to blame you for thinking that it was some person whose sense of social wrong had been inflamed by what he regarded as an unjust prison sentence against me. It is even possible that you were right in that surmise. Of course I am utterly helpless in such a matter.

My work in the folk upheaval and my writings and speaking have raised up for me a circle of friends quite beyond my personal acquaintance. A great many people know me whom I do not know, and it is entirely thinkable that some of these are people of undisciplined minds and of very crude social vision, so that violence may be a part of their programme. I would gladly educate these into a larger and sounder method, and believe I shall in many cases succeed in so doing, if I am long enough spared to the work. However, that does not ease the harrowing and the mental anguish which you undoubtedly are under because of the cruel attack upon your life. And I beg you to accept my earnest fellow feeling. And, furthermore, if there is anything that I or any member of the Church of the Social Revolution, of which I am pastor, and one of whose purposes is to educate the social discontent into constructive instead of violent measures, can do, we are heartily at your disposal, because the social movement has everything to gain by being kept in the realm of peaceful procedure.

Yours very faithfully,
BOUCK WHITE.

Magistrate Campbell's Reply.

This is Magistrate Campbell's reply:

Rev. Bouck White, Church of the Social Revolution, 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, City.

Dear Sir: I thank you for your congratulations on my fortunate escape. I take pleasure in writing what I publicly stated, that in my opinion you had no personal complicity in the dastardly attack.

I quite agree with you that it may have been the work of some follower of yours. In these times civic, judicial, and police officials in the discharge of their duty to society are exposed to unnecessary perils. It therefore behooves preachers of social revolution, in educating those who believe that they are suffering social wrongs, to resort to the most peaceful procedure to remedy such wrongs. Especially is this so if the minds of their followers are undisciplined and liable to be inflamed by the contemplation of judicial decisions. Our present social law and order must be maintained and enforced by those sworn to do so. They should be changed only in the most peaceful and orderly way.

I hope that you long will be spared to educate all social revolutionists to pursue their ends by resorting to that larger and sounder method which abhors the use of the slungshot and the bomb. Yours truly,
JOHN A. L. CAMPBELL.

2 Rector Street, Nov. 20, 1914.

Bomb attempts have been so frequent of late that scares are started on the slightest pretext. There were two such scares yesterday—one in the Criminal Court Building, where the last bomb was found, and one at 127th Street and Seventh Avenue.

About 2 P. M. the detectives who have been on guard in the corridors of the Criminal Court Building were startled by a loud crash, and instantly a rush began toward the south entrance, from which the noise came. When they got there they found Joseph Regan, one of District Attorney Whitman's confidential clerks, brushing glass off himself. A man entering the building in front of Regan had allowed the door to slam and the plate glass had been shattered.

A cylindrical object, made of brass, was found at 127th Street and Seventh Avenue by a young woman yesterday morning, and a crowd of the curious which assembled immediately pronounced it a bomb. Owen Egan, the city's bomb expert, said, after examining it:

"A pendulum. It would make a good bomb just the same. The lid screws on tight, and all that is needed is some powder and a fuse."

I. W. W. Challenge to White.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, on behalf of the I. W. W., yesterday issued a challenge to the Rev. Bouck White to prove his charge that recent bomb outrages in the city had been committed by anarchists, with whom the I. W. W. was allied.

WAR HELPS EXPOSITION.

Nations Willing to Place Art Treasures Beyond Hazard.

The publication of a cable message from Panama City stating that the opening of the Panama National Exposition to be held there had been postponed from Jan. 1 to June 1 has caused many persons to think that the Panama-Pacific Exposition was to be postponed. The offices of the exposition in this city have been kept busy giving assurances that the exposition will open in San Francisco on Feb. 20, the scheduled date.

A cable message was received yesterday from Bordeaux, France, stating that at a meeting of the French Cabinet it had been decided to place a full exhibit for France at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, together with a reproduction of the Temple of the Legion of Honor. The United States transport Jason, which is taking a cargo of Christmas gifts abroad, will bring back with it art objects and other things for exhibition at the fair from France, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Greece, and the Balkans. Cable messages have been received from representatives of the exposition abroad saying that the authorities at Budapest and in some other cities since the war have been more willing than they were before to send large art exhibitions to San Francisco, where they will be removed from all war hazard.

The consent of the nations at war to permit the property of enemies to be carried without interference in the Jason has been arranged through the Department of State.

Angell Declines Seattle Call.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20.—The Presidency of the University of Washington, recently offered to Dr. James Rowland Angell, Dean of the University of Chicago, was declined in a letter read today to the university Regents here. Dr. Angell said that too little money was available for the support of the university, which has 3,600 students.

MENDS BROKEN BONE BY NEW, QUICK PLAN

Dr. Kauffer Tells of Injecting Bone Dust in Petrolatum at Ends of Fracture.

HASTENS GROWTH OF TISSUE

Experiments Give Hope That Grafting May Be a Simpler and Quicker Process.

Dr. H. J. Kauffer, a dentist and consulting oral surgeon to Harlem Hospital, announces in today's issue of The New York Medical Journal the discovery of a new method for hastening repair after fracture of bones. The method consists of injecting with a hypodermic syringe a mixture of homogeneously granulated bone and petrolatum into and between the fractured ends of bone This, he says, encourages repair, especially in cases of delayed union.

A fresh piece of bone obtained from the Morgue was dried and ground to powder, mixed with petrolatum to the consistency of paste, and sterilized.

After the fracture has been located the needle is introduced through the skin to the seat of the break, then pushed between the broken ends of the bone, and the contents of the syringe injected as the needle is slowly withdrawn.

The injection may be introduced into the fracture at several angles, if deemed desirable, thus infiltrating the entire mass about the fractured ends with petrolatum and bone cells, which act as a focus for the formation of new bone.

Dr. Kauffer describes an experiment in which holes were drilled into the bone on the sides of a dog's jaw. On the right side the mucous membrane was sewed together over the hole, but on the left side petrolatum and bone powder were used on the drill and then the hole was filled with the mixture before the membrane was closed over it.

Both wounds in the mucous membrane healed in five days. The animal was killed on the twenty-eighth day. There was no repair on the right side, but "on the left, where powdered bone was used, the hole was entirely filled with new bone, so that one cannot see where it was made."

One of the advantages Dr. Kauffer claims for his method is that bone grafts are thus introduced without converting the fracture into a compound one by cutting. He recommends the powdered bone and petrolatum wherever bone is required. The powdered bone invites calcareous deposits and encourages the transformation of adjacent tissues into bone.

SCHMITZ TO RUN AGAIN.

Ex-Mayor, Indicted for Grafting, Will Seek Vindication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, who, with Abraham Ruef, figured in a series of graft prosecutions following the earthquake and fire of 1906, is homeward bound from New York with the definite intention of entering a campaign for election as Mayor next year. This announcement was made today by a brother of Schmitz, who said the former Mayor would "seek vindication" at the polls.

"My brother is an innocent man," said Herbert Schmitz, adding that the former Mayor had been victimized by Ruef, who conducted grafting operations without his knowledge.

Twenty-seven indictments found against Schmitz after he was thrown out of office were later dismissed.

WON'T ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Court Says Woodruffe Took Each Other for Better or Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 20.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins today declined to annul the marriage of Mrs. Roberta Woodruff of Yonkers to Amos T. Woodruff, on her testimony that her husband had misrepresented his earning capacity, and that he had not been earning an honest living. They were married in 1907, and separated in 1908.

Oscar A. Read, connected with the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, by whom Woodruff had been employed as a salesman, swore that Woodruff had collected several checks from retail druggists and had cashed them after forging the name of his employers to them. When the attorney for Mrs. Woodruff said that was all the testimony he had, Justice Tompkins said:

"I never heard of a case like this. You haven't proved the actual forgery. The annulment of a marriage cannot be maintained because of what a man does after he is married. It can be annulled on what he did before marriage. The couple take each other for better or worse. You will have to submit more evidence before I can grant judgment."

The attorney for Mrs. Woodruff said that he would give further proof later on.

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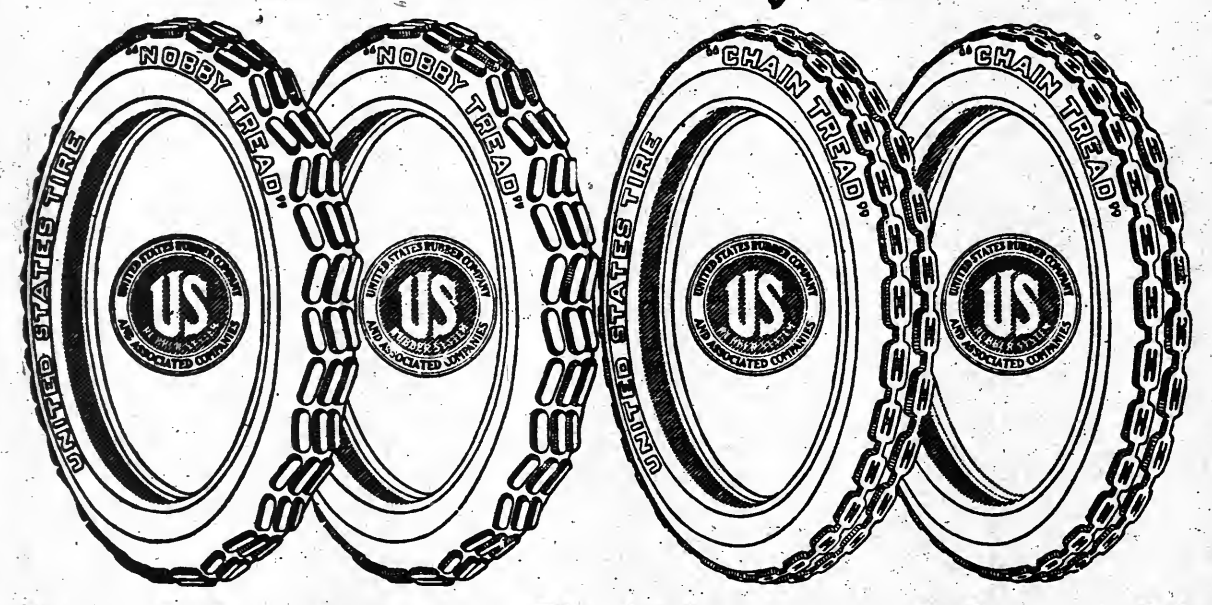
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1914.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The Clearing House Committee calls attention to the fact that the reduction of reserves required under the Federal Reserve system will show a surplus over the required reserve in the next succeeding weeks of $100,000,000 or more. The Committee proceeds to remark that the enlargement of the surplus is not due to change of banking conditions, but to a change in legal requirements, and that no comparisons with previous statements can fairly be made. The Committee says it makes this statement because it feels that it is well

to call these facts to the attention of the public in order that it may be perfectly clear that the surplus of reserve is not a fund awaiting investment, but a surplus that will continue at least until foreign banking relations are re-established and until the Stock Exchange reopens and call loans are available.

In the old days it was the custom to take up the surplus in Stock Exchange loans and call them in at the expense of a market collapse when business needed the funds. The call loan market was the only elastic feature of our monetary system. The Clearing House Committee's statement does not mean that the surplus reserves will be withheld from the service of trade and manufacture and treasured up for the uses of speculation. When the commercial demand for funds is felt it will be met. The recent masterly statement by the Federal Reserve Board has given notice that the surplus made available by the reduction of legal requirements will be available for investment in the sort of business which the Federal Reserve system was established to promote.

There are abundant uses of the most conservative sort for the employment of all the funds the country can apply. Shortly the demands of domestic trade will need so much of that surplus that there will not be enough for the new business which is not only in sight, but which is clamoring to be done. Lack of credit facilities has been the chief bar to our expanding our trade throughout the world. Here are credit facilities in sight worthy the opportunity opening before us. Take, for example, the official statement by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

America has an unparalleled opportunity. Russia offers a wide field for the particular kind of products—machinery, medical apparatus, electrical supplies, &c., in which America specializes. The field is lost to Germany. Russia herself cannot hope at once to develop the resources and technical skill necessary to supply these necessities. France and England can help, but they have not the same qualifications as America, which is especially adapted to supplying the Russian market.

That is the sort of production and distribution of goods which is favored by the statement by the Federal Reserve Board. The field on this continent rivals that across the ocean. There are few factories in South America, and the factories of Europe are incapacitated from supplying that market. It is a good trade, but it must be done on credit or barter. We must either take paper for our goods until the buyers sell their own commodities and pay in cash, or we must take such commodities as gorge their warehouses because the accustomed European buyers are not in the market and the goods cannot be delivered.

This trade is of an almost compulsory sort. The world's necessities must be supplied, war or no war, and neutrals are the only nations where manufacture and delivery are possible. It is not a question of fattening upon the troubles of our friends. It is a question of supplying the necessities of still other friends. We shall earn honestly all the profits we make.

It is a new and difficult field, and it is not the task of an idle day to convert ourselves from a debtor into a creditor nation. We must pay our debts abroad, and we must assume at the same time with the profits the risks of an unfamiliar branch of commerce. There is no easy road to the primacy of international finance which awaits us. We must buy where we sell more than has been our wont. The idle surplus comes in the very nick of time. There was no thought of war and its necessities and opportunities when we put ourselves in the way of service and profit in broader fields. But there is the conjuncture of opportunity and ability.

This country is the world's storehouse of whatever nature supplies or man wants and makes. There is no other nation worthy to be mentioned in our class which does not suffer from handicaps that will outlast the war. Our soil, our climate, our national genius, our accumulating wealth, our improved banking system, are a rare conjuncture. We can do great things for mankind and profit by service. No man alive ever saw such opportunities open before the nation, or ever will see again such an unusual concurrence of events. It is as unusual in business experience as the war itself transcends all that ever happened before. When this episode ends the nation's wealth and strength will be so increased that all previous standards of prosperity will be worthless, measuring our future by our past, or our past relations abroad with those which now are opening. What we lost by our own war is thrown back to us by the wars of our friends. Our ships will sail the seas as they did before. This time they will carry American goods, sold for American dollars, the profits of making, carrying, and financing being all American. The brains and resources which have been exploiting our domestic trade will seek fresh foreign fields. We shall be envied like England for our wealth, and even like England we shall command the approbation of the judicious for our qualities so like England's which gave her her place in the sun. These are great days for men with vision and of calibre such as the case requires if the vision is to be realized.

THE WAR IN THE YALE BOWL.

We suppose the Yale Bowl, which is the vastest amphitheatre of ancient or modern times, can be seen through a telescope from Mars. A Martian, told that 70,000 of earth's people will witness today within its rim—which would swallow Vespasian's Colosseum—a contest between two great educational institutions, might be astonished to discern that it is not a literary contest. Sight of the barrel surmounted by a Red Cross flag that will decorate the middle of the gridiron during the intermission, and of student ushers passing collection buckets among the furred and cheering thousands, will satisfy him that the clash of the rival teams is only mimic warfare. While he sees Europe distorted with war real and awful, and armed vessels smashing each other with projectiles on the seas, he will discover that this is an exhibition of friendly rivalry within a big-hearted neutral nation. One "G. F. I.," writing in the current Yale Alumni Weekly a description of what he saw atop of the Bowl, imagines some future Confucius remarking:

I believe that the nations of Europe would not have gone to war if each had been sports-loving and athletic enough to have built bowls like this or like the stadiums scattered about this country.

The United States has repeatedly conquered all Europe at the Olympic games. This afternoon promises a sight at New Haven that will be both martial and jovial.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The committee of the Stock Exchange has shown good judgment in declining by a premature opening to impair the inestimable service the Exchange rendered to the country by its closing on July 30. A complete resumption of business was not proposed, only restricted transactions in bonds. But even that would have exposed the Exchange to the danger of foreign sales in a volume that would have been something more than inconvenient.

We have by no means yet passed the point where we can afford to be indifferent to the exigencies of foreign money markets. England has already announced a new loan of $1,750,000,000, and inevitably there will be other large public borrowings for war purposes. The money subscribed for these borrowings would be provided by the sale of American securities to the amount, it may be, of hundreds of millions if we were unwise enough to open the door to unrestricted trading. Even a limited opportunity for such sales, like that proposed and now reconsidered, might invite demoralization.

The country has never come to a just realization of how much it owes to the Exchange for the sudden closing at the outbreak of the European war. An attempt to continue the business of the Exchange even for a fraction of a day after July 30 would have brought sure disaster. The volume of selling orders "at the market" was proof of that. In a general way the country knows that by closing the Exchange we put a stop to the frenzied throwing over of our securities held abroad, and so protected our gold supply. The truth is that if the Exchange had not closed we should have had no gold. The banks would have been in a desperate condition through the loss of reserve money, and the Treasury would have been forced to part with every dollar of gold for which a demand obligation could be presented. The gold basis would have become a fiction of the law, nothing more. It is true that by the closing law the members of the Exchange were protected as well as the country. Trading would have been perilous for them. But the interests of the country at large were beyond all computation greater than theirs. That was the compelling reason of the action taken. There the immense service was rendered. It is but just that some account should be taken of the sacrifice involved. In closing the Exchange its members put a stop to their business. They cut off their incomes at one blow. Of their employés and those dependent on the business of the Exchange there are many thousands. The cost of maintaining this great force was at once transferred from the profit account to the pockets of the individual members. In protecting themselves, and in protecting the country to a much greater extent, they assumed a heavy burden. There was no hesitation about it, there was no time for doubt or delay.

Yet in the discussions of Congress and in political utterances the New York Stock Exchange has been held up as the embodiment of all greed and selfishness. The reply of Congress to the closing of the Exchange was the imposition of new taxes upon its business. It would be well for the country to get a juster notion of what the Exchange really is, and as a measure of the principles by which its management is guided the decision to close on July 30 is worthy of attentive consideration. We again have proof of the wisdom and public spirit of its management in the committee's reconsideration of its tentative plan for restricted trading in bonds. The Exchange will not be opened until its opening will be entirely compatible with the public interest and security.

WARDEN OSBORNE.

Neither what will be nor what can be accomplished by Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing Prison is a matter for present statement in terms of certainty. That is due, on the one hand, to the fact that Mr. Osborne will have to use for what may be called his "plant" a collection of buildings the badness and inadequacy of which are due not so much to their age as to the fact that they were planned for the attainment of ends entirely different from those deemed all-important by the modern penologist. On the other hand, Mr. Osborne will enter upon his task without that practical experience so helpful in the application of even the best of theories.

But with the uncertainties of the situation created by this appointment there go not a few certainties. For instance, Mr. Osborne is a man utterly different from the men whom alone, until very recently, there was even a thought of placing as the head of the State prisons. He will give as little attention to building out of the patronage at his command a political machine as he will to exploiting the opportunities for gaining corrupt profits that his office will give him. Again, he has been selected for the place not as a reward for party services or in the expectation that he will render them, but for the reason that he has long shown a deep and intelligent interest in prison management, and firmly believes that prisons can be made into more than places of confinement and punishment, whence men almost invariably emerge worse than when they went in.

Mr. Osborne is in hearty and enthusiastic agreement with the best scientific opinion of the day, which is that a prison should be a combination of hospital and school, and a biologic laboratory, besides, in which knowledge can be both acquired and applied for the benefit of society. That the salary of the place happens to be of no consequence to Mr. Osborne is the least of his qualifications; indeed, it is immaterial, of no moment whatever. His qualifications are his long and careful study of prison problems, his desire and determination to sweep away, to the full extent of his ability as limited by circumstances, the evils and abuses that so often and so long have made so many of our prisons—Sing Sing most of all—scandals and disgraces for the State.

Hence is this appointment creditable alike to Supt. Riley, to Gov. Glynn, and to Gov.-elect Whitman, all of whom have been concerned in making it. Hence, also, is it full of promise and hope, a gleam of light from a quarter where hitherto little except darkness was to be seen.

A BROOKLYN PROBLEM.

Just as the new rapid transit work in Brooklyn is getting well under way, two suggestions are put forward for radical alterations of the plans. The B. R. T. has proposed the pulling down of the elevated line in Fulton Street from Boerum Place to the Bridge, and the substitution of a new structure in Adams Street. A Committee of One Hundred, of which Robert Alfred Shaw is Chairman, would do away with all the elevated railways in the business centre of the borough and replace them with a stretch of subway.

The sooner a decision on these proposals is reached, the better. If both are rejected the third tracking of the Fulton Street line will proceed; an important business thoroughfare will be incumbered still further, and an expense will be incurred which will make a change in the future still more difficult. Moreover, if the city does adopt either of these ideas, it cannot be carried out in a day. Plans already drawn may need alteration; troublesome legal questions connected with the B. R. T.'s perpetual franchises for its existing lines must be settled, and there may well be a difference of opinion as to the details of the new routes. With the transit situation in Brooklyn as deplorable as it is, the inevitable delay that all this will cause is likely to be advanced as an argument against making any change at all.

On the other hand the advocates of the removal of the elevated lines from the Borough Hall plaza have abundance of support from those trying to improve this section of Brooklyn, both on aesthetic and business grounds, and the Committee of One Hundred contends that its subway plan will make the new traffic facilities much more efficient. As it will bring all the trains which run over the Brooklyn Bridge into a subway, it will bring them to practically the same level as the trains which will use the Montague Street tunnel and the Manhattan Bridge, and will thus provide an easy transfer from one system of trains to the other. This will make the Broadway line, the great boon which the new system is to confer on Brooklyn, far more accessible from many of its outlying sections.

When the advantages of these plans were laid before the Public Service Commission, it took the ground that it was useless to consider them until it was known that the city had the money to secure them. The B. R. T. has indeed undertaken to contribute to the cost of the Adams Street plan as much as it would have spent on third tracking the Fulton Street line, but this is a comparatively small amount when compared with the $4,000,000 which the shifting of the elevated lines would cost. To construct even the most modest of subways in Brooklyn would take $7,000,000, and in the present financial condition of the city this is a very considerable sum. The Committee of One Hundred believes that it can show how it could be raised without any undue strain on the taxpayer, and its success in this may well be the controlling factor in the decision upon its ideas.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Conquered Defects of the Flesh.

Before an end is made of enumerating the names of men who, in spite of grave physical inabilities, yet have served the world well and bravely and greatly, that of Francis Parkman certainly must be mentioned as illustrating this possibility in the very highest degree.

The United States has produced other historians, of course, whose works are notable for both style and substance, but there is about Parkman's volumes a sober beauty of diction, a carefully controlled eloquence, combined with an accuracy of information, and a fairness and soundness of judgment, by which he is set above all except two or three of his American rivals in this domain of literature and fully on a level with the very best of them. His books are in every respect exemplars of what history should be, and they are monuments that promise to be enduring. Already they are "classic," and so recognized by every competent critic.

Yet almost the whole of Parkman's work as a historian was done under difficulties that he could easily have been forgiven for calling insuperable. Not only was his general health deplorable all through the years of his literary activity, but the condition of his eyes was such that rarely could he either read or write for more than a few minutes a day. His sufferings from them were an almost constant torture. Modern ophthalmology could certainly have given him relief, and probably it could have cured him, but at that time no effective help was anywhere available for men afflicted as he was.

To say that the Parkman histories are the better for his physical unsoundness would be absurd, but they are so good that there is no slightest need for considerate remembrance by the reader of the author's condition when they were produced.

A Magazine Added to a Newspaper.

There is some difficulty in maintaining a seemly modesty of expression in announcing the quality and the variety that will mark tomorrow the contents of the Magazine Section of The Sunday Times. That in amount the reading matter equals that given in the larger publications in the older magazine form is a fact of much less importance than that in substance the several articles compare well with the best of periodical literature. Not only are the authors men and women of one or another distinction, but there has been secured from them more than the signed names which are all that Noted Personages sometimes see fit to provide. Every one of these contributors, as it happens, has something to say on one of the day's living topics.

Leading the long procession is the often irritating, but always brilliant, interesting, and thought-provoking, George Bernard Shaw, with the second installment of his "Common Sense About the War." As usual, one gets the impression that Mr. Shaw's definition of "common sense" differs somewhat widely from that of most other people—a fact which causes him no profound grief, it can safely be suspected. Next comes a contribution from a countrywoman of his—though he would deny that—Christabel Pankhurst. She reviews his arguments and demonstrates her ability to write about something besides militant suffragism. Then Jacob Schiff views the world-situation from the standpoint of high finance, and points out how, in his opinion, the United States, when the right time comes, can do much to end the war and all wars.

Ex-President Roosevelt continues his notable series of articles with one considering the navy as a peacemaker. An American artist, William A. Sherwood, pictures on another page with both pen and brush what he saw and suffered in Antwerp while that city was under bombardment, and in significant sequence follows the translation of an essay by Heinrich von Treitschke, who in a way was the man who loaded and aimed the German cannon. In quite a different vein is an interesting article of the latest electrical invention of Peter Cooper Hewitt, while on the next page Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont tells what, in her opinion, women are going to do to and about war. New methods of art teaching and of hospital construction have their place in the Magazine Section, and the list closes with a big Marcus cartoon.

Considering the price—but never mind about that.

Peace Society Lectures Are Announced.

So successful in attracting attention were the four lectures delivered last Winter by ex-President Taft under the auspices of the New York Peace Society that the organization has arranged for another course, devoted in like manner to inter-American (or pan-American) subjects.

It has secured the services this year of four men instead of one, and all of them are sure to be heard with interest.

Dr. John Bassett Moore on Dec. 10 will discuss "Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics." "Industrial and Commercial Effects of the Panama Canal and Their Influence on World Relations" will be the subject treated on Jan. 29 by Senator Theodore E. Burton, "Possibilities of Friendly Co-operation Between the United States and Latin America" has been selected for consideration by William Jennings Bryan on Feb. 25, and the series will close on March 25 with an address by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings on "The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow."

The lectures are to be delivered in Aeolian Hall, and the subjects chosen are all attractive to the serious-minded—and a good many of us are serious-minded these days.

STAGE LIGHTING.

Its Interpretative Power in the Theatre Illustrated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in a letter in your paper two days ago about the Stage Society Exhibition at 714 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

There is a little model theatre which illustrates a method of stage lighting well known and widely used in Europe, but as yet almost unknown in America. It is extremely simple. The proscenium opening is some 8 by 4 feet. The entire space at the back is filled by a half dome of smooth, dead white plaster whose diameter is, roughly, 6 feet. Straight across the proscenium arch behind runs a row of electric bulbs—white, red, green, and blue, which throw light directly down on the stage. Alongside this row is a second row turned backward toward the dome. A third row of the same colored lamps shines upward on the dome from below the horizon at the back. One row of lamps illuminates the stage, two others illuminate the dome from above and below.

These three separate sets of lamps are connected at the switchboard with three corresponding sets of "dimmers," so called, wound in such a way that light of any color can be turned on or off as slowly and gradually as the operator pleases. Light of any desired hue and any desired strength can be thrown on the stage with its setting in front, or on the dome which arches over the whole at the back. That is all; the extraordinary beauty of this method lies in the fact that the colored light which strikes the dome from above and below is reflected from its smooth, white curved surface in an infinite number of directions, and is scattered and blended into a soft glow. The variety in unity that you may have is endless. For instance, imagine the foreground bathed in full light, brilliant yellow, the sky a deep blue which fades slowly into rose. ("O gray dawn suspiring into rose!") Or imagine the foreground presenting a sense of the restrained security that would come from the lighting in any human environment, while in the distance a menacing, thunderous sky lowers forward.

People are more susceptible, whether consciously or not, to the fluctuations of light than to any other perceptions of the senses. The whole color of a mood often finds its source in the color of the air itself, and tragedies have been known to reach their breaking point at the breaking point of the elements. The Greeks were well aware of this subtle relation between Nature and human nature. With them, Fate, incarnated in the spirit of the ether, often drove them to the inevitable climax. In this little model we are given to see that the atmosphere itself may have a primary role in a drama. Light coming with a crash or stealing so slowly over the scenes that its degrees are imperceptible—one remembers Gordon Craig's "sudden shadows and bursts of light"—it is the very medium of vision. Life translated thus into terms of vision may be dim or it may be an ecstasy of clarity. The human being can hardly be better interpreted than by this symbolic presentment. Dusky, confused crowds or the single emergent individual are best expressed through illumination.

Here is a story told by means of light alone; no other agent save light is needed to tell it. In this little toy theatre something of all this light-world can be apprehended. Perhaps some of its possibilities will be seized and interpreted to us by some of those who have caught a glimpse of the vision during these days of exhibition.

ROBERT EDWARD JONES.
New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

Municipal Bonds as Investments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter headed "Atrocity" and signed "M.," I suggest that he invest his $1,000 in a high-grade municipal bond, which will net him $50 per annum.

The security behind a municipal bond is as nearly safe as it can possibly be, because the municipality will always be there.

By paying $5 the bond could be made exempt from personal tax in New York State. All municipal bonds are exempt from the Federal income tax, so "M." would receive $45 on his $1,000 the first year, and $50 every year thereafter.

I also wish to add that the bond could also be used as collateral in borrowing up to 90 per cent. of its market value.

BERNARD J. VAN INGEN.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Mrs. Duryea's Appeal from Dinard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You must be promptly informed—for your own immense gratification—of the splendid results in the cause of humanity from the insertion last Sunday of the little appeal from Mrs. Duryea. For, three days I had to abandon all personal business, and the result has been about $200 in cash, (to be used for medicines and chloroform:) 27 packages of clothing, and in shipments direct from Pier 57 that will equal about 2½ to 3½ trunks full of clothing.

But the work must not halt because of that one success. The need is even greater than ever.

GEORGE STUART SMITH.
New York, Nov. 19, 1914.

A Large Scale War Map.

The Times has received from George Philip & Son, Ltd., of 32 Fleet Street, London, a "large scale strategical war map" of the western theatre of war in Europe. The map is printed in colors, size 48 by 57 inches, and is made available for reference by an index containing 3,500 names. It is compiled from official sources and shows the political divisions of Europe as existing at the outbreak of the war; the fortresses, fortified towns, and dockyards; the airship depots and principal wireless stations, and the railways, roads, canals, woods, and forests in the territory affected by the war. Paris, Antwerp, Verdun, Toul, and other important fortified zones are reproduced separately on an enlarged scale. The map should prove a serviceable aid in understanding and following the progress of the war.

THE NEW YORK ALIEN LAW.

Mr. Gill Tells Why Subway Contractors Should Be Held to It.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 37.
201 East 125th Street,
New York City, Nov. 19, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted your editorial article, entitled the "New York Alien Law," with considerable surprise. I have no doubt that The Times has not thought this matter over seriously. The contractors have set up a hue and cry and threatened to tie up the subway work. The statement made by the contractors that they cannot get American citizens to use a pick and shovel is a slander upon the American laborer. The truth of the matter is that they cannot get American citizens to work for the starving wages that foreigners are working for. Where two and three families live in two rooms, American citizens can well understand how foreigners can work for from $1.25 to $1.75 per day. It should be the aim of American laborers to educate their children and to provide for their families fairly decent homes. It is extremely bad for the morals of everybody to have more than one family in any one apartment, yet the contractors would compel American citizens to live under such conditions, and would place them in a position where they could not properly educate their children and make good American citizens out of them, if they worked for the wages which the contractors are paying the men in the subway today.

If you go into any building in the course of erection in New York today you will find American citizens doing labor work, and if you ask them what they get they will tell you that they are bricklayers' laborers, or cement masons' laborers, or laborers or any other trade, getting not less than $3 a day. In other words, if the building contractors are able to build buildings and pay American citizens a living wage, then why cannot the subway contractors do the same?

You say the law has been a dead letter. The law has not been a dead letter. Every contract made for the construction of the subway contains a provision whereby the contractors agreed to comply with the law. It has been a dead letter because political contractors have been able to hoodwink organized labor, which has been seeking to enforce the law. I have been trying to get the Public Service Commission ever since the subway work started to enforce this provision of the law, but it has not encouraged my efforts. There is only one Commissioner, J. Sergeant Cram, who has taken the attitude that the law should be enforced. Of course, I am not familiar with the legal pitfalls or technicalities, and the contractors have been able to checkmate my every move because they have skillful lawyers at their command, but today we have an attorney who is well able to handle such matters, and it is he who collected the evidence which has brought the contractors to their knees.

Of course the enforcement of the law will cost the contractors more money; but where will the money go? Clearly into the pockets of American citizens instead of into the pockets of aliens, who take it back to foreign countries with them and spend it there. Imagine an alien in the United States for twelve years doing work who has not even thought of getting citizenship papers! Does The Times want to encourage such aliens in such practices? The papers yesterday stated that my action has flooded the naturalization courts with applicants for citizenship. Am I not to receive any credit for compelling men living on the public weal to become American citizens? The process of citizenship is an educating one. Does The Times object to educating foreigners about the principles of American institutions, about the liberties of our country, or the standards of our citizens?

The law is not unconstitutional because it excludes aliens from public work. Under any treaties, States have sovereign rights. Every State has the right to say that its own citizens shall do its public work. If the contention that the law violates treaties is correct, then where is the principle going to end? If the State cannot say that aliens cannot work on public works, then aliens are entitled to become civil service employes, to become even the Governors of our States, and members of our Legislatures. It is a weak argument that contends that treaties are paramount to sovereign rights of our States. That question was settled in California when the Japanese tried to buy real estate which the Californian Legislature forbade.

The law is not unconstitutional from the standpoint of the invasion of the right of contract. What the contractors have agreed to, they cannot question upon constitutional grounds. They have agreed to comply with this law, and therefore our right to compel them to exists by virtue of the contract which they made and the duty of public officers, particularly the Public Service Commission, to enforce this contract. The Public Service Commission has no right to consider the making of a test case. If an alien attacks the law, the Corporation Counsel will be called upon to defend the law. It must be clearly seen that this will take the question of the upholding of the law out of the hands of organized labor and place it in the hands of public officials, who, up to the present time, have been lax in enforcing it. Of course, if the representatives of the city should consent that the law is unconstitutional, the Court of Appeals would not be moved to a proper study of the entire situation. My activity in this matter must have the support of every law-abiding contractor, many of whom have been barred from public work because they did not possess the political influence to protect themselves while evading the law. It can be clearly seen that where contractors plan to secure laborers for from $1.25 to $1.75 per day, confident of their ability to violate the law, contractors who bid upon their expectation to comply with the law, and to pay $3 a day for an honest day's work, are debarred from public work because they are necessarily handicapped by contractors who have already made millions by depriving American citizens of work.

I trust that you will see your way clear to publish this letter, especially in view of the fact that The Times has taken an opposite stand.

JOHN GILL.

The Duty to Bear Arms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article in The Sunday Times Mr. Roosevelt writes:

No man is fit to be the free citizen of a free republic unless he is able to bear arms and serve with efficiency in the army.

Since women are unable to do this, therefore they are clearly unfit for citizenship. Mr. Roosevelt has inadvertently given away the case for woman suffrage. The great war has brought out the fundamental truth that all government rests ultimately upon force, and we antis find confirmation of the fact which we have so often pointed out, that in that world and order of things where force rules women have no proper place.

FREDONIA HANNY MARVIN.
Bryn Mawr Hill, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

PAISH AWAITS REPLY.

Expects British Decision on Bankers' Proposals Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The British Government has not yet replied to the proposals communicated to it by Sir George Paish, on behalf of banking interests in the United States, regarding the settlement of American obligations held in London. Sir George intimated, however, that he expected to get an answer next week.

What these proposals are neither Secretary McAdoo nor the British Treasury representatives have been willing to say. However, the understanding is that they propose the formation of a fund in London to be used, if necessary, to make payments on this country's account. Any advances so made ultimately would be repaid either in gold, if foreign exchange remained at the export point, or in credits accumulated through exports from the United States.

Sir George Paish was in conference with Secretary McAdoo and Gov. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board today. The Secretary invited newspaper men in a few minutes later. Mr. McAdoo referred to criticisms of the secrecy which had surrounded the negotiations between the departments and the British representatives, and explained that because of diplomatic considerations he had not been free to discuss matters while they were pending.

"I might suggest," volunteered Sir George, "that negotiations have been more difficult than would have been the case had they been conducted entirely through diplomatic channels. We have had a Government dealing with private bankers in another country, and that complicated things.

"I had expected to receive a reply from my Government today, but none has come. You know that it has been rather a thick week in London, with Lord Roberts's death and the flotation of the new loan. I had hoped to make something public today, but it will have to go over."

Sir George laughed when a story printed this morning in New York asserting that he had been recalled by the British Government was brought to his attention. "If that is true, the recall must have gone astray," he said; "we are leaving tonight to attend the Yale-Harvard game, but will be back in Washington on Monday."

"And you cannot leave until after the 28th, because I have obtained tickets for the Army-Navy contest for you," added Mr. McAdoo.

Co-ordinated Charity Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the appeal of the suffering millions across the sea is meeting with so beautiful a response from all classes of our citizens, I fear that we do not realize the serious conditions obtaining in our own city.

I venture to suggest that some attempt be made to co-ordinate all our charitable agencies so as to reduce unnecessary operating expenses, increase efficiency, and gain the attention of the general public. If the Mayor would appoint a commission of public-spirited citizens, with authority to act as a central clearing house and as a co-ordinating agency, it would be a move in the right direction. This commission would be entitled to the co-operation of our excellent charity organizations, our churches, hospitals, missions, Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations. The city itself, in my judgment, ought to furnish both money and work. If the needs are presented through the daily press, I am sure a most generous response would be received.

We are in for a hard Winter, and we must every one do our best to alleviate suffering. After all has been done, the shadow of want and failure will lie dark upon many struggling souls.

CHARLES A. EATON.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Providing Work for Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The best source of supply for knitted stockings, socks, &c., is among the homeless Belgian women and girls wherever they are sheltered. They knit as easily as they breathe. To supply them with the proper wool and needles would mean giving them a familiar and pleasant occupation during their present dreary idleness. It would also mean a constant supply of these articles now so much in demand. If the knitters could be paid a small sum for their work they would begin to lift their heads again.

MRS. JOHN A. BOLE.
Wallkill, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why might not a large depot be opened here in a fashionable part of the city where Belgian work could be sold? This surely would be a truer charity and one that would last, for the people there are always very industrious, making lace, carpets, china, toys ad libitum, and marvelous wood carvings. All this work they do with admirable skill and great rapidity.

A WOMAN.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

Prohibition in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are making glad the hearts of many, and making sad the hearts of some, by publishing prominently the article about prohibition in Russia. It seems positively miraculous that Russia, which we think of as half civilized, can throw off the drink habit so quickly and thoroughly. The fear of Slav domination will be mightily diminished, or altogether lost, if we can be sure of Russia sober. It is also gratifying to note that crime in London has decreased by the early closing of taverns and liquor shops.

JAMES V. CHALMERS.
New York, Nov. 19, 1914.

Mr. Lunn Not Sulzer's Supporter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter published in your columns some time ago to the effect that I supported ex-Gov. Sulzer in the present campaign. Such is not the case, and I trust you will publish this letter so that any of my friends who read The Times will not have to wrestle with the question of how it is possible for me to campaign through the State for the Socialist candidates and then support at the polls an opposition candidate.

GEORGE R. LUNN.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

BEREAVEMENT.

Written after reading the poetry in a recent number of an "advanced" magazine.

I bought it
You having told me of it
I bought it therefore and read it
And I found it eccentric
And most unusual
Oh very
And a little tiring
As I read
Strange fantasies
Passed before my
Mentality
I became conscious
Of something
Horrible
A queer struggle
A writhing writhing
The convulsive efforts
Of my
Soul
Seeking escape from this strange
Futurist
Poetic atmosphere
That I had brought home
I paid a quarter
For this
I yearn to read on on on
And get my money's worth
But my soul
Artistic
Temperamental
Revolts
And the quarter
Looming large larger larger
Infinitely desirable
Yet fading fading
Lost
That is what
Hurts

BEATRICE BARRY.

CALLS CLAYTON LAW A BOON TO LABOR

Marks Greatest Progress in Two Generations, Secretary Wilson Tells Federation.

ASKS INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE

"Our Bill," President Gompers Calls the Speaker, Introducing Him—Secretary Denies Partisanship.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor, in a speech before the American Federation of Labor today, said that there could be no permanent industrial peace that was not based on industrial justice. He told the delegates that the most effective agency to promote the welfare of the toilers was the trade unions of the country. Introduced to the convention by President Gompers as "Our Bill" and addressing the delegates as "Fellow-Trade Unionists," Secretary Wilson said that he had been criticised for certain statements he had made at the federation's convention at Seattle last year. He reaffirmed what he said there and he would not, he said, change one tittle of the statement that every title to property was a law created and a law protected title.

Speaking on industrial justice, Secretary Wilson said there still were extremists who looked upon workmen only as a part of the machinery of an establishment. When a piece of machinery was crowded and broke down from strain it cost the employer something to repair or replace it.

"Not so with the human being," said Secretary Wilson. "When the human machine is crowded and breaks down from strain it costs nothing to replace it. We contend that the human machine should be treated differently from inanimate machinery. The human machine is entitled to the same consideration as the human being that is not employed."

The Secretary, referring to the Clayton anti-trust law, said that in some ways it was "the greatest step taken by labor and for labor in the last two generations." Labor at last, the Secretary said, has been placed where it ought to be, as a part of the community.

"We recognized that the employers have the right to own land, plants, and machinery," he said, "but we contend that they do not own the man, and for the first time in the history of this country labor is declared not to be a commodity or an article of commerce."

In the course of his speech the Secretary said he had been accused of partisanship in conducting his department.

"If securing justice to those who earn their living by the sweat of their faces is partisanship," he exclaimed, "then count me a partisan on the side of the man that labors."

"The Department of Labor also has been accused of partisanship," Secretary Wilson continued, "on the theory that in acting as mediator in labor disputes it is performing a judicial function. That is not true. It performs diplomatic functions. There is no more reason why the Department of Labor should be barred from handling labor disputes in a diplomatic manner than there is for barring the State Department from handling international disputes.

"What we want in handling labor disputes are men who are experienced and level-headed and who understand the technicalities involved. In carrying out its work the department takes men who are experienced and have the technical knowledge of the employes' side and also men who are experienced and have the knowledge of the employers' side and sends them out to perform their work."

Delegates from the Pacific Coast were defeated tonight in their efforts to have the federation go on record as favoring legislation to reduce the hours of employment, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, as in the past, declares that the regulation of wages and hours of labor should be undertaken through trades union activity, and not by legislation, except in so far as the employment of women and children, health and morals, and the employes of the national, State, and municipal Governments are affected."

Andrew Brown of San Francisco led the fight in opposition to the resolution, while President Gompers took the floor in its defense. Mr. Gompers urged that an indorsement of legislation affecting wages would pave the way for laws detrimental to labor as well as for favorable legislation. Vice President Duncan also opposed efforts to obtain shorter working hours by means of legislation.

The Socialists in the convention, led by Adolph Gehrmer, were active in opposition to President Gompers. John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers, also opposed the resolution, saying that he feared it would be misinterpreted and be used as an excuse for repealing existing eight-hour laws. The convention was in session until nearly midnight.

OUR DREADNOUGHTS BEST.

English Naval Authority Says We Will Have Strongest Squadron.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Navy League of the United States called attention today to the declaration of Maurice Prendergast, a noted British naval expert, that with the completion in 1918 of the dreadnoughts California, Idaho, and Mississippi, the United States would possess the most powerful and homogeneous squadron in existence. It will consist of seven superdreadnoughts. Mr. Prendergast commends especially the American centre line plan for mounting the big fourteen-inch guns, and praises the policy of American naval designers in favor of thick armor or none.

In an article for The Navy, the organ of the British Navy League, Mr. Prendergast says:

"With perhaps the exception of the Japanese Fuso, no dreadnought among the fleets on active service can compare with these new American ships in the matter of size. The American ships will probably be the largest afloat for many years after their completion.

"During the past ten years the design of American battleships has displayed a remarkable standard of excellence. It was clearly recognized in the very first United States dreadnoughts that plain broadside fire was of more practical value than heavy end-on fire at odd angles. After all navies had tried various methods of mounting big guns, the American centre-line plan had to be finally adopted.

"These new American ships are developed from the Nevada class. Both the Nevada and our Queen Elizabeth were designed about the same time, and numerous points of marked resemblance between them seem to raise the similarity above the field of vulgar coincidence. For neatness of design the American ships are facile princeps—a striking contrast to some dreadnoughts, whose minor details seem to have been 'shovelled on just where they will fit,' as a sort of afterthought.

"The difference amounts to the neat tier stewage of the boats in American ships and the clumsy jig-saw boat arrangements of the German Nassau. American designs have not been reared in the

'ROSENKAVALIER' AT METROPOLITAN

Strauss and von Hofmannsthal's Comedy for Music Is Heard Again.

A WORK OF INEQUALITIES

Passages of Great Beauty and Emotion and Periods of Rude Comic Scenes—A Familiar Cast.

Feldmarschallin Fuerstin Werdenberg.....Frieda Hempel
Baron Ochs auf Lerchenau.....Otto Goritz
Octavian.....Margarete Ober
Herr von Faninal.....Hermann Weil
Sophie.....Elisabeth Schumann
Jungfer Marianne Leitmetzerin..Vera Curtis
Valzacchi.....Albert Reiss
Annina.....Maria Mattfeld
Ein Polizeikommissar.....Carl Schlegel
Ein Kleiner Neger.....Ruth Weinstein
Conductor—Alfred Hertz.

Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "comedy for music," as they call "Der Rosenkavalier," was brought early into the new season at the Metropolitan Opera House by a performance last evening after a success last season that would be measured by the eight performances it had—unless it be remembered that ten performances were required by the contract for its acquisition by the Metropolitan Opera House. The comedy was heard, as it was heard last season, with mingled emotions. The audience was not a large one.

Emotions are mingled in regard to "Der Rosenkavalier" because of the singular inequalities of the work itself. There are passages in it of great beauty, passages of feeling and emotion, of teeming life, of delicate and subtle evocation of mood. There are long and wearisome passages of rude and elementary horseplay; matter no better than much that has been long discarded from theatres of the second class, and that would not be tolerated in such. The ostensibly comic scenes in "Der Rosenkavalier" are for the most part a weariness of the flesh of the cultivated audiences that listen to the opera at the Metropolitan.

The first act still seems the finest of the three in its texture, musical as well as dramatic, with its spirit of dramatic emotion at the opening, shifting to one of comedy with the coming of Baron Ochs, and again to one of pensive reflection in the Princess's rather mournful monologue, one of the most poetical passages in the opera. There is nothing in the work, however, more original, more brilliant, than the entrance of the Rosenkavalier at the beginning of the second act, bearing the silver rose. Then comes depression with the extravagant doings of Baron Ochs; and depression extends well through the last act, until the lyrical passage that brings the work to a close. Strauss shows, as he has shown before, his lack of a sense of proportion, in his piling up of an orchestral fracas in the would-be comic situations of the last two acts that might be the annunciation of Armageddon. It seems now, as it seemed last season, that judicious pruning of some of the lengths of the opera would be to its advantage.

The performance had most of the excellences that have previously been admired; it is a brilliant conquest of many difficulties and complications on the stage and in the orchestra, and Mr. Hertz is entitled to great credit for the ability with which he has succeeded in it. The cast of the opera was the same as that which was heard in last season's performances, with one exception. Miss Hempel, Mme. Ober, and Mr. Goritz carry the chief burden and with distinguished success.

Mme. Elisabeth Schumann is the new member, who appeared as Sophie, the young girl betrothed as the bride of Baron Ochs. She is a new addition to the company, and her voice, as it was disclosed in the difficult tessitura of the music she sings in the second act, is a clear and high soprano of pure quality and agreeable timbre, a voice possessing the bloom of youth, that will be listened for with high expectation in other music as the season advances.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The marriage of Miss Constance C. Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, and Vivian Burnett, the son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, will take place today at the home of the bride's parents, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Richard A. Peabody will give a reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, from 4 until 6 o'clock, to introduce her daughter, Miss Constance Peabody. The reception will be followed by a dinner for those receiving and informal dancing. Mrs. Peabody will also give a large dance for Miss Peabody on Dec. 29 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Charles E. McManus gave a dinner followed by dancing last night at her home, 255 West Seventy-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Estelle Hall, and James P. Silo, Jr., whose wedding is set for Tuesday next.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Wayne Parker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker of Hutton Park, Orange, N. J., to Robert Ian Macpherson, son of the late Lieut. Col. Macpherson of Invernessshire, Scotland, has been announced. The wedding will take place at an early date.

Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Horace Tinker and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby for a musicale to be given on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, at 43 Fifth Avenue.

The first of the dances arranged by Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, known as the Two Dances, will be given at the Hotel Gotham on Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 25. Several dinners will precede the dance. The second is to be held on Dec. 28.

The Misses Mary Helen and Sybil Carlisle will entertain at tea tomorrow afternoon at 80 West Fortieth Street for Barry Pain and Cyril Harcourt.

Catholic Club's Thanksgiving Dance

The annual Thanksgiving Eve dance of the Catholic Club will be held at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. Dr. Francis D. Griffin is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The patronesses include Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. John R. Butler, Mrs. Frank F. Lisiecki, Mrs. Alfred M. Barrett, Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, Mrs. Henry Heide, Jr., Mrs. Clarence F. Cavanaugh, Mrs. John F. Martin, Mrs. Peter H. Moore, Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mrs. John G. O'Keeffe, Mrs. John J. Durkin, and Mrs. Edward E. McCall.

Women's Political Union Bazaar.

A bazaar is to be given at the St. Regis on Monday, Dec. 7, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union. Mrs. Winthrop Burr, assisted by some of this season's debutantes, will be in charge of the tea dance. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. Arthur Hodges, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, Mrs. Emanuel Eman, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mrs. Sidney Borg, and the Misses Anne Constable, Susan Woodford, Eleanor Brannan, and Ethel R. Peyser are among those who will have tables.

Ejectment Writ Against Mrs. Bishop

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20.—A writ of ejectment, drawn by the Sheriff against Mrs. Hancock Bishop, has been posted on the door of the Waring cottage in Catherine Street, which she has occupied for the last year. Earlier in the week the Sheriff placed attachments on her silverware and furniture to satisfy the claims of shopkeepers of this place. Mrs. Bishop is reported to have gone to New York, and as Miss E. B. Waring, the owner, cannot take forcible possession, the writ was attached by the Sheriff.

DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch Entertain for Their Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch gave a dance last night for their débutante daughter, Miss Gretchen Blaine Damrosch, a granddaughter of the late James G. Blaine, at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Among the dinner hostesses of the evening who took their guests afterward to the dance were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, whose daughter, Miss Mary J. Schieffelin, is a débutante of this season; Mrs. Albert Flake, and Mrs. Royal Whitman, who gave a dinner at her home, 283 Lexington Avenue, for Miss Rita Sturgis. Mrs. Whitman's guests included the Misses Sybil Wright of Philadelphia, Noemi G. Townsend, and Sylvia Holt, and Edward Perkins, E. P. Jones, Shelton Farr, Henry Toler, and Frederick Kobbé.

Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch and the débutante, in a white frock, received the guests. The rooms were decorated with autumnal flowers and foliage.

Among the guests, including débutantes of this and last season, were the Misses Louise Hoadley, Priscilla Peabody, Theodora Dunham, Josephine de Gersdorff, Lillian Talmage, Sara Delano, Gladys Fries, Alexandra Emery, Beatrice Burrill, Helen Flake, Sylvia Hyde, Margaret Lafarge, Marietta Chapin, Ruth Cutting, Marie L. Rodewald, Marie Taller, Josephine Wells, and Miriam Harriman.

MRS. WEST POLLOCK WEDS.

The Bride of Edward C. Ely—Honeymoon Trip Around World.

The wedding of Edward Chappell Ely of 128 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. Sara Louise Carfoot Pollock of 230 Riverside Drive, widow of West Pollock of Brooklyn and New York, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The church decorations were palms massed in the chancel, Easter lilies on the altar, and masses of pink chrysanthemums and oak leaves at the chancel front and on the pews. The ceremony was performed by Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a first cousin of the bridegroom. There was a full choral service, the choir preceding the bridal party to the altar, and after the ceremony they led the bridal procession down the nave.

The bride walked with her grandfather, Henry W. Walters, who gave her in marriage. She wore a pale pink chiffon gown having a mantle train of pink chiffon falling from the neck, the long square end being laid in very deep plait tucks, and the sides of the train at the waist line being carried out and caught on each side to the bride's wrist, so it fell mantle fashion, veiling the gown. It was held to the shoulders by four ermine skins. The corsage was cut low and square in the front and had long chiffon sleeves. Her large pink velvet hat had the wide brim covered with flat pink ostrich plumes. She carried a round bouquet of roses with orchids and lilies of the valley tied with a wide pink satin ribbon.

Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., was the matron of honor. She was gowned in deep rose red velvet topped by a cloth of silver hats, banded with tiny roses and carried an armful of pink chrysanthemums. The bride's two small children preceded the bridal party up the nave. The boy was clad in a page's white costume and the little girl was in white lace-frilled Kate Greenaway dress with a quaint little bonnet, and carried a nosegay of pink rosebuds.

Grosvenor Ely was the best man, and the ushers were Thomas Blagden, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Paul Bessal Wells of Scranton, Penn.; Francis Eames Walton of Brooklyn, Douglas B. Green of Pottsville, Penn.; Frank W. Glasier of South Glastonbury, Conn., and Henry W. Goddard of New York.

The wedding reception was held in the ballroom of the Gotham. Mr. and Mrs. Ely will be started on their honeymoon trip into a tour around the world, going first to India, Japan, and China, and on their return here in the late Autumn of 1915 will make their home in New York.

WERTHEIMER—FRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wertheimer of Atlantic City, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leah Wertheimer, to George Daniel Fried of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Seven Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FINLAND (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. B. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabri, Mrs. L. W. Haskell, H. D. Kearney, Mrs. A. McIntyre, and Mrs. A. P. Woodworth.

TRANSYLVANIA (Liverpool)—W. H. Arnold, E. C. Barnes, J. J. Dinsmore, P. Ferguson, A. B. Lawson, A. W. Merchant, Miss Frances Newton, W. J. Page, H. W. Smith, L. J. Street, G. C. Thompson, Hubert Wallace, and Mrs. B. A. Whitney.

SANT' ANNA (Marseilles)—Mr. and Mrs. C. Tew, Mrs. Bridgman Smith, Mrs. N. Buckley, John Irving, B. I. Rouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cormier.

TRENT, (London via West Indies)—T. R. Beard, A. H. Clements, John Christian, Norman Elliot, C. H. Hill, C. W. King, Miss Elena Lorrain, Dr. J. S. Myers, Mrs. W. T. Pickering, A. B. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool)—J. B. Balfour, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Miss E. M. Burt, Capt. A. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dymond, John Ford, F. C. Frankland, Dr. W. H. Gardner, Henry Harrison, W. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rogers, and Miss A. M. Wall.

MINNEWASKA, (London)—G. B. Tawney, A. A. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chapman, Miss Nora Chapman, F. Dingwall, and E. C. Knight.

DUCA d'AOSTA, (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. Felix Hirsch, G. Seindel, German Consul General at Malaga; Mrs. G. Seindel, Mrs. G. Von Shack, and W. T. Cullen.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Adriatic from Liverpool were:

Miss S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bathboue Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney, W. Wa Caldwell, Mrs. J. Cleveden-Thomas, F. M. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. N. Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. F. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Gerard, Mrs. C. Graham-White, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Hill, Mrs. A. Davis Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Munn, B. A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Rogers.

Dance for Red Cross Hospital.

Auxiliary A of the Red Cross Hospital will give a dance at the Hotel Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway, on Friday evening, Nov. 27. This is the first of a series of dances to be given by the auxiliary during the Winter. Mrs. Chester Alexander of 605 West 113th Street, who is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is in charge of the sale of tickets.

MUSIC NOTES.

Pasquale Amato of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been added to the list of soloists for the popular" concert of the New York Symphony Society at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory one week from tonight. He will sing the Toreador's song from "Carmen" and a duet with Felice Lyne, who is one of the soloists.

Evelyn Starr, a young Canadian violinist, will give her first New York recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening.

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DR. E. D. RICHARD OF COLUMBIA DEAD

Founder of New York Peace Society Dies After Operation for Abscess on Brain.

A HISTORIAN OF GERMANY

Advocated Exchange of Youths Between Nations as a Means of Developing Friendship.

Dr. Ernst D. Richard, founder of the New York Peace Society and the German-American Peace Society, died yesterday in the German Hospital after an operation for abscess on the brain. He was 55 years old, and until attacked by his last illness had performed his duties as lecturer on the history of German civilization in Columbia University, which position he had held since 1903. His activities for the promotion of international peace began in 1894, and much of his time was given to this, his chief interest. Besides founding the two peace societies, he delivered many lectures on peace, and repeatedly advocated the temporary exchange of youthful citizens between nations as a means of developing reciprocal international appreciation and friendship. In explaining his idea at one time he said:

"The exchange would take place between families of approximately the same walk in life. This would necessitate the maintenance of a bureau of exchange in the United States. The business of this bureau would be to keep a record of the addresses, social position, religious faith and the like of the persons of all nations who registered themselves as willing to exchange their offspring for a Summer or two."

The development of the commerce of the United States as a means for the promotion of peace was another of Dr. Richard's ideas, and he was one of the first to see the opportunities for understanding between this country and the South American republics that might be encouraged by trade between the two lands.

In 1909, when the "Union of Defense" idea was agitated by Lords Northcliffe, Beresford, and Cloze of England, by which it was proposed that the United States join with Great Britain in naval armament, with the intention that their navies be maintained at more than twice the fighting strength of Germany's navy, Dr. Richard induced the German Alliance National Convention in Cincinnati in October of that year to pass a resolution declaring that the scheme was absurd and was practically a declaration of hostility to Germany by this country.

Dr. Richard was born in Bonn, Germany, in 1859, and studied at the Universities of Marburg and Bonn. He came to America in 1883, with the degree of Ph. D., and several years later continued his studies at New York University. In 1887 he married Julia L. Schumacher of Rochester, and from 1890 to 1897 he was Principal of the Hoboken Academy. In 1911 he wrote a "History of German Civilization" that went through two editions, and while he lived in this country he contributed to many German and American magazines.

Besides his wife and a son Dr. Richard is survived by a daughter, who is at present a Red Cross nurse in a military hospital at Düsseldorf, Germany. Dr. Richard's home was at 12 West 103d Street.

Nikolai Sokoloff, Violinist, Plays.

Nikolai Sokoloff, violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, the first to be given under the auspices of the Music League of America, an organization which aims to help worthy young artists to public appearance. In the case of Mr. Sokoloff such aid seems to be warranted by the results, for he proved himself the possessor of real talent. He has a large tone of fine quality and plays with understanding and feeling. There were times when in rapid passages his intonation and execution were slightly befogged, but his technique was good in other directions that is taxing. His double stopping, for instance, was of unusual clarity and precision. His programme comprised Handel's Sonata in D, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," a Saraband and Gig, unaccompanied, by Bach; Chausson's "Poeme," and Saint-Saëns's "Havanaise." Edward Rechlin was the accompanist.

Rehearsal of "Pandora's Box."

There was a general rehearsal for the first time of the ballet "Pandora's Box," the Vacation Committee benefit at Miss Anne Morgan's house yesterday. The ballet is to be a big affair, given Dec. 4 and 5 in the Seventh Regiment Armory, at which it is hoped $30,000 will be raised. Many of the society young people are to take part in it, and they have been rehearsing in relays at Miss Morgan's house, the "Fireflies" one day, the "Busy Hours" the next, and the "Playmates" the next. "Pandora's Box" is a Greek idyl, and the principals of the cast are Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, and the Misses Margaret Andrews, Marie Dorsey, Angelica S. Brown, Marjorie Curtis, Eleanor Lamson, Barbara Rutherford, and Mrs. Jay Gould. All the performers, with Miss Morgan included, had their pictures taken yesterday.

Victor Wittgenstein's Recital.

Victor Wittgenstein, a young pianist who was heard last year for the first time, give a recital last night in Aeolian Hall. His programme comprised Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3; Cesar Franck's Prelude, Aria, and Finale, a group of Chopin numbers, three compositions by Brahms, and pieces by Scarlatti, Rubin Goldmark, and MacDowell. The pianist played this programme interestingly and confirmed the good impression of his talents and serious purpose made at his debut last season.

Mary Pickford to Sell Tickets.

Miss Mary Pickford, the moving-picture actress, is to sell Strand Theatre tickets in the vacant store at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street this afternoon for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association. These tickets are good for all of the Strand productions, among which is the Belasco photo-play, "The Rose of the Rancho."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nearly 200 definitions of the word "impropriety" have been submitted to Marie Tempest at the Comedy Theatre in response to her offer of a box at the theatre for the best definition of the word. The contest closes today.

Tom McNaughton, who is playing in "Suzi" at the Casino, will make his first appearance at the Winter Garden tomorrow night.

The first release of the Famous Players' Film Company in conjunction with Charles Frohman will be "The Conspiracy."

Domina Marini of the Scala, Milan, has been engaged as premiere danseuse in "Pilate's Daughter," which opens at the Century Opera House next Wednesday night.

At the Globe Theatre last night 100 members of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Association attended the performance of "Chin Chin."

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GIVE ELIZABETHAN PLAY.

Columbia Students Act "King Leir," Staged in London in 1594.

"King Leir," which was first acted at the Rose Theatre, London, in 1594, "By the Queen's Men and My Lord of Sussex together," was presented last night at the Brinckerhoff Theatre, Barnard College, by the Columbia University Philolexian Society. The society has had four years' experience in presenting Elizabethan plays, and the performance last night was cleverly acted.

The presentation conformed as nearly as possible to the Elizabethan usage, and the Columbia students filled all of the female rôles. The recognition scene which marks this anonymous play and distinguishes it from Shakespeare's very grim interpretation of the same story in "King Lear" was admirably given. Prof. Algernon De Vinne Tassin of Columbia University directed the play.

Dancing followed the performance, and many of the Barnard girls were present. Two performances will be held today, with dancing after the evening performance.

The cast was as follows: King Leir, C. H. Trask; Skalliger, R. Von Saal; Perillus, K. C. Atwood; King of France, H. N. Fairchild; King of Cembri, F. G. Dunham; Munford, A. K. Osterhoim; Murtherer, R. C. Du Bois; Gillian Ambassador, W. I. Klun; Captain of the Watch, L. Palmer; Gonoril, G. B. Murphy; Ragan, R. R. Perry; Cordelia, I. H. Freedman.

DINH GILLY NOT RELEASED.

Baritone Refused to Give His Parole Not to Rejoin French Army.

The authorities of the Metropolitan Opera House have given up hope of effecting the release of Dinh Gilly, the baritone, held as a prisoner of war by the Austrian authorities, the only member of the company Director Gatti-Casazza did not succeed in rounding up and bringing back to America with him. Negotiations for the release of Gilly had been under way for some time, and it was hoped that he could return during the early part of the season.

Through diplomatic sources the Metropolitan management finally secured the consent of the Austrian and German authorities to the release of Gilly, providing he would give his parole not to bear arms against them. The baritone is a Sergeant in the Fourth Zouave Regiment, recruited among French subjects in Algeria. He is held under detention at his Summer home in Prague, Bohemia. He is allowed to live in his home, but must report once a week to the authorities.

The negotiations have ended in nothing, because of the attitude of the singer. He has finally refused to give his parole not to rejoin the French Army, holding it is understood, that his duty as a French citizen would not allow him to do so. This attitude was reported to the military authorities several days ago, and, on being advised of it, the Metropolitan management made up its mind finally it would have to dispense with the services of the Algerian baritone this season.

JOKE WAS ON THE BELLBOYS

Anticipating Big Tips, They Found the Pennsylvania Couple Penurious.

When a letter addressed to the head bellboy was opened at the McAlpin yesterday some of the employes who are interested in the largesse that is usually bestowed by grateful travelers rubbed their palms in anticipation.

The letter, which was undated, read:

Mr. and Mrs. Soandso are bride and groom. They are good sports and good tippers. Treat them right.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

So when a couple arrived and registered from the town in Pennsylvania indicated in the letter word got about immediately that they were here. But smiles soon changed to expressions of doubt, for the bridegroom asked for a room. When informed there was no such room in the hotel for two he consulted with the bride and then asked for the cheapest double room. The bellboys are wondering who put up the joke on them.

MRS. HOXIE, SCULPTOR, DIES

Author of Statue of Lincoln Won Government's $30,000 Prize.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptor, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman of her profession to receive a commission from the Government, died here today after a long illness. She did Lincoln's statue in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the figure of Admiral Farragut, which stands in the square bearing his name in this city.

Mrs. Hoxie was born in Madison, Wis., and was in her eighty-fifth year. She was sent to school in Washington, D. C., and at the age of 11 showed ability to model. A few months before his death she approached Abraham Lincoln, and asked if he would allow her to model a bust of him. Lincoln looked at her curiously for a moment, and then said: "I don't see why any one should want the statue of so homely a man." Senator Nesmith pleaded for her, saying that she was poor but talented.

"Being poor is nothing against her," the President said, quickly. "If that is the case I will sit for the model."

Mrs. Hoxie was working on the statue when the President was assassinated, and when Congress made an appropriation for a marble statue of Lincoln she entered the competition, and won the $30,000 prize for twenty other sculptors. Mrs. Hoxie then went to Paris and studied under Bonnat. While abroad she modeled Cardinal Antonelli, the musician, Liest, and a number of other prominent persons. Among her best-known statues here are those of Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Kirkwood, and Albert Pike, the explorer.

Geo. Staber's Death Recalls Tragedy

George Staber, a paper merchant and President of the Germania Importing Company of 41 Union Square, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 455 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 67 years. He had never fully recovered from the shock of his wife's tragic death on July 8, 1909. On that night Mr. Staber was awakened by two burglars in his home, which is next to the Flatbush Congregational Church. His son, Richard, heard Mrs. Staber cry out and rushed to his parents' room and grappled with one of them. The other burglar ran up the stairs and shot at Edward, and the bullet killed Mrs. Staber. Subsequently the burglars were arrested and executed in Sing Sing. Mr. Staber was a native of Germany and came to this country when a young man. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Orders Erasmus Frats to Disband.

Under a by-law recently adopted by the Board of Education, Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, has ordered all fraternities disbanded. About a score of organizations are affected. They are privileged to reorganize as social clubs on condition that membership be open to all students.

Benefit for Deserving Unemployed.

The first entertainment of the season for the benefit of the deserving unemployed of New York will take place in the large ballroom of the Plaza on Monday evening, Nov. 23. Society girls will give exhibition dancing and sell flowers, candies, and cigarettes. Miss Charlotte F. Werner of 258 Riverside Drive is in charge of the sale of tickets.

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Apply it liberally at night after washing with soap and warm water—and again in the morning, wiping off what the skin will not absorb.
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F. D. MOLLENHAUER DEAD.

Pioneer Sugar Refiner Was Prominent in Civic Life of Brooklyn.

Frederick D. Mollenhauer, a pioneer sugar refiner and philanthropist and for years prominent in the civil and commercial life of Brooklyn, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 505 Bedford Avenue. Up to a year ago he was Vice President of the National Sugar Refining Company, and a Director in several large corporations. Mr. Mollenhauer was born in this city Dec. 8, 1860, a son of John Mollenhauer. He received a public school education, and later entered Polytechnic Institute, which he left to begin business life at the age of 16. He entered the employ of B. H. Howell Sons & Co., sugar and molasses importers, and later joined his father and brother in the Rush Street refinery of the Mollenhauer interests. These interests were merged in 1891 in the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, and Mr. Mollenhauer was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1900 the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, together with the New York Sugar Refinery Company of Long Island City and the Yonkers Sugar Refinery, were merged into the National Sugar Refinery Company, and Mr. Mollenhauer was made Vice President and later Treasurer. He was also Vice President and Treasurer of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery Company, Vice President and Treasurer of the New York Sugar Refinery Company, and a Director of the Central Aguine Sugar Company, the Fajardo Sugar Company, and the Chanlaraine Sugar Company. He was also part owner and a Director of The Brooklyn Daily Times, and a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, the Nassau Trust Company, the St. Regis Paper Company, the Citizens' Union Realty and Mortgage Company, the McKee Refrigerating Company, and the United States Lloyd's.

Mr. Mollenhauer belonged to the Brooklyn League, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, New York Athletic, Automobile Club of America, and the Hanover Clubs. In 1894 he married Miss May Craig, who survives him, with one mother and brothers, J. Adolph and Harry F. Mollenhauer, and a sister, Mrs. J. Henry Dick.

Obituary Notes.

THOREN S. SWAIN of Swain, Earle & Co., tea merchants in Boston, was found dead yesterday in a room he occupied in the home of Mrs. Fred W. Stevens of 69 Pleasant Street, Worcester. He had evidently died while reading, as the body was sitting in a chair, with a newspaper at the feet. His home was in Whitman.

HENRY D. MIRICK, who was associated with prominent New Yorkers in the pioneer days of railroad building in the West, is dead at his home in Washington. He was 79 years old. Mr. Mirick, who was born in Massachusetts, was the first General Freight Agent of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railway, and Mr. Mirick was associated with Levi Parsons of New York, first President of the road, after whom Parsons, Kan., was named. Another of Mr. Mirick's associates was George Denison of New York, after whom Denison, Texas, was named.

JOHN FREMONT BRADNER, former Recorder of Middletown, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged 68. He was one of the leaders of the Progressive party in Middletown. He is survived by his widow and three children, Dr. John C. Bradner of New York City, Howard T. Bradner, manager of a theatrical company, and Isabel E. Bradner, at home.

WOLF BLOOM, founder and President of the firm of W. Bloom & Sons, suits, of 188 West Twenty-seventh Street, died yesterday at his home, 101 West 115th Street, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Russia, and came to this country forty years ago. Mr. Bloom was a member of many Hebrew charitable organizations and of the Synagogue Kol Israel Anache Poland, from which the funeral will take place on Sunday. He is survived by his two sons.

ELMER H. BEACH, publisher of Beach's Magazine of Business, died Wednesday in Detroit, Mich. He was 53 years old, and had been in the publishing business for the last twenty-five years. He was a member of the New York Transportation Club and at one time was President of the International Accountants' Society.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE McGILLAN HAZARD, wife of Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard, U. S. N., died last Sunday in Key West, Fla., before her marriage she was an actress and played under the name of Virginia Keating, appearing with James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." She was thirty-one years old.

CHARLES WRIGHT, a veteran of the civil war, whose great-grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and whose grandfather fought in the War of 1812, died on Thursday at his home in Rye, N. Y., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For more than forty years he was engaged in the jobbing and commission dry goods business in New York, his first connection being with Carles, Quinan & De Forrest. He served through the war in the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY JANE ARTHUR TERHUNE, wife of Nicholas P. Terhune, real estate dealer, died on Thursday at her home in Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J. She was 76 years old.

Capt. JOSEPH H. WELDON, who commanded many trade vessels running out of Boston, is dead at his home in Dighton, Mass. A few years ago Capt. Weldon attracted attention by buying the schooner Polly, which was 100 years old. He at one time commanded the schooner Susan B. Thurlow, in its day a famous ship. He was 70 years old.

THOMAS F. McKAY, 62 years old, formerly a shoe merchant in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 238 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. About ten years ago he went West and engaged in the mining business. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, and Gilbert Council, R. A. His widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Miss ANNIE T. FENTON, a old resident of Brooklyn Hills, L. I., died on Thursday at her home on North Street and Grand Avenue, aged 71 years.

ERNEST RUDOLPH TERRY, 42 years old, of Southampton, L. I., died in St. George's Hotel, Manhattan, on Wednesday. Mr. Terry came to this city with his wife three weeks ago and was preparing to return home when he was taken ill.

JACOB BAUER, for more than thirty-five years with the Burr-Houston Company of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home in New Hyde Park, L. I., aged 78 years. He left his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ALWINA RAAB, wife of Herman Raab and mother of Fire Battalion Chief John W. Raab, in charge of the Forty-seventh District at Elmhurst, L. I., died at her home, 57 Norwood Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

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From Cæsar to Kaiser — A study of the aspirations which have set Europe in tumult to-day. By Edwin Davies Schoonmaker.
A book for all the family. At all news-stands, 35 cents

DR. CHARLES S. MINOT DEAD.

Harvard Professor of Anatomy Honored for Research Work.

Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Laboratories of the Harvard Medical School, died Thursday at his home in Milton, Mass., near Boston. He was born in West Roxbury, Mass., in 1852, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1872. In the three following years he studied in Leipsic, Paris, and Würzburg, and between 1875 and 1902 honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Harvard, Yale, the University of Toronto, St. Andrew's University in Scotland, and Oxford University.

These and many other honors were given Dr. Minot because of his fruitful studies into the origin of life and the invention of two forms of automatic microtomes. Societies all over the world, as well as universities, recognized the value of his research work. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was President in 1900; a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Academy Reale of Turin, the Société Biologie of Paris, and the Anatomische Geselischaft of Jena. He was President of the Association of American Anatomists in 1904-05, and had been President of the Boston Society of Natural History since 1887.

Among the works of his pen were "Human Embryology," "Bibliography of Vertebrate Embryology," "A Laboratory Textbook of Embryology," and "Age, Growth and Death."

BROTHER QUINTINIAN DIES.

Provincial of Christian Brothers in This District for 15 Years.

Brother Quintinian, for fifteen years Provincial of the Christian Brothers in the District of New York, died yesterday at the house of the order in Philadelphia in his 71st year. His family name was Thomas Francis Meade, and he was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young boy, entering the novitiate of the Brothers of the Christian School in Montreal in 1860. Following this, he taught in the schools of the order in Utica, Philadelphia, and this city.

In 1873 he was appointed Director of the Academy in Hartford, Conn., from where he came to this city and was appointed Director of Manhattan Academy in Thirty-second Street. From 1884 until 1899 Brother Quintinian was Provincial of this district. He also spent two years in Paris, France, as secretary to Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior General.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

HOUSTON—MENKEN.—Gertrude Menken to Charles L. Houston.

Married.

DE BENEDISTIS—TEPINO.—On Nov. 19 Miss Louisa Tepino to Mr. Francis De Benedistis, married at St. Patrick's Old Cathedral.

GREEN—TANNER.—Nov. 19, Carolyn V. Tanner to Louis Green.

LANDAU—PREVIN.—Nov. 19, Bessie Previn to Saul Landau.

SHAPIRO—YOUNGERMAN.—Nov. 17, Harriet Youngerman to Eliss Shapiro.

SOKOLSKI—FRIEDER.—Nov. 16, Anna Frieder to Abraham Sokolski.

WITT—KOERBER.—Nov. 17, Jessie Korber to Alfred A. Witt.

Brooklyn.

DENNISON—COCHRANE.—Nov. 18, Nellie Cochrane to James Dennison.

Long Island.

WILLIAMS—REINHART.—Nov. 19, Matilda Reinhart to Dr. R. Vincent Williams.

Died.

BAYLES.—On Nov. 20, 1914, at his late residence, Hartford, Conn., George James, son of the late Catharine Seguine Bayles and George Bayles, in the 46th year of his age. Services at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen, Cemetery, Morristown, N. J.

BENJAMIN.—On Nov. 19, Jennie, sister of Rose and daughter of

HARVARD SLIGHT FAVORITE OVER YALE--JOHNSON AND TENER AGAINST BASEBALL PEACE

HARVARD AND YALE BATTLE ON GRIDIRON

Greatest Sporting Spectacle in America Will Open Yale Bowl Today.

HAUGHTON AGAINST HINKEY

Methods of Play of Two Foremost Coaches Will Be Put to Severe Test—How Teams Size Up.

Thirty-fifth Annual Game Between Yale and Harvard.

At Yale Bowl, New Haven.

Game begins at 2 P. M. Time of game—Four periods of 15 minutes each.

Seating capacity, 70,000.

Special trains—Twenty-five specials will leave Grand Central Station at short intervals from 8:10 A. M. until 11 A. M. Ten Special trains will leave Boston beginning at 8 A. M.

Record of past games—Yale has won 22, Harvard 7, while 5 have resulted in a tie.

Score of last year's game—Harvard, 15; Yale, 5.

Coaches—Harvard: Percy Houghton; Yale: Frank Hinkey.

Estimated receipts—$140,000, to be equally divided between Yale and Harvard Athletic Associations.

The thirty-fifth annual football game between elevens representing Yale and Harvard will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the new Yale Bowl at New Haven before the largest gathering which has ever witnessed an athletic spectacle in this country. A total of 70,000 sets have been sold, and the demand for them is still so great that people who are anxious to see the contest were last night offered triple prices by speculators for the pasteboards.

Because of the enormous gathering the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been planning for several weeks to handle the crowd. It is expected that more than half the entire attendance will go to New Haven from New York and Boston. Special trains to the number of twenty-five will be run to New Haven from the Grand Central Station at short intervals, beginning at 8:10 A. M., until 11:15 A. M. Ten specials will be run from Boston. Besides this, extra equipment has been added to all the regular trains. The company has also suspended the running of special cars today, and every facility for handling the trains has been made in the New Haven yards. Returning to this city and Boston, special trains will be run, commencing immediately after the finish of the game.

It is also expected that the automobile traffic will be greater than any city has ever handled in one day, and special arrangements have been made for the parking of the machines in the open meadows around Yale Bowl.

At the christening of the new athletic arena, Yale expects to regain much of her lost football prestige. With a newly established coaching system, under Frank Hinkey, Yale, with an abundance of fine material, built up a team which has greater scoring ability than any Yale team for many years. Hinkey has taken advantage of the new game and has developed a series of ground-gaining plays which should make the contest today one of the most spectacular of years. Both teams are schooled in plays which should be productive of scoring. With all restraint off the forward pass and the lateral pass in use, as it is in the game of English Rugby, these teams should be able to score touchdowns and field goals with greater ease than in past seasons.

Of the defense of the two teams, Harvard's has been the stronger during the season, although the Harvard defense is not as compact and sturdy as other teams which Haughton has coached. Yale's defense at times this season has appeared weak, especially on line-breaking plays, but under the tactics which are used in football it is difficult to perfect a defense against the free passing of the back field players. This game should be the best exhibition of football that has been seen since the old game was broken up and the dangerous mass plays were eliminated. And it is going to be the team with the best aerial football plays which will win.

Yale's attack this year is more diversified than Harvard's, although not so consistent. In the game against Princeton, Yale scored three touchdowns, each of them by an entirely different method—one on a lateral pass, another on a forward pass, and another on line-smashing football. Yale's backfield showed great versatility and much reserve power.

Harvard's attack is of a different sort. Haughton has made use of double and triple passes, and developed a great "end around end" play, with Hardwick carrying the ball. All of these plays are so carefully masked that at no time was the Princeton team able to diagnose them.

Kicking is going to play an important part in the progress of the game. In punting, Mahan and Le Gore are pretty well matched, but the Harvard kicker is a better drop-kicker than the Yale full back. As drop-kickers, Yale has Pumpelly and Guernsey in reserve, while it is not likely that Capt. Brickley will be permitted to go into the game.

A comparison of the two back fields as a whole shows two great quartets of players. The Yale quarter back, Wilson, is an aggressive, able player and a dangerous man at carrying the ball on quarter-back runs. He is not perhaps as cool a field general as Logan, the Harvard quarter back, but he is better to choose between them. Bradley, Mahan and Francke, taken collectively, seem to have a slight edge on Ainsworth, Knowles, and Le Gore, although the Yale combination, with its smooth manipulation of the lateral pass, will go a long way toward carrying the Crimson lines. Crimson springs a defense for this play. The forward pass, both in making it and in stopping it, is at best an uncertain attempt, and there is a strong element of luck in its successful manipulation. Harvard plays it less, but with more certainty than Yale, while Yale's team has been drilled to take more desperate chances at tossing the ball around than any Blue team of the past.

Haughton has the advantage of past experience with great Harvard elevens this year, and he has drilled this team so carefully that it can depend upon it to do the right thing at the right time. Hinkey has taken up football at New Haven with greater earnestness than any of the coaches of the past. He is resourceful, and has taught his men carefully. It will be a battle of coaches just as much as it will be of elevens.

In the performances of the two teams this season, the Crimson line has shown itself to be more formidable than Yale's. In some of the preliminary games, the Yale forwards have been pretty badly battered and at times, it almost looked as if the Yale offense was being perfected at the expense of a sturdy Yale defense. Princeton's ripping of the Yale line in the last period last Saturday cannot be overlooked. The line of forwards was swept off its feet and was not able to check the onslaught of the Princeton backs. Yale's ends, Brann and Stillman, or Carter, cannot compare with Hardwick, while Coolidge has shown himself to be just as good an end rush as the best end talent Yale can show.

Luck will play a big part in the result, for luck is associated with the aerial football which is necessary under the rules of the present game. In both kicking and tossing the ball, Harvard seems to have an edge, although it is not great. If Harvard's defense can measure up to the standard it showed against Princeton, the Yale backfield will have a difficult time giving thrilling exhibitions of its brilliancy.

The new Yale bowl, where today's game will be played, covers an area of 12½ acres. The centre of the arena is excavated, while the upper part rests on a "fill." Spectators gain entrance to the amphitheatre through thirty tunnels. Below the aisle, inside of the wall, where the tunnels terminate, there are twenty-five tiers of seats, and above it are thirty-five tiers. On the top of the embankment is a promenade 12 feet wide.

The dimensions of the bowl are about 570 yards long by 200 yards wide. The arena itself forms a quarter of a mile running track, and inside of this is the gridiron, running north and south. The dimensions of the gridiron are about 167 by 100 yards.

The amount of concrete used in the construction was about 35,000 cubic yards. There were about 30,000 cubic yards of excavation. The reinforced steel railings amounted to about 600,000 pounds. There are 75,000 square feet of turf on the field and on the embankment. The estimated cost was about $400,000.

THREE IN ROW FOR HARVARD.

Crimson Football Machine Perfect and Team Is Confident of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Harvard football players are ready for their games with Yale tomorrow. Today the final workout on plays and defenses was held, and with all hands in the best of trim the eleven is confident that tomorrow will see its third consecutive victory over the New Haven team. The line-up will be as it has stood for the past three weeks. Weeghan came down from Boston with the linemen this noon, playing at right guard, where he will start tomorrow. He is a little weak, however, from fever attendant upon having had a sore throat, and it is thought he may not last more than half the game, in which event Withington will be sent into the line where he has been playing so much this Fall.

The ends, tackles, and guards who joined the backs today had a good warming up, and then the three teams here ran through their plays on the local baseball grounds. The first team was on its toes, and plays were run off in splendid style. After the regulars had worked, Charley Brickley went in at full back, replacing Francke in the first line-up. He indulged in a few short rushes and kicked several field goals. However, it is still drop kicking or nothing for Brickley tomorrow. The Harvard coaches are satisfied that they have their team on edge for the game and that the men have been equipped with the football necessary to beat Yale tomorrow.

The Harvard attack is powerful this Fall, and the coaches think it will net some touchdowns. For Yale's open lateral passing game and all that develops from it, Harvard has been spending a lot of time on a special defense, this being unlike anything the team has used this season against its earlier opponents. On the success of this defense Harvard's chances for victory tomorrow doubtless will depend, and the coaches think they have not only the right defense but that their players are going to put it on to Harvard's complete satisfaction.

Tonight the players had a little entertainment at the hotel, and then went to the Lyceum for their last blackboard talk and mental rehearsal of their plays. The team surely has gone up to the game in first-class trim and in every way competent to put on its game.

YALE GRADS SELL TICKETS.

Guilty Ones to be Blacklisted—To Protect Innocent Persons.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Learning that approximately 100 tickets for the Harvard-Yale football game here tomorrow have fallen into the hands of speculators, the Yale ticket department tonight adopted drastic measures to punish Yale graduates who allowed their tickets to be sold.

The numbers of the tickets in question are known. These seats will be resold tomorrow morning and a special pass issued to the purchasers. Those who have tickets purchased from speculators will not be allowed to hold their seats unless they can give a satisfactory explanation.

In order to work no hardship on innocent persons the department announces that if all those who purchased tickets from speculators will report the facts to the office before noon a special pass will be issued.

Graduates who allowed tickets to fall into speculators' hands will be blacklisted.

POURING OUT OF BOSTON.

Football Fans Get Early Start, but Big Crowd Leaves This Morning.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The advance of the army of Harvard supporters upon New Haven, where the annual Harvard-Yale game will be staged tomorrow, was well under way tonight. Every regular train and many special trains were filled to capacity during the day and night. Berths on three midnight trains were taken hours in advance.

The movement to the game will not gather full strength until tomorrow morning, when scores of trains, regular and special, will move the greater part of the crowd of 25,000 persons from this section.

Speculators had a few tickets tonight, which they offered at prices considerably in advance of the face value.

Betting odds favored Harvard at from 10 to 7 and even money, with many wagers recorded.

Harvard and Yale Teams.

HARVARD.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
T. J. Coolidge, '15, L. E.	21	5 11½	175
R. B. G. Parsons, '16, L. T.	22	6 02½	187
M. Weston, '15, L. G.	20	6 03½	194
D. J. Wallace, '16, centre.	21	5 11	174
S. B. Pennock, '15, R. G.	22	5 08½	203
W. H. Trumbull, '15, R. T.	21	6 01½	190
H. R. Hardwick, '15, R. E.	22	5 11	171
M. J. Logan, '15, Q. B.	21	5 08½	150
E. W. Mahan, '16, R. H. B.	22	5 11	169
P. J. Brandlee, '15, L. H. B.	21	5 11½	178
H. Francke, '15, F. B.	20	6 00¾	189
SUBSTITUTES.			
J. L. Bigelow, '16, T. & C.	22	6 00	182
C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, E.	20	5 10½	161
L. Curtis, '16, E.	21	6 01½	175
W. Rollins, '16, H. B.	20	5 07½	158
H. St. J. Smith, '15, E.	23	6 01	174
E. G. Swigert, '17, Q. B.	22	5 07	147
D. C. Watson, '16, Q. B.	19	5 09	148
A. J. Weatherhead, '15, E.	22	5 10	168
W. Whitney, '16, H. B.	21	5 10	157
W. Willcox, '17, Q.B. & H.B.	19	5 09	142
F. B. Withington, '15, G.	21	6 01½	184

YALE.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
R. Brann, '15, L. E.	22	5 10	163
N. S. Talbott, '16, L. T.	22	6 01	186
J. L. Conroy, '16, L. G.	20	6 01	197
C. B. White, '16, C.	20	6 01	187
J. P. Walden, '16, R. G.	21	6 02	220
C. Betts, '16, R. T.	20	6 00	182
J. F. Stillman, '15, R. E.	23	6 01	186
A. D. Wilson, '16, Q. B.	21	6 00	183
F. Ainsworth, '16, L. H. B.	22	5 11	175
C. W. Knowles, '15, R. H. B.	21	6 00	181
H. Le Gore, '17, F. B.	20	5 11	189
SUBSTITUTES.			
O. L. Guernsey, '18, F. B.	21	6 00	185
H. A. Pumpelly, '15, F. B.	24	5 11	182
T. Cornell, '15, H. B.	21	5 09	169
M. A. Scovil, '16, H. B.	21	6 00	165
W. Easton, 2d, '16, H. B.	21	5 08	164
A. MacLeish, '15, Q. B.	22	5 11	172
F. J. Oakes, '15, G.	21	6 00	191
M. Sheldon, Jr., '16, T.	20	5 11	182
P. Louchridge, '16, T.	21	5 11	181
J. P. Higginbotham, '16, E.	21	6 00	168
L. Carter, '15, E.	22	5 11	162
J. S. Wiley, '17, C.	21	6 00	158

Teams' Records for 1914.

HARVARD.

Harvard	44	Bates	0
Harvard	44	Springfield	0
Harvard	10	W. & J.	9
Harvard	13	Tufts	6
Harvard	41	Penn State	13
Harvard	7	Michigan	0
Harvard	20	Princeton	0
Harvard	0	Brown	0
Total	151	Total	28

YALE.

Yale	20	Maine	0
Yale	21	Virginia	0
Yale	20	Lehigh	3
Yale	28	Notre Dame	0
Yale	7	W. and J.	13
Yale	49	Colgate	7
Yale	14	Brown	6
Yale	19	Princeton	14
Total	178	Total	43

70,000 PEOPLE WILL SEE FOOTBALL GAME

New Haven Hotels and Boarding Houses Swamped by Advance Guard.

YALE GRABS HARVARD ODDS

Elis Have Full Confidence That They Will Defeat Crimson Today in Yale's Great Bowl—Plans for Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Of the 70,000 people who will see Yale and Harvard play football tomorrow, about 20,000 arrived here tonight, filling every hotel and boarding house, and creating the biggest crush that ever came into the Elm City on the night before a blue ribbon gridiron contest.

The city is entirely inadequate to meet the demands for housing the crowd that clamored insistently for sleeping and eating accommodations and the overflow has reached other Connecticut cities, whose hotels were well filled tonight.

In the crowd that will fill the Yale Bowl tomorrow will be two ex-Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. They will be on opposite sides in the stands. Col. Roosevelt, with whom are expected Congressman and Mrs. Longworth of Washington, will sit and cheer with the Harvard rooters, while Prof. Taft will be seated with his fellow Yale professors and will wear the blue

The Bowl, in which the battle will be fought, was visited today by thousands who were much impressed by the unique engineering feat and by the spectacle of a hole in the ground, lined with concrete, bearing seats for 70,000 people. Under the direction of the Committee of Twenty-one, which had charge of the construction of the sunken stadium, elaborate and exhaustive plans have been laid for the accommodation and material comfort of the citydul of people who will fill the bowl to-morrow as football spectators. Nurses, doctors, ambulances, and cots have been provided, for the spectators at the game, not for the players. It is believed that 70,000 people cannot be assembled and kept together for three or four hours without the need of medical attention, and provision has been made for an emergency hospital, near the massive Bowl.

The surface of the gridiron has worried the football management all day and Fred Moore, the Harvard, and Everard Thompson, the Yale graduate managers, have been at the Bowl all day long. Aside from the question of a hard, compact playing surface, the Bowl is in splendid condition. Left slushy by yesterday's snow and rain, the gridiron required heavy rolling, which it received today.

In spite of everything that could be done, including the protection of the playing surface by a new thick blanket of hay, the gridiron was this afternoon very soft. It was felt that to allow the Yale eleven to practice on it would severely damage it and the team was permitted to use it only for punting and drop kicking practice for the backs. Legore and Guernsey cleverly booted a few goals over the cross bar and tried a few distance kicks, but there was no other drill in the stadium today.

The eleven took its final practice of the season on old Yale Field, celebrating their departure by cheering the historic structure lustily. Every member of the first and second teams was in uniform. Fred Stillman still limped and did little practicing. During most of the signal drill Nick Carter was at right end.

Coach Hinkey tonight authorized a lineup exactly the same as that which defeated Princeton last Saturday. Every day has shown improvement in the condition of Stillman and the coaches believe that he will be ready for play tomorrow, although hardly rugged enough to stand more than one half of the game. It would create no surprise if, after a thorough examination of Stillman's ankle tomorrow, the coaches decided to start Nick Carter, although Stillman's end rush play has been the most brilliant displayed on Yale Field this Fall. There has been no question of any other substitution in the Yale lineup since the Princeton game and Hinkey has hoped that each succeeding day would show improvement enough in Stillman's ankle to assure his presence throughout the Harvard game.

Every prospect and prediction indicates ideal football weather conditions tomorrow. Last night's heavy storm had cleared this morning and the sun late this afternoon gave substantial token of a brilliant setting for the first encounter in the largest stadium in America. Hope of the drying and hardening of the Bowl lay in the promised arrival of a cool wave as well as the sunshine which reached here this afternoon. Only cold weather can harden the playing surface enough to furnish an elastic footing for the backfield flyers tomorrow.

Signs of the greatest confidence felt by Yale in the ability of its team to win were exhibited tonight in the covering of most of the Harvard money which has been sent here to be laid at odds of 5 to 3. The rapidity with which Yale snapped up all the Crimson cash in sight at these odds sent the betting to 5 to 4, and Yale men said tonight that they believed that they would cover every cent offered at this figure.

Yale has confidence in its team. The undergraduates are enthusiastically supporting it, the alumni have not favored it so strongly in five years, and Capt. Talbott and the coaches believe that it will win.

Old Captains and gridiron stars by the dozen thronged the Hotel Taft tonight and sat in historic Room 117 at the coaches' counsel. There were Walter Camp, Ray Biglow, Ray Thompkins, Malcolm McBride, Jack Owsley, Jack Field, and a score of less famous gridiron figures who have worn the blue.

John Mack, the Yale trainer, said tonight: "Every Yale player is in first-class physical condition and will enter the game in his best form. The minor injuries, which were so prevalent last week, have all disappeared. I believe that every member of the team, including Stillman, will be able to play the full game."

The scarcity of tickets for the game tomorrow is greater than ever before in spite of the erection of the stadium holding twice the crowd that had ever before assembled here. A Chicago business man who arrived here today without having previously secured tickets paid $500 for a block of five select seats. A drastic city ordinance has driven the speculators from the streets, but there was considerable quiet trafficking in the cafés. The price of tickets in the speculators' hands varied from $5 to $10.

It was estimated by the Yale management tonight that 8,000 automobiles would be driven to this city with spectators for the game. A large space just outside the Bowl has been provided for their accommodation, and an automobile route through Elm Street, Whalley Avenue, Fountain Street, McKinley Avenue to the Bowl has been created by order of Mayor Rice and Police Chief Smith.

Automobiles coming to the game through West Haven will be sent through Campbell Avenue and Forest Street to Derby Avenue and the Bowl. West Chapel Street has been closed to vehicular traffic, and will be used for only the trolleys and pedestrians.

Preceding the game Yale and Harvard will play soccer football in Old Yale Field, and the intercollegiate cross country run will start and end in the Bowl. During the football game an airship flight is advertised over the Bowl, adding a spectacular touch to the novelty of the most brilliant football game in every setting that could be imagined. The play will begin at 2 o'clock.

The Harvard eleven will arrive here at noon from New London, and will lunch at the Hotel Taft. The officials will be: Referee, Nathan A. Tufts, Brown University; umpire, David Fultz, Brown University; head linesman, Fred W. Murphy, Brown University; field judge, Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Harvard versus Yale, at New Haven.
Navy versus Ursinus, at Annapolis.
Army versus Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, at West Point.
Dartmouth versus Syracuse, at Boston.
Carlisle versus Dickinson, at Carlisle.
Lehigh versus Lafayette, at Easton.
Villanova versus Muhlenberg, at Villanova.
New York University versus Wesleyan, at New York.
Rutgers versus Stevens, at Hoboken.
Swarthmore versus Haverford, at Haverford.
Middlebury versus Vermont, at Burlington.
Trinity versus Bates, at Hartford.
Fordham versus Boston College, at Fordham.
Johns Hopkins versus Western Maryland, at Baltimore.
Chicago versus Minnesota, at Chicago.
Allegheny versus Carnegie Tech., at Pittsburgh.
Indiana versus Purdue, at Lafayette.
Wisconsin versus Illinois, at Madison.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' versus Commercial, at Brooklyn.
Adelphi versus Erasmus Hall, at Brooklyn.
De Witt Clinton versus Peekskill M. A., at Peekskill.
Morris versus Plainfield, at Plainfield.
Stuyvesant versus Stamford, at Stamford.

FORDHAM TRIES WET BALL.

Anticipates Muddy Field for Hard Game with Boston College.

Fordham's chances against Boston College received a setback yesterday, when Dr. Speis advised the Maroon coaching staff against starting Capt. "Bud" Wymard in the game at Fordham Field this afternoon. As a result Rice was shifted over to centre yesterday, while Neil Conklin was assigned to the place left vacant by Rice at right guard. Wymard was carried out of the Vermont game last Saturday, in an unconscious condition, after receiving a kick in the abdomen, and has been in a weak condition ever since.

In the absence of the Maroon captain, it is probable that Harvey Kane will lead the Fordham warriors in today's game. Morcaldi, who was kept out for two quarters against Vermont, will start in his old berth at full back. During last week he has displayed all the headwork that marked his playing in the early season games.

Realizing from the swampy condition of the gridiron yesterday that today's game may be played, under conditions that would give every advantage to the heavier aggregation of Boston, "Skip" Wymard started the practice yesterday by having the men handle a wet ball. Several of the plays which will be used today were also tried out on the most slippery parts of the field to get the men familiar with starting on uncertain footing.

The last part of the practice was held in secret behind the canvas wall which encircles the first gridiron. Most of the attention yesterday was directed to perfecting the Maroon defense, which will be outweighed today by about twenty pounds.

MIDDIES' TRIP TO GAME.

Regiment Will Have Only a Short Stay in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The Naval Academy football squad will leave Annapolis for Philadelphia on Friday of next week in order to practice on Franklin Field before the game on Saturday and to get thoroughly acclimated with the surroundings. The regiment of Midshipmen in two sections will leave Saturday morning, going by the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Lines. They will not leave Annapolis until 9 o'clock, much later than usual, but time will be saved by serving luncheon on the train instead of at Philadelphia, as has been the custom. After the game the Midshipmen will be at liberty until 7:45 o'clock, and the trains will start on the return trip at 8 o'clock. The football team will not return to Annapolis until Sunday afternoon. The First and Second Battalions, which will travel over the B. & O., will be under the charge of Lieut. A. M. Cohen, and the Third and Fourth Battalions, going on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be commanded by Lieut. R. A. Theobald. The football men were allowed special liberty this afternoon so they could begin their practice at 2:30 o'clock and complete it soon after 4 o'clock. The practice consisted of kicking, passing, formations, and signals. It is likely that the regulars will be used against Trafalgar tomorrow long enough for them to get their bride, and that substitutes and scrubs will be used for the balance of the game, as the coaches will not take the chance of injuries to the first-string men so near the Army contest.

Cadets Clear Gridiron of Snow.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A continuance of wintry weather conditions in the Army football camp necessitated indoor work in the big riding hall again today for the eleven. The big team indulged in no rough work at all, simply running through a few special plays that will be tried out for the first time in the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College contest tomorrow and limbering up in a signal drill which lasted forty minutes and included a rehearsal of everything that the West Pointers will flash in the Navy contest a week from tomorrow. The Varsity team was intact today. O'Hare was used at guard throughout the practice, although both Timberlake and Herrick will likely get in part of the game tomorrow. The drill was fast and the new thrillers were run off smoothly. The coaches will use a number of substitutes at the start of tomorrow's game, as the going is sure to be heavy, and no chance of injuries to the best players will be taken.

Late this afternoon the three hundred cadets armed with snow shovels and brooms cleared the gridiron of the six-inch blanket of snow which covered it all last night and this morning. The Army line-up against Springfield tomorrow will probably be: Centre, McEwan; guards, O'Hare and Herrick; tackles, Larkin and Butler; ends, Britton and Nyuland; quarter back, Harmon; half backs, Mitchell and Van Fleet, and full back, Benedict.

The game scheduled for this afternoon between New York University second team and the latter's Cullom Field ground was canceled because of weather conditions.

WESLEYAN ON OHIO FIELD.

Connecticut Collegians Come Here to Play New York University.

With a cold wind blowing over the field, making football practice difficult, Coach "Tom" Reilly gave the Violet eleven their last workout yesterday in preparation for today's game with Wesleyan. With the exception of Bernstein at full back, the team is in excellent condition, both Sokolower and Somers having fully recovered from injuries received earlier in the season.

The practice yesterday was of the lightest, Coach Reilly paying particular attention to the kicking of "Tom" Cusack, who showed his usual good form in driving the ball over the bar. The big squad also showed some pretty place kicking. After his attention to Cusack, Coach Reilly gave the men some practice at running down under punts, both the Varsity and scrubs receiving a workout. Practice ended with a stiff workout in starts and formation and over an hour's final signal practice.

Although the Violet team may be weakened if Bernstein does not appear in his position at full back, the New York boys expect to show their very best tomorrow in an effort to break the winning streak which the Middletown team is now showing. Rivalry is keen between the institutions, and a hard-fought battle is expected.

The probable line-up will be as follows: Waldman, left end; Wiener, left tackle; Hamburger, left guard; Rashbaum, centre; Cusack, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; MacKenzie, right end; Newman, quarter back; Hunter, left half back; McNally, right half back; Schuck or Parks, full back.

SNOW AND RAIN AT ITHACA.

Cornellians Glad When Coach Sharpe Orders Team Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A combination snow and rain storm and a cold wind made practice out of doors very uncomfortable for the Cornell football squad, and they were glad when the outdoor preliminary practice had been finished and Head Coach Sharpe ordered them indoors for the next to the last scrimmage this year.

The coaches were handicapped in handling the team this afternoon by the absence of Dan Reed, the line coach, who became ill late last night and was unable to leave his room today. There are no indications that Reed's illness will develop into a serious nature, but it is probable that he will not be able to go on the local field again and will not rejoin the squad until it starts out for the seashore.

Reed had been polishing up the Cornell forwards for the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day, and he was especially developing the second string line. It has been the Cornell programme all Fall to develop strong substitutes, and the policy has served to keep a strong team on the field, no matter how many 'Varsity men were compelled to retire.

Coach Sharpe has decided to place Phillippi, the greatest plunging back seen at Cornell in many years, at full back. Hill, who has played the full back position for the greater part of the season, will be held in reserve. He is one of the best defensive backs on the squad, using good judgment and playing a careful, cool game. The coaches believe that they will need such a back in the Pennsylvania game, but Phillippi has won first choice for the place by the great ground-gaining power shown in the game with Michigan. He has been confined to the infirmary for several days with tonsilitis, but reports today indicated that he would be able to enter the final scrimmage of the year tomorrow afternoon.

Except for this change the coaches will stand pat on the Cornell team that beat Michigan. Allen will continue at right tackle, although Fisher and Jewett were both sent at this position for a part of the scrimmage this afternoon.

The coaches have decided not to throw open the gates to the undergraduate body for the final practice on Monday, and there was some talk of such a plan earlier in the week, but it has been decided that it would not be practicable.

Kingsley School Undefeated.

The Kingsley School football eleven completed its season with a victory over Montclair Academy in a spectacular game yesterday afternoon by the score of 10 to 0. The Kingsley eleven has not been defeated in the last two seasons, and has only met with a setback once in three years. In the opening quarter Tremaine thrilled the spectators with a beautiful drop kick from the thirty-five yard line, which resulted in the first Kingsley goal. Neither team scored in the second period, but in the third Kingsley added to its score when Sperry, right half back, tallied a touchdown and then kicked a goal. In the fourth period Kingsley's team negotiated the only successful forward pass of the game. The line-up and summary:

Kingsley.	Position.	Montclair.
Schultz	Left end	Spencer
Vandrell	Left tackle	Utter
Underwood	Left guard	Frasier
Graydon	Centre	Mathisen
George	Right guard	Segar
Proudfit	Right tackle	Gould
Frost	Right end	Bartlett
Tremaine	Quarter back	Deetjen
Field	Left half back	Radford
Sperry	Right half back	Manners
Bingham	Full back	Hazel

Substitutions—For Kingsley: Tooley for Underwood, Goggin for George, Reavey for Bingham. Goal from field—Tremaine. Touchdown—Sperry. Goal from touchdown—Sperry. Referee—Mr. Selvage, Columbia University. Umpire—Mr. Swartz, Brown University. Time of periods—Two of ten minutes and two of twelve minutes.

Postpone Princeton Election.

The entire Princeton football team attended a dinner given by Walter Chandler, Jr., in its honor at the Hotel Martinique last night. The election of a Captain for next year was scheduled to take place after the banquet, but was postponed for another week. After the dinner Mr. Chandler took his guests to the bicycle race at Madison Square Garden.

TO BOLSTER UP CUBS.

Bresnahan Will Not Trade Zimmerman—Thinks Archer Will Stick.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A series of trades, planned with the idea of strengthening the infield of the Chicago Nationals, will be made, if possible, by Roger Bresnahan, who today assumed his duties as manager. Bresnahan said he hoped to reduce the squad on the club's payroll, now numbering thirty-four, to twenty-one players.

Rumors that Zimmerman might be traded owing to alleged unfriendly feelings between him and the new leader, were denied, Bresnahan saying he thought too much of the third baseman to let him go. No fear that Archer would desert to the Federals is felt, according to President Thomas, as Archer's contract does not contain the ten-day clause.

Coakley to Coach Columbia Nine.

Andrew J. Coakley has been engaged to coach the Columbia University baseball squad this year. Coakley, with "Billy" Lush, handled the squad last season and turned out one of the best nines that Columbia has had in years. The loss of George Smith, the crack pitcher of the Blue and White squad, was the only factor which kept Columbia from winning the intercollegiate baseball championship last season. Coakley developed Eddie Shea as Columbia's first string pitcher last year and he was one of the best college pitchers in the country. Coakley played with the Philadelphia Athletics when they won the second American League championship in 1905. Last season he was owner, manager, Captain and star pitcher of the Asbury Park Club of the Atlantic League.

Kansas City Will Stick to Feds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—That Kansas City will retain its membership in the Federal League in 1915 was the announcement made here tonight by James A. Gilmore, President of the league, after a conference with the Directors of the local club. Mr. Gilmore asserted the Federal League had been attempting to bring peace into the baseball world. "But it begins to look as if the war with organized baseball will continue," he said. "Since the Weeghman deal for the Chicago National League Club has fallen through it may be some time before an agreement is reached."

Stein Knocks Out Gaurine.

Joe Stein demonstrated last night at the new Polo A. A. when he knocked out Young Gaurine of the east side, that occasionally they do come back. It was Stein's first appearance since his memorable bout with Mike Gibbons. Gaurine was no match for his more experienced opponent. In the second round the east sider went down for the count of nine, and was very groggy. This was the beginning of the end. He was sent to the floor again in the third round, but this time the bell saved him. They had only been fighting about a minute when Stein sent a vicious left against Gaurine's stomach. The latter crumpled up and went down and was counted out.

Willie Franklin defeated George Bolt in a fast ten-round bout, while the scrap between Tommy Lyons and Young Bruno was stopped in the ninth round, the former claiming he had been fouled. The claim was allowed. Young Moore defeated Joe Ryan in the four-round preliminary.

Broadway's Ten-Round Bouts.

The three ten-round bouts scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club tonight will be: Jack Toland and Terry Mitchell, Grover Hayes and Jack Denny, and Jem Mace and Willie Doyle.

Times Juniors Start Well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES basket ball quintet, composed of the junior help of THE TIMES, last night opened its basket ball season with a well-earned victory over the quintet representing the Morrisania Church House, the final score being 38 to 18. The contest was decided on the latter's court in the Bronx and was exciting throughout.

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BIG LEAGUES WILL NOT DEAL WITH FEDS

President Johnson Declares There Will Be No Peace with Outlaws.

JUMPERS ARE BLACKLISTED

President Tener Denies Peace Overtures and Says Murphy Does Not Dominate Cubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—"The American League will have absolutely nothing to do with the Federal League, the so-called war, or plans for peace, and will never take back under any conditions any players who have jumped from any of its clubs," declared President Ban Johnson in an interview after a secret conference with Gov. Tener, President of the National League, here this morning. Mr. Tener later went to New York. President Johnson then talked with President Shibe and Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics and left tonight for Chicago.

President Johnson declined to divulge the nature of the business which brought him here to meet Gov. Tener, but admitted that Federal League matters, the proposed sale of the Chicago Cubs, and the recent outburst of Charles Murphy, former President of the Chicago National League Club, who was supposed to be out of baseball, were discussed at the conference.

President Johnson came here from New York, where, it is believed, he had a talk with Frank Farrell and other stockholders of the New York Yankees regarding the change of ownership in that club. He said there was nothing new in this matter, but declared that Frank Farrell would remain at the head of the Yankees. He said no action had been taken regarding Bill Devery, who, it was said, was to be ousted from the club, but said that Devery was not anxious to go much further in baseball after the past season's experience. President Johnson said there were several men anxious to become financially interested in the New York club, but nothing had been done toward making a change. He added that he did not think the club would ever build the new grounds, on which work was started two years ago.

"The Federal League question is not bothering the American League the least bit," declared President Johnson. "They are head over heels in debt, and I cannot see how they can carry on their fight. We do not want anything to do with either the league or the players in it.

"We are informed that every club in the Federal League lost money last season. How much I am unable to say, but I should think on an average of from $70,000 to $100,000 each. Their grounds are not paid for, and I am told one club is so heavily in debt that there is no possible chance of its clearing itself. It cost one of the principal backers of the league a half million dollars last year, and I don't think he wants any more of it."

President Johnson declared emphatically that the position taken by Charles P. Taft and C. W. Murphy in the proposed sale of the Chicago Club would certainly have an injurious effect on the National League in Chicago.

"It was a big surprise to me and others when Murphy claim he was still owner of the club," he said. "We had been given to understand that he was out of baseball, and President Tener only this morning told me that Murphy did not own any part of the Chicago Club, and, of course, I believe what Tener says.

"The general impression," Johnson continued, "is that Mr. Taft has allowed himself to be talked out of the deal by Murphy."

Mr. Johnson also stated that it was reported in Chicago that Weeghman was unable to raise the money to carry out his part of the merger between the Federals and the owners of the Cubs, and that this was the reason the deal did not go through. Johnson declared it was his opinion that the Wards and Weeghman were through with the fight and were trying their best to get out the best they could. "

When asked if he intended to take any part in the proposed peace plans, Mr. Johnson said:

"Absolutely no. I have never met Mr. Weeghman, the Wards, or, in fact, any of the Federal League magnates or officials, and do not intend to. We have nothing to do with the so-called war or plans for peace. We don't consider the Federal League in a position to do anybody any harm, and, therefore, do not intend to meet any of them to talk over a settlement."

After President Johnson had declared the American League would not take back any of the players who jumped to the Federal League, he was asked if he thought this would be the means of creating trouble with the Players' Fraternity or cause a strike among the players.

"There will never be another baseball strike," said Mr. Johnson. "Mr. Fultz tried that thing once, but will never attempt it again. I don't think he could secure a corporal's guard to support him in such action."

President John K. Tener of the National League announced, after a meeting with several of the club owners in this city yesterday, that there seemed to be little hope for peace with the Federal League. Gov. Tener said that the Federals had made no overtures and that the National League would not consider any kind of a peace proposal until the Federals offered it officially.

Gov. Tener stated that the position of the Federal League was not at all consistent. He said that they had done all in their power to disrupt and disorganize the game and had even disgusted many of the patrons of the sport and now assumed the position that they should be taken in with open ar

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IS CALLED A FAILURE

Academy of Political Science Debates Changes in the Constitution.

GOV. GLYNN FOR HOME RULE

Two Days' Annual Session Closes After Interesting Discussion of the State's Organic Law.

Gov. Glynn was a contributor yesterday to the discussion of proposed changes in the State Constitution, which has been in progress for two days at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science. Like Mayor Mitchel, who at the annual dinner of the Academy on Thursday night, made a strong plea for a fuller measure of home rule for cities, the Governor in a paper read at the afternoon session yesterday urged upon the makers of the new Constitution that the municipalities of the State in order to work out their own salvation stood in need of broader rights of self-government.

The Governor was to have presided over the deliberations in Earl Hall, Columbia University, at yesterday afternoon's session. Official duties, however, kept him at Albany, and he sent a paper on "Local Government and the State Constitution," which was read by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia, who took the Governor's place as presiding officer.

The annual meeting of the academy was brought to a close yesterday with two sessions, at each of which there was an animated discussion of problems which in more concrete form will confront the delegates to the Constitutional Convention when that body meets next April. The topic at the forenoon session was "Limitations on Governmental Powers," and under this general head Workmen's Compensation, Labor Legislation, Woman Suffrage, and Forest and Water Conservation were debated. At the afternoon session the question of what the proposed new Constitution should embody in the matter of enabling clauses for the emancipation of local government both in cities and countries, was debated.

Gov. Glynn in his paper pointed out the stronger demarcation between the respective spheres of State and municipal government today as compared with twenty years ago, when the State Constitution was last revised. He wrote:

Gov. Glynn for Home Rule.

Municipalities are no longer willing to wait the pleasure of a distant Legislature before instituting changes which appeal to the head and heart of their citizens. Cities of every class have awakened to the necessity of regaining the privileges which they conceded to the State before the individual interests of the city and State grew so far apart. With more than 70 per cent. of New York's total population living in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, it is no wonder that the sentiment for home rule has crystallized into successful action.

The rights of New York's cities have chiefly been asserted through legislative enactments. It is high time that they should be protected by the State Constitution. The change in the attitude of the State Constitution toward local Government should be made in the spirit of the movement toward greater municipal freedom that I have endeavored to outline. Every citizen is conscious of the forces at work to free our cities from the chains of an outgrown adjustment of powers between city and State. It is to be hoped that this widespread consciousness will receive concrete and judicious expression in the organic law of New York.

"I hold no brief for the commission form of Government," said Prof. H. L. McBain of Columbia, "but I do hold that the people of a city are quite as capable of forming an intelligent opinion upon the relative merits of the form of government under which they must live as any one else. From whatever angle we view the matter we really reach the conclusion that the city should enjoy the right to determine its own form of Government."

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club; Laurence Arnold Tanzer, who framed the so-called home rule bill of two years ago, and Walter T. Arndt participated in the discussion on home rule.

Dr. Wilcox declared that the State Legislature should be prohibited from granting franchises for the use of city streets, except by general act and with the consent of the local authorities, in so far as purely local utilities were concerned. The grant of perpetual franchises either by the Legislature or by local authorities, Dr. Wilcox thought, should be prohibited outright.

"Perpetual franchises are a crime against the commonwealth, Dr. Wilcox said. "Exclusive perpetual franchises are treason. If the Constitution makers are serious they will declare all perpetual franchises to be inimical to public welfare and contrary to the awakened public conscience and the permanent public policy of the State. They will then proceed to establish penalties and offer rewards calculated to recover for the State the control of outstanding franchises."

County Government Needs.

"The organization of County Government" was discussed by George S. Buck, Auditor of Erie County; H. S. Gilbertson, Secretary of the Short Ballot Association, and V. Everit Macy of Westchester. All three condemned strongly the present system of governing counties.

Mr. Buck said an expert accountant of the State Controller's office had informed him recently that under the present system of Government the counties waste about one-third of all the money raised by taxation for its support. With the District Attorneys and Sheriffs elected and amenable to local political influences, there is frequent nullification of laws through lack of enforcement. Mr. Buck thought that District Attorneys and Sheriffs in rural counties should be appointed by the Governor in the interest of uniform law enforcement, and that the present large and unwieldy Boards of Supervisors elected from small districts should give way to boards consisting of fewer members elected at large.

Mr. Gilbertson said that the county government fostered political corruption, supported professional politicians, and kept political machines alive. The present Constitution, he said, stood squarely in the way of any kind of reorganization that would meet these conditions.

"There should be home rule for counties as there should be for cities; the counties should be classified as the cities are, and two or three different forms of county charters to fit varying conditions be provided in lieu of the one form that now is used by compulsion by all," said V. Everit Macy.

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia presided at the morning session of the academy, which opened with a discussion on workmen's compensation and labor legislation, in which Thomas I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Association, Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia, J. Hampden Dougherty, Abram I. Elkus, chief counsel of the Factory Investigating Commission; Owen R. Lovejoy, and John B. Andrews took part.

Prof. Seager said that in his opinion there was no doubt that a vast majority of the people in this State would desire to see retained in the new Constitution the present clause enabling the Legislature to deal with the compensation problem according to the dictates of reason, a sense of justice and of experience.

J. Hampden Dougherty differed with Prof. Seager in that he regarded the present constitutional proviso enabling the lawmakers to enact a compulsory Compensation act broad enough to be regarded a grant, placing workmen in a favored class.

"That grant should be eliminated from the amendment," said Mr. Dougherty, "and it should be limited to the single subject of compensation to be secured through insurance, and ascertained, not by jury trial, but by a commission."

Minimum Wage for Women.

Mr. Elkus, in discussing labor legislation, said the Legislature should be empowered to regulate the working hours of men as well as those of women and children, and should also have the right, which it does not now possess, of fixing a minimum rate of wages for women. Broader powers to regulate conditions of labor, including sanitation in factories, should also be conferred in the new Constitution.

"The State has spent much money to conserve its natural resources," said Mr. Elkus. "The Legislature should be empowered to preserve the greatest natural asset of the State—human life and labor."

Woman suffrage was discussed by Thomas Reed Powell and Prof. Munroe Smith, both of Columbia University. Prof. Powell declared it clearly the duty of the Constitutional Convention to submit to the voters in some form the question of whether discrimination on account of sex in the composition of the electorate should longer prevail in this State. The exclusion of women from the electorate, the professor said, was in direct conflict with the principle that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Prof. Smith took the other side and brought forward in support of his views the old physical force argument, so heartily detested by the advocates of woman suffrage. He said voting was merely the counting of heads, substituted for what was perhaps more effective, the breaking of heads, and that the ballot was binding only through the physical force there was behind it for its enforcement.

"In connection with this," said the professor, "it is a fundamental question how far the most civilized nations of the present day have emerged from barbarism and become wholly and sweetly reasonable. It is not until this last evolution is completed that men will always and unhesitatingly accept a vote as an expression of the social will and cease to ask or to care how much force there is behind the will."

Forest and Water Conservation.

John G. Agar, Vice President of the Society for the Protection of the Adirondacks, brought the forenoon session to a close with a paper on "State Policy of Forest and Water Conservation." Mr. Agar, who has been a zealous advocate of such restrictions to prevent depredation of the forest and water wealth of the State, as were incorporated in the present Constitution adopted in 1894, thought that in 1914 the safeguards might be relaxed somewhat to permit the cutting of mature timber in the forest preserves outside of the Adirondacks and the Catskills, the building of roads and the leasing of camp sites in the State's forest domain.

Regarding water power development, Mr. Agar said he thought the new Constitution should permit the flooding of only 3 per cent. of the State's forest lands for reservoirs; it should provide that power companies should have the right to transmit power across the forest preserve under proper restrictions; that power development is a proper governmental function for which private property may be taken by the State against just compensation; that no power owned by the State may be alienated in perpetuity, nor any State property disposed of without just compensation, and that the forests and water power development should be administered by separate Commissioners.

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HOTEL CLERK PLAYS ROLE OF DETECTIVE

Traces Missing Wolcott Guest by Means of Long Distance Phone.

LOCATES HIM IN MONTREAL

Englishman Who Had Expensive Wardrobe Leaves Suddenly When Bill Is Presented.

Philip Nolan, not the man without a country, but the New York hotel clerk who invaded Belgium last Summer before the Germans got there, qualified yesterday as a long-distance detective. From his desk at the Wolcott Mr. Nolan located a man in Montreal who had been missing from the Wolcott for almost two weeks.

The missing man registered at the Wolcott on Oct. 25 as "R. North, London." His expensive flannels bear the name "Hon. Roger North," a fact that has developed since the visitor removed himself from these parts. It was whispered about the hotel that he was a son of a Colonel in the British Army. Another man who had been with him paid his bill and left. Mr. North was apparently in the early twenties, and he did a good deal of entertaining. At the end of a week he did not mention having received his bill, and it was brought to his attention. Then he said he was hourly expecting a draft from home. Two days later Mr. Nolan mentioned the matter a little urgently, and the visitor said the draft had not come. A little later he was seen to leave the hotel. That is the last that has been seen of him there.

After several days Nolan began to worry. He was afraid he had wounded the susceptibilities of the handsome young Englishman, and he pictured the distress of a young man away from home and friends without funds.

An investigation of the effects Mr. North neglected to take away showed a wardrobe a millionaire would not have despised. Clothes made by a fashionable London tailor and for every period of the day for which the fashionable Englishman dresses, fine shoes for various in and out door use, wonderful arrays of underwear of the best make, shirts, ties from the most fashionable haberdashers in Bond Street.

Getting into communication with the British Embassy, Nolan was unable to obtain information as to his identity or that of the man who had been with him. He remembered that Mr. North had often called up a certain telephone number, and that usually afterward he lunched with a young woman. Nolan called up his number. For this purpose he disguised his voice as that of an English valet, an easy part, owing to his stay in London last Summer. Over the telephone he told the young lady who answered that he was the servant of the friend of Mr. North, and explained that his master had left town and hadn't come back as expected, and he could not find Mr. North. Would the lady please tell him where he could reach the latter, who might know his friend's whereabouts.

"He went to Montreal three or four days ago," was the reply. "He wrote me from the Windsor Hotel."

So Nolan immediately communicated with the Windsor Hotel. There, sure enough, he received word yesterday, Mr. North had been, but only as a mail boarder; that is to say, he only got his letters there.

Nolan immediately wrote Mr. North a letter reproaching him for leaving his flannels behind when going into so cold a climate, and reminded him that his wardrobe was being taken care of.

KEANSBURG BLOCK BURNS.

Auto Fire Truck Overturns, Breaking Fireman's Back.

Special to The New York Times.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Nov. 20.—A fire thought to be of incendiary origin destroyed a block and a half of business houses, many of which were unoccupied, here this morning. The fire was detected at 1 o'clock this morning in a three-story frame building on the Beachway. By the time the local firemen arrived it was all in flames and the fire had started in adjoining wooden buildings.

Alarms were sent to neighboring towns and fire departments responded from Keyport, Red Bank, Atlantic Highlands, Navesink Highlands, and Middletown. The blaze swept the wooden structures so speedily, however, that the big fire-fighting force which finally assembled were employed only on saving buildings which the flames had not reached.

Walter Roberts, a fireman of Atlantic Highlands, was thrown from an automobile fire truck which turned turtle as it was speeding from Atlantic Highlands to this town and sustained a broken back. Late this afternoon he was reported to be dying at his home.

Charles Leverstrong of the local Fire Department was injured about the lower part of the body by falling timbers. Burns were sustained by Chief John Howland and Firemen Richard Stampski, William Turner, Jr., George Whitehead, and Albert Lucas. A short time after the fire the glare in the sky brought crowds in automobiles and trolley cars from all over the section.

Some of the places burned were two moving picture theatres, the offices of the Keansburg News Company, George Hunsinger's restaurant, the Sterling Novelty Store, and a number of two and three story buildings with living apartments upstairs. Twenty families were driven from their homes.

TO SHIP COTTON TO GERMANY

New York Firm Thinks It Can Deliver It There—21 Cents a Pound.

The price of cotton in Bremen and Hamburg is so attractive that at least one New York firm, it was learned yesterday, is about to ship a cargo over for the German market. Cotton in these two ports, it was said yesterday by a man in touch with the situation, is worth 21 cents a pound. The difficulty is in getting neutral bottoms to risk the mines in the North Sea.

The firm which is getting ready to ship the cotton expects to ship to a port in Norway, from which it expects to find little difficulty in transshipping. The size of the cargo is said to be 6,000 bales, worth something like $630,000 delivered in Germany.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received from Nov. 27 to 4 P. M. on Dec. 11 for foreman, asphalt worker. There are seven vacancies in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan at the Municipal asphalt repair plant. Appointments may also be made from this list to positions of like grade in the plant in Brooklyn. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $4.50 a day.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 1 a competitive examination for Agriculturist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,500 to $3,000 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Graduation in agriculture from a college or university of recognized standing and at least three years' experience subsequent to graduation in conducting investigations on the tests and methods of crop production and farm economics in general or in making farm management surveys are prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Atlantic disturbance of Thursday is now central over the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It has been attended by snow throughout Northern New England and Northern New York, and westerly gales along the coast. A second disturbance from the Extreme Northwest has reached the upper lake region, but has not yet caused precipitation or strong winds.

The cold wave in the East, Gulf and South Atlantic States has spelt its force, and, while freezing temperature prevailed at 8 P. M. Friday, nearly to the Gulf Coast, a quick reaction to higher temperature is expected in the Missouri Valley and generally over the plains States south to and including Texas. In these districts the temperature is relatively high, a rise of thirty degrees in the last twenty-four hours being reported from parts of Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa.

While light snow will continue Saturday in Northern New England and on the lee shores of the Great Lakes, fair weather is indicated for all other districts Saturday and Sunday. The temperature will rise in the interior valleys Saturday and in the East and South Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west to northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Northern New England—Fair and colder Saturday, except snow in Northern Maine. Sunday, fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	54	4 P. M.	69	40
6 A. M.	57	35	6 P. M.	68	37
9 A. M.	58	37	9 P. M.	65	33
12 M.	67	40	11 P. M.	62	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 37; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.59 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10—645 E. 15 St.; Y. Beck & Co.		$500
2:15—1,550 1 Av.; Michael Lazmary.		Slight
7:56—74 St. Mark's Pl.; Morris Richner.		Slight
P. M.		
9:40—370 Cherry St.; Chas. Levine.		Slight
10:15—81 Willett St.; Morris Ingbar.		Slight
10:45—319 E. 8 St.; Max Tillerman.		Slight
11:25—337 E. 8 St.; Morris Epstein.		None
11:27—22-24 W. 37 St.; Harry Frosilch.		Slight
P. M.		
1:05—173 St. and Harlem River; John Kennedy		Slight
2:55—810 E. Houston St.; Nathan Goldfield		Slight
4:20—47 Norfolk St.; Herman Schaffin.		Slight
4:40—1,022 Union Av.; not given.		None
5:15—1,327 Wilkins Av.; Adolph Greenwald		Slight
5:25—94 Canal St.; Simon Kraus.		$150
6:20—131 Ridge St.; Sam'l Chatnick.		Slight
6:30—33 W. 3 St.; Rosenberg Hat Co.		Slight
7:00—127 Pitt St.; Benj. Doctrin.		$50
7:05—315 & 320 E. Houston St.; Morris Zimmerman		Slight
9:25—2,023 Morris Av.; Mr. Ludtz.		Slight
9:30—164-168 W. 25 St.; L. Solomon & Co.		Slight
10:03—292 E. 136 St.; C. Lunsden.		Slight
10:45—53 Lenox Av.; J. Kats.		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 21: Lts. J. H. Tinker, 32, to 26; E. J. Manchester, 26, to 32. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 23; C. A. Zauer, Cm'r's office, to 7; Maurice Hannon, Com'r's office, assigned in charge disciplinary records. To take effect 11 P. M., Nov. 24: Sergt. Joe. Hickey, 1st, to 172, assigned in charge of dog squad. Patrol. F. C. Bartsch, 7, to 172, assigned to duty in dog squad. Assigned to duty in dog squad: M. E. Leffler, 172; M. N. Nicholson, 172; C. F. Mathews, 172; Frank Kelly, 172; Daniel Rinane, 172; G. L. Jensen, 172; George Zeiss, 172; G. J. Buswoller, 172; Wm. Vances, 172; C. W. Linkletter, 172. To take effect 12:01 A. M., Nov. 21: Pt. W. Scheib, 3 Insp. Dist., to 5 Precs.; Lt. E. Golding, 152, to 16; M. A. Shea, 168, to 145.

Temporary assignments: Inspector C. A. Formoso, 10 Insp. Dist., to command 9 Insp Dist., in addition to his own, for 6 days, from 3 A. M., Nov. 25; Surgeon M. H. Williams, 9 Surg. Dist., to charge of 7 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 8 days, from noon, Nov. 25; Lts. J. J. Mahon, 175 Prect., to command 283, for 20 days, from noon, Nov. 23; J. M. Wheelwright, 279, to command 276, for 9 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 23; J. H. Lyons, 81, to 7 Precs., 12 hours, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 28; Capt. Hugh Egan, 65, designated as Act. Lt., for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 19; Daniel Scannell, 65, designated as Act. Lt., for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 24. Patrol. John Gibe, 67, to 1 M. Gassmann, 146, and Louis Ross, 170, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 23; J. H. Lyons, 81, to C. O., duty in corridors Police Headquarters, Manhattan, for 17 days, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 20.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. D. J. O'Leary, 170, to mounted duty, from 4 P. M. Nov. 21.

Leaves with pay: Inspector J. J. Farrell, 9 Insp. Dist., for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 7 Surg. Dist., for 6 days, from noon Nov. 25, to be deducted from vacation; Capts. A. F. Mauer, 175, for 9 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 21, balance of vacation; John Londergan, 283, for 20 days, from noon Nov. 23, vacation. Without pay: Lt. Andrew Fenner, 70, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 24; Patrol. J. G. Beyer, 7, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 26; J. F. Marten, 14, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; Charles Burkhardt, 29, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 29; J. G. Keenan, 149, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 21; A. J. Foran, 156, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 24; Richard Owens, 172, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Nov. 19; W. B. Burr, 275, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Nov. 24; P. J. Knowles, 278, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Nov. 19.

The following applications for full pay while on sick report are approved: Patrol. Leo Boniecki, 2, from noon, Nov. 10, during disability; J. B. Ahern, 10, from 2:30 P. M., Sept. 11, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 7; J. J. Shanley, 15, from noon, Oct. 13, to noon, Oct. 20; R. F. Griffin, Jr., 26, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 9, to noon, Oct. 27; G. A. Albrecht, 29, from noon, Oct. 12, to noon, Oct. 19; Michael De Guiro, 26, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 2; Louis Bauman, 51, from 12:35 A. M., Sept. 11, to noon, Sept. 28; James Walsh, 35, from 10:45 P. M., Nov. 10, during disability; C. F. Armstrong, 63, from 5:40 P. M., Oct. 18, to 12 P. M., Oct. 24; Thomas McManus, 66, from 1 P. M., Sept. 28, to noon, Nov. 5; J. McCann, 74, from 4 P. M., Sept. 21, to noon, Sept. 25; George Yost, 146, from 10:05 A. M., Nov. 10, during disability; C. C. Witschen, 146, from 2 P. M., Nov. 4, to 12 M., Nov. 5; David Lana, 149, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 17, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 22; Arthur Hoffman, 163, from 12 P. M., Sept. 28, to 12 P. M., Oct. 2; W. F. Sullivan, 166, from 8:25 A. M., Nov. 7, to noon, Nov. 18; S. Kusnsky, 1 Insp. Dist., from noon, Oct. 18, to 12 P. M., Oct. 30; T. A. Smith, 5 Insp. Dist., from 11 P. M., Nov. 3, to noon Nov. 17; W. H. Gunn, from noon, Oct. 6, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 5; A. H. Griswold, Traf. Div. 6, from noon, Oct. 21, to noon, Nov. 4.

Sick leaves granted: Act. Det. Sergt. J. J. Tait, Det. Bu., 30 days, from 6 A. M., Nov. 20; Patrol. Harry Dunwoody, 39, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20.

Restored to duty: Act. Det. Sergt. Liborio Gambardella, Det. Bu., to take effect 10:27 A. M., Nov. 18; Patrol. Agidia Damico, 2 Insp. Dist., to take effect 10:25 A. M., Nov. 18.

Suspended from duty: Act. Det. Sergt. Liborio Gambardella, Det. Bu., to take effect 10:29 A. M., Nov. 18; Patrol. Agidia Damico, 2 Insp. Dist., to take effect 10:25 A. M., Nov. 18.

Fire Department.

Appointed a 4th grade fireman: Wm. V. Quigley, Eng. 208.

The Dept. Band is assigned to take part in the parade of the Street Cleaning Dept. Exhibit of Appliances. It will report to Thos. S. Richards at 17th St. and Avenue C at 10:30 A. M., Monday, Nov. 23.

Leaves, without pay: Lt. P. J. Sullivan, Co. 31, Nov. 2, 5 & L. 4, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Nov. 21; Frank Joseph, Ft. & L. 5, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 22; Fredk. Zschorna, Eng. 234, 4 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FITCH, WILLIAM GOODWIN, (Oct. 27;) more than $10,000; all to widow, Alice Maud. If Mrs. Fitch had died before her husband the estate would have gone to his son, Clyde Fitch, the playwright.

GRIFFITH, HAROLD RUSSELL, (Nov. 18;) $1,062, all to widow, Isabel.

HAIRS, HENRY G., (Nov. 3;) $200, all to family.

KENTING, JOHN, (Nov. 13;) $5,000, to family.

NEWINS, HELEN, (Oct. 5;) $2,500, to family.

O'REILEN, HENRY A., (Nov. 1;) $2,500, to family.

REILLY, ROSE A., (Nov. 5;) more than $500, to Holy Cross Cemetery, $300; Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Staten Island, four lots in Westchester County; St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Bklyn.; Nursing Sisters of the Sick Poor, Bklyn., and St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions, $500 each; the Rev. J. J. Byrne of St. Patrick's Cathedral, $100; residue to relatives.

REMADY, JOHN, (Nov. 11;) $2,500, to sister, Mrs. E.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class in physiology and hygiene will be opened on Nov. 30 in the Evening High School Building, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The class will be in session four nights a week from 8 to 10. Successful students may take the Regents' examination for course (Day and Evening). Applicants will be registered any night next week.

By direction of President Churchill, Albert Shiels, head of the Bureau of Reference and Research, has addressed a circular letter to the Principals of all the public schools requesting them to report to him all cases of pupils who are actually suffering from lack of sufficient food. President Churchill heard of a few cases of such pupils being cared for by teachers, and decided upon an investigation to determine as to the exact conditions in all the schools. He does not believe that many cases will be found.

A meeting of representatives of teachers' organizations and civil service associations will be held in the Jay Hickman High School, 60 West Thirteenth Street, on Monday afternoon to consider a plan for a purchasing agency, which will lower the cost of living.

The Alumni Association of P. S. 85 will present Anthony E. Will's farce, "Too Many Husbands," at the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, on Dec. 1.

Permission has been granted to the basketball team of the Bushwick High School to use its gymnasium on the afternoons of Dec. 4, 9, and 11 for basketball games with teams from other schools.

Dist. Supt. Henry E. Jenkins, in charge of evening schools, has decided to open another class in costume designing and fashion illustration at the Washington Heights High School, 145th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and the enrollment will begin next Monday evening. The class will be under the direction of Miss Noretta McC. Smith. "If the young men and young women of this city who have a natural aptitude for dress designing would only realize the future within their grasp," said Miss Smith, "they would bend every effort to become proficient in the art. The salaries paid to good dress designers would surprise a good many persons."

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

New Lists for Evening High and Elementary Schools.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces the following eligible lists for teacher in the evening high schools in the subjects indicated:

GREGG STENOGRAPHY.—Albert J. Kirby.

ITALIAN.—Celeste A. Sparacio, 90.

SPANISH.—Men—Emilio Agramonte, Jr., 89.5; Reuben M. Byrne, 89.5; George J. Lens, 83; William L. Fichter, 78; Manuel Barranco, 77; William I. Heller, 77; Walter W. Pettit, 74.5; Louis Roth, 73.

SPANISH.—Women—Emma A. Clinton, 86; Mrs. Adelaide B. Planas, 79.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Men—William P. O'Ryan, 81; Benjamin Frumberg, 75; Clarence E. Fink, 74; Harold D. Chance, 73.5.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—Women—Martha W. Mellon, 96; Anna Albert, 77.5; Fannie E. Hiller, 77; Alice Behrend, 74.

ELOCUTION.—Paul T. Kammerer, Jr., 70.

EMBROIDERY.—Leah L. Lowensohn, 96.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND INSTALLATION.—Henry L. Engelhardt, 72.25.

LATIN.—Emilia F. Sinipoli, 72.25.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE.—Samuel Gahan, 76.

MATHEMATICS.—Charles Conn, 75; Joseph I. Davidman, 75.

NORMAL PENMANSHIP.—Anna E. Robinson, 91.

PHYSICS.—Harry Baum, 75.5.

Dr. Maxwell also announces the following eligible for teacher in the evening elementary schools:

ELECTRIC WIRING AND INSTALLATION.—George M. Hoskins, 96.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Men—Nathan Weinstein, 84.5; Irving Siegel, 84; Samuel J. Buzzell, 74; Jesse Nachsatz, 72; Louis Roth, 60.5.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Women—Henrietta J. Stern, 99.75; Marie Dilehanty, 96.25; Helen E. Wernicke, 96; Lillian Apfelbaumer, 76; Rosalia Fernandez, 72.65.

COMMON BRANCHES.—Albert J. Levine, 91; Frederick L. Stueckle, 91; Frederick N. Westphal, 91; Albert Mannheimer, 89; Isadore Amstar, 88; Walter S. Nobis, 87; Louis Epstein, 83; Israel Budinger, 80; Meyer Cozenthal, 78; Lewis Fensterblau, 76; Ralph Batt, 75; Saul Bloomgarden, 75; Reuben L. Broadwin, 75; Emanuel S. Davis, 75; Jacob Deutsch, 75; Leonard M. Grossman, 75; Sidney D. Hamer, 75; Nicholas C. Malino, 75; Irving Ritter, 75; Nathaniel Rosenzweig, 75; Isidore A. Schwartz, 75; Hyman Shircas, 75; Thomas Spector, 75; Joseph Wihnyk, 75.

STENOGRAPHY.—Fannie E. Hiler, 77.

TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.—Eugene Jackson, 81; Emily J. Wells, 91; Lena M. Freiman, 87; Gertrude Specht, 85.

FREEHAND DRAWING.—Thomas Spector, 71.5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:52|Sun sets..4:37|Moon sets..8:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:14	10:50	3:56	4:40
Governors Island	10:33	11:21	4:30	5:20
Hell Gate	12:28	1:11	6:10	7:00

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 20.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS Roma, Angra, Nov. 12.
SS Embiriza, Piraeus, Oct. 18.
SS Nickerie, Colon, Oct. 25.
SS Toro, Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS Montoso, Colon, Nov. 11.
SS Ubergen, Matanzas, Nov. 14.
SS Berlin, Nuevitas, Nov. 8.
SS Maracaibo, Mayagues, Oct. 27.
SS Alloth, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.
SS Tula, Cardiff, Nov. 4.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Nov. 14.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Nov. 15.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 17.
SS Olinda, Gibara, Nov. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 4
Horace	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 29
Napoli	Palermo	Nov. 6
Angel B. Peres	Barcelona	Nov. 8
Manhattan	London	Nov. 6
Esperanza	Progreso	Nov. 14
Progreso	Curacao	Nov. 9
Oscar II	Christiansand	Nov. 8
Luigi Giampi	Naples	Nov. 7
New York (tank)	Masulis	Nov. 7
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Nov. 16
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Thessalonica	Patras	Nov. 1
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 7
Mont Gervin	Marseilles	Nov. 6
Vigilancia	Santiago	Nov. 14
Eisborg	Pertington	Nov. 8
Alamo	Mobile	Nov. 17
El Cid	New Orleans	Nov. 17
Athenic	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 19

DUE MONDAY.

Franconia	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Marquette	London	Nov. 12
Etonian	London	Nov. 11
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 14
Saramacca	Santiago	Nov. 18
Advance	Christobal	Nov. 16
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 18
Con. di Giorgio	Jamaica	Nov. 18
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Campania	Genoa	Nov. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

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| |

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Stocks Selling Above Minimum Exchange Prices—Postponing Bond Trading.

The fact that there are now nearly threescore listed stocks selling at or above the minimum prices established by the Stock Exchange, in effect the closing prices of July 30, attests in a very striking manner the growth in confidence which has been under way in recent weeks. This increased confidence in the future has been based on changes for the better in the fundamentals of the situation. Nothing occurred yesterday to impair those conditions, but an unfortunate effect was produced on the bond market by the abandonment by the Committee of Five of its purpose, made known on Wednesday, to resume public trading in bonds at the beginning of the coming week. That was still the matter uppermost in financial discussion yesterday.

The Stock Exchange took no steps to make clear the reason for the change in the committee's decision, but enough was learned about the matter in banking circles to indicate that the postponement of the resumption of public trading in bonds was not due to any suddenly discovered change for the worse in the financial situation. No foundation could be found for the reports of a sudden and heavy inflow of selling orders on Thursday. Buying orders for bonds in some instances were canceled yesterday, but that seemed to be due rather to the absence of satisfactory reasons for the change in plan than to the original decision to resume public trading.

The facts in the case will be made known in due course, but it is unfortunate that the matter was handled in a way to put a check on the enlarged buying of bonds, which was one of the highly satisfactory evidences of an improving situation. A truer estimate of the Stock Exchange position in this matter can be made when Washington has been heard from in respect to its attitude toward the resumption of public trading in securities. The final responsibility in Stock Exchange matters, however, necessarily rests with the Stock Exchange authorities. The question of restoring an open market in securities is one in which the public has a large interest, and it is unfortunate that it should be left in doubt regarding the actual grounds for so important a change as that made by the committee on Thursday. It is particularly satisfactory under the circumstances that the course of financial events generally continues to be reassuring.

Member banks made further use yesterday of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, and enough of this business was done to indicate that the banks which have been borrowing here are likely to divide this business between their correspondents in this city and the central institutions. It was noted with much interest in banking circles here that the Federal Reserve Board is already being urged by some banks in other parts of the country to approve a reduction in the existing official discount rates. Pressure for lower rates has been expected by bankers, although there has been no change at all in the view that the rates of the Federal Reserve Banks should be maintained at a level which would not too greatly encourage the rediscounting of bills at those institutions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES. Per Cent.

Prime bills, three to four months 4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	4¾@5	5¼@6
	60 Days.	90 Days. 4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4¾@5	4¼@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER. Per Cent.

Four to six months, best names 5@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88¾	$4.87⅞	$4.88
Cables	4.88⅞	4.88⅝	4.88⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.88	$4.88¾
Paris	5.11½	5.10½
Berlin	.86⅝	.86½
Switzerland	5.20⅝	5.19½
Holland	40 7-16	40⅝
Italy	5.39	5.38½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $215,083,385; balances, $10,587,725; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $254,696.

The local banks lost $10,415,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 49¼c, off ⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the local Metal Exchange yesterday the market for tin was firm and the quotation was 32.37½@32.87½c in lots from five to twenty-five tons; 5.17, 5.25c was quoted for spelter, 3.80@4c for lead, and Cookson's antimony, 17@18c.

London cable quotations for tin were: Spot, £136 15s.; futures, £136; copper, spot, £54 5s.; futures, £54 10s.; spelter, spot, £25 5s., and lead, £18 7s. 6d.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 18:

	Nov. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$856,304	$10,175,471	$86,093,015
Ordinary	821,572	13,378,290	121,181,106
Cor. & inc. tax	1,200	170,298	8,645,870
Miscellaneous	358,444	1,951,838	30,502,414
Total	2,042,802	25,676,004	246,508,410
Expenditures	2,934,894	38,756,896	300,881,669
Deficit	892,291	13,080,892	54,373,252

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank yesterday announced that they had been informed by cable that Austrian Government 4½ per cent. treasury notes, which they issued in 1912, would be retired at maturity on Jan. 1, 1915.

The General Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to shareholders of record on Dec. 31.

A Cotton Exchange membership was sold yesterday at $9,500, the same as was paid for the last previous one on Nov. 17.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they are prepared to deliver Republic of Cuba external debt 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1914 in exchange for temporary certificates.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of London, announced yesterday that the dividend heretofore held up by reason of the operation of the moratorium in England is now payable, and that holders of coupons in the United States can have them cashed at the Hanover National Bank at the rate of exchange of $4.88.

PANAMA ROAD TO EXPAND.

Secretary of War Garrison Attends Directors' Meeting.

Secretary of War Garrison yesterday attended a special meeting of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company at the road's offices, 24 State Street. After the meeting he said:

"We have talked over the advisability of increasing the company's fleet and extending its railroad lines, because of the increase of trade that is bound to come to the Canal Zone with the operation of the canal. There are many facts that we must obtain, and today these matters have only been discussed in a tentative way. We will now ask various departments to get us the information needed to determine what is best to do. There is a legal question of great importance, too, as the railroad is operated under a charter from the State of New York, and we must ascertain our rights under our charter."

With the Secretary at the meeting were E. A. Drake, Vice President of the railroad; Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., retired; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., retired; Major H. C. Boggs, U. S. A., all Directors of the railroad; Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A., in charge of the Insular Bureau; Richard Reid Rogers, counsel, and T. H. Rossbottom, Secretary of the road.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100	100⅛	4.02
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99½	100⅛	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Am. Tob. sc.¢	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.85
Beth Steel.	5	June 11,'15	99⅝	99⅝	5.05
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98	98½	5.55
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102¼	5.70
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	88½	89½	7.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.80
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100 11-16	4.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¾	99½	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	95½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.20
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99½	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¾	100⅛	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.00	4.75	..
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	87½	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99⅛	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98½	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	6	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.60
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	92	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98¾	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15,'15	100½	99½	6.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96¾	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50
Con. Pr. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1,'17	95	97¾	7.00
Western Pow. pay J. & J.	6	July 18,'15	.99	99½	6%
Minn. Gen. El. pay J. & J.	6	June 1,'17	98	98½	6.50
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102⅜	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	4.50

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, '95	90½	90¾	90½	90¾
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90⅝	91½	91¼	92¼
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	80½	81½
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86¾	87½	86¾	87½
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84	86	84	86
A. C. O. 1st 4s, '48	88½	89	88½	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84¼	84¾	84¼	84⅝
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	82	80	82
B.&O.,So.Div.3½s,'25	88½	89	88½	88½
Cen. of Ga. 5s, '45	100½	..	100½	..
C. & O. 1st con.5s,'39	100½	102	100	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	83	85	83	85
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	69	67½	69
C., C. & Q. 1st 4s, '21	91¼	93½	94½	95¾
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	89½	89½	90
C.M.&St.P.gen.3½s,'89	77	79	77	79
C.M.&St.P.gen.4s,'89	88	92	88	92
C.M.&St.P.gen.4½s,'89	97¼	98	98	98
C.M.&St.P.cv.4½s,'32	95½	96½	96½	97
C., M. & St. P. gen. & ref. 4½s, 2014	89½	90	90	91
Chi. N. W. g. 3½s, '87	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼
Chi. N. W. cv. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R. I.& P.gen.4s,'88	78	80	78	80
C., R. I. & P.ref.4s,'34	64	65	64	65
C., R. I. &P.deb.5s,'32	52	54	52	54
C., St. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90½	92	91	92
Col. So. 1st 4s, '29	82	85	83	85
Col. So. 1st 4½s, '35	70	75	70	75
Del. & Hud. ref.4s,'43	91½	93	91½	94
D.&R.G. 1st con.4s,'36	72½	80	72½	80
D. & R. G. rf. 5s, '55	42	45	42	45
Erie prior lien 4s, '96	70	72	70	80
Erie cv. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv.5s,'53,SeriesA	60½	62	59	61¼
Erie cv.4s,'53,SeriesB	59	61	58	60
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. 1st 4s, '51	83	..	93	..
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s, '51	81	..	81	..
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87	86½	87½
Ill. Cent. C. St. L. & N. 5s, '63	..	100	..	100
K. C. So. 5s, '50	..	89½	91	89
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	87	68½	67	68½
L.V.gen.con.4½s,'2003	95¼	96	96	95¼
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	90½	91½	90½	91½
L. & N., So.Ala.5s,'63	99	100	99½	100
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, '50	35	36½	35	36½
N. Y. C. 3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	84	..	84	..
N.Y.C.,L.S.col.3½s,'98	78	80	78	80
N.Y.C.,L.S.deb.4s,'97	90¼	91	90½	90¾
N.Y.C.,L.S.deb.4s,'31	89½	90	89½	90
N. Y. C. ref. 4s, 2013	85¼	86	85¼	86
Norf. & W. con.4s, '96	92	93	92	93
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '35	98½	99½	98¾	99¼
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	89½	90½	90	90½
Nor Pac. gen. 3s, '47	64	66	64	66
Penn. cons. 4s, '48	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
Reading gen. 4s, '97	91¾	92½	91¾	92¼
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	77	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	62	60	62
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	83½	85	83½	85
So. P. (C.P.) 4s, '49	88	87	87½	87¾
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87	86½	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	79½	80¼	80¼	80⅝
So. P. 20-yr. cv.5s,'51	94½	94¾	94¾	95
So. Ry. cv. 5s, '94	90	99¼	99½	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, '56	..	63	..	63
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, 47	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	85	86½	86	87
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. P., Ore.S.Ln. 4s, '29	86	88	86	88
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	90

Traction.

B. R. T. 5s of 1918	98¼	98½	98¼	98¾
Det. United 4½s, '32	64	65	64	65
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71¼	71¾	71	71½
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	96¾	97¼	96½	97
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	88

Industrial.

Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s, '26	99	101	98¾	99
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83	84	83	84
Cent. Leather 5s, '25	97¼	98	97¼	98
Distillers' 5s, 27	..	55	..	..
Ind. Steel 5s, '52	96¼	97½	96¼	97½
Texas cv. 5s, '31	93½	95	93½	96½
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100½	102	100¼	102
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	99¼	99½	99¼	99½

Telephone.

Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s, '33	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	102	112
American Light & Traction pf	104	107
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	40
*American Gas & Electric	80	84
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	55	62
American Power & Light pf	80	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	3¾	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	49	53
Cities Service	45	50
Cumberland Telephone	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 6s	85	89
Electric Bond & Share pf	..	85
Empire District Electric	..	76
Empire District Electric pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	50
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	20	25
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	39	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison	73	77
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	15	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	43	50
United Light & Railways	49	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf	63	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf	60	65
Utah Securities	16	18
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf	51	54
*Par value, $50.		

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Nov. 7 to 14, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 7	$82,339,343.17	$22,117,378.79	$7,607,425
Net decrease	5,406,896.74	22,017,937.36	48,000
Outstanding Nov. 14	$76,932,946.43	$60,099,441.43	$7,559,425
Cash balance Nov. 14	$8,257,695.80		
Net obligation	$68,675,250.63		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Early Firmness Gives Way to a Reactionary Tone, Due to Profit Taking.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 185,772 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,635, oils, 647, and mining, 164,490. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Dr. Syn.	12	12	12	12
10	Am. Lt. & Tr.	309	309	309	309
100	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer.	16	16	16	16
430	Kelly Springfield Tire	60	63	60	61
10	Kelly Sp'gf'd T.new 2d pf.	93	93	93	93
300	Maxwell Mot.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6,000	Riker & Heg.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜
7,000	Riker&H.rts.	32	35	32	35
150	Savoy Oil	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
300	Sterling Gum.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
10	Stewart-Warner Speedo.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
5,300	U. Cig. St., new.	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞
900	United Profit Sharing Corp.	12	12¼	12	12
105	World Film.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Ang.-Am. Oil	15	15	15	+ ⅛
52	Buckeye P. L.	115	112½	112½	— ½
3	Eureka P. L.	225	225	225	+ 5
25	Nat. Transit	37½	37	37	— 1
20	Nor. Pipe L.	91	91	91	+ 1
100	†Ohio Oil	174	172	174	+ 1
102	Prai. O. & G.	385	378	379	+ 1
4	Solar Ref'g.	245	245	245	..
10	South. P. L.	195	195	197	+ 2
67	St. O. of Cal.	294	292	292	..
22	St. O. of Ind.	475	468	468	..
44	S. O. of N. J.	377	375	376	— 3
40	S. O. of N. Y.	190	190	190	— 1
5	S. O. of Ohio.	425	425	425	+ 5
90	Tn. Tank L.	81	79½	80	+ ½
3	Wash Oil	40	40	40	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Atlanta	26	26½	26	26½
750	Braden Cop.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,000	*Blue Bell	2	2	2	2
2,000	*Blue Bull	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	*Bonli	5	4½	4½	4½
100	Con. Ar. Sm.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,000	*C. O. D. Con	5	5	5	5
3,000	Crown Res.	65	68	63	68
200	Dav.-Da. Cop.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,500	*Florence	35	38	35	35
3,300	*Goldfield Con	1¼	1⅝	1 8-16	1 5-16
2,000	*Goldfield K.	8	9	8	9
600	*Goldfield M.	19½	20	19½	20
75,000	*Jumbo Ext.	89	93	81	93
9,000	*McKin.-Dar.	50	55	50	54
100	M. of Am., new	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
9,800	*Oro	9	9	8	9
2,800	Pac. Smelters	3-32	⅛	3-32	⅛
13,000	*Peter. Lake	26	30	26	30
600	*Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
1,200	Stewart	3 1-16	1¾	1 8-16	1¼
140	Tono. Bel	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
1,200	Tono. Exten.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2 9-16
2,500	Tono. J. B.	68	70	68	70
2,500	*Tono. Merg.	32	34	32	34
500	Tono. Min.	9	9	9	9
12,500	*Tono. Miz.	22	26½	22	26½
200	*Tono. of N.	7	7	7	7
1,000	United V. Ext	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2⅛
3,000	W. E. Cons.	52	56	52	55
500	Y. G. Mines	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac. pf.	104	108	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15	15⅝	15	15½
Electric Boat	21	25	..	..
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	..	..
Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	75	80	75	80
Lehigh Val.Coal S.Co.	140	150	140	155
Manhattan Transit	½	⅝	7-16	9-16
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Maxwell Motors 1st pf	43	45	43	45
Maxwell Motors 2d pf	18½	19½	17¾	18¾
Mays Oil	13	17	13	16
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	85
Un. Cig. Stores Co. of America	86	88	88	88
Wayland Oil	2¾	3¾	3¼	3¾
Willys Overland	70	72	69	71
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consol.	20	22	19	21
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Buffalo Mines	¾	1	¾	1
Caribou Coal	60	75	65	70
Comb. Fraction	10	11	10	11
Copper Mines	1	1½	1	1½
Diamond Black B.	2	3	2	3
El Paso Con.	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	23	25	26	25
Kerr Lake	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
La Rose Consol.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nevada Hills	23	26	25	27
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
North Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tonopah Mining	0⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
Tri-Bullion	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tuolumne Copper	28	32	28	35
West End Ext.	1	2	1	2
White K. Cop. pf.	¾	2¼	¾	1

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	97	97⅝	97	97⅝

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	27	27	27	27
100	Bay State Gas.	12	12	11	11
100	Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Boston Ely	25	25	25	25c.
3,150	Butte & London.	3lc.	3lc.	3lc.	3lc.
100	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
500	Cal. & Corbin	5	10	5	10
700	Crown Reserve	68	67	68	68
200	Eagle & Blue	83c.	83c.	83c.	83
300	First Nat'l	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
20	Humboldt	2	2	2	2
300	Iron Blossom	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
200	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,400	Jumbo Ext.	55	85	83c.	85c.
1,000	Majestic	20	20	16c.	20c.
200	Mexican Metals.	18c.	18c.	18c.	18c.
2,300	Ohio Copper	11c.	11c.	10c.	11c.
5	Riker Heg.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
100

RAILROADS SUFFER BY THE PARCEL POST

V. J. Bradley Criticises Post Office Department and the Law.

TALKS TO RAILROAD CLUB

Fears Tendency to Put Government Into the Express Business—Calls Mail Pay Inadequate.

The apparent tendency of the Post Office administration to "put the Government into the express business through the parcel post" and the inadequate compensation allowed the railroads for carrying parcel post packages were the chief subjects of criticism of the operation of the parcel post law made last night by V. J. Bradley, General Supervisor of Mail Traffic for the Pennsylvania Railroad in an address to the New York Railroad Club in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Bradley said he hoped the worst effects of the parcel post system for the railroads and express companies were over, but that danger lay in the direction indicated by his two criticisms.

Regarding the first, he said that the initial mistake had been made in the conferring of too much power upon the Postmaster General. After reading that section of the parcel post law describing the Postmaster General's powers to alter rates and weight limits, Mr. Bradley said:

"This unusual delegation of power to the Postmaster General left the parcel post conditions and rates for the future almost entirely subject to his judgment, and it is clear that the intention of the Postmaster General is to embark the Government in the business of a postal express, and not to be content with a parcel post service as originally contemplated, which would merely bridge the gap between the old ounce rates of fourth-class mail matter and the express rates for small packages, which, starting with a minimum of 25 cents, made it inconvenient and expensive for the ordinary citizen to dispatch small packages."

After recalling how the weight limit, first fixed at eleven pounds, had been raised to twenty pounds and then to fifty pounds in the first and second zones, Mr. Bradley continued:

"The present Postmaster General has announced several times that the weight limit of 100 pounds has no terrors for him. He or one of his successors might make the same remark regarding a still higher weight limit, say 500 pounds, or 1,000 pounds, or a carload. The American people would probably not want the Government to go into competition with its own railroads, but a further raising of the weight limit would mean such competition. And it would practically mean Governmental ownership, not by the acquirement of the express company property or by purchase or condemnation, but by forcing ruinous competition upon the companies.

"Power to do this was given to the Postmaster General more through thoughtlessness than design, I believe. The Parcel Post bill was passed at the end of a long session of Congress, when the weather was hot and the Congressmen were in a hurry to get to their homes. Consequently the bill did not receive the thorough consideration it might have received at another time. When I first called the attention of two members of the Congressional Committee that approved it to the extraordinary powers conveyed on the Postmaster General they were very much surprised. In approving the bill they had not realized what it meant. This, I think, is a hopeful sign, for as soon as the dangers in the bill are pointed out, safeguards against them will be taken."

Discussing the compensation to the railroads for handling the parcel post packages, Mr. Bradley said that they were not being paid in proportion to the services they were rendering. Payments to the railroads for carrying mail matter are based, Mr. Bradley said, upon weights taken every four years. No weights have been taken since the introduction of the parcel post system, but Congress has made an allowance of 5 per cent. increased pay to the railroads until the mails are weighed in the regular course.

"This 5 per cent. allowance," Mr. Bradley said, "amounted in the first year of the parcel post to $1,687,380, although the additional revenue received by the Post Office Department from the parcel post business in this time was about $15,000,000. In England, where the railroads are allowed 55 per cent. of the gross receipts for handling parcel post, the railroads would have received about $8,000,000, and the express companies would have received about $7,500,000 from the express companies if they had handled the $15,000,000 worth of business here."

To correct this inadequacy of payment, Mr. Bradley said, the railroads had asked for annual weighings instead of quadrennial weighings, for extra pay on account of the apartment railway Post Office cars they are obliged to provide, and for relief from the messenger service between railroad stations and Post Offices which has been required of them for many years. He unqualifiedly condemned the two bills recently introduced into Congress intended to provide payment to the railroads on the basis of car space used.

Regarding what the railroads had lost through the Parcel Post, H. M. Wade, agent for mail traffic of the Erie Railroad, who followed Mr. Bradley, said that a good indication was given in an experiment made by an express company in New York. It had been found, he said, that the gross receipts in one day for packages handled by the company that could have gone Parcel Post were $497. Of this sum the railroads received $199, whereas if the packages had been shipped by Parcel Post $45 would have been paid the railroads by the Government.

Frederick C. Syze, Trainmaster for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was installed as the new President of the Railroad Club at the conclusion of the meeting.

Says Collections Are Good.

According to a well-known local credit man, collections are very good at this time considering all the conditions. The heat payments of all are coming from the prosperous grain States and the poorest from the cotton States. It is said of the latter, however, that there have been definite signs of improvement this week as a result of the success of the cotton pool and the opening of the reserve banks. From New England the payments are coming in a bit unsteadily, but on the whole they are fair to good. The Middle West is paying its bills in pretty good shape, and the territory adjacent to this city the merchants are meeting their obligations well. One feature of the situation is the apparent improvement in the finances of the smaller merchants.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was again quiet with comparatively little interest shown by the public at large, and aside from a little spurt during the afternoon on buying by commission houses, which carried values ½@¾c above the previous close, the market was generally lower, and final quotations were at a decline of ¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.17¾; No. 2 hard at 1.17¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.21, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.24¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23⅝	1.23½	95⅞
May	..	..	1.30⅝	1.31¼	95⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE WHEAT MARKET.

May	1.31¼	1.30¼	1.30¼@1.30⅝	1.30	1.31

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16	1.15¾	1.15½	1.15⅞	88¼
May	1.22¼	1.21⅝	1.21⅝	1.22	90⅜

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was again bearish owing to increasing receipts of new corn from the country, but price changes for the day were comparatively narrow, the close being ⅛@¼c net lower. In the local cash market new No. 2 yellow was quoted at 78½, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67	66¾	66¾	67	70¼
May	71¼	70⅝	71	71¼	70¼

OATS.

The oats market showed a very steady undertone, notwithstanding the decline in wheat and corn, and sentiment was influenced by smaller receipts. The Canadian crop in the Northwest was placed at 144,437,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 54½c to 55c; No. 2 white, 53 to 55¼c; No. 3 white, 54 to 55½c; No. 4 white, 53½c to 54c; fancy clipped white, 56 to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54 to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	50	38
May	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	53¼	41¾

PROVISIONS.

A steadier tone prevailed in the market for hog products prompted by a show of firmness in the hog position and on buying credited to stock yard interests and packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000, estimated for Saturday, 13,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 3,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.22	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.90
May	10.37	10.32	10.32	10.27	11.07
Ribs—					
January	10.10	10.05	10.07	10.05	10.80
May	10.35	10.32	10.32	10.32	11.06
Pork—					
January	18.80	18.72	18.72	18.75	20.75
May	19.35	18.12	18.12	19.17	20.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Reports of some improvement in the export demand, especially from the United Kingdom, as well as a little better domestic consuming trade, had a stimulating influence on the cottonseed oil market and prices during the day were firmer.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.41
November	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.52	5.41
December	5.55	5.47	5.54@5.55	5.48
January	5.75	5.68	5.75@5.76	5.65
February	..	..	5.87@5.92	5.66
March	6.01	5.94	5.99@6.02	5.87
April	..	..	6.10@6.15	5.90
May	6.28	6.15	6.24@6.25	6.15
June	..	..	6.30@6.40	6.15

COFFEE.

The market for spot coffee remained unchanged, with the undertone only about steady owing to an absence of more than a scattered demand and quite liberal offerings, as well as an easier tone to the east and freight market. Prices for contracts in the Liquidating Committee were steadier, however, and there were evidences of a little better outside demand, prompted by the comparatively low prices prevailing, final quotations being 9 to 14 points above those of the previous day. December was quoted at 5.35c to 5.40c; March, 5.75c to 5.79c; May, 5.95c to 5.98c, and July, 6.75c to 6.80c. Sales for the day were 82,250 bags. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6½c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTON.

The cotton market remained quiet yesterday, but showed a firmness which was considered chiefly attributable to the strong position of December contracts. December led the advance, selling up to 7.17, or 16 points net higher and 82 points above the low level of Wednesday morning. There was comparatively little business in the later deliveries, but they were influenced by the struggle of December and the absence of selling pressure, with prices working about 4 to 13 points above Thursday's close, with May gaining 4 points at 7.74. The final tone was very steady and from 4 to 15 points net higher. Exports for the season have now passed the million bale mark, but are still some 2,600,000 bales behind last year's of the same date.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 10 points higher, on the basis of 7.60 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.17	7.09	7.16@7.17	7.01
January	7.40	7.29	7.39@7.40	7.22
March	7.57	7.45	7.56@7.57	7.40
May	7.76	7.66	7.75@7.76	7.59
July	7.94	7.89	7.94@..	7.90
October	8.09	8.08	8.08@8.09	8.04

Note.—November and December are for old-style contracts, and January and later positions for new style.

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,053	11,747	22,792
New Orleans	7,245	8,292	15,273
Mobile	503	803	4,103
Savannah	3,569	10,150	10,251
Charleston	2,567	3,259	3,419
Wilmington	680	1,585	1,599
Norfolk	3,956	2,695	980
Other ports	15,954	15,455	45,015
Total	61,525	54,025	103,772
Since Friday	366,673	....	438,664
Since Aug. 1	2,899,988	....	5,182,805
Stock at ports	1,113,669	....	1,043,111

RECEIPTS PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,028	5,033	2,598
Memphis	11,500	10,625	12,046
St. Louis	4,822	8,669	2,717
Houston	20,570	17,915	12,000

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Saturday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,750	26,790	17,053
New Orleans	7,900	13,076	8,299

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Others.
Galveston	....	1,403	....
Norfolk	2,101	....	....
New York	....	3,400	....
Boston	618	....	....
Total	2,719	4,803	....

Total exports yesterday, 7,522 bales, against 86,557 bales same day last year; since Aug. 1, 1,008,353 bales, against 3,619,935 bales last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Middling.	Stocks. 1914.	1913.
3,125	New Orleans	7⅝	195,954	214,312
125	Mobile	7⅛	33,538	50,581
....	Charleston	7¼	19,050	71,950
2,725	Savannah	7⅛	166,813	192,554
583	Galveston	7⅝	409,450	305,394
....	Wilmington	7¼	36,583	38,289
465	Norfolk	7 8-16	42,506	41,798
1,369	Augusta	7¼	145,310	54,508
2,400	Memphis	7¼	227,393	159,552
....	St. Louis	7¼	29,617	19,516
....	Baltimore	7½	6,254	12,004
....	Philadelphia	7.95	6,417	....
14,800	Houston	7 9-16	138,641	177,661
....	Boston	7.50	3,217	....
....	New York	7.50	15,222	45,856
....	Little Rock	7¼	40,710	44,644

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	1914.	1913.
Port receipts, week	369,815	446,128
Overland to mills and Canada	41,447	48,366
Southern mill takings	80,000	106,000
Increase in stocks at interior towns	97,271	63,872
Brought into sight for week	548,533	662,864
Exclusive of takings from Southern ports.		
TOTAL MOVEMENT FOR SEASON:		
Port receipts	2,889,385	5,183,683
Overland to mills and Canada	227,605	381,439
Southern mill takings	582,887	949,796
Stock in interior towns in excess of Aug. 1	886,887	509,289
Brought into sight thus far for season	4,068,714	6,673,537

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,368 packages. Rather a steadier tone on high-grade fresh creamery; in some quarters there was a little more buying interest and most receivers felt inclined to hold goods rather than force them for sale at the expense of any further shading of values. Creamery, extras, (62 score, 1 84c; higher scoring lots, 34½@35c; firsts, 30@33c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21¼c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,246 cases. There is continued great shortage of new-laid qualities and prices tend in sellers' favor for stock containing a fair to large proportion of such. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@42c; extra firsts, 38@39c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 27@33c; thirds and pearce, 24@26c; dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and pewee, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 27@30c; poor to good, 20@22c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25½@26c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 19@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@60c; defective, 44@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@55c; Western, gathered whites, 34@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 42@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@44c; nearby, refrigerators, whites, 32@33c.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Sustain Importers' Protests in Several Cases.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday refused to upset an assessment of duty made by Collector Malone on importations of silk velvets imported by Zucker & Josephy. Duty was taken according to weight at the rate of $2 and $4 per pound, respectively, under the act of 1909. The importers claimed that the goods are hatters' plush, properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem. A report submitted to the board by Appraiser Sague was to the effect that the velvets are of various widths, some with cotton filling and others with silk filling. None of the merchandise, according to the Appraiser, is suitable for use as hatters' plush. As the firm failed to show that the Appraiser's report was incorrect, the board affirmed the assessment.

Morris Vogel & Brother were sustained in protests relating to the classification under the old tariff of scarf-pins, men's watch chains, and link buttons for cuffs. Duty was taken at 85 per cent ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. At the hearing the importers succeeded in establishing without contradiction that the merchandise is commonly and commercially known as jewelry. Judge Sullivan holds it should have been classified under that designation with duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, the Collector being reversed.

J. Warren Bird and C. H. Langely, New York and Boston, won in a dispute regarding the classification of Malaysian resin originating in Borneo. It was assessed at one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem as a gum resin advanced in value or condition. The claim was for free entry as a drug such as resin, not advanced in condition by any process of treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the product. After considering the processes through which the resin passed to become marketable Judge Brown reaches the conclusion that the article falls under the provisions of the free list.

McKesson & Robbins were sustained in claims for duty exemption on importations of crude gum benzoin. It was returned for duty by Appraiser Sague at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a natural aromatic substance. The board finds that the article should have been granted free entry as a crude gum.

Judge McClelland reversed the Collector's assessment on orchil or orchil liquid. The merchandise was classified as a coal tar distillate with duty at 5 per cent. ad valorem, although a few importations were taxed three-eighths of 1 cent a pound as a vegetable extract suitable for dyeing. Free entry is accorded under the provision for orchil or orchil liquid.

HOTEL BUSINESS IMPROVES.

Yesterday's Arrivals Crowded the larger Ones.

Almost without exception yesterday was the best day the fashionable hotels on and near Fifth Avenue have had this season More than one, for the first time this Fall, had out its equivalent of the S. R. O. sign. A. H. Palmer, the office manager of the McAlpin, who, out of his long experience in New York hotels during and after hard times, predicted in an interview in THE TIMES a week ago last Tuesday that in about ten days New York hotels would generally be having better business, wore an "I-told-you-so" expression.

A glance at the room racks of many of the hotels showed that the claim to a "full house" which was made in many cases yesterday was not a mere boast, while many names were on the registers with no rooms as yet assigned. While a reporter was standing at the desk of the Plaza Hotel, again up and made the room clerk turn pale with the rebuke she administered to him because he didn't have some rooms for her that she had reserved. Members of her family were due on the Adriatic, and she said she had made the reservation by telephone.

"We expected to have the rooms, madam," said the clerk, "but the people whom we expected to vacate them have not left as we had expected."

At the Ritz-Carlton persons who arrived without having made reservations could not be accommodated. The Biltmore made a record for the season night before last. Yesterday morning the house count was 1,097. The Manhattan reported that it had to turn people away.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Thomas F. Meagher Company, furniture and carpets at 207 Park Row, by Intner & Cohen, $388; Guy P. Haslett Furniture Company, Inc., $97, and Carl Strauss, $42. Liabilities are said to be over $50,000 and assets $20,000.

HARRISON & ROSENBERG, cloaks and suits at 28 and 30 West Twenty-fifth Street, have made an assignment to Harry Ostermann. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Max Miller, $210; H. David Traelman, $513, and Aaron Rosin, $20.

JERSEY COAT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Hirron, doing business as the Jersey Cloak Company at 10 West Eighteenth Street by Mutual Waist Company, $60; Hingham Harrison Plush Company, $400, and Royal Textile Company, $100. Liabilities are said to be $5,000.

P. & S. ASEPTIC MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, aseptic preparations, at 68 William Street, has made an assignment to Nat Ottensoser. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Benjamin Bower, a creditor for $5,000, money loaned. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $6,000.

LOUIS MARCKWALD, clerk, of 605 West 115th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,894 and no assets.

HARRY L. SHIFFER of Middletown, N. Y., formerly Treasurer of the J. H. Simmons Publishing Company of 130 William Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,500 and assets of $5 cash. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Feb. 8, 1913. The creditors are the Roseville Trust Company of Newark, $8,500, and Representative Securities Company, $5,000.

WILBUR F. CRUTCHLEY, physician, 265 West Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,897 and assets of $1 cash.

BLANCHE A. HOGAN of Nelsonville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,457 and assets of $72 on a judgment.

EDWARD FRIEDMAN & Co.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Boyd receiver for Edward Friedman, at 21 West Seventeenth Street. Liabilities are $5,000.

BENJAMIN KUTNER, clothing dealer, at 104 Park Row, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,976 and assets of $1,500 in stock.

ISRAEL SUMNER, woolens, at 76 Forsyth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,870 and assets of $4,285.

THE CONNECTICUT RAINCOAT COMPANY of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street has made an assignment to Archibald G. McBride of 170 Broadway.

THE EASTERN WAIST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., of 155-157 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Aaron William Levy. Philip Perlman is President and Treasurer.

YE OLDE ENGLISH COOKERIE, composed of Robert Sugden and Annie Maud Sugden, caterers, at 178 Madison Avenue, have made an assignment to Charles F. Rideal.

S. BECKERMAN & SON, furs, of 99 and 101 West Twenty-ninth Street, have made an assignment to Abraham L. Levy. The partners are Samuel and Harry Beckerman.

ALCO FILM CORPORATION—Judge Rand has appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver. The offices are at 215 West Forty-second Street. An equity suit was brought by William Sievers, Treasurer. The capital stock is $1,500,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Waller Coughlin Company, candy manufacturers at Syracuse; involuntary petition; liabilities, $15,000; assets, $10,000. The Walker Pulpstone Company of Toronto and Ogdensburg, petition filed; liabilities, $55,000; assets, $10,000.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Henry W. Lange, a clerk; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,843; assets, $467.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 354 business failures during the week, against 371 for the previous week. The Middle States had 106, New England 46, Southern 115, Western 70, Northwestern 13, and Far Western 12. Canada had 80. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $10,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahams, Paul M., and Joseph—S. Moffitt, $1,862.
Allied Silk Mfgr.'s, Inc.—L. Erstein et al., $112.
Burroughs, Chas. E., Geo. C. Flint Co., $138.
Buckner, Ewell E.—L. R. Richards, $334.
Bates, Harry I.—K. H. Campbell, $191.
Bottsford, Dickinson Co.—United Plumbing and Construction Co., $1,648.
Bartlett, Mortimer—Standard Home Construction Co., $321.
Cohen, Emma—E. Hardin, $3,954.
Cuddy, Edw. B.—C. S. Wiltschek, $201.
Cohen, David E.—Current Literature Co., $107.
Crowley, Chas. J.—J. P. O'Connell, $278.
Charles Longsnecker & Co.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $9,995.
Central Park North & East River R. R. Co.—F. E. Gardner, $7,972.
Cassan, Dick—Salem Press Co., $105.
Costa, Jacinto—J. B. Regan, costs, $107.
Doelger, Joseph—W. E. Smith, $875.
Derr, Myrtle—A. V. O'Neil, $288.
Same—H. I. Watsahank et al., $352.
Delaney, James E.—Robert V. Goelet, $852.
Drucker, Nathan, and Max Kessler—J. Boyarsky, $160.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.—N. Simon, $484.
Eagan, Thomas—Empire State Liquor Co., $167.
Fruauf, May E.—Seaman's Bank for Savings, $390.
Elliott Chapman Coal and Coke Co.—A. Hirsch et al., $1,764.
Friedman, Joseph—N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., $128.
Ferguson, Ella—W. M. Ford, $119.
Freed, Morris—M. Rosenthal and others, $100.
Fiduciary, Victor A.—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co., $865.
Frumkee, Louis—142 West 29th St. Realty Co., $248.
Forest Hill Market, Inc.—A. Schreck, $441.
Foster, Oscar—George Ringler & Co., $1,378.
Figlschman, Joseph—L. Camiode, $762.
Fargo, James C., President—N. Santomartino, $750.
Fogel, Louis—N. Naeem, $106.
Godnick, William—Edward Thompson Co., $232.
Griffiths, George W.—Cutler E. Bash, $278.
Glover, Joseph L.—Lewis Historical Pub. Co., $183.
Glassman, Benjamin—M. Abramowits, $128.
Goldstein, Samuel L.—B. Blumenthal et al., $139.
Gluck, John D.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $176.
Gold, Barnett—Finsilver & Sill Co., $179.
Goldberg, Samuel E.—H. Siegel, $507.
Guggenheimer, Meyer—J. L. Levy, $172.
Hubbs, Lillian M.—R. E. Newman, $312.
Havana, Patrick—J. C. Leffler et al., $194.
Harris, Morris—F. Strauss, $108.
Hawkins, Charles S.—R. Mayer, $3,300.
Haight, Clarence M., and Ambrose C. Todd—N. Jacobson, $200.
Hathaway, Harry A.—Maryland Casualty Co., $3,712.
Hartman, Richard J.—William J. Burns Inter. Detective Agency, $623.
Interstate Milk and Cream Co.—J. Pascal, $1,569.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. R. Spivey, $350
Kohnken, Anna—George Bibler & Co., $644.
Killough, Benjamin A.—James Livingston Construction Co., $281.
Kelly, Thomas J.—Wilson Distilling Co., $442.
Levy & Gilliland Co.—M. Carroll, $1,000.
Levey, Murrey L.—Gotham Raincoat Co., $738.
Lockwit Co. and Chas. W. Graham—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., $137.
Lo Curto, Rocco, Vincenzo Colletti, and Bernardo Colletti—L. Ficarotta, $1,693.
London, Samuel H.—New Amsterdam Realty Co., $202.
Loeb, Julius—Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., $262.
Myers Mirror Mfg. Co., Inc.—E. M. Colon, $7,607.
Manhattan Produce Co.—W. H. Heddendorf, $127.
Miller, Bernard L.—Fried, Mendelson & Co., $127.
Murphy, Anna—M. A. Lynch, $110.
McDermott, Frank C. and John B.—Common Sense Suspender Co., $110.
Mack, Grace E. and Michael J.—C. C. Hill, $1,590.
Middleton-Garrison Feature Film Co.—C. C. Graham, $512.
Moore, Chas. A.—E. Flanagan, $127.
Merinsky, Abraham—J. Shakin et al., $142.
Michaels, Irving—L. D. Gabriel, $344.
N. Y. Opthalmic & Aural Institute, otherwise known as the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital—J. Miller, $4,260.
Same—L. Lytle, $381.
Same—Rugg Co., $2,686.
Same—American Hardware Corp., $1,500.
Same—American Compound Door Co., $912.
Same—Giant Portland Cement Co., $900.
Same—N. & W. J. Peck, $206.
New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute, otherwise known as the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital—Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., $165.
Same—J. Reid et al., $41.
Same—Doyle, Speyer Co., $33.
Same—M. P. Verergren, Inc., $1,535.
Same—W. C. Leiber et al., $1,110.
Same—American Flooring Co., Inc., $3,071.
Same—J. L. Hass, Inc., $2,065.
Same—J. Happel, $2,467.
Same—McNulty Bros., Inc., $327.
Same—J. Bitz, $114.
Same—A. Le Poidevin et al., $124.
New York Steel Monolith Co.—City of New York, $245.
New York and Brooklyn Paper Co.—Same, $132.
New York White Marble Co.—Same, $243.
Nunns, Frederick H.—Clinders Realty Co., $126.
Nagle, Percy E.—American Radiator Co., $176.
Progress Magazine Pub. Co.—Same, $132.
Progress Motor Vehicle Co.—Same, $132.
Peerless Film Co.—Same, $245.
Park Hill Lowerre Realty Co.—Same, $245.
Raphael, Albert S.—T. E. Barrett, $161.
Sullivan, Jeremiah B.—John Burke Importing Co., $150.
Schoen, Dahlstrom Co.—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., $197.
Sire, Clarence D.—H. G. Galpin, Inc., $202.
Seddon, Charles T.—A. Shuster, $300.
Scherer, Frederick M.—Porter, $647.
Spero, Saul C.—I. Beeman, $255.
Sears, Frank E.—J. S. Sears, costs, $131.
Sjostrom, P. Robert G. and Westman Realty Co.—M. Doherty, $295.
Turnbull, Charles E.—H. L. Morris et al., $350
Talty, Michael P.—Larkin Lumber Co., $236.
Taussig, Edward D.—Carnegie Trust Co. et al., costs, $120.
Universal Auto Supply Co.—U. S. Tire Co., $616.
Wunsch, Julius E.—Paul Goenther, Inc., $550.
Weber, Robert E.—J. Weber, $160.
Whiteside, Lucile E., by guardian—J. S. Armstrong, $111.
Whiteside, Nannie V.—J. S. Armstrong, $111.
Wolpert, Samuel—R. Levers, $135.
Whiteside, Howard A.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., $106.
Zalmon, G. Sholes, Typewriter Co.—O. H. Doerriamm, $1,000.
Zimmerman, John D.—R. H. Reese, $321.

In Bronx County.

Babcock, Henry G., Jr., Philip Yeckel, and Charles Schratt—A. Bischner's Sons, Inc., $103.
Coyne, Thomas J, and Catherine—T. W. Churchill, $166.
Freedman, Harry—C. Friedman, $482.
Geller, Barnet—M. Cohen et al., $246.
Grossweiner, Mark L.—S. Brookstone et al., $1,165.
Hollander, Aurel—W. A. Cooper, $226.
Harris, David—G. Robitsek & Brother, $146.
Hirsch, Irving M., and Herbert T. Pritchard—L. F. Ryter, $304.
McDonough, James J.—M. Elsing et al., $117.
Nolk, Helen—A. Fiselle, $8,148.
Same—A. Fiselle, $500.
Naughton, Thomas D.—A. W. Gould, $266.
Westfield, Harry—J. Stenack et al., $419.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:
Goldstein, Max, and Rosie Wilsen—J. Kafter; Nov. 10, 1914, $1,242.
Hood, Richard H.—C. Meade; May 26, 1913, $152,000.
Calhoun, John C.—Commonwealth Trust Co. of N. Y.; Dec. 18, 1913, $211.
Same—Same; Feb. 26, 1912, $248.
McKeon, Margaret—D. Tim; May, 19, 1913, $250.
National Surety Co. and William Weyh—People, &c.; Sept. 10, 1913, $1,000.
O'Brien, Mamie, Nellie O'Brien, and Anna Brennan—I. Boder; Feb. 11, 1914, $119.
Sofranski, Bros., Inc.—I. Silberstein; Nov. 10, 1914, $541.
Percival, Florence—David E. Kennedy, Inc.; May 18, 1914, $187.
Russell, Caller L.—C. Charlotan; Oct. 30, 1914, $1,201.
Siebrecht, Henry A. and Henry A., Jr.—S. L. Varian; June 22, 1909, $280.
Washington Heights Hospital—C. Wellerson; July 30, 1914, $135.
Trust, Bernard and Moritz Felstinar—H. A. Sleughter; March 13, 1913, $1,021.
Wilbour, William T.—J. O. Whitenack; May 2, 1913, $226.
Frankstein, Dora, adm.—I. E. Cohen; Nov. 18, 1914, (vacated,) $2,550.
Holt, Elsie—Nassau Electric Ry. Co.; July 2, 1914, (vacated.) $166.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun. warmer; light w. winds.

Fla., (Peninsula)—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in n. and cen.; light variable winds in extreme n. w. Fair, warmer Sat. and Sun.; light n. w. winds, becoming s. a.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer with light a. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in s. Sat. light w. to s. w. winds.

West Tex. and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun. warmer.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer, with fresh w. to s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer; moderate s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Upper Mich., Wis., and Minn.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. Sun. fair.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in s. and s. Sat.

N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun., continued warm.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5⅝ per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...5⅝ " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Just Wanted Khaki.

A large percentage of the inquiries for foreign army supplies that are being received by local selling agents lack details to a very large extent, and the mill representatives find it impossible to submit quotations even when they are inclined to regard the inquiry as a legitimate one. An excited man rushed into the office of a large woolen manufacturer yesterday and said he had an order for 500,000 yards of khaki to place. He was asked for details, but seemed to think that the word "khaki" covered everything that it was necessary for the mill man to know in order to fill such an order. In some cases a sample is submitted of the cloth desired, but even then all idea of the construction of the fabric is lacking. "Rainbow chasing" is the description given of such business by the selling agents.

***

Fair Orders for Spring Silks.

Salesmen for silk houses who started out on the road about a week ago are turning in fairly good orders, and the manufacturers so far express themselves as satisfied with results viewed in the light of present conditions in the trade. In quarters where the situation is described as much below normal, the trouble may be set down to too intent a desire to liquidate stocks manufactured on the old basis of raw silk prices prevailing before the war to the exclusion of progress on new fabrics. This division of the trade is a large one, and either does not find the means at hand or is unable to decide upon charging up the mark-off to profit and loss. The orders that are now coming in for Spring centre chiefly on printed goods, in flowered and striped effects, the demand calling for these goods in 24 and 45 inch widths. There is a very good call for black velvets.

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War Does Not Affect Tailors.

The merchant tailors who use very large quantities of imported goods have not experienced any trouble in getting the fabrics they require. The reason for this is that the jobbing houses supplying them are stocked with enough foreign materials to last for at least four or five months. Although the attempt has often been made to win over the merchant tailors to the more extensive use of domestic fabrics, even the opportunity that now presents itself to feature American goods does not find the tailors disposed to make a change. An executive connected with a large jobber supplying this trade said yesterday that the tailors feel that

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp. PROF. J. EDWIN JOHNSON, "OVERTHROW OF SATAN'S EMPIRE." NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service. PASTOR RITCHIE'S TOPIC: "LIVING EPISTLES KNOWN AND READ." SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH. FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. UNION SERVICES. 135 West 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45. Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. SPECIAL SERVICE THANKSGIVING DAY: "DAILY AT 11 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor, 11—" Our Care for the Aged." 8—"The Best Face of Christ."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 53d St., between 5th and 9th Ave., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 96th St. Pastor, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING TO THIS WORLD TO MAKE JERUSALEM THE POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND TEACHING CENTRE. AS IT IS NOW THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF THE EARTH." (Fourth in Series on "Second Coming of Christ.") 8 P. M.—" THE ONLY FORCE THAT HAS KEPT THE WORLD FROM COMPLETE SURRENDER TO SATANIC POWER IS THE HOLY SPIRIT. DOES THIS WAR AND THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCHES SHOW THAT GOD IS WITHDRAWING THE HOLY SPIRIT PREPARATORY TO THE REVIVAL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE COMING OF THE ANTICHRIST?" (Fourth in Series on "Predicted End of This Age.)

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—" Thankfulness." 8—" How Do We Know That God Answers Prayer?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor. 11—" Thankfulness." 8—" The Menace of New York's Future."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—" A Thanksgiving Sermon." 8 P. M.—" The New Wine of a New Age." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. Rev. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Thanksgiving in Troublous Times." 8 P. M.—" The Real Christ vs. Anti-Christ," in teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:45 A. M. Illustrated Bible Lesson. Services 11 A. M. appropriate to Thanksgiving. The Pastor will preach. Subject, "OUR COUNTRY AND THE WAR." Is there danger that we will become imbued with the new doctrine of Might?

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Dr. David Starr Jordan. Subject, "The Wreckage of War." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. Harrison Russell Boynton, } Ministers. Sunday Morning Worship, 10:30 and 7:45 P. M. Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject: "Declarations of Faith." Evening subject: "The Path of Duty." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11. 8. People's Forum. Subject, "Cheaper Food," Hon. M. M. Marks.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st. Public Worship at 11 A. M., Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., will preach. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

Ethical Culture. THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "FALSE ETHICS IN THE CURRENT DISCUSSIONS OF THE WAR."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th Street. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Sunday morning at 11. "THE FUNDAMENTALS OF RIGHT LIVING." A Thanksgiving Sermon.

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. DR. WISE: "JEWISH VIEWS ABOUT THE JEW AND THE JEW IN FICTION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman: "The Jews of the War." Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman: "Is Our Civilization a Failure?" Monday, 11 A. M., sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow: "The Spiritual Quality of the Biblical Laws." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. C. J. Smith preaches at 11 and 8. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 78d.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col: Christian F. Reisner, D. D., 11.—" Discouragement Cured." 7:45.—"Useless War Prayers." Eccles Concert Co.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Avenue, Corner 59th Street. Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D. D. Free Organ Recital at 5:30 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURE, SUNDAY, 10 A. M., By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, LL. D., N. Y. U. The Teachings of Jesus as the Scientific Basis of Political Reform."

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON preaches PARK AV. CHURCH, 86th St. } 11 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8. Cantata, "Seed Time and Harvest," at 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., at Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Word." 8 P. M., Actors' Church Alliance; Dr. Hartsock, "Work and Play."

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 WEST 42D ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 West 44th St., near Fifth Av.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN. Will resume Sunday Services tomorrow, Sunday, November 22d, at 11 A. M. Subject: "My Experiences Abroad." EVERYBODY WELCOME. SEATS FREE. Classes and interviews in studio, same building, Mondays and Saturdays, from 9:30 to 4. Free public lecture every Saturday, noon, 12.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Prayer." Afternoon service, 3:30. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.) MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER. Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Public invited. 122 West 96th St., near 96th St. Subway.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 12 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches in WEST END, Amsterdam, cor., 105th, at 11 A. M. Thanksgiving Sermon. 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Concert.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., B'klyn, Dr. S. EDWARD YOUNG. 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "A PERSONAL GRIEVANCE AGAINST GOD."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Assembly Board of Freedman. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. In place of the usual Mid-Week Service there will be a Thanksgiving Day Service in the church at 11 A. M., conducted by Dr. Jowett. Offering for Poor of the Church.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11. Cantata by choir 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. NORMAN M. THOMAS, 11 A. M. Rev. A. W. HALSEY, D. D., at 8 P. M. THANKSGIVING DAY.—10:30 A. M. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D. Service THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Dr. ADAM.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, } Ministers. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. } Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock and Mr. Janeway at 4. Bible School and Classes 9:40 and 10 o'clock. THANKSGIVING SERVICE Thursday at 11 A. M., at which Dr. Merrill will preach. Noon Service every weekday, except Thursday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher the Reverend Professor THOMAS CUMING HALL, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Service, Nov. 26th, at 11 A. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P.M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires. 8 P.M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Thanksgiving Day, 8 A.M., 11 A.M., (Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor,) 5 P.M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. ARTHUR RIGGS VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11. (Rev. F. B. Blodgett;) 4:30 and 8, (Rev. F. B. Blodgett;) 9:45 A. M., Children's Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Anniversary of the choirs. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45. Evensong and sermon at 4. THANKSGIVING DAY—Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 46th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue, REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Rector, Preacher. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 4 P. M.—French Service. 8 P. M.—Rev. S. N. Kent, Preacher. Thanksgiving Day. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Rector, Preacher. 12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rector. Thanksgiving Day service, 11 A. M. Morning Prayer, address, Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.11 A.M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Domain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8: and 11. (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:00 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A.M.—Preacher, Rev. Robert B. Kimber. 4:00 P.M.—Preacher, the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D. 5:15 P.M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.) 4. THANKSGIVING DAY: Holy Communion, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. L. Caswell.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE Thursday at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY at ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL) Fifth Ave. and 127th St. The Rector, Dr. VAN DE WATER, at 11 A. M. on "CHRISTIANITY and the WAR." Rector, tomorrow, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M. Rev. Mr IVIE, at 8 P. M.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—(Rector.) 4 P. M.—" Hear My Prayer " and " Gallia." 8 P. M.—Mr. George Gordon Battle, " Some Hopeful Aspects of the Present War." 11 A. M.—Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Grant.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communion: 7, 8, 9 o'clock; 10:30 SERMON and TOURS' MASS; EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SOLEMN RECESSIONAL. THANKSGIVING DAY: COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M. SERMON and TOURS' MASS, 10:30; EVENSONG, 8.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Litany. 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily at 12 M. Thanksgiving Day Services, Nov. 26, 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "The Man Who Was Different." 8 P. M., Dr. C. L. Alspach, Philadelphia, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK. 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Black preaches.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID J. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" The Sabbath of an Honest Man." 8 P. M.—" The King's Guard." On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites with the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in a service at that church at 11 A. M. Dr. Burrell will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, " Is the World Growing Worse?" Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartette accompanied by organ, harp, and violin. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church unites with this church. Service at 11 A. M. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. A. J. Muste will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas Mc Bride Nichols will preach. The choir will sing " Mendelssohn's " Hymn of Praise." Thanksgiving Day service at 11 A. M. The congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel will worship with the West End congregation. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY. NEW YORK, INC., will hold 14 days' Special Spiritualistic mission meetings, Tuxedo Bldg., 59th St. and Madison Av., commencing Sunday, Nov. 22, until Dec. 6. Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. The following Psychics will give demonstrations: Christensen, the Danish Trance Psychic; Margaret Fulton, Atlantic City; Rev. R. J. White, Catherine Clements, Melvina Thomas, Julia Smith, Margaret Campbell, Louise Cherry. And many others. All welcome.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject, "The Trascendent Mind." Dr. Julia Seton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: " Philosophy of Hellenback." Eduard Herrmann.

Unitarian

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St. Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "HONEST DOUBT AND HONEST DOUBTER," in a series on "THE SPIRITUAL DISCONTENT OF MODERN TIMES." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Avenue and 34th Street. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. STANTON COIT of London will preach. Subject—" EUROPE IN THE MELTING POT." 8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Subject: "BUYING AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE." Speaker, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at eleven. " RELIGION A JOY, A STRENGTH, A LIFE." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "HAS FAITH COLLAPSED?" and at 4:30 P. M., "THANKSGIVING; UNDER DIFFICULTIES." Thursday, 11 A. M., THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, "THE DUTY OF A CITIZEN," West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

BOWERY MISSION, 227 BOWERY. J. G. HALLIMOND, SUPERINTENDENT. Sunday, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Evangelistic Meetings. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, Opening of Bread Line, one hour after midnight. At 9 A. M.—Distribution of Baskets to poor families. At 3 P. M.—Thanksgiving Dinner to 1,200 men, and Annual Family Gathering.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock: music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., Preaching by Rev. Walter Turnbull. 7:45 P. M., meeting led by the young people.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45, Sundays at 3. Drunkards are especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST, 2,223 Broadway, (near 79th St.,) Room 5. Public lecture every Friday evening, 8:30, Nov. 27, topic: "The World's Teacher and Astrology," by Mr. J. Hyde Price.

8 P. M.—" Destruction of the Turk a Positive Sign of the Soon Coming of Christ." Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th, Swami Bodhananda, " Secret of Devotion," 3 P. M.

8TH AVE. MISSION, (No. 290.) FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY ALL THE WEEK AT 8. Splendid speakers and singers nightly. Come and rejoice with us. S. WRAY, Superintendent.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: " Paul's Statement as to What God and the Resources of His Love Can Do to Perfect Man." Evening, " The Makers of Militarism in Germany: from Bismarck to Treitschke."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. There will be addresses by six laymen Sunday morning. Dr. Albertson will preach at 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

City Investing Company Buys Broadway Block Front in $1,000,000 Deal—United States Government Leases Pine Street Corner for Post Office —Metropole Hotel Change.

The most important sale of upper Broadway property, which has occurred in some time, has just been closed, as announced yesterday in the purchase by the City Investing Company, of which Robert E. Dowling is President, of the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets. It was bought from Francis M. Jencks, who owned it free and clear of mortgages. The buying company gave Mr. Jencks about $850,000 cash, a purchase money mortgage on other Broadway property, and the equity held by the City Investing Company in the Hotel Earlington at 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, near the Sixth Avenue corner, covering a plot 100 by 98.9. The aggregate amount involved in the deal was about $1,000,000. The plot contains about 24,500 square feet.

The Broadway block has a frontage of 201.5 feet, 80.3 on Eighty-ninth Street and 175 on Eighty-eighth Street. The property is vacant, except for an old coal yard on the Eighty-eighth Street corner of Broadway, and three five-story flats on the easterly seventy-five feet of the Eighty-eighth Street portion, which were erected about twenty years ago. The block front to the north is being improved by Vincent Astor, with a high-class twelve-story apartment house.

The City Investing Company will hold the plot for resale for improvement with twelve-story apartments. Frank E. Smith was the broker in the transaction.

Pine Street Lease for Post Office.

A large plot on the southwest corner of Pine and Pearl Streets has been leased to the United States Government for the erection of a post office building, which will be the new home of the Wall Street branch office, now at 60 Wall Street. The immediate corner parcel, 44 by 75, is owned by the Buckhout Realty Company and on the preceding day the announcement of their lease from Amos F. Eno was made of the adjoining plot at 73 to 77 Pine Street and 105 Pearl Street. The entire parcel which has now been taken on a long term from the Realty Company contains about 9,500 square feet. Work will begin at once on the new building, which is expected to be ready for use by May 1, 1915.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with John Hill, made the lease of the corner parcel and the former firm were the brokers in the recent lease of the Eno parcel. The entire transaction will involve about $450,000.

Old Hotel Metropole Leased.

The Berghoff Brewing Association of Fort Wayne, Ind., owners of the former Hotel Metropole, on Forty-third Street, just east of Broadway, the scene of the famous Rosenthal murder, have leased the property to R. E. Lepe and A. C. Duclac.

The new interests will pay a rental of $27,000 a year for ten years and reopen the hotel under a new name. The brewing interests, which originally fitted up the place, acquired it in foreclosure proceedings against the Considines about a year ago.

New $400,000 Broadway Building.

The old four-story buildings on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, erected almost half a century ago as private dwellings, are to be replaced by a sixteen-story loft and office building.

Plans which were filed by Maynicke & Franke yesterday call for a sixteen-story structure to cover the entire plot, 51.10 on Twenty-sixth Street and 105.9 on Broadway, to cost $400,000. Frederick Ayer of Beverley, Mass., is the owner.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Jacob Cohen sold to an investing client of George J. McCaffrey 1,214 Lawrence Street, a new two-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. The same broker also sold to a builder a vacant plot, 40 by 95 feet, on the northeast corner of Barnes and Morris Park Avenues. Five-story flat houses will be erected on the site.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 602 McDonough Street, between Ralph and Patchen Avenues, has been sold by A. J. Waldron to R. Crawford Staudford, and he has also sold the three-story house at 352 Macon Street, between Sumner and Lewis Avenues, for the De La Hoyde estate, through the office of S. Noonan.

New Jersey.

At Montclair Hughes & Whitby and Robert M. Henning have sold the plot on the west side of Prospect Avenue opposite the residence of James Turner to an out-of-town client, who is going to erect a handsome dwelling for his own occupancy. Contract for building has been awarded to Willie Wikstrom. The plot is one of the finest in Montclair.

The Cornelius N. Bliss place at Oceanic has been bought by Howard S. Borden, son of the late Mr. C. D. Borden. The place has been held at $150,000.

The estate comprises about ninety acres. The residence property contains about thirty acres. This tract is on the north side of the Red Bank and Oceanic Road, and adjoins the M. C. D. Borden place on the east and the Meeker place on the west.

Another Union Square Lease.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased, in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth, for Tiffany & Co., the second loft, containing approximately 11,500 square feet of space in the old Tiffany Building, at the southwest corner of Union Square and Fifteenth Street.

The lessees are Rieman, Seabury & Co., manufacturers' agents of American toys, who have been located for a number of years at 693 Broadway. They will use the premises for salesroom purposes. The lease is for a long term of years.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a long term of years 27 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement house on a lot 17 by 100, for Harley T. Procter to A. Holland Forbes.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Joshua F. Tobin the three-story dwelling, 19 West Eleventh Street, to Miss Marion E. Fenton.

Pease & Elliman have rented furnished for F. Vitali to Mrs. Mary Heaton O'Brien the three-story dwelling at 88 Grove Street.

The residence of the late Mayor Gaynor, at 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, has been leased furnished to Alberto Montez.

Realty Men Meet.

A real estate conference under the auspices of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building. The main purpose was to discuss methods of procedure to safeguard realty interests at the coming Constitutional Convention. Walter Lindner submitted the report of his committee, in which uniformity in the classification of objects of taxation throughout the State was suggested. Among those who spoke on this and various other subjects were L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, H. L. Reed of Amsterdam, L. M. D. McGuire, C. C. Mollenhauer, Frank De Muth, A. R. Conklin, E. D. Coulter, M. Morgenthau, Jr., President of the association, and Allan Robinson, who presided.

Real Estate Notes.

On a bid of $48,000 the four-story dwelling at 146 Riverside Drive was sold yesterday in foreclosure proceedings by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom. The property was sold to satisfy a judgment of $50,395 held by the County Holding Company against B. J. Barnes and others. The plaintiff secured the property.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell today on the premises for the estate of Phila J. Carpenter the property in the Quaker Ridge section of New Rochelle. It contains 5¾ acres, with a three-story frame dwelling, near the Quaker Ridge station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 146, e s, 25 ft s of 87th St, 23x100, four-story dwelling; County Holding Co. against B. J. Barnes et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $30,395.38; taxes, &c., $567.80; to the plaintiff for $48,000.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 27.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story back tenement; adjourned to Nov. 24.

Avenue A, 63, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 16x100, four-story tenement and stores; Max Schnarr against Milton Greenfield et al.; M. M. Himowich, attorney; F. J. Churchill, referee; due, $5,768.69; taxes, &c., $315; subject to first mortgage of $11,000; to Morris W. Rouss, a party in interest, for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Southern Boulevard, 1,480 and 1,482, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Alma Greenebaum against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. et al.; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,456.16; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to a mortgage of $34,000; to the plaintiff for $34,350.

Southern Boulevard, 1,484 and 1,486, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. P. Goldstein against Sonsin-Wahlig Construction Co. et al.; Alexander Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,443.76; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to prior mortgage of $34,000; to the plaintiff for $34,350.

Morris Park Av, 629, n s, 1,431.11 ft e of Walker Av, 25.2x189.6x28.6x174.2; adjourned to Dec. 18.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 564 and 566, e s, 106.11 ft s of Fox St, 46.1x158.3x37.6x131.5, five-story flat and stores; W. L. Condit et al., trustees, against Helene Freudenmascher et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $61,955.69; taxes, &c., $504.78; to Constantine Wagner for $41,000.

Southern Boulevard, 2,321, w s, 35.5 ft n of 174th St, 40.6x106.4x40x118.6, five-story flat; Adam Trilisch et al. against Sida Construction Co. et al.; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,986.38; taxes, &c., $769.34; subject to a mortgage of $28,000; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n e corner of 26th St, for a sixteen-story loft and store, 105.9x116.2; F. Ayer, Jeweller, Mason, ow

How to Rent Apartments

Ten replies were received to this advertisement, which appeared in last Sunday's Times.

Three-room apartment, superior furnishings, to desirable tenant. Y 360 Times Annex.

Desirable tenants for high-class apartments may be obtained through an advertisement in The New York Times.

For rates and information telephone 1000 Bryant.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Rent accepted as security; reasonable charges; 2d mortgage money. De Lecuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Chelsea cottage leasehold for sale at $1,000; 15-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 416 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 88th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES.

2064—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $5,750; $500 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance, $35 monthly.

2067—66th Street, 23x36x100; 2 stories and cellar; semi-detached brick; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; sewers; water, gas, electricity; parquet floors throughout; French beveled plate glass doors; asphalted street; near new 20th Av. Subway station; price, $6,000; $750 cash; first mortgage, $3,250; balance $37.50 monthly.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
2552 Cortland. 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An attractive little house in a quaint old neighborhood, below 34th St, 8 rooms and bath; rent less than for flat of same size in Harlem. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 room, 2 baths; rent $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET

for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, Tel. 1,478 Broadway, corner 42d Bryant—3786.

A large desirable parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or any professional business; fitted to suit; hot water, steam heat, electric light; good business section; private house, long lease. Moderate. 165 West 122d.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 27 Times.

Tenants!! See me.

Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Watkins, 131 West 89th St., cor. Broadway.

70 Greene St.—25-foot, four-story store and loft building; rent, $2,500. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

30th St., 14 West.—Basement for high-class business; doctor will alter. Plaza 2121.

Small house to let for business purposes, near 3d Av. 439 East 149th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.

New, detached, hollow tile, white stucco house; tile roof; new, (never occupied;) decorations to suit; 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern in every respect; six minutes' walk from station; price, $14,750; $2,000 cash required, balance to suit; open for inspection Sunday, Nov. 22; first house on Puritan Av., west of Greeneway North; no brokers. For further information address Owner, 530 West 47th St., City.

Westchester—To Let or For Sale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.

Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Weistrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 955.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

A home at Plainfield, N. J.; rent $900 a year; value, $12,000; no encumbrances; exchange for city-improved property. Address G. P., 90 8th Av.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Send for cut and description of nice $4,800 suburban home, very easy terms. Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Furnished one-story cottage, containing four large rooms, bath, kitchen; modern conveniences; best locality of town; boating, privileges; asphalted street; possession had middle of January; references required. Box 519, Tallahassee, Florida.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., 4, 5, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 2547.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

1-2-3 suites reasonable; good home cooking; full hotel service. Phone 684 Morningside. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St., near Broadway.

Lady going South will sublet elegantly furnished apartment; five rooms, two baths; Riverside Drive near 90th St., overlooking Hudson; everything complete. L 105 Times.

Broadway, 3,810, (159th St.,) one block from Subway station.—Front parlor, elevator, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; reference. Apt. 22.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply.
Rents $45 up. Janitor.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of General Assignment of W. JOHN WILLIAMS to William M. Smithwaite for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice of Supreme Court, County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against W. John Williams, formerly doing business at No. 73 Nassau Street and No. 80 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward R. Hoenig, No. 26 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26 day of December, 1914.

Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1914.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Assignee.
EDWARD R. HOENIG, Attorney for Assignee of Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.—Eight sunny, outside rooms, (four family bedrooms,) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Main, Telephone Schuyler 5671.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 169 West 72d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 33 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St., (near Broadway.)—3 rooms and private bath, front; full hotel service; reasonable. Phone 684 Morningside.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

At special reductions, beautiful 3, 4, 6, 8 room elevator apartments; also for doctors, $20 up. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.—$900 to $1,400.

East Side.

Madison Av., 939; (Between 74th and 75th Sts.)—One and two large rooms and bath with service; $27.50 to $35. Steam heat and electric lights; meals served in rooms if desired. William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; private house; $30-$40; electricity; one, two adults.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken First Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4276 Stuyvesant.

34TH ST. 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large corner room; also back parlor; excellent board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, $4-$9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; connected and private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; table guests; telephone.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, 72d St., surface cars; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—First-class room, with excellent dining service; every convenience.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20in year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small rooms, with tavatories; unusually attractive house; excellent home table; moderate.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity; phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated; second-story back; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearooms and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; back parlor; suitable doctor.

90TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

93TH, 120 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for particular, home-loving people. Bell 2.

97TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

98TH, 51 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent cooking; telephone; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

104TH, 246 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive double room; excellent home table; elevator; Broadway, Hart.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

127TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $16. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway nearby.)—Audubon family hotel; bright, well-heated rooms; $3 up one; $14 up two, including good board; select, social surroundings; home comforts. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

155TH ST., (882-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; running water, private bath; excellent table, congenial young people; dancing. Phone 2646 Audubon.

227TH ST., WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lesley. (104M Kingsbridge.)

STRICTLY private family, Washington Square section, offers 2 or 3 attractive rooms and private bath; comfortable house; refined surroundings; exceptional table; competent servants; no other guests; two adults, $300; for three, $400. Box B W 76 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Beautiful rooms; board optional. Apartment 46.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

AMERICAN FAMILY (3 adults and 4-year-old child) desires two rooms with board, within $200 monthly, from Dec. 1; near Central Park preferred, but refinement and satisfactory references more essential; public boarding houses not considered. Write full particulars to Responsible, W 164 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

16 Boulevard, Whitestone Landing.—Double, single rooms; inclosed porches; water views; station 8 minutes; 30 minutes Penn. Station.

New Jersey.

LADY having nice home, short distance from city, will rent a room to one or two parties. 1 hr. Box Z 231 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn. Refined Winter home for comfort or recuperating; owner trained nurse. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cosey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; reference.

40TH, (64 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant, large rooms; kitchenette; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

57TH ST., (687 Lexington Av.)—Large parlor, adjoining bedroom; conveniences; independent entrance; references. Lawson.

72D, 233 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; gentleman; private family.

83D, 143 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; private house. Telephone Lenox 2819.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single, parlor; connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, in the pleasant environments of comfortable home; references.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; well-kept house; telephone.

13TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished, heated rooms; refined location; $2 to $5; also connecting.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentleman only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, bath; heat; large closet; every convenience; $15; also single room; moderate; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 800 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity; steam heat; telephone; elevator service; reasonable.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

52D, 54 WEST.—Comfortable room; ground floor; congenial location; bedroom or office.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable bac parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable studio or bedroom; heated; other rooms.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 38 WEST.—Nice front parlor, bath; steam heat, electricity; reasonable. Dahlstrom.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; luxurious bath; valet service; electricity; private house; breakfast optional.

68TH 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH, 106 WEST.—Bown and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Owner, [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST, 226 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Attractive suite, suited for gentlemen; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful location; southern exposure; bath; $8, $2.50. 9987 Col.

72D ST., WEST.—To business man or woman; private modern apartment two rooms, bath; owner uses during day for music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Telephone Columbus 4680.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; telephone; references.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. 517.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; attractive; telephone; convenient Subway.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive, neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; every convenience; reasonable. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Small, comfortable room; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Dentist owning private house would rent large office and bedroom, private bath, to physician or dentist.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D ST., 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; elevator apartment; private family; suitable one or two; references. Dutton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3780 Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

83D, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium room; light, attractive; private family; gentleman; $3. Halsey.

85TH, 54 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, with bath; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Pleasant front room; running water; electric light; phone; $6. Gedney.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast. Hammond, 107 West 88th St.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, newly furnished; bath adjoining; running water; electricity.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; telephone; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; clean, select house; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

93D, WEST.—Large, newly decorated room with running water; bath adjoining; private family; references required. Telephone Riverside 4800.

93D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large room, suitable two, $4; small $2 50. Phone.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, sunny front room; dressing room; bachelor or couple; $10; also front parlor.

95TH ST., 11 WEST.—Very attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; breakfast; homelike; reference.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Front and back parlor, with kitchenette; suitable two or four, or rent separate; $18 weekly.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Single room; private family; conveniences; Subway; $3.50.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

102D, 1 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment. Apply Haliboy.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, sunny room, lavatory; breakfast optional; near Subway. Marter.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

106TH ST., 246 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; outside small room; $5, $3. Sharp.

107TH, 279 WEST.—Exceptionally nice parlor, bedroom connecting; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Bond.

109TH, 812 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny room; lavatory; apartment overlooking Hudson; seventh floor.

111TH, 521 WEST, (A 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; p ate family; reasonable.

111TH, 235 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

113TH, 617 WEST. — Choice, warm, south room; superior, homelike accommodations; exceptional conveniences, kitchen; attention, moderate; Apartment 88.

113TH, 539 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway; Apartment 82.

113TH ST., 538 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive room; conveniences; business woman, gentlemen.

113TH, 561 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $4-$7; conveniences. Walker.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; all conveniences; large closets; refinement; terms moderate. Apt. 21.

116TH, 604 WEST.—Private family; desirable bedchamber; all improvements; reasonable; seventh seat.

119TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

119TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

119TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, medium, small outside rooms; kitchen privileges; $6, $5, $3.50. Inquire Apt. 5.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

119TH, 423 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 119th. Cook.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other guests; private family. Apartment 42.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two comfortable, well-furnished rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two comfortable well-furnished rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; elevator; kitchen privileges. Apt. 23.

122D ST., 107 WEST.—Furnished room in private house; all conveniences; electric light and bath.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 81.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

123D ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone; Subway.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; refined surroundings and comfort; Subway. Park.

124TH ST., (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator. Apartment 64.

129TH, 219 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

129TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; conveniences; references.

136TH ST., 623 WEST. — Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—For gentleman, refined home, elevator, &c. Stender.

139TH ST., 610 WEST.—Small, exclusive family desires renting unusually large front room, lavatory, shower bath; handsome modern apartment, overlooking Hudson; references reasonable. Shelby.

144TH, 518 WEST.—Clean, quiet, cosy room; bath; telephone; private house; gentleman.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Apartment 22.)—Large corner parlor, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment; one or two; piano; $6.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

180TH ST., 611 WEST.—Outside heated room; southern exposure; apartment. Kehoe.

BEAUTIFUL FRONT SUITE, very light, modern, high class apartment, near Riverside, or room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable to responsible gentleman; references. Phone 4217 Riverside.

BROADWAY AND 110TH ST. — Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $8 per week. 9,621 Riverside. Apartment 3E.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

BROADWAY, 2,082. — Connecting, warm rooms; running water; or separately; $3.50 each. Grant.

BROADWAY AND 72D, 147.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

PARLOR FLOOR, in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270,(157th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 5400, Thornton.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 992.—One block from Simpson St. Subway station; large front bedroom; all improvements; one or two gentlemen; private family; very reasonable. Schiebler.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business men or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

32D St., 235 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

61D, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $22.50 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

PARK AV., 947, (81st.)—Large and small rooms, light housekeeping; all conveniences. Hutter.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

WANTED—One or two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with maid service; reached by elevator; in good neighborhood between Washington Square and 34th St. T 101 Times.

GENTLEMAN DESIRES nice room; private family; no other roomers; between 59th and 72d Sts. East. T. L., Box 44 Times.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED room with kitchenette or small apartment by young American couple; price must be reasonable; cleanliness and quiet essential; references; give full particulars in letter. T 102 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

CULTURED American women to enroll members and sell badge for co-operative patriotic movement; commission basis. W 170 Times.

SALESWOMEN for various departments; must be specially qualified, have selling experience, be neat, willing, and ambitious to secure permanent positions. Apply to Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Instruction.

Thirty Cents a Line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York. Secretarial training for educated students; 3 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN.—One with experience in wholesale, jobbing, and manufacturing field; commission basis; splendid opportunity for energetic man. Box H 37 Times Annex.

AN EXPERIENCED RENTING MAN WANTED.

A large real estate organization has opening for a live broker to rent vacancies in their management properties in the Seventh Avenue manufacturing section. Applicants must have had actual experience with this class of tenants. If you wish interview be particular to write in detail previous experience and some of the leases you have actually made. Salary will be paid commensurate with ability. Box G 299 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAST; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 336 St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

SALESMAN wanted, acquainted in the ne

FINE ARTS SOCIETIES TO ERECT A BUILDING

Gifts Announced at Convention of American Academy and National Institute.

SARGENT WINS GOLD MEDAL

Speaker Criticises "Star-Spangled Banner"—J. P. Morgan Shows Members His Library.

When the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters gathered for the final session of their sixth annual meeting in Aeolian Hall yesterday, it was announced that they had received gifts of land and money which would enable them to build a permanent home in this city. Prof. William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor of the Academy, who made the announcement, said that for the present the names of the donors as well as the amount of the gift and the site would have to remain secret, but that it was hoped the new building would be completed in time for the next meeting in New York, in 1916.

"Since the last meeting," said Prof. Sloane, "the Academy, following the example of the Institute, has become incorporated, and in its corporate capacity a noble building site has been conveyed to it, on condition that within five years a part at least of such a building shall have been erected, as may eventually provide a dignified and suitable home for both the Institute and Academy. Finally, antecedent to the outbreak of the European war, a splendid contribution to the building fund was made."

Prof. Sloane expressed the hope that the example would be followed by other friends of the two societies, despite present financial conditions. It was hinted that the money gift, though large, was not sufficient to meet the cost of the entire building.

Sargent Gets Gold Medal.

It was given out also that the Institute's gold medal for painting had been awarded to John Singer Sargent in recognition of his work as America's foremost painter. The mention of Mr. Sargent's name brought forth a burst of applause from his fellow-Academicians on the stage, as well as the Institute members and the several hundred men and women who filled the concert hall.

"Mr. Sargent unfortunately is not with us today," said Edwin H. Blashfield, the Institute's new President, "but that makes it all the easier to say nice things about him."

Mr. Blashfield went on to say that as a painter, Mr. Sargent was greater than any other man alive, and referred to the painter's natural modesty, which, he said, had never deserted him, in spite of all the honors showered upon him abroad. Mr. Sargent, although an American, has lived many years in England. He is at present in Paris, and the medal will be forwarded to him there. It was designed and executed by A. A. Weinman, a member of the Institute, and is conferred annually for excellence in some branch of the fine arts. Others who have won it are Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; James Ford Rhodes, historian; William Rutherford Mead, architect; James Whitcomb Riley, poet, and Augustus Thomas, playwright.

The final session was given over to the members of the Institute, and the programme included addresses by Arthur Whiting, Paul Dougherty, and George W. Cable, and the reading of an original poem by Brian Hooker. This is one which was called "The Maker of Images," was a long poem in blank verse, and concluded:

> We, in our own hour makers of images,
> Charm storm and day-dream into such harmony
> As men of deeds, beholding, long for
> Forging the world into forms of heaven.

Talks on Home-Made Music.

The charge that the American public is prejudiced against home-made music and that the works of American composers do not get a fair hearing in this country, was denied by Mr. Whiting, who characterized those who made the charge as the leaders in a "grotesque movement who should have been suppressed long ago by the composers themselves." Composers, like all artists, suffered much at the hands of their misguided friends, Mr. Whiting said. American composers could always be sure of appreciation, he argued, and if they didn't get it it was because their work was not so good as European music.

"I am proud to say that we have men in this country who have produced music that has a flavor of its own, music that has a lilt and a catch that can't be stamped as 'Made in America.'" he added. "There is a harmful tradition, in this country that the free-born American artist is exempt from that servile apprenticeship to the technique of composition and instrumentation which the European accepts without a thought of protest. But students will find a few in this country who are models of preparedness—men who were farseeing in their youth, who, feeling that they had something to express, laborcd unceasingly to express it like artists. The duty of an American public to American compositions is to enlarge popular education and opportunity so that the soil may be fertilized in which genius may grow."

Mr. Whiting said there was every reason to hope for the development of a distinctive American school of music, but he did not hold a very high opinion of the "Star-Spangled Banner," referring to it as "a commonplace tune borrowed from the English, who in turn borrowed it from the Germans." Our national anthem, he said, could probably be best described as a song the first line of which began "God save our 'its of thee." Such songs as "Dixie" and the "Marseillaise" of France, according to Mr. Whiting, were the kind that lived forever.

"They are national intoxicants," he said, "and they will never cease to stir those who hear them. They have even been suppressed by law, but even that cannot kill them. Our own 'Dixie' has survived fifty years of hard usage."

Tendencies in Painting.

Discussing "Modern Tendencies in Painting," Mr. Dougherty took several flings at the Futurists and Post-Impressionists.

"Periodically, the world of modern art is convulsed with the cries of new prophets and we hear of the creation of a new art—a movement has been launched," he said. "Forty years ago it was impressionism; the day before yesterday it was post-impressionism; yesterday, futurism; tomorrow, what? Personally I must confess, quite unashamed, that I am not a believer in movements. It is true that the majority of pictures, at each period of the history of art, have a kind of family likeness—as sixty years ago they were romantic, recently impressionistic, today at least a growing majority post-impressionistic. This is the proof for or against a movement, but only that most people who paint are without specific original power. In this predicament, and with tools to use, a technique that is in itself a delight, they must imitate somebody, and it is more appealing to be in fashion than out of it. That is why post-impressionism numbers its followers by the thousands.

"It is because most people cannot discern between chaff and wheat that they seem to be witnessing in astonished helplessness the transformation of gentlemen whose work was once quite commonplace, indeed often students' beginnings, under the magic of a doctrine into shining genii, who produce what we are told are great original works with the same facility that one of those gentlemen in evening dress and a black imperial brings forth numerous rabbits out of a presumably empty black hat.

"After all, a poor post-impressionist picture is no worse than a poor impressionist, or a poor salon piece. It is severe to blame the unoriginal painter. If any one is to be scolded, it is the public that cannot distinguish between good and bad. The reactionary who thinks that, because a work is what is called 'modern' in tendency, it must be worthless, is guilty of the same kind of foolishness as the idiots who think that, because it is built out of cubes, it must be a masterpiece.

"No doctrine can give men genius. There are no short cuts, or panaceas in art, as in nothing else are there specifics against stupidity or incompetence. Good art teachings can no more make good artists than good laws can make good men."

Raps Art Propagandists.

Mr. Dougherty also objected to what he called "well-intentioned cultured people" who are trying to bring art to the masses. He said they could be seen any day dragging "flocks of victims" through the Metropolitan Museum and instructing them in dates, tags, and labels.

"What have these professional rhapsodists or historical analysts to do with art?" he asked. "An intelligent child could get more good out of the Museum if there were no cultured individuals present."

Mr. Cable's paper dealt with "A Novelist's Philosophy."

The members lunched at the Century Club. They were guests of J. P. Morgan in the afternoon and inspected his library. Later they visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a reception was given in their honor at the American Museum of Natural History by Prof. Henry Osborn, President of the Museum. Prof. Osborn arranged for them an exhibition of prehistoric relics of man in Western Europe, from 10,000 to 100,000 years ago. This exhibition included casts of many human relics found in various parts of the world, besides a series of sculptural reproductions made under the auspices of the Museum by Prof. J. H. MacGregor. This remarkable exhibition, seen by the members of the Academy and Institute for the first time, will be opened to the public today.

REORGANIZE EAGLE LOAN CO.

Elwin S. Piper May Retire as President of Brooklyn Company.

That the Eagle Loan and Savings Company of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, whose administration has been under investigation by the State Banking Department for several weeks is about to reorganize was reported yesterday. Reports of changes in the executive staff of the institution were responsible for the rumor that Elwin S. Piper would resign from the Presidency of the company. He would not discuss what changes were expected in the administration of the company.

Mr. Piper admitted that the examination in progress by the State Banking Department was still on, and until that is finished he preferred not to talk. Several meetings held by Eagle shareholders recently directed against the management of the company have attracted attention. Previous efforts of certain shareholders have been followed by a threat to bring court action, and arrangements have already been made by the organization of shareholders for an investigation into the administration of affairs of the company.

OSBORNE HAS AIDE IN VIEW.

Sing Sing Warden May Have C. H. Johnson as Chief Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—It was learned here tonight on good authority that when Thomas Mott Osborne assumes the office of Warden of Sing Sing Prison on Dec. 1 he will appoint Charles H. Johnson as his principal assistant.

Mr. Osborne is a man of means, and it is understood the Warden's salary will be turned over to his head assistant. Mr. Johnson is the Superintendent of the Lake and Wiltwyck Orphan Asylum at Yonkers, and at one time was favorably considered for the position of Warden of Sing Sing.

HELD UP IN HIS BUGGY.

Masked Gunmen Robbed Salesman, Then Drove Off with Horse.

BRANCHVILLE, N. J., Nov. 20.—Two masked highwaymen held up and robbed William J. Litzenburg, salesman for a knitted-goods house in New York, in a lonely spot near Beavens this afternoon and took from him $200 in cash, his gold watch and chain, and a diamond stickpin. Then they took his horse and buggy and drove off in the direction of Dingman's Bridge, which crosses the Delaware. Litzenburg reported the robbery to Sheriff Wilson, and several Deputies are searching this part of the country tonight for the highwaymen.

One highwayman kept the salesman covered with his revolver while the second one went through his clothing, taking all the cash he had and his jewelry and watch. They then ordered Litzenburg from the buggy, lashed the horse with a whip, and disappeared down the road. Litzenburg had to walk nearly a mile to the nearest house.

TELEPHONE AIDS ROBBERY.

Voice Told of Fire and Mrs. Eastbrook Left House Unguarded.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 20.—"Your garage is on fire. You had better send in an alarm quick," a voice over the telephone yesterday afternoon notified Mrs. William H. Eastbrook, a wealthy resident of Lyndhurst.

Mrs. Eastbrook, whose servants were all out, ran to the garage and looked for the flames, but could find no fire. When she returned to the house she discovered that while she was seeking the fire, some one had entered and stolen two diamond rings, a diamond brooch and a diamond pin from the dressing table in her bedroom.

The police found out that the telephone message came from a pay station in Rutherford. They believe that a man seen across the street shortly before the robbery entered the house after the accomplice in Rutherford telephoned.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Manufacturer, Who May Die, and Two Women Are Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Isaac Fabrikant, a leather supply manufacturer of 34 Market Street, lost control of his automobile in East Nineteenth Street today, and it crashed into the car of Charles Platt, whose wife and daughter, Gertrude, were being driven by a chauffeur. Fabrikant and the women were thrown into the street.

Mrs. Platt and her daughter were bruised and shaken, but not seriously hurt. Fabrikant was knocked senseless, and a surgeon said that he had internal injuries and might die. He was taken to a hospital. Mrs. Platt and Miss Platt were attended at the office of a physician and went home.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Detective Farrell of Newark Police Headquarters arrested Thomas Ryer, 29 years old, of 126 Avenue C, Bayonne, yesterday, on warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $300 from the C. F. Adams Company, housefurnishers of 39 Market Street, Newark.

HACKENSACK.—The action of the West Shore Railroad Company in taking off the Sunday morning local train due at Weehawken at 7:10 o'clock has caused many commuters to give up their homes in the country and return to the city, as they must report for duty at 8 o'clock, at least those who have to work on Sundays. Others who can't give up their homes will have to give up their jobs.

HACKENSACK.—County Detectives W. V. A. Blauvelt and John W. Courter of Prosecutor Wright's office are of the opinion that the man found in the road near the Paramus Reformed Church on Wednesday night, and who died yesterday without regaining consciousness, was not the victim of a party of auto toy riders, as was first supposed, but was murdered by highwaymen and robbed. Not a thing was left in the man's clothes that would lead to an identification.

TRENTON.—Word reached the State prison here yesterday that Frank Malinowski of Hudson County, serving a long sentence for grand larceny, escaped from the convict farm in Cumberland County on Thursday night. This is the twenty-eighth escape from the farm in less than two years.

TRENTON.—The police are investigating the death in St. Francis Hospital here of Herbert S. Rick, a cement contractor. The man was found Wednesday morning on the street. It is now believed that he had fallen while suffering from vertigo, but his wife thinks he may have been assaulted. Some days ago he received a black-hand letter demanding $1,000 under penalty of death.

WOOL EMBARGO COMPLETE.

None Will Be Shipped from Australia Except to Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The latest information received here concerning Australia's embargo on the exportation of wool shows that, far from removing the original restriction, the Federal Government had made the embargo complete except in so far as it concerns shipments to the mother country. When the embargo was first proclaimed it was possible for American manufacturers, by taking out licenses in London, to get certain grades of Australian wool. Whether that provision has been formally rescinded or not is a question, but it is known that as a matter of fact the licenses are no longer issued.

It can hardly be doubted that the embargo as first issued and the later tightening of its application was proclaimed by the Australian Government at the request of the imperial authorities in London. Though England is a great centre of the wool industry, it has for many years imported far more of the raw product than was grown in the United Kingdom. The embargo permitting Australian wool to be exported only to Great Britain was suggested by the need of woolen blankets and uniforms for the British Army, which now has an authorized strength nearly six times as great as before the outbreak of the European war.

More recently, however, the scarcity of wool in England has taken on a wider importance. The British officials are understood to have come to realize that unless the whole of Australia's export trade in wool is directed into the British Isles there will be a marked increase in the price of woolen clothing. With the Winter coming on, it has been thought desirable to do everything within reason to prevent that hardship from being added to the other burdens of the war.

CHEAP MONEY IN BOSTON.

Federal Reserve Board Announces 5 1-2 Per Cent. Rate There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Federal Reserve Board announced today a discount rate of 5½ per cent. for paper maturing in thirty days at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. This is in line with the general policy announced last week in the matter of discount rates.

This is the lowest rate prevailing in any of the reserve districts. It is understood that the purpose of the board in establishing this rate for the Boston bank is to restrain tendencies lately to require higher than usual rates for call loans. A recent inquiry by the Controller of the Currency brought out that since the suspension of the various Stock Exchanges there had been a steady upward tendency in the price of money. In many cases the rate had been 10 per cent. and for the great bulk of transactions it had been 9½ per cent. The moral force of the Federal Reserve system is therefore to be employed to protect the borrower and facilitate business.

GAVE AWAY HARD-LUCK PIN.

McAlpin Clerk Who Got It Not Afraid of Ominous Warning.

The superstitious among his fellow clerks at the McAlpin were a little "leery" of R. G. Elbert, the room clerk, when, after enviously admiring the big scarf pin they had just seen Col. J. Harry Behan of Washington present him, they learned that every previous owner of the pin had killed somebody, by accident or otherwise.

Col. Behan, who drove his automobile over here, has not escaped the ill-luck engendered by the possession of the pin, which is a dark stone, on which is carved a head that might be that of a Viking or a Hindu demon. Col. Behan did not murder a man, but six months after the pin came into his possession his automobile struck an old man in Washington with fatal results. He told Elbert that he had since given the pin to three or four other persons, and that each had returned it to him after a spell of nervous possession. He offered the pin to Elbert, but the latter hesitated. Yesterday Elbert jokingly remarked that he would take that pin and the risks accompanying it if Col. Behan was really in earnest. The Colonel took the pin from his tie and passed it over.

According to the story that goes with the pin, it was at one time the property of an Indian Prince. Elbert says he is not superstitious, but he isn't going to walk under any ladders.

REPUBLICANS HAD $104,437.

Campaign Report of State Committee Is Filed.

The report of campaign receipts and expenditures of A. M. White, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, was made public at State headquarters here yesterday. There was received from 1,411 contributors $104,437. The committee distributed 2,448,150 pieces of printing and placed $14 in each of the 5,704 election districts of the State. The larger subscriptions to the committee were:

George F. Baker, Jr., C. H. Cutler, Chauncey M. Depew, George Eastman, J. Horace Harding, McDougall Hawkes, F. L. Hine, P. F. Kelleher, E. M. Knox, L. F. Loree, C. S. Mackey, James McLean, C. H. Peabody, M. J. Quinn, Elihu Root, Edward Schoeneck, E. M. Travis, James L. Wells, E. E. Woodbury, and W. A. and A. M. White, $1,000 each; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., William H. Moore, George F. Baker, and Andrew Carnegie, $2,000 each; W. D. Clyde, $2,500; A. C. James, $3,000; Union League Club, $3,846; George R. Sheldon, Treasurer, $5,000; J. D. Rockefeller, $6,000; "Cash," $7,000.

3,582 ASK FOR JOBS.

Manager of Municipal Employment Bureau Appeals to Employers.

The number of employers who notified the new Municipal Employment Bureau of their need for help yesterday increased from four to fourteen. There are now 3,582 applicants without jobs.

In the hope that he could induce more employers to tell him their needs Walter S. Sears, the provisional Superintendent of the new bureau, sent out letters yesterday to over 1,000 business men. He said that they would find it to their advantage to deal with the Municipal Bureau, because it could furnish help of every kind and was not limited to specialized lines of help.

To the desk of Mr. Sears came, as he was closing the office last night, a yellow slip giving the result of the registration of the first 665 applicants for work to come in. The record showed that 90 were women and 575 were men. The number of foreign-born persons was 315, while the native born numbered 350. Citizenship papers were exhibited by 450, while 215 said they were aliens.

GAYNOR HOME LEASED.

Late Mayor's Brooklyn House Taken Furnished by Mexican Planter.

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, for many years the home of Mayor Gaynor, has been leased, furnished, to Alberto Montes, by Mrs. Gaynor.

Mr. Montez, who is a planter of hemp in Mexico, recently came here with his family from Merida. Mrs. Gaynor has been living with her son Rufus and her daughter Ruth at the Gaynor country home at St. James.

Friars Club to Dine Mayor Mitchel.

On the night of Dec. 13 the Friars Club will give a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor in honor of Mayor Mitchel. The members of the club expect this to be the most important dinner in its history, and plans are being made for several big surprises. Arrangements are in charge of a committee, of which John W. Rumsey is the Chairman. He will be assisted by Harrison Fisher, Marc Klaw, Dudley Field Malone, Augustus Thomas, John Sarl H. Harris, Ryan Walker, and George S. Dougherty.

DISINHERITS A DAUGHTER.

Will of Mrs. Fannie E. Harris Shows Family Quarrel.

Mrs. Fannie E. Harris, 73 years old, died suddenly at her home at 11 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, a week ago last Wednesday, only two days before she was to appear before the Surrogate in a proceeding begun by her daughter, Mrs. Isabel H. Birmingham, to have her removed as the trustee of the estate of her husband, the late John H. Harris. There had been some previous litigation between mother and daughter, and the bitter feeling felt for her daughter was displayed in Mrs. Harris's will that was filed for probate yesterday. She left all of the property at her disposal, amounting to about $6,000, to her daughter, Miss Antoinette Harris. The will said:

"Because my daughter, Isabel H. Birmingham, wife of Sterling Birmingham of 64 West Fifty-third Street, has seen fit on divers occasions to harass and annoy me in the peaceful and quiet enjoyment of my estate, willed to me by my late husband, John H. Harris, and has caused the instigation of troublesome, malicious, annoying, and expensive litigation in connection with the estate, and has in the course of this litigation made pernicious statements under oath affecting my honesty and credibility, and has by this litigation depleted the income of the estate by causing the payments of lawyers' fees and the like, it is my wish that she shall be cut off from any share in my estate. And I do hereby disinherit her."

Mrs. Harris left to her granddaughter, Maida Birmingham, a diamond and pearl ring if her conduct toward the decedent before the latter's death showed signs that she felt any affection for her grandmother. John J. Robinson of 233 Broadway filed the will.

HEIR TO FORTUNE MISSING.

Young Davis Disagreed with Stepfather, So He Left Home.

Mrs. Jeanette Phillips Davis Miller, the widow of a naval officer whom she described as "higher than a Lieutenant in rank," and whose death sixteen years ago was followed, nine years later, by her marriage to Walter Miller, a draughtsman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has asked the police to search for her 19-year-old son, Frederick Alexander Davis. The young man went away from his home on June 2 last.

According to Mrs. Miller, Frederick and his step-father did not get along well together. She said that he was well supplied with money, and she cannot conceive why, if he is alive and well, he has not communicated with her. He is heir to two fortunes, Mrs. Miller said, one left by her sister and the other by her father, Marro Phillips, who died in Toronto sixteen years ago. Frederick is to have the money when he becomes of age, but meantime his signature is necessary to transact some estate matters.

DID NOT DIE OF VACCINATION

Autopsy Shows That Chester Waters Had Meningitis.

Chester Waters, 6 years old, whose death on Nov. 8 was attributed by his father, R. C. W. Waters of 4,913 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, to lockjaw caused by vaccination on Oct. 6, when he entered the public schools, did not die of lockjaw, but meningitis, according to Dr. Haven O. Emerson of the Department of Health, who performed an autopsy yesterday.

The authorities of the Kings County Hospital, where the boy died, said yesterday that they had not been certain of the cause, but considered it due to lockjaw. The boy was vaccinated by a physician of the Department of Health.

Snow Flurries in Harlem.

The snow storm predicted for yesterday made its appearance in the form of several slight flurries about 9 o'clock in the Bronx and Harlem. Considerable snow was reported to have fallen in New Jersey during the night, but it melted as it fell. The main storm passed to the northeast and last night was said to be over Nantucket.

For the well-dressed man—
VELOUR HATS,
smart styles in the usual
exceptional quality of
Youngs Hats
NONE BETTER MADE



A New Velour

Here is your opportunity. Don't you want a velour at $3 that other hatters charge $5 for? Don't you want a style velour that the swell fellows on the Avenue will wear? Then come today to any one of my stores. I say "today" so that you will be recognized as a leader of style. At my stores only. $3

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Truby Warner
Hatter to Mr. Goodrosser.

Today We Offer Some Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $19.50

PRICES regularly up to $30—
Not every size in all lines, but yours in most.

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246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
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the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

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MAXIXE
the shirt for the dance
$2.00
EARL & WILSON, RED-MAN COLLARS

2nd EDITION
HAIR and Its Preservation, by Prof. Illustrated. Wm. H. Jenkins Co., Pub. Soon to appear.
BALDNESS defies tent, premature gray hair, and seborrhoea successfully treated by Phototherapy. 87 illust. by Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller.

Autograph Letters
of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists.
Walter B. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1887.
Pub. "THE COLLECTOR." $1 a yr.

Today, from four until half after six, occurs the Red Cross Fete and The Dansant by which
Chiro's
will be formally opened as the most charming luncheon, tea and dancing place in town.
These are the artists who have most kindly volunteered their services:
Mr. A. Baldwin Sloane and Miss Marion Morgan, through the courtesy of Reisenweber's, will dance their new and original Maxixe.
Mrs. Elizabeth Spenser will sing.
Miss Leonore Harris and Mr. Effingham Pinto, of the cast of the melodrama Life, by courtesy of Mr. Brady, will dance.
Miss Bertha Knight will appear in character dances.
AND SEVERAL OTHER DANCING SPECIALTIES.
The Red Cross Society will receive all the proceeds of today's opening. The admission is two dollars. Tables may be reserved by telephoning Murray Hill 6488.
Six East Forty-Sixth Street

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evening at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15. JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. MATS. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Twin Beds
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksg'g. INNOCENT FREDERICK
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20. Leo Ditrichstein — Phantom Rival
WALLACK'S Begin's MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) Sat. and Thanksgiving.
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75. FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET. Next WK—Chauncey Olcott, "Heart of Paddy Whack"

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Nov. 28, at 8, Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

71ST REGIMENT ARMORY
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH
NEW YORK SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA OF 100.
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR
PASQUALE AMATO
From the Metropolitan Opera House.
FELICE LYNE
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
2,000 SEATS AT 25 CENTS.
3,000 SEATS AT 35 CENTS.
3,000 SEATS AT 50c and 75c.
WITH COUPON FROM
THE EVENING MAIL
Tickets at Eve. Mat. 203 B'way; Macy's; Symphony Society, Room 1202, 33 W. 42d St.; Marks Piano Co., 32 W. 125th St.; Wurtz Piano Co., 153d St. & 3d Av.; Goetz Piano Co., 81 Court St., B'klyn.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
All Wagner
PROGRAMME
Tickets 25 cts. to $1.50. Carnegie Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3:15.
Soloist: JULIA CULP

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat., "Aida." Tonight, Farewell Performance, "Pagliacci" & Acts from "Lucia" & "Trovatore," with All-Favorite Casts.
CENTURY—SPECIAL
Commencing WED. EVE., NOV. 25
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Pilate's Daughter
THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

Belasco Theatre, Tomor. (Sun.) Eve. 8:15
DAVID BISPHAM
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
Seats 50c. to $2. Box Office. Direction C. A. Bamman. Barrere & Bispham make Columbia Records.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3
FAREWELL FALL CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK
Choice Seats NOW at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3. Second Recital by Search
the remarkable American 'cellist. FREDERICK PRESTON
50c. to $2. Management Louden Charlton.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA
RED CROSS BENEFIT
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Nov. 23, at 3.
Violin Recital FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone, 6142 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 39th St., Normandie Hotel

AMY GRANT presents PARSIFAL
Recitation of text with piano score.
Sun., Nov. 22, 8:30. 78 W. 55th St. Plaza 714.

LAST DAY Tercentenary Exposition
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
46th St. and Lexington Av.
ADMISSION 50c. 2 to 11 P. M.
Children FREE with Paid Adults

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238. MATINEE TODAY & Thanksgiving at 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE
COMEDY OF VITAL HUMAN INTEREST, with Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Herbert Yost, Edward Emery, Louise Closser Hale and others.

DALY'S Broadway and 90th Street. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale.
FRANK KEENAN in YOSEMITE
With Grace Valentine and prominent cast.

NEW YORK Matinee Today. Next Monday HARRY LAUDER Seats Now. THE TRAFFIC

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesques. Mat. LEW KELLY & The BEHMAR SHOW. Today

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c & 50c. Evgs. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "THE THINGS THAT COUNT." Next Week—"THE THIRD DEGREE." Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving Day. Mat. Sat.

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Ballroom Dances. Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7. Direction of S. Mark Minuse Dancing Instructors.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER Noon to 8 P. M. $1.00
THURSDAY, NOV. 26 THANKSGIVING DINNER (Noon to 9 P.M.) $1.00

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS WHITE WAY AT 52ND ST.
BEST DANCING DINING TALENT IN TOWN | ADMISSION FREE

THOMAS HEALY
BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET.
THE BALCONADES BALLROOM. (Third Floor)
Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX, Special Entertainment in Main Dining Room. Afternoon Tea Dances.

Carlton Terrace Broadway and 100th Street
RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 48th St. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

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Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c.
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel.
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Your inspection is invited. You will be delighted by the appointments, location, and the devices for convenience and comfort. The moderate rental will surprise you.
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SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
GRETA TORPADIE
Swedish Coloratura Soprano
Della Robbia Orchestra
Joseph Pejer, Conductor
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock
Two dollars and fifty cents

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258-260 WEST 23D ST.
Sea Food Specialties.
Delicious Steaks and Chops.
Courtesies to Ladies Unattended.
Banquet Rooms—Music.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1123 Col.
Nightly from 10:30 till closing time.
Miss Joan Sawyer, and Geo. Harcourt. Assisted by Nigel Barrie
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo. Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

Lost today, found tomorrow by a small advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties. Presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues., Thanksg'g. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 24th St. & 8th Ave. Evs 8 Mats Today, Wed. Thanks'g MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksg'g. Lilac Domino

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Ev. 8:20. Mats Today, Wed. & Thanksg'g. 48th St., E. of B'way. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSIE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Cmole Edise.

Winthrop LITTLE Theatre Amer. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy. A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed & Thanksgiving. Under Cover

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving. ONTRIAL BIGGEST HIT IN 22 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. MIRACLE MAN

CONCACRE THEATRE, West 42d St. First Mat. Next Wednesday. OPENING TONIGHT at 8:20. What It Means to a Woman. A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Brook Opera House 149 St., near 3 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. WITHIN THE LAW. Next Week—"The Rose Girl."

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mats. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

LYRIC Thea., 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. JOE WEBER offers MATINEE TODAY. THE ONLY GIRL. "Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanks'g. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. EXPERIENCE. MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK. PRICES 50c TO $2. GOOD SEATS In First Balcony, 50c. 75c and $1.00.

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48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thanksgiving. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

JAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wednesday & Thanksgiving. WHITESIDE in "Mr. Wu"

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Strand B'way, 47th St. Nonette. TYRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY." 11:30 P. M. Strand Orch. & Quartet. 10c to 50c. Next Wk—"The Straight Road."

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Picture Section,
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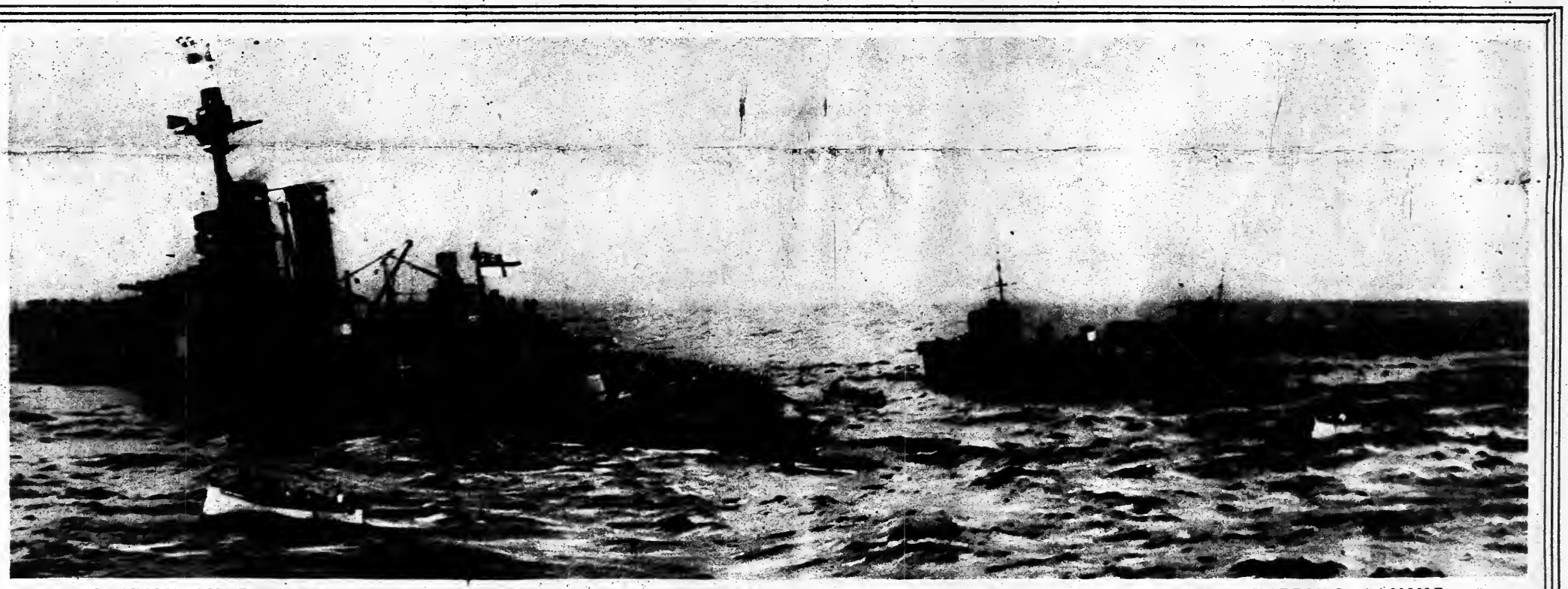
The New York Times

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Sunday,
November 22, 1914



ALGERIAN TROOPS BRINGING IN GERMAN PRISONERS FROM THE FLANDERS BATTLE IN THE CANAL REGION OF BELGIUM.



BRITISH SUPERDREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS SINKING OFF THE NORTH COAST OF IRELAND AFTER HITTING A MINE.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



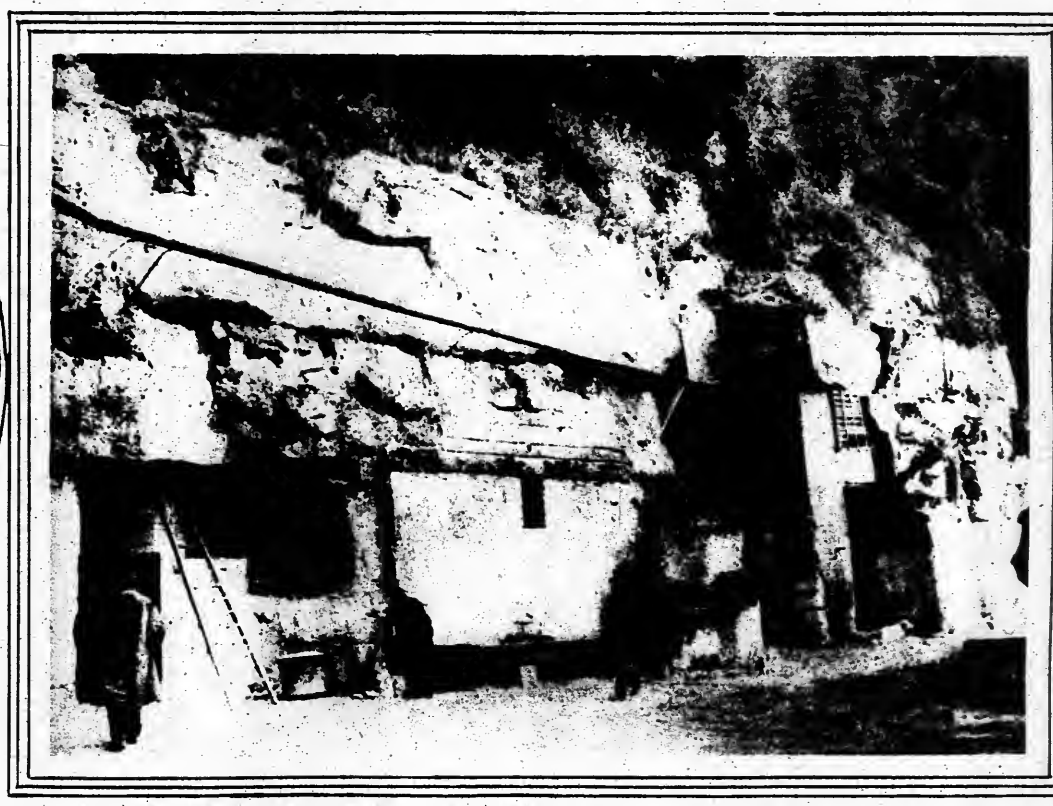
TRENCHES AS GRAVES ON THE GREATEST BATTLEFIELD OF HISTORY, THE SAND DUNES OF DIXMUDE.
The Smoke in the Distance Is from Bursting Shells and Burning Farm Houses.



POLISH INFANTRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN EAST PRUSSIA ADVANCE OVER FLAT GROUND IN EXTENDED ORDER FIRING FROM INDIVIDUAL RIFLE PITS



BELGIAN WOMAN KILLED BY FALLING WALL
OUTSIDE HER RUINED HOME IN DIXMUDE
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



THE FAMOUS QUARRIES NEAR SOISSONS CAPTURED BY
THE GERMANS AND RETAKEN BY THE FRENCH
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS NOW CALLED UPON TO AID IN REPELLING THE TURKISH INVASION OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN AFRICA
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



MISS MARY F. GILBERT,
Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)



MISS HELEN RIDGELY MORGAN
Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan
(Photo by Campbell Studio.)



DR. SIDNEY E. MEZES, Recently Elected President of the City College
(Photo by The Elliotts.)



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JOHANNES SEMBACH,
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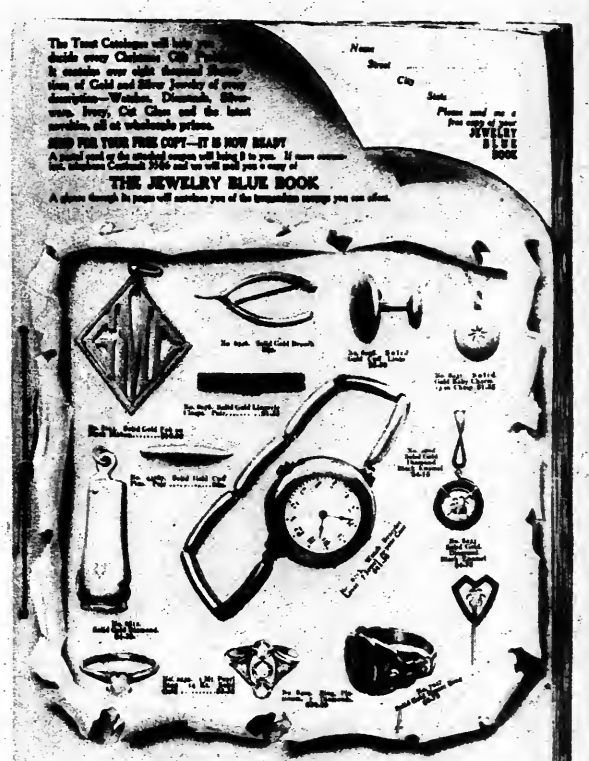


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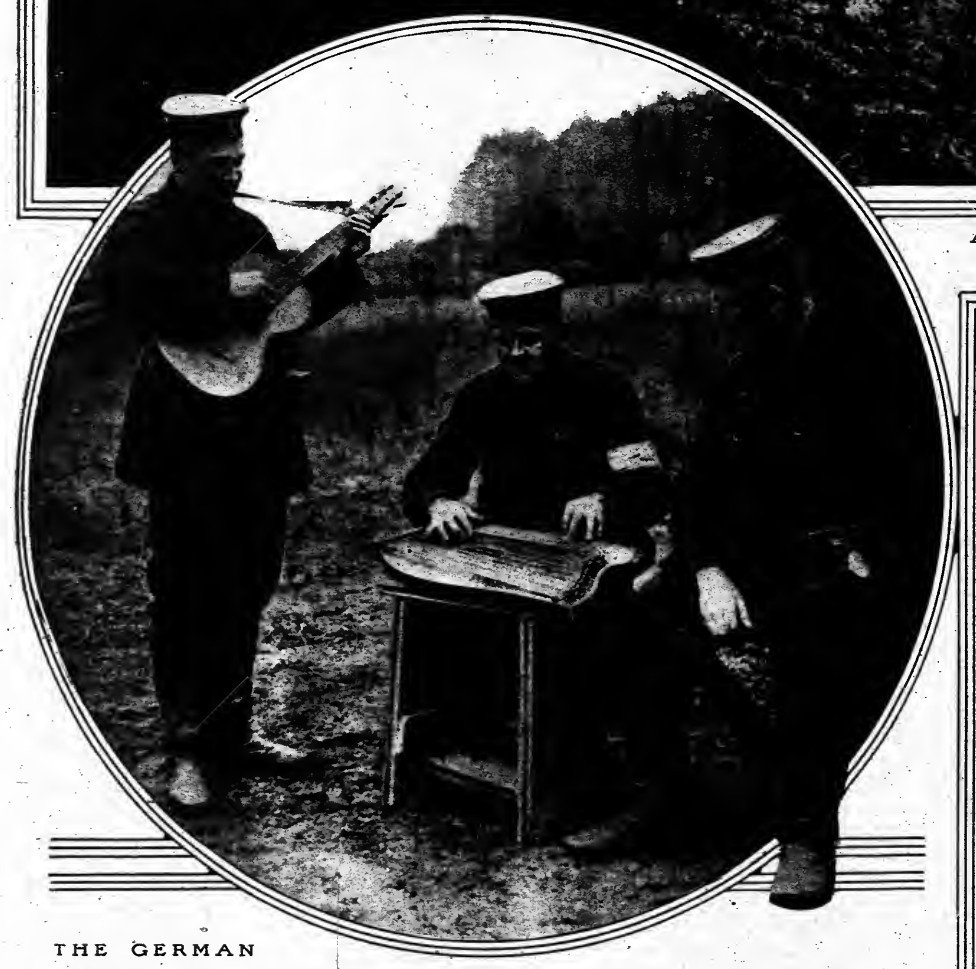
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The New York Times



A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE FRENCH COLONIALS RESISTING A SURPRISE ATTACK IN THE ADVANCED TRENCHES AT DIXMUDE.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



THE GERMAN
BATTLE SONGS GIVE PLACE TO SOFTER MOODS.



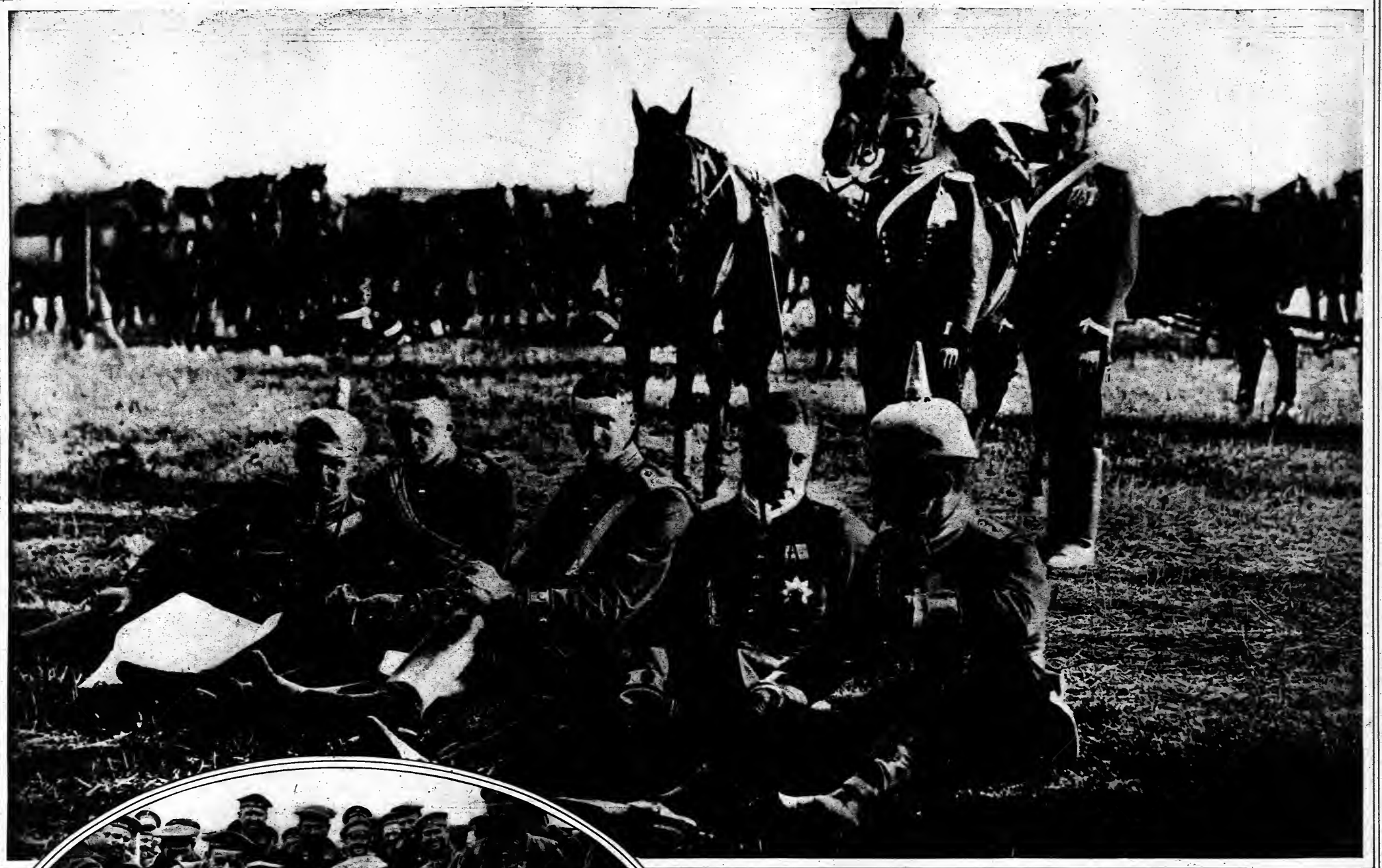
FRENCH DRAGOONS RESTING AFTER
A RECONNOISSANCE



TURKISH ARTILLERY LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE TO FACE
THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



A RED CROSS MOTOR AMBULANCE
HIT BY A SHELL.
(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WITH HIS STAFF OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



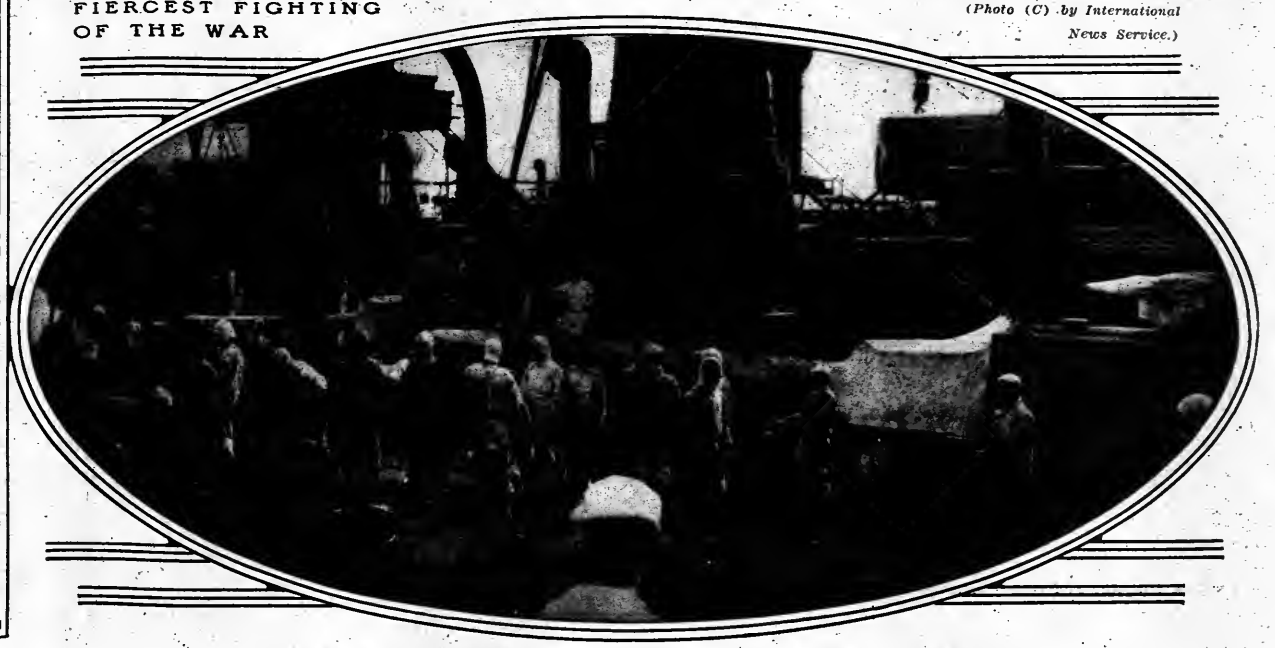
The German Marines Capture a Noisy Non-Combatant.



RUINS OF A CHURCH AT PERVYSE, BELGIUM, THE STORM CENTRE OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



FRENCH DRAGOONS ARE ADVANCING PAST AN ENGLISH OUTPOST.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A JAPANESE WARSHIP COALING AT HONOLULU.
(Photo from E. Muller, Jr.)



A REVIEW OF THE AFRICAN TROOPS IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT ARMENTIERES

(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



British Soldiers Retiring to Boulogne After Several Days' Fighting in the Battle on the Dunes

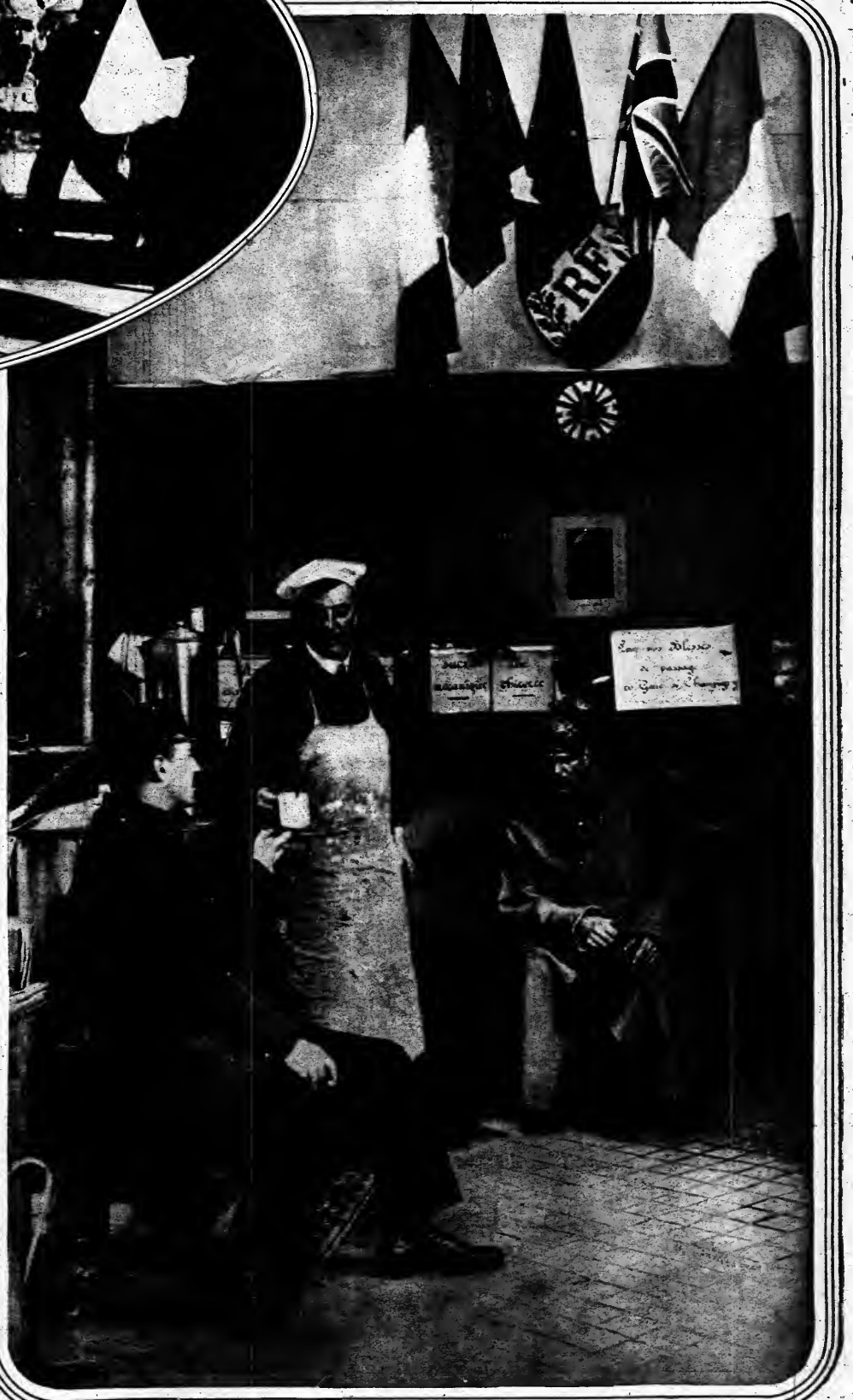
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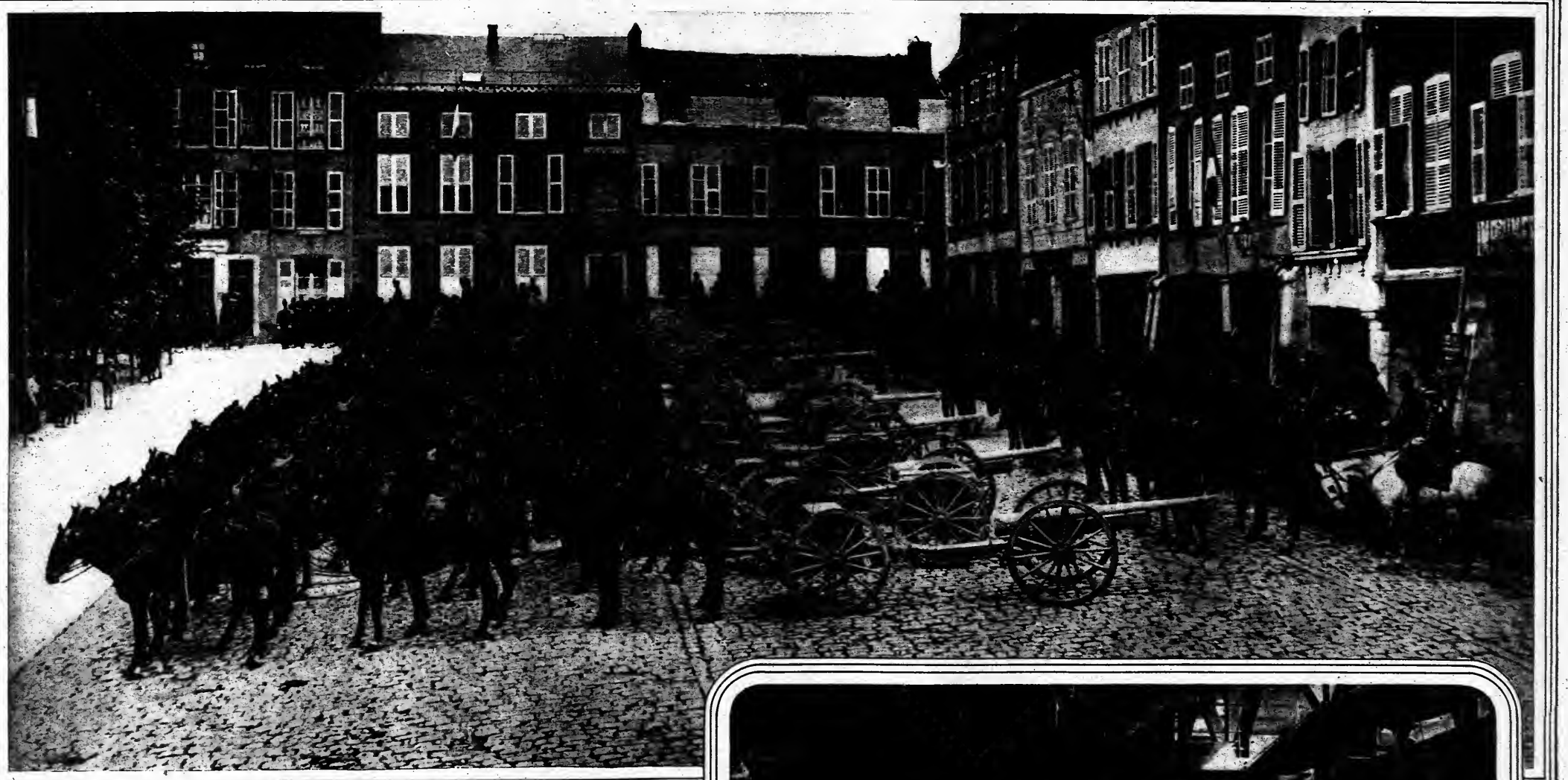
2,000 Tons of Coal Set on Fire by the French at Papeete, Tahiti, to Keep It from Falling Into the Hands of the German Cruisers

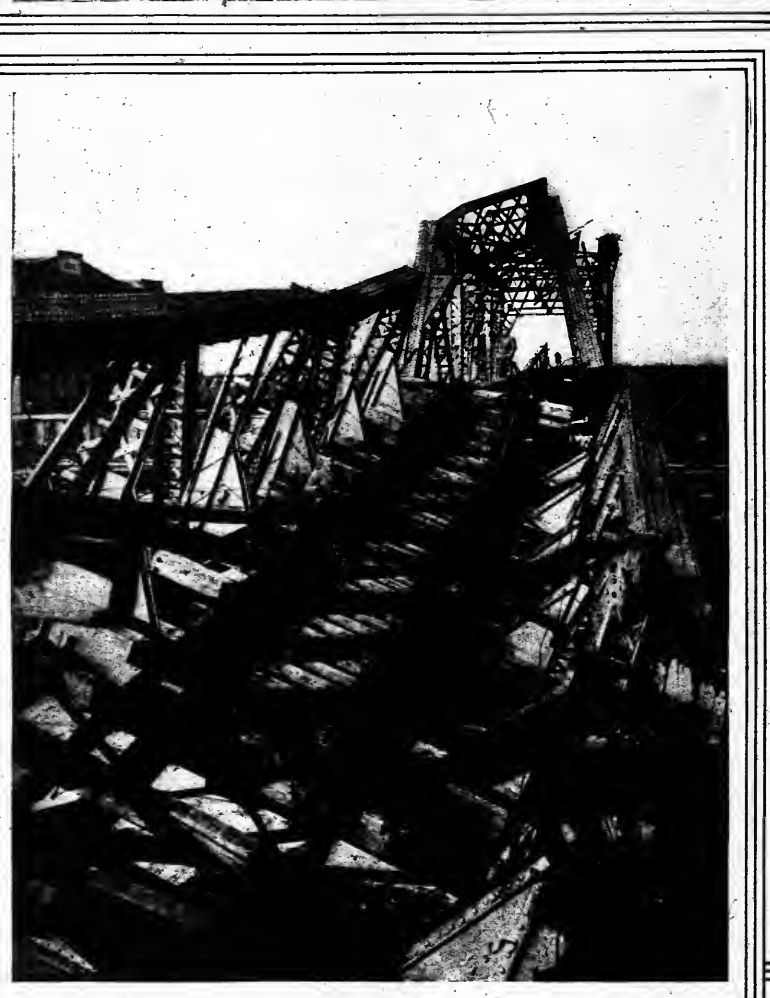


THE FRENCH DEFENDERS OF PAPEETE RUSHING TO THE SHORE WHEN THE GERMAN CRUISER WAS SIGHTED



A CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICER TEMPORARILY DETAINED IN A FRENCH MILITARY KITCHEN





BRIDGE AT CZENSTOCHOWA BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR RETREAT THROUGH POLAND.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ASSEMBLED IN A SQUARE AT STENAY, JUST BEFORE THE TOWN WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS.

(Photos by Paul Thompson.)





THE ELSWICK WORKS, WHERE THE HEAVY BRITISH FIELD AND SIEGE GUNS ARE MADE.

(Photo from George Grantham Bain.)

A British East Indian Soldier of High Caste Smoking a Native Pipe in France.



THE DEFENDERS OF TSING-TAU MOVING TO THE OUTER DEFENSES DURING THE SIEGE.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A PARADE OF RECRUITS WITH THEIR MILITARY BAND IN THE STREETS OF CZENSTOCHOWA, RUSSIAN POLAND.



SCHOOL CHILDREN CHEERING THE SOLDIERS UPON THEIR DEPARTURE FOR TSING-TAU.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN TROOPS READING A POLISH PROCLAMATION WITH THE AID OF A NATIVE FIREMAN-POLICEMAN.



GERMANS SEARCHING THE RUINS OF HOUSES IN CZENSTOCHOWA FOR HIDDEN TREASURE



THE BRITISH EAST INDIANS AND LONDON SCOTTISH DINING TOGETHER IN FRANCE.
(Photo by Sport & General.)



SEARCHING THE WRECKAGE OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP ROHILLA, WHICH STRUCK OFF THE COAST OF WHITBY WITH A LOSS OF SEVENTY LIVES

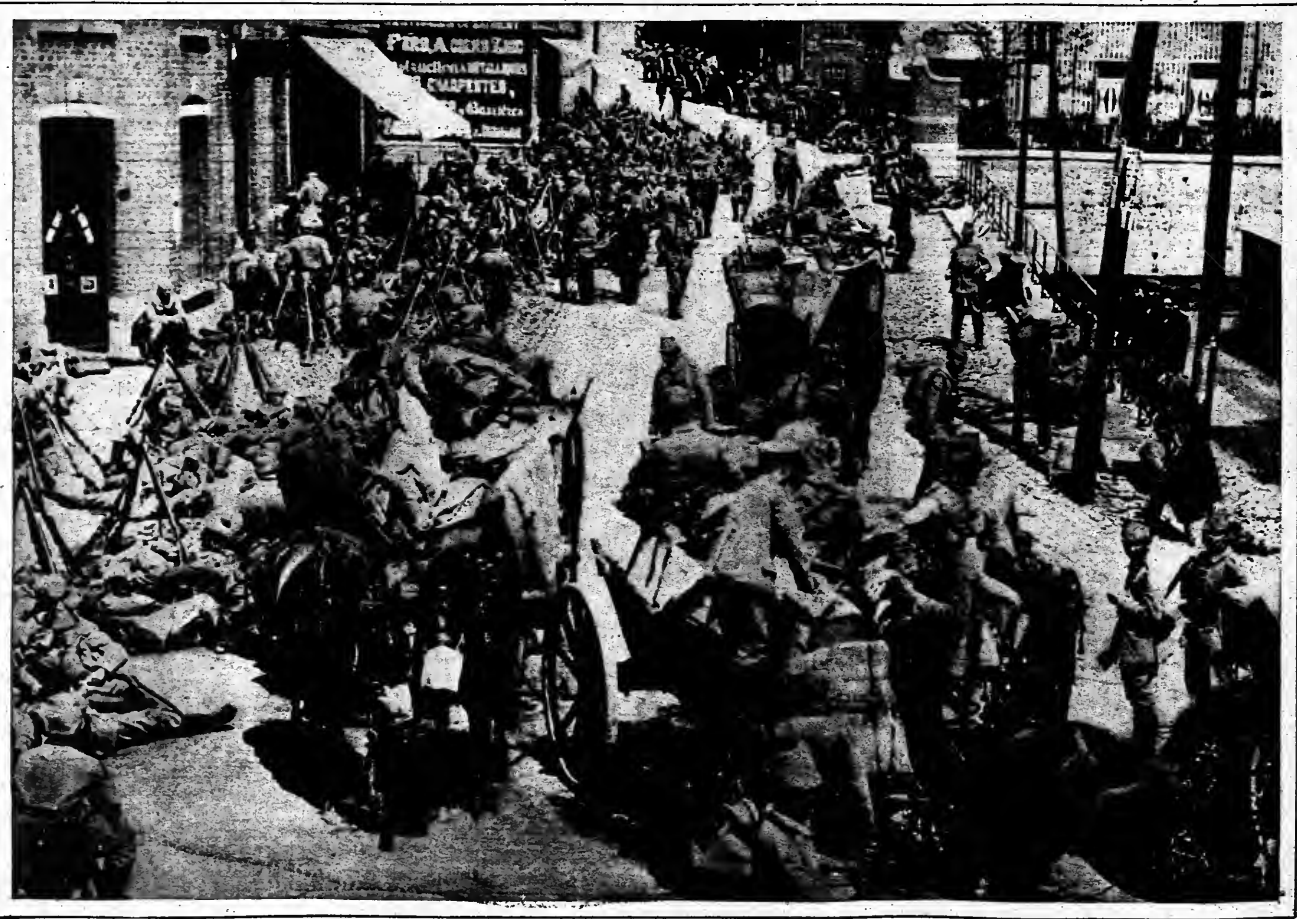


FRENCH SOLDIERS COOKING THEIR OWN MEAL IN A DESERTED BELGIAN VILLAGE



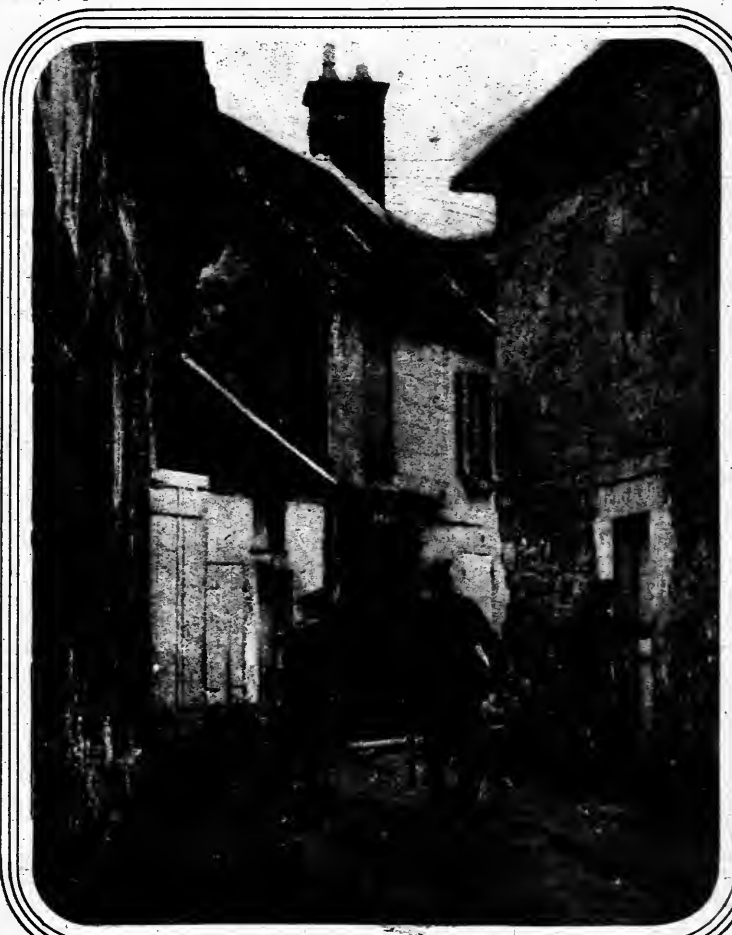
INDIAN TROOPS WATERING THEIR PACK MULES AT A FIELD TROUGH

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GERMAN TRANSPORT AND INFANTRY GUARD RESTING AT THEUX, BELGIUM, ON THEIR WAY TO THE WEST COAST

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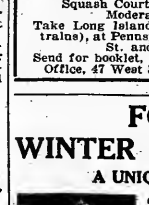
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CAN YOU WEAR A 16, 36 or 38 Size Coat?



You have probably seen the smart coats that the stores are displaying this Fall. It is very possible that we have a sample of the one you most admired. We are large wholesalers and to empty our showrooms we will sell at less than wholesale prices. This week there is a fine selection of lustrous plushes, fur effect cloths and mixtures here. Many are fur trimmed. The prices range from
$5 to $30
ALSO SAMPLE SUITS
in serges, poplin, broadcloth and velvet. Fur trimmed.
$9.75 to $16.50



SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
(Near 29th St.) 1204 BROADWAY (Over Shanley's)

"The Crescent" TALKING MACHINES
Play Any Style Record



A $75 Phonograph Express Prepaid for $40
"No Higher Price Can Give Greater Tone-Value"
SPECIAL FEATURES
Make "Crescent" equal Phonographs that sell for more than double our prices.
Handsome design, best material, careful finish. "Crescent" Motors represent one hundred years of motor manufacture and are Guaranteed.
Tone-Quality of Sound-Box is unsurpassed.
UNIVERSAL TUBE makes it possible to change from Steel Needle- to Diamond-Point Record by mere turn of Sound-Box.
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If there is no Representative in your locality, we will ship C. O. D., subject to examination.
Demonstrations at Our Show Rooms
CRESCENT TALKING MACHINE CO.,
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Longer Wear in Whitcomb Beds
The perfect construction of Whitcomb Beds makes them altogether the most satisfactory purchase. The lacquer of the brass beds is a lacquer that lasts; the enamel is baked on in four separate coats and in separate ovens—elastic, non-flaking. Many new designs to choose from.



Brass Beds from $16 up
Enamel Cribs, $5.75 up
Bedding—Mattresses remade
The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
34th & Madison Avenue
Factory, Shelton, Conn.
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Famous Westminster Chimes
MANTEL WALL and HALL CLOCKS
TRADE MARK
Ask for JUNGHANS at your Jeweler's



Eugene Builder of HATS
AT MOOD'S
30 West 39th Street
Special Exhibit of MODELS at $8-$10
FURS REMODELLED

MAJOR'S CEMENT
10c and 15c EST. 1876.
Major's Cement is the strongest on Earth for mending broken articles and tipping billiard cues. Major's Rubber and Leather Cement same price. For sale by druggists and others.
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
461 Pearl St., N. Y. City. A. Major, Prest.
We Pack Hamilton Coupons.



ARTISTIC DENTISTRY
in all its perfected details.
Modern and most approved scientific methods used. Porcelain work a specialty. Consultation cordially invited.
DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER,
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Phone Bryant 572.



VIRGINIA'S VIOLETS & SWEET LAVENDER
From a Garden by the Sea.
Sachet, five bunches in box..... $1.00
L.V.S. Lavender, a bag..... .50
Address P. O. BOX 184, Plymouth, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.



Queen Anne Dining Room Suite 10 Pieces $425.00

In design, in every detail of its structure, in the rich graining and exquisite antique finish of the selected solid mahogany, this Suite is superb.

The Buffet is 66 inches long; the Service Table, 42 inches long; the Oval Top Extension Table, 48 by 62 inches, and the China Cabinet, 47 inches wide by 63 high.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

"Furniture of the Better Kind."

Some of our many other handsome pieces are illustrated in the Hathaway Brochures, which will be sent on request.

The Big Secret is in the Blending

—just as skillful blending of different varieties of tea or coffee creates that flavor and quality that appeals to you,

—so it is the "just right" blending of the very choicest spring and winter wheats gives to bread made with



Heckers' FLOUR

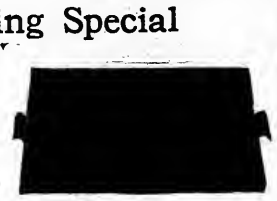
—a really delicious flavor,

—equally supreme for biscuit, cake, and pastry. *At All Good Grocers.*

HECKERS' CREAM OATMEAL—REALLY THE CREAM OF THE OATS

Thanksgiving Special

Serving Tray **$2.00**
Solid Mahogany or Walnut.
Size 13¼ x 21¼ in. wide.
Choice of solid Mahogany or Walnut. Handles of solid wood. Glass inside over bottom of tray. Felt underside, also rubber feet at each corner.
Exceptional value.





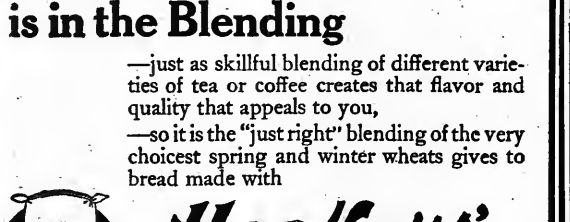
$2.50 Colonial Bedside Candlestick
Height 13¼ in. Diameter 6¾ in.
BASE of pure Brush Brass, chimney of etched glass. Particularly attractive because of flare at top.
Depth of chimney makes use of candle practical, preventing flicker from draughts and protecting the flame.
Many other attractive but practical novelties from here and abroad to be found in our shop.

Mastick & Graham
8 East 37th Street, New York
formerly of 10 W. 40th St.

Est. 1892 **Furniture of Distinction** Est. 1892

Special Sale of Bedroom Furniture

We are offering for this week some very exceptional values. You will do well to inspect these. Among the collection are a variety of woods, finishes and periods. Our guarantee is on every piece.



This 4-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, finished in a rich antique brown. Can also be had in antique ivory. Regular price, $220. Special for this week. **$135**

49-51 W. 23d St. **Geiger & Braverman** Furniture Company Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

JACK'S PEDIC ARCH SHOE FOR WOMEN

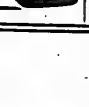
Beautiful and Beneficial Shoes That Satisfy In Every Way.

Jack's Improved Pedic Arch Shoe—perfect in **Fashion**—relieves and corrects foot troubles without the objectionable features of the ordinary "orthopoedic" shoe. They are light and comfortable; not clumsy in appearance—on the contrary—most smart and up to the minute in Fashion.



Price Nine Dollars.
New Designs in Short Vamp Shoes.
OUR ONLY STORE:
Shoe Jack's Shop
495 6TH AV., BET. 29TH AND 30TH STS.

Andre's **ORIENTAL POWDER**
A wonderful preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. Contains no harmful ingredients. Price $2.00.
Ladies—Write for my instructions telling how to make yourself more attractive. FREE on request.
André *Hair Coloring Specialist,* 45 West 39th St., New York.



PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

Quickly cleanses the scalp of dandruff and other imperfections; will keep it in a clean and cool condition; promotes the growth of healthy, abundantly rich hair, and makes it dressy and fluffy. Valuable for dry, harsh, stiff, and brittle hair.

Personal consultation given, individual cases. Send today for free booklet "P" on "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."



JANE COWL SAYS
Dear Mr. Parker—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

HERBEX makes the HAIR HEALTHY, keeps the scalp clean, cool, making the hair soft and fluffy. 50c. bottle. Ask for Book, "Healthy Hair."

Frank Parker, Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N.Y.

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If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.

Also ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

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Especially attractive and long wearing. Finest French stockings of silk and lisle, made in a great variety of colored stripe effects or with single or five rows of hand-embroidered clocks. Attractively unusual and of excellent wearing quality. $3.50 the pair.

Peck & Peck Standard Special silk hose in black and all colors at $1.00, $1.35, $1.85 and $2.50. Exceptional values for the money.
Mail Order Service.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
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FOR THE WOMAN WHO CARES
Greaseless Cream Cleansing Cream

Besides being distinctly pleasant to use, are by far the most effective of all preparations made for the protection of the skin and complexion.

Plexo Greaseless Cream is an absolute protection against chapping and wind burn.

Plexo Cleansing Cream will remove all dirt from the pores, leaving the skin clean, clear and beautiful.

Guaranteed not to grow hair.

In jars, 50c. each, at drug and department stores.

Plexo Preparations, Inc.
NEW YORK

Ambre Royal
The Powder of Royalty
Paris *France*



$1.75 the Box. Six Delicate Tints.
Send 25c for Acquaintance Box No. 51 Cold Cream Soap 50c
Finest Toilet Soap in the World
Violetol (Ve-O-Lay)
Importing Offices 71 West 55th St., N.Y.

The "Exceptional" School
Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M.B.



The American Authority on Modern Dancing.
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Unquestionably superior—Because of its intense Expert nature. 18,000 private pupils last season means not only a World's record, but it marks a distinct difference from the ordinary school.
Dancing ability is more important than New Dances. Mr. Wilson teaches all the New Modern Dances, but the principal consideration of each lesson is to develop and improve your general dancing ability. This is what you want. This is why you should come to Mr. Wilson.
(C) 1914

Call, write or 'phone (Bryant 6321) for interesting literature on "FALL AND WINTER STYLES of Modern Dancing," by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

Lady of Quality CORSET SHOP



A REINE AND ELSO Front and Back Lace Corsets at Special Prices.

CORSET HOSPITAL.
CLEANING, REPAIRING, AND ALTERING AT MODERATE PRICES.
233 Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 27th St. Second Floor.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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knew Blyn-Plan Shoes as we know them, no child would be without Blyn Plan Shoes and Blyn Plan comfort.

The master designing, the careful shaping, the capable making of choicest leathers into foot-health shoes is watched by trained shoemen keenly interested in their work.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe



Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes	
5 to 8.....	1.75
8½ to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2...	2.50

Button and Blucher Styles

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes	
5 to 11..	2.00
11½ to 2..	2.50

10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

Red Cross Arch Support Shoes give immediate ease and gradually raise the fallen arches to normal position.

The foot muscles relieved from excessive strain regain their natural strength.

Made of soft vici kid with built-in arch supports, arch supporting heels and the famous Red Cross flexible soles—ask for Style 805½ at $4.



We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

Red Cross Model 805½

$4

Blyn Shoes in Newark
New Store in Newark's Shopping Centre,
689 Broad Street
Opposite Military Park.

J. Blym & Sons GUARANTEED SHOE CO.
Mail Order Dept. 2240 3d Av.

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores:
222-224 W. 125th St.	3d Av. & 122d St.
8th Av. & 37th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
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Brooklyn Stores	B'way, bet. Park & Ellery Sts.
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Factory: 511-519 East 72d St.



The "Emeralite" Floor Lamp is the ideal eye-resting lamp for the library or den. Like all "Emeralite" Lamps, it has the scientifically adjustable shade—emerald green glass outside, opal inside—that concentrates a strong, "daylight-white" light exactly where you want it. No hurtful glare, no annoying shadows. Just an even, soothing brightness.
Booklet Free—Shows in actual colors the thirty different styles of "Emeralite" Lamps—for office, library, parlor, sickroom, piano, etc.
Dealers everywhere can supply you.
H. G. McFaddin & Co.
39 Warren Street, New York.

BE KIND TO YOUR EYES



$5

A Man's Boot
We Wish to Be Known By.

With the favored low tread and staunch durability, this smart boot is an exceptional value at $5. We feel that this special price will win many new friends for us at 15 West 42d St., where we have recently opened a men's shoe department.

I. MILLER
15 West 42d St.
Ladies' Shoes Exclusively at **1554 B'way**

PEARLS

A graduated rope of Frederic's famous Fish Skin Pearls, of a delicate cream color, with a sterling silver barrel clasp set with fine artificial diamonds.
Regularly Sold at $8.00
Special $5.00
New Illustrated Pearl Booklet sent on request.
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Jeweler and Pearl Maker
SHOP AT
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N. E. Cor. 45th St.
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FOOT COMFORT

FOOT AILMENTS
arise from improperly shaped shoes. FLEX SHOES preserve the natural contour of the foot, preventing and correcting falling arches, flat foot, corns, bunions, callouses, etc. Arch supports are harmful.
Consult Dr. Levy, without charge, regarding Foot Troubles. Booklet sent.
DRS. ALFRED C. LEVY
CHIROPODISTS
Strand Theatre Building, Broadway at 47th St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



The new treatment for tender skins

Just before retiring, dip a soft washcloth in warm water and hold it to the face. Do this several times Then make a light warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and dip your cloth up and down in it till the cloth is "fluffy" with a soft, white lather. Rub this lathered cloth gently over your skin until the pores are opened and thoroughly cleansed. Rinse the face lightly with clear, cool water and dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that loveliness which the steady use of Woodbury's brings to a tender, sensitive skin.

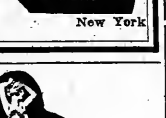
Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c. a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

Do this today

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this *facial* soap.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere.



Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, New York

Undesirable Hair Removed
from face, neck and arms by a *wonderful new method.* No needles—no acids.

Bring Your Own Physician to Investigate Treatment

Positive Permanent **Painless Harmless**

The Marton Method has not and cannot be applied by any other than

Dr. J. M. Marton
Consulting Chemist, and Associates.
Call for consultation. Write for free booklet, Dept. T. Tel for appointment. Bryant 8999.

Marton Salons Cosmetiques
Longacre Building
North East Corner Broadway & 42nd Street
Facial Corrections of All Kinds
Specialists in all Skin Diseases



A MINIATURE PALACE

THIS Louis XVI Bird Cage, suitable for milady's boudoir or morning room, is the last letter in daintiness. It is of white enamelled brass with a charming little flower wreath encircling the top, tied at each end with blue ribbon motifs. Complete to the smallest detail, with sliding bottom tray, feed cups at each end, with guard rail. Size 15 inches wide, 18 inches deep and 14 inches high, and is specially priced at $23.50. Carefully packed for express or parcel post.
You will be interested in our catalogue illustrating our unusual line of Electric Lamps, sconces, frames, mirrors, clocks, fan cases, tables and boudoir articles.
J. Maurad Co., 256 W. 28th St., N. Y. City

REDUCE YOUR FLESH



Wear my famous medicated rubber garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.

Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated **Rubber Garments for Men & Women.**

ETON JACKET. Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

SPECIAL BUST REDUCER, $5.00.
Will reduce your flesh on any part of the body. Write today for further particulars.
Dr. JEANNE WALTER,
Dept. T. S., 45 West 34th St., New York
Inventor and Patentee.

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MOISTURE-PROOF
A NEW DRESS SHIELD
With New Merits
To appreciate them you must try a pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED
For sale by leading Department Stores. Send 25c. for Sample Pair to
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Thanksgiving Dance Frock
Special Until December
MADE TO ORDER
Satin and Lace, $45.
Mrs. Copeland,
The Cambridge Building
334 FIFTH AVENUE
Entrance West 33d Street, opposite Waldorf-Astoria
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

How you can aid the RED CROSS

By Special Permission

without cost to yourself

EVERY yellow label appearing on the front of a package of Cox's Gelatine will be redeemed if presented before February 1, 1915, for 1 cent in cash, to be paid to the Red Cross.

This very unusual offer is generously made by The Cox Gelatine Company in order that they may make a substantial contribution to the heroic work of the Red Cross, and give *every American woman* an opportunity to share in the gift.

Save the Yellow Labels!
Save the yellow labels from all packages of Cox's Gelatine used in your own home, and collect labels among your friends.

To Members of the Red Cross
Here is your chance to perform a little service with a big result. Gather all you can at once and send them along.

To Members of the National Housewives' League
Your Headquarters has undertaken the handling of this campaign. Let every member hereby consider herself appointed an official collector.

Act Quickly!
People are pouring out money, labor, personal sacrifices, and even their lives, in the cause of the Red Cross. Every woman who reads this announcement *ought to help.*

The Cox Gelatine package is shown on this page. Cut out the side which bears the label in yellow. All labels will be carefully counted by the Housewives' League and turned over to The Cox Gelatine Company each week in exchange for their check payable to the Red Cross. This offer expires February 1st, 1915. Labels may be tied in bundles, or enclosed in envelopes and addressed plainly. Large quantities may be sent by parcel post. If you will mark on the wrapper the name and address of the sender, proper acknowledgment will be made in the official magazine of the Housewives' League.



Cut out the yellow label on front of package.

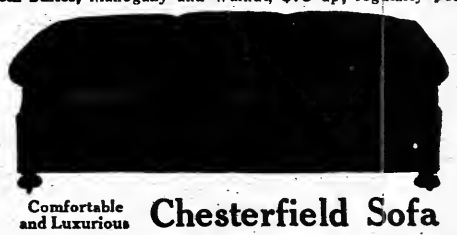
Send all Cox labels to the

NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE
25 West 45th Street, New York City

THE COX GELATINE COMPANY
NEW YORK

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS AT 50% of Regular Prices.
ODD PERIOD PIECES *In wide variety* **$4 up** CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, ETC.
Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc.
Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, **$100** up; regularly $200 up.
Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc.
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Comfortable and Luxurious **Chesterfield Sofa**
Back has Pillow Effect. Three Separate Cushions, all Hair filled. In Denim—selection of colors.
Special at **$65** REGULARLY $100

Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established 1852.*
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 108-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

The Pathephone

IS DIFFERENT!

The ball-shaped GENUINE Sapphire which is used in the PATHEPHONE *instead* of a sharp-pointed needle does away with the nasal sound in the ordinary machine. YOU CAN USE THE RECORDS THOUSANDS OF TIMES WITHOUT WEAR.

Write for Catalogs
Continual Demonstrations at
PATHÉ FRÈRES PHONOGRAPH CO.
29-33 West 38th Street



This is the $175 Pathephone. Other Styles $15 to $50.

LEMAIRE
OPERA GLASSES
In Pearl, Black and Aluminum
Plain or with Handle



BEST IN THE WORLD



TRADE MARK

LEMAIRE
FIELD GLASSES & PRISM BINOCULARS
At your Jeweler's or Optician's
NEW YORK OFFICE 90 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

BERTHE MAY'S Maternity CORSET



Only corset of this kind made for its purpose. Worn at any time. Dress as usual. Normal appearance preserved.

Price $5.00 and Upwards
Mail orders filled with complete satisfaction. Corsets for ordinary wear 98 same lines. Call at my parlors or write for **Booklet No. 21,** sent free under plain envelope.

BERTHE MAY,
10 East 40th St., New York

Ovida Reducing Brassiere



Adaptable WHEN WORN With or without Corset, the most successful figure-shaping and health-making garment yet invented. Scientifically contoured to nature's model, the ELASTRICOT bust sections mould a graceful, youthful outline. Perfect fitting, durable, comfortable, washable, fastens in front and made with or without adjustable shoulder straps. Sizes 32 to 52.
Reduces 2 to 4 Inches

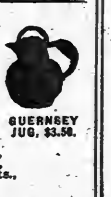
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WONDERS OF THE ORIENT!



Every Day New! Interesting, Rare, Handsome!
Delight of Invalids, Pictures of Beauty.
Cat. free. Herrmann's Seed Store, 140 E. 34th St. nr. Lex. Av., N.Y.

THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP



SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GUERNSEY JUG, $3.50.

ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th & 31st Sts.,
NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, warmer today; fair tomorrow; moderat. west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,756. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914.—84 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARVARD BEATS YALE BY 36 TO 0

Crimson's Greatest Victory Over Blue Marks Opening of America's Largest Athletic Field.

70,000 WITNESS CONTEST

Elis Never Had a Chance Against the Well-Drilled Eleven Turned Out by Coach Haughton.

BRICKLEY KICKS A GOAL

Crippled Leader Goes on Field Late and Scores the Last Point in the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Harvard's overpowering football team carried its merciless warfare, undaunted, into the new Yale bowl on this fair November afternoon and left a mark of dedication which is stamped more indelibly on the minds of the sons of Yale than if it was chiseled yards high on the cold concrete walls of old Eli's massive amphitheatre.

With this most colossal of all athletic arenas jammed to the highest parapets of its lofty rims with 70,000 enthusiastic spectators, Harvard turned the dedication ceremonies into the most depressing rout a Yale eleven has suffered at the hands of the Crimson in their forty years of gridiron strife.

When the men of Yale in the four corners of the globe hear the score they won't believe it. And yet Harvard smashed, bruised, and jostled Frank Hinkey's team, the great hope of a Yale football revival, over the soft verdant turf until they had crushed them, without pity, under a 36 to 0 score.

In the dusty archives of Yale's proud football history there is no account of a blow so severe as this. Yale staggered under the relentless drive of the Crimson's human machine, could hardly hold itself together until the end came. To those who believe that Yale had at least built up a team which would fight back tooth and nail, and win unstinted praise, even in defeat, this eleven of Hinkey's today was a calamity.

Five Harvard Touchdowns.

Five times the Harvard juggernaut trundled its way over the Yale goal line for touchdowns. To this the toe of Eddie Mahan added a field goal, and "Tacks" Hardwick kicked goals after three of the five touchdowns. There are the 36 points. Twice during the game Yale had the ball treading on the very chalk mark of Harvard's goal, and just when a score was within their grasp the team crumpled up because of a fumble, and Harvard, ever alert and following the ball with the keenness of foxhounds in the chase, pounced on the leather and threw the Yale team into the throes of disaster.

Harvard, mighty in her triumph, didn't forget her crippled Crimson leader, Charley Brickley. Still weak from a session under the surgeon's knife, Brickley was under his physician's orders not to take part in actual play. But his team-mates couldn't resist the temptation to have him come into the final moments of the game, and stand far back from the melee of bruising youths and watch his team, playing with ten men, as they tore the stalwart line of Blue giants into shreds.

His great joy came when he was permitted to kick the goal after the last touchdown.

It was a happy moment for the Crimson's greatest player. He feels better now, because he can say in future years that he got into this great Harvard victory, and, although he did not take actual part in it, he stood up behind his team, and because they knew he was there, helpless, they played all the harder and let him feel the sensation of scoring while he was urging them on as he did of old. Although the game developed into a monotonous Yale disaster, it was not without its thrills. No man or woman who was in Yale's deep Bowl this afternoon will ever forget how Jeff Coolidge snatched the truant ball from Yale's 4-yard line and raced to glory over 95 yards, never knowing at what moment the pack of galloping Yale players at his back would dive at him through the air and bring him down. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, that's his name, and he did it in the second period.

Yale had carried the ball to Harvard's 4-yard line. The Crimson forwards were set as Yale's powerful line breaker, Knowles, was shot at the Harvard line again and again. Yale's quarter back, Wilson, had no pity for Knowles. He made a battering ram of him, but he called on him once too often. Knowles, after hitting the Harvard line many times in succession, must have been dizzy. Yet he was called on for the final plunge at the Harvard line.

Headlong Knowles dived into the scrimmage. The impact drove him back and the leather oval slipped from his grasp. Coolidge rushed through the whirling mass of players, scooped up the ball on the 4-yard line, took one look at the great, open expanse of cleat-torn lawn before him, and started pell-mell down the field.

Never did a man with a football tucked under his arm run so fast. Wilson, Red Brann, and two other Yale players were after him. Bradlee and Franke, at Harvard's secondary defense, set out to protect the runaway. It was the maddest dash that has been seen on a football field for many a day. Bradlee and Franke bumped ruthlessly into the flying Yale pursuers. One by one they were bowled over, and Coolidge had no danger ahead or behind. He didn't know it, however, and had no time to look behind to see who was after him. On and on he rushed, with the chalk marks slipping backward under his galloping stride. Nearer and nearer the

Continued on Page 1, Sports Section.

GIRL KILLED ON RIDE FROM FOOTBALL GAME

Miss Page Pinned With Brother Under Motor That Plunges Over Bridge After Collision.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Miss Ruth Page, 16, daughter of Charles W. Page of Hartford, was killed near this city tonight when the automobile in which she and her brother, Charles W. Page, Jr., were returning from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, sideswiped a carriage on the Durham road and then shot over the side of a bridge, turning bottom side up and pinning brother and sister, the only occupants of the machine, beneath it. Page was practically unhurt when rescued, but his sister was dead. Physicians said death was probably due to drowning.

Three persons were in the carriage, but neither they nor the vehicle suffered seriously from the collision.

AUTO UPSETS, THREE HURT.

Crashes Into Telegraph Pole in Avoiding Another Car in Flushing.

As he was driving down a hill on Broadway, near Main Avenue, Flushing, at 7 o'clock last night, Harry Dickel, a builder, who was driving an automobile in which Mrs. Henry MacGregor of Douglaston, L. I., and her son, Norman, were riding, turned sharply to avoid an approaching machine, and evidently confused by the glare of the headlights, ran his car into a telegraph pole.

After the crash the automobile turned turtle. The passengers were picked up by other automobile parties and taken to the Flushing Hospital, where Mrs. MacGregor was treated for lacerations of the scalp.

It was thought at first that her son was suffering from a fractured jaw, but an examination showed only severe bruises and cuts. Mr. Dickel suffered minor injuries. All three persons left the hospital after receiving treatment.

UNCOVER PLOT IN RUSSIA.

Police Accuse Members of Duma—Many Arrests Made.

PETROGRAD, via London, Sunday, Nov. 22.—It is semi-officially announced that the police have discovered a revolutionary plot in which several members of the Duma are inculpated.

A number of arrests have been made

PRINCE AUGUST HURT.

Kaiser's Fourth Son's Thigh Fractured in Motoring Accident.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son, sustained a fracture of the thigh and severe contusions of the jaw as a result of a motoring accident while making a military tour, says a Reuter dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam.

SIEGEL TRIAL NEAR END.

Expected to Go to the Jury at Geneseo on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The case of Henry Siegel, the former department store head and private banker of New York, Boston, and Chicago, who was placed on trial here two weeks ago on a charge of stealing $684.05 on Jan. 14, 1913, from the National Bank of Commerce, will probably go to the jury late Tuesday afternoon.

John B. Stanchfield has not yet decided whether he will put the defendant on the stand. The calling of Mr. Siegel and other witnesses by the defense will depend largely on the introduction of additional evidence by Assistant District Attorney Train. Oscar A. Frall, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Simpson-Crawford and Fourteenth Street Stores, will be recalled on Monday morning, and when he is excused the prosecution, it is expected, will rest its case.

Then, according to the tentative plans of the defense, Mr. Stanchfield will move to have all evidence touching on conspiracy thrown out, and this means the greater part of the evidence. If the motion is denied, the defense will be outlined by Charles D. Newton, Senator-elect from Livingston County, assisting Mr. Stanchfield.

WARSHIP SENDS A SURGEON.

The Suffolk Answers Tanker's Wireless Call for Aid.

Wireless calls were sent out last night by the British oil tank ship Delaware when she was thirteen miles south of the Ambrose Channel Lightship, for a surgeon to attend the bo'sun, G. McFarline, who had fallen into the hold.

The call was picked up by the British cruiser Suffolk, which steamed out to the Delaware and put a surgeon on board to attend the injured man. McFarline lived for half an hour and his body was brought into port.

The officers said that the bo'sun had been walking about the decks forward getting the mooring ropes ur ready for port and fell down the hold. He was 36 years old and came from Ipswich, England. The Delaware left Dartmouth, England, on Oct. 28.

WESTINGHOUSE'S ESTATE.

American Inventor's English Property Amounted to $184,200.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The will of George Westinghouse, just proved here, shows that his English property amounted to $184,200.

George Westinghouse died in this city last March 12, aged 68 years. At the time of his death his individual wealth was believed to be about $50,000,000, while the aggregate capital of the corporations that he founded was estimated at more than $200,000,000.

Elberon Hotel Burns.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Elberon Hotel, a two-story structure on Ocean Avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is $100,000. Ex-Senator James Smith of Newark owned the hotel, which was unoccupied.

Earthquake in Santa Clara Valley.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 21.—The observatory at Santa Clara University reported tonight that a light earthquake was felt today at several points in the Santa Clara Valley.

150,000 DEAF PEOPLE
are now hearing perfectly by aid of the Acousticon. Call and see if it will make you hear. General Acoustic Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York. Advt.

7 DIE, MANY HURT IN EAST SIDE FIRE

Tenants Jump From Windows When Flames Sweep Through Two Tenements.

PISTOL SHOTS GIVE ALARM

Police Find Escape of Panic-Stricken Italians Cut Off by the Blaze.

NEAR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Superintendent Throws Open Hospital Building to Shelter the Homeless Tenants.

Shortly before 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the lower part of the five-story brick tenement house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street. Italians in the building discharged revolvers and the shots attracted policemen of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and an alarm was sounded. At 3:30 o'clock this morning it was reported that seven persons had been killed.

The known injured, all in Bellevue Hospital, are:

An unidentified baby a few months old; badly burned; will die.

FRANCIS URSO, 33 years old, of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; burned all over body; reported dying.

JOHN CHRISANO, 29, of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; burns; reported dying.

JOSEPH CHAPELLA, 19 years old; burns; dying.

JOHN CHAPELLA of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; burns; believed to be dying.

JOSEPH CHAPELLA, of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; burns; dying.

JOHN GILLINE of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street; jumped from a back third-floor window to yard; internal injuries; mortally.

The first firemen to reach the building found the flames in every floor and panic-stricken tenants on the fire-escapes and in windows. Many ran to the roof and escaped to the adjoining roofs. The fire gained headway so rapidly that the fire Captain in charge sent in a second alarm.

Two ambulance calls were sent in when it was learned that many persons had been injured. The fire spread to the adjoining tenement house, and the police ordered all those living in the block out of their rooms.

Superintendent Hale of Bellevue Hospital at 3 o'clock threw open the Pathological Building of Bellevue Hospital in Twenty-ninth Street, opposite the fire, to the stricken tenants.

Acting Chief Martin and Deputy Chief Burns found seven bodies in a room on the top floor of the tenement house at No. 403.

The blazing tenements lighted up Bellevue Hospital and the Corcoran's Roost district of the east side, and the flames could be seen for miles.

WINS $100,000 ALIMONY.

Wife of P. B. Foster of New Haven Gets Big Sum with Her Divorce.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Pierpont B. Foster, a business man of this city, was ordered to pay his wife, Elizabeth Bowen Foster, $100,000 alimony in a decision handed down by Judge W. S. Case in the Superior-Civil Court today.

Mrs. Foster received the divorce on the ground of desertion. She is to have the custody of a daughter nine months in the year, the father to have her the other three months.

Mrs. Foster asserted that her husband was worth $750,000.

LASSEN PEAK AGAIN ACTIVE.

California Volcano in Eruption After Three Weeks of Peace.

REDDING, Cal., Nov. 21.—Lassen Peak sent forth huge volumes of smoke today. The eruption was the first of magnitude since Oct. 27.

Forest rangers reported that on Wednesday a cloud of smoke poured from a vent a mile below the main crater.

HETTY GREEN TAKES DAY OFF

Drops Business to Celebrate Her Seventy-ninth Birthday.

Mrs. Hetty Green, called by some persons "America's richest woman," celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of her birthday, and, for one of the few times in her busy life took a holiday and ignored such things as stocks and bonds. Many friends called to see her at her home, 7 West Ninetieth Street, and others sent messages of congratulation.

Col. E. H. R. Green, her son, who had hurried here from a business trip to Texas so as to be the first to greet his mother, found her up early and planning for her brief holiday.

"Colonel, you will have to look after everything today; I'm going to have a real holiday," Mrs. Green told her son. "My friends are to give me a birthday party. Maybe the girls will let you attend when you come uptown."

After mother and son had breakfasted together Col. Green went to his office in the Seaboard National Bank at 18 Broadway. Mrs. Green took a short walk up Fifth Avenue and returned to her home to meet those whom she had invited to call.

In the afternoon Mrs. Green accompanied Countess Annie Leary on an automobile ride in Central Park, after which the Countess entertained Mrs. Green and several of her friends at luncheon at her home, 1,082 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Green was born in 1835 at New Bedford, Mass.

Florida this year instead of Europe. Visit the Florida East Coast with its charming resorts and perfect climate. Through Pullman Service. Stop-off privileges. Inquire this at 261 Fifth Ave. Advt.

NO PATCHED-UP TRUCE, THREE PREMIERS SAY

British Statement on Peace by Asquith, Rosebery and Balfour Supported by the Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—"Come what may, there must be no weakening, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace."

This extract from a letter signed by three men who have held the office of British Prime Minister, (Asquith, Rosebery, and Balfour,) calling attention to the Central Committee for National Patriotic Associations, is the thems of many newspaper comments which go to indicate that Britain, having entered upon a quarrel she considers just, will fight it out to the end.

"Our object," says The Westminster Gazette, "is not only military success but success over militarism, which brought us to this catastrophe."

"All the sacrifice of blood and treasure which we have cheerfully made," says The Globe, "will be in vain if the business is left half done."

"It is a delight," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "to read the strong, stern words which speak, we are confident, the mind not only of this country, but of each man of the allied nations. By forty years of bullying Prussian militarism has raised against itself this terrible determination, which receives the assent of every right-thinking and informed man, not only of the belligerent nations, but in the neutral world, as well. Unavoidably we must cause a certain amount of inconvenience to the neutrals. They will only acquiesce in this willingly if they feel and know that the cause for which we are fighting is the maintenance of the rights and liberties of humanity, that we and our allies stand between all the countries of the world and a monstrous attempt to grasp universal dominion.

FAMILY COUNCIL CALLED BY KAISER

All His Sons Attend It, With Relatives and High Imperial Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21.—A telegram from Berlin says that for the first time since the beginning of the war the Kaiser has called a family council. All his sons were present, including Prince Joachim, his youngest son, who traveled for the purpose from Hamburg, where he has been convalescing.

There were also present near relations of the imperial family, with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Gen. von Moltke, and Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy.

What the council talked about is, of course, impossible to know. Even the place of meeting was kept secret.

Germans who know of the meeting say they feel encouraged, considering that it could have no other object than the discussion of some plan which must lead to victory.

SAY A SUBMARINE SANK AUDACIOUS

Revival of an Earlier Rumor Said to be Based on Information From Berlin.

Reports heard here from German sources when the news of the Audacious disaster became known, that a submarine and not a German mine sank the great British superdreadnought off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27, were revived yesterday, and it was said that the information on which they were based came from Berlin.

No official statement regarding the sinking of the Audacious has ever come from German sources, nor has the British Admiralty ever admitted officially that the Audacious was sunk. No official sanction is claimed, however, for the latest revival of the submarine report.

According to the latest version, when the German naval authorities learned from its secret service that the rendezvous of the British home fleet was the harbor of Lough Swilly, on the northwest coast of Ireland, a small squadron of submarines was sent out from the base at Wilhelmshaven to do what damage it could. A submarine came upon the British fleet steaming in line toward its base and launched two torpedoes at the Audacious, one of which took effect near the stern. After observing the effect of its attack, the submarine made off and succeeded in escaping.

The news of the loss of the Audacious has not yet been published in England, and its supposed causes are confined to private speculation among the few who know of it.

SAYS GERMANS SEIZED SACRAMENTO'S CARGO

Chile Investigates Capture of Ship Transferred to American Registry.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 21.—The American steamer Sacramento, which, until a few months ago, was the German steamer Alexandria, has put into Valparaiso, and the story related by her Captain has resulted in the Chilean authorities starting an investigation to determine who is responsible for the apparent violation of neutrality in which she was involved.

The Sacramento, Capt. Jacobson, left San Francisco under her new register and flying the Stars and Stripes on Oct. 15. Capt. Jacobson says his steamer was seized on the high seas by a German warship and taken to Juan Fernandez Island, belonging to Chile. Here he was obliged by the Germans to turn over his provisions and 6,000 tons of coal.

The Sacramento then came on to Valparaiso, where her Captain recited his story to the Chilean authorities. The Sacramento cleared from San Francisco for Valparaiso.

All the Santiago newspapers comment on the use of the American flag as a violation of Chile's neutrality. The Chilean authorities have notified the crews of German ships now in Chilean ports that they have been interned, obliging them to remain until the end of the war.

The Sacramento had on board twenty-two men from the French bark Valentine and two Chinese saved from the Titanic, both of which ships were sunk in the Pacific by German warships.

HOTEL CLARENDON, Scarboro, Florida, Representative 1,100 W. 34th. Tel. Madison Sq. 6141. Advt.

TURKEY EXPLAINS SHOTS AT LAUNCH

Merely Intended to Warn Tennessee's Boat of Mines, Morgenthau Reports.

ENVOY'S MESSAGE DELAYED

Ottoman Officials Presented Statement on Day of Smyrna Incident, He Says.

OUR GOVERNMENT SATISFIED

Explanation a Relief at Washington —Capt. Decker's Reports Confused by Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It was announced at the White House tonight that the Turkish Government had made a voluntary explanation of the firing on the United States cruiser Tennessee's launch in the Harbor of Smyrna. The explanation was made to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, on Nov. 16, and only reached Washington tonight in a delayed dispatch.

The explanation was that the harbor had been mined and the port ordered closed; that the American Ambassador had previously been informed of this, and that the Tennessee's launch was stopped by warning shots when she was passing through the mine zone.

Government officials regard the explanation as satisfactory.

President Wilson, laying aside the ordinary procedure, himself gave out a summary of Ambassador Morgenthau's report. The President's statement follows:

Dispatches concerning the Smyrna incident have just been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, which were sent before he had received any communication from the State Department. He informs the Government that on the evening of the day on which the incident occurred (on Monday last) the Ottoman Minister of the Interior informed him that the commander of the Tennessee had attempted to visit Smyrna in his steam launch, passing through the mine zone, contrary to the Turkish Government's regulations, and that the boat had been stopped by warning shots fired toward her.

He added that the Governor General, after the incident, had offered to take the officer overland in his automobile. The Minister of War later communicated with the Ambassador, fully informing him of the incident and requesting that the Tennessee, which was then at Vourlah, some distance from the harbor of Smyrna, should be withdrawn.

The Ambassador had some time ago been officially informed that the Port of Smyrna was closed alike to warships and merchant vessels. The Ambassador therefore requested Capt. Decker to withdraw, and he, of course, did so, proceeding to the island of Chios.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of communicating with Constantinople, no further advices have yet been received. Instructions had already been sent to the Ambassador. We are still awaiting the Ambassador's reply to those instructions.

Two Versions of the Affair.

The statement given out by the President was the second version of the affair made public here today. Early in the day it became known that in his first report on the subject, Capt. Decker of the Tennessee had characterized the salvo that greeted his launch as "unfriendly," explaining, however, that it was not a "hostile" act within the technical meaning that would imply an actual act of war. Mr. Morgenthau's report, as summarized by the President, did not purport to give his own view of the situation, but merely repeated the interpretation put upon it by the Turkish Minister of the Interior in the first place and the more detailed account of the Turkish Minister of War in the second. These accounts in general accorded with the expectations expressed beforehand at the White House and the Navy Department as to how the incident occurred and to that extent may be presumed to be satisfactory to the American Government. Whether Capt. Decker's flat statement that the Turkish shots were "unfriendly" will influence the President's reception of the Turkish version of the affair remains to be seen.

The statement given out by the President contained the first official information that more than one shot was fired at the launch. In a synopsis of Capt. Decker's account given out earlier in the day from the White House it was said that "a shot" was fired across the launch's bows. The discrepancy in the different accounts is made more confusing by the fact that the Navy Department's account of Capt. Decker's report said that the launch was "fired at." Since that time Mr. Daniels, after exchanging messages with Capt. Decker, had said repeatedly that he did not know whether "fired at" was to be construed literally or—as he hoped and believed would prove the case—simply in the sense of "across the bows." Evidently the Turkish account does not completely clear up the point, for, as described by the President tonight, it described the cannonade as "warning shots fired to warn" the launch.

"Unfriendly," but Not "Hostile."

Capt. Decker had reported to the Navy Department that the shot or shots fired at the Tennessee's launch constituted an "unfriendly act." This characterization was contained in his first report of the incident, but was suppressed in the paragraphs made public on Wednesday by the Secretary of the Navy. In characterizing the act as unfriendly Capt. Decker was careful to add that it was not, however, "hostile," and this distinction is clear to naval officers. Capt. Decker's language was that the incident involved or constituted an "act not hostile"—meaning not in itself an act of war—"but unfriendly," with the meaning usually given to the word unfriendly. But Mr. Daniels apparently did not catch this shade of meaning, and, regarding Capt. Decker's expression as at best an expression of opinion as to Turkish motives, which he could not know at first hand, and feeling that the phrase was contradictory suppressed

Continued on Page 2.

7,000,000 MEN ON EASTERN BATTLE LINE; HEAVY FIGHTING IN POLAND GOES ON

Summary of War News.

The desperate fighting in Russian Poland and East Prussia continues, and as yet without decisive result. Seven million men are said to be engaged in the fighting in the East.

The Russians report that the fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe continues. Only desultory fighting occurred in East Prussia yesterday while in Eastern Galicia, the Russians made further advances.

Berlin states that the operations are developing. The pursuit of the Russians, who have been driven back in Russian Poland, continues, it is said, and progress has been made in the offensive movement at Lodz.

The French War Office announces that five German attacks in the Woevre district, executed in mass in the space of two hours, were stopped by the heavy artillery fire of the French. The Embassy at Washington received an official dispatch from Paris which told of this fighting, but added that an important position on the heights near Verdun had been captured after the German batteries were silenced, and a similar success was obtained in the Argonne, where German trenches were taken.

The Germans report that there is no change on the battle line in France and Belgium, but state that the Allies are showing great activity with their artillery along practically the whole front.

Turkey has explained to the United States that the launch of the cruiser Tennessee was fired on at Smyrna because the ship was entering a mined harbor. Ambassador Morgenthau had been previously informed that the port was closed. The Turkish explanation is said to be satisfactory, and official Washington considers the incident closed.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR VERDUN

Capture Important Heights at Ornes and Silence German Batteries.

ALSO ADVANCE IN ARGONNE

Berlin Tells of Allies' Great Activity with Artillery Along the Entire Front.

PARIS, Nov. 21, 10:43 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

The day has been very quiet.

There is nothing of interest to report except that in the Woevre district, at Les Eparges, five German attacks were executed in mass in the space of two hours and stopped abruptly by the fire of our artillery.

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

The day of Nov. 20, generally speaking, was similar to the two preceding days.

In Belgium our artillery at Nieuport secured the advantage over that of the enemy. From Dixmude to the south of Ypres there was intermittent cannonading on our part and theirs.

At Hollebeke two attacks of German infantry were promptly repulsed.

From the Belgian frontier to the Oise there was nothing to report.

In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne the advantage gained by our batteries over the artillery of the enemy has become more marked, and has prevented the Germans from continuing the construction of certain trenches begun by them.

In the Argonne we blew up certain of the enemy's trenches.

In the vicinity of Verdun and in the Vosges we have made progress. At certain points we have established our trenches at less than thirty yards from the German position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Official dispatches received today by the French Embassy included the facts of the Paris bulletin, but added:

At Ornes, near Verdun, we have captured important heights and silenced two of the enemy's batteries.

In the Argonne we have obtained similar successful results, having seized a blockhouse and established a new line of trenches.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (By Wireless to London.)—An official communication, given out by the General Army Headquarters today, says:

On the whole there is no change in the western war theatre.

The enemy is showing great activity with his artillery along practically the entire front.

COLD STOPS YSER FIGHTS.

Low Temperature Prevails Along the Western Battle Front.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Freezing weather has set in along the battle front in France and Belgium, the temperature today being 25 to 28 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. Snow is falling in Northern France.

The French soldier wears a woolen band, provided by the Government, which he wraps four or five times around his body. He often wears four or five shirts, adding an extra one from time to time as the temperature falls.

BRUGES, Nov. 21.—According to the best information reaching here, fighting on the Yser front has stopped. The cold weather continues, and the old inhabitants fear that there may be a repetition of the severe Winter of 1870-71.

It is reported that fifty-seven empty trains of forty cars each are moving through northern Belgium in the direction of West Flanders. It is assumed here that these trains are for the transportation of more German regiments to the eastern arena of hostilities.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, via London, Nov. 21.—The wintry weather in the war theatres is considered to be of the greatest importance in the field operations, especially in the inundated districts of Flanders.

Today's reports show that it is colder in the southwest and the northwest. Both Metz and Brussels report a temperature below the freezing point.

NEW FRENCH FIELD GUN OUTRANGES GERMAN

Weapon of 105 Millimeters Caliber Which Shoots Nine Miles Turned Out by Creusot.

Letters received by a French business woman of New York from her husband, who is serving in the captive balloon observation corps attached to the field artillery, report that the French Army has for some weeks past been using a new field gun of a much more powerful type than any that has appeared as yet. The caliber of the new gun is 105 millimeters, (4⅛ inches,) as compared with the seventy-five millimeters of the ordinary French field gun, which has done so much execution. In other respects the two guns are similar. The range of the new weapon is fourteen kilometers, (8½ miles,) which is two kilometers further than the German 152-millimeter siege guns can reach.

The new gun was first tried at Acheux, near Albert, on Oct. 17. The first shot was aimed at a factory chimney, which was being used by the Germans as an observation tower. The range was 13½ kilometers, but the French hit the chimney and demolished it.

The letters go on to say that since that time the French artillery has had things very much its own way in that part of the line, as the Germans are unable to reach them. Only a few of these guns are in service yet, but others are being turned out as rapidly as possible at the Creusot works, where 90,000 men are working in two shifts to help keep the French artillery material up to the needs.

In the neighborhood of Albert the French are said to be fairly comfortable and well fed. They have wine with their meals, as the drinking water of the neighborhood is unsafe; and the cooks are said to have the proverbial French efficiency.

So close are the French and German trenches at some parts of the line that they almost run into each other; and it was in one of these neighborhoods that the writer of the letters happened to be stationed on a foggy morning last month when a German cook, coming up from the rear with a huge can of coffee, walked into a trench full of Frenchmen, thinking them his own men.

"We drank his miserable juice," the writer goes on, "and then proceeded to kick him out of our trenches and send him on his way back to the Germany Army. It was all such a cook was worth."

The worst privation of the French troops, it is said, is the scarcity of news. The only paper which circulates at the front is the Bulletin des Armées, which contains only the meager official announcements. Consequently when the writer of the letters received a large number of pictorial supplements of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a package of Winter clothing, sent him by his wife and mother, they were received with joy by the entire company and were passed from hand to hand until completely worn out.

DROP AIR BOMBS ON ZEPPELIN SHEDS

One of Two French Machines Shot Down at Friedrichshafen —The Other Escapes.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 21.—Two aeroplanes, thought to be French, made an attack on the Zeppelin dock and sheds on Lake Constance, according to a paper printed in Friedrichshafen, Württemberg, on Lake Constance.

The aeroplanes dropped six bombs, none of which did any damage.

One aeroplane was shot down. The other escaped.

At Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, Count Zeppelin began his experiments in rigid dirigibles in 1892, and had sunk $500,000 in his experiments until he was relieved by big sums voted by the Reichstag and donations made by the National Flying Fund.

When the war began there were in commission from the Friedrichshafen plant, which guards its secrets as carefully as does the Krupp plant at Essen, two naval Zeppelins, eight army Zeppelins, and three passenger Zeppelins.

Since then it has been estimated that at least five Zeppelins have been destroyed, while reports from the Swiss side of the Lake have been to the effect that the plant at Friedrichshafen was working day and night and that fully 100 war Zeppelins of a new type were being feverishly constructed.

HAZELTON PIANOS—Supreme in tone quality since 1849. 56-62 University Pl., bet. 10th & 11th Sts. —Advt.

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Course of Decisive Conflict Carefully Concealed by Capitals.

SAY ISSUE IS NOT REACHED

Russians Report Repulse of a Drive from South Poland to Aid Germans.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT CRACOW

But a Lull in East Prussia, Where the German Defenses Are Found of Great Strength.

Przemysl Said to Have Offered to Surrender

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Przemysl has offered to capitulate on condition that the garrison march out with arms and baggage.

The Russians refused to accept the offer because they know the fortress can hold out no longer. Capitulation is imminent.

The present siege is the second the Austrian fortress has undergone in the present war. Once the Russians were forced to fall back to guard Warsaw.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Interest in the war situation is still centred on the two big battles now raging in Poland. As has been the case heretofore when important events were impending, little news is coming from either Berlin or Petrograd as to the operations. It is known, however, that the Germans are offering stubborn resistance to the Russian advance in East Prussia and that Gen. von Hindenburg, commander of the German troops, and Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russians, two of the greatest strategists the war has produced, are manoeuvring for positions between the Vistula and the Warthe and that a big battle is in progress on the Cracow-Czenstochowa line, between Russia and Austro-German forces.

An unofficial dispatch coming through Rome says that the Russians repulsed two attacks before Cracow, but beyond the Russian official statement that the Russians have had partial successes northwest of Lodz there is nothing to indicate how things are going.

In Socialist quarters in Copenhagen, which are in touch with the Socialists of Berlin, it is said that 7,000,000 are engaged in the battles on the Russo-German frontier—3,000,000 on the Austro-German side and 4,000,000 Russians.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd says:

"The German attempts to break through the Russian armies in Poland have sustained a severe check, which, according to present indications, is likely to have decisive consequences for the enemy.

"The official report of the capture of a battery northwest of Lodz is extremely significant, suggesting the probability of a successful Russian flanking movement from the direction of Plotrkow. News was received last night of the arrival of large Russian reinforcements, which would probably account for the reverses the Germans sustained."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—An official communication issued from General Headquarters tonight says:

The fighting between the Vistula and Warthe and on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front continues.

In East Prussia yesterday only desultory firing occurred. In Eastern Galicia the Russian troops are still advancing.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.—The following Austrian official statement, given out in Vienna, has been forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam:

Our attack on the Russian main forces continues along the entire front. In the battle northeast of Czenstochowa two Russian battalions have surrendered.

Berlin Reports Progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to London.)—The following official communication was given out by the German Army Headquarters today:

In the eastern war theatre the operations are still further developing. Nothing can yet be reported regarding the situation in East Prussia.

The pursuit of the defeated enemy, who was driven back through Mlawa and Plock, continues. Our offensive at Lodz has made progress.

In the region to the east of Czenstochowa our troops are fighting by the side of our allies, and have gained ground.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The meagre news received from Russian Poland and given out in official circles here today indicates that the Germans and the Russians have joined in battle along the whole front between the Warthe and the Vistula Rivers, while the Russians to the north of the Vistula are reported to be falling back.

"Germany has great expectations concerning the outcome near Lodz," says an official announcement handed to the press today. "It is generally taken for granted that the gigantic Russian Army, in spite of its great numerical supe-

riority, is seriously threatened by Gen. von Hindenburg's ingenious strategy and his spirited offensive movement. The retreat of the Russians is made difficult by the fact that the Germans destroyed all railroads, bridges, and highways. A Russian defeat here may decide the entire campaign in the east, as the Russians are without trained reserves and lack arms, ammunition, and officers."

An Austrian official report made public in Berlin today tells of a general success for the Austrians in Russian Poland and of advances of Austrian troops in Servia. In the latter country bad weather is reported, the snow on the mountains being three feet deep.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that the subscriptions to the Austrian war loan have passed a total of one billion marks, ($250,000,000.)

Germany at High Tension.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The correspondent in Berlin of the Central News has sent the following dispatch by way of Copenhagen:

"All of Germany is in a condition of extreme tension, awaiting the result of the great battle on the eastern front. The Russian forces are estimated at 900,000 men. The Germans control all the roads to Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw. The battle centres at Lodz, where the Germans and Austrians are in excellent position, while new Austrian forces are advancing from the south. The Russians are being attacked from three sides."

A wireless message from Berlin says:

"The steady progress reported day by day from the eastern theatre of war is most encouraging to the military critics and the public and little anxiety for the safety of the frontier districts is now manifested.

"Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, expects full success for Gens. von Hindenburg and Dankl. He thinks the heavy Russian losses in killed and prisoners has undoubtedly shaken the morale of the Russians.

"The continuance of the concentric attacks on the north, west and south, he holds, places the Russians in an unenviable position.

"The troops which threatened the East Prussian frontier at Soldau and its vicinity are continuing their retreat, apparently toward the crossings of the Vistula and the Bug at Novo Georgievsk.

"The snowfall in the northwest has ceased, but is fairly general in the east and will probably continue for several days, so that the battle of Poland will be fought out on snow-covered fields."

Attack From South Falls.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The Army Messenger, the official organ of the General Staff of the Russian Army, summing up recent operations in the Eastern arena of hostilities, publishes the following:

"The Germans are making fresh efforts to penetrate our front between Lowicz and Skiernlewice with the object of marching on Warsaw. It seems that the enemy threw important forces in this direction. The effort of the Germans to march on Warsaw by penetrating our front between Kielce and Radom resulted in total failure, and our troops forced the enemy to retire along all this front. As always in its retreats, the German Army lost enormous numbers in dead, wounded, and prisoners, as well as provision trains, artillery, and war material.

"On Nov. 18 important Austro-German forces, supporting themselves on the fortified country between Czenstochowa and Cracow, undertook an energetic offensive movement against our troops. Remised on all this front with heavy losses, the enemy endeavored a fresh offensive movement, but again our forces, by a counter-attack, drove them back with losses as heavy as those which attended the first repulse. We took a large number of prisoners.

"It is announced that there is furious fighting in the region of Cracow, the Germans realizing that their fortified position, with its strong fortifications, is the last protected position on this front."

Slow Advance in East Prussia.

The advance of the Russians into the Masurian Lakes region of Eastern Prussia, near Johannisburg and Arys, has revealed the extent of the preparations made by the Germans to resist invasion. The whole region is described as a gigantic fortress, facing to the east and south in the form of a huge semicircle, ninety miles in extent.

The spaces between the lakes, which range from marshy ponds by the hundred to bodies of water ten miles long, are trenched with wire fences. At intervals there are earthen redoubts, which are reinforced with stonework and protected by mine fields. Wherever it is practicable canals have been dug. Behind these canals the German trenches.

At Arys, where the Russians are reported to have made a considerable advance in the last few days, they have been compelled to storm concrete blockhouses, resulting, in some instances, in heavy loss of life.

Improved conditions in Galicia are indicated by the fact that communication by rail between Kiev and Lemberg was re-established yesterday.

In Galicia the Russians are surrounding Cracow along a circular front, about twenty-five miles from the town. Heavy fighting is reported to the north of the city. The left wing of the Russian forces is moving through the foothills to the southeast, following the line of the railroad from Przemysl to Cracow.

SERVIANS FALL BACK TO STRONG POSITIONS

Deny Austrian Reports of Victories, as No Important Engagements Have Taken Place.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Telegraphing from Athens, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency transmits the following communication as issued at the Servian Legation in the Grecian capital:

"Great Austrian victories are denied. The Servian troops retreated from their positions around Valjevo, which they had defended for two months against superior forces. Today they hold more advantageous positions, and they confidently await the attack of the enemy. The evacuation of Valjevo and the retreat were effected without incident or losses. Five cannon had to be abandoned on the heights, as they could not be lowered, and they were rendered useless.

No important encounters have taken place since the order to retreat was given; consequently great Austrian victories are impossible.

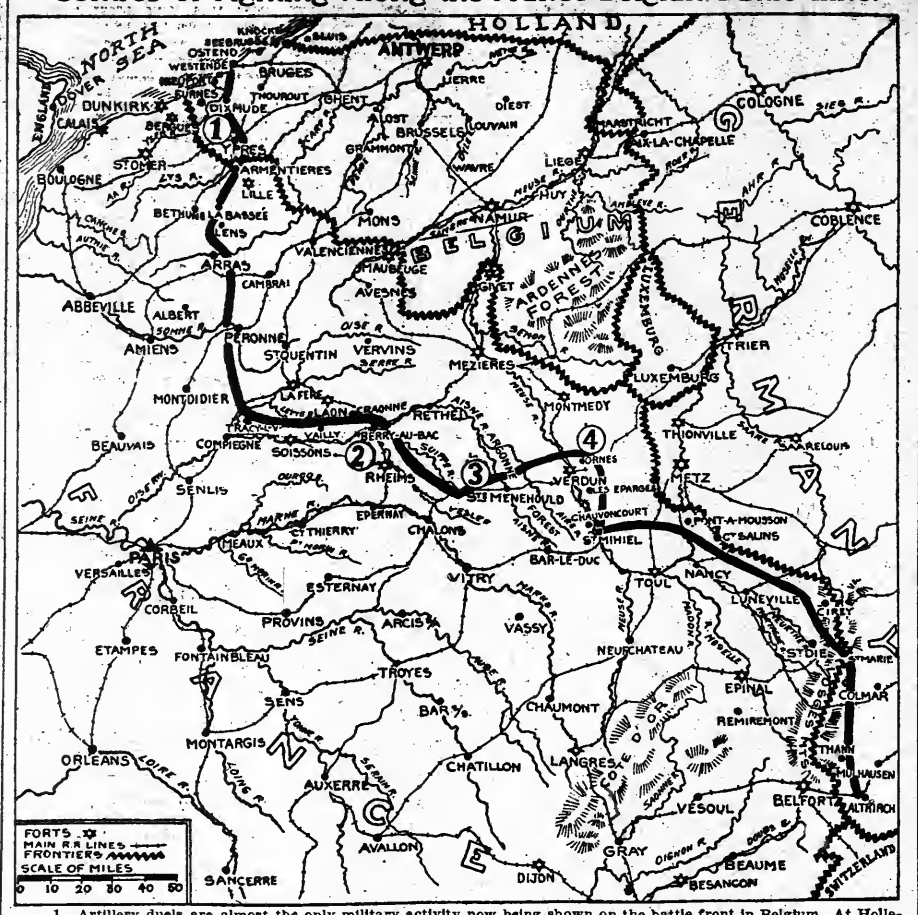
DE WET'S SONS YIELD.

Two of Them and Several of His Officers Surrender.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of Reuter's Capetown correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that two sons of Gen. Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, have surrendered to a Magistrate in Cape Town.

Several of Gen. De Wet's chief officers, together with most of his supporters to the west of the railway line, surrendered at the same time.

Centres of Fighting Along the Franco-Belgian Battle Line.



1. Artillery duels are almost the only military activity now being shown on the battle front in Belgium. At Hollebeke, however, two attacks by German infantry are reported repulsed.

2. The Allies' artillery is also busy along the Aisne and in the Champagne district, and is said to have stopped German efforts to build new trenches.

3. A German blockhouse has been seized by the French troops in the Argonne, according to official advices to the French Embassy in Washington.

4. From the same source in Washington comes a report that the French have captured important heights near Ornes. The Paris official bulletin tells of beating off five German attacks at Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun.

ASSERTS SERVIANS WERE BURIED ALIVE

Swiss Professor Investigates and Confirms Stories of Austrian Atrocities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Prof. Reisse of Lausanne University writes a letter to The Temps, dated Valjevo, Nov. 5, describing alleged Austrian atrocities he has seen personally in the Shabatz district of Servia. Accompanied by Prefect Lasitch and M. Barlovatz, the ex-Servian Consul in Paris, he says:

"I conducted the minutest inquiry in the district occupied a few weeks by the Austrians, interrogated many people opened graves and examined burned houses. In the towns and villages visited the Austrians killed over 1,100 civilians, whose bodies were found. Over 2,200 disappeared. The ages of the massacred persons vary from two months to 92 years, and 25 per cent. were women. Even the oldest were not spared.

"At Bastave two invalid sisters were found, after the enemy had departed, dead and mutilated by numerous bayonet thrusts. Indeed, mutilation is a common practice among the Austrians. At Prenlavor a wounded soldier was roasted alive in bed. I saw myself his foot and the burned patch on the floor where the fire was lighted under the bed.

At Leichnitza 109 hostages, aged from 9 to 82 years, were ranged, fastened together with cords and wire at the brink of a grave twenty yards long, three wide and two deep. Then soldiers fired and all fell together into the grave, which the soldiers filled immediately, though many were unwounded. I had this tomb opened and judge that fully half the unfortunate wretches were buried alive."

SIBERIA CHANGED BY WAR.

No Vodka Anywhere—Troops and Prisoners Moving Constantly.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—Passengers coming to Peking by way of the Transsiberian Railroad unite in declaring that there have been remarkable changes along this line of travel since the beginning of the war.

Vodka and other intoxicants, usually for sale at every small station, are now nowhere to be had. Almost every hour of the day and night troop trains were encountered going westward, while other trains carrying crowds of Austrian prisoners are moving eastward to Siberia. A telegraphic news service from the Government press bureau is delivered twice a day to every station along the line.

The Austrian prisoners are allowed great freedom. Their guards are few in number and quite indifferent as to what the prisoners do. They understand that there is no danger of the Austrians escaping. They cannot talk the language, and it would be impossible for them to travel any place on foot without discovery. No German prisoners were seen.

PARIS THEATRES MAY OPEN.

But Part of Their Receipts Must Go to Soldiers' Aid.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The French Government has authorized the reopening of theatres and concert halls on condition that part of the receipts be devoted to the aid of the soldiers and to relieve distress. The programmes and audiences will be strictly supervised. Only moving picture houses and certain concert halls have been open heretofore.

The time for closing the restaurants has been extended from 9.30 o'clock in the evening to 10 o'clock.

300,000 WARLIKE AMERICANS.

Italian Correspondent Says They Are Trying to Enlist in Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Corriere della Sera reports on the authority of Felice Ferrero, its American correspondent, that 300,000 American citizens have gone to Canada to offer their services to the allied armies.

SEIZE NORWEGIAN SHIPS.

Two Sailing from American Ports Captured by the British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is learned from reliable sources that two Norwegian ships which recently sailed from American ports have been arrested by the British authorities and taken into Kirkwall, Shetland Islands. The reason for this action is not known.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The reports from all parts of the battle line, except that east of Verdun, show that the Germans have for a time abandoned their aggressive campaign. This is the necessary consequence of the great effort which they are now making to gain a decisive victory over the Russians. It is impossible for them to oppose the Allies with equal strength on every field at the same time. Their military gains have to be made by a strategic concentration of their troops at some one point where a victory will give them the greatest immediate advantage. All the rest of the line is held by a reduced force, charged with the duty of holding back any advance by the enemy at all costs.

It seems evident that Germany has selected the Russian field for her main effort at present. Not only have troops from Central Germany been moved to Russia, but even the lines in France have been drawn on to strengthen the invasion of Poland by way of Thorn and the Vistula River.

Germany might be said to be depending upon a continuous line of gun fire from the North Sea to Switzerland to hold back the armies of the Allies in the western field. To supplement this force of artillery and to guard the batteries from attacks by small bodies that might creep upon them at night, sufficient infantry has been left to hold the first line of trenches and to provide small reserve.

Germany has in her army of the Rhine more than 4,500 field guns, which if stretched out in a single line along her western border would place the guns less than two hundred yards apart. If these guns could maintain their fire, nothing could advance against them, but they would be very difficult to control. Instead they are grouped in batteries of six guns, and to each battery is assigned its portion of the front, running from 600 yards to a mile, according to the importance of the position and the danger of attack.

The Allies have an even greater number of field guns, and would quickly overcome the German artillery, if it were not for the possession by the latter of a large number of five-inch and seven-inch siege guns that outrange the three-inch guns which at present forms the main armament of the Allies' field artillery. In addition, the German eleven-inch and sixteen-inch guns give them a local advantage at many points, though they have not enough of these to cover any but the most important strategic points.

For close range trench fighting, where the opponents are only a few hundred yards apart, the very power of the rifle and of the field gun reduce their value. The troops on both sides are protected by deep, narrow trenches, and are so close to each other that the artillery in the rear cannot shell the enemy's trenches without causing stray shots to fall upon their own troops. The rifle loses its value because the troops in the trenches can be reached only by projectiles which fall at a steep angle. The flat trajectory of the rifle carries its bullet over the heads of the intrenched troops.

For the close fighting in France the grenade is found very serviceable. This consists of a small charge of explosive, equal to about one-fourth of a stick of dynamite, which is inclosed with fragments of metal in a pan or shell. The Japanese used for extemporized grenades the small tin can that is standard stock in any American grocery store. Since then munitions have worked out a type of steel shell which contains explosive and detonator and in bursting sends fragments in every direction.

The French War Office bulletin tells of success at Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun. Actually the check of German attacks at this point has come only after retirement of about two miles by the French. In the early part of the month they had advanced to Fresnes and Hattonchatel, ten miles east of the Meuse River. A Berlin dispatch on Friday told of a French attack at Combres, a mile nearer the river, while last night's dispatch showed fighting at Les Eparges, one mile further west.

The gist of the news from the battle in Poland is that the Germans have made a further advance toward Lodz and Lowicz, Northwest of Warsaw, also, they have made a like advance and have driven the Russians out of Miawa. In spite of this they can hardly be said to have gained an important success, as the Russians are in a stronger military position than before.

In fighting close to the German border the Germans would have behind them ample rail service, while the Russians would have only a country without railroads and with difficult highways. The further back toward Warsaw that the Russians go in their retreat, the better prepared they will be for the battle, while the opposite will be the case with the Germans, due to their greater distance from their base of supplies.

The Russian plan of operations seems to be the sound one of leading the Germans on without engaging battle until a position is reached where the local advantages will be on the side of the former. Then, as at Warsaw in October, the Russians expect to turn and deliver their decisive blow.

Reports from the Cracow battlefield show a stiffening of the Austrian resistance, while the energy of the Russian attacks is reduced by the diversion of troops to stem the German invasion by way of the Vistula. All along the line of this eastern conflict the fighting seems to have reached a temporary standstill, while waiting for the outcome of the battle in the centre between Lodz and Plock.

TRENCHES OF CONCRETE.

Berlin Paper's Correspondent Admires Allies' Works at Dixmude.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—A correspondent of the Zeitung Ammittag visited Dixmude, while that town still was under heavy bombardment.

In a dispatch to his paper he says the sky was covered with smoke rings from shrapnel. The enemy was beginning to waver under the steady succession of assaults. The Allies' fire was no longer well directed, and as the German preparations were well made the German losses in the assaults usually were relatively small.

The captured trenches, says the correspondent, were magnificently built of reinforced concrete with sandbag breastworks, stands for machine guns and a novel type of revolver cannon, which throws short range grenades. Such trenches cover the whole country and when one is captured, the enemy retires to the next. The fighting is often at such close range that hand grenades are employed most effectively.

The presence of the latest French and English newspapers in the trenches, says the correspondent, shows that the allied soldiers are being kept informed.

The Advertiser, who has lived in South American countries for many years and has a wide acquaintance, desires to secure the representation in South America of leading American manufacturers. Flour, paper, leather, chemical products and cement preferred. Write for interview. Box G 59 Times Annex.

BRITAIN WILL LAY CASE BEFORE WORLD

Patriotic Committee Named to Keep Neutral Countries Informed of Ethics of the War.

VALUE AMERICAN OPINION

London Newspapers Quote New York Times Editorial in Advocating a Policy of Candor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Under the name of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, there has been formed a body whose chief objectives are, first, to keep British public opinion informed and fortified and, second, to lay before neutral countries a clear statement of the British case. These objects are set forth in letters to the press signed by Premier Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and others. In regard to the second objective the committee in a letter says:

"Equally important is the task of laying before neutral countries a clear statement of the British case, for the moral weight of neutral opinion will exert an ever increasing influence on the issues of the conflict. Germany, with that thoroughness which characterizes all her undertakings, is making strenuous efforts to influence the opinion of the world in her favor. It is imperative that immediate steps be taken to present the full evidence on which our case rests in order to enable the neutral countries to arrive at an impartial judgment."

The committee has projected a far-reaching scheme for the distribution of suitable literature in neutral countries. Coincidently with this announcement The London Times publishes a dispatch from its Washington correspondent which quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial in reply to The Saturday Review's suggestion of establishing some sort of American bureau. The correspondent continues:

"There is little doubt that THE NEW YORK TIMES reflects a preponderance of thoughtful opinion and that the Americans appreciate the compliment implied by our willingness to allow actions and official documents to speak for themselves, nor, it must be repeated, has our trust in American intelligence been misplaced. The demand for copies of the 'White Paper' and other documents reprinted by THE NEW YORK TIMES continues and is a striking and steady illustration of the support given to the Allies."

In an editorial dealing with the same subject The Westminster Gazette tonight says:

"The great neutral countries, and especially the American people, will form their own views and the less any attempt is made to force them to our opinion the better it will be. The reports are unanimous that the German propaganda in America has overreached itself and defeated its own object.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday that the policy of allowing German misstatements to correct themselves was not only the most dignified and self-respecting but altogether the most effective method. The Berliner Tageblatt seems to be of the same opinion, for we read in one of its articles that enough if not always the right efforts have now been made and that Germany does not need any more arguments.

"We do not know what arguments could be selected as the right ones to convince a great democratic people like the United States that the German cause should command their sympathy. The Americans see the fate of Belgium; when Count von Bernstorff has exhausted his eloquence they ask the meaning of Louvain, Malines, and Termonde, and justification, other than German necessity, of these examples of frightfulness which the Belgian Government brings to the judgment of the civilized world.

"The American people and their Government are beyond reproach in the observance of neutrality, and they have among them men and women of German descent whose sympathies are naturally with our enemies. We must do our best to keep them informed of all essential facts and to frustrate all efforts to sow mischief between them and us; but, having done that, we will leave our case in their hands in perfect confidence that they will form a right and independent judgment."

TEN MEN LEFT OF 3,000.

German Regiment Practically Wiped Out in Ypres Fighting.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Sunday, Nov. 22.—The Sluis correspondent of the Rotterdamsche Courant sends this dispatch to his paper:

"Bruges is now garrisoned by a small force of sailors and marines. On Thursday the troops were dispatched to Middelkerke, south of which place heavy fighting was going on.

"The losses on both sides have been severe. Great transports of wounded have been sent to Ghent. Three officers and seven men, who have returned to Ghent from Ypres, are all that are left of one regiment of 3,000 men, who left Ghent for the front a few weeks ago.

"The early Winter has aggravated the misery among the soldiers and population. In the open country the troops are suffering terribly and the number of ill are increasing rapidly.

"The Allies have captured a German train laden with valuable war material near Ypres.

"Several inhabitants of Bruges have been arrested for alleged expression of displeasure at the policy of Germany. Most of the inhabitants of Bruges are now fed by the Germans.

"There is no communication out of Bruges in the western direction. The inhabitants of villages north of Zeebrugge are not allowed to leave the villages. All the houses for a considerable distance back from the sea front, from Zeebrugge to Knocke, have been evacuated.

"The shortage of coal is very serious throughout Belgium."

WON CHATEAU IN SNOWSTORM.

Three Hundred French Marines Accomplished a Brilliant Feat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Liberté's special correspondent describes the capture by French marines of a chateau which is situated three kilometers north of Dixmude, dominating the Yser valley and forming an important position.

In a violent snowstorm at midnight the French quitted camp silently and advanced, surrounding the chateau. This they attacked with the bayonet at dawn and carried after a long struggle. At 10 o'clock the marines held the whole of the position, though barely 100 remained of the 300 who began the attack.

At noon a small patrol started to explore the park and were amazed to receive the surrender of 100 Germans who, throughout the fighting, had been hidden in a neighboring barn, though a sortie would have taken the assailants in the rear and certainly turned the scale.

GERMAN OFFICERS SENTENCED.

French Court Convicts Them of Theft and Neglect of Wounded.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.—Eight German officers of the Reserve Medical Corps, charged with the theft of wine and committing an orgy at the chateau of Lizy on Sept. 9, where their ambulance was installed, have been convicted by a court martial, sitting in Paris.

The chief German officer, who is also charged with failing properly to care for 135 wounded French, was sentenced to two years imprisonment. The others were sentenced to from six months to one year imprisonment.

The officers declared that if wine had been stolen and brought to the chateau, German troops, which preceded them in the retreat after the battle of the Marne were responsible for the theft.

SPIES LURKED IN ASYLUM.

Took Places of Lunatics' Attendants and Aided German Gun Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—German spies have been found in the most unlikely places.

In Lorraine they used a lunatic asylum as a depot. All the doctors and most of the ordinary attendants deserted the institution with the approach of the French Army. Their places were taken by spies.

Fighting proceeded around the place for several days, and by clever use of Red Cross flags the spies were able to direct the German artillery fire with deadly effect. Fifteen were executed in the asylum courtyard.

BLAST FURNACE A CREMATORY.

Bodies of German Soldiers Are Being Incinerated at Charleroi.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Independence Belge, which has been published in London since the occupation of Brussels, has word from Charleroi that the large blast furnace near there is running night and day incinerating the corpses of German soldiers killed along the Yser line. The bodies of the soldiers are being brought to Charleroi by rail.

The coal mines of Charleroi have been reopened and the miners are working two or three days a week.

COMMENDS OUR ATTITUDE.

But Other Neutrals Need to Know British Case, Paper Says.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette says editorially today:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES recently commended the British because we had been content to let the facts speak for themselves out of the pages of our 'White Books' and such like documents. The Central Committee will not make the mistake of Herren Bernstorff and Dernburg by attempting to place a cooked ex parte case before the neutral nations. Even the German press has discovered that these gentlemen have given a priceless lesson in how not to do it.

"But all neutral nations do not read English as intelligently as the Americans do, and there is work for the Central Committee in translating and distributing official documents. We are fighting in the cause of moral right. It is fitting that we should thus appeal to the moral sense of that tribunal from whose judgment there is no appeal."

TURKEY EXPLAINS SHOTS AT LAUNCH

Continued from Page 1.

it. As he explained this afternoon, he felt that he was suppressing nothing essential to the story of the incident.

At the White House, however, Capt. Decker's comment was considered of more importance, and in a formal statement given out by Mr. Tumulty before Mr. Morgenthau's message was received, it was said that the Tennessee's captain had reported that the shot "was not intended as a hostile act." The statement from the White House, which made no reference to Capt. Decker's further comment that it was unfriendly, was as follows:

The public already knows what happened: namely, a boat from the Tennessee tried to enter the harbor, a harbor which the Turkish Government had declared closed. A shot was fired across her bow to stop her. The captain of the Tennessee reports that it was not intended as an hostile act.

A full investigation of the matter is being made and explanations have been asked of the Turkish Government. Previous attempts to communicate with Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople have led to delays of as much as a week.

Department Reports Differ.

Several of the affirmative statements in this brief document differ widely from the information on the same points received by the two departments of the Government directly concerned—the Department of State and the Navy Department. Mr. Daniels had repeatedly denied having any information to show whether one or more shots were fired or showing whether they were fired across the launch's bows or at the launch, except Capt. Decker's first statement that the launch was "fired at."

Nor had any explanation of the incident from the Navy Department told of any declaration that the port of Smyrna was closed, although Mr. Daniels had expressed the belief that the previous closing of the port would explain the incident.

According to Acting Secretary of State Lansing, the situation was not adequately described by saying that the United States had asked an explanation of the Turkish Government. As he before described his instructions to Mr. Morgenthau, they embodied simply directions to make injuiries. This was explained as meaning inquiries of the Turkish Government, obtaining such first-hand information as it might be able to get from Consul General Horton at Smyrna or otherwise. The demand for an explanation would imply that this Government was convinced of the wrongdoing of at least the local Turkish officials. The making of inquiries suggests that the American official mind was still open on the subject and might even take an answer that showed errors of judgment on the part either of Capt. Decker or Mr. Horton.

Mr. Horton is highly regarded by the Department of State, where his long experience in the Mediterranean littoral has given him a particular value in the present crisis, where all American representatives must look out for the interests of three belligerent nationalities. As a matter of fact, Capt. Decker's original report did not bring in Mr. Horton at all except to say that he was worried about the safety of the Consulate General at Smyrna. Capt. Decker said that he sent a Yourlak across the bay from Smyrna, and left it, both at the request of Mr. Morgenthau.

The Navy Department let it be known this afternoon that Mr. Horton before had shown himself more keenly sensible of a critical situation than his associates in other Turkish cities. But Mr. Lansing said this afternoon that there had been no communications with Mr. Horton direct.

Officials Had Been Worried.

The Navy Department, after admitting its exchange of undescribed messages back and forth with Capt. Decker was plainly worried this afternoon before the Morgenthau message came. The White House, with its information in a great measure directly contradictory of the advices both of the Navy and State Departments, was plainly worried also. The uneasiness at the White House seemed, however, to be largely of a political sort. The parallel drawn between the Tampico incident and the incident at Symrna had not been relished, particularly the suggestion of the last few days that the Government in Washington by tieing the hands of Capt. Decker was following the course it pursued in extending the time limit set by Rear Admiral Mayo for reparation for the insult to the American flag.

As things stand now the North Carolina, under Capt Oman, lies at the Turkish port of Beurit, and the Tennessee, under Capt. Decker, at the Greek port of Chios, a few miles off shore from Smyrna. Since the incident of Monday they have been taken out from under the command of Ambassador Morgenthau and made answerable only to orders direct from the Navy Department. Consulate General at Smyrna remains just as it was when Capt. Decker reported that Consul General Horton was alarmed for its safety, except that now, even if Mr. Horton renewed his plea for protection or the Ambassador reported a massacre imminent in Smyrna, Capt. Decker could not return to the port where he was fired at without express instructions from Washington.

The recent experience of the State Department shows what delay might arise before the American ships could advance to the protection of American interests. While communication with the Tennessee has been fairly prompt, the Tennessee is out of touch with the American Consul General, and, according to the State Department, probably could not avail herself at this crisis of her wireless plant to communicate with Mr. Horton through any military wireless station that the Turks might have near Smyrna.

Pleases Turkish Charge.

Hussein Bey, Chargé of the Turkish Embassy here, issued a statement tonight expressing gratification over the Government's advices from Mr. Morgenthau.

"The most cordial relations have always existed between the two Governments," he said, "and it is the desire of both the Ottoman Government and people that such relations should always be maintained.

"I should like to take this opportunity to repudiate certain statements which have recently appeared in the press insinuating that rigorous and intentional censorship on the part of the Ottoman authorities was the cause of the unnecessary delay in the exchange of cablegrams between Turkey and the United States. This is not so. Censorship undoubtedly exists in Turkey at the present moment, as it does in other countries with whom Turkey is at war, and through which the messages have to pass causing delays. In proof of this I may mention that this Embassy has not received a single cablegram since close upon a month. It has no official information of the existence of war between Turkey and the Allies. The last cablegram received at the Embassy was a message from the Imperial Ottoman Government to the Government of the United States expressing its grateful acknowledgement of a generous gift from the American Red Cross to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society in Constantinople."

TENNESSEE STILL THERE.

Cruiser Keeps Her Station Outside Smyrna Harbor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 21 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The United States cruiser Tennessee is still waiting outside Smyrna harbor pending diplomatic measures.

FEAR FOR SUEZ CANAL.

Fifty Per Cent. Paid at Lloyd's on Policies Covering Closing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—At Lloyd's today many policies were taken out to guard against the risk that the Suez Canal will be closed, there being fear that the canal will be interfered with in consequence of the Turkish movement toward Egypt.

Premiums of 50 guineas per cent. were being freely paid to underwriters for policies reading:

To pay total loss only in the event of the Suez Canal becoming closed to traffic for thirty consecutive days, between Nov. 21, 1914, and Nov. 20, 1915, both days inclusive.

The rate indicates that the risk is regarded as really serious.

NO HOLES NO SCREWS — LENSES ALWAYS TIGHT

"EVER-LOCT"
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
like all other good and worthy articles, already are being imitated. This only emphasizes the worth of the "EVER-LOCT" and we welcome all comers.
However, if you want the "best" screwless mounting manufactured (our forty years' experience counts in such matters) insist on
"EVER-LOCT"
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES

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OPTICIAN
287 FIFTH AVE. (27TH ST.)
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London NEW YORK Paris

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLIC SALES at the
Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth St., N. Y.
"Where the Hoe Library Was Sold"

Stevenson Collection
Books from the Library of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, hundreds of his Autograph Letters and Manuscripts, published and unpublished, his original Drawings and South Sea Curios, the remarkable Oil Portrait by John S. Sargent, presented by the artist and now exhibited for the first time; the large bronze bas-relief Portrait made and presented by Saint-Gaudens, and the beautiful original plaster group, "Le Printemps," by Rodin, with his presentation inscription to Stevenson, which has never been exhibited before.
This great Collection came from the Stevenson home at Vailima and has been consigned for Unrestricted Public Sale by Mrs. Salisbury Field (formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong), who guarantees that she is the sole owner of the entire collection. She inherited it on the death of her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, in February last.
Part I will be sold Monday Afternoon, Tuesday Afternoon and Evening, and Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 23-25.

Napoleon Collection
formed by William J. Latta of Philadelphia. Part IV of the largest Collection in the United States relating to Napoleon and the French Revolution, embracing Portraits, Views, Coins, Medals, and the finest Collection of Original Lithographs by Raffet ever offered, is now on Exhibition previous to unrestricted Public Sale on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 1 and 2.

Modern Paintings
by American and Foreign Artists. Consigned by A. H. Griffith, for twenty-three years Secretary and Treasurer of the Detroit Museum of Art; Andrew Jackson of New Rochelle, N. Y., and other owners. On Public Exhibition Tuesday, Nov. 24th, to Unrestricted Sale, Thursday and Friday Evenings, Dec. 3 and 4.

Other important announcements later. Exhibitions mornings and afternoons. Sales are held at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock.
The Anderson Galleries
Anderson Auction Company
Metropolitan Art Association
SALES CONDUCTED BY
MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN.

American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
On Free View Beginning Friday of This Week
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On the Afternoons of December 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th,
By Order of
MR. CLARENCE J. DEARDEN
of This City,
His Very Important Collection of
Early English and American
FURNITURE
AND
ANTIQUE ART OBJECTS
and Utensils in Various Metals
Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.
To this Collection has been added a large number of
Early English Mahogany Chairs
Purchased by a Prominent New England Collector, now deceased, from
The Tiffany Studios Sale of the Thomas B. Clarke Collection
and are now to be sold by order of an executor.
. A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with text by Mr. Dana H. Carroll, will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.
6, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
TRADE MARK.
Special for Monday, Nov. 23d
VAN. AND CHOCOLATE BUTTERSCOTCH CHARLOTTES—Tasty morsels of rich Butterscotch, Van. and Chocolate flavored, having delightful centres of Mellow Sugar Cream. POUND BOX 10c
THANKSGIVING NOVELTIES
That Will Delight the Little Ones
Turkey Roasts—Perfect imitations of the Real Roasts Mother takes from the oven on Thanksgiving Day. These are chockfull of delicious chewing kisses. Price..... 10c & 15c
Toy Gobblers—Finished in beautiful colors and gold decorations. These can be filled with candy. Prices, unfilled 10c 15c 25c
Turkey Gobblers made from solid milk chocolate, ea. 10c
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED PLUM PUDDING—The centre is a combination of the tasty Fruits and rich spices used in the good old time English Plum Pudding, set off by a delicious Roman Punch flavor. The outside covering is a thick shell of our Celebrated Premium Milk Chocolate. EXTRA HOLIDAY SPECIAL. POUND BOX 29c
HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES OR BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES in Special Holiday Boxes, ornamented with Turkey, Pumpkins and all Thanksgiving decorations. The Sweets are strictly high class, and the variety of styles and flavors is immense. SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFERING. POUND BOX 25c
54 Barclay Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 10 pm
29 Cortlandt Street
Closes 11 pm Daily.
Park Row & Nassau St.
Closes 11 pm Daily.
400 Broome Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
38 East 23d Street
Closes 10 pm Daily.
472 Fulton St., Fulton
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.
206 Broadway
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
147 Nassau Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 8 pm
266 West 125th Street
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.
23 West 34th Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
149th St. & Third Av.
Closes 12 pm Daily.
157 Market St., Newark
Closes 12 pm Daily.
Loft 12 Stores
The specified weight includes the container in each case.

GERMAN CROWDS ENLIVEN BRUSSELS

Gayety of the Invaders in Contrast with Belgian Bitterness.

FAMINE STORIES SCOUTED

German Official in Antwerp Says No One Starves and Germany Gives Aid.

LOUVAIN DRAWS TOURISTS

Reopened Shops Do a Thriving Trade—5 Per Cent. of Inhabitants Back.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4.—Of all the war capitals of Europe, Brussels under the German occupation is probably the gayest and the most deceptive. It certainly outrivals Berlin in life and brilliancy, as Berlin outshines London. The Germans are free spenders afield; their influx here by thousands has put large sums of money into circulation, resulting in a spell of artificial, perhaps superficial, prosperity.

The crowds surging all day up and down the principal shopping street, the Rue Neuve, overflow the sidewalks and fill the street. Well-dressed crowds promenade along the circular boulevard all afternoon and into the night. Places of amusement and the cafés are crowded. The hundreds of automobiles loaded with officers speeding about the streets, with musical military horns blowing, add to the gay illusion.

Nowhere save at the Great Headquarters in France, where the Kaiser stays when not haranguing his troops at the front, will you see such a brilliant galaxy of high officers—and every day seems a holiday in Brussels.

You catch the sinister undercurrent in the more obscure little cafés. Here you will find some Belgian patriot who is glad of the chance to unbosom himself to a safe American. Perhaps he will speak with unprintable bitterness of the shame of the Brussels women who, he says, wave handkerchiefs and smile friendly greetings at the singing troop trains passing through the suburbs on their way to the front, or give flowers and cigars to the returning streams of wounded. They ought to be shot as traitresses, he says. For the honor of the Belgian women, he adds, these form only a small percentage.

You are not surprised when well-informed neutral residents tell you that these people "have murder in their hearts, and that if the Germans ever retreat in a rout through Belgium, Heaven help the straggler and the rear guard." Nor that copies of English papers, whose reading is forbidden, are nevertheless smuggled in, and that copies of The London Times fetch as high as 200 francs, reading circles being often formed at 20 francs per head.

But there are no hopeful signs here of a German retreat. Brussels has not been "practically evacuated." On the contrary, one gets overwhelmingly the impression that the Germans expect to stay forever. No cannon are posted on commanding avenues or squares. There are no serious measures for the defense of the capital. The military and civil Governments occupy the principal public buildings, and seem to be working with typical German thoroughness. The Government offices begin to assume an air of permanence.

Germans Show Moderation.

As conquerors go, the invaders seem to be bearing themselves well. There is apparently no desire to "rub it in," the military Government seemingly pursuing the wise policy of trying to spare the feelings of the natives as much as possible, perhaps in the impossible hope of ultimately conciliating them. German flags are flown sparingly. Only small squads of Landsturm are now occasionally seen marching through the streets. Even from the bitterest Belgians one hears no stories of "insult, shame, or wrong."

At the same time, swift and harsh punishment is meted out to any one whose actions are thought to tend to impair German military authority or dignity. Thus placards posted on many street corners day before yesterday informed the people that a Belgian city policeman had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for "interfering with a German official in the discharge of his duty, assaulting a soldier, and attempting to free a prisoner." For this, also, a fine of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) was imposed on the city of Brussels. Another policeman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for alleged similar offences.

An interesting history of the German occupation can be reconstructed from these same placards pasted on buildings. Here is one dating from the early days, forbidding bicycle riding in the country and announcing that civilian cyclists will be shot at sight. If you look long enough you can also find a mutilated specimen of ex-Burgomaster Max's famous "dementi," in which he virtually calls the German Military Governor of Liége, and by implication, the German Government, "liar." The Bruxellois must be fickle and quick to forget, for I did not hear the picturesque M. Max's name mentioned once.

The realities of the military occupation are brought home to the people perhaps most at the Gare du Nord and the Place de la Gare, where the Civic Guards in their curious comic opera caps are reinforced by German gendarmes with rifles slung over their shoulders. Civilians are not allowed to cross this square in front of the railway station. "Keep to the sidewalk," is the brusque order to those who stray. Also the park in front of the Royal Palace is closed to the public. Three bright red gasoline tank wagons among the trees give it an incongruous touch, while the walks and drives are used as an exercising ground for officers' mounts. All the windows of the Royal Palace are decorated with the sign of the Red Cross.

Brussels just now is humorously a victim of the double standard—not moral, but financial. All kinds of money go here on the basis of 1 mark equaling 1 franc 25 centimes, but shopkeepers still fix prices and waiters bring bills in francs, and when payment is tendered in marks you generally get change in both—a proceeding that involves elaborate mathematical computations. At the next table to you in the restaurant of the Palace Hotel, once a favorite stopping place for Anglo-American travelers, but now virtually an exclusive German officers' club, with the distinction of a double guard posted at the front door, sits a short, fiercely mustached General of some sort—evidently a person of great importance from the commotion his entry caused among all the other officers in the room. In his buttonhole he wears the Iron Cross of the second class, the Iron Cross of the first class pinned to his breast, and underneath the rare "Pour le Merite Order, with Swords." His bill amounts to about 7 francs, for he consumed the regular 4-franc table d'hôte, plus a full bottle of red Burgundy. He tenders a blue 100-mark bill in payment and gets in return a baffling heap of change, including 1 and 2 franc Belgium paper notes, 5 and 10 mark German bills, Belgian and German silver, and Belgian nickel coins with holes punched in the centres. The General takes out his pencil and begins elaborate calculations on the menu—then sends for the head waiter. It takes some time and much talk to convince him that he is not being "short changed." The double standard furnishes many of these humorous interludes.

Equally exasperating is the double time standard. The Germans set their official clocks and watches by Berlin time, but have made no attempt to force it on the natives, who continue loyal to Belgian time, which is one hour behind Berlin.

Whitlock's Work for Belgians.

Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, who runs a strong risk of having a statue erected to him some day by the grateful Belgian people, is quite the happiest, most relieved looking person in Brussels since he heard the good news that all America was hard at work collecting food for the Belgians, and that England would not prevent its delivery. Soon after the German occupation of Brussels a committee was organized to give food to the poor here, of which Mr. Whitlock and the Spanish Minister were patrons. Three weeks ago the Ministerial Allies discovered that the situation was exceedingly grave, not only here, but all over Belgium. Committees came to see Mr. Whitlock from Louvain, Liége, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant, &c., and the people, I was told, were within four weeks of absolute starvation. Mr. Whitlock got the German Military Governor of Belgium, Field Marshal von der Goltz, to give the Spanish Minister and himself a guarantee in writing that any food sent in for the poor Belgians would not be requisitioned for the German Army.

The next thing was to get the permission of England; so two weeks ago Secretary Gibson was sent to London with Baron Lambert, a banker, and M. Francqui to get England's permission, as well as a first shipment of food. Two weeks ago Mr. Whitlock sent a long letter to the State Department and to President Wilson asking them to do something. At least one phrase of Mr. Whitlock's coinage has been going the rounds here. In the various preliminary discussions as to whose responsibility it was to take care of the Belgian people there was considerable talk about Hague conventions. "Starving people can't eat Hague conventions" was his answer.

Minister Whitlock also feels vastly relieved that he has got practically all non-official Americans out of Belgium, the twoscore still here being mostly resident business men, with a sprinkling of the boldest tourists, who are staying "to see the fun," in spite of Ministerial warnings.

Mr. Whitlock believes he has broken the world's record by being eight Ministers at once. At one time he was representing Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Japan, Servia, Denmark, and Lichtenstein. When he told a German officer that he represented Lichtenstein—which is said to be a small sovereign State somewhere, dependent on Austria—the officer laughed and said: "Theoretically, Germany is still at war with Lichtenstein and has been since 1866, it having been overlooked in the peace shuffle." The reason for representing Denmark, which isn't at war with anybody, is that the Danish Minister is equally accredited to Belgium and The Hague, and had no Secretary to leave behind when he departed Hagueward. Of course, the American flag does not fly over the Danish Legation here. In addition, the French and Russian interests were also offered to Mr. Whitlock, but he was so full of responsibility that he had to ask to be excused.

Louvain a Goal for Tourists.

LOUVAIN, Nov. 5.—Louvain now presents the ghastly spectacle of a dead city, buried under ruins, slowly coming to life again, and continues to give full scope to the morbid streak in human nature; for sightseers continue to flock here in increasing numbers from Antwerp, Brussels, and, in fact, all over Belgium, excepting from over the deadline of the operating zone. With the Bruxellois especially the trip is a favorite outing on a pleasant Sunday. The Germans have succeeded in restoring the train service to the extent of two passenger trains daily between here and Brussels and one between here and Antwerp, and the military authorities pursue a surprisingly liberal policy in giving traveling passes to the Belgian population. In addition to those who come by train, a steady procession of automobiles passes through all day; and next week, when a Berlin-Brussels express service is to be started, the local touring season will have a further boom.

About 5 per cent. of the original population have come crawling back, and the three companies of Landsturm garrisoned here, together with the sightseers, form their source of revenue. The more courageous shopkeepers who have come back and reopened their stores are coining money as never in peace times—especially the little confectionery and pastry shops, where the soldiers off duty come for afternoon coffee, and the one tailor's shop which is open. Workmen are putting the finishing touches to the new pine board roof on the cathedral, and are making efforts to "restore" the stone exterior. The famous Gothic Hôtel de Ville is now protected by a high board fence, and two bearded Landsturm men mount guard there day and night. A gang of laborers is making headway in cleaning up the interior of the hopelessly ruined University Library, and the streets are all cleared of débris. The academic halls of the main university building, which suffered little damage, are not silent, for one of the Landsturm companies is quartered there. I found half a hundred of them, and two cows in the university quadrangle or campus. The men were all unshaven, but of a good-natured sort, and many were the rough German jokes as they watched a comrade milking the cows preparatory to their slaughter on the spot by the company butcher, who stood in waiting, while at the same time the gray-haired university castellan was getting ready to take a time exposure of the cows.

"And yet they say we Germans are barbarians," laughed an under officer. "I bet you won't find that the French soldiers, or the highly civilized English gentlemen, either, have a photographer come to take a picture of the cows they are about to eat."

The venerable university guardian continued to do a brisk business making group pictures and solo portraits of Landsturm under officers and men at two francs per dozen postcards, till a Lieutenant appeared on the scene and the bugle sounded in the court for "boot inspection." All promptly lined up in double file against the brick university wall and presented feet for the critical eye of the Inspector—all except the company cooks, who were busy among their pots and pans and open-air cook stoves set up in the academic stone portico.

The last of the former students of the University of Louvain was probably the well-dressed, meek-looking young Chinese, at luncheon at the nearby restaurant—the only one open in town. The German soldiers, fortunately, did not mistake him for a Japanese, and he has not been molested.

Unconscious German Humor.

There are touches of grim humor among the ruins. Here on the main street, for example, is a pink placard stuck on a stick on top of the heap of brick and mortar that was once a store. It reads: "Elegant corsets: Removed to Rue Malines 21." And again, on a number of houses that escaped the torch are pasted neatly printed little signs bearing the legend: "This house is to be protected. Soldiers are not allowed to enter houses or to set fire to them without orders from the Kommandantur."

The inhabitants who have no stores to keep seem continually to wander aimlessly in the streets; and here, too, is the sight common now all over Belgium of many women with children begging. Especially they linger around the entrances to the barracks, for hunger has given them a keen nose for bread, and they have soon learned that the soldier will give them what they have left over from their ample rations. The German Government is trying to stimulate the return of the population, and is apparently doing its best to help them to earn a living by providing work.

Repairing Antwerp Forts.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—The Germans are working incessantly to repair the fortifications of Antwerp, mount new and heavier guns and put the whole place into a state of defense. The importance attached to their almost feverish activities is indicated by the fact that Field Marshal von der Goltz, the Military Governor of Belgium, ran over from Brussels and made a tour of inspection of the double girdle of forts yesterday. His Excellency von Frankenberg and Ludwigsdorf, personal adjutant of the Military Governor of Antwerp, said to me in the course of a cordial interview:

"We have two principal interests in our work here: First, that Antwerp shall become a place of great military importance again and be prepared against attacks from the enemy, although that contingency doesn't seem very probable."

His Excellency was unwilling to hazard a guess as to how long the Germans could hold Antwerp against an allied siege, but said: "I believe we could hold out longer against the Allies than they did against the Germans."

"Our second interest is to revive trade and industry and the life of the city generally. When we first came here there were only soldiers and hungry dogs on the streets; now, as you can see, the dead city is coming to life in short order."

Scouts Danger of Starvation.

He scouted the idea that the people of Belgium had been or were on the brink of starvation as the result of German occupation, saying that the very contrary was the case. "Belgium is a country which cannot sustain itself—it produces only enough food for roughly 3,000,000 out of its 5,000,000 population, because Belgium is an industrial country, and food for the remaining 2,000,000 has to be imported. Heretofore most of this food has come from Holland, whence some is still coming, but in no great quantity. "We have taken the problem of food supply up with the Belgian Government, as much as there is one left, namely, with the municipalities, and at our suggestion an 'Intercommunistic Commission' has been organized, so that everything possible can be done to help the country. This commission sits in Brussels, and when any town or village or district has no more food on hand the fact is reported and it gets from the commission what is required. What food supplies we found here we took charge of to prevent their being plundered, and also because we, as a belligerent, had to supply our own necessities; that is the right of war. But by no means have we used up all the food supplies ourselves, nor set them aside for our own use; but a large part has been set aside for this commission, to be used for the poor, and another part will be given back in a short time for trade purposes, so that commerce will be revived again.

"There is no place in Belgium where the people have starved. Their most pressing need now would appear to be money, for many are unemployed and many others disinclined to work. At one place where we were told the people were starving we found stores crammed full of food—but the inhabitants had no money and the shopkeepers wouldn't give them credit.

"Everything is being done by us to revive business so that the people can again earn money. If America had not been so tender-hearted as to send foodstuffs, and if the food supply had run out we should certainly have considered it our duty to bring food from Germany, for we are for the time being the Government here and it is our duty to see that the people do not starve."

Kaiser's "Interference" Resented.

German newspaper readers are not aware that their Kaiser had a narrow escape from the bombs of the Allies' airmen at Thielt, for the fact of the War Lord's recent invasion of Belgium has been kept as nearly a dead secret as possible. I learned from an especially well-informed source in Brussels that the object of the Kaiser's visit was not only to encourage his troops, but to reprove his Generals. According to this informant, who is frequently in touch with high officers in their more mellow moods, when military reticence somewhat relaxes, the Kaiser was said to be in a towering rage at the failure of his army to make headway against the English and Belgians on the coast, and to have decided to go in person to see about it; also there has been considerable cautiously veiled criticism of his persistent "interference" in the conduct of the campaign.

Having last seen the Kaiser two weeks ago motoring at the German Great Headquarters in Eastern France, I picked up his trail at Louvain, through which place he passed by night a week ago in a special train in the direction of Lille, after a scouting pilot engine had returned and reported "all safe." On his return journey from Flanders he was rumored to have "put up" at the Palais d'Arenberg in Brussels.

It is significant that the following notice has been placarded on the outside of the building occupied by the Military Government, next door to the Hotel St. Antoine: "Reports that the French and English are marching on Antwerp are without foundation; the public is warned against helping to circulate these false reports." All day crowds hang about the door where this notice is posted among official German news bulletins. The burghers of Antwerp are well informed about the varying fortunes of the war, for several papers printed in French are allowed to appear, under the German censorship, which seems surprisingly easygoing here and eminently fair, allowing them to print not merely the official German accounts circulated by the Wolff Bureau, but the official English, French, Russian, and even Belgian bulletins as well, in addition to matter copied from the Dutch papers, which are also allowed to circulate here.

If things look doubtful in the north, the Germans are looking confidently to the south, where the next big victory is hoped for. I learn that Gen. von Beseler, "the conqueror of Antwerp," as his popular picture postcard title reads, is now in charge of operations around Verdun, and that four of the new 42-centimeter mortars, in addition to more than thirty of the 30.5-centimeter, are already in place there. On the strength of this combination well-informed German officers confidently expect the quick fall of Verdun as soon as Beseler gives the order for the "Brummers" to speak—rather high-priced oratory, for I was told by an artillery officer that it cost the taxpayers 36,000 marks ($9,000) every time one of the 42-centimeter mortars was fired.

GERMANS' TOLL OF COUNTRY.

Seek to Get Everything Out of France While Time Allows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Details have filtered through, describing the manner in which the inhabitants of the provinces of Northern France occupied by the Germans are made to feel the weight of German rule.

The invaders' chief object is to get everything possible out of the country, while they have time. Everything is subordinated to this end. The Germans first got in all the crops they could, and are now keeping mills busy to make flour. They run the sugar refineries and work all coal mines that were not destroyed.

A clean sweep has been made of all the raw stuffs. Large stocks of wool and other commodities have been sent to Germany. Manufactured goods are not disdained. Linen, haberdashery, and similar stocks have been seized by the wholesale and sent back to the Fatherland. The wine cellars and cigar shops have been overhauled.

The Germans have a very simple system. Everything for the troops first; if anything is left it goes to the population. The inhabitants come off badly. They lack salt especially, and are reduced to treating all the cinders they can get in order to extract soda for salting purposes.

In general the inhabitants are unmolested. Whenever they are wanted for army purposes, however, they are commandeered and made to work hard. Their chief task is roadmaking, the Germans requiring good roads for motor traction. These are profusely decorated with German signposts.

The Germans run the local papers. News is scant, except that scarcely a day passes without some fresh German victory being recorded. But the papers have now admitted that Paris has not been taken. They explain that Germany wishes to spare France this humiliation, now that they see that France was only England's tool. The German soldiers, however, know only one reason for not taking Paris. That is that cholera rages there. One cannot make them believe anything else.

GERMAN'S DIARY OF HARDSHIP.

Losses Terrible, but "They Still Want to Push Us Forward."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Temps reprints from the Phare de La Loire extracts from a diary found on the body of a German, who crossed the Yser Canal northwest of Dixmude. In part it says:

"Oct. 24.—The enemy's artillery is causing frightful loss, which ours is unable to prevent because it is so well hidden. Yet we must advance. We have no food. Some have tried dead horse, but were unable to eat it. The water is putrid and the wounded are untended because the ambulance has not crossed the stream.

"Oct. 25—The only result of the battle is further awful losses. What will be left of the division?

"Oct. 26—The dead and wounded are everywhere. The Colonel, Major and most of the officers are already gone. All the units are dreadfully muddled. We are no longer regiments, battalions, and companies but débris, wandering haphazard under the enemy's fire. It is impossible to continue, yet they want to push us forward."

SHAW'S ARTICLE RAISES A STORM

British Publicists Violently Attack His Pro-German Arguments.

CALL HIM 'BERNHARDI' SHAW

Statements of Fact Impugned—Suggestion That He Has Carried a Joke Too Far.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—George Bernard Shaw's "Common Sense About the War," as THE NEW YORK TIMES announcements of it predicted, has aroused a storm of discussion and criticism. The answers by Arnold Bennett and others which have been cabled have given only a small indication of the extent to which Mr. Shaw's arguments have been debated in the correspondence columns of the daily papers and other publications.

The Westminster Gazette, which devoted an editorial to the dissection of what it called "Mr. Bernhardi Shaw," has had a daily budget of letters.

Ernest Lontley wrote:

"When Mr. Shaw writes he becomes a slave to arguments, as most German professors are slaves to argument."

The current issue of The New Statesman, which published Mr. Shaw's article in pamphlet form here, contains two pages of letters. Ramsay Muir, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester, points to the series of self-contradictions in Mr. Shaw's argument, and concludes:

"It seems impossible to resist the conclusion that this sort of stuff must be the work either of a muddle-headed fool or of a person who condescends to play tricks with facts about a very grave crisis in order to show off his own cleverness, and does it badly. Mr. Shaw is not a muddle-headed fool."

Leo George Chiozza Money, managing editor of Commercial Intelligence, calls attention to several mistakes made by Shaw in his "facts." For instance, "whereas Mr. Shaw, in effect, tells his readers that Prince Lichnowsky, on behalf of his Government, asked if we would promise to spare Germany if Belgium were left untouched, the real truth is that Prince Lichnowsky suggested that Sir Edward Grey should not put any such condition forward because he was afraid his Government would not be able to accept it." He concludes: "Of course, I do not know whether Mr. Shaw desires his article to be treated as pure fun; if he does, I admit it to be splendid, rollicking fun. When fun runs to great length, however, you never know when some one is going to take 't seriously; and Mr. Shaw has been even more successful than Carlyle in demonstrating that there are lots of innocents about."

One correspondent calls Mr. Shaw's pamphlet the ablest, most honest, wittiest, and most serious pronouncement on the war yet made by any one of distinction; while another expresses his gratitude to Mr. Shaw for furnishing "a striking illustration of the extent to which a usually clear-headed man's judgment may be warped by prejudice."

Finally D. A. Allan, writing from Cambridge, says:

"I had hitherto some lurking doubts as to the wisdom and good faith of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy. Those doubts are gone. The very worst that can be said against Sir Edward Grey has now been said by the ablest dialectician in England, who, in order to make out any case at all, has had, as it seems to me, to resort to almost every trick of distortion and suppression known to the casuist. To turn from Mr. Shaw's presentation of diplomatic facts to the British and German "White Papers" is, I think, to be finally convinced not only that Sir Edward Grey worked whole-heartedly for peace, but that his conduct of the negotiations with that end in view could hardly have been bettered in a single particular."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY

An Important Sale of

Furs of Quality & Fashion

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Considerably Below the Regular Prices.

Trimmed French Seal Coats
Full flare model, with contrasting fur collars..... 50.00

Trimmed Caracul Coats
New flare model with collars of contrasting fur..... 55.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Collars of skunk, chinchilla squirrel or Kolinsky—full flare model..... 85.00

Baby Caracul Coats
Shirred back "Bernard" model. Flat lustrous pelts... 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
48 inch long flare model, with contrasting collar.....125.00

Beaver Sets
Animal Scarf, 12.50
Barrel Muff, 24.50

Skunk Sets
Animal Scarf, 10.00
Four Skin Muff, 22.50

Wolf Sets
New Blue Fox Shade
Animal Scarf, 39.50
Muff to Match, the set

Silver Kit Fox Sets
Animal Scarf, 19.00
New Shape Muff, 22.50

Slate Fox Sets
Dyed White Fox
Animal Scarf, 75.00
Barrel Muff, the set

Black Lynx Sets
Animal Scarf, 14.50
Pillow Muff, 28.00

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

A SHOWING OF NEW MODELS

Women's Sand, Putty Color & Covert Suits

25.00 29.50 39.50

Strictly tailleur models, which feature exclusive and unusual style notes—heretofore not developed.

SAND, PUTTY & OTHER SHADES IN

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

25.00 35.00 45.00

Short coats—flare coats—the new Callot tight skirt—the flare skirt—choker collars—fur edged coats—Empire coats, trimmed with Beaver, Hudson Seal and Skunk-raccoon.

PLAIN, TAILLEUR & FUR TRIMMED

Women's Velveteen Suits

29.50 35.00 45.00

Exclusive and distinctive styles that differ from the usual types seen on every hand.

ORIGINAL FUR TRIMMED

Women's Chiffon Velvet Suits

45.00 59.50 75.00

Unusual models produced in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms characteristic of the originality of this shop.

An Exceptional Sale of One Hundred & Fifty Women's Frocks & Gowns

TAKEN FROM REGULAR STOCK

18.00 *Formerly up to 45.00* — 24.00 *Formerly up to 69.50*



Two or three models of a kind for afternoon, dance and evening wear. Also street frocks of serge and satin combinations.

A Showing of New Models

"Danse" Frocks

39.50 *Value 55.00*

Dresses which feature several new ideas in the lines of the silhouette and general design and trimming.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

"Bontel" Nightgowns

1.85 *Regularly 3.00*

Empire model of fine batiste, "V" or square neck, finished with blind embroidery and ribbon rosettes.

"Bontel" Combinations

.75 *Regularly 1.00 & 1.25*

Waist line model of fine nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery.

French & "Bontel" Corsets

Regularly 16.50 to 22.50
9.50

Models that conform to the present mode in silk tricot silk broche and suede finished fabrics.

JUST RECEIVED THE

Gift Handkerchiefs

FROM

France, Ireland, Armenia, Switzerland and the Madeira Islands.



French Handkerchiefs
Beautiful real laces and solid hand embroideries. *Each* 2.50 to 95.00

Irish Handkerchiefs
Pure flax linen, embroidered and lace trimmed. *Each* .15 to 1.50

Armenian Handkerchiefs
Lace trimmed, hand embroidered and hand drawn styles. *Each* .25 to 2.50

Madeira Island Handkerchiefs
Hand embroidered, with scalloped edges and eyelet work. *Each* .25 to 5.50

SPECIAL ORDERS ACCEPTED UNTIL NOV 29th FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY
Letters, monograms and initials.

Originations

Unusual Holiday Gifts

With a strict tailleur note a vest and flare collar is conceived of white crepe, $3.75.

Unique in execution is a high flare collar attached to a vestee, hand scalloped and hand embroidered, $9.50

All the daintiness of the feminine, all the precision of the masculine is expressed in a choker collar and vestee of Margot lace, $4.50

Formed of black velvet and lace—a high stock and fall, with cuffs to match, $5.50.

Tailored choker collar and square vestee of lace edged net, $3.95.

An expressive touch is a black velvet baby ribbon necklet with cut steel slides, $2.95 to $6.95

A stock of black velvet develops into a flare collar and vestee of Margot lace, $7.95.

The development of the coiffure comb is seen in the new Casque and French Twist designs encrusted with French brilliants, $5.00.

A smart trinket—sterling "bridge" pencil with engraved score enclosed in box with five extra pencils, $1.95

Sand and putty color handbags to match the tailleur costume, $5.75.

Black and white circles and horseshoes done in enamelled sterling silver, $1.75.

Recently received imported vanity boxes of morocco leather, $6.75.

Original designs in French jet necklaces, $3.50.

Velvet handbags to match the formal costume, $7.00.

FOR THE SOCIAL SEASON

Handsome Evening Wraps

ACCENTUATED WITH FUR

Original styles executed in the Bonwit Teller workrooms, of rich imported materials in Bianchini and like effects of metallic brocades, embossed velvets, brocade velvet and chiffon velvets.

Very Specially Priced
75.00

TAILLEUR & FUR TRIMMED

Women's Limousine Coats

25.00 29.50

A variety of the season's smartest models, in melange cloth, tweeds, peau de lain, velour cloth and other desirable fabrics.

RICHLY FUR TRIMMED

Women's Seal Plush Coats

29.50

The fabric simulates the color and texture of real seal. The model is a flare silhouette caught at the sides by a belt.

SMARTLY FUR TRIMMED

Women's Chiffon Plush Coats

45.00

Glace model, choker collar and cuffs of chinchilla-squirrel.

Sand and Putty Color Blouses

IN CREPE DE CHINE & GEORGETTE CREPE



Crepe de Chine Blouses
Tailleur models, with hemstitching or fagoting, choker or sport collars..... 5.50

Crepe de Chine & Georgette Crepe Blouses
High choker wing collar, with self ball buttons or flare collars and trimming of brown velvet. 7.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Dressy styles made over chiffon, combined with net lace bandings and moire ribbon 14.50

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Kid Gloves

In the new sand and putty shades, also white and black.

Special at
1.00

Mousquetaire Glace Gloves

Elbow length in white and tan shades.

Regularly 2.50
1.75

Women's Ingrain Silk Hose

Various weights, including extra sizes, re-enforced lisle garter hem and soles; also lisle lined silk hem and soles. In black only.

Regularly 1.35 to 1.75
.95

A Special Sale of

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

THIRD FLOOR

Misses' Tailleur Suits
A collection of typically youthful models. One or two suits of a kind. Sizes 14 to 18.....18.50

Sand, Putty Color & Covert Suits
Distinctive styles, designed on strictly tailored, mannish lines. Sizes 14 to 18.....29.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Several distinctly chic models in the favored fabrics and colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.....27.50

Misses' Fur Trim'd Chiffon Velvet Suits
Models specifically designed for misses of 14 to 18 and which express most youthful ideas.....45.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Cossack and flare models of cloth fabrics. Also corduroy coats without fur. Sizes 14 to 18.....19.75

Misses' Serge Frocks
Strictly tailleur effects of all serge, also serge combined with charmeuse. Sizes 14 to 18.....10.00

Girls' Winter Coats
Made of cheviot, peau de laine in Copen, navy and brown. Also imported plaid fabrics. Sizes 8 to 14....7.95



Girls' Wool Dresses
Simple models of serge and checks. One or two of a kind in odd sizes.
Regularly to 12.95... 5.00

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c. —Adv.

SECOND ALLEGED SPY INTERESTING LONDON

Von der Goltz, Alias Bridgman Taylor, May Be Tried by Court-Martial.

SAYS HE IS AN AMERICAN

Educated in Germany, He Declares —Lody's Body Buried in a Pauper's Grave.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The intense public interest in the case of Karl Hans Lody, the German spy recently executed in the Tower of London, is being paralleled by the amount of attention which the trial of the man who claims to be Bridgman Taylor is attracting.

In the Bow Street Police Court today the prisoner, who has an American passport in the name of Bridgman Taylor, but who, Scotland Yard insists, is Horst von der Goltz, was remanded for a further hearing. It is intimated that the next hearing will be before another court, presumably a court-martial.

The only charge against the prisoner as yet is that he has not registered as an alien. It is alleged, however, that the circumstances of the case in some particulars are similar to those of the Lody trial.

The prisoner arrived in London on Nov. 3 and registered at a hotel as B. H. Taylor of El Paso, Texas. According to the stamps on his passport, he had just come from Germany. He is said to have boasted of Germany's great prowess. In the hotel he spoke mostly in German, and when he uses the English language it is with a decided German accent.

Other guests at the hotel say the man told them that he was born in America, that his mother was a German and his father an American. Upon the death of his father, he said, he was taken by his mother to Germany, where he was educated.

The prisoner is about 35 years old, tall and athletic, and conspicuously well dressed. He was penniless when arrested and apparently was without friends in London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At 7 o'clock on the foggy morning of Nov. 6 Karl Hans Lody, the German naval Lieutenant whom the people of London had come to know as "Lody the Spy," sat in a chair in a courtyard of the ancient Tower of London and faced a firing squad selected to put him to death. He had been convicted by court-martial of communicating with the German authorities to the detriment of England, and, in view of the agitation throughout the British Isles on the question of alien enemies, no penalty but death seemed to meet the situation.

Some doubt was expressed at first whether the extreme penalty would be inflicted. It was said even that certain members of the Cabinet favored life imprisonment. But, so the gossip runs, Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, seeing the necessity for extreme action with the spy menace so rampant, insisted that the death penalty be inflicted.

Lody's body was taken away for burial in a pauper's grave. All the retainers and employes in the Tower soon heard of the execution—in fact, many of them were awakened by the volley—and visitors to the Tower that day were told of it in whispers. Lody had died game, it was stated. Throughout the night he had prayed with a British army chaplain. To the last he refused to tell for what person in Germany he was acting.

Nor was it disclosed at the court-martial just what reports Lody had sent to Germany. When certain documents were discussed, reporters were barred from the trial room. That they were important, however, is generally admitted. Those who have read some of the reports pay high tribute to Lody's clearness of expression and the acuteness of his observation. Taken as a whole, it is said that his data form one of the most remarkable exhibits ever brought to the attention of Scotland Yard.

Lody was about thirty-five years old, but looked younger. Though a native of Berlin, he had traveled widely, and he spoke with almost an American accent. This, together with the fact that he looked like an American, was doubtless the main reason why he was sent to England as a spy. He had spent much time here before, but on the last occasion he came in August shortly after hostilities were declared.

Clever as he was, the Intelligence Department of the War Office soon got wind of his actions, and he was watched. It was during this shadowing that he imitated he was Charles A. Inglis, an American. In this rôle he even went to the police and complained that he was being followed. This for a time threw off his pursuers, but the espionage was later renewed, and in October he was arrested.

English counsel defended him. The trial by court-martial was short; the prisoner's span of life after sentence was pronounced was even shorter. He was taken secretly to the Tower, and not until four days after his execution was the news made public officially.

Whether relatives will make any attempt to claim the body is not known here. The London papers have been devoting long accounts to his death—in one sense strangely out of proportion, since thousands die each week on the Continent. But Lody was a spy, and there was a dash of the picturesque about him, and he died in the Tower, which appealed to the British imagination. No Englishman laments his death, but all the newspapers pay him the tribute of dying bravely, like a philosopher. He had accepted the risk and he paid the penalty.

SOW SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Turks and Germans Busy—Use Names of Khedive and Essad Pasha.

ROME, Nov. 21.—News dispatches from Syria and Palestine to Italian newspapers say that the Turks and the Germans are making great efforts to arouse the population of Egypt to rebel against British authority.

With this object in view, it is said, the Turks are spreading the report that the Khedive is on his way from Constantinople to Egypt to assume command of the Egyptian troops.

The Turks also have announced, the advices add, that Essad Pasha, the Albanian leader, is only waiting for the Mussulmans in Egypt to rise to put himself at their head and march against the British.

TURKISH GUNS ON HILLTOPS.

Russians Harassed in Advance in Armenia—Villages Deserted.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Reports from Caucasia state that the Russian advance into Turkey is proceeding without serious resistance, although the invading forces are under fire from Turkish light artillery, located on the hilltops, practically all the time.

There are almost no roads in the region of the Russo-Turkish border, and it is necessary for the Russians to move their guns and supply wagons through the mountain passes by hand.

The Turkish villages through which the Russians have passed are deserted and stripped of provisions. Only in the Armenian villages have any supplies been found.

HEROIC RABBI'S DEATH.

Bullet Killed Him as He Held Crucifix Before Dying Frenchman.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—How the heroic Rabbi of Lyons laid down his life on the battlefield while holding a crucifix before the eyes of a dying Roman Catholic soldier who took him for a priest is reported in The Jewish World.

The rabbi was in the midst of the fighting for the purposes of tending Jewish soldiers and bringing spiritual consolation to them. He was called to the side of a dying trooper who was a Roman Catholic. The trooper begged the rabbi, who, he seemed to think, was a priest, to exhibit before his eyes, that were closing in death, the symbol of his faith and to give him his blessing.

It was while holding a crucifix before the mortally wounded warrior and whispering to him words of comfort that the rabbi fell, a victim to a bullet from a German rifle.

WATCH ON NICKEL EXPORTS.

Britain Anxious That None from Canada Shall Reach Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—From time to time communications have passed between the British and Canadian Governments respecting the exportation of nickel from Canada to the United States by the International Nickel Company of New Jersey. It is contended by the company that since the outbreak of the war it has employed effective and successful measures to prevent any nickel produced by it from reaching Germany. The company invited investigation, and recently an expert accountant of great experience was sent by the Canadian Government to New York to go into the matter thoroughly. He made a prolonged and careful investigation, and his report has been submitted to the British Government for consideration as to the sufficiency of the safeguards employed by the company. The finding of the British Government is awaited with interest. It is understood that approval of the safeguards taken by the International company is expected by the Canadian Government.

Canada possesses a large proportion of the world's supply of nickel, some authorities placing it at 50 per cent. and others much higher. It is known, in any case, that only a very small proportion of the Canadian nickel has reached Germany from the United States, the main German supply having been obtained from New Caledonia, a French possession. Reports say that the German Government has a supply on hand sufficient to last several years.

SWAP GIANT FOR DWARFS.

Germans Exchange 8-Footer for Two Lilliputian Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Germany wants to exchange the long for the short of it. William Hempstead, an eight-foot giant, has just reached England from Germany, where he was interned at the beginning of the war. Consul General Robert P. Skinner is negotiating for the return to Germany of two German dwarfs under two feet in height, who are now held in England.

SCANDINAVIANS CALLED.

Danish and Swedish Reservists in Canada Told to Report for Duty.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Danish and Swedish army reservists living in Ottawa called at newspaper offices today, and stated that they had received orders to report for duty at the earliest possible moment. The orders reached them by mail this morning.

Many thousand reservists of the French, Belgian, Russian, and British Armies have been sent forward by the Canadian Government.

The statement that Danish and Swedish reservists have been called to the colors has caused much surprise here.

TO SEE GERMANS IN ACTION.

Six More American Army Officers to Follow Kaiser's Forces.

The War Department has been informed that the German Government has granted permission for six officers of the regular army to join the German forces in the field as military observers. With Major George T. Langhorne, who is already with the German armies, this will make seven American officers with the Kaiser's forces. The officers selected by the War Department are Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers; Major Dwight E. Aultman, Field Artillery; Major Samuel G. Shartle, Coast Artillery; Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, cavalry; Capt. Wilson B. Burt, infantry, and Capt. James B. Dillard of the Coast Artillery.

The officers will sail for Germany some time next week. Now army officers are wondering if the British will allow American Army representatives to accompany the British forces on the Continent.

All Purchases Forwarded Free of Charge

James McCreery & Co.

Mail and Telephone Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

34th Street COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD *5th Avenue*

Seasonable Merchandise——Specially Priced

Unusual Values
FUR COATS, MUFFS & NECKPIECES
For Women, Misses & Children

Fur Coats

French Seal Coats,—40 inches long; rich silk lining..... value 85.00, **65.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—choice skins; latest models..... value 125.00, **95.00**

Extra Large Size Hudson Seal Coats,—46 to 50 inch bust measure .....value 145.00, **125.00**

Women's Fur-lined Coats,—in various Mixed Fabrics,—also Black .....value 65.00, **45.00**

Black Ponyskin Coats.....value 37.50, **29.50**

Muffs

Natural Raccoon.....value 27.50, **22.50**

Scotch Moleskin.....value 45.00, **35.00**

Dyed Skunk.....value 18.50, **14.50**

Neckpieces

Natural Raccoon.....value 16.50, **12.50**

Scotch Moleskin.....value 42.50, **32.50**

Dyed Skunk.....value 12.50, **10.50**

Fine Fur Trimmings at the Lowest Prices.

Remarkable Sale
WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" BOOTS
6.00 and 7.00 Values
3.95

1,200 Pairs High-Grade Shoes taken from stock,—in various styles and leathers; also Fawn, Gray and Black Cloth Tops; Cuban or Spanish Louis Heels. Incomplete Sizes.

"McCREERY SILKS"
Famous Over Half a Century

Extraordinary Offering of Imported Velvets
A consignment of over 50,000 yards will be placed on sale
Commencing Monday, November the 23rd.

Black Chiffon Velvet,—extra width (54 inches.) One and one-half yards wide. yd. **3.95** value 7.50

Double Width Golfine Corduroy. White or Black. yd. **75c** value 2.50

Black Chiffon Velvet.....value 4.50, yd. **2.65**

Black Chiffon Velvet.....values 5.00, 6.00 and 6.50, yd. **2.85, 3.25** and **3.75**

Black Dress Velvet.....values 3.50 and 4.50, yd. **1.95** and **2.25**

Black Chiffon Dress Velveteen,—48 inches wide.....value 4.00, yd. **2.15**

Black Dress or Millinery Velvet:—

24 in. wide Yd. **95c** value 1.50 — 22 in. wide Yd. **85c** value 1.35 — 19 in. wide Yd. **75c** value 1.25

Novelty Velvets, Corduroys or Velveteens,—Black or colors.....value 2.00, yd. **75c**

These Velvets were specially made for the more exclusive Paris Couturiers for this season's Model Gowns, Coats and Capes. On account of the European disturbance and the danger of confiscation, this consignment was diverted from its original destination and forwarded to the United States. Consequently this is the largest single offering of fine Velvet ever placed on sale at one time. These goods are all of standard manufacture, and are absolutely new and recent shipments.

Dress Goods

Recent Importation of Superior Quality Satin Finish Broadcloth, in the latest Putty, Sand, and Pastel shades. value 3.00, yd. **1.75**

3,000 Yards of Genuine Irish Tweed Coatings and Suitings in a large variety of color combinations, especially adapted for "Auto" or Travel Wear. 54 to 56 in. wide....value 3.00, yd. **1.95**

Imported All-Wool Satin Gabardine, in Navy Blue or Black.....value 2.50, yd. **1.45**

Imported Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—54 inches wide.....value 2.50, yd. **1.55**

All-Wool Black French Dress Serge.....value 1.35, yd. **95c**

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES
At About One-Half Prevailing Prices

500 Tailored Suits and Fancy Dresses in a remarkable assortment of models and fabrics, as follows:

Suits.....16.50, regularly 28.50 to 35.00
Handsome models in Broadcloth, Gabardine or Diagonal Cheviot.

Dresses.....16.50, regularly 28.50 to 35.00
Afternoon or Evening Models in Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Satin or French Serge.

Suits.....24.50, regularly 38.00 to 50.00
Tailored or Fancy Trimmed Models in Chiffon Broadcloth, Soleil, Velour Cloth or Gabardine.

Dresses.....24.50, regularly 40.00 to 55.00
Afternoon or Danse Dresses in Crepe Meteor, Velvet, Charmeuse and Beaded or Iridescent effects.

Suits.....38.50, regularly 65.00 to 75.00
Elaborate or strictly Tailored Models in Chiffon Velvet, Chiffon Broadcloth or Novelty Velour.

Dresses.....38.50, regularly 65.00 to 85.00
Afternoon, Dancing or Evening Frocks of Satine Sublime, rich Brocaded fabrics, filmy Laces or Chiffon Velvets.

Attractive Values
WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Opera Cloaks, in Velvet, trimmed with Fur. Reproduction of Imported model. Original cost 95.00 to 150.00, **49.50**

Dressy Street Coats, of Corduroy, trimmed with Fur. Reproduction of Imported model. Original cost 110.00, **35.00**

Black Broadcloth Coats,—straight lines for slim or stout figures. Reproductions of Imported models. values 35.00 and 45.00, **19.50** and **29.50**

"Knockabout" Coats, in a variety of Mixed or Plain fabrics. values 22.50 to 29.50, **9.50, 12.50** and **16.50**


No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

EXTRAORDINARY SALE—MISSES', JUNIORS' AND GIRLS' APPAREL

No. 1—Misses' Evening Dress,—of Chiffon over Net, with double accordion pleated Lace flounce. Light Blue, Pink or Maize. Size 14 to 18 years. value 29.50, **18.50**

No. 2—Misses' Suit,—of good quality Broadcloth. Navy Blue, Black, Negre or Green. Size 14 to 18 years. value 27.50, **16.75**

No. 3—Girls' Party Dress,—of Embroidered Net over accordion-pleated Chiffon. Light Blue or Pink. Size 12 to 16 years. value 18.50, **12.75**

No. 4—Girls' Chinchilla Coat,—of excellent quality Chinchilla; lined throughout with silk serge. Navy Blue, Gray or Brown. Size 6 to 16 years. value 10.75, **6.95**

No. 6—Misses' Coat,—of Zibeline,—Skunk Opossum Fur Collar. Size 14 to 18 years. value 19.75, **12.75**

Juniors' Suits, of Gabardine, Cheviot or Corduroy,—smart and youthful models. Size 13 to 17 years. values 22.50, 29.50 and 37.50, **16.75, 19.75** and **29.50**

Juniors' or Girls' Party Frocks of Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Satin or Lace; newest Winter models. values 15.75, 22.50 and 32.50, **12.75, 18.50** and **26.50**

Girls' Dressy Coats of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Corduroy or Velveteen; lined throughout and interlined; latest models. Size 8 to 14 years. values 22.50, 27.50 and 37.50, **14.75, 22.50** and **29.50**

To Close Out
LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS & HATS

Coats of Corduroy, Zibeline, Broadcloth or Velveteen. (Broken Sizes.) Size 1 to 5 years. One model illustrated,—No. 5. regularly 5.50 to 18.00, **3.95** to **12.50**

The remaining stock of Children's Hats in Corduroy, Velour, Velvet or Felt.....**1.95** to **5.00** regularly 3.50 to 10.00

Special Values—Children's Sweater Jackets,—White and colors. Sizes 1 to 4 years..... value 1.50 to 2.50, **1.25** to **1.95**


No. 4 No. 5 No. 6

"McCreery" Master-Made
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
Exact Reproductions of the Adam, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Jacobean and Colonial Models.

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with narrow line Satinwood; superior workmanship. Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Serving Tables, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 350.00, **235.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with Satinwood..... regularly 400.00, **275.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with Satinwood; crotched Mahogany fronts. regularly 450.00, **365.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model.....regularly 600.00, **435.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model.....regularly 1,000.00 **600.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model, made especially for James McCreery & Co..... regularly 375.00, **295.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model, made especially for James McCreery & Co..... regularly 500.00, **395.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Colonial model; finished in Dull Mahogany..... regularly 325.00, **250.00**

BRASS BEDS AND BEDDING
Considerably Reduced

Brass Beds, with two-inch continuous posts and one-inch filler rods. **12.75** regularly 20.00

Brass Beds, with two-inch square posts, with square top rods and square filler rods; best English lacquer, in bright or dull finish. All sizes. regularly 40.00, **22.50**

Brass Beds, with two-inch Colonial posts; panel at head and foot; hand-rubbed finish. All sizes. regularly 28.00, **17.50**

"McCreery's" Luxury Mattresses.... **35.00** regularly 45.00

"McCreery's" Pure South American Hair Mattresses. regularly 26.00, **19.50**

"McCreery's" Special Box Springs... **14.00** regularly 16.00

Exceptionally Attractive Prices
ORIENTAL RUGS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY
Radical Reductions for Quick Disposal

400 Rugs in Room Sizes,—Sizes range from about 9x12 ft. to 14x24 ft. **90.00** to **1200.00** regularly 150.00 to 1800.00

Over 2,500 Small Rugs in various weaves and choice colorings,—as follows:—

Fine Caucasian Mats.....value 10.50, **5.75**

Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs.....value 22.50, **15.00**

Persian Mossoul Rugs.....value 30.00, **19.50**

Silky Iran, Laristan, Sarouk and Kirman Rugs..value 47.50 to 110.00, **25.00** to **57.50**

Specially Priced Domestic Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs.....value 44.00, **30.00**

Size 9 x 12 ft. Extra Royal Wilton Rugs.....value 60.00, **44.00**

Size 9 x 12 ft. Sanford's Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs.....value 32.00, **24.50**

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 FIFTH AVENUE
At 42d Street



EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE SALE
Tailored Suits
$15.00
Regularly $24.75, $29.50, $34.75
Six Models: Materials:—Gabardine, French Serge, Cheviot, Broadcloth. Both long and short coat effects, silk lined.
Colors:—Black, Navy, Brown, Green.
Sizes 14 years to size 42.
No C.O.D.'S. No Exchanges

SAYS THAT FRENCH KILLED WOUNDED

Von Bernstorff Files a Complaint with the State Department.

OFFERS SWORN STATEMENTS

Murder, Mutilation, and Robbery Said to Have Been Proved "Beyond Contravention."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, filed a note with the State Department today complaining of violations of the Geneva Red Cross convention of July 6, 1906, of which French troops are alleged to have been guilty. The Ambassador accompanied the note with a long report from the German Foreign Office making detailed charges.

The statement declares that "of the great number of cases known, only those that have been investigated by court procedure or established beyond contravention by official report are cited." It says further that "the Imperial German Government with indignation brings this treatment of German wounded, accorded in open derision of the law of nations, to public knowledge."

The charges are that German wounded were treated roughly and brutally, sometimes robbed, and in some cases mutilated and murdered. The complaint also declares French troops attacked German field hospitals and robbed them of their personnel and equipment. In one case the commander of a hospital column is said to have been arrested by French troops and taken away, while another affidavit declares that a German field clergyman was captured and treated as a criminal.

Among the documents in the German Ambassador's report is a sworn statement by Franz Mevissen, before a military court at Mersch, that on the night of Sept. 7, near Arlons, he saw from his hiding place in a pile of straw "how the French stabbed to death with their lances German mounted scouts who were wounded, but still alive; during the clear night I saw them walk about upon the field of action and here and there stab scouts lying there."

Peter Haenseler, of the guard reserve brigade, testified that near Rehainviller "the French kicked with their feet the men of our squad who had remained lying on the field, and when they gave signs of life by screams or groans I heard shots."

Another, under oath, said that he heard a Frenchman ask a German soldier where he was wounded, and when the latter replied: "In the foot," and pointed to the spot, the Frenchman shot him through the head.

Commander Schuster of the Seventy-sixth Infantry Regiment, reported to Army Headquarters from Bethencourt. Another deposition says: that "on Sept. 8, two automobiles with wounded, carrying the Red Cross flag, were attacked in the forests of Domaniale by a French cycle detachment, led by an officer. Wounded and attendants were murdered and robbed. Only two men escaped, wounded."

Dr. Schelbe, Chief General Physician of the German Second Army, reported from Warmerville on Sept. 26 that "the war hospital of the Second Army Corps in Peronne was robbed by French of all equipment and the staff taken away. Hundreds of wounded are without care."

SAYS GERMAN PEOPLE ARE GROWING SULLEN

War News in Neutral Press Spreads Discontent, British Correspondent Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Authentic particulars of the general state of affairs in Germany have been obtained here from an impartial and reliable source, and they show that the number of unemployed in the Fatherland totals fully 2,000,000. The result is growing discontent on all sides. The people are only sullen for the present, but are liable to burst forth at any time.

The authorities are taking no chances and, despite the urgent need of men in the field, they keep large bodies of troops in reserve for emergencies, in all the large cities, but especially in Cologne, where the situation has once or twice assumed a threatening aspect. Only recently has the truth with regard to the war begun to trickle through. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, Swiss, Swedish, and Danish papers have been smuggled into the country, and the better classes, at any rate, now know that not only is Paris not besieged, but neither Calais nor Havre runs any danger, and that it is quite untrue that the Germans are at Dijon. These revelations have had an upsetting influence, and have convinced the most optimistic that Germany will have a hard fight to win.

Things had reached this state before the refugees came pouring in from East Prussia. Their appearance caused positive consternation. It is estimated that the German losses in Prussia by reason of the Russian invasion already reach £15,000,000, ($75,000,000,) most of which is sustained by the "Junkers," who are all powerful there. This fact is likely to have considerable bearing upon the future of the war, for the "Junkers" have a large voice in the conduct of affairs, and their enthusiasm for the war has diminished visibly since the Russians started advancing in earnest.

There is no moratorium in Germany, and the result is that the smaller shopkeepers are completely ruined already, chiefly owing to the wholesale collapse of smaller and purely local banks and the closing down of 80 per cent. of the provincial branches of all the large credit banks. No one has any money through this, while credit has entirely disappeared. Those who saw what was coming, or who had time to save anything out of the wreck, sent all their money and securities to Switzerland, or, that is, as much as they dared. Through the income tax returns the fiscal authorities knew the exact standing of everybody, and used the information to advantage for the purposes of forced subscriptions exacted for the national defense loan. For this same operation every savings bank, friendly society, and all such institutions were denuded of every pfennig of their reserves, while, as already known, the private banking accounts were raided to the same extent.

KAISER PRAISES ARCHITECTS.

Says Their Labors in Peace Contribute to Success in War.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 21.—Emperor William, in answering a telegram from the Society of German Naval Architects, now meeting at Charlottenburg, telegraphed the following:

"Your faithful labor in peace has contributed to our successes hitherto in war. I rejoice in the confidence and intelligence that has directed the activity of German industry, which in these serious times has shown itself strong in support for the Fatherland.

"May the Lord God continue to vouchsafe the success of our arms and the Fatherland!"

ROCKEFELLER BOARD ACTIVE.

Confers with Belgian Relief Commission—Praises Its Work.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Wickliffe Rose of Washington, a member of the Rockefeller Foundation Commission which is investigating the conditions among non-combatants in the European countries now at war, conferred this morning with Ambassador Page and Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Committee in London, with regard to the best method of getting food supplies to Belgium.

Later in the day Dr. Rose and the other members of the delegation from the Rockefeller Foundation met the American Committee at its headquarters to devise some means of co-operation in the work of Belgian relief.

Dr. Rose spent most of the day with the members of the American Commission, with whom he reviewed the work already done.

"I am here merely to make a report on conditions," he said. "I cannot give any idea of our plans until I have made a full investigation; but I feel that the American Commission, in the short time of its existence, has already done magnificent work by getting 17,000 tons of food into Belgium."

The American Commission has offered to the Rockefeller delegation all the advantages which the commission enjoys at the hands of belligerent and neutral Governments which may be of assistance in its work of investigation.

Early next week the delegation, accompanied by Mr. Hoover and other members of the American Commission, will visit Belgium to confer with the Relief Committee there and obtain first-hand information as to the needs of the situation.

An Englishwoman in Brussels, in a letter just received here, attributes the immunity for herself and her friends from the horrors endured by so many in Belgium to the fact that "we are under the care of the American Minister, who has done marvels for the safety of those here."

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th Street

Clearance Sale

Imported Models
TRIMMED HATS
GOWNS, TAILORED SUITS,
WRAPS, MOTOR COATS,
FUR COATS, FUR SETS,
Handbags, Scarves, Veils,
Blouses and Novelties

WEEK BEGINNING
Monday, November 23rd

It is our policy not to carry stock from one season to another, therefore to effect a speedy clearance we offer same at
PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST

B. Altman & Co.

Timely Sales, Offering Unusual Values, for to-morrow (Monday)

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Marvex Gloves

will afford an unusual opportunity for obtaining, at very special prices, these fine imported Gloves, made exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

Three-clasp Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, in white, tan or black, per pair $1.50

Mousquetaire Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, sixteen-button length, in white or black . per pair $2.90

A Special Sale of Hosiery for Men & Women

will comprise several thousand pairs, in desirable qualities, at exceptional prices.

Women's Black Silk Hose per pair . . . 62c. & 95c.

Women's Black or White Silk Hose per pair $1.25

Men's Black Lisle Thread Half-hose per half-dozen pairs . $1.75

An Interesting Event in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Suits (Third Floor) will consist of

Chiffon Velvet Suits

(Fur-trimmed)

of choice quality, at the exceptional price of $55.00

Several Thousand Yds. of All-silk Crepe de Chine

(36-inch)

in evening and afternoon shades, as well as in white and black, will be placed on special sale at

78c. per yard.

An Important Sale of Wool Serges & Cloakings

will present a decidedly profitable opportunity.

Fine Tailor Serge, 54 inches wide, in navy or midnight blue, per yard $1.45

Cloakings, comprising double-faced cloth, cheviot and velour, all 54 inches wide, at the greatly reduced price of . . per yard $2.90

A Sale of Linens

for Decorative and Practical Use

will prove an interesting feature on the Fourth Floor tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday, at appreciable concessions from previous prices.

Linen Centerpieces, trimmed with hand-made French Cluny lace, each . . . $3.75 & 5.25

Doylies to match, each 30c. & 90c.

Table Cloths of heavy linen damask, each . $2.25, 2.90 & 3.65

Dinner Napkins to match, per dozen . . . $3.40 & 4.90

A Sale of Silk Umbrellas and Men's Walking Sticks

will suggest a practical solution of the problem of holiday giving, with economic advantages to the purchaser.

THE SEASON FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

B. Altman & Co. have made unusually extensive preparations for the season of holiday purchasing, now commencing. Assembled in the various departments of their immense Store are vast numbers of attractive articles, both decorative and utilitarian, that are eminently suitable for gift purposes and are well calculated to make an equal appeal to donor and recipient. At this time selections can be made at leisure and with discrimination, and therefore advantageously. Everything is new and effectively displayed; prices are moderate; and there is no lack of attentive, efficient salespersons to facilitate the task of shopping.

The Initiatory Sale of Fur Coats, Muffs & Neckpieces

will comprise a specially prepared selection, representing the dominant styles of the season and marked at special prices.

Hudson Seal Coats . . . . at $75.00, 95.00 & 125.00

MUFFS		NECKPIECES	
Skunk	$28.00, 35.00 & 55.00	Skunk	$11.50, 21.00 & 55.00
Black Wolf	10.50, 16.50 & 18.50	Black Wolf	8.50, 12.50 & 16.50
Taupe Wolf	12.50, 18.50 & 21.00	Taupe Wolf	10.50, 14.50 & 18.50
Natural Raccoon	16.50 & 19.50	Natural Raccoon	13.50 & 15.00
Hudson Seal	19.50	Hudson Seal	19.50
Kolinski Squirrel	30.00	Kolinski Squirrel	15.00
Sitka Fox	28.00	Sitka Fox	28.00

Also Men's Muskrat-lined Overcoats of Oxford or black broadcloth, with collar of Persian lamb or Hudson seal . . . . at $58.00

(Fur Department, Third Floor)

An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Coats

newly made, with fur accentuations, and silk-lined throughout, attractively priced.

Black Velour Coats, belted, with flare skirt and fur-trimmed collar and sleeves . . . . . at $34.50

Putty-color Broadcloth Coats, belted, with flare skirt and high band collar of fur . . . . . at $32.00

Black Broadcloth Coats in front-belt style, with fur-trimmed collar and sleeves . . . . . at $22.50

At the same time a number of Afternoon and Evening Wraps including both imported and American-made models, originally marked at $225.00 to $675.00, will be reduced to

$125.00, $190.00, $225.00 & $390.00

An Unusually Attractive Selection of Women's House Gowns and Negligees

to be placed on sale tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday, at special prices, will consist of new models and the fabrics in favor for Winter wear.

House Coats of chiffon velvet, with fur trimming; lined with silk and interlined . . . . . at $45.00

Negligees of corduroy, with mouflon trimming and silk lining at 13.75

Negligees of brocaded crepe de Chine, trimmed with swansdown and lined with albatross . . . . . at $8.50

Japanese Robes of Habutai silk, daintily embroidered . at 6.90

Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas (sizes 26 and 28 inches), with handles in natural wood or mission finish . . at $2.00

Men's Twilled Silk Umbrellas (size 28 inches), with sterling silver trimmed handles in a variety of styles, including staghorn, malacca and mission-finished wood . at $2.85

Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas (size 26 inches) of superior quality silk in navy blue, green or black, with sterling silver-trimmed handles in various styles . . at $3.50

Men's Imported Walking Sticks in various woods, with Prince of Wales handles, sterling silver-trimmed; special . . . at $1.00

A Sale of unusual interest in the Infants' Department will present

Little Children's Imported Dresses

(hand-made and hand-embroidered)

at remarkably attractive prices.

Yoke Dresses of nainsook (sizes 6 months to 2 years) at $1.35 & 1.85

Pique and Linen Dresses (sizes 2 to 4 years) . . $1.85 & 3.00

Also Little Children's Coats

(sizes 2 to 5 years) in a variety of materials and colors, at the special prices of . $5.50, 6.75 & 8.75

French Lace Curtains

of qualities regularly sold at $7.00 to $35.00 per pair, will be specially priced at

$3.75, 4.50, 5.50 to 16.00 per pair.

Also a limited quantity of Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Panels (regularly $35.00 to 65.00 each) at

$14.00, 16.00, 17.50 to 35.00

Extensive Price Reductions have been effected in a number of

Misses' & Small Women's Dresses and Tailored Suits

in attractive, seasonable styles. These have been priced, to make room for augmentations of stock, as follows:

Tailored Suits at $19.50 & 28.50
Silk Dresses at 12.50 & 17.50
Velveteen Dresses . at 15.00

(Department on Second Floor)

Young Boys' Hats

in several discontinued styles (range of sizes incomplete) are marked at much less than the regular selling prices.

Imported Hats at $2.75 to 5.00
American-made Hats 75c. to 3.50

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

CANADA WILL SEND 50,000 MORE MEN

Announcement by Premier Borden—17,000 Are to Go Next Month.

MAY USE CAVALRY IN EGYPT

Many Good Riders and Shots in Western Canada Anxious to Serve —Arms Being Rapidly Provided.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Sir Robert Borden announced tonight that Canada would immediately increase the number of men under arms to 91,000. Fifty thousand men are to be mobilized and sent forward as requisitioned by the War Office. In December a force of 17,000 will be dispatched to England, and, by subsequent enlistment, the total number of Canadians under arms will be brought up to 108,000 before the end of the year.

Premier Borden's announcement points out that 33,000 soldiers have already been sent from Canada. Eight thousand more are engaged in garrison and outpost duty in the Dominion, and the new mobilization will put 50,000 others under training. When the contingent of 17,000 departs for Europe in December a further enlistment of 17,000 will take place immediately.

The men who are to depart next month include engineers, signal and cycle companies, service corps, field ambulance, an ammunition park, a supply column, and other units to complete the second Canadian Army Division in England for service on the Continent. With them will go 4,754 horses, fifty-eight field and heavy guns, and sixteen machine guns.

It is stated officially that an arrangement has been made with the British War Office whereby the British Government will purchase field guns needed by the Canadian troops, so that the artillery batteries can be effectively constituted. In the meantime the field artillery units are being trained with twelve pounders, the type used in the South African war, of which many are available in Canada.

The question of an increase in the force under training in Canada has been discussed frequently of late in conferences which Premier Borden has held with the Minister of Militia and the Chief of the General Staff. The number of men who can be usefully trained is limited by the necessity of providing accommodations for them during the Winter; of furnishing arms and equipment, without which lengthy training is considered ineffective, and of organizing them in different arms and branches, as a surplus of any particular branch is virtually ineffective by itself. The ability of the British Government to receive Canadian expeditionary forces and give them their final training in view of Great Britain's enormous task in preparing the recruits from the British Isles for service, is also an important factor in determining the number of Dominion troops. The following statement is regarded as especially significant:

In the Western Provinces of Canada large numbers of men anxious to serve as mounted troops are available. They are excellent riders and good shots, and the Government has made special efforts to arrange that their services can be utilized. Recent cable communications with the British Government lead to the hope that opportunity to make the services of these men effective in some theatre of active operations may be found in the near future.

Inasmuch as cavalrymen on the European battle line have been dismounted to fight in the trenches, this statement is taken to indicate the likelihood of mounted Canadians being sent to the Suez region in Egypt.

In regard to equipment, the announcement says that, in Great Britain as well as in Canada, the great difficulty in organizing the immense forces needed has been the provision of arms and equipment. These are now being provided rapidly, the statement adds, and both Governments are co-operating effectively to utilize all resources for the common cause.

DUTCH COMMEND GERMANS.

Appreciate Efforts to Restore Normal Conditions in Belgium.

BERLIN, Nov. 20. (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 21.)—Included in the information given out in official quarters to the press today is the following:

"Netherlands newspapers have expressed their appreciation at the efforts of the German authorities to restore normal conditions in Belgian towns.

"Reports received here from Copenhagen set forth that the French Government has informed the Greek Government that France will be able to pay only 20,000,000 francs ($4,000,000), on the second installment of the Greek loan of 250,000 000 francs ($50,000,000), issued in Paris last year."

STEAMER TYR CAPTURED.

Norwegian Vessel Had Copper Hidden Under General Cargo.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Norwegian steamer Tyr has been detained at Glasgow, according to a dispatch to the Central News. It says that 4,000 tons of copper ore, which is contraband of war, was found in the bottom of the Norwegian steamer's hold, hidden under a cargo of general merchandise.

WAR'S KALEIDOSCOPE AS SEEN AT DUNKIRK

People of Menaced City Absorbed in the Changing Scenes They View in Their Streets.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 21.—The people of Dunkirk heard the other morning that the German General Staff had either annihilation or a siege in store for them as part of the campaign against Calais. Put the hours lengthened into days without an attack and the people were reassured by the sight of the English fleet which, in plain view from the heights around the town, was sweeping the German positions in the dunes behind Nieuport with its fire.

On the street where, by a freak of destiny, the statue of the great French sailor, Jean Bart, a merciless enemy to England, holds in his bronze arms the standard of Albion, may now be seen a collection of costumes and uniforms of many colors. A medley of languages may be heard there. Belgian refugees going south gaze curiously at enormous trucks, transformed into portable fortresses, and salute with a melancholy air the almost steady file of ambulances from the front.

In such crowds the Flemish language predominates, but in the file of soldiers with which the exodus of refugees is confused at times one hears English, French, Flemish, Arab, the Moroccan patois of the Goumiers, and Hindustani, which is the strangest but not the rarest dialect at present in this region. The station, under military guard, is full of soldiers of all arms and of all the races that are fighting for the Allies. The others watch curiously, while the English rush to the locomotive of an incoming train and beg hot water from the engineer to prepare their 5 o'clock tea.

The interest which the inhabitant of Dunkirk takes in all this is more serious than curious. It is reassurance that he derives from the spectacle rather than amusement. He listens complacently to the cannonade, which, after steadily approaching for several days, finally becomes more and more feeble. As the danger of an attack by the Germans seems more remote curiosity again gets the upper hand, and greater crowds rush to the streets and around the station to see the agglomeration of races.

All the tragedy of Belgium—the maximum of moral suffering, the limit of physical endurance—seems to be visible in the grave expressions of the soldiers, who have been making a stand for the last little free corner of their country. The depressed feeling that these faces inspire was increased when the other day nearly 400 field guns were dragged through by horses that looked as weary and melancholy as their riders. These were the guns that defended Antwerp as well as they could. For lack of ammunition bought from the Krupps for delivery in June but never delivered they were obliged to use French shells that did not fit them, and consequently tore the rifling out. The guns were going to the scrap heap, and the horses, after being rested, will draw back French three-inch field guns in their places.

After the procession of worn-out guns came more refugees, who were perhaps the most disheartened of those that have passed through. Some were at Furnes the other day when a brief lull in the fighting gave the tired troops a needed repose, and when the report came that the Germans were retiring from before Dixmude. The soldiers were lolling in the warm sunshine in the streets and the officers calmly taking their afternoon tea, when the bursting of a shell in a three-story building on the square opposite the City Hall brought them back to the realization that they were still near the front.

The stone front of the building fell into a pile in the street. A crowd gathered to look for the German flying machine which was supposed to have done the damage, but other shells fell in the outskirts of the town. Then the steady fire of an artillery duel was heard from all along the front.

The British fleet joined in, sending its projectiles over the town into the German lines. The refugees, waiting for their passes at the station, were obliged to turn further south, accompanied by some of the inhabitants of Furnes, though most of the latter stuck to their homes.

TO VOTE CREDIT AND QUIT.

December Session of the Reichstag Is Expected to be Brief.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, via London, Nov. 21.—The coming session of the Reichstag, which will open on Dec. 2, is expected to be of short duration. It is probable that it will only concern itself with the voting of a new 5,000,000,000-mark ($1,250,000,000) credit and the ratification of the various emergency laws promulgated by the Bundesrath. This is to be accomplished, if possible, without debate.

Neither the budget nor new taxation laws are expected to be submitted. The new budget will be laid before the Reichstag at its session in February.

Hickson

Announces, for Tomorrow and Following Days,

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF MODELS

Gowns—Tailor Suits—Hats

Including many creations certain to influence the smart vogue for the coming season.

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor

Are now displaying in their numerous departments, an exceptionally large ensemble of European and American novelties collected especially for their artistic and practical value as holiday gifts, enabling their patrons to make discriminating selections from much greater assortments than have been shown heretofore, at surprisingly moderate prices. Worthy of special consideration is the "Little Gift Section," on the Main Floor, which is replete with helpful suggestions and inaugurated for the purpose of simplifying the perplexing problem of where to procure the correct gift at minimum cost.

An Extraordinary Sale Monday, of Women's High Grade Coats

Will provide an occasion of rare occurrence to secure the season's choicest models, for street, evening and motor wear, at clearance prices.

Cravenetted Street Coats, Woolen mixtures, excellent colors, half lined, at $15.00

Smart Plush Coats, beautifully lined and interlined, two models, at $25.00

English Corduroy Coats, very desirable and modish, with fur collar, at $27.50

Black Broadcloth Coats, Full length; belted model; fur trimmed, at $23.75

Warm Motor Coats, Wool velour, zibeline and mixtures, six models, at $19.50, 22.50 and 25.00

Broadtail Cloth Coats, four models; two styles fur trimmed, at $37.50, 45.00 and 52.50

Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps, draped models, interlined, fur trimmed, at $49.50

High Cost Evening Coats, many original models, trimmed with fur, at $75.00 and 98.50

Silks and Velvets

Greatly underpriced for Monday and Tuesday

40 inch Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor, in all the latest evening and street shades, also white, ivory, cream and black, at $1.28

Regular price $2.00 a yard

52 inch English Fancy Velour Cloakings and 40 inch French Plushes, in an excellent range of colors, adapted for this season's cloaks and capes, at $3.50

Regular prices $7.50 and 10.00 a yard

Silverware for Thanksgiving

Very Specially Priced for Tomorrow

ROGERS' SECTIONAL PLATED WARE

Tea Spoons, Half doz. 69c
Table Spoons and Forks, " " 1.38
Medium Knives, flat handle, " " 1.60
Butter Spreaders, " " 1.45

SHEFFIELD PLATED ARTICLES

Gravy Boat and Tray, Regularly $7.50, at $4.85
Meat Platters, 17 inch; also
Vegetable Dishes, lock handle, at $6.75
Regularly $10.00

QUADRUPLE PLATED ARTICLES

Salt Dishes, glass lined; Regularly $1.25, at 75c
Sugar or Bon Bon Baskets, glass lined, at $1.85
Regularly $2.95

Fruit or Salad Bowls, glass lined, large size; Regularly $3.95, at $2.25

A Timely Sale of Linens

WILL be held tomorrow, featuring especially, appropriate items for Thanksgiving, at very radical reductions.

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $2.50, 2.95, 3.95 and 5.50
Regularly $3.75 to 7.50

Napkins, doz. $2.75, 3.75 and 4.95
Regularly $3.95 to 7.75

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins, Regularly $7.00 to 9.00 dozen, at $4.75 to 6.50

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, 18 pieces; regularly $6.00 to 10.00, $3.95 to 6.75

Handmade Cluny Lace Trimmed Linen Center Pieces, at $1.95 to 3.50
Regularly $2.75 to 4.75

Handmade Cluny Lace Trimmed Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, at $3.25 to 5.50
Regularly $4.50 to 7.50

The Glove Department

has prepared for tomorrow an unparalleled offering of

Women's Imported Glace Gloves

One clasp pique sewn, in white or tan; Short Biarritz overseam sewn, in tan, black and white.

At the remarkably low price of

83c a pair

THE TOY SHOP

NOW occupying the greater part of the Fourth Floor, is displaying a bewildering ensemble of the best products of the foremost manufacturers of Europe and America.

Included among the many features are

Bisque, Celluloid, Jointed, French Character and Novelty Dolls of every description; Mechanical Figures, Automobiles, Electric Trains, Warships, Soldiers, Guns, Cannons, Submarines, Furniture, Tools, Games and a myriad of other equally interesting things to attract boys and girls of every age.

And the prices quoted are surprisingly lower than asked elsewhere for similar grades.

Women's Silk Underwear

At About One-Half Original Prices

THIS particularly important event, tomorrow, on the Main Floor, will feature several thousand pieces of Kayser Silk Vests, Bloomers, Combinations and Corset Covers, offering such remarkable values as these:

Silk Vests, Embroidered fronts, beading or French band tops, Values up to $2.45; also Silk Bloomers, In desirable styles; Values up to $4.50, at $1.59

Silk Combinations, at $2.85
Embroidered fronts, French band or beading tops
Values up to $5.50

Silk Corset Covers, at 98c
Plain and lace effects; Value $1.95

Women's Evening Slippers at $3.85

Actual Values $5.00 and 6.00

THIS offering of unusual interest for Monday, will comprise the season's newest styles, in patent leather, bronze kidskin, white and black satin, and includes "The Piccadilly," a twin strap effect; "The Mignon," a light weight, flexible Dancing Slipper, with instep strap embellished with ornament, and "The Knickerbocker," a high arched model trimmed at vamp with small ornament. All are made with Louis XV. heels.

Imported Leather Goods

Tomorrow, at Decided Price Concessions

English Jewel Cases, with tray, at $1.75, 2.25, 2.85
Regularly $2.50 to 3.75

English Writing Cases, at $2.65 and 3.25
Regularly $3.75 and 4.50

Imported Overnight Cases, large size, 11 gilt fittings, Regularly $14.50, $11.50

Genuine Walrus Traveling Bags, sizes 14 to 18 inches, Regularly $8.00, at $5.85

Genuine Pin Seal Bags, also of Moire and Chiffon Velvet, at $1.85 and 2.90
Regularly $3.00 and 4.00

Smart Imported and Domestic Bags, of fine leather and silk, Regularly $5.50, at $3.95

Imported Novelty Bags, $5.00, 6.50 to 15.00

Being One-Half Less Than Former Prices.

The Upholstery Dept.

ANNOUNCES for tomorrow the following exceptional values:

Reversible French Velour Portieres at $19.50 and 24.25

For Living Room, Library or Dining Room, specially designed and made expressly for us in the leading decorative shades, with illuminated leather applique and metal embroidery.

Values $24.00 to 32.50 a pair

3200 Yards Scotch Curtain Madras, at 55c and 65c a yard
Double width, in color combinations; Formerly 75c and 90c

Italian Filet Lace Panels and Stores, at $9.75, 11.50, 14.75 to 37.00 each
Hand wrought; in various sizes; Values $14.50 to 50.00

Particular attention is directed to an offering of

High Grade Real Leather Screens, at $31.50
Splendidly executed in oil from famous paintings.

Chamber and Dining Room Furniture

AN exceptional purchase of an especially desirable collection of Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture permits us to offer the following items at prices that should command instant attention:

Mahogany Buffets, at $30.00, 37.50, 60.00 to 115.00
Formerly $48.00 to 145.00

Golden Oak Buffets, at $38.50 and 50.00
Formerly $50.00 and 65.00

Mahogany China Closets, at $30.00, 35.00, 50.00 to 98.00
Formerly $45.00 to 145.00

Mahogany Dining Chairs, leather seats, at $5.50, 6.50 and 8.50
Formerly $7.50 to 11.00

Mahogany Bureaus, at $23.50, 50.00 and 60.00
Formerly $30.00 to 85.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers, at $26.50, 38.50 to 52.00
Formerly $33.00 to 70.00

Antique Ivory Bureaus, at $32.00, 56.00 and 65.00
Formerly $40.00 to 85.00

Antique Ivory Chiffoniers, at $30.00, 40.00 and 52.00
Formerly $42.00 to 65.00

American Made Rugs

ARE in stock in well chosen selections of the better weaves of Wiltons, including Anglo-Persian, French, Herati, Kashan, Winsor, also Axminster, Brussels, Plain and Figured Smyrna, Art Rugs, Cotton and English Mohair Rugs, all of which are being offered substantially less than their worth.

Splendid values will prevail, tomorrow, in

High Grade Royal Wilton Rugs

27 x 54 ins., Value $4.50, at $2.65
36 x 63 ins., " 7.00, " 4.25
6 x 9 ft., " 26.50, " 17.25
11 ft. 3 x 15 ft., Value $73.50, at $58.00
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6, Value $38.50, $25.25
9 x 12 ft., " 42.50, 27.75
10 ft. 6 x 13 ft. 6, " 68.50, 54.00

Extra Fine Grade Wilton Rugs,
6 x 9 ft., Value $36.75, $28.25
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6, " 54.00, 42.00
9 by 12 ft., " 60.00, 45.00

Fine Quality Linoleum, Cut from full rolls; choice of excellent assortment of designs, Value $1.10, Special at 75c square yard

Mail and Telephone Orders
Receive Prompt and Careful Attention
Telephone Murray Hill 9000
All Mailable Packages Forwarded Free of Charge

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

Founded 1826

Cut Flower Balcony
Choice cut flowers for the Thanksgiving Table may be purchased here at very moderate prices.
Special City Delivery Service.
Street Floor

"Selected Furs"

Extraordinary Values in

Women's Fur Coats Muffs & Neckwear

Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats.....$95.00
Black Caracul Coats.....$67.50
Seal-Dyed Coney Coats.....$72.50
Black Pony Coats, with collar of contrasting fur.....$29.50

Matched Fur Sets

	Scarfs.	Muffs.
Skunk	$19.50	$31.50
Black Lynx	$25.00	$35.00
Pointed Fox	$30.00	$48.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$15.00	$25.00
Black Fox	$21.00	$25.00
Natural Raccoon	$12.50	$22.50

Fur Novelty Sets

of ermine, cross fox, monkey, fisher, seal-dyed blue fox and all the fashionable furs, at special prices.

Third Floor

Exceptional Values in *House Gowns, Negligees Kimonos & Dressing Sacques*

Chiffon Negligee, two-piece effect, coat elaborately hand embroidered..... $22.50
Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitted chiffon shawl collar, hand embroidered..... $8.75
Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, hand embroidered bodice, pleating trimmed..... $8.75
Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, shawl collar, lace trimmed..... $5.95
Albatross House Gowns, in a variety of very pretty models with pleated skirts and waist body lined, daintily hand embroidered or lace trimmed.
$3.95, $5.95, $6.95 & $7.95
Eiderdown or Blanket Robes, collarless or with collar, satin trimmed, in a large assortment.
$2.95, $3.95, $4.95 & $5.95

Kimonos

Flowered Satin or Silk, in a large variety
at greatly Reduced Prices
$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95
Imported Albatross, large collar, pleated frill....$2.95
Imported Albatross, embroidered and scallop trimmed.....$3.95
Flowered Crepe in various models, fitted or straight, satin trimmed or with collar.
$1.25, $1.65 & $1.95

Dressing Sacques

Crepe-de-Chine, circular model, hemstitched and chiffon trimmed.....$4.95
Imported Albatross, kimono model, large collar, embroidered scallop and lace trimmed.....$3.95
Imported French Flannel, loose model, side pleated or scallop trimmed.....$1.95 & $2.95
Boudoir Caps.....50c, 75c, 98c, & $1.25
A large variety of very dainty styles.

Splendid Values in *Silk Petticoats & Knickers*

Messaline, Silk Jersey, Crepe-de-Chine and Black Wool Jersey, in evening shades, black, and new shades of brown, green and plum.
Messaline, several attractive models with pleated flounce..$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Silk Jersey Top, with messaline flounce.....$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Silk Jersey, with flounce of self material.....$3.95
Dainty Crepe-de-Chine Petticoats, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon. White, pink and light blue.....$2.95, $3.95 & $5.95
Black Wool Jersey with flounce of messaline.....$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Black Wool Jersey with pleated flounce of silk Jersey.....$4.95

Knickers

Silk Jersey, knee length.....$3.45 & $5.00

Black Wool Jersey

Knee length.....$2.95 | Ankle length.....$3.45

Muslin Underwear

Gowns

Albatross, kimono model, embroidered..$3.95 & $4.45
Flannelette.....98c, $1.25 & $1.50
Flannelette Outdoor Sleeping Gowns with hood and feet pockets.....$1.50 & $1.95

Petticoats of French Albatross

Embroidered.....$1.95, $2.50 & $3.25

Under Bodices of Crepe-de-Chine

Lace trimmed.....98c
Wide Lace and ribbon straps.....$1.50

Second Floor

Remarkable Values for Tomorrow, Monday *Women's Coats & Wraps for Every Occasion*

Exceptional Assortment of Materials and Models

100 Women's Coats — $15.00
For street and practical wear, in a large assortment of models and materials; all the best winter colorings.
Usually $25.00

Women's Corduroy Coats — $19.50
For street, afternoon or dressy occasions; black, brown, putty and Russian green.
Usually $35.00

Fur Collared Corduroy Coats — $25.00
For street or dressy wear; the new flare model in black, Russian green, putty and tete-de-negre, lined with peau-de-cygne and interlined.
Usually $39.50

Fur Collared Wool Velour Coats — $25.00
In the new flare model, with collars of skunk opossum; lined with peau-de-cygne; black, navy, Russian green and tete-de-negre.
Usually $39.50

Fur Trimmed Velour Coats — $39.50
Smart models for street, afternoon or dressy wear, with skunk raccoon collars and cuffs.
Usually $55.00

Fur Collared Broadtail Cloth Coats — $45.00
For street, afternoon or evening wear—very fine quality.
Usually $65.00

Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps — $59.50
Of chiffon velvet in black, white, rose, sapphire, Alice blue, taupe and brown.
Usually $85.00

Theatre & Opera Wraps
At Greatly Reduced Prices
The season's latest models and fabrics, trimmed with fashionable fur.
$95.00 to $195.00
Originally $150.00 to $285.00

Third Floor

Exceptional Values in The Smartest of Smart *Blouses for Women*

Reproduction of a $25.00 Imported Model — $9.75
Embroidered Chiffon Cloth combined with self color satin, buttoned to the chin collar. Green, cream, tete-de-negre and sand color.....

Cream Lace Blouse — $10.75
Combined with flesh pink chiffon cloth—new ruche neck model.....

White Satin Blouse — $15.75
Combined with silver lace, black velvet tie, finished with turquoise buttons....

Chiffon Cloth Blouse — $5.95
Side-pleated model, vestee, military collar and cuffs of self color satin. Sand, green, tete-de-negre, plum and black...

Chiffon Cloth Blouse — $5.95
Combined with satin (copy of an imported yoke model), high turnover collar. Navy, green, black, sand and tete-de-negre

Third Floor

Unusually Attractive Showing of *Afternoon & Evening Dresses for Women*

Presenting the latest Styles in the season's most fashionable materials, including the New Empire effect and the full flare skirt.

$39.50 to $200.00
according to style and material.

Smart Afternoon and Dainty Evening Dresses — $19.50
in a number of different styles and materials. Splendid values.

Fine Selection of Serge Dresses
Excellent models in a number of different styles.
$12.50 & $17.50

Third Floor

The Latest "Sand" Shades In Silks & Chiffons

At Very Moderate Prices

Extraordinary Silk Offerings

Plain Crepe Meteor & Crepe-de-Chine — $1.78
In more than one hundred and fifty shades. Usually $2.50 per yard

Black Satin Sublime — $1.28
36 inches wide. Usually $2.00 per yard

Black Satin Imperial — $1.95
54 inches wide, for capes and suits. Usually $3.50 per yard

Imported Black Chiffon Dress Velvet — $3.25
40 inches wide. Usually $6.00 per yard

Street Floor

Maids' Dresses & Aprons

Smart models of mohair, alpaca and washable materials, high or low neck

Black Dresses of Percale & Mohair
$2.25, $3.00, $5.50 & $8.50
(Prices according to materials)

Striped Percale, blue and white, and black and white stripes.....95c
Checked Percale, blue and white or black and white.....$1.25
Figured Percale.....$1.50
Chambray and Seersucker.....$1.50, $2.00 & $2.25

Aprons

A large assortment of lawn, swiss, cambric, small, medium and large, plain and trimmed, with and without bibs.
25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 98c & $1.25

Second Floor

Important Sale of New Upholsteries

At Very Great Price Reductions

The values throughout are exceptional and should be of unusual interest to those contemplating new Home Furnishings.

Imported & Domestic Lace Curtains
$1.50, $2.50 to $16.00
Usually $2.50 to $24.00 per pair

Imported & Domestic Bed Sets
$5.00, $8.00 to $18.00
Usually $8.00 to $32.00 per set

Imported & Domestic Panels
$5.00 to $9.00
Usually $8.75 and $14.50

The Above Prices According to Quality

Reversible Velour Portieres
Made in our own workrooms
$14.50
Usually $24.00 to $35.00 per pair
The assortment includes plain, bordered, striped and figured materials. Prices according to quality.

Squares of Upholstery Fabrics
at About Half Regular Prices
35c, 45c, to $2.25
Suitable for cushions and fancy work

Lounging Cushions
$1.85—Usually $2.75 and $5.00

Moth Proof Cedar Chests
$7.00 & $10.50—Usually $11.00 & $15.00

Fifth Floor

In America's Greatest Linen Section

Thanksgiving Sale of Household & Decorative Linens

including many broken lines and odd lots to be closed out at remarkable reductions, presenting the greatest buying opportunities of the season.

Table Cloths & Napkins
in designs suitable for round, oval, square and oblong tables.
At Unprecedented Reductions

Table Cloths

2 x 2	yards..Usually $2.85 & $3.00	$2.00
2 x2½	yards..Usually $3.30 to $3.75	$2.50
2 x 3	yards..Usually $3.85 to $4.50	$3.00
2¼ x 2¼	yards..Usually $3.75 & $4.75	$2.25 & $3.50
2½ x 2½	yards..Usually $5.00 & $5.50	$2.75 & $3.75

Napkins
$2.50 & $3.50 per dozen. Usually $3.50 and $4.50

Very Special

250 *Fine Quality Irish Damask Dinner Cloths*
2½ x 2½ yards to 2½ x 4 yards
$3.95. Usually $8.50 to $10.50

300 *Dozen Large Size Napkins*
$5.95 per dozen. Usually $9.50 to $11.00

500 *Dozen Hemmed Huck Towels (pure linen)*
$2.50 per dozen. Usually $3.00

Fine Quality Hemstitched Huck Towels
$5.85 per dozen. Usually $7.50

Linen Sheets & Pillow Cases (Irish Manufacture)
$5.50 & $6.75 per pair. Usually $6.50 and $8.50

$5,000 *Worth of Embroidered Linens*
At 40% Less Than Regular Prices

Doylies..... 80c to $6.75 | Lunch Cloths $2.12 to $5.50
Tea Cloths...$1.05 to $1.35 | Scarfs.....$1.25 to $2.25
Centrepieces—80c to $2.25

Fine Hand Made Lace Trimmed Linens
Averaging Half Regular Prices
Doylies, Centrepieces, Scarfs, Tea, Luncheon & Banquet Cloths—thousands of pieces, expressive of the highest creative genius and rare examples of artistic perfection in laces.

Second Floor

Extraordinary Sale of
Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases
at emphatic reductions in prices.

A Manufacturer's Sample Line *Of High Grade Fitted & Unfitted Travelling Bags*

Suitable for Christmas Presents
At Exceptionally Low Prices

Women's & Men's Unfitted Bags — $8.50
Of glazed morocco, alligator and imported cowhide, moire silk and leather lined; inside pockets. Sizes 14 to 16 inches.
Usually $13.50

Women's & Men's Unfitted Bags — $10.50
Of real seal, morocco and imported cowhide, moire silk and leather lined, with sewed-in English frames. Sizes 14 to 18 inches.
Usually $16.50

Women's Light Weight Fitted Bags — $11.50
Of seal, walrus and grain cowhide; moire silk and leather lined. Sizes 14 to 18 inches.
Usually $18.50

Women's & Men's Light Weight Fitted Bags — $16.50
Of seal, walrus and imported calf leather; lined with leather and moire silk in lavender, blue and green. Sizes 14 to 18 inches.
Usually $25.00

Women's & Men's Unfitted Bags — $17.50
Of seal, walrus and horn alligator, silk and leather lined. Sizes 16 to 18 inches.
Usually $27.50

Women's & Men's Fitted & Unfitted Bags — $20.00
Of seal, walrus and horn alligator; moire silk and leather lined, hand sewed frames.
Usually $35.00

Women's & Men's Light Weight Fitted Bags — $23.50
Of Russian and pebble grain seal, all hand sewed. Sizes 16 and 18 inches.
Usually $37.50

Fitted Travelling Rolls for Men & Women

Seal, walrus, pigskin, morocco, cowhide, grain and sole leather.

$5.00 Rolls	$3.50	$12.50 Rolls	$8.50
$6.50 Rolls	$4.50	$15.00 Rolls	$10.00
$9.00 Rolls	$5.75	$16.50 Rolls	$11.50
$11.00 Rolls	$8.50	$20.00 Rolls	$12.50

American Thermos Carafes
Full quart size. Reduced from $4.00 to $2.95

Fourth Floor

BOSTON CONFIRMS SUBMARINE ORDER

Mayor Curley Says 20 of the Vessels Are Being Built at the Fore River Yards.

DECLINES TO NAME BUYER

Report at Quincy That They Are for England—May Also Build Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—In spite of denials made by high officials of the company, Mayor James M. Curley, one of the men deeply interested in the Fore River Ship Yards, says a contract has been received by the company for twenty submarines of the most modern type, and that they are being built for "one of the Allies." He refusecd to say what nation had ordered the submarines.

The little vessels will not be delivered in completed form, but in finished sections, to be assembled after delivery in some foreign port. Absolutely no information can be obtained from officials at the yards in Quincy, but men employed there admitted that the plant was making ready for ususual activity and that more men undoubtedly were to be taken on. It is also asserted that the same power has ordered several transports to be built there and delivered at the earliest possible date.

If the submarines are of about the same size as the American submarines now being built, the contract will total about $10,000,000 and will be the second largest foreign order ever placed here.

The engines for the submarines will not be built at Fore River, but probably will be made at the plant of the Electric Boat Company at Groton, near New London, Conn. These will be shipped abroad as soon as possible. There is much speculation among the workmen at Quincy as to where the submarines are destined to go, and there are strong grounds for believing that they are intended to strengthen England's already powerful squadrons.

In order to enlarge the capacity of the plant and at the same time make it possible to handle the work of all kinds more economically than at present more than $500,000 will be spent immediately on improvements on the works. Soon after Charles M. Schwab took an interest in the Fore River Ship Yard, it was said that he intended to make extensive improvements.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation will furnish the steel for the submarines, as it did for the two Argentine battleships built at the Fore River Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—No specific confirmation was obtainable here today of the report that Charles M. Schwab had contracted to build submarines for the British Navy at the Fore River Ship Yard, but it is believed that the Navy Department and possibly the Department of State have been sounded on the subject. Not long ago when there were rumors that the Fore River Ship Yards would build submarines, President Joseph W. Powell of the Fore River company was in Washington, and while he would not discuss the reports directly he did deny that he had a contract to sell submarines to a foreign power.

Whether delivery of the submarines in sections, for instance by rail in Canada, would come within the rules of neutrality is a delicate question in international law. Most of the international conventions on the subject are not technically in force in the present conflict because they were not ratified by Servia. The rule is fixed and plain that a neutral government should not sell contraband to a belligerent and that neutral citizens should not fit out ships of war for belligerents and that belligerent ships in a neutral harbor should not be permitted to perfect their military equipments. The question of whether unassembled parts of submarines would come under the neutrality ban probably would have to be decided by President Wilson.

Mr. Schwab was at his home here yesterday, but declined to be interviewed. The officials at the Bethlehem steel plant still refuse to verify rumors of work on a submarine contract for a foreign power.

HONORS TO SANTA CLAUS SHIP.

Asquith Directs a Cabinet Minister to Meet It at Devonport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Signal honors will be paid the Santa Claus from the United States ship by the British Government when she reaches Devonport next Thursday or Friday. In appreciation of America's kindly thought for the youthful sufferers from the horrors of war, Premier Asquith has directed one of the leading members of his Cabinet, Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Works, to act as head of the official Reception Committee which will greet the United States collier Jason on her arrival. Her load of Christmas presents was got together by The Chicago Herald and 200 other American newspapers, including The World of New York.

It is significant of Great Britain's gratitude that the Local Government Board, which has charge of all arrangements for docking the Jason and unloading her Yuletide cargo, prevailed upon the Admiralty to grant permission for bringing the vessel into the closed harbor of Devonport rather than that of Falmouth, where she was to have been berthed originally. The reason for the change is that at the former place the facilities for bringing the ship alongside the pier are greater, and thus the authorities will expedite the task of bringing ashore the thousands of Christmas gifts which will prove so welcome to the little ones of the British Isles.

The American embassy will be represented at Devonport by Secretary Stabler. There will also probably be representatives of the War Office, which will co-operate with the Local Government Board in the work of distributing the hugest pack of present Santa Claus has ever deposited in England at one time.

Just how this distribution will be carried out is not yet known, as the Local Government Board authorities and Lord Kitchener's aides are still busily engaged in drawing up an adequate plan for performing this pleasant, but complicated duty in the most efficient manner.

SAY BELGIANS BLAME ENGLISH.

Germans Here Give Out Alleged Charges About Antwerp.

A statement given out by the German Information Service last night charges that the Belgian soldiers now interned in Holland and bitter against the English, who they think should have sent 120,000 men instead of the 25,000 who were actually sent to help in saving Antwerp.

"The only thing the English did," say the statement, "was to systematically destroy all food supplies at Antwerp so that even the Mayor of the city and the Belgian commander protested, without being able, however, to stop the Englishmen in their work of destruction, who bothered neither about the orders of the Belgian commander nor any Belgian instructions whatsoever. The big canning factories were burnt down by the English without the authorization of the Belgians. The estimated value of the foodstuffs destroyed by the English in Antwerp amounts to almost 200,000,000 francs.

"A high Belgian officer showed a letter to a correspondent of the Rotterdamsche Courant written by an English Colonel in which the writer states that 3,000 Englishmen, escorted by Belgian guides, had started from Bewereb in a westerly direction during the night from Thursday to Friday, the night before the fall of Antwerp. The Belgian officer desired to correct the prevalent opinion that the defense of Antwerp had in the end been intrusted exclusively to English troops. He maintained, on the contrary, that they had entirely failed to help to the last the city, the doom of which they had brought about."

WOULD STOP M. P.S' PAY.

Mr. Rawlinson Also Wants to Reduce Salaries of Ministers.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—J. F. P. Rawlinson, Unionist member of Parliament from Cambridge University, has given notice of a resolution in the House of Commons providing that the salaries of members of Parliament be discontinued, while the salaries of Ministers are to be reduced to the basis of those given in 1906.

The resolution recites that this action is taken in view of the drain caused by the war on the finances of the country.

Members of Parliament, after having served without pay since the institution of the Parliamentary system in England, began to receive payment in 1911, in the Summer of which year the present (Asquith) Administration introduced and passed a measure providing that each member receive £400 ($2,000) a year. The measure was bitterly opposed in old-fashioned Conservative quarters, being regarded as the thin edge of a dangerous wedge. Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the resolution which provided for the allowances. For some time after the payments began some members either refused to accept them or immediately gave the money to charity.

Members of the British Ministry receive salaries ranging from $10,000 to $50,000, the latter sum being paid to the Lord Chancellor. The Prime Minister and most of the members receive $25,000. The highest paid officials of the Government, however, are the Solicitor General and Attorney General, who obtain enormous sums annually from fees.

THE GOEBEN BADLY DAMAGED.

Turkish Cruiser's Big Guns Crippled by the Russian Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Additional details of the Black Sea engagement received here restify to the accuracy of the Russian fire.

A succession of shells landed in the cruiser Goeben in the fore and aft sections, the funnels, and elsewhere, the gaps caused by them being clearly discernible.

Toward the end of the battle, when the Goeben began to retire, the Russian squadron pursued her, constantly shelling her from a considerable range. Several additional projectiles found their mark, apparently putting out of action two 11-inch turrets, judging from the fact that her fire suddenly slackened.

Undoubtedly the Goeben suffered severe injuries, her 11-inch guns being crippled by the Russian shells.

SHOT AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

Man Wounded by Sentry While Climbing Wall—Not Mortally Hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the early hours of yesterday morning a man was shot by a sentry while he was climbing the wall of Woolwich Arsenal, the largest in this country.

The wound is not mortal. The man is now in the hands of the military authorities.

FRENCH PRAISE HERRICK.

Leading Newspapers Express Warm Appreciation for His Work.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Warm appreciation of the work of Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador to France, is expressed in the leading newspapers here.

They voice the deep regret of the French people at being deprived of his services at this critical period, and declare that he carries with him the affections of the French.

SOMALI WANT TO FIGHT.

Jubaland Chiefs Send Plea to England to Join the Army.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The London Times has received from a correspondent a copy of a petition signed by the principal Somali chiefs in Jubaland, asking that they be allowed to fight for England. The document is as follows:

To His Highness the Governor, through the Hakim of Jubaland.

Salaams, yea, many salaams, with God's mercy, blessing, and peace. After Salaams,

We, the Somali of Jubaland, both Herti and Ogaden, comprising all the tribes and including the Maghavbul, but not including the Tulamuya Ogaden, who live in Biskaya and Tanaland and the Marchan, desire humbly to address you.

In former days the Somali have fought against the Government. Even lately the Marehan have fought against the Government. Now we have heard that the German Government have declared war on the English Government. Behold, our "fitna" against the English Government is finished. As the monsoon wind drives the sand hills of our coast into new forms, so does this news of German evil-doing drive our hearts and spears into the service of the English Government. The Jubaland Somali are with the English Government. Daily in our mosques we pray for the success of the English armies. Day is as night and night is as day with us until we hear that the English are victorious. God knows the right. He will help the right. We have heard that Indian askaris have been sent to fight for us in Europe. Humbly we ask why should not the Somali fight for England also. We beg the Government to allow our warriors to show their loyalty. In former days the Somali tribes made fitna against each other. Even now it is so: it is our custom; yet with the Government against the Germans we are as one, ourselves, our warriors, our women, and our children. By God it is so. By God it is so. By God it is so.

A few days ago many troops of the military left this country to eat up the Germans who have invaded our country in Africa. May God prosper them. Yet, oh Hakim, with all humbleness we desire to beg of the Government to allow our sons and warriors to take part in this great war against the German evildoers. They are ready. They are eager. Grant them the boon. God and Mahomed is with us all.

If Government wish to take away all the troops and police from Jubaland, it is good. We pledge ourselves to act as true Government askaris until they return.

We humbly beg that this our letter may be placed at the feet of our King and Emperor, who lives in England, in token of our loyalty and our prayers.

Remember, Manufacturing & Selling Direct, LANE BRYANT'S REGULAR PRICES Are Always Lower Than Elsewhere.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St.

Will close out Monday and Tuesday,

Fur Trimmed Coats and Suits

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At Startling Reductions

37 **Fur Trimmed Suits** of cheviot worsted in navy, black, plum, green with box jackets and flare effects: *Formerly $40.00* — **25.00**

48 **Fur Trimmed Suits** of finest imported velveteen, corduroy in green, navy, brown and black with blouse and box jackets. *Formerly $50.00* — **29.75**

38 **Fur Trimmed Coats** of imported velveteen, corduroy in black, navy, green and brown, deep collar of skunk opossum. *Formerly $59.00* — **34.75**

67 **Fur Trimmed Coats** of cheviot worsted in navy, black and brown, very attractive styles. *Formerly $35.00* — **24.75**

Large Women's Apparel

Included in this sale are a large number of fashionable **Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Negligees,** Specially designed for large women in sizes 44 to 58 bust.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Have arranged to begin Monday

Special Sales

Embracing selected groups of women's smartest apparel from regular made up stocks.

$145 to $165 Luxurious Wraps--$95

Exquisite models in rich shades of fine chiffon velvet with deep collars and cuffs of Japanese Sable, Skunk, Fitch, Black Fox, Raccoon, and other fashionable furs.

$175 to $295 Fur-trimmed Wraps at $145

Smart Fur-trimmed Wraps at $65. *Misses' Wraps—$55*

$125 to $175 Evening Gowns--$95

Suitable for all manner of formal and informal affairs.

$85 to $125 Attractive Evening Gowns at $65

Special Groups of

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Formerly $45 to $95— **$25 & $35**

Of serge and various silk materials suitable for semi-dress and informal occasions.

Dancing Dresses—Usually $45 to $85—$25 and $35

$145 to $250 Fur-trimmed Suits--$95

Of rich velvets and fine velours de laine, in new soft shades.

Fur-trimmed Suits, regularly $95 to $125, at $75

(Special groups of regular $65 to $85 suits at $45 and $58) (with or without fur trimming)

$75 & 85 Fur-trimmed Coats—55 & $65

Fashionable models of French vicuna and velour de laine, trimmed with Alaska Skunk, Skunk-Raccoon and other furs.

Mole, Beaver and Krimmer-trimmed Coats, regularly $85 and $125, at $75 & $95

Stylish Motor & Utility Coats—Regularly $35 & $45—$25 & $35

Sale of Millinery

$25—$35 and $45 values

$10—$15—$20

Uncommon Values in Furs

Coats of Hudson Seal—***$125, $150 and $195***

Usually $150 to $250

Full length ripple flare Hudson Seal Coats—$250 value, at $150

Coats of Caracul—***$85, $125 and $195***

Usually $115 to $235

Novelty Fur Coats of Baby Caracul, Leopard, Mole, and in smart combinations of Hudson Seal with other furs—***$225, $295, $450.*** Values $300 to $650.

FUR SETS—Exceptional Values

Beautiful 4 Skin Natural Blue Fox Sets.....***$295***

Dyed Blue Fox Sets.....***$95, $145***

Natural Fisher Sets.....***$175***

Black Lynx, Skunk, and Pointed Fox Sets.....***$95***

Black Fox or Skunk-Raccoon Sets.....***$45***

Novelty Combination Sets—$75, $95, $125, $165 and up.

Special Sale of

$35 to $45 Costume Blouses—$15

Beautiful styles of braided or embroidered Brussels net and fine silk nets trimmed with Chantilly, Venice and Mechlin laces; some with touches of colored embroidery and beading, or with gold and silver lace. Also smart styles in novelty Georgette crepes and chiffons combined with faille velvet.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

This Week's Remarkable Opportunity for Early Xmas Shopping Provided by the Seasonable Attractions Offered in Our

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

An Innovation Glove Sale

Offering the very finest Imported Grades in the styles most fashionable this season for Women's, Misses' and Men's day and evening wear.

This unique sale, occurring at the height of the season, when fine gloves are particularly scarce and proportionately expensive, is a decided advantage to the early Christmas shopper.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button, white only; superior quality. *Regularly $3.50 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 2.65 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.75 pair. Pair 2.85

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button; white only. *Regularly $3.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 2.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.15 pair. Pair 2.25

WOMEN'S MOCHA GLOVES—1 clasp; gray. *Regularly $1.75 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp; black. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S DOESKIN GLOVES—1 clasp and 2 button; white only (washable). *Regularly $1.75 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp; gray. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S CAPE GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp; tan; P. X. M. seams. *Regularly $1.75 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp; embroidered; black or white stitching. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 pearl clasp; tan; self and black stitching. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 pearl clasp. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

MEN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp; P X M seams. *Regularly $1.50 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

MEN'S YELLOW CHAMOIS—1 clasp; washable. *Regularly $1.50 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

Special Advance Holiday Sale

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs

Attractively Boxed for Christmas Presentation.

Embroidery orders should be placed as early as possible to insure prompt delivery.

WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED—Pure Irish Linen.
Regularly $1.75 dozen. **1.45**
Regularly $3.75 dozen. **2.95**
Regularly $6.00 dozen. **3.95**

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED—Pure Irish Linen.
Regularly $3.50 dozen. **2.95**
Regularly $5.00 dozen. **3.95**
Regularly $6.00 dozen. **4.95**

WOMEN'S REAL VALENCIENNES LACE—Exquisite patterns.
Regularly $4.50 each. **3.25**
Regularly $3.50 each. **2.75**
Regularly $1.75 each. **1.35**

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure, sheer linen.
Regularly $4.50 dozen. **2.95**
Regularly $6.00 dozen. **3.95**
Regularly $9.00 dozen. **5.95**

Women's Fine Silk Hosiery

A most advantageous pre-holiday sale of Women's Pure Silk Hose in the styles and grades highly desirable for Christmas Gifts.

At ⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices.

FINEST FRENCH SILK HOSE—Black, with hand embroidered or open work ankle effects. *Regularly $8.00 pair.*
(3 pairs, 10.00; 6 pairs, 19.50) Pair 3.50

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Open work or embroidered insteps in self or colors. Black or white only. *Regularly $4.00 pair.*
(3 pairs, 5.85; 6 pairs, 11.50) Pair 2.00

PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK HOSE—Black only; very heavy, rich, lustrous. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
(3 pairs, 3.95; 6 pairs, 7.75) Pair 1.35

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Extra spliced; medium weight. *Regularly $1.50 pair.*
(3 pairs, 2.80; 6 pairs, 5.50) Pair 95c

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight; black. *Regularly $1.25 pair.*
(3 pairs, 1.95; 6 pairs, 3.85) Pair 68c

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Black; light weight; cotton soles and tops. *Regularly $1.00 pair.*
(3 pairs, 1.65; 6 pairs, 3.25) Pair 58c

Great Reductions in

Women's Silk Underwear

Fine Garments of superior wearing quality, plain or beautifully embroidered.

VENETIAN SILK UNDERVESTS—Plain; reinforced.
Reg. $1.75 each. **(3 for 3.95; 6 for 7.80) Each 1.35**

MILANESE SILK UNDERVESTS—Embroidered fronts.
Reg. $2.25 each. **(3 for 5.15; 6 for 10.00) Each 1.75**

VENETIAN SILK UNION SUITS—Plain; reinforced.
Reg. $3.50 each. **(3 for 8.75; 6 for 15.25) Each 2.95**

MILANESE SILK UNION SUITS—Embroidered fronts.
Reg. $4.50 each. **(3 for 10.25; 6 for 20.00) Each 3.50**

BLOOMERS—Glove silk; white or pink. *Regularly $2.50.* **1.95**

Continuance of Our Remarkable

Removal Clearance Sale of

Women's Fashionable Furs

Specializing Monday the following:

Handsome Fur Coats

HUDSON SEAL
Regularly $130.00 to $250.00
Now 110.00 to 200.00

CARACUL
Regularly $65.00 to $175.00
Now 42.50 to 135.00

NATURAL PONY
Regularly $105.00 to $140.00
Now 85.00 to 115.00

WHITE CONEY
Regularly $85.00
Now 50.00

LEOPARD SKIN
Regularly $182.00
Now 165.00

FUR-LINED COATS
Regularly $40.00 to $120.00
Now 25.00 to 90.00

Muffs

BEARSKIN—*Regularly $60.00.* **52.50**
BLACK WOLF—*Regularly $30.00.* **21.50**
ALASKA SABLE—*Regularly $38.00 to $90.00.* **30.00 to 70.00**
BLACK LYNX—*Regularly $32.00 to $82.50.* **25.00 to 70.00**

Scarfs

BEARSKIN—*Regularly $50.00.* **40.00**
BLACK WOLF—*Regularly $20.00.* **14.00**
ALASKA SABLE—*Regularly $25.00 to $90.00.* **19.50 to 70.00**
BLACK LYNX—*Regularly $22.00 to $68.00.* **16.50 to 58.00**

An Unusual Clearance Sale of

500 Fine Silk Umbrellas

For Women and Men

Early selection is advised, because of the limited quantity.

Consisting of an extensive assortment of exceptionally choice handles, including Carved Natural Wood, Gold or Sterling trimmed, Pearl inlaid, Prince of Wales Malacca and dozens of others equally desirable for handsome Xmas gifts.

Regularly $4.50 to $6.00. **To close 3.50**

Taffeta and Twill Silk Umbrellas

For Women and Men.

Special offering of 250 high-grade, pure silk Umbrellas of excellent wearing quality, with all sterling trimmed handles, in the most desirable shapes.

Regularly $3.50 and $4.00. **To close 2.65**

Handsome Zenana Boudoir Robes

A specially arranged sale to meet holiday requirements, including the most exquisite French models, at considerably less than regular prices.

ZENANA ROBES—In beautiful pastel shades; silk lined; choice of Callot or Poiret models. *Regularly $65.00.* **55.00**

ZENANA ROBES—Silk lined, hand embroidered or with cream Thibet collar. *Regularly $50.00.* **38.50**

ZENANA ROBES—Embroidered shawl or sailor collar. Albatross lining. *Regularly $45.00.* **32.50**

ZENANA ROBES—Embroidered scalloped edge; silk girdle. Albatross lining. *Regularly $27.50.* **19.75**

Women's Dainty Bath Robes

For Practical Christmas Gifts.

EIDERDOWN—Superior quality; satin bound; large variety of colors. *Regularly $6.75.* **5.75**

BEACON BLANKET—The best grades in figured and Jacquard effects. *Regularly $8.25.* **7.50**

½ Prices in Rich

Silks, Brocades and Velvets

PRINTED SHANGHAI SILKS—Imported; 44 inches; Lyons dyed and printed in a variety of small and medium designs in fashionable colorings. *Formerly $2.50 yard.*

PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE—PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported; 40 to 42 inch; in a variety of designs and colorings. *Formerly $2.50, $3.00 yard.*

STRIPE SATIN VOILES—Imported; 42 inch; narrow satin stripes. In delicate colorings, suitable for evening dresses. *Formerly $2.50 yard.*

To Close 1.25

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—Imported; 42 inch; a variety of medium and large designs. *Formerly $3.50, $4.00 yard.* **To Close 1.85**

BROCADED SATIN CHARMEUSE—Imported; 42 to 44 inch. Rich, brocaded designs on Crepe and Satin Charmeuse grounds, black or white only. *Formerly $8.00, $10.00 yard.* **To Close 3.50 & 5.00**

BROCADED ARMURE FACONNE—Imported; 44 inch; Armure grounds, with rich satin faconne design. In Taupe, Flame, Plum, Navy and Black. *Formerly $10.00 yard.* **To Close 5.00**

SHADOW VELVETS—Imported; 39 inch; printed Persian backs showing through the Velvet, giving a shadowed Persian effect. Very desirable for Wraps and Cloaks. *Formerly $14.50 yard.* **To Close 8.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

ADMITS ENGLAND'S ADVANTAGE IN WAR

German Professor Expects Her to Come Strong on the Home Stretch.

YET HE HOPES FOR VICTORY

Says No Germans Look for a Short War—Oscar II.'s Passengers' Defense of Germany.

Prof. Charles Handschin, head of the department of German in Miami University, who was doing research work in Germany when the war broke out, arrived yesterday on the Oscar II., having cut short his stay in Europe, not directly because of the war, but indirectly—he could not get funds from home.

"There were over 600,000 prisoners in Germany when I left there," said Prof. Handschin. "I saw the prisoners' camps at Munich and at Guistrow in Prussia, and in every way their arrangements are above criticism. They are well heated and lighted, the sanitation is excellent, and the prisoners have a bath once a week.

"Certainly Americans have been well treated in Germany since the beginning of the war. Some of us have been able to borrow money over there when we could get none from home.

"As for the length of the war, nobody in Germany seems to think that it will be over by a year from now. It is realized that little can be done this Winter, but that the Spring will see the opening of a long, hard campaign. It is recognized that England is holding off for a while and that, with her colonies and her access to markets and supplies, she has, in a sense, 'got the bulge on Germany.' She is saving her strength, and when France and Russia have become played out, England will come in on the home stretch. Yet the Germans feel now that England in the war is better for Germany than England out of it, for she will not be able to figure preponderatingly in the settlement when peace comes, as she did after the Franco-Prussian war.

"In Germany it is held that the Russian victories in Austria have been the result of the work of spies. A great deal is expected from Moslem rebellions in Egypt and India. The Germans feel sure that they are not going to be licked.

"Personally, I fear that the violation of Belgian neutrality, if not a mistake, will prove difficult for Germany to justify in the eyes of the world.

'Sentiment in the Scandinavian countries is curiously divided. In Sweden I gathered that it was about 98 per cent. pro-German. In Norway it seems to be almost evenly divided. The Norwegians are friendly toward England, but they fear Russia. Denmark is against Germany, not only because of Schleswig-Holstein, but because its royal family is so closely connected with the Romanoffs."

Prof. Hanoschin acted as Secretary of a committee which drew up a statement in behalf of the passengers on the Oscar II., in the form of an address to the American people, which he gave out after his arrival at the Breslin.

The statement finds that "the American public is still to a considerable extent laboring under false impressions concerning the causes of the European war and the conditions in Europe," and that "a number of the most widely read American newspapers" evince "gross misconception regarding the causes and the course of the war and "such bitter partisanship" that the neutrality of the United States is in danger of being broken.

After pointing out at some length that this would mean a catastrophe for this country and laying stress upon the necessity for absolute neutrality, the statement continues:

"We believe, in view of these facts, that it is our duty to present the German cause and attitude in their true light in order that our fellow-citizens may, after due weighing of all the facts and views, arrive at an unbiased opinion in the matter.

"The grossest and most flagrant error into which the pro-English organs have led our countrymen is that Germany sought and provoked the war. We who during this entire period in Europe had access to the newspapers, reports, and writings of all the belligerents are possibly in a better position to know the real facts in the case than our fellow-citizens in the United States, who were dependent upon the items of partisan news agencies.

"To be brief we will set down our convictions in the following points:

"Germany did not provoke the war, but sought honestly to avoid it.

"Russia brought on the war by mobilizing on the German frontier.

"England desired the war in order to crush German commercial competition. She named Belgian neutrality as the ostensible cause of her declaration of war on Germany, although she knew well that France planned with the connivance of England to cross Belgian territory in case Germany had not preceded her in this.

"Belgium is paying the price of betting on the wrong horse. Germany regrets deeply that she was forced to invade Belgium. But Germany is in regard to Belgium in no worse or more inhuman attitude than was England in regard to the Boer republic or is in regard to Egypt at this very hour.

"The slogan, 'Down with Prussian militarism,' seems to have caught the ear of many of our fellow citizens, especially since a certain distinguished American politician has taken it up seemingly as a safe cry with which to get into the discussion of this question. We deplore this war and every war. We crave for our country peace now, and in perpetuity. But Prussian militarism is not the only, nor by any means the most inimical war factor. Russian militarism has been far more militant, more subversive of human rights and more barbaric, as every student of history knows. More than this. It ill becomes England to decry Prussian militarism. What war force has dominated the world for over a century? The British navy. Moreover, who set up the principle of the 'double standard,' that is, that the British navy must be kept at a strength which can outfight the combined navies of any other two world powers?"

The statement goes on to assert that it is the British navy which has forced Europe into a "militaristic frame of mind," and concludes with an argument for Germany, an expression of belief that she cannot be crushed, and an appeal for the strictest neutrality on the part of Americans.

Of the 235 first and second cabin passengers on the Oscar II., only eleven have names that are not obviously of German or Scandinavian origin.

BOY IS ENGINEER SERGEANT.

Edouard Martel, 13, Has Fought Since the War Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—At the Duchess of Sutherland's hospital at Malo les Bains, says the Journal, is Edouard Martel, only 13, but a full-fledged Sergeant of Engineers. Born at Malzeville, near Nancy, he joined a company of engineers who were passing through the village, became useful, and stayed with them.

During the retreat from the Meuse to the Marne he fought in the ranks and shot two Germans.

On the Marne he showed gallantry in protecting by rifle fire the soldiers who were intrenching. He also, under heavy fire, took supplies to the advanced trenches. Capt. Bedos made him a Sergeant, which was confirmed by Col. Durieu, who embraced him before the regiment.

On Oct. 20 he was taken with appendicitis in Flanders and was removed to the hospital, where he was operated on successfully. He will return to the front soon, but in the meantime is in charge of a Senegalese noncom whose two arms have been amputated.

The Matin suggests editorially that no further space be devoted to stories of youthful heroes, which are rapidly filling the majority of small boys with a desire to leave home to become soldiers. The Matin suggests that they would much better be employed as Boy Scouts, doing useful work rather than risking their lives, where trained men are needed.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Expressly for tomorrow, a very special

Sale of Women's Dresses

for afternoon, evening and street wear

at around half prices

Several of New York's leading dressmakers have made up for us in their latest models the remaining yardage of their fine dress fabrics—to these we have added a liberal number of dresses from our regular stock, at reduced prices—and the net result is an opportunity for a woman to purchase a handsome dress, or a formal gown at a fraction of its worth. **Fourth floor**

$18.50 to $22.50 Dresses at $10.75

Dresses of crepe de Chine and satin, and in combinations of velvet and satin, and serge and satin. In the very newest models for afternoon or street use.

$25.00 Dresses at $12.50

Velveteen afternoon dresses, with satin combinations, and dresses of serge and satin combined. In some of the best selling models we have.

$29.50 Dresses at $14.50

Satin charmeuse and velvet dresses, trimmed with satin, chiffon, or novelty beads. Small lots of many of our novelty models from stock.

$29.50 to $35.00 Dresses at $18.50

Chiffon velvet dresses with combinations of net, chiffon and Georgette crepe, and dresses of imported velveteen, braid, embroidery or fur trimmed. A good selection, but only one or two of a kind. Also, evening dresses of satin, crepe meteor or satin sublime.

$35.00 to $45.00 Dresses at $25.00

Afternoon dresses of satin or velvet, with net sleeves and tunic to match; others with lace sleeves. Mostly one of a kind.

$55 to $59.50 Dresses at $39.50

Chiffon velvet dresses with 4 yards skirt and waist of chiffon to match. Newest colors for afternoon wear, including putty, sand, wistaria and Copenhagen. Also, some evening dresses of satin sublime. **Fourth floor**

We call particular attention tomorrow to

Important reductions in 229 Misses' Suits

Broadcloth, gabardine and cheviot cloth suits, in black and colors, but only two or three models of a kind

re-priced from stock as follows

$18.00 Suits.....reduced to $10
$29.50 Suits.....reduced to $15
$35 & $40 Suits.....reduced to $20

Misses' Coats—special at $15

A selection of new models, made of imported zibeline, boucle, chinchilla and kersey, with self or seal plush collar, which can be worn buttoned close to neck. In black and colors and full lined. Ages 14 to 18 years. **Second Floor**

Misses' Dancing & Party Frocks *Values $30 to $35.....special at* **$18**

Smart new Empire or waistline models of crepe de Chine, silk chiffon, chiffon taffeta and combinations of chiffon and thread lace over satin. Dainty rosebud trimmings on bodice and soft crushed self or velvet girdle at waist. White and the evening shades. 14 to 18 years. **Second Floor**

Very Special for Monday

Women's Sweater Coats $4.85

The values are up to $15.00

Worsteds, Angoras, shaker knits and big jumbo stitch styles, in a splendid selection of colorings. Designed in V neck, military and bill roll collar models, and every one of them perfect, stitch for stitch. 34 to 44. **Third floor**

Special tomorrow

New Ruffle Petticoats $3.95

Values $5 and $6

These are the new frilly, fluffy petticoats which are now superseding the close-clinging styles so long in vogue. Made of a heavy peau de cygne in two models and in all colors; and in another model of chiffon taffeta, in black only.

Specials in Negligees, House Dresses, Etc.

$4.00 & $5.00 Kimonos and Negligees, of challis, silk albatross. *Special at $2.85*

$1.25 Flannelette Kimonos, Empire style. Sizes 34 and 36 only. *Special at 75c*

House Dresses, made of percale, gingham and poplin in mostly small sizes. Reduced to one half of the regular stock prices.

$1.50 to $2.50 Flannelette Pajamas, in white and colors, and variously trimmed styles. *Special at $1.00*

59c Short Flannelette Petticoats, made of white flannelette, and embroidered in pink or blue. *Special at 45c*

New Mixture Sport Suits

for Women—value $45.00

Monday—$29.50

Tailored in new English Mixture suitings and in Scotch tweeds, in gray, green and brown colorings,—the very newest thing in suits—not yet shown anywhere in town.

Four new belted or flare coat models, with tabs and stylish patch pockets, and buttoning close to neck with crushed collar of self material. The skirt either a circular or flare model. **4th floor**

Important sale tomorrow of new models in Women's

Fancy Fur-Trimmed Suits

Reproducing the latest ideas in the fur-trimmed *tailleur* at prices which you cannot duplicate for apparel of this character

Suits at $21.50

positively $37.50 value

Short and medium length coat suits, of broadcloth, gabardine, wool faille and ripple cloth, with new collar and cuffs and trimmed with a fine, full, dense skunk opossum fur; circular, flare and ripple skirts. Black and colors.

Suits at $27.50

positively $45.00 value

Dressy short coat suits with flare or choker collar of beaver, of skunk opossum, or the new semi-tailored and sport coat models. Made of broadcloth, velveteen, gabardine, and English covert. New circular skirt.

Clearance from stock tomorrow of

Beautiful Blouses

phenomenally reduced

From $5.00 to $32.50—that is the range of former prices, so the character of the selection is obvious. Blouses of imported Georgette crepe, silk laces, taffetas, crepe de chines, and lingeries, in scores of smart models, from the simple to the ornate, from the plain tailored waist to the filmiest creations ever shown in blousewear. White, all colors and black. **Third floor**

$5.00 Blouses.....reduced to $2.00
$9.95 Blouses.....reduced to $3.95
$13.95 Blouses.....reduced to $5.00
$19.95 Blouses.....reduced to $6.95
$32.50 Blouses.....reduced to $12.50

22 Seal-Dyed Muskrat Model Coats for Women

at reductions of one-third tomorrow

The first time, to our knowledge, that an offering of this particular character has been announced so far in advance of the holiday season.

Magnificent garments, in models which were made to set the fashion for current fur coat styles. They range from 45 to 54 inches in length, with collar and cuffs of ermine, fitch, skunk, Kolinsky, or Chinola squirrel. And being models is about all we need say as to the manner of the making. They are superb.

4 Coats that were $295.....now $197
6 Coats that were $265.....now $177
9 Coats that were $225.....now $150
3 Coats that were $175.....now $117

Black Russian Pony Coats, in a new 40 inch model, with collar of skunk, raccoon, civet cat, natural raccoon or chinchilla squirrel, and brocade satin lined. Sizes 14 years to 46 busts. Value $45, special **$29.50**

Sale of Toilet Requisites

Monday & Tuesday only

Cuticura Soap, per cake	14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	30c
Listerine, $1.00 size	52c
Glyco-Thymoline, $1.00 size	65c
Sanitol Tooth Powder	12c
Sanitol Tooth Paste	12c
Sanitol Mouth Wash	12c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, 50c size	29c
Holmes' Frostilla	12c
Westphal's Auxillator	45c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum, regularly 15c.	10c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, 15c size 12c, 25c size	18c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Extract, 1¼-oz. bottle, with cut glass stopper, and boxed, regularly $1.50.	95c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Extract, 2½-oz. bottle, with cut glass stopper, and boxed, regularly $2.75	$1.95
Lazell's Violet Toilet Water, usually 75c	39c
Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size, 10c; 25c size, 18c; 39c size	25c
Domestic Castile Soap, usually 15c a bar	10c
Babeskin Soap, box of three cakes for	10c
French Toilet Soap, box of 8 cakes	29c
Turknit Wash Cloths, six for	25c
Shower Sprays, 5 feet of tubing, usually 75c	50c
Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb. carton, usually 33c	25c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, usually 15c to 20c	10c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, usually 50c	29c
Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes, usually 95c	65c
Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, No. 2, usually 95c.	65c
Hy-G-Nic Fountain Syringes, with three rapid flow pipes, usually $1.25	85c
French Tooth Brushes, usually 25c	15c
Steel Scissors and Shears, ranging in size 3¼ to 8 inches, and many with fancy gilt handle	25c
Whisk Brooms, usually 25c	15c
Ivortus Dresser Clocks, usually $1.00	65c

No mail or telephone orders filled.
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Extraordinary announcement for Monday—Women's

Fur-Trimmed Evening & Model Wraps

regular stock reduced to half prices

This offering embraces a wide and authentic selection of the season's models and fabrics

The materials consist of brocade, evening plush, silk plush, chiffon velvets, satins, high colored chiffon broadcloth and imported broadtail cloth. The fur combinations include white fox, skunk, monkey fur, Hudson seal, Kolinsky, chinchilla squirrel, bear, moleskin, natural opossum, natural raccoon and kitt fox.

$250.00 Wraps..reduced to $125.00
$225.00 Wraps..reduced to $95.00
$175.00 Wraps..reduced to $85.00
$110.00 Wraps..reduced to $55.00
$150.00 Wraps...reduced to $75.00
$125.00 Wraps...reduced to $65.00
$95.00 Wraps...reduced to $50.00
$75.00 Wraps...reduced to $37.50

Sale of Women's Street Coats

The latest in Coat Models—the least in Coat Prices

Coats at $25.00—*Value $39.50*

Three-quarter and seven-eighth belted or flare models, of plush or velvet corduroy, large collar of skunk opossum, skunk raccoon, or kitt coney. Peau de cygne lined.

Coats at $19.50—*Value $29.50*

Belted, flare and full sweep models, made of Ural lamb, caracul, cheviot, boucle, zibeline and mixture cloth, in fur-trimmed or self collar models. Full lined.

Coats at $25.00—*Value $39.50*

Belted or full ripple models of seal or fur plush, with liberal collar and cuffs of skunk opossum or skunk raccoon. Lined throughout with guaranteed satin and interlined.

Coats at $15.00—*Value $25.00*

A great variety of wanted styles, in an even more liberal variety of wanted fabrics, including imported mixture cloths. Many of them lined throughout and interlined.

Women's Buckskin and Cloth Top Boots at $5.85

Regular stock prices $7 and $8—reduced for tomorrow only

New models, smart, small, shapely, distinctive, with patent coltskin or black Russia vamps and heel foxings, light welted soles and Spanish Louis leather heels, in the following combinations:

Lace Boots with fawn or gray Buckskin tops.
Button Boots with fawn or gray Buckskin tops.
Side Button Boots with fawn or gray Buckskin tops.
Lace Boots with Cloth tops of fawn or nigger brown.

For Monday only

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $5

Extra knickers—value $7.50

A fine lot of practical, serviceable, stylish Norfolks, with snappy patch pockets, the coat khaki lined to ensure extra warmth and wear. Made from extra heavy soft corduroys in gray and brown colorings. 7 to 18 years.

$8.00 Mackinaw Coats at $4.95

A clever patch pocket Norfolk, with extra large shawl collar. Made of colorful plaid mackinaw cloths, and serviceably tailored. Ages 7 to 18 years. **Second floor**

Tomorrow—special

$2.50 Elbow Length Gloves at $1.69

A new importation of white glace lambskin gloves, mousquetaire style, 16 button length. Fine grained skins that have the necessary elasticity for wear. **Main floor.**

White Glace Gloves, 2 clasps, with heavy self or black embroidered backs. *Value $1.00* **69c**

Sale of Gray Hair Accessories

Switches and Transformations, with a permanent wave—all gradations of gray.

18-inch Switches.....Special at $3.15
20-inch Switches.....Special at $4.15
22-inch Switches.....Special at $6.25
24-inch Switches.....Special at $7.85
Transformations.....Special at $6.45
Transformations.....Special at $9.95

Mail orders executed promptly.

The Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, December 6, 1914. Six famous paintings of Joan of Arc, by Boutet de Monvel, reproduced in full color by permission of the owner, Senator Clark.
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MARACAIBO Special selection	.19
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PLUM PUDDING	1 lb. cans	2 lb. cans
Richardson & Robbins	.23	.43
Franco-American	.27	.47
Crosse & Blackwell's (English)	.33	.60

MINCE MEAT	quart jars
Oneida Community	.55
Gordon & Dilworth	.68
Miss North's	1.00
Miss Martin's	1.10

RAISINS AND CURRANTS	
California Seeded, Fancy, Del Monte, 15 oz. cartons	.10
California Seedless, Del Monte 15 oz. cartons	.11
Malaga Seeded, Spanish, 1 lb cartons	.21
Malaga Clusters, Spanish, 1 lb packages	.32
Malaga Clusters, Extra Fancy, Spanish, 1 lb. cartons	.45
Currants, cleaned, 1 lb. cartons	.14

FIGS AND DATES	
Layer Figs, choice, 1 lb. boxes	.22
Golden Dates, 10 oz. cartons	.09

CRANBERRIES	
Cape Cod, finest quality, lb.	.09

CANDIED PEEL	lb.
Citron glacé, extra fancy	.20
Lemon glacé, extra fancy	.20
Orange glacé, extra fancy	.20

NUTS	lb.
Almonds, Paper Shell, California	.26
Almonds, Paper Shell, Imported	.38
Brazil Nuts	.11
Filberts, extra fancy	.20
Pecans, Fancy	.25
Walnuts, California	.22
Walnuts, budded, California	.28
Mixed Nuts	.20

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR	
5 lb. cotton bags	.27
10 lb. cotton bags	.53

FLOUR	
Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags	.85

CLARETS, Imported

	case	bot.
St. Laurent, P. & T. 12 bots.	5.75	.55
Medoc, P. & T. 12 bots.	6.50	.60
St. Julien, B. & G. 12 bots.	8.50	.80
Fontet Canet, B. & G. 12 bots.	13.25	1.20

WHITE WINES, Imported

	case	bot.
Haut Sauternes, P. & T. 12 bots.	7.00	.65
Sauternes, B. & G. 12 bots.	8.50	.80
Vin de Graves, B. & G. 12 bots.	10.00	.90
Haut Sauternes, B. & G. 12 bots.	16.50	1.45

HOCK WINES, Imported

	case	bot.
Laubenheimer, Henkell's 12 bots.	7.50	.70
Niersteiner, Henkell's 12 bots.	8.25	.75
Hochheimer, Henkell's 12 bots.	11.00	1.00

MOSELLE WINES, Imported

	case	bot.
Zeltinger, Henkell's 12 bots.	8.50	.80
Brauneberger, Henkell's 12 bots.	10.75	1.00

CALIFORNIA WINES

Zinfandel (Claret) P. & T.	case	bot.
12 bots	3.50	.30
Less 50c. per case if delivered loose.		
Riesling, O.V., P. & T. 12 bots.	3.75	.40
Port	1.25	gal.
Sherry	1.00	gal.

SHERRY WINES, Imported

	gal.	doz.	bot.
Topas	3.25	9.00	.50
Pemartin Brut,	3.75	10.50	.90
Garvey	4.25	11.50	1.00
Oloroso	5.25	14.50	1.25
Imperial	6.25	16.50	1.50
Amontillado	6.25	16.50	1.50

PORT WINES, Imported

	gal.	doz.	bot.
Port	3.25	9.50	.85
Burgundy	4.25	11.50	1.00
Cockburn's	5.25	14.00	1.25
Sandeman's Old	6.25	16.50	1.50
London Dock	6.75	19.00	1.75

WHISKIES, American

	gal.	bot
Alpine Creek Rye, P. & T.	2.50	.65
Mountain Ridge Rye, P. & T.	3.00	.75
Old Cumberland Rye, P. & T.	4.50	1.00
Special Rye, P. & T.	5.00	1.25
Private Stock Rye, P. & T.	6.00	1.50

WHISKIES, Imported

	gal.	bot.
Glenlivet Scotch, P. & T.	5.00	1.20
Very Old Glenlivet Scotch, P. & T.	6.50	1.50
Wise's Irish, P. & T.	5.50	1.25

BRANDIES, Imported	bot.
Martell ***	1.65
Hennessy***	1.65

GINS	bot.
Dry, P. & T.	.70

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NEW AEROPLANE DART?

British Missile Will Penetrate Roofs of German Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily Mail says the British War Office has under consideration a new form of dart to be dropped from aeroplanes, which is almost sure to be adopted. It is far more deadly than that used by the Germans and will penetrate the roof of a dugout in the intrenchments.

As these darts are dropped a thousand at a time, they are expected to cause great havoc.

Greek Marine Minister Resigns.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Greek Minister of Marine, M. Deterdjis, has resigned, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

One of a Series of Important

IVY CORSET SPECIALS

Offering a Number of IVY Semi-Boneless Models

In Italian Silk—Pale Blue and All White, top trimming of lace,

AT $2.50

Regularly $5.00



100 Smart Styles, including the New "Nip-In" Waist Models (NO BACK CURVES)

$2.00 $3.00
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Beginning MONDAY
We will place on sale
In our MILLINERY DEPT.

100 DRESS HATS
Exclusive $18.50 to $35 & $50 models
at prices ranging from
$6.50, $7.50 up to $12.50

75 DRESS SUITS
including all latest styles and materials. Positive values $29.50 to $38.50 up to $65
at prices ranging from
$13.75, $16.50 up to $27.50
(Sizes 16 to 28—a few 40s.)

50 EVENING and DANCING FROCKS
Regular values $28.50 to $42.50 up to $60,
at prices ranging from
$16.50 to $18.75 up to $34.50

All the above are high grade goods, not the freak styles, but sound new designs worn by fashionable women of excellent taste.



Clearance Sale
Season's Best Models
$2.95, $3.95, $5.00
Among our assortment of Trimmed Hats are many of the new large Sailors so much in vogue.
Also Fur and Flower Trimmed Hats.
Take Elevator and save 50%.
Hilda Hat Co.
11 West 34th Street
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(Over Schrafft's.)
Open Until 7 P. M.



FREE
Demonstration in your home. (Greater N. Y.)
Fine for this Christmas gift. This little wonder weighs only 6 pounds; equals in tone any higher priced phonograph you ever heard. Plays any Needle-Disc Record. Guaranteed One Year.
$10
Complete Outfit, as follows, $15: Triton Phonograph, Fibre Traveling Case. Package due-tone needles. 5 double-faced records.
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TURKEY DECEPTIVE UP TO THE LAST

British "White Paper" Shows Ambassador Mallet Thought the Vizier Sincere.

GOT EMPHATIC ASSURANCE

Nothing, Vizier Said, Would Induce Turkey to Join Germany as Long as He Remained in Power.

LONDON, Nov.11.—The "White Paper" (Cd. 7628) containing "correspondence respecting events leading to the rupture of relations with Turkey," issued by the Foreign Office, contains correspondence covering the period between Aug. 3 and Nov. 4, and contains 184 documents and dispatches. On Aug. 3 Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, instructed the British Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to inform the Turkish Government that Great Britain desired to take over the Turkish battleship Osman I., then under construction by Messrs. Armstrong. The Grand Vizier expressed vexation and seemed to consider the detention of a Turkish ship as "an unfriendly act, as Turkey is not at war."

On Aug. 4 the Grand Vizier gave assurances that Turkey intended to observe strict neutrality, and explained that mobilization had been decided upon only because it would take months to complete, and because the Government wished not to be taken by surprise in case of aggression.

Sir Edward Grey, on Aug. 4, expressed his conviction that the Turkish Government would understand the necessity for Great Britain to keep all warships available in England for their own needs in this crisis; and added that financial and other loss to Turkey would receive all due consideration.

On Aug. 7 the question of Egypt is first raised. Sir Edward Grey then telegraphed to Mr. Beaumont, the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, that—

> If Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no unforeseen circumstances arise, his Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt.
>
> A report has reached me that it is being alleged that the annexation of Egypt is under consideration by his Majesty's Government.
>
> You should emphatically contradict this to the Turkish Government, and say that we have no intention of injuring Turkey, and you should add an assurance in the sense of the first paragraph.

Two days later Mr. Beaumont reported growing excitement in Turkey over the detention of the Turkish warship in England; and added:

> I have received a most emphatic assurance from the Grand Vizier that nothing will induce Turkey to join Austria and Germany as long as he remains in power. His position is strong enough to give a certain value to this assurance.

The Goeben and the Breslau.

On Aug. 11 Mr. Beaumont telegraphed a report that the Goeben and the Breslau had entered the Dardanelles, and that the German Conaul had gone to meet them. On the same day Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Mr. Beaumont:

> I learn that at 8:30 o'clock last night Goeben and Breslau reached the Dardanelles. These ships should not be allowed to pass through the straits, and they should either leave within twenty-four hours or be disarmed and laid up. You should point out to the Turkish Government that these are the duties entailed upon them by their neutrality, and that his Majesty's Government expect that they will act up to their obligations.

Before these instructions could be carried out, Mr. Beaumont telegraphed, also on Aug. 11:

> The Ottoman Government have bought Goeben and Breslau. Officers and men will be allowed to return to Germany. Grand Vizier told me that purchase was due to our detention of Sultan Osman. They must have ship to bargain with regard to question of the islands on equal terms with Greece, and it was in no way directed against Russia, the idea of which be scouted.
>
> He formally asked that the British Naval Mission might be allowed to remain.

To this request Sir Edward Grey replied on Aug. 12, that if the crews of the Goeben and Breslau were returned to Germany at once, there would be no reason to withdraw the British Naval Mission. Hereupon, Admiral Limpus received a promise from the Minister of Marine that crews would be made up for the Goeben and the Breslau, and that the two ships would be handed over bodily to the British Admiral. The Minister of Marine added that there was no intention of sending the ships outside the Sea of Marmora until the end of the war.

British Officers Replaced.

This was on Aug. 14. On the following day Mr. Beaumont telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey:

> Admiral Limpus and all officers of British Naval Mission have suddenly been replaced in their executive command by Turkish officers, and have been ordered to continue work at Ministry of Marine if they remain. Although I have been given to understand, by a member of the Government, that they are still anxious to get officers and crew of the Goeben and Breslau out of Turkey, this will probably mean retention of mechanics and technical experts at least, which will create most dangerous situation here.
>
> A truly Turkish explanation of this volte face was given by the Grand Vizier to Mr. Beaumont on Aug. 16. Turkish neutrality, said the Grand Vizier, "most solemnly," would be maintained. A certain number of German experts would be left on the Goeben and Breslau, owing to the inability of the Turks to handle those ships themselves. "It would have been an impossible situation for Admiral Limpus if he had had under his direct orders a mixed crew of Turks and Germans, and perhaps the reason of his withdrawal from executive command may lie in this consideration."
>
> Meanwhile Turkey's preparations for war were becoming more evident, but her attitude of friendship was kept up. Yet on Aug. 20 the Minister of Marine called upon the Ambassador and made the following remarkable proposal: That the capitulations should be abolished immediately; that the two Turkish battleships acquired by Great Britain at the outbreak of war should be returned immediately, (although the Foreign Office had previously declared this to be impossible;) that interference in the internal affairs of Turkey should be renounced; that Western Thrace should be restored to Turkey if Bulgaria were to join the Triple Alliance; and that the Greek Islands should be restored.
>
> Sir Edward Grey replied in the only way possible. In the meantime, the Grand Vizier had assured the Ambassador (Aug. 21) that he wanted all the support that the Tripla Entente could give him, and that the sooner a written declaration respecting the independence and integrity of Turkey could be given the better. On Aug. 22 Sir Louis Mallet inquired of the Minister of Marine when the crews of the Goeben and Breslau would be repatriated. The Minister of Marine said that it depended upon the Grand Vizier; he was himself in favor of their repatriation." Subsequently the Grand Vizier assured the Ambassador that the Turkish Government had not the slightest intention of Germanizing their fleet. The Ambassador records his impression "that the forces in favor of the maintenance of strict neutrality by Turkey are slowly gaining." This impression appears to have been based upon the Ambassador's belief that the Grand Vizier was sincere, and that he was forming a Moderate party "genuinely in favor of Turkey remaining neutral." Nevertheless, German sailors, soldiers, and war material continued to arrive at Constantinople.

Ambassador Continued to Hope.

Correspondence as to Egypt follows. Ambassador Mallet seems still to have been hopeful of peace, while continuing to warn the Porte.

Yet Turkish provocations increased. The Turkish authorites proposed to seal up the wireless apparatus of a British man-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab. On Sept. 25 the Ambassador telegraphed:

> The position of the Grand Vizier is difficult, and to maintain any kind of control he is obliged to shut his eyes to much that is going on.
>
> The remainder of the White Paper deals mainly with the entrance of the Breslau and other vessels into the Black Sea, with reports upon the activity of German agents in Syria and Egypt, and with the activity of German officers in various parts of Asia Minor. The climax of the situation is reached by the invasion of Egyptian territory by armed Bedouins and by the bombardment of Odessa and Theodosia by the Turco-German fleet. After these acts of war the Ambassador no longer professed confidence in the sincerity of the Grand Vizier, or in the probable victory of the peace party; but, in accordance with instructions from Sir Edward Grey, followed the example of the Russian Ambassador on Oct. 30 and asked for his passport.

GERMAN AID TO BELGIANS.

Grain Provided When Possible, Says Information Service Here.

The German Information Service gave out last night a statement by a German special correspondent as to the state of Belgium under the rule of Field Marshal von der Goltz.

"The Field Marshal," writes the correspondent, (according to the translation furnished,) "has asked the inhabitants of the country to till their fields and pursue their work. Wherever there is no corn [grain] to be had it is provided, if possible, by the Government. Farming implements were left to the people, and when troops could be spared they were sent into the fields to assist in the gathering of the harvest.

"In the meanwhile 400 house owners have already been found in Brussels who perform seven hours' duty daily as police officials. They see to it with unremitting strictness that no gatherings and no excesses give occasion to punishment. They wear a red and blue band on their arms, and untiringly calm the promenading inhabitants who are waiting for the English and disperse them. They are the people who are looking out for their own welfare, who are conscious of their great responsibility, and who would do everything hand in hand with the German Government to suppress any revolt. But also the cannons which stand in readiness on the top of the Palace of Justice speak a warning language. They warn the citizens to quiet and reason. The neighboring Louvain stretches the bare walls of burned houses into the Autumn air as a warning sign.

"And I believe that the inhabitants of Brussels love their beautiful city too much to deliver it to the doom of such punishment. The innermost wish of the Germans is that Brussels may remain as it is. The hatred glittering in the eyes of the inhabitants does not disturb us. It is war; we well understand the powerless rage with which the inhabitants yield to the German régime. We also understand the women who are waiting with flowers on the wayside for their King, from whose palace the flag of the Red Cross is now waving. But unintelligible would be the crime of sacrificing even a single house of this beautiful city to the furor which prevails."

VIENNA CHEERFUL UNDER WAR BURDEN

Theatres and Cafes Are Open and People Are Not Depressed by Great Struggle.

HATE RUSSIA AND SERVIA

But Not France and England—Grim Determination So Evident in Berlin Is Missing Here.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Ten light operas, two dramas, two military farces and two comedies; splendid Fall weather, large crowds on the Ring and the Kartnerstrasse; the announcement that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has materially reduced the rate of interest on all loans, and an official statement that on account of the enemy's superiority of numbers the allied German-Austro-Hungarian troops had been obliged to fall back from Ivangorod; these were the features of the day on which an Associated Press correspondent arrived in Vienna bound for the Polish or Galician front.

There was another feature. About six score of German artillerymen, big, blonde, blue-eyed, well set-up Saxons, put in an appearance. The Viennese thought they were good to look upon, said so, and acted the part with enthusiasm.

Of course, the destination of the artillerymen remains unknown. However, some seventy of the same class and type of men went through Vienna on the day before, bound for Turkey to instruct Ottoman artillerists, or, possibly, man some of Turkey's guns.

It cannot be said that the people of Vienna are greatly impressed by the tragedy of the war. They seem to have become used to it. The cafés are less crowded than usual and the playhouses may have no occasion to be overjoyed with box office returns, but the fact remains that both classes of entertainment are doing a fairly good business. Among their patrons are many invalids from the front, officers and men who limp a little or have an arm in a sling or a bandaged head. But the convalescent ones look happy enough and effectively belie the claim that Austro-Hungary has had trouble getting its men to the front. The determination to fight to the proverbial finish may not be as grim in Vienna as it is in Berlin, but it is there nevertheless.

Able Medical Services.

Meanwhile every effort is made by the Government and private Red Cross organizations to succor the wounded. Thanks to the fact that Vienna has for several decades been a leader in medicine and surgery, there is no lack of able professional personnel. A large number of sleeping-car trains convey the wounded to the capital in all comfort. All sorts of inoculations are employed to guard against a spread of camp or other diseases; cholera, for instance. It is said here that this dread disease is now well under control in the Austrian lines, but vigilance must constantly be exercised, owing to the fact that Russian and Serb prisoners continue to import this scourge.

The Viennese are confident of success. For this reason the Government takes the public into its confidence. Quite frankly the announcement was made yesterday that the German and Austro-Hungarian troops had been obliged to "ausweichen" (get out of the way) of a large Russian force which had crossed the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod. A new "grouping" would follow, said the communication. People read and commented.

Living conditions in Vienna are about normal. Austria-Hungary produces much grain, and while the price of flour has advanced a little, the rise has not been high enough to influence any but the very poorest households. Moreover, the advance affects only wheat flour. The price of wheat is said to be the same as before the war. Nor is there a general scarcity of work. Some of the plants which shut down when the war started have opened again; nearly all money is back in circulation, and a reduction of the interest rate by the Austro-Hungarian Bank has made it possible to secure loans advantageously.

Empires Pool War Assets.

The close military co-operation between Germany and Austria-Hungary has a good parallel in the economic assistance one empire gives the other. All interests related to the war have been pooled, as it were. One gives to the other what can be spared. Yesterday, for instance, three Germans officers returned to this city from Hungary, where they have been buying army remounts in large numbers. Following the advice of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture that as much land as possible be given over to the raising of Winter cereals, the Austrian Government and that of Hungary have done likewise. In Bohemia and Moravia the stand of Winter wheat and rye is exceptionally good. Similar conditions are reported from Hungary and other parts of the empire, and it appears certain now that the soldiers of the two empires will not be conquered by famine.

Vienna has been lement with foreigners and things foreign. The Dual Empire is so cosmopolitan that a language or two in addition to what the country itself boasts of does not matter. There is an almost total absence of foreign terms to be noticed in Berlin, but in Vienna French and English are still much in evidence. In the windows of the art stores one still sees paintings and etchings by French and English artists, with even the title of the work in the language of the artist. English and French firms have so far not been obliged to change their business announcements, though all such places are now closed, of course.

It is the tendency of the Viennese to be chivalrous. There has been a rather close social and commercial intercourse with France in the past, and the bitterness against England is of too recent an origin to have penetrated deeply. Servia and Russia are to the Austrians what England is to the Germans and as a high official put it: "I am sure the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments could be induced to give France the best possible terms of peace."

Vienna by night is still a city of light and gayety. The theatres and cafés are less crowded, to be sure, but it still seems to pay to keep them open. The innumerable taxicabs and cabs are kept busy, and before the shop windows press crowds ready to buy.

According to Ambassador Penfield, there are but about 800 Americans left in Austria-Hungary. Of these, many are permanent residents and a large number are medical and art students who have decided that the country is safe enough for them. Like all other American Legations and Embassies, the local Embassy had its hands full during the first days of the war. It managed, however, to meet the situation without difficulty, and at present Mr. Penfield is principally occupied with the transmission of diplomatic correspondence from one country to another. So broad is his field that he has become known as the "diplomatic corps" to the Austro-Hungarian Government, representing, as he does, all the countries with which Austria-Hungary is at war.

PATRIOTIC RIOT IN BRUSSELS.

Theatre Crowds Sing the "Marseillaise" and Cheer the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Nov. 21 (Dispatch to the London Standard)—Belgian papers here have received information that the reopening of the only Brussels theatre now playing caused a riot. Several times in the course of the performance attempts were made to start the "Marseillaise," and when the curtain fell it was taken up by thousands of Belgians outside and cheers were given for the Allies.

The Germans turned out the guard and fired a number of blank volleys to disperse the crowds. There was excitement for a time, but nothing tragic happened, the Germans showing themselves possessed of tact and forbearance.



A Bundle of Nerves

The busy woman who goes to the office every day—the worn-out school teacher—the tired society woman—the nervous wife—harassed housekeeper—all can find relief and strength in

Johann Hoff's
MALT EXTRACT

the greatest body builder the world has ever known. Used for general debility, convalescence, and for mothers while nursing. Makes flesh and blood. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle. (4)

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist, every Monday, deals with the world's finances, authoritatively and independently. By mail 10 cents; $4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.



Says the Music Master:--

You lovers of good music, who have been so generous in your appreciation of the far-reaching scope of the Landay Victrola Service, are really responsible for this announcement which I make with the greatest pleasure.

Landay BROS.

Opened their Fifth Store, Saturday, November 21st, at

23 West 42nd Street
Opposite the Public Library

Devoted exclusively to the Demonstration of
Victrola & Victor Records

On behalf of LANDAY BROS., I extend a cordial invitation to you to pay it an early visit. This new store will dispense Landay Service with the same careful attention to detail as characterizes the other four Landay Victrola Stores.

Investigate the Landay Deferred Payment Plan

563 FIFTH AVE., COR. 46TH Street.
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Landay BROS. 5 Stores

Authorized Victor Factory Distributors

Best & Co.

Most Unusual Sales Arranged for Monday

125 Women's Evening and Afternoon Gowns
Misses' Sizes also—2nd Floor
No Approvals 25.00 35.00 49 50 No Exchanges
The Actual Values are 55.00 to 150.00
Of charmeuse, chiffon, satin meteor or satin composé, in all desirable shades.

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Suits
for Women and Misses—2nd Floor
22.50 25.00 29.75 35.00
The Actual Values are 35.00 to 45.00
Of fine broadcloths or diagonal cheviots in entirely new models, including both long and short coats.

A Sale of Fur Trimmed Coats
for Women and Misses—2nd Floor
19.75
Actual Value 35.00
Smart models, of fine broadcloth in navy, brown, black or green; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Will Close Out
450 Waists and Blouses
for Women and Misses—2nd Floor
Of silks, chiffons, laces, Georgette crepes, crepe de chines, etc., priced according to materials.

166 formerly up to 5.75 ..... 2.50
120 " " " 6.75 ..... 3.50
101 " " " 9.75 ..... 5.00
63 " " " 15.00 ..... 7.25

No Credits No Exchanges

A Reduced Sale of
Women's and Misses' Fur Sets
Guaranteed muffs and neckpieces perfectly matched at very unusual prices.

Black Wolf Muff and Animal Scarf	Regularly	25.00	18. 0
Blue Wolf Animal Muff & Scarf	"	42.50	32.50
Hudson Seal and Civet Cat Set	"	67.50	48.50
Silver Kit Fox Set	"	97.50	68.75
Broadtail Set	"	132.50	97.50
Scotch Mole Set	"	165.00	110.00
Silver Pointed Fox Set	"	275.00	197.50

A Sale of Misses' Chiffon Dresses
Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor
18.50
Unusually charming models; chiffon trimmed with lace, satin ribbon and flowers.

A Sale of Misses' Evening Capes
Sizes 14 to 17 years—4th Floor
19.50
A smart, new circular model; of fine broadcloth, silk lined and warmly interlined.
Children's sizes, 8 to 14 years..... 15.75

Equally Advantageous Prices for Girls and Children

A Sale of Girls' Chiffon Dresses
13.75
Sizes 10 to 16 years—4th Floor
Party frocks of chiffon and lace, prettily trimmed with accordion plaited flounces and girdle edged with soft messaline ribbon.

A Sale of Children's Nightgowns
Considerably Under Regular Prices
Of Outing Flannel, white or striped. 2 to 14 years. Regularly 85c 95c 55c 65c
Of Muslin or Cambric, embroidery trimmed. 4 to 14 years. Regularly 95c 65c 75c

An Important Sale of Little Children's Dresses
Sizes 6 Months to 3 Years—3rd Floor
Mostly but one or two of a kind, and offering a wide choice of materials and styles.

225 Machine-Made Dresses
69c to 3.50
Being Less than Half Regular Prices

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Trade Mark—Copyrighted

100 Hand-Made Dresses
1.25 to 5.50
Being Less than Half Regular Prices

Popular Prices — 4th Floor

TOYS

Larger Assortments than Ever Before — But No Advance in Prices

Both foreign and American makes; also the largest stock of dolls ever shown.

Illustrated Catalog of Juvenile Books ready for out-of-town patrons—write for it today

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At 35th Street

MEXICO CITY LEFT WITHOUT OFFICIALS

Not Even Police There as Carranza Men Flee from the Capital.

GEN. BLANCO KEEPS GUARD

Diplomats Refuse to Join First Chief at Orizaba—Gates Are Open to Villa's Army.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The Mexican capital is tonight without a police force and without a public functionary. The national palace is deserted save for an occasional attendant guarding halls and doorways.

At the headquarters of Gen. Obregon a council of war wawe held tonight to decide whether the complete evacuation of the city ordered by Gen. Carranza should be complied with All the Generals, with the exception of Gen. Blanco, attended the conference. He declared in a signed statement that he would not desert the capital and leave it to marauding bands of Zapatists, who occupy the surrounding suburban towns.

As an evidence of good faith in this Gen. Blanco has ordered that his men take possession of the abandoned police station and has appointed Col. Samuel Vasquez Chief of Police, the former Chief having abandoned the city and gone to Carranza's headquarters.

The Diplomatic Corps, after an extended meeting this afternoon, broke off all relations with the Carranza Government.

Hundreds of cars, loaded with freight of all descriptions, troops, and munitions of war still remain in the railway yards; while out of this confused mass special trains emerge hourly carrying civil employes of the old Government and soldiers.

Every member of the Cabinet, except José Reynoso, Minister of Finance, has left the city. He declares that he will remain to guard the funds left in his care until such time as he can deliver them to the responsible Government.

All the public buildings, banks, and other institutions, as well as the schools, have been closed. There has, however, been no serious disorder, and Gen. Blanco says there will be none.

Some friction exists between the parties advocating the complete evacuation of the city and those who desire to remain for the purpose of turning over the Government to a responsible head, but nothing serious is expected to come of this, as Gen. Blanco commands all the effective forces here. It is reported that the Aguascalientes Convention will reassemble here within a week. Gen. Obregon will leave the capital early tomorrow morning. He set free all the political prisoners today, this being his last act as Commander-in-Chief.

A commission of Zapata forces, it is understood, will come here tomorrow to confer with Gen. Blanco.

Diplomats Stay in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sunday, Nov. 22.—Gen. Carranza's invitation to the diplomats to leave the capital is considered a shrewd move to surround himself with the prestige incidental to their presence near him and to deprive the newcomers of a corresponding advantage.

Foreign Minister Pavel's pointed out in his telegrams to the Diplomatic Corps that the capital might become undesirable, and in suggesting Orizaba as their temporary residence he dwelt on its accommodations as superior to those of Cordoba, though it was intimated that Vera Cruz after evacuation by the Americans might become the provisional capital of the republic.

As foreshadowed the other day, the diplomats held that as the Carranza Government was not recognized by any power, it was their duty to remain in Mexico City and treat with any de facto authority established here. Minister Pavela in his last telegram told the diplomats rather testily if they remained it would be on their own responsibility.

VERA CRUZ PREPARING.

Americans Gathered About the Consulate Will Rely on Warships.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 21.—When the American troops evacuate Vera Cruz on Monday most of the American residents will be quartered in the district about the Consulate, which is only a block away from the waterfront Their only protection, other than that which the Mexicans have promised, will be in the power of Rear Admiral McLean, whose flagship is now anchored in the inner harbor. The battleship Texas is outside the harbor and the gunboat Petrel is within easy call.

An effort is being made to induce Rear Admiral McLean to declare the foreign district a neutral zone in case of fighting between the Mexican factions.

All day, Americans living in the central hotels and in houses some distance from the water front have been engaging rooms where the ships' guns can protect them. Mexicans, many of whom do not trust the promises and guarantees made by their countrymen, were almost as numerous as the Americans in the crowd which besieged the consulate to inquire as to the best means of obtaining protection or transportation abroad.

The steamer Antilla of the Ward Line has been chartered by Brig. Gen. Funston by authority of the War Department, and on this ship there will sail such refugees as the United States thinks itself under obligation to remove from danger.

Among the American families resident here there was a dearth of Mexican servants tonight, almost all the servants having left their positions with the statement that they feared to remain in the employ of Americans after the troops had gone.

That Gen. Villa's men will offer armed resistance to the supporters of Gen. Carranza was regarded here today as less likely. Adherents of Gen. Villa admitted that their forces were too weak to be successful.

Train service between Vera Cruz and Mexico City remains uninterrupted, and since the cable lines, while working through to Galveston from Mexico City, are not available for local messages between here and the capital, it amounts to virtual isolation of Mexico City, so far as people here are concerned. There was some excitement here when the cable wires were cut just before noon, but they were reconnected within an hour.

CAPITAL OPEN TO VILLA.

But Carranza May Mean to Attack New Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Evacuation of Mexico City by Carranza troops will be completed tomorrow noon, according to official dispatches today to the State Department. Gens. Obregon and Blanco, in command there, have assured the Brazilian Minister and American Consul Silliman that a small force will be left to preserve order.

The Carranza forces are moving eastward to Orizaba, Carranza's temporary capital. Just what their plans are with respect to Mexico City has not been revealed.

Gen. Villa has advanced to Queretaro, which he occupied without resistance. This fact has given rise to the impression in official quarters here that his entrance to Mexico City also will be unresisted. It is believed possible, however, that the withdrawal of the Carranza forces is a strategic move, and that Gen. Obregon will begin an envelooping movement while the forces under Gen. Jesus Carranza and other Generals loyal to the First Chief attempt to strike his columns with Orizaba as a base.

Wire communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz is uncertain, and officials would not be surprised if they lost telegraphic communication with American Consul Silliman when tomorrow's evacuation of the Mexican capital is completed.

Officials at the State and War Departments declared tonight there was no change in the announced plan of evacuation of Vera Cruze by the American forces next Monday. It was said officially that the question as to which faction of force would receive possession of Vera Cruz had been left to Gen. Funston for determination It is understood he will deliver the city to whichever force is in de facto control of the immediate vicinity of the port. No question of recognition, it was said, was involved, as the United States has been dealing continuously with the forces in de facto control of certain areas in Mexico.

The State Department received today from the British Vice Consul in charge of American interests at Ensenada, Lower California, copies of decrees issued by Baltazar Aviles, Villa's appointee as Governor of the State, requiring all property owners to make new registry of their lands in connection with a new census of real property. Another decree requires the payment of various fees for fishing rights in Lower California.

Gen. Guiterrez with thirty members of the Aguascalientes Convention have arrived in San Luis Potosi.

MASKED MEN FREED SALAZAR.

Posses Now Out, Looking for Fugitive Mexican General.

ALBUQUERQUE, Nov. 21.—Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar, who escaped from the county jail at Old Albuquerque last night, was aided by two masked men, who attacked Deputy Sheriff Charles Armijo. Another deputy was called away a few minutes before by a fake telephone call Armijo was overpowered and handcuffed to a post outside the jail after which Salazar was released ad drove away in a buggy. The two masked men started toward Albuquerque in a taxicab.

Salazar was brought here from Fort Bliss last Sunday to be tried in the United States Court on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in his attempt to obtain his release from the interne camp at Fort Wingate, N. M., on habeas corpus proceedings.

Posses in automobiles are searching the surrounding country.

GOPHER GANG SAVES TENANTS FROM FIRE

Rouses Families When Tenth Avenue Tenement Burns This Morning.

SMOKE KILLS ONE LODGER

Had Staggered to Fire Escape, Where He Was Found Too Late. Thos. Doyle May Be Victim.

Members of the Gopher Gang, a Tenth Avenue organization which has given the police as much trouble as any band of gangsters in the city, rushed through a blazing tenement at 783 Tenth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, early today, aroused the eight families, helped women and children down the stairs and fire escapes, and did such effective work that, though the flames roared up through the five-story brick structure, every tenant but one, an unidentified man, got out alive.

The single victim of the blaze was found on a rear fire escape on the top floor. It was on a narrow court, which was filled with smoke, and the man suffocated. He was in his night clothes and was recognized by some in the house as a lodger in one of the top-floor flats. They did not know his name.

Firemen found him and got him to the street while there was life in him, but Dr. Archer and Dr. Riess of the Fire Department, who worked over him at once while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital, could not resuscitate him.

How the fire started is not known. It was seen shortly after 12:30 o'clock this morning in the basement, and although R. M. Leff, a cigar dealer with a store on the ground floor, ran out and turned in an alarm as soon as a 16-year-old girl, who noticed the fire as she passed, had given the warning, the whole house was in flames when Deputy Chief Martin and his men arrived. The gangsters had already cleared the house, and the Chief sent in a third alarm.

The firemen could not keep the flames from spreading to the adjoining tenements at 781 and 785, for they shot through the roof and sparks fell in cascades down on the adjoining roofs. The fires in these buildings were kept to the top floors, however, and all the tenants were got out safely.

Fire Marshal Priall began an investigation at once.

He found that Leff, the cigar man, and Joseph Winke, a youth of the neighborhood, who had been in the store with Leff, were the first to give the alarm, though neither of them knew how the fire started. When the young girl shouted to them Winke lifted Leff up to the lower fire escape of the house at 779, hauled himself up after with the aid of Leff's downstretched hands, and with him crept along the coping to Leff's flat on the second floor.

They smashed in the window, aroused Leff's eighteen-year-old sister, Rose, and lowered her to the street. Then the men ran up the fire escapes, smashing in windows and shouting the alarm. They crossed the roof and descended the rear fire escapes, rousing every one in that part of the house also.

The flames spread through the house so quickly that many persons found their escape cut off by the stairs and had to take to the fire escapes.

The firemen found almost every one out of the house, but they took a woman and a boy from a rear fire escape on the top floor, where they later found the body of the man. Neighbors said he must be Thomas Doyle.

The fire was put out after two hours' hard work and the damage was estimated at $25,000.

THE ELKS' CHARITY BALL.

Auction Sale of Boxes for Thanksgiving Eve Yields $3,000.

The annual charity ball of the New York Lodge of Elks is to be held at the clubhouse in West Forty-third Street on Thanksgiving Eve, and it was announced yesterday that the auction sale of boxes had realized more than $3,000. Preparations are under way to make this the greatest ball ever given by the lodge, and besides music by a band of fifty pieces led by Charles Prince, there will be theatrical numbers on the programme by professional members of the order.

Tickets for the ball are $5 each, and the proceeds are devoted to the charities patronized by the B. P. O. E.

James McCreery's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Fanny M. McCreery, widow of James McCreery, founder of James McCreery & Co. and formerly one of the foremost merchants of this city, died yesterday at her home in the Nevada apartments, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, in her eighty-sixth year. She was a Miss Fanny Maria Crawford and had been a widow for many years.

TRAIN HITS MAN AND GIRL.

Both Are Dying After Accident on Long Island Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—As the Long Island train from New York which gets to the Hempstead station at 12.14 o'clock was passing the Columbia Street crossing early this morning a man and a girl suddenly appeared in front of the leading car, too late for the motorman to shut off the power. Both were struck and knocked down. Their screams aroused the neighbors, and a telephone message to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola brought Drs. Warner and Kerrigan, who removed the injured to the hospital in an ambulance. They are said to be dying.

The man recovered consciousness on the operating table long enough to tell the surgeons that his name was Woodbridge. Further information about him could not be obtained, and there were no marks of identification in his clothing. The girl, however, was conscious long enough to give her name and address. She is Celia May Conklin, 26 years old, of 63 Columbia Street, Hempstead. She told the hospital authorities that Mr. Woodbridge was taking her home from a party when the train struck them. The girl's uncle, Peter Kelly of Hempstead, was called to the hospital.

The man who was with Miss Conklin has since been identified by her friends as James T. Woodbridge, 22 years old, who boards in the house at 63 Columbia Street, where Miss Conklin lives with a married sister. It was said at the hospital early this morning that he might possibly survive his injuries, but that Miss Conklin could not possibly do so.

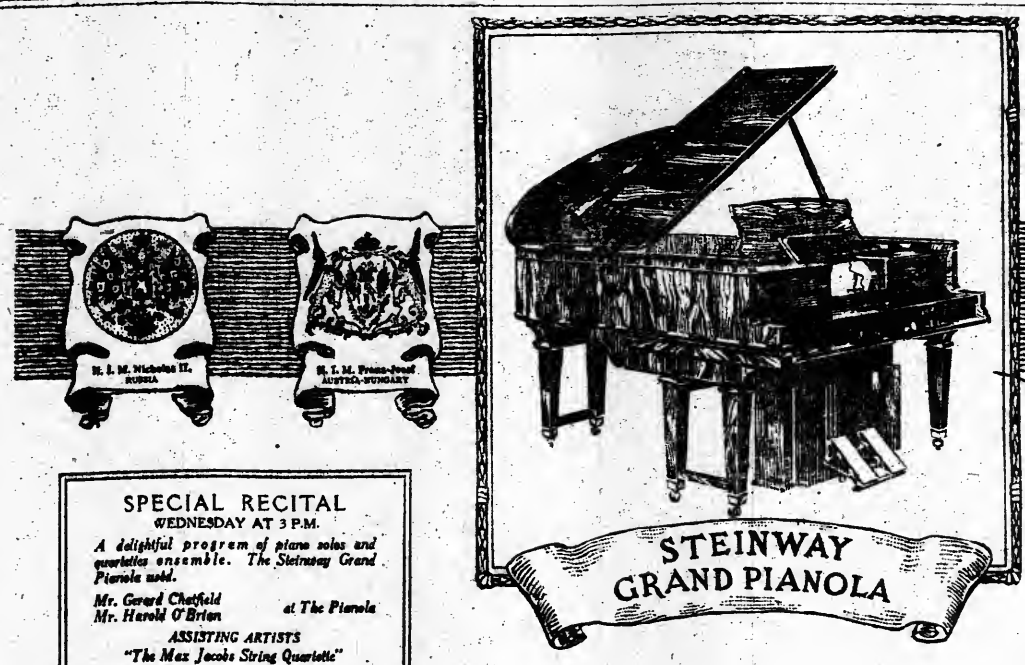
CLUB HONORS D. C. FRENCH.

Salmagundi's Annual Dinner, with Sculptor as Chief Guest.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the Salmagundi Club, held in the picture gallery of the clubhouse, at 14 West Twelfth Street. A feature of the entertainment was a series of moving pictures of Indian dances and ceremonials, taken recently by Howard McCormick. Montague Glass told stories and there was a violin solo by Alexander Bloch.

Among those at the dinner, who made addresses were J. Alden Weir, Robert Underwood Johnson, Edmund H. Blashfield, President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; R. M. Bush, and C. L. Watson. Others present were Frederick Ballard Williams, President of the club; Charles Vezin, John Ward Dunmore, Bruce Crane, Samuel T. Shaw, Howard Giles, Paul E. Alberti, Irving Couse, Robert Vonnoh, Frederick J. Waugh, William J. Aylward, Charles Bittinger, Eliot Clark, Charles F. Naegele, and J. Sanford Saltus.

STEINWAY ROYAL APPOINTMENTS



SPECIAL RECITAL
WEDNESDAY AT 3 P.M.
A delightful program of piano solos and quartettes ensemble. The Steinway Grand Pianola used.
Mr. Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola
Mr. Harold O'Brien
ASSISTING ARTISTS
"The Max Jacobs String Quartette"
Admission by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained without cost, by personal application at Aeolian Hall.

SPECIAL RECITAL
SATURDAY AT 3 P.M.
A beautiful program of piano and vocal solo numbers. The Steinway Grand Pianola used.
Mr. Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola
Mr. Harold O'Brien
ASSISTING ARTISTS
Miss E. Gordon Patterson - - - Contralto
Joseph Mathes - - - - - Tenor
Admission by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained without cost, by personal application at Aeolian Hall.

STEINWAY WEEK
AT AEOLIAN HALL

Inaugurated to celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of The Steinway-Aeolian alliance by which the famous Steinway Pianola was made possible—to demonstrate in public recital the supreme musical capabilities of this wonderful pianoforte, and to put its purchase within reach of an even wider circle of its admirers

FIVE years ago this month Messrs. Steinway and Sons and The Aeolian Company consummated an arrangement by virtue of which the Steinway Piano and The Pianola might be combined in One Complete Instrument.

The Steinway Pianola, product of this notable alliance between the two leading houses in the music industry, has achieved during intervening years an extraordinary success.

As the modern pianoforte *par-excellence*—as the unquestioned arch-type of the Player-piano idea, it makes an irresistible appeal to that large and influential class who, in whatever they adopt or purchase, are satisfied with nothing short of the unequivocal best.

A Steinway Piano, possessing in fullest measure that musical quality and supreme excellence to which the name "Steinway" owes its international renown — which in appearance and for hand-playing is identical with the regular Steinway Piano—and withal a Steinway Piano which, because of the presence of The Pianola within its case, may be artistically played by every music-lover, irrespective of musical training or technical skill. Here, indeed, is a pianoforte to inspire the imagination.

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

to visit Aeolian Hall during Steinway Week. Two excellent concerts in which The Steinway Pianola will take a prominent part will be given.

An Exhibition of Aeolian Instruments showing the development of the Player idea from the earliest type of thirty years ago to the supreme finale of this development—The Steinway Grand Duo-Art Pianola—will be open to the public each day between nine a.m. and six p.m.

And what is of the most direct personal interest to the large number of people who have long wished to purchase a Steinway Pianola, but who have hesitated because of financial reasons, the following extraordinary concession in the terms of purchase has been arranged—

During Steinway Week, beginning November 23rd, and ending November 28th, a Steinway Pianola may be purchased on a basis of

TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH

and an extremely liberal allowance will be made on pianos and player-pianos taken in exchange.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the significance of this unusual arrangement. The opportunity to purchase a Steinway Piano with the tremendously increased possibilities for the enjoyment of it, offered by the addition of the Pianola action, at a current expenditure of less than *Five Dollars a Week*, needs no comment.

It should be understood, however, that the stock of Steinway Pianolas is not unlimited and that those who desire to purchase one on these terms should make their selection as early in the week as possible.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL
W. 42ND ST.

PIANOLA ROYAL APPOINTMENTS



WORTH
45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Several New Belted and Flare Styles

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Plush, Corduroy and Hindu Lynx, with fur collars; silk lined.
Heretofore $30.00 — **18.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Broadcloth, Silk Plush, Velvet Velour and Duvetyne; fur collars; silk lined.
Heretofore $40.00 — **25.00**

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Velvet Velour, with collar and cuffs of Fur; silk lined.
Heretofore $40.00 — **27.50**

Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Velvet Velour in New Empire Effects; with handsome fur collar.
Heretofore $45.00 — **30.00**



RESERVE BANK CASH NOW $240,723,000

Members Pay In $18,072,000 Capital and Reserve Deposits Reach $227,138,000.

FIRST FIVE DAYS' BUSINESS

Rediscounting Thus Far Largely Confined to New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Federal Reserve Board today made public the first consolidated statement of the Federal Reserve system. The statement relates to conditions at the close of business on Friday and covers the first five days of operations under the new system.

Rediscounting privileges have been availed of to a considerable extent in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Elsewhere the showing is much smaller. Federal Reserve notes to meet local demand have been issued principally in Chicago, New York, and Minneapolis, but every bank has been supplied with an adequate quantity of notes to meet its needs.

The relatively small amount of rediscounts as compared with the resources of the system is due to the policy of the board in encouraging the payment of reserve deposits in actual money instead of in rediscounted paper. Rates of rediscount established a week ago were fixed with this policy in mind.

Reports from all districts are of the most encouraging nature and the outlook for business is stated to be satisfactory. The establishment of the system already has had an important effect in increasing the lending power of the member banks, in addition to the loan power of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The following consolidated statement shows in one total as nearly as available figures will permit, the condition of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business on Nov. 20, 1914:

Cash on hand—	
Gold coin and certificates	$203,415,000
Legal tender, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin	37,308,000
Total	$240,723,000
Rediscounts	5,607,000
All other assets	95,000
Total	$246,425,000
Capital paid in	$18,072,000
Reserve deposits	227,138,000
Federal reserve notes in circulation	1,215,000
Total	$246,425,000

Gold reserve against all liabilities, 89 per cent.

Cash reserve against all liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserves against Federal reserve notes in circulation, 105 per cent.

Detailed statements are not available here, but the Reserve Board has notified each bank to give out its own.

The first weekly statement yesterday of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, showing its condition as of Friday at the close of business, set forth cash holdings of $108,314,674. This total was in excess of the bank's net deposits and circulation combined, these items being $107,529,904 and $224,875 respectively. Discounts during the week aggregated $3,023,500, and capital paid in by the member banks amounted to $3,321,950. The totals made public were exclusive of earnings, expenses, accruals, and Federal Reserve notes on hand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The first weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, showing the condition of the bank at the close of business Friday, follows:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$1,130,522.73
Gold coin and gold certificates	$36,687,925
Other lawful money	5,303,790
Total cash reserve	39,991,715.00
Due from banks, &c.	20,132.23
Total	$41,142,369.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,195,188.47
Federal reserve notes outstanding	819,315.09
Due to banks, &c.	38,127,866.40
Total	$41,142,369.96

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—Gov. George J. Seay issued the following statement of the condition of the Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank at the close of business Friday:

Paid in capital	$1,089,316.87
Due to member banks	6,780,394.40
Total	$7,869,711.07
Cash on hand—	
Gold coin	$1,241,662.50
Gold certificates	6,181,740.00
Legal tender	249,335.00
Silver certificates	184,810.49
Expenses	12,163.08
Total	$7,869,711.07

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta at the close of business Friday, Nov. 20:

RESOURCES.

Gold bullion and coin	$845,000.00
Gold certificates	1,705,000.00
Silver coin	248,700.00
Silver certificates	586,815.00
Legal-tender notes	468,470.00
Nickels and cents	50.33
Expenses	6,548.83
Total	$3,860,584.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, (first installment)	$786,595.31
Due member banks	3,073,988.85
Total	$3,860,584.16

The first commercial paper handled by the new Reserve Bank was discounted today, amounting to $10,000. Many member banks have offered commercial paper for rediscount, but the Reserve Bank has been unable to handle it because the banks offering the notes have failed to comply with the rules and regulations of the Federal Bank covering commercial paper. From other member banks the privilege of having commercial paper rediscounted has been withheld because they have not yet paid in full their initial reserve installments.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia sent its first report to the Treasury Department at Washington today, covering the initial week's work of the new institution.

The report showed that the bank had on hand gold coin and bullion to the amount of $17,932,942.50, and silver notes, legal tenders, and small coin, $1,534,668.47. Expenses were $23,617.10. The capital paid into the bank by the 758 member banks in District No. 3 was $2,830,114.41. Deposits were $17,706,858.60.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Net deposits amounting to $15,151,000 have been made with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since it opened Nov. 16. Bills discounted totaled $200,000. The gross amount of business transacted was 16,780,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank figures to date follows: Capital paid in, $2,025,954; cash on hand, $16,464,486; deposits, $14,437,272. No discounts; rate declared too high.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City today discounted notes for $220,000 for four local banks, issuing Federal Reserve notes in denominations of $5 for that amount. The bank now has gold for capital stock and reserves in the amount of $6,250,000 received, but not all counted and tested. The bank has to its credit in the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis another $2,000,000 in reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The Federal Reserve Bank issued today a statement of business for the five days ending Nov. 20, as follows: Capital, $1,295,033.17; deposits, $7,347,840.88; no rediscounts.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—A total of $175,000 in Federal Reserve notes was issued this week by banks of the Ninth District. Of these, $105,000 was issued by the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, the remainder being issued by several Minneapolis concerns. Greatly increased figures are expected for the coming week by John H. Rich, Federal Reserve Agent for this district. The amount paid on the reserve fund was $5,500,000 and the first installment of capital stock $800,000. Ultimately there will be paid in $4,750,000 on capital stock, while the reserve fund will aggregate between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 21.—A statement issued at the close of business today by Gov. Oscar Wells of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Eleventh District, located here, shows: Total deposits, $4,636,751.53; total payments on capital, $957,001.45, and total rediscounts, $19,133.35.

TWO OPERAS GIVEN.

"La Boheme" at the Matinee and "Aida" at a Popular Performance.

Rodolfo	Luca Botta
Schaunard	Riccardo Tegani
Benoit	Paolo Ananian
Mimi	Lucrezia Bori
Parpignol	Pietro Audisio
Marcello	Antonio Scotti
Colline	Andrea de Segurola
Alcindoro	Paolo Ananian
Musetta	Elisabeth Schumann
Sergente	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Conductor,	Giorgio Polacco.

The first matinee of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday was devoted to a performance of Puccini's "La Boheme," which had a special interest as affording the New York debut of two new singers in the company. These were Messrs. Luca Botta, tenor, and Riccardo Tegani, baritone, who appeared as Rodolfo and Schaunard respectively. Mr. Botta showed himself to have a light voice, serviceable in range and substance, better in its higher than its medium range, apparently, but not possessed of great resources in color; and he is an agreeable and effective actor. Mr. Tegani made a good impression also in respect both of voice and of action.

Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, who had made her first appearance on Friday night in "Der Rosenkavalier," was again heard, this time as Musetta. The beauty and freshness of her voice were again noted. She seemed a somewhat more robust personality as Musetta that recent representatives of that character have been; but her impersonation was acceptable. The Mimi was Miss Lucrezia Bori, whose voice showed the gain it had made in volume and power, though she unfortunately sang a little flat rather oftener than was pleasant. Her Mimi had charm and interest. Messrs. Scotti and Segurola completed the quartet of artistic Bohemians and Mr. Polacco conducted judiciously a performance that showed many merits.

In the evening an extra performance at lower prices was given of "Aida." It was under the direction of Mr. Toscanini, and of course had many of the characteristics that performances of "Aida" have had in recent seasons. The cast was headed by Mme. Destinn as Aida and Mme. Matzenauer as Amneris. Naturally, it was not an evening for the forthcoming of Mr. Caruso, and the Radames was Mr. Martinelli, who presented a sincere and generally successful impersonation not exactly notable for aggressiveness and martial vigor. Mr. Amato's Amonasro and Mr. Didur's Ramfis reached a well-known high standard of excellence. In the matters of ensemble and scenic effectiveness an audience of not overflowing numbers enjoyed a performance equal to the performances given in the regular series. The scenery of the second act was new.

PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING.

Plans to Spend Day with Mr. and Mrs. Sayre in Williamstown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—While lacking official information from the White House, it is understood in circles close to the executive family that the President and Miss Wilson will celebrate Thanksgiving Day at Williamstown, Mass. Nothing but the press of public business alone will prevent this cherished plan of young Mrs. Sayre, the President second daughter, who has not yet had the pleasure of a visit from her father in her new home. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre will celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday of next week.

The President followed his usual Saturday custom of playing golf and later taking a motor ride.

DEATH LEAP BARES THIEF'S DUAL LIFE

W. F. Bostelmann of Frederick Probst & Co. Plunges from Pearl Street Window.

ASSIGNED OWING $1,000,000

Firm Looted by Manager, Who Had Been Asked to Explain Its Tangled Accounts.

After devoting thirty-three years to rising from the bottom to the top in his business and to making a home for his wife and family, William F. Bostelmann, cashier and general manager for Frederick Probst & Co., commission merchants, at Besver and Pearl Streets, committed suicide yesterday morning.

An accountant employed to balance the books of the firm asked Bostelmann on Friday afternoon to explain certain peculiar entries in the company's ledger. Mr. Bostelmann promised the explanation later, and that night telephoned to Adolph Vietor, the owner of the business, according to Mr. Vietor's lawyer, that he had used some of the company's money and was about to be found out. Yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, before any one had come to work, he jumped from a fifth floor window of Probst & Co.'s offices on the Pearl Street side.

No one, least of all Bostelmann's wife and family, anticipated his suicide or suspected its cause. He went to work as office boy for Probst & Co. when he was 15 years old, and yesterday, when he was just past 47, he was practically the head of the business, as Mr. Vietor is old and has been ill for some time. For the last fifteen years Bostelmann had held his position of confidence and trust. He had the power of attorney for the company.

Company Made Assignment.

The affairs of Probst & Co. had not prospered recently and on Nov. 11 last, Mr. Vietor made an assignment of the company's holdings to Joseph M. Proskauer, of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, admitting liabilities amounting to $1,000,000 and assets of unknown value. To ascertain the exact financial status of the company, Mr. Proskauer employed an expert accountant. It was not until Friday afternoon, before any suspicion attached to Bostelmann, that the accountant discovered the ledger entries which he did not understand.

As soon as Mr. Proskauer and Richard E. Dwight of 96 Broadway, Mr. Vietor's lawyer, learned of the suicide, they put accountants to work on Bostelmann's books, and although they were unable last night to give the exact extent of his peculations or the period over which they extended, both were convinced that the embezzlement had been considerable, and had contributed to the failure of the company. The general impression among those who followed the work of the accountants was that $100,000, and perhaps much more, had been taken in the last year or two.

"We can't tell yet what the shortage is," Mr. Proskauer said, "but from a preliminary investigation made by our accountants we believe it to be a substantial sum, certainly an amount that would have meant much to Probst & Co. in their recent financial difficulties."

Trusted by His Employer.

"Inasmuch as the general manager enjoyed the entire confidence of Mr. Vietor, Bostelmann's books had not been examined for years," Mr. Dwight said. "It was easy for him to cover up his peculations, and he could have gone on indefinitely had the company not been compelled to make an assignment. When the assignee took charge he thought that the failure was due to bad business resulting from the European and Mexican wars, but when irregularities were found in the books the accountants began to look for another reason for the firm's condition. Although they have been able to make little headway as yet, it is believed that the embarrassment of Probst & Co. is at least partially due to these irregularities."

Even after the suicide Bostelmann's family and friends refused to believe that irregularities had been found in his accounts. On Friday night, after he had telephoned Mr. Vietor, he went to his home, at 25 Addison Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., where he lived with his wife, four children, and his father, Rudolph F. J. Bostelmann, 75 years old. The children are Miss Bertha, 18 years old; William James, 9; Harry, 7, and Elsie, 3, all of whom saw their father in his habitual good humor Friday night. There was a small party in the house then, and Bostelmann joined in the sport as if he had no worries. In the morning, without showing any trace of anxiety, he left his home at his usual time for going to work.

Several hours later Mrs. Bostelmann heard that he had been injured, then that he had been killed, and finally that he had committed suicide. A note found in his pocket addressed to her was not delivered. It was opened and kept for filing by the coroner, who made its contents public. It read:

"Good bye. Kiss the children and father for me. I couldn't help it."

Michael Plosky of 426 East 155th Street narrowly escaped being struck by Bostelmann's body. He was walking under Probst & Co.'s windows when the body passed within a few feet of his face and struck the curb at his feet.

One reason that Mrs. Bostelmann and those closest to her husband would not believe that he had embezzled funds was that they could not explain where any great sum of stolen money had gone. The Bostelmanns lived in a luxurious home in a fashionable part of Rutherford, but Bostelmann was known to receive a high salary and there was no evidence that he lived beyond his means. While his wife and daughter went out in society to an extent, they were not extravagant, and Bostelmann himself was a home-loving man. His evenings were nearly always spent in Rutherford.

HURT AT EAST SIDE FIRE.

Firemen Rescue Tenants From Blazing Tenements.

Shortly before 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the lower part of the five-story brick tenement house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street. Italians in the building discharged revolvers and the shots attracted policemen of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and an alarm was sounded.

The first firemen to reach the building found the flames in every floor and panic-stricken tenants on the fire-escapes and in windows. Many ran to the roof and escaped to the adjoining roofs. The fire gained headway so rapidly that the fire Captain in charge sent in a second alarm.

Two ambulance calls were sent in, as it was said several persons had been injured. The fire spread to the adjoining tenement house, and the police ordered all those living in the block out of their rooms.

A DAY'S CONCERTS.

Music for Young People and a Popular Wagner Programme.

The first of the series of symphony concerts for young people by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch in his preliminary remarks said that as last season the concerts were to illustrate the individual instruments of the orchestra, this season they would exhibit how composers grouped them and used them in combinations. The orchestral numbers were the last two movements from Brahms's second symphony in D, Felix Mottl's orchestration of Liszt's piano piece, "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," and Elgar's overture "Cockaigne." Mr. Damrosch played themes from some of the orchestral works upon the piano, and illustrated how the composers used them in development.

The soloist was Efrem Zimbalist, who played Mendelssohn's violin concerto with admirable skill.

The Philharmonic Society has added to its regular scheme of concerts a series of four Saturday evening performances at popular prices, the first of which was given last evening. The programme was made up entirely of overtures to the music dramas, and excerpts from them, from "The Flying Dutchman" to "Parsifal"; all being familiar and never ceasing in their potency to interest and thrill lovers of Wagner's music. The playing of the orchestra was at its best; and though the audience was not so large as most of the audiences that have attended recent concerts of the Philharmonic Society, it showed great interest in the performance.

MME. KUTSCHERRA TO STAY.

Europe No Longer the Home of Music, Says Belgian Prima Donna.

Mme. Elise de Nys Kutscherra, a Belgian prima donna who recently left her home in Paris to make a concert tour in the United States, has decided, she announced yesterday at the Claridge, to remove her school over here. This, however, will not interfere with her concert plans.

Mme. Kutscherra's school in the Rue Miromesnil, has been a musical centre in Paris for the last eight or ten years, and the late Mme. Marchesi, Mme. Paulina Viardot Garcia, and Jean de Reszke often attended her salons.

"I am convinced that Europe is now no longer the home of music," said Mme. Kutscherra. "The war has taken away that much of the glory of the Old World. Certainly for a long time Americans will not go abroad to study music, and foreigners if they want the best must come over here. I have been much impressed by the performances I have attended at the Metropolitan Opera House. When I was here almost twenty years ago, New York had not become the great musical centre. But now it is changed. Nowhere in the world is opera given on such a scale as here. It is impossible.

"The growth of your music-loving public, and the elevation of the standards it has compelled have been marvelous. America now does not need to go to Europe to learn. Therefore, as the war has stripped Europe of music, at least for the time, New York becomes, perforce, the music centre of the world."

Danneman-Jaburg Wedding Dec. 9.

The wedding of Miss Irene Jaburg, daughter of the late Charles Jaburg of 95 West 119th Street, and Carloe Theodore Danneman, will take place at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at Delmonico's, and the Rev. Jacob Loch will officiate. Mrs. Jack Kolle is to be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Matilde Jaburg, Carrie Gucker, Anna Happel, and Anna Mattes. Charles Rustman is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Frederick Jaburg, John Jaburg, Edward Kueck, and Harry Kueck.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

Will continue this week their

Annual Clearing Sale

285 Waists, *Former prices, $7.50 to $18.00. Now* 1.95

Serge & Street Dresses, *Former prices, $19.75 to $87.50.* *Now* 11.50 *to* 35.00

Tailleur Suits, *Former prices, $35.00 to $135.00.* *Now* 17.50 *to* 79.50

Afternoon Dresses, *Former prices, $35.00 to $150.00.* *Now* 15.00 *to* 79.50

Dancing Frocks, *Former prices, $35.00 to $170.00.* *Now* 19.75 *to* 85.00

Evening Gowns, *Former prices, $39.75 to $300.00.* *Now* 19.75 *to* 155.00

Broadway, Corner 81st St.

Our Predicament
—Your Opportunity

Our next big move is our move uptown. Meanwhile the lease on our present store expires several months before our new place will be ready for occupancy. We can neither go there nor stay here.

Our splendid stock must be sold to the last garment.

Necessity dictates such reductions as the following:

Dressy Street Coats
Of broadcloth, corduroy and imported fabrics. Richly lined and fur trimmed. Former prices up to $27.50. Now..... $14.50

Fur Trimmed Suits
Fashionable models with the new bell skirts. Former price up to $45.00. Now..... $22.50

Afternoon Gowns
For afternoon, dinner and informal evening wear. Formerly up to $42.50. Now..... $19.75

Smart Suits
A collection of odd suits, various materials. Formerly priced up to $37.50. Now offered at $16.50

Street Gowns
Of serge, silk and velvet. Some fur trimmed. Black and all the popular colors. Formerly up to $32.50. Now..... $16.50

Evening Gowns
Beaded tunics and others. Made of brocaded silks, laces and chiffons. Formerly from $65 to $150. Now $45 to $75

A Wealth of Fashionable Furs
Hudson Seal Coats, sumptuously lined, trimmed with Ermine, formerly $95.00, at present $55.00. Skunk Scarfs, specially appropriate to the latest styled suits, formerly $22.50 to $52.50, now $12.50 to $27.50. Skunk Muffs, very modish, formerly $37.50 to $65.00. Now, $22.50 to $52.50

A host of other offerings await your inspection tomorrow morning.



Grace Co.
FURS SUITS GOWNS WAISTS MILLINERY
290 Fifth Ave.
Between 30th & 31st Streets

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ANNOUNCE A VERY SPECIAL SALE OF

Separate Waists

All selected from the regular stock.

Chiffon, Crepe, and Net, $10.00

Handkerchief Linen 5.00

ALL THESE WAISTS MADE ON THE PREMISES.

FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Sale Monday

Fashionable Fur Coats and Furs



French Seal Coats
Several new straight line 40 and 45 inch long models, corded silk linings.
75.00 Values 38.00

Trim'd Caracul Coats
Attractive moire effects, 45 inch full sweep models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla, Squirrel or Ermine.
75.00 Values 50.00

Caracul Coats
Various new models of selected flat pelts. Collars of Skunk, Ermine, Kolinsky and Chinchilla.
185.00 Values 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Trimmed full back models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.
125.00 Values 85.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Trimmed French model, full ripple or flare back, 42 inches long; collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.
185.00 Values 115.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Especially selected pelts in fashionable full sweep model, large storm collar of self fur.
200.00 Values 125.00

Dyed Blue Fox Sets
This season's most fashionable fur, dyed Blue Fox, several models of Animal Head Scarfs and fancy Muffs Actual 125.00 Values 58.00

Skunk Muffs Pillow Shapes. Regular 40.00 Values 23.50
Skunk Scarfs Animal Head effect. Regular 20.00 Values 12.00
Fitch Muffs Six and Eight Skins. Regular 37.50 Values 20.00
Fitch Scarfs Animal Head effect. Regular 20.00 Values 11.50
Kolinsky Muffs Large Pillow effect. Regular 75.00 Values 38.00
Kolinsky Scarfs Two yards long. Regular 65.00 Values 35.00
Black Fox Sets Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 45.00 Values 29.75
Black Fox Sets Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 35.00 Values 22.50

All higher grade furs at proportionate exceptional values.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street, New York

An Important Suit Sale Monday

375 Women's and Misses' Suits

At Extreme Price Reductions.

175 Women's and Misses' Suits, in latest fashionable materials and colorings, smartly tailored and trimmed models, including various coat lengths now in vogue. Values to 35.00 18.00

200 high cost Suits, exclusive models, of Broadcloth, *Covert Cloth*, Gabardine, Velvet and other fashionable materials, various trimmings, including fur. Regular Values to 50.00 28.00

Styles, make and linings represent the highest standard of quality and are characteristic of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s entire stock.

A Very Unusual Sale of

250 Women's and Misses' Coats

Suitable for All Occasions.

Attractive models of Scotch and English Mixtures, fine Broadcloth, Zibeline, Corduroy, Seal Plush and other fashionable materials, trimmed with Fur, Velour and Plush.

Regular 25.00 to 35.00 Values 18.50

Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

A special purchase of 165 exclusive and original model Gowns, *in addition to a quantity taken from our regular stock*, of Crepe, Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse, Chiffon and other fashionable materials and combinations.

Regular 40.00 to 85.00 Values 20.00 and 38.00

AN END OF SING SING, OSBORNE'S BIG HOPE

Wants to Abolish Old Prison, Take Convicts to a Farm, and Make Them Profitable.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ONE AIM

Would Make Penitentiary a Hard-Work School for Correction, Not Revenge.

Before leaving town yesterday afternoon, Thomas Mott Osborne, the newly appointed Warden of Sing Sing, talked of some of the things he hopes to do as soon as he assumes office. One of them is the complete abolition of Sing Sing and the substitution of a prison farm where the men can do work that is actually profitable and earn money for the support of their families.

Mr. Osborne did not go into details of this plan, but said that he expected that a bill providing for such a change would be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. Such a scheme would not only have the advantage of getting convicts away from the unsanitary and superannuated buildings of Sing Sing, but would make their work more profitable and would make it more feasible to put into practice the theories of convict self-government in which Mr. Osborne is strongly interested.

The new Warden praised highly the work of the Mutual Welfare League in prison self-government at Auburn, saying that all minor offenses there were disciplined by the prisoners themselves, and, on the whole with considerable success. He said they had even done much toward stopping the drug traffic. Something of the sort he hopes to develop out of the Golden Rule Brotherhood at Sing Sing; and if self-government is not adopted, at least it is unlikely that the principal keeper will have much power. Mr. Osborne intimated that he might hear all grievances himself every morning and dispose of them without the intervention of subordinates.

With all these welfare schemes, however, he was careful to make it plain that prisoners need expect no easy time at Sing Sing.

"I don't want to make it a hospital," he said. "I want to make it a school. I want to make the men feel that they are imprisoned not for revenge but for correction."

The correction and schooling, it was gathered, would be accomplished largely by means of hard work. Punishment like dark cells will be abolished and discipline will be administered chiefly by withholding privileges from prisoners who misbehave.

Mr. Osborne repeated the observations he had already made about capital punishment—that he was against it altogether, and that if the law compelled his attendance at executions he would try to have the law changed. If not, he said, he would not resign, but would watch the executions prescribed. With all his disapproval of capital punishment, however, he was careful to point out that there were many men who could not safely be allowed to roam at large and that life imprisonment would be the proper substitute.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Thomas Mott Osborne made a visit to Sing Sing this afternoon. In company with George S. Weed, the Acting Warden, he went through the prison, inspecting the various departments. To about 800 of the prisoners at mess the prospective Warden made a speech in which he outlined some of his ideas which are expected to place the institution on a higher plane. The speech was applauded by the prisoners.

WINS $100,000 ALIMONY.

Wife of P. B. Foster of New Haven Gets Big Sum with Her Divorce.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Pierpont B. Foster, a business man of this city, was ordered to pay his wife, Elizabeth Bowen Foster, $100,000 alimony in a decision handed down by Judge W. S. Case in the Superior Civil Court today.

Mrs. Foster received the divorce on the ground of desertion. She is to have the custody of a daughter nine months in the year, the father to have her the other three months.

Mrs. Foster asserted that her husband was worth $750,000.

LASSEN PEAK AGAIN ACTIVE.

California Volcano in Eruption After Three Weeks of Peace.

REDDING, Cal., Nov. 21.—Lassen Peak sent forth huge volumes of smoke today. The eruption was the first of magnitude since Oct. 27.

Forest rangers reported that on Wednesday a cloud of smoke poured from a vent a mile below the main crater.

To Raise Stevens Institute Fund.

A committee of the alumni of Stevens Institute of Technology has been organized at 50 Church Street, New York City, to raise money to carry out the provisional gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation and Andrew Carnegie of $250,000 each. Stevens must obtain a similar amount in addition to paying off the debt of the college, which amounts to $360,000. More than $60,000 of this amount has been pledged, leaving about $800,000 to be obtained. Thomas C. Stephens, a graduate of the college, is the executive secretary in charge of the headquarters in New York City.

AWARDS FOR COTTON ESSAYS

Alabama Girl of 15 Wins First Prize in Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Announcement was made today that ex-President Taft, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. George Harvey, and Mrs. Marion Harland, honorary judges, and Col. John Temple Graves, Mary S. Lockwood, Grace M. Pierce, and Mrs. Charles C. McChord, active judges in the cotton essay contest, in which more than 7,000 children competed, had awarded prizes, as follows:

First capital prize of $20 to Bertha Dutton, 15 years of age, Mercy Home Industrial School, Birmingham, Ala.

Second capital prize of $10.—Abraham Rabinowitz of Brooklyn, N. Y., 12½ years, and John Locke Green of Thomson, Ga., tied for this prize.

Third capital prize, $5.—Jonathan W. Daniels, 12 years, son of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, and Frances Vinci Guerra of New York City, 14 years, tied for this prize.

The judges awarded a special prize of $1 in gold for marked literary excellence to Kate Page, 12, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Page of North Carolina and niece of the Ambassador to London. More than 1,000 of the children received honorary mentions and special book prizes.

The Washington (D. C.) special prize of $2.50 offered by Major Henry T. Graves was won by Julia Sergeant, a public school girl of 12. Henrietta A. Schiffman of Washington received a special book prize for literary excellency.

A prize of $10 offered through Mrs. Champ Clark for the Ninth Missouri Congressional District, was tied by Mildred Sanderson, 10, of Bowling Green, Mo., and Louis McCall, 12, of Portland, Callaway County, Mo. The prize offered by Mrs. Timothy T. Ansberry, wife of Representative Ansberry in the Fifth Ohio District, was tied by Helen L. Diehl of Defiance and Ruth Ferguson of Van Wert.

Bertha Dutton, the first prize winner, is said to have had very few advantages of schooling and had worked in cotton fields. In her essay, she said:

"Cotton makes a very attractive sight as it grows in the fields with its pretty blooms first, and its snow-white bolls later. It is possible to grow cotton very tall in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. It has been grown eleven feet high, so that step ladders have to be used to pick the cotton off the tops of the stalks. Even the seeds are useful. Cottonseed meal is made from the inner parts of the seed. Cottonseed oil, or cottolene, is pressed from the seed. The hulls, or the outer parts, are useful for food for cattle. The most of this story of the cotton which I have to'd I know from experience, for I have helped care for the cotton from the planting until it was gathered. I hope I have pleased you."

FOR BOTH LEGS ONLY $377.

Federal Compensation Small—$1,800,000 in Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the first five years during which the Federal workmen's compensation law was in effect 14,963 claims were filed and 14,046 allowed, of which 437 were for fatal accidents. The total compensation paid for all accidents was $1,800,000, of wh ch more than $732,000 went to the 6,315 employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

This law went into effect on May 30, 1908, and was the pioneer statute providing for accident compensation. Since that time twenty-four States have enacted similar laws, all of them, however, making more liberal allowances. It is estimated that 95,0.0 persons, or about one-fourth of the civil an employes of the Government, are covered by the law. Under the Federal law compensation payments cease when an employe is able to resume work. The Department of Labor points out that the compensation awarded is insufficient in many cases. Fracture of an arm or a leg led to compensation payments of less than $25, the loss of an eye $25 to $50, and in the case of a right arm the injured workman received less than $50. In each of three cases the loss of both legs brought the sufferer only $377.

WOULD BAR RATE INCREASE.

Commissioners Petition Commerce Commission to Suspend Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Railway Commissioners representing Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, California, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Oregon, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission today to suspend increases in freight rates proposed by Western railroads, effective Dec. 15.

Another freight rate case, quite as important as and even more extensive than the Eastern case, now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, probably will grow out of the general increases proposed by practically all railroads operating west of the Mississippi River. The lines have filed freight tariffs with the commission, effective Dec. 15, making advances in commodity rates. The increases are not flat on all freight, as was the case of the Eastern lines, but vary in amount according to the commodity. The advances range, it is estimated, from 2 per cent. to approximately 12 per cent. They affect all the commodities that ordinarily enter into interstate transportation.

It is regarded as not improbable that the commission may suspend the advances, in order that an issue may be made upon which hearings as to the reasonableness of the proposed increases may be had.

EXPLAINS ROMAN MEETING.

Merely Caused by Cabinet Change, Says Italy's Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The conference in Rome of Italian Ambassadors called from their posts at London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna was announced today by the Italian Ambassador here, Count di Cellere, to have been without international importance.

The Ambassador explained that the recent appointment of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, was the cause of the meeting. A similar conference took place at the beginning of the war, and the one called now does not, according to the Ambassador, mean that Italy is planning any change of policy. No such indication has reached the embassy here, it was said.

DIX DENIES 'DEAL' IN PATRICK PARDON

Mining Promoter's Affidavit Said Bankers Were Very Close to Governor.

WANTED MILLIKEN'S MINE

Murderer's Brother-in-Law Would Not Sell Until Promise to Obtain the Pardon Was Made.

Ex-Gov. John A. Dix, speaking over the long distance telephone from his home in Thomson, N. Y., to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, asked THE TIMES to deny as emphatically as possible on his behalf every statement referring to him in what purported to be an affidavit signed by George Goodrich, a mining expert and promoter, and designed to show that Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, was pardoned so that a merger of gold mines, in which friends of the Governor were interested, might no longer be balked by John T. Milliken, Patrick's brother-in-law.

"Will you say for me," asked Mr. Dix, "that there is not a word of truth in this whole story so far as it concerns me? I do not know Joseph Walker of Joseph Walker K Sons, the bankers who are supposed to have effected this merger and to have traded their influence over me for Mr. Milliken's famous Cripple Creek mining property, the Golden Cycl eMine.

"I never have had any dealings with the f rm. They are no intimate fr.ends. The only member of the firm I know is Clarence H. Young, son of my old fr end, Horace G. Young. I never at any time discussed the Patrick case with either Mr. Young or with Oscar L. Hascy, father-in-law of the elder Mr. Young.

"The Patrick case came to me in the usual course, along with some 400 other petitions for pardons. It was not presented to me by Mr. Mill ken, but came in the ordinary way and was considered by me in the ordinary way. I passed on it as I did all others, solely on its merits, and after a careful reading of the case. It differed only from dozens of other cases in that it required more of my time.

"I did not know even that Mr. Milliken was a mining man until last year, when I visited Cripple Creek and learned of his extensive holdings."

The affidavit presented over Goodrich's signature told how Joseph Walker, Jr., had employed him to bring about a meeting with Milliken and how the banker had then offered a full pardon for Patrick in return for Milliken's co-operation in the mining merger in which the promoters saw millions of profit. The affidavit contained this statement attributed to Walker in conversation with Goodrich:

"You don't realize how closely allied Dix is with our firm. Dix's closest friends on earth are Horace G. Young of Albany and Mr. Young's father-in-law, Oscar L. Hascy, one of the wealthiest men in Albany. Mr. Young's son, Clarence H. Young, is a member of our firm. These men are all associated with me in this proposed merger and most anxious to see it succeed—Gov. Dix transacts business through my offices. One of my partners recently did the Governor a great favor."

RE-ELECTS LABOR OFFICERS

American Federation Ends Convention After Choosing Executives.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The American Federation of Labor, at the final session today of its thirty-fourth annual meeting re-elected all its present officers and voted to hold its next national convention at San Francisco in Nov., 1915.

The officers re-elected are:

President—SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington, Cigarmakers' International Union.

First Vice President—JAMES DUNCAN, Quincy, Mass., Granite Cutters' International Association.

Second Vice President—JAMES O'CONNELL, Washington, International Association of Machinists.

Third Vice President—D. A. HAYES, Philadelphia, Glass Bottlers' Association.

Fourth Vice President—JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Cincinnati, Molders' Union of North America.

Fifth Vice President—JOHN R. ALPINE, Chicago, United Association of Plumbers.

Sixth Vice President—H. B. PERHAM, St. Louis, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Seventh Vice President—FRANK DUFFY, Indianapolis, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Eighth Vice President—WILLIAM GREEN, Ohio, United Mine Workers.

Treasurer—JOHN B. LENNON, Bloomington, Ill., Journeyman Tailors of North America.

Secretary—FRANK MORRISON, Washington, International Typographical Union.

William Green is the new member among the officers. He fills the vacancy caused by the declination early this year of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, to serve as seventh vice-president to which position he was elected last year. After White's declination Duffy was made seventh vice-president.

The first matter to come before the convention today was the adoption of a resolution introduced by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, instructing the officers of the Federation to give all the assistance possible to secure a satisfactory decision in the matter of the temporary injunction against Indianapolis street car men going on strike.

The preamble to the resolution stated that the injunction issued by the Federal Court at Indianapolis forbids the car men "the right of exercising their constitutional liberty," as provided under the Clayton law passed by Congress, which guarantees to the workers the right to suspend labor in order to protect their interests as wage earners without the interference of injunction; that the "temporary injunction may stand for an indefinite period," and that it may be necessary to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court in order to test the constitutionality of the Clayton law.

BIPLANES BURN IN HANGAR.

Fire at Garden City Field Does $22,000 Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Nov. 21.—The third fire in a year and a half swept over five of the wooden hangars at the aviation field here late this afternoon and destroyed them, consuming also two biplanes of the military tractor type and all the tools and accessories of the F. R. Shreider Aero Company. The loss was estimated at $22,000.

What caused the fire is not known. It started in Hangar 16 and spread to 17, 18, 19, and 20. The hangars are built about the field in groups of five and most of the old structures have been replaced by fireproof concrete houses.

Most of the hangars were occupied at the time and every one pitched in to save what could be saved. The wind swept the flames directly across the other hangars, which eventually caught fire, but from No. 17 a biplane, belonging to J. R. Hasleton and William Blighton of the Hotel Empire, Manhattan, was saved, though $6,000 worth of parts and tools were lost.

Hangar 18 had just been vacated by Howard Huntington, Secretary of the Aero Club of America, and $30,000 worth of aeroplanes, motors, and parts had been removed to a concrete hangar. In No. 19 a $9,000 biplane was rescued and from 20 a passenger-carrying monoplane, worth $18,000, the property of the Heinrich Aero Company, which took second prize in the Fourth of July race from Governors Island to Spuyten Duyvil and back, was saved, together with a scouting monoplane, The Swallow.

The first fire at the field occurred on May 1, 1913, and the second on Dec. 29 last.

ZOLINE STANDS TEST.

Leaves Softer Carbon on Piston Heads Than Gasoline Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—F. E. Edwards and Chester S. Ricker of the Technical Committee of the American Automobile Association today inspected the stock Marmon car which yesterday established new world's records for 1,000 miles, using as a fuel the new substance known as zoline, the invention of John Andrus. At the conclusion of the run on the Speedway yesterday experts said that the consumption of zoline was no greater than that of gasoline, but that further inspection would be necessary to decide the effect of various acids in its composition on parts of the machine.

After the members of the committee had inspected the car today at the factory of Nordyke & Marmon, they said that the cylinders, pistons, and valves which were directly under the influence of the fuel were in excellent condition, and that all other parts were in perfect shape.

"The car is ready for several thousand miles more of record breaking," said Mr. Edwards. "The deposit of carbon on the piston heads was no greater than that which might have been left by gasoline under like conditions, and it was softer than a gasoline deposit and more easily removed."

TWO HURT IN "DEATH CAR."

Passaic Fire Auto, Which Once Killed Two Men, Again Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 21.—Racing along Erie Street at a high rate of speed today, Engine Six, an automobile fire engine, turned turtle near Lafayette Avenue. John Farrell and John Ackerman, firemen, were badly injured. Both are at St. Mary's Hospital suffering with bruises and internal injuries. Farell's legs are broken. The big auto is almost a total wreck.

This is the same auto in which Charles Cowley, then Secretary of the Passaic Board of Education, and Lieutenant James J. Delaney were killed five years ago when it ran into an iron telephone pole. Since then it has been known as "the car of death," and many firemen have refused to ride in it.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS WOMAN.

To Avoid One Machine, Mrs. Grieco Stepped in Path of Another.

As she was crossing Prince Street, near the corner of Lafayette Street, yesterday morning Mrs. Lena Grieco of 43 Prince Street had to step back quickly to avoid being run down by a fast-moving touring car. In doing so she stepped directly in front of an automobile truck loaded with three tons of trunks.

One wheel of the truck ran over Mrs. Grieco, killing her instantly. Witnesses who followed William Salvadore, the driver of the truck, to the Mulberry Street Station insisted that the touring-car driver was more to blame than the truck driver, and for this reason Salvadore was not arrested.

PALACE SCREEN BRINGS $810

Lechevrel Oriental Collection Sale Yields $8,270.

One of the fine old twelve-panel palace screens was sold in the last day's sale of the Oriental collection of Charles Lechevrel at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to M. Bullard for $810. This was the screen showing the reception of a distinguished person by the Chinese Court at a garden fête. The panels of the screen were of wood, incised and painted to form a continuous painting on a background of black lacquer. At the top of each panel was a fan-shaped landscape, and at the bottom one of animals. The reverse side of each panel was painted with five medallions, each showing a landscape and figure. The screen was 18½ feet long and 8 feet 9 inches high. A beautiful little screen, 4 feet high, teakwood inlaid with ivory, jade, and five-color porcelain plaques, went to W. A. Allen for $30, and F. Watson paid $26 for a pair of powder blue jars. The returns for the day's sale were $1,858 and for the entire sale $8,270.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Winter Coats—New Models

Fur Trimmed Chinchilla Coats

Seven-eighth Length Model

Button to neck model in navy, brown, Oxford or black, skunk opossum collar. *Value $29.50* **19.75**

Corduroy Velvet Coats

Russian Belted Model

In green, brown, navy blue or black, wide belt from side, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $29.50* **19.75**

Fur Trimmed Vicuna Coats

New Flare Model, Fur Collar

Of two toned English vicuna in navy, brown, green or gray, large collar of natural or skunk raccoon, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Velvet Velour Coats

Russian Flare Model—Fur Trimmed

Three-quarter length model, collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with skunk raccoon fur, silk lined, warmly interlined. *Value $45.00* **29.50**

Women's Winter Suits—New Models

Fur Trim'd Dressy Suits

Trimmed With Various Furs

Five distinct models of peau de souris, broadcloth or gabardine, in navy, brown, green or black, new length flare coats and skirts. *Value $45.00* **34.50**

Sand and Putty Color Suits

Also in Brown, Green, Navy or Black

Of gabardine or covert, new length coats, belted or semi-belted, high crush collar of material or skunk opossum, circular flare skirts. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Real Skunk Trim'd Suits

Of Wool Velour or Broadcloth

In brown, navy or black; new flare back, belted front coat and circular flare skirt; collar, cuffs and pockets edged with real skunk fur. *Value $49.50* **39.50**

Sand and Putty Color Suits

Also in Brown, Green, Navy or Black

Beaver fur trimmed suits of gabardine or English covert, new length coats belted or semi-belted flare circular or box pleated skirts. *Value $49.50* **39.50**

Women's Dressy Waists—New Models

Crepe de Chine Waists

Hand embroidered and hemstitched

Dressy V-neck model of silk crepe de chine in sand or putty color. *Value $8.50* **5.75**

Satin Sublime Waists

Combined with crepe de chine

Of satin sublime in putty color, flesh or white; sleeves of crepe de chine. *Value $11.50* **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Made over silk chiffon

In brown, navy, black, white or flesh color; standing collar and soft vest of lace. *Value $14.50* **9.75**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Ostrich trimmed satin collar

In white or flesh color, high collar of white satin edged with ostrich feather. *Value $18.50* **13.75**

Misses' and Girls' Suits and Coats

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Also New Plain Tailored Models

Of broadcloth, gabardine or velvet; short, medium or long coats, fur trimmed, silk lined, interlined; tunic or flare skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Seven-eighth and Full Length Models

Of navy, brown, black, green or taupe wool plush or sibeline, also mixtures; collar of natural raccoon or skunk opossum. 14 to 20 years. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Girls' Chinchilla Coats

Venetian or Wool Lined

Full length coats of all wool chinchilla, in navy, gray, brown or Oxford; velvet collars, patch pockets. 6 to 14 years. *Value $14.50* **9.75**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats

Russian Belted Flare Model

Of imported sibeline or Astrakhan cloth in green, brown or Copen; collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk opossum. 6 to 14 years. *Value $19.75* **14.50**

Special Sales Monday

Women's Quilted Silk Gowns

Japanese gowns, collar or collarless models, in light blue, pink, rose, Copen, purple, lavender, navy, black, brown or red.

5.50 *Value $7.50*

Women's Winter Boots

Fashionable laced or buttoned Shoes of patent or dull leather with fawn or gray cloth tops. High arch lasts.

5.00 *Value $6.50*

Women's Crepe de Chine Petticoats

In pink or white, flounce of shadow lace trimmed with clusters of chiffon roses.

3.85 *Value $5.50*

Women's Broadcloth Circular Skirts

New full flare circular model of imported broadcloth, in black, navy, green or brown, with fitted belt.

7.50 *Value $12.50*

Women's Glove Silk Knickers

To wear with tailored suits or gowns; in black, white, pink or blue; fully reinforced.

1.75 *Heretofore $2.45*

Women's French Kid Gloves

Two clasp pique sewn, imperial point emb'd back; white, pearl, mole, tan, brown or gray.

1.35 *Regular Price $2.00*

Useful Gifts at Special Prices

Women's Bags

Genuine Morocco Hand Bags
In black, navy, green, brown o purple leather, inside compartment, mirror and purse. *Value $2.95* **1.95**

Fitted Silk Hand Bags
Of black moire, with powder box, lip salve holder, pin case, mirror, cord ase; rib silk lined. *Value $3.95* **2.95**

Limousine Fitted Cases
In black, purple or red leather, moire silk lined, fully equipped with ten celluloid pieces. *Value $9.75* **6.95**

Jewelry Novelties

Gold Filled Watch Bracelets
Convertible watch bracelet, seven jewel, twenty-year case, guaranteed Swiss movement. *Value $9.50* **6.75**

Sterling Silver Vanity Cases
Hand engraved, with mirror, powder and coin holders, puff, memo tablet and silver pencil. *Value $9.75* **6.75**

Men's Stud and Link Sets
Shirt studs, vest buttons and cuff links in white or smoke pearl, platinum finish edge. *Value $2.95* **1.95**

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black, white, sand, fawn, beige, smoke, taupe, brown or bronze. Lisle or silk sole and garter top.
Values $1.35 to $1.50 3 pair for $2.50 **.85**

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
Black, white, bronze or taupe with self clox, white with self, black or colored clox, black with white clox.
Heretofore $2.00 3 pair for $3.65 **1.25**

Extra Quality Silk Hose
Of pure thread silk, in black or white, doublex heel and toe and [illegible] garter top.
Heretofore $1.75 3 pair for $3.00 **1.10**

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Women's H'dk'fs
Pure linen or shamrock lawn, block initial, fancy corner. *Box of six* **.75**

Men's H'dk'fs
Pure linen, block initial, quarter-inch hem. *Box of six* **.85**

Women's H'dk'fs
Of pure sheer linen, hand embroidered corner. *Box of three* **1.00**

Men's H'dk'fs
Of linen, hand emb'd Longfellow initial, hand drawn hem. *Box of six* **1.45**

Women's H'dk'fs
Madeira H'dk'fs of pure linen, embroidered fancy corner. *Box of three* **.50**

Men's H'dk'fs
Very fine linen, hand emb'd fancy or Longfellow initial. *Box of six* **2.90**

BERGDORF AND GOODMAN CO

616 FIFTH AVE. BETWEEN 49th AND 50th STREETS

GOWNS · SUITS
WRAPS · FURS

Louise & Co

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Avenue, at 46th Street

Special Clearance Sale

Millinery *from* **7.50** to **10.00**

Afternoon & Evening Dresses, 60.00 to 150.00
Formerly $125.00 to $250.00

Tailor Made Suits, 50.00 to 125.00
Formerly $100.00 to $200.00

Blouses, in Crepe de Chine, Satin and lace **10.00**
Formerly $35.00

Evening Wraps and Motor Coats below cost

FRANK SURE TRUTH WILL YET BE KNOWN

May Come Too Late to Save His Life, "But You Cannot Execute Vindication."

APPEALS FOR FAIR PLAY

Invokes "Atlanta Spirit" as Counsel Apply to Supreme Court Justice Lamar for Writ of Error.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Leo M. Frank, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, and in whose behalf at Washington today a motion was made before Justice Lamar for a writ of error to bring his case before the United States Supreme Court, issued the following statement tonight:

"To the Public—The latest decision in my case by the Georgia Supreme Court has placed the bar, as I understand it, against further airing of the case in the Georgia courts.

"Unequivocally, and as firmly as I can, I want again to reiterate my absolute innocence of the awful crime charged against me. I have no knowledge of it. I have fought hard and I have toiled long for a chance to establish this. My able and loyal attorneys have four times petitioned the courts for another trial, but to no avail, though only in one trial was I pronounced guilty, and that by a jury surrounded by an atmosphere reeking with prejudice and mob violence, where calm, impartial, and judicial consideration was impossible, and the Judge who presided at the trial and who instructed the jury that I must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt expressed publicly the fact that he was not convinced of my guilt.

"I am innocent, and it was my purpose to prove it so that my vindication might result from another trial in this State. Four times, using all resources that were fair and fit, have I cast myself on the bosom of the courts and pleaded in the accustomed way for the exercise on the part of the courts of that discretion that is vested in them. I was not asking for anything without the pale of reason and justice. I just wanted a chance; not alone for life, but for name and honor. It was not asking the courts to rule specially for me. I asked for those things only which have in the past been granted to all, high in law, and which are based in the very fountain springs of human right, human law, and human justice. I have fought fair and in the open, but to date victory has not crowned my efforts. I am still working and hoping to the end that the matters in this case may assume a true perspective and that liberty and rehabilitation which rightfully should be my portions are meted out to me.

Invokes "Atlanta Spirit."

"I have trusted and still trust that this community, which has the fine traditions and precedents of the past to guide it, will not allow so gross, so colossal an injustice to be done me. Consider how grievous such a thing as a judicial error would be and what a commentary on the intelligence of this community.

"It is strange to me that a community which boasts, (and rightly so,) of such a dynamic force for good as the 'Atlanta spirit' should so bloodthirstily desire the undoing and annihilation of a human life. It would be far more consistent, in view of the many inconsistencies and doubts in this case, to desire to build up, to conserve, to be cautiously just, to investigate. The situation, which has resulted from an over-hasty and unreasoning antagonism, is almost unbelievable. The fabric reared upon so instable a foundation at this time is casting its sinister shadow over me.

"Can it be that the law and our system of its administration are so inexorable that truth and innocence may never be heard after once the die is cast? Is the door forever closed and the way barred? Is the technical finesse of the law to forever preclude a hearing of facts, and human right to be trampled beneath the judicial feet? If this be so—and I cannot yet believe it—then our twentieth century civilization is but a myth and the divine spark in each human breast a fairy tale. Then, in truth, we hark back hundreds of years in human progress to when the arena and thumbs down was the last word of the law.

"It just cannot be that way. The revolving years of twenty-odd centuries must have brought a juster heritage than a condition barbaric in its essential details.

Has Told the Truth Throughout.

"I have thought hard and worked long to illuminate the truth and my innocence. I have concealed nothing. I submit that no word or act of mine, either in the courts or in the press, is inconsistent with my innocence.

"I have operated where all who would might see and learn the truth. Nor do I intend at this time to enlarge on matters that must be familiar to all who have followed my case. The issue is clear cut between a negro criminal who in this case perjured himself many times and has an unsavory reputation and myself. I have never yet been trapped in a lie or caught in a misstatement in this case, because I am innocent and have told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"I have proved my character and reputation to be good. I have lived an upright life. It ought not to be hard for an enlightened community to see clearly through the issues and facts of this case. In my opinion, 90 per cent. of those who express themselves as to my guilt are ignorant of the facts in the case.

"I have hoped, and I still hope that I may yet be vindicated by this community, and that my innocence may be universally acknowledged. The harm and injustice done me was begotten in this community and it can right the wrong. Certainly there could be no weakness in this; it would bespeak American virility and sense of a square deal. I hope that this vindication may come and the full truth of this awful tragedy be bared to the light before death overtakes me.

"If I am gathered to my fathers then I trust that my vindication may come, and my name be restored during the life-time of my dear parents and loving wife.

"That my vindication will eventually come I feel certain. Whether I will live to see it, I cannot tell. I am human enough to want to live to see it, for it is my right and due. But I may not; I may suffer death. Still, one thing is sure; the truth cannot be executed. Vindication may be long in coming, but it will come. With this knowledge, death itself has little terror to me, for it is said, he who is innocent within is armed without."

FRANK APPEALS TO LAMAR.

Writ of Error Sought to Bring Case Before U. S. Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Another effort to save the life of Leo M. Frank, who is under sentence of death in Atlanta, was made here today when attorneys for Frank appeared before Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court and presented to him a motion for a writ of error based on the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia refusing to grant a new trial to Frank. The State Supreme Court declined to grant the application of Frank's attorneys for a writ of error to the Federal Supreme Court. Today's motion, if granted by Justice Lamar, would place the case on the original docket of the United States Supreme Court.

Justice Lamar said that he would take the motion under advisement. It is expected that he will render his opinion on Monday. If the motion should be denied, Frank would be privileged to follow the course pursued in the case of Floyd Allen and his son, Claude S. Allen, the murderers of Judge Massey of Virginia, whose attorneys appeared before several Justices of the United States Supreme Court in turn, in each instance their application in behalf of the Allens being refused.

Justice Lamar presides over the Fifth Federal Judicial Circuit, which includes the State of Georgia, and it was for that reason that the motion for a writ of error was made before him. The proceedings before Justice Lamar were very brief. They consisted mainly in placing in the hands of the court the written motion of Frank's attorneys. Henry Peeples and Harry A. Alexander of Atlanta, counsel for Frank, arrived in Washington today and were joined by Louis Marshall of New York, who was brought into the case by them. Mr. Peeples and Mr. Marshall went to the residence of Justice Lamar, 1751 New Hampshire Avenue, about noon and handed him the papers in the case.

The remittitur from the Georgia Supreme Court will reach the Fulton Superior Court, which has immediate jurisdiction of the case next Wednesday. If Justice Lamar should not grant the motion for the writ of error before then, Frank will be brought into the Atlanta court in order that a new date may be fixed for the execution of the sentence of death.

The motion presented to Justice Lamar today sets forth that the Supreme Court of Georgia erred in the reasons given by it for refusing to grant a new trial to Frank. The main contention of Frank's attorneys is that the verdict of guilty in Frank's case was received in the absence of the prisoner and without his consent while he was confined in jail. It is contended also that the verdict should be set aside on the ground of disorder in the courtroom during the progress of the trial and of cheering and applause outside of the courtroom. Another contention is that the trial Judge, before signing the order denying a new trial, made certain oral remarks which are alleged to have been in error.

In denying the application of Frank's attorneys for a writ of error, the Georgia Supreme Court held that the aplication was based upon contentions substantially the same as those that had previously been passed on adversely.

LEFT HER DOG BEHIND.

Now Hotel Manager Is Eager to Buy Abandoned Pet.

Leslie Consolloy, for the last three days, has divided his time between helping to manage the Claridge and acting as custodian for a little spaniel. The dog belongs to a woman who lunched at the hotel on Monday, but Mr. Consolloy has become so fond of the animal that he hopes she may be persuaded to sell it.

The owner of the dog, who was with two other women, brought the spaniel to the door of the restaurant on a leash. An attendant told her that dogs were not alowed inside. She asked to see the manager, and Mr. Consolloy advised her to leave her pet with the porter, who was already mounting guard over half a dozen canines that had been checked with him.

The woman looked at the other dogs and sniffed. She said she would not allow her pet to associate with them. The dog meanwhile had begun to make friends with the assistant manager.

"Suppose I leave him in your care," the woman suggested, and she handed over the leash and swept into the restaurant.

Mr. Consolloy decided to put the dog with the others in the porter's care, but Fido made such a fuss that Mr. Consolloy took him up to his office. There, absorbed in work, he soon forgot about the dog. At 4 o'clock he suddenly noticed it lying curled up in a chair, and started downstairs to find the owner. She had gone.

Yesterday a telegram came from Philadelphia, signed: "The lady who left her dog with the manager." The writer said she would be back in New York today to get her spaniel.

SIX BURGLARS ATTACK GIRL.

Bind Her Hand and Foot and Escape with $40.

A moment after Miss Dora Siegel entered her apartment at 110 East Tenth Street about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and noticed that articles from her trunk had been scattered about the room, six men rushed from an adjoining room and seized her. Two of the men tied her hands and feet with a sheet from the bed. Another tried to stuff a gag into her mouth and threatened to kill her if she screamed, while a fourth took $40 from her pocketbook. Miss Siegel screamed for help in spite of the threat and the men fled.

Policeman Poss, of the Fifth Street Police Station, heard the scuffle and the screams, and arrived at the place in time to see the six men leave the front door. Five ran east on Tenth Street, he said, and one ran into a tenement house on the opposite side of the street. Poss ran into the tenement house and fired his revolver twice. He caught a man on the third floor who said he was Frank Picony, a laborer, of 275 Elizabeth Street. The police said Miss Siegel identified Picony as one of her assailants. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination Monday in Essex Market Court.

Miss Siegel said that she had received information that a gang might attack her and had placed $2,000 worth of diamonds in a safe deposit vault. The thieves overlooked a $375 diamond ring in her corset, she said.

WOULD ADD SPANISH AS SELECTIVE STUDY

Educators Ask New York State Examiners to Put It on Par with French and German.

PROFESSORS SIGN PETITION

Our Closer Relations with South America Make Study of the Language More Necessary.

A petition signed by college Presidents, professors of Romance languages, school Principals, and teachers has been addressed to the members of the New York State Examinations Board, requesting that Spanish be restored to its original position on a par with French and German in the list of selective subjects required for the three different types of the college entrance diploma.

In the new requirements of February, 1914, for diplomas of these three types Spanish was removed from the list of languages accepted, and in fact was eliminated from both the selective and elective groups of studies, so that it now has not even the consideration that is shown to such subjects as drawing and stenography.

One of the reasons that seem strongly to support this view is that the country in the past year or so has seen a marked renascence in the study of Spanish. Present conditions in Europe and South America, the success of Pan-American diplomacy in the Mexican crisis, and the opening of the Panama Canal are daily accentuating this interest.

Commissioner Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education, on Oct. 1, 1914, issued a circular letter to high school Principals, urging the formation of classes to study South American history and geography and the Spanish and Portuguese languages.

Some specimens of the recent increase in the study of this language are given in the petition. The Commercial High School, Brooklyn, has 1,200 students in a four-year course; De Witt Clinton High School, 400 in the three-year course, more than 120 of whom are planning to offer Spanish for entrances to New York State's higher institutions; New York Evening High School for Men, about 350 students, an increase of 150 this term; Harlem Evening High School for Men, about 400 students, and Harlem Evening High School for Women, 150 students.

The study of Spanish, it is claimed, has a disciplinary value fully equal to that of a study of any other modern language. Intricacy of idiomatic expression and a great wealth of vocabulary make it a subject of study worthy of the best mental effort. The commercial value, it is asserted, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The acquirement of the language for such practical purposes does not, of itself, detract from the general educational benefits involved in such acquirement, and the State should not refuse credit for this.

"With the future of those people," the petitioners say, "our destiny is intricately interwoven. That the peace, prosperity and mutual understanding of the Americas, now being auspiciously promoted, may not fail in the future, the first duty of educated North Americans is to encourage all efforts to teach the tongue of our neighbors, neighbors whom up till now, we have more or less neglected. Just as they have everywhere in their secondary and higher institutions courses in English, so should we provide in all high schools an opportunity for the study of Spanish equal to those opportunities already offered for the study of other modern languages. The new requirements of the College Entrance Diploma decidedly discourage providing such opportunities."

While it is realized that this is a matter which should be settled on its own merits by the New York State Examinations Board, yet it was thought that a concrete expression of opinion by the advocates of the study of Spanish would be welcomed by that board.

Canada Still Putting on New Ships.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—In the light of present war conditions, it is significant for the future that the Canadian Pacific has four steamers just completed or now building on the Clyde, and that of these two were started during the present war. The Metagama, sister ship to the Missanabie, a new steamer recently completed and put on the run between Liverpool and Montreal, has just been launched and will be rushed to completion as rapidly as the congested conditions of the British ship yards permit. The other two vessels are the Princess Irene and the Princess Margaret, for service on the Pacific Coast.

TOOK AWAY GIRL'S WEAPON.

Thief Seized Her Hatpin Before Trying to Rob Her.

Miss Annie Klever, a music teacher, of 200 New York Avenue, Jamaica, told the police yesterday that she was attacked late on Tuesday evening as she was walking from a trolley car to her home by a masked man, who pulled a hatpin from her hat and threw it far away.

After that, she said, he pushed her into a vacant lot and tried to take her purse from her coat pocket, but she got it first and threw it away. Before he could find it Miss Klever's screams brought Mrs. Harry J. Zimmer from her house across the street at 232 Union Hall Street, and she chased the robber for several blocks until he finally escaped in a cemetery near the Jamaica Hospital.

The thing that has astonished Miss Klever most was the disposition the robber had made of her hatpin. The police told her that two weeks before Miss Jessie March of 135 Union Hall Street had been attacked in a similar manner, and had driven away her assailant by jabbing him in both cheeks with hatpin. The police are looking for a man with scarred cheeks.

LE PREVOST FOUND GUILTY.

Mysterious Prisoner in Bronx Convicted of Grand Larceny.

George Le Prevost, as he has been known, who now says his right name is Schwab, was convicted before County Judge Gibbs in the Bronx yesterday of grand larceny in connection with the cashing of worthless checks and on next Friday he will be sentenced.

For weeks Le Provost has been a man of mystery to the Bronx authorities. He has been described as a Russian spy. He says himself that this arises from the fact that he was war correspondent for a Russian newspaper in the Balkan trouble of 1878. He says, too, that he got from Capt. Esterhazy papers which brought about the vindication of Capt. Dreyfus.

Elizabeth Webber, the wife of a tileworker who lives at Tiebout Avenue and 180th Street, the Bronx, said Le Provost hed entertained her extravagantly, and had promised her part of a $20,000,000 fortune which an uncle had left, partly to him. Accordingly, she said, she frequently assisted him to cash checks, supposing him to be a man of unlimited wealth, which his tips, sometimes of one-hundred-dollar bills to cabaret singers, made him appear.

Le Prevost pleaded guilty to forgery a week ago, but the charge was changed to grand larceny and he stood trial.

GLEN ISLAND'S BAD SEASON.

Weather and Steamboat Service Are Blamed for Bankruptcy.

The weather last Summer and the difficulty of securing a service of steamboats were assigned yesterday as the cause of the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the Glen Island Realty Company, which has been conducting an amusement park at Glen Island. The company was incorporated on Sept. 2, 1911, with $2,000,000 capital stock, $800,000 preferred and $1,200,000 common. It purchased the island, which for years had been owned by John H. Starin, and it was announced it intended to build a hotel and 200 houses upon it.

The houses were not put up, and the concessionaires and privileges were handled by other companies. Ignatz Roth, who was supposed to own the controlling interest in the property, died on May 7 last, and a judgment for $604 was obtained against the company two weeks ago in favor of the Westchester Lighting Company.

In the petition the liabilities are set down as $20,000 and the assets as $5,000, but it is reported that the liabilities are much greater. The petition was filed by Myers & Goldsmith, as attorneys for these creditors: Walter P. Carr, $30; Charles Bleiltz, $300, and Edwin H. Skinner, $771.

ROB CASHIER OF $700 ON DARK STAIRWAY

Two Men with Pistols Follow Payroll Messenger and Companion from Bank.

SMALL CHANGE TOSSED BACK

Robbers Separate and Mix with Crowd—Victims Seek Pictures in Gallery.

Joseph Buckley of 126 Bay Fiftieth Street, Bath Beach, cashier for the printing shop of Richard M. Krause, at 22 West Third Street, shortly before noon yesterday went out with an office boy to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, at Third Street and Broadway, to get the money for the weekly payroll, as he had done every Saturday for six years.

He and the office boy, Joseph Eulic of 137 West Houston Street, came back from the bank yesterday with $704.70 in a large leather pocketbook, and were standing inside the narrow dark entrance waiting for the elevator, when two men wearing caps pulled low walked in. As Buckley turned, one of the men pointed a revolver at him and said "Go up those stairs. Quick or I'll blow your brains out."

Buckley and the office boy obeyed, starting up the wooden staircase, which becomes entirely dark at the first landing, where the walls of the elevator shaft are between the stairs and the street. Instead of stopping there, however, the robbers, evidently aware that the shop on the first floor was closed, drove the cashier and the office boy up the stairs to the landing half way between the second and third floors.

"Now, stop and keep still or you'll get it," said the man with the revolver. The second man then searched Buckley, took the wallet, and opened it. Then he went down several steps to get a better light and make sure the money was there. The man with the revolver ordered the cashier and boy to go on up the stairs and remember that they were being followed and would be shot if they made a noise within five minutes.

"Here. Wait a minute," said the second robber, tossing four $1 bills and 70 cents in silver at the office boy. "You keep this, kid."

When he got to the third floor, where the Krause shop is, the cashier and office boy burst in, shouting that they had been robbed, and then ran down the stairs, followed by those at work in the office. Krause reached the street, he said, in time to see one of the men turn north and the other turn south at Mercer Street, which is half a block away. The man who ran north passed in front of the Mercer Street Station, and both were either in hiding or lost in the crowd by the time the cashier, office boy, and printers reached the corner.

The cashier and office boy went to Police Headquarters last night to see if they could find pictures of the robbers in the rogues' gallery.

PICK UP SMALL TOOLS.

Telephone Wokman Says Doctors Are Great Collectors.

"Yes, Sir," said a workman yesterday, as he replaced his kit in the pockets of his canvas folder, after fixing up a new telephone, "we lose quite a lot of tools as we work from place to place. People see them lying around and profit by it to do little odd jobs on their own account, like tightening a screw on a piece of furniture or a door lock or driving a nail to hang up pictures. Then they forget to put the tools back. All kinds of people do it, but doctors are the worst offenders. They're the limit!"

"Doctors?" interrogated his hearer.

"Yes. I don't know why, but they're great collectors of hammers, screwdrivers, and wire nippers. I'm always careful not to leave tools around in a physician's place and to keep my eye on 'em. Next to doctors, I have to lamp the brokers. They're fond of screwdrivers and wire nippers, too, and have a special weakness for hammers. Maybe they're bears and want them to knock a line of stock, or perhaps they use them on the Wall Street lambs. I don't know.

"You expect to lose things when you go into a garage or the house of a man you know has an automobile. Any kind of tool comes handy to them, but that's natural, isn't it? I don't think any of these people who borrow things and then forget to return them would do it if they knew we had to pay for them. Perhaps they imagine the tools are furnished by the company, which is rich enough and won't miss them. They are furnished by the company, all right, but the cost is deducted from our pay."

NEPHEW OF W. B. DUNCAN.

Man Who Disappeared from Adriatic Member of Well-Known Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The members of the family of Alexander Lauderdale Duncan, who disappeared from the liner Adriatic on Wednesday, refused to make any comment on the matter tonight when they reached their London residence, 8 Rutland Gate.

Alexander Lauderdale Duncan, Sr., is a brother of the late William Butler Duncan of New York, and was formerly High Sheriff of Leicestershire. His present country residence is Knossington Grange, Oakham, Rutlandshire.

The missing young man was 34 years old. A sister is married to William Mann Thompson, a Lieutenant of the Royal Horse Guards.

Sale of Art Workers' Embroideries.

An interesting sale to be held at the residence of Miss E. J. Stone, 34 East Fiftieth Street, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 4 and 5, from 2 to 6 P. M., will consist of embroideries, laces, scarfs, and art novelties from the Art Workers' Department of the Alliance Employment Bureau, the latter one of the oldest philanthropies in New York. Mrs. E. C. Henderson is President of the bureau. Other officers are Miss Leila T. Newcomb, Miss Margaret H. Parsons, and Mrs. William G. McKnight. The different settlements in New York and other organizations working with young people co-operate with the Alliance Employment Bureau.

Chinaman's $1 to Whitman Fund.

The list of contributors to the Republican campaign fund in Kings County, made public yesterday by Treasurer William P. Rea, contained the name of Tom Kim, who gave $1 to help elect Whitman Governor. Tom Kim is the first Chinaman to contribute to a political campaign fund in Brooklyn. The total received by the Republican committee was $16,727.

WOMEN TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Will Urge Him to Support Suffrage When Congress Reconvenes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which is not now affiliated with the national suffrage organization, announced tonight that Mrs. George Armes, President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Wilson and Marshall League, was planning to head a deputation of women to interview President Wilson concerning his position on the suffrage question and to urge him to give his support to the movement during the session of Congress to be begun in December. About 100 members of the league, the statement says, intend to accompany Mrs. Armes to the White House. The statement says also that Mrs. Armes "was one of the most devoted supporters of President Wilson in his campaign for the Presidency."

Some of the local suffragists have indicated that they were angry with the President for failing to receive Mrs. Armes when she called at the White House this week. They say that Mrs. Armes called at the White House on Thursday and was told that Secretary Tumulty had a cold and could not be seen to make arrangements for her reception by the President on that day. Mrs. Armes went back to the White House on Friday morning, and, according to the account given, Mr. Tumulty told her that he would put her request for an audience before the President and let her know later what the President said. Mr. Tumulty also said that the President had made his position clear on the suffrage question and probably would have nothing to add to it.

According to the statement issued tonight by the Congressional Union, Mrs. Armes said to Mr. Tumulty: "We feel certain that the President will accord a few minutes' consideration to the views of the Democratic women who have labored so devotely in his behalf."

Mr. Tumulty undertook to arrange for the reception of the deputation by the President.

TRICKED THE LEADER.

Vanderbilt Jokers Told Him Ex-Wife Was Here from Budapest.

Close observers saw Josef von Fejer, leader of the orchestra in the Della Robbia Room at the Vanderbilt, turn pale after he had glanced at a card a bellboy handed him as he was playing the violin at luncheon yesterday.

"Where is she, where is she?" he demanded in the corridor. "I thought she was safe in Hungary."

He displayed a card which read:

"Frau Josef von Fejer.

"Geberen Baroness Rakovsky."

"It is my wife," von Fejer explained. "Or, rather, it is my ex-wife. She did not want me to make my living with music, but, Himmel! what can a man do else? I used to be a stock broker in Budapest, and was such when I married the Baroness von Rakovsky. Then I failed, and as I had learned the violin, I took up music. But my wife, she said she had not married a fiddler, and she made trouble. I came over here.

"And now my wife comes. I tear my hair." He really didn't. "Now, where is she? Where is she?" and he rushed off down the lobby."

A little later on he was observed smiling.

"It was a trick," he explained. "A friend of mine got my valet to take an old card from my writing desk, and he sent it to me just now. My wife, I am happy to say, so far as I know, is still in Budapest."

5½% GUARANTEED

A limited number of small First Mortgages in amounts from $1,500 to $7,000 may now be bought with our guarantee at 5½%.

Call or Write at Once.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000.

135 Broadway New York — 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

HEALTH BOARD HAMPERED.

Goldwater Objects to Ruling Which Sends Cases to Special Sessions.

Hereafter those who are arrested for smoking in the Subway, spitting on the sidewalk, and for other violations of the Sanitary Code will be tried in Special Sessions, instead of before a Magistrate.

Health Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that this course had been forced upon the Health Department by a decision of Judge Nott, in General Sessions. Judge Nott, Dr. Goldwater says, reversed the conviction of Edward C. Peterson and Charles P. Pray, who were convicted of violations of the Sanitary Code, on the ground that they had been tried by a Magistrate, which was unconstitutional.

"This decision," Dr. Goldwater said, "will hamper the Department of Health in the effort to prosecute those who violate the Sanitary Code."

HIS LOOT BETRAYED HIM.

Just as Thief Stole Alarm Clock in Store It Went Off.

Arthur Greene, a young bookkeeper who has been out of work for some time, and who lives in the Seventh Avenue Mills Hotel, stole a clock in a Sixth Avenue department store at 4:29 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started hurriedly toward the door, but it immediately went off like a railroad crossing signal. The clock, of the alarm variety, was set for 4:30. Every one in the neighborhood jumped, and Miss Clarenda Wheeler alighted beside Greene, whom she grabbed.

Magistrate Marsh in the Night Court held Greene in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions after he had admitted the theft.

Southern Society Dinner on Dec. 9.

The New York Southern Society will hold its twenty-ninth annual dinner on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General of the United States; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; Congressman Swager Sherley of Kentucky, and George W. Wickersham are to make addresses. The officers of the Society are W. W. Fuller, President; S. R. Bertron, Vice President; Stephen L. Snowden, Secretary, and W. D. Buckner, Treasurer.

FRANÇOIS INC.

589 Fifth Avenue,

(47th and 48th Sts.)

ANNOUNCES HIS

Semi-Annual Sale

Monday, Nov. 23d — Tuesday, Nov. 24th — Wednesday, Nov. 25th

HATS From $10.00 up.

ALSO

Coats, Furs and Novelties

THE Du Barry SHOP

One flight up—Quick elevators. No costly "ground floor" rent—the savings go to YOU.

MONDAY & TUESDAY:

200 OF THE LATEST, SMARTEST, MOST DISTINCTIVE TRIMMED HATS $5

ALL COLORS—NO TWO ALIKE.



Also Showing: THE NEW VEIL HAT IN EVERY COLORING—FEATURING THE NEW BRASS SHADES.

392 Fifth Ave. At 36th STREET 2nd Floor TWO Elevators

Maison Bernard Inc

330 Fifth Avenue—32nd & 33rd Streets

Direct Attention to Their New Collection of

EVENING GOWNS and WRAPS

In Extensive Variety From the Most Elaborate Ball Toilette to the Charming Simple Dance Frock, at Unusually Moderate Prices.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

At Final Reductions

Will be continued on Monday and Tuesday with the following additional items

Not Reduced Heretofore

45 Dressy Costumes Tailleur — Late Models, hand tailored, of highest priced winter fabrics; trimmed with genuine Furs like Fox, Ermine, Skunk, etc. Originals included. *Actual Values up to $125* $30 & $40

150 French Blouses — All hand-made, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine. Handkerchief Linens, etc. *Actual values up to $25.* $5 & $10

75 Day and Evening Dresses — Priced during the beginning of the Sale at $50. *Actual Values up to $95.* $30

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS In FURS OF THE MOMENT

Of Choice Quality and Design.

SETS—Blue Fox, White Fox, Taupe and Black Fox, Kolinsky, Skunk, Beaver, etc., from $50.

COATS—Hudson Seal, Baby Caracul, Broadtail, Mole, from $95 up.

Weingarten & Pearl

TAILORS, FURRIERS, DRESSMAKERS

516 FIFTH AVE., Corner 43d Street.

FIRST SALE of the Season ORIGINAL MODELS

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Evening Wraps,

35.00 to 100.00

Originally Sold from $125 to $250.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

WILL INAUGURATE, BEGINNING TOMORROW, MONDAY

A Great Clearance Sale

Of Suits, Coats & Gowns

AT ABOUT HALF FORMER PRICES

Included are our new midwinter styles; many are exclusive copies of costly imported models

Ultra Fashionable Mid-Winter Styles

Covert Cloth Suits — Beaver Fur Trimmed — Former Prices to $39.50 — 24.50 — Covert Cloth Suits trimmed with beaver fur, striking new models, superbly tailored; coats are peau de cygne lined and interlined.

Tailored Sport Suits — New Empire Models — Former Prices to $37.50 — 18.50 — Coats are belted models in Empire effect, with patch pockets, peau de cygne lined and interlined; flare or plain skirts; of imported covert cloth, gabardine or velour de laine.

Chiffon Velvet Suits; trimmed with skunk, beaver or mole fur; included in this lot are a few exquisite models of silk plush; Formerly to $95.00 — 39.50

Imported Model Suits; a limited number only; from the salons of the greatest Paris couturiers; Cost to Import up to $175.00 — 45.00

Impt'd Plush & Corduroy Coats — Former Prices to $39.50 — 18.50 — With or without fur collars; new belted flare and Empire models, peau de cygne lined and interlined.

Fur Collar Cloth Coats — Former Prices to $27.50 — 15.00 — Of warm, light weight English mixtures and zibelines; newest models, satin lined throughout.

Fur Collar Velour Coats; charming Empire models, with ripple flare effect; in all the newest colorings, high collar of beaver fur; peau de cygne lined and interlined; Former Prices to $55.00 — 39.50

Evening Wraps; of velvet or plush in high colors or evening shades; have deep collar of white mouflon; Former Prices to $45.00 — 24.50

Gowns For All Occasions

Evening Gowns; of lustrous satin sublime, in all colors and light shades; trimmed with silver and gold lace and crystal beading; Former Prices to $35.00 — 19.75

Chiffon Velvet Dresses; reproductions of two new Paris models; trimmed with silk net; suitable for afternoon or evening wear in all the new colors; Former Prices to $45.00 — 24.50

GOULLET AND GRENDA WIN SIX-DAY RACE

Beat Lawson and Drobach for First Prize by Margin of 6 Points.

OLD RECORD IS LOWERED

Cyclists Cover 2,758 Miles Since Sunday Midnight, 7 Miles More Than Previously Covered.

Final Point Score.

Goullet and Grenda	67
Lawson and Drobach	61
McNamara and Moran	53
Egg and Verri	50
Fogler and Hill	50
Cameron and Kaiser	35

Distance for 142 hours—2,758 miles, 1 lap. Seven miles and 1 lap ahead of record.

Goullet and Grenda, with 67 points to their credit, won the six-day bicycle race, which closed last night in Madison Square Garden. Drobach and Lawson, six points behind the winners, were second. The distance for the 142 hours was 2,758 miles and 1 lap. The previous record was 2,751 miles, made last year by Goullet and Fogler. Outside of the sprint money made during the week Goullet and Grenda received $1,000 for their efforts, while the second pair got an even $1,000.

The Garden started to fill up soon after 7 o'clock and an hour later, there was not standing room. The arena was one vast mass of humanity, packed in as close as sardines; every available seat was taken, and the crewd was literally hanging on to the rafters. Early in the evening the place was kept in an uproar, by the desperate efforts of Clark and his partner, Root, to make up the lap, which they lost on Friday night, and which divided them from the six leading teams. Time after time, the crewd would shout: "There he goes," as Clark shot out from the pack and tore around the saucer with the other riders in close pursuit. This would result in a hurried call for partners and frequently all of the eighteen riders were on the track. McNamara and Moran rode in wonderful form until the end and when it was not Clark and Root, it was either one of this pair who kept the excitement among the spectators at fever heat. Many of the riders were battered up and had their legs and arms bound in tint. Just before the last hour, Kaiser, the former amateur rider, toppled off his wheel, from sleepiness. He was immediately relieved by his partner.

Instead of the usual last mile sprint, as has been the custom in deciding the ultimate winner in the past in case of a tie, the management adopted the European point system finish, such as was in vogue in the last six-day race on the Continent.

One hour before the finish the teams that were not on even terms with the leaders were withdrawn from the track. The leaders then took part in a one-hour race, a sprint every fifteen laps-points to count. This virtually meant sixteen distinct finishes. The team to win the dash was credited with six points and the second five and se on down to one.

Goullet did most of the riding for his team and won eight of these dashes.

Harris Hall Soccer Victory.

Townsend Harris Hall defeated Erasmus Hall in the high school championship game for the Maxwell Trophy at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, by the score of 1 goal to 0, yesterday. The teams were well matched, but toward the end of the first half the Townsend forwards forced the ball down, and from a mixup before the goal Thyne, the outside right, found the net with a well aimed shot. The line-up:

Townsend H.	Position.	Erasmus H.
Githens	Goal	Hearn
Pinkney	Right back	Frazier
Murrell	Left back	Thomas
Fanning	Right half	Hassan
Guide	Centre half	Dogherty
Cohen	Left half	Demarest
Thyne	Outside right	Castle
Cantrell	Inside right	Fraver
Mullen	Centre	Davidson
Schweitzer	Inside left	H. Dogherty
Haddock	Outside left	Reck

Referee—Mr. Henderson. Goal—Thyne, Townsend Harris. Time—Halves of thirty minutes.

Fast soccer was witnessed yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, where an eleven representing the Riverdale Academy defeated the Reserves of the Staten Island Club, by the score of 4 goals to 1. At half time, the school team led by 1 to 0, Hoss having tallied prettily for the visitors. In the second period Adams added another to the school team's total, and Gabagan, two. Bell of Staten Island shot a goal from a penalty.

Standing of Billiard Players.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 21.—The standing of the players in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League at the close of last night's matches was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Kling, Kansas City	6	2	.750
Lean, Chicago	3	1	.750
Morin, Chicago	2	1	.667
McCourt, Pittsburgh	5	3	.625
Cullen, Buffalo	5	3	.625
Kleckhefer, Milwaukee	5	3	.625
Ellis, Cleveland	5	3	.625
Maley, Detroit	2	2	.500
Heal, Toledo	4	5	.444
Keogh, Rochester	3	5	.375
Benson, St. Louis	2	4	.333
Maupome, Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Legros, Cincinnati	2	5	.286
Cooler, Indianapolis	1	8	.111

CITY BREVITIES.

Carmelo Arlando, an Italian, convicted in Baltimore for picking pockets, was deported yesterday on the Finland, which sailed for Naples.

William H. Truesdale, President of the Ohio Society, yesterday cabled an invitation to Ambassador Myron T. Herrick to the society's annual dinner, to be held Jan. 16.

Mrs. Josephine Ricketts, 34 years old, of 266 West 115th Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with holding a spiritualistic seance for money. A previous $500 peace bond she gave was forfeited. Mrs. Adele Priess, a city detective, made the arrest.

Abraham Ratner, a druggist at 829 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with filling prescriptions calling for opium derivatives without properly registering them. He was held in $2,000 bail on four charges for examination next Wednesday.

Several arrests were made and a large quantity of drugs was seized yesterday in a police raid at 220 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg. Among the customers, it was said, were several women.

ON EXHIBITION

To-morrow and following days, including Thanksgiving Day, At the galleries of

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,

333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

Important Specimens of

Ancient Iridescent Greek & Roman Glass,

Egyptian Antiquities, Also Chinese Porcelains, Bronzes, Ivories, Crystals, important Oil Paintings, etc.

The Collection of

Mr. Joseph Nassar

The Sale by Auction will be held on Friday and Saturday, November 27 and 28, at 2:30 P. M. each day.

HENRY A. HARTMANN, Auct'r.

CENTRAL S. S. WINS TROPHY.

Brooklyn Congregationals Best In Athletics in 13th Regiment Armory.

Only five points separated the three leading teams in the tenth annual Sunday School Athletic League indoor athletic games at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory last night. With a total of 48 points, the Central Congregationals again carried off the point trophy. Their margin was just enough to gain them the banner, for Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian finished second, with a total of 46, while Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal team had 43 to its credit.

Competition of a brand unrivaled in any previous meeting of the Brooklyn league marked the games. Every race resulted in a stirring finish, and one of the principal relay events, that of 440 yards for midgets, ended in a tie between the representatives of Good Shepherd Lutheran and Wyckoff Heights.

Three events closed to athletes outside the Sunday-School organization were also on the programme. J. J. McAuley, of the Knights of St. Anthony, snatched victory from W. F. Weise of the Bronx Church House in the last five yards of a 600-yard run, open to the Church Athletic League. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Seniors.)—Won by P. W. Norsheidge, Jr., Central Congregational, (10 feet;) A. L. Engels, Central Congregational, (scratch,) second; G. K. Nellson, Central Presbyterian, (12 feet,) third; H. Stellies, Wyckoff Heights, (14 feet,) fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Intermediate.)—Won by E. H. Marke, Central Congregational, (2 feet;) W. H. Goebel, Good Shepherd, (11 feet,) second; E. K. Evans, Fourth Avenue M. E., (1 foot,) third; Oscar Anderson, Central Congregational, (15 feet,) fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Juniors.)—Won by W. E. Johnson, Fourth Avenue M. E., (3 feet;) H. Hicks, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (6 feet,) second; H. J. Arnold, First German Baptist, (6 feet,) third; I. Bruns, Janes M. E., (6 feet,) fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Midgets.)—Won by J. Almers, Good Shepherd Lutheran, (10 feet;) A. Larson, Fourth Avenue M. E., (scratch,) second; Hartman, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (11 feet,) third; F. Barber, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (7 feet,) fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

110-Yard Junior Championship.—Won by H. J. Arnold, First German Baptist; W. E. Johnson, Fourth Avenue M. E., second; H. Askin, Central Congregational, third; H. Hicks, Wyckoff Heights, fourth. Time—0:13 2-5.

110-Yard Run, Novice, (Midgets.)—Won by H. Thomblade, Elim Swedish M. E.; R. Busky, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, second; H. Arnold, First German Baptist, third; N. Wiegman, Fourth Avenue M. E., fourth. Time—0:15 2-5

880-Yard Military Hike, (Closed to Sixth Company, Thirteenth Regiment.)—Won by Lena, Keating, second; Phipps, third; Ward, fourth. Time—2:38 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap, (Seniors.)—Won by St. Luke's Lutheran, (A. Jones, scratch; G. Rose, 9 yards; F. Von Borstel, 10 yards; and F. Zobse, 10 yards;) Central Congregational first team, second; Fourth Avenue M. E., third; Greenpoint Presbyterian, fourth. Time—5:27.

220-Yard Championship, (Intermediates.)—Won by E. W. Markes, Central Congregation; C. K. Evans, Fourth Avenue M. E., second; R. Field, Central Congregational, third; A. W. Fox, H. P. M. E., fourth. Time—0:25 2-5.

220-Yard Novice, (Seniors.)—Won by R. Reemeseen, Norwegian Lutheran; J. W. Bratton, Fourth Avenue M. E., second; G. Strickerson, Norwegian Lutheran, third; F. J. Bursch, Fourth Avenue M. E., fourth. Time—0:26 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, (Intermediates.)—Won by C. E. Marks, St. John's M. E.; H. Jackson, Central Congregational, second; F. Pittman, Fourth Avenue M. E., third. Time—2:22 3-5.

440-Yard Handicap, (Seniors.)—Won by H. Stellies, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (17 yards;) A. R. Kent, Central Congregational, (6 yards,) second; W. Lung, Fourth Avenue M. E., (13 yards,) third; E. Lutz, Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (16 yards,) fourth. Time—0:54.

440-Yard Relay, Handicap, (Midgets.)—Tie for first place between Good Shepherd Lutheran, (J. Almers, 10 yards; A. Hoecker, 6 yards; T. McKee, 9 yards, and H. Price, 10 yards;) and Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian, (A. Busby, 14 yards; C. Metzger, 7 yards; R. Busby, 13 yards, and J. Hartman, 11 yards;) Fourth Avenue M. E., (A. Larson, scratch; H. Winkle, 7 yards; H. Wigman, 6 yards, and F. Haddad, 7 yards,) third. Time—0:54 4-5.

600-Yard Run, (Closed to Church Athletic League.)—Won by J. J. McAuley, Knights of St. Anthony; W. F. Wyse, Bronx Church House, second; J. E. Ball, Jr., St. Agnes A. A., third; E. Tonne, Bronx Church House, fourth. Time—1:20 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, (Midgets.)—Won by J. Ames, Good Shepherd, (15 inches,) with 14 feet 2 inches actual; A. Larson, Fourth Avenue M. E., (scratch,) second, with 14 feet 4 inch, second; J. Hartman, Wyckoff Heights, (20 inches,) third, with 12 feet 3 inches actual.

One-Mile Run, Championship, (Seniors.)—Won by B. Beardsley, Central Congregational; G. Hansen, Swedish Congregational, second; P. Schwefel, Wyckoff Heights, third. Time—4:45 1-5.

Half-Mile Relay, (Intermediate.)—Won by Central Congregational; Wyckoff Heights, second; Fourth Avenue M. E., third. Time—1:41 2-5.

RED CROSS GETS $7,463.

Collection Taken Up in Yale Bowl During Football Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—During the Yale-Harvard game here today the Yale Undergraduate Red Cross Relief Committee took up a collection at the bowl for Red Cross work. It was announced tonight that the collection amounted to $7,463.91.

National Leaguers Win Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The All Nationals defeated the All Americans, 4 to 2, here today. The teams will leave Tuesday for Honolulu. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	4	7	3
Americans	2	4	2

Batteries—Tesreau and Clarke; Cole and Henry.

LAMAR GIVES $30,000 BAIL.

Address Is National Democratic Club, Ex-Tombs Prisoner Says.

David Lamar yesterday obtained his release under bail after spending two weeks in the Tombs. His trial has been set for Monday, Nov. 30. Accompanied by his counsel, Louis B. Williams, he appeared in the Federal District Court and entered a demurrer against his third indictment, in which he is charged, with Edward Lauterbach, with conspiring to impersonate Congressmen. It was overruled, and he then entered a formal plea of not guilty. Lauterbach is expected to appear tomorrow to demur or to confirm his tentative plea of not guilty.

Lamar produced $30,000 bail; $20,000 was furnished by the Southwestern Surety and Insurance Company and $1,000 bail, furnished by Nathan Straus, a realty bond. Lauterbach is out in $10,000 bail, furnished by Nathan Straus.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Carl E. Whitney, it is understood, will now be associated with the defense of Lamar. In giving his address on the bail bond Lamar, who in the removal proceedings asserted that his home was at Lansboro, Mass., set down his residence as 617 Fifth Avenue, which is the home of the National Democratic Club.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To reduce dependence by supplying the real needs of the poor in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fighting for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

MOROS REMAIN LOYAL TO AMERICA

Say They Will Not Take Up Arms Even if a Holy War Is Proclaimed.

HOLD A CONCLAVE AT JOLO

Governor of Mindanao Cables Reassuring News to Washington—Fanatics Had Been Agitating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—"We will not take up arms against the United States, even though the Sheikh-ul-Islam declares a jehad (holy war), against the Christian world."

This was the unsolicited assurance given yesterday by a deputation of Jolo and Mindanao Moros to Gov. Carpenter of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, and it was regarded as important enough to cable to the War Department here. The Moros represented a conclave of Pangilmas, or headmen, of the Moro people, which was concluded at Jolo yesterday.

Since Turkey entered the war there have been whisperings of an outbreak among the Moros, following rumors coming to them of a declaration of a holy war. In one or two isolated sections fanatical Mohammedan spellbinders have sought to excite the Moros to acts of violence, by telling them that a firman, announcing a holy war had been received in Jolo.

Similar rumors abounded when Turkey was at war with the Balkan States, but then, as now, the peaceful Moros paid little attention to them or the haranguing of the fanatics. It is seriously doubted whether they would show much excitement if a holy war were in fact declared, as their adherence to the faith is not as strict as that of the rest of the Mohammedan world.

Prompt measures have been taken by the Government to check the spread of the holy war rumor, and to put an end to the efforts of the fanatics to stir up the people.

DEMOCRATIC FUND LARGE.

Totalled $119,892—Progressives $12,299, Republicans $14,920.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Receipts of $119,892.67 and disbursements of $115,375.18 were recorded in the election accounting of the Democratic State Committee filed today with the Secretary of State. The Progressive State Committee's statement showed $12,299.18 receipts and $10,755.34 expenses. The account of the Whitman Campaign Committee showed receipts of $14,920.38 and disbursements of $14,799.88.

Among the larger contributions to the Democratic State Committee fund were: Marcus Daly, $10,000; Sumner Gerard, $6,000; Thomas A. Ryan, James W. Gerard, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Nicholas F. Brady, $5,000 each; Glynn Campaign Committee, $4,125; Cleveland H. Dodge, A. Bussey, Jr., George Ehret, and S. White, $2,500 each; William Church Osborn, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Thomas B. Lockwood, and August Belmont, $2,000 each; John D. Crimmins, $1,555; R. F. Schaffer, $1,500; J. B. Lackey, $1,350; C. W. Collier, $1,250; Francis Lynde Stetson, Morgan J. O'Brien, C. K. G. Billings, Charles Steele, Daniel Meenan, Samuel F. Steurer, Barron G. Collins, Joseph B. Mayer, Alexander M. Stewart, and Theodore Grover, $1,000 each.

According to its statement the Progressive State Committee received $8,302.45 from the Progressive National Committee and many smaller contributions. Among them were Lloyd Collis, $500, and Frederick M. Davenport, $150.

There was no contribution from Gov.-elect Whitman recorded in his committee's accounting. The largest contribution was $10,000 by A. G. James, Lafay Davidson and R. B. Ward each were credited with $500.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 70 miles S. of Egmont Key at noon.
SS Vigilancia, Guantanamo to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 515 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 160 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 63 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Georgian, Bahboa to New York, was 120 miles N. of Colon at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 5 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.
SS Windber, Bellingham to New York, was 50 miles S. of Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 44 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 511 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 313 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Port of Mexico to New York, was 97 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 35 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

BAR JAPANESE AVIATOR.

Government's Action on Flight Over Honolulu Causes Irritation.

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 21.—For the second time a flight by a Japanese aviator over Honolulu has been canceled on orders from the United States authorities on the eve of the day advertised for the exhibition. The aviator was preparing to make his flight today, as permission had been cabled from Washington, but Gov. Pinkham interjected an executive ban last night, intimating that he did so on orders from Washington.

The refusal of Gov. Pinkham to permit the flight has thoroughly exasperated the Japanese colony, which today expressed its irritation through the native press.

S. Shiba, editor of the Hawaii Shinpo, published an editorial denouncing what he said was the implication of the refusal—namely, that the Japanese were suspected of espionage and that their friendship was not wanted in Hawaii. The episode, he said, marked the beginning of a period of strained relations.

WOMAN HELD FOR EXTORTION

Sleuths Set a Trap for Mrs. Becker, Charged with Trying Blackmail.

Detectives Kahn and Grossman of the Third Branch Detective Bureau last night, arrested Mrs. Sarah Becker, 40 years old, of 129 East 102d Street, on a charge of extortion, after they had seen her receive ten marked bills from Mrs. Minnie Hechtman of 16 East 108th Street, at Park Avenue and 108th Street.

This tran was set for Mrs. Becker after Mrs. Hechtman had complained to the District Atterney that Mrs. Becker had demanded $100 from her and threatened, if she did not get it, to testify against Mrs. Hechtman's husband, who is ou ton bail on a charge of setting fire last May to his grocery store at 103d Street and Park Avenue. Mrs. Becker, according to Mrs. Hechtman, said that she would testify that she overheard the grocer and his wife plotting to burn the store for the insurance. After being taken to the Third Branch Bureau in 116th Street, near Third Avenue, Mrs. Becker said she merely sought a loan. She was locked up.

SNOW TO GO IN SEWERS.

Commissioner Fetherston Has a New Scheme for This Winter.

The Street Cleaning Department will push the snow into the sewers this Winter, according to Street Commissioner Fetherston's report on snow removal, sent to Mayor Mitchel.

Valuable time has been lost in previous Winters, he said, by hauling snow to the river before dumping it. This Winter, as far as possible, trucks engaged in snow removal will make short hauls to the nearest main trunk sewers. The work of snow removal would be greatly accelerated, Commissioner Fetherston said, if householders clean their sidewalks promptly, so that the snow can be pushed into the sewer while it is loose.

The snow-fighting force will use the breech and truck while the snow is falling and while it is easy to handle.

CAR HITS DAZED CHILDREN.

Brother and Sister, Bewildered by Trafic, Stand In Third Ave. Track.

Louis Edelstein, 6 years old, and his sister, Anna, 8, on their way home to 335 East Sixty-fifth Street early last night, not knowing which way to turn, stopped as they were crossing Third Avenue between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets in the midst of hurrying traffic on the tracks of the Third Avenue Railway. A car was coming only a few feet away. As they saw chances of being run over on each side they stood hesitating.

Motorman John McDonald of 202 East Ninety-sixth Street could not stop in time and the children were knocked down and dragged under the car. When lifted out each had a fractured leg and severe bruises. They were taken Flower Hospital.

Auto Ran Off Without Driver.

John Keaton of the Hotel Astor and his chauffeur, Rufus McIntosh of 218 West Twenty-seventh Street, left their automobile standing in front of 318 West Ninety-eighth Street last night. After they went inside the car in some way started down the slope on Ninety-eighth Street. It turned north at the corner, a short block above Mayor Mitchel's residence at Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street and crashed through an iron railing at the edge of the Park and struck a stone wall a little further on. Mr. Keaton was able to continue his journey in it.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair and warmer Sun. Mon. fair; light w. to s. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Sun. Mon. fair; light variable winds.

La. and East. Texas—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; light variable winds.

West. Texas—Fair Sun., except rain in extreme w.; Mon. fair.

Utah and Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ark.—Fair Sun., colder in n. w. Mon. fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sun. Mon. fair.

Ohio—Fair Sun., except snow and colder near Lake Erie. Mon. fair and colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun., colder in n.; Mon. fair, colder in s.; fresh n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair and colder Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Sun.; Mon. cloudy and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair and colder Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.; fresh w. winds.

Iowa and Mo.—Fair and Colder Sun.; Mon. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

RESORTS.

Like Shipboard Friends—



you remember the many delightful acquaintances of a Bahamas Season.

The Nassau Winter Colony is so small, so distinctly cosmopolitan, and so intensely centered in its social and sporting life, that whether one lives in the great hotels, a villa or a boarding-house, there is ample opportunity for making lasting friendships.

Bleak Winter in the States is a succession of brilliant sunlit days in

Nassau-Bahamas

—the temperature averaging 72 degrees. Records show the climate to be superior to Madeira, Egypt, or the Riviera—now closed to Winter Travel.



Splendid surf bathing, tennis, golf, fishing; sailing, pony racing, and out-door dancing. Nassau escapes at once the dullness of so-called "health resorts," and the artificial gaiety of more-exploited wintering places.

Ask anyone who has been there—or write for beautiful descriptive booklet to

Bahamas Government Agent
Suite 61, 303 Fifth Ave. New York

RESORTS.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the last twenty-four hours there have been no developments worthy of note. Temperatures have risen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Mississippi Valley, and the Upper Ohio Valley. In the Lake region there have been local snows. In all other parts of the country the weather has been fair.

Fair weather with higher temperatures are indicated for Sunday and Monday in the East and South. In the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley it will be somewhat colder Sunday. No important changes in temperature within the next few days are anticipated.

A disturbance is evidently developing off the North Pacific Coast.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh westerly Sunday and Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate westerly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh westerly.

FORECAST TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York and New England.—Cloudy Sunday, probably local snows; Monday fair, colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	59	28	4 P. M.	54	54
6 A. M.	58	27	6 P. M.	52	31
9 A. M.	56	29	9 P. M.	52	30
12 M.	58	33	11 P. M.	52	29

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees, at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—318 to 324 E. Houston St.; M. Zimmerman Co.	Slight
2:35—2,083 Madison Av.; Everet Rost.	Slight
3:10—231 W. 83 St.; Mrs. J. Bowens.	Slight
3:30—57 and 59 2d St.; Israel Krustal	$400
7:00—4 Rutgers Pl.; Annie Levine.	Slight
7:00—2,036 5 Av.; Ludwig Levitt	$500
9:25—303 E. 116 St.; Linkin Mattress Co.	Slight
11:15—2,519 B'way; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—545 W. 49 St.; Wm. Lustgarten	$5
12:55—511 E. 11 St.; Jos. Weinstein	Slight
1:15—135 W. 60 St.; Jos. Kringer	Slight
3:05—4,232 St.; Pyrene Fire Extinguishing Co.	$3,500
8:25—6 Albany St.; Oscar Karansky	$25
4:45—130 W. 122 St.; Mr. Cohen	None
4:50—228 E. 85 St.; not given	Slight
5:20—245 W. 58 St.; John Moss	None
5:30—276 E. 3 St.; Samuel Levy	Slight
7:05—471 Lenox Av.; Louis Hahlen	Slight
7:30—250 W. 54 St.; Indiana Truck Corp.	None
8:35—126 W. 23 St.; Mrs. Schultz	Slight
8:35—414 B'way; J. Aisenmen	$8,000
8:53—44 Greenwich Av.; Marion McCue.	Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Amendment to rules: Par. 404 of the Rules and Regulations is amended to read as follows: "A patrolman on patrol shall immediately report to the desk officer by telephone any dead body or offensive matter in a public street or place."

Revocation: So much of General Order 63, c. s., as awards commendation to Patrolmen Percival Griffin, shield No. 2,210, and Charles J. Stuckle, shield No. 5,589, 147 Precinct, is revoked.

May Appoint Michael Furst.

Brooklyn politicians heard yesterday that Mayor Mitchel had offered the post of Chief Magistrate of the Second Division to Michael Furst. Mr. Furst would not discuss the report. He was a personal friend of Mayor Gaynor.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.01
Andes	.03	Justice	.02
Belcher	.74	Mexican	.29
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.34	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.00
Con. Cal. & Va	.03	Union Con	.05
Crown Point	.20	Yellow Jacket	.38
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.70	Comb. Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Midway	.08	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.03
Mizpah Ext.	.29	Florence	.18
Montana	.35	Goldfield Con. M.	1.85
North Star	.18	Goldfield Merger	.20
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext.	1.15
Tonopah Ext.	3.50	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.34	Silver Pick	.09
West End	.55	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.31
Atlanta	.38	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.04	Manhattan Con	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Jackpot	6	6¼
Elkton	39¼	42	McKinney	37	40
El Paso	90	100	Old Gold		1¼
Findlay		2	Portland	104¼	105½
Gold Dollar	3	4	Vindicator	109	110
Isabella	11¼	11¾	Rav. B. H.	3¼	4

PASSENGER RATE INCREASES

Fare for Round Trip Between New York and Washington Goes Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Among additional advances in passenger fares, which has been filed with Interstate Commerce Commission, is an increase of $1.30 in the round-trip rate between Washington and New York. This is to be accomplished by abolishing the ten-day round-trip fare of $10. The one-way rate remains unchanged at $5.60. The change restores the advantage enjoyed by mileage books over excursion fares that prevailed before the increase in mileage rates from two to two-and-a-quarter cents per mile. The rate from Boston to Washington remains the same, $10.65. Round-trip tickets between Philadelphia and Washington are increased from $8 to $8.80.

The new tariffs show no change in the one-way rate from New York to Baltimore; excursion fares abolished; to Philadelphia, no change in the single fare, but round-trip rate abolished; to Boston one-way fare remains the same, no round trip rate. This to all points in the Far West, with the exception of Ogden, increases of approximately $1 are made.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Nov. 21.—Charters filed today:

Carbonnot Co., New York; $1,000,000; to acquire exclusive rights for sale of carbonnot preparation; S. G. Reins, E. L. Lichaenstein, Walter J. Willey, all of New York.

Wenet Products Sales Corp'n, New York; $1,000,000; mining, lumber, &c.; William H. Reddy, Henry M. Leverch, William H. Clark, all of New York.

Capital Increase: Porto Rico Telephone Co., New York; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Died.

ALLEN.—At his home, 341 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 21, William Allen, aged 73. Notice of funeral later.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, at Brookline, Mass., Auguste A. Bailey of New York.

BAKER.—Alonzo, age 66. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Campbell Building, 241 West 23d St., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BARRY.—On Nov. 21, 1914, Elizabeth Day, widow of Thomas J. Barry of 137 East 49th St. Funeral Monday, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.

BOLLARD.—At House of Rest, Inwood, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, Margaret (Minnie) Bollard. Notice of funeral service later.

CLEARY.—On Nov. 20, 1914, Timothy J. Cleary, beloved husband of the late Mary Cleary of Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 531 West 160th St., Monday, Nov. 23. Thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, where mass will be offered at 10 A. M.

DELAVAN.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 21, 1914, Tompkins Close, son of Edward C. and Margaretta Bryson Delavan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIERO.—Nov. 21, 1914, at Hotel San Rafael, Jeanette Sands, dear wife of J. Newton Fiero. Funeral service at Saugerties, N. Y., Monday, 12 o'clock.

FORBES.—Nov. 21, Helen Florence, daughter of the late George Forbes. Funeral service at her late residence, 477 Central Park West, Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

FORTMEYER.—W. D., on Friday, Nov. 20, suddenly, at his late residence, 965 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M., from Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1,084 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

FRANK.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, of pneumonia, Isaac, dearly beloved husband of Lucia Blatt, father of Marian, and brother of Louis, Dave, Max, Leo, Ben, Clara Berg, and Lena Maier. Funeral from his late residence, 109 West 68th St., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANK.—On Nov. 21 Gertrude Steinfeld, beloved wife of Philip Frank and mother of Lucile and James Frank, in her 39th year. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 525 West End Av., corner 85th St.

FROTHINGHAM.—At his residence, 233 Stuyvesant Av., Saturday, Nov. 21, 1914, Gen. John B., in his 75th year. Funeral services at Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Av., corner Madison St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

LOWERRE.—On Friday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, Martha T. Lowerre, widow of Charles H. Lowerre, in her 76th year. Funeral service from her late residence, 17 West 76th St., Monday, Nov. 23, at 1:45 P. M.

McCREERY.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, at her residence, the Nevada, 2,025 Broadway, Fanny M. McCreery, widow of James McCreery, in the 86th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—Bertha May, wife of John Miller, at her home, Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 21. Funeral service Sunday at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:18 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

NEILSON.—Nov. 20, Lillian B., aged 41 years, beloved wife of Jason A. Neilson of Upper Montclair, N. J. Funeral services at Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th, Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Died.

ODELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.
4% paid on Interest Accounts.
2% paid on Checking Accounts (Requisite Balances).
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

An Innovation—
You May Check Your Wraps While Shopping
For your further convenience, there is a Check Room on each floor—rear.



The New Poke-Sailor
A Paris Innovation

Created by the famous modiste Suzanne Talbot. To be introduced tomorrow by "The House of Fashions," GIMBELS—

In Sand-Color or Black Panne Velvet
At $5.75

In Gray French Felt—2-Toned Combinations
At $5

Untrimmed—but we shall be very glad to trim these hats if the trimmings for them are also purchased in our Millinery Sections. Third Floor

Silk Petticoats, $3.95, $4.95
For the New Wide Skirts

Besides being wide, they are in the short lengths which Fashion is now demanding. In Silk Jersey with Messaline flounces. Second Floor

A Very Extraordinary Sale of the Famous "COMMUNITY SILVER"
In Factory Discontinued Models ¼ to ½ Off

"Community Silver," made by the Oneida Community, at Oneida, N. Y., is known far and wide, both for its artistic beauty of design and for its extremely high quality.

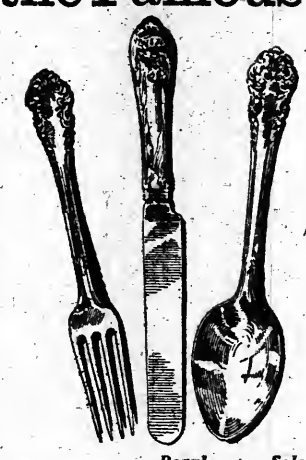
It is made in a silver plate, heavier than triple, with the backs, where the greatest wear comes, thickly reinforced with sterling silver. Therefore the makers can guarantee it, as they do, for fifty years, or nearly two generations.

By special arrangement with the factory we are able to offer for the first time this beautiful ware in two discontinued patterns:

The Flower de Luce ***The Avalon***

at savings of one-quarter to one-half on their full and usually firmly maintained prices.

Tomorrow, in plentiful supply, in time for the Thanksgiving table, and for splendid practical Christmas gifts. Here are the pieces and prices:



Staple Pieces	*Regular Price*	*Sale Price*
Tea Spoons.....dozen	$4.30	$3.22
Dessert Spoons..... "	8.00	6.00
Table Spoons..... "	8.60	6.45
Dessert Forks..... "	8.00	6.00
Medium Forks..... "	8.60	6.45
Five o'Clock Tea Spoons..... "	4.30	3.22
Soup Spoons..... "	8.60	6.45
Coffee Spoons..... "	4.30	3.22
Butter Spreaders..... "	7.00	5.25
Medium Knives, solid handles..... "	5.50	4.13
Dessert Knives, solid handles..... "	5.30	3.98
Medium Knives, hollow handles..... "	12.00	9.00
Pie Knives, hollow handles.....each	2.25	1.69
Dessert Knives, hollow handles.....dozen	11.60	8.70

Staple Pieces	*Regular Price*	*Sale Price*
Medium Forks, hollow handles.....dozen	$12.00	$9.00
Cheese Scoup, hollow handle.....each	2.00	1.50
Dessert Forks, hollow handles.....dozen	11.60	8.70
Orange Knives, hollow handles..... "	11.50	8.62
Fruit Knives, hollow handles..... "	11.00	8.25
Child's Set, hollow handles, one pattern.....	2.50	1.88
Child's Set, flat handles, one pattern.....	1.75	1.31
Fancy Pieces		
Sugar Spoons.....each	.85	.64
Butter Knives..... "	.95	.71
Oyster Forks.....dozen	$5.50	$2.75
Pickle Forks.....each	.90	.45
Bouillon Spoons.....dozen	7.50	3.75
Baby Spoons.....each	.60	.30

Fancy Pieces	*Regular Price*	*Sale Price*
Berry Spoons.....each	$1.75	.88
Orange Spoons.....dozen	6.00	$3.00
Iced Tea Spoons..... "	6.00	3.00
Preserve Spoons.....each	1.25	.63
Cold Meat Forks..... "	1.25	.63
Berry Forks.....dozen	5.00	2.50
Salad Serving Forks..each	2.25	1.13
Fish Serving Knife... "	3.00	1.50
Sugar Tongs..... "	1.35	.63
Food Pushers..... "	.60	.30
Cream Ladles..... "	1.25	.63
Gravy Ladles..... "	1.50	.75
Individual Soup Ladles, one pattern.....	2.75	1.38
Bouillon Ladles.....each	1.50	.75
Oyster Ladles..... "	3.25	1.63
Medium Ladles..... "	4.00	2.00

We carry two of the newest patterns Sheraton and Patrician, Tea Spoons, $4.30 Doz.
One letter engraved without charge.
Main Floor

Please Make Free Use of the Conveniences of Our Christmas Service Bureau

Throughout the year the GIMBEL Information Bureau ministers to thousands of people a month, and we are told that it is the most completely equipped organization of its kind in New York.

During the Holiday season it expands into a CHRISTMAS Bureau and takes on many new activities in addition to its usual ones:

It becomes a Shipping Office to all parts of the world, by parcel post, express or freight.

It places the telegraph, cable and wireless at your service.

It contains a branch of the United States Post Office, and will weigh, register and send your Christmas packages, having first wrapped and addressed them, if you wish.

It provides interpreters in over a score of languages.

It sells Red Cross Seals.

It gives accurate information as to the sailings of transatlantic steamers and has a large library of directories of principal cities.

Besides performing dozens of other helpful functions—all of which it places unreservedly at your disposal. Please avail yourself of them!

$2 to $7.50 Crepe de Chine Lingerie at $1 to $5.75—Samples

Only 300 of these dainty garments, in white and flesh color—trimmed with the prettiest of laces.

Nightgowns,	$3.95 to $5.75
Underbodices,	$1 and $2
Combinations,	$2.95 to $5.75
Envelope Chemises,	$2 to $2.95

Yes, this season's models! Second Floor

The Two Newest and Smartest Suits in New York---Reproduced, $25





"Piou-Piou"
(Illustrated at left.)
In Covert Cloth with military collar and cuffs of Beaver.

"La Belle Empire"
(Illustrated at right.)
In Chiffon Broadcloth, with collar of Moleskin.

The quality of the materials and the fineness of the furs warrant the price of these suits to be $35.

A Sale
300 GIMBEL Suits That Have Been $29.50 to $35
At $25

Velveteen—trimmed with Fur and Breitschwanz Cloth.

Broadcloth, Cheviot, Poplin and Gabardine, trimmed with Fur, Velvet, Braid and Breitschwanz Cloth.

Jaunty short coats, also medium and long coats, with straight or flaring lines.

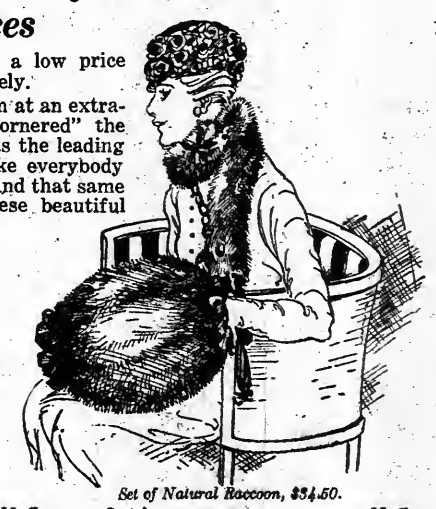
Extra Salespeople

Third Floor

We Bought These Furs at Just the Right Moment—Not a Day Too Early, Nor a Day Too Late
Fine Furs—At Exceptional Prices

Hudson Seal Coats at $57.50! Have you ever heard of such a low price before? We have not, and we have watched the market very closely.

As we did not purchase the pelts early in the season, we got them at an extraordinarily small price. But if we had jumped at conclusions and "cornered" the market when everybody thought that the supply would be cut off, as the leading French dyer was compelled to discontinue his plant in France, we, like everybody else, would have these coats at much higher prices. But we didn't. And that same famous dyer moved his works to America—and then we bought these beautiful sheared muskrat pelts, which are known as Hudson Seal and are the best imitation of genuine sealskin.



Set of Natural Raccoon, $34.50.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats
At $57.50, $67.50, $82.50

Ponyskin Coats, $25—with collars of Civet Cat, Skunk-Opossum or Australian Opossum

Arctic Seal (dyed Coney) Coats at $47.50, $62.50, $65

Light-weight Caracul Coats, $45 and $72.50

Model Fur Coats to be disposed of Regardless of Cost

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$10, $13.50	Black Wolf	$13.50, $15
$9.50, $15	Natural Raccoon	$15, $19.50
$10, $15	Black Fox	$15, $18
$9, $14.50	Skunk	$15, $29.50
Sitka Fox, $52.50 Set		

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$12.50, $19.50	Hudson Seal	$10, $15, $22
$19.50, $27.50	Lynx	$19.50, $27.50
$10, $15	Beaver	$18, $22.50, $25
$7, $14.50	Moleskin	$25, $29.50
Red Fox, $47.50 Set		

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$5	Blended Muskrat	$12.50
$7.50	Skunk-Opossum	$14.50
$5, $8.50	Black & Kitt Coney	$7.50, $12
White Fox, $77.50 Set		

Furriers Since 1842
Third Floor

Fine Velours du Nord
Fur Collars and Trimmings
Make These Remarkable
Afternoon Coats At $42.50 to $75

In several of Bernard's "flare" models, which have become famous this season.

The coat which is an artistic adaptation of the Russian Peasant's costume.

The coat with the straight front and loose back.

An exceedingly smart model, which is semi-fitted to below the waistline.

The long scarf which winds around the neck twice and forms a large "choker" and the new military collars are entirely of fur or are finished with regal bands of it. These are the furs—

Natural Raccoon and Skunk-Opossum.

Third Floor

The Choicest Perfumes

At GIMBELS are to be found all the best Perfumes from leading foreign and domestic manufacturers, at very reasonable prices. A few of the "imprisoned flowers":

Houbigant's Quelques Fleurs, $3.75.
Djer Kiss Perfume, $1.75 and $1.35.
Djer Kiss Sachet, 65c.
Roger and Gallet Violette de Parme Perfume, $1.
Rocca Wonderful Perfume, $4.50 and $2.
Hudnut's Yankee Clover Toilet Water, 75c.
Ed Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal, 60c.
Guerlain's Jicky, medium size, $2.70.
Floris Perfume, various odors, $1.70.
D'Orsay Eau de Cologne, 50c.
D'Orsay Rose, $3.50; Chevalier, $4.40.
Smelling Salts, new styles, 50c and 25c. Main Floor

Sterling Silver Trinkets With Many New Ideas

Quite new is a solid silver Dorine Box, with paste and puff, at $1.50; others at $2 to $3.75.

Vanity Cases in the new moire effect are $4.50 and $7.50.

Coin Holders, for one or more coins, are $1.50 and upward.

For men there are Cigarette Cases to hold one or two rows of cigarettes, at $5 to $25.

A plain Silver Match Box may be had for $1; others up to $9.50.

Then there are Key Rings, Pen Knives, Cigar Piercers, and other useful articles—all excellent Christmas suggestions. Main Floor

The Santa Claus Ships Have Reached Port at GIMBELS



For weeks they have been sailing to us laden with the most wonderful collection of toys we have ever gathered.

And now these precious cargoes of Christmas happiness, so beloved by the children and by those who love children, are gathered in

The Great Acre-and-a-Half Toy Store

and we want everybody to see them.

It has been an amazing adventure—this getting of all these fine toys from Europe—but here they are, just as though there wasn't any war. You'll come soon, won't you?

Fourth Floor

And Santa Claus Land Is a Delightful Place

It spreads about on the Eighth Floor and is altogether wonderful. Bring the children to see

The Traveling Circus

which made a sensation last year at the Galerié Lafayette, Paris. Also

The Fairy Story of Snow White. The Animal Court in the Jungle. The Real Live Santa Claus.

Eighth Floor

$2 Imported "Imperator" Broadcloth, $1.35 Yard

So popular has broadcloth been this season and so superior is this "Imperator" quality, it is almost impossible to keep our supply up to the demand. In a new lot just received assortment of colors, including navy blue and plenty of black. Full 54 inches wide; sponged, shrunk and spot proof.

$1 to $1.50 Wool Dress Fabrics, 75c Yd.

Herringbone Serges *Cheviots* *Granite Cloths*
Storm Serges *Two Toned Gabardines* *Roman Stripes*

Good, serviceable qualities 46 to 54 inches wide, in a wide assortment of colors, including navy blue and plenty of black.

Second Floor

Leather Goods—Exceptional

The savings are very unusual considering the newness and good style of the articles.

$5 Party Boxes, $2.95
Part of a manufacturer's surplus; large, square boxes in ecrase and vachette leathers; black and colors.

$2.50 Imported Sewing Baskets, $1.50
Wicker with colored leather tops; all fitted.

$5 New Fancy Handbags, $3.95
Consist of pouch bag with centré partition, making two bags in one; black and colors. Also black moire and chiffon velvet bags, melon-shaped, with wide pockets.

Women's $20 Fitted Traveling Bags, $15
Black morocco and long grain; with nine white celluloid fittings; 15-inch. Main Floor

A Sale of Eaton, Crane & Pike's Fine Stationery—Remarkable!

25c Box--15,000 Boxes--Regularly 50c and 75c

Famous brands of stationery of this well-known make:

Berkshire Linen *Swiss Linen* *Kinross Linen*
Brussels Linen *Dundee Linen* *Cordova Linen*
India Linen

All in new, fresh boxes; fabric finish, in white, blue, gray, russet and lavender. Boxes contain one quire paper and 25 envelopes.

We secured from these foremost makers of fine writing paper a sufficient quantity in addition to a previous purchase to make the assortment complete.

Included are Correspondence Cards and Note Paper with gold edges or colored borders. All at 25c a box—for your own needs and for practical Christmas gifts.

Main Floor

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas.

Many charming new subjects among these Christmas cards which are intended to be engraved with your visiting card plate. Orders should be placed now for prompt delivery before Christmas. Engraving Section, Main Floor, Rear

Comfortables and Blankets: Your New Supplies at Savings

Choose them tomorrow, while such low prices prevail on standard GIMBEL qualities:—

$5 White Wool Blankets, $3.50 Pair
66x80-in. Part cotton filling; pink and blue border; wide silk binding to match.

$6.50 White Wool Blankets, $5 Pair
70x80 and 72x90 inch; winter weight; pink and blue border.

$7.50 All-Wool Plaid Blankets, $6.50 Pair
70x80-in. Pink, blue, tan and gray plaids; very warm.

50 $22.50 to $27.50 Austrian Blankets, $15 Each
Made of best grade of Australian wool; choice designs and colors.

$6.50 Wool-Filled Comfortables, $5
72x78-in. Nainsook covering, floral and Persian designs.

$7.50 Down-Filled Comfortables, $6.50
72x72-in. Covered with best grade of American sateen in pretty designs; solid-color back; 9-in. border to match.

$12.50 Satin-Covered Comfortables, $10
72x78-in. Pure lamb's wool filling, choice assortment.

Second Floor

English and French Dinner Services Close to Half Price

$13.50 Porcelain Services, $7.95
From England; 52-piece services, in two decorations, each with gold edge.

$27.50 English Services, $14.50
Full 100-piece services, in two styles of decoration; bread and butter plates.

$35 Limoges Services, $19.50
Of fine thin china, a bouquet decoration; bread and butter plates included.

$47.50 English Services, $27.50
Full 100-piece services, in the newest styles of floral borders.

$55 Limoges Service, $32.50
100-piece open stock services, with coin gold edges and handles.

$85 Theo. Haviland Services, $47.50
108-piece services, in latest coin gold edge and handle decoration.

$110 Limoges Service, $67.50
108-piece services, with ivory border and dainty band decoration.

$250 Limoges Services, $157.50
100-piece services of very fine china, with deep border of heavily encrusted gold.

Crystal Table Services—Gold Encrusted

An open stock pattern, priced in "by the dozen" quantities.



$21 doz. Goblets, $14.50	$14 doz. Cordials, $10
$18 doz. Sherbets, $13.50	$16 doz. Cocktails, $12
$17.50 doz. Clarets, $12	$15 doz. Tumblers, $10
$21 doz. Champagnes, $14.50	

Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

TAILORED SUITS

Copies of Paris Models

BROADCLOTH SUITS—Copy of a Cheruit model. Extremely long coat—elaborately braid trimmed and with skunk collar and cuffs adding to its elegance. The skirt on newest lines is shirred and box pleated. $54.75

BROADCLOTH SUITS—Copy of a Bernard model. Distinctively military in style—these Suits, in green, brown, navy and black French broadcloth, have jaunty blouse coats fastened with heavy hand-made frogs of silk cord. High collar and cuffs are of skunk opossum fur. $48.75

SUEDE CLOTH SUITS—Copy of a Callot model, in rich "tete de negre" suede cloth with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) collar, cuffs and revers. The military blouse coat is shirred at the waist and a deep shirred flounce is featured in the skirt. $69.75

COVERT CLOTH SUITS—New models in tan and olive covert cloth. Suits distinguished by their clever lines and smart styles. Military—Sport suit and Paddock models, finely hand-tailored and featuring new effects in pockets, collars and revers. PRICED:

$23.74, $28.75, $32.75 & $34.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Chiffon and Crepe Blouses

In the New Colorings

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Copy of a Paris model. The distinctive feature of this Blouse is the high "Lafayette" collar, with its cravat of moire ribbon and its wide "wings" opening over a smart bow. Hemstitching finishes the seams and tiny buttons trim the tucked fronts and cuffs. In white, black, navy, brown, apricot, maize and other new and fashionable shades. $4.89

CREPE BLOUSES—In "Putty-Color." Flesh color chiffon is used as a foundation for these very modish Blouses of putty-color crepe. The "Dragoon" collar and smart cuffs are of "tete de negre" chiffon velvet and putty color satin, and are novel and effective in cut. Fan-shaped revers fall over the soft fronts, and circular ruffles finish the sleeves. $8.49

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Hand-Made Princess Lace HANDKERCHIEFS

All with Linen Centers. Very elaborate designs. *Standard Price, $2.50.* 98c (each)

Hand Embroidered Madeira Initial Handkerchiefs; dainty wreath design. *Standard Price, 75c.* 59c (each)

Women's Fine hand hemstitched and hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, on fine quality linen; dainty Block embroidered letter. Box containing six. *Standard Price, $2.00.* $1.49 (half doz.)

Handkerchiefs are a welcome Gift Holly Boxes on request

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Imported Mandarin Coats For Boudoir Wear, $4.49

Luxurious garments of silk crepe in Copenhagen, rose, red, lavender, pink, light blue and white, daintily lined with white silk and warmly padded. Embroidered in very effective crysanthemum and apple blossom patterns. These are ideal Lounging Robes.

Garments of this quality are sold elsewhere at $7.94

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

DINING ROOM SUITE $159.50

SET OF NINE PIECES



CHOICE OF THREE FINISHES

Equally desirable in KAISER GRAY, FUMED OAK or GOLDEN OAK, WAXED.

This Dining Room Suite is quaint and attractive in design, *as shown in illustration.* It is well constructed, beautifully finished and one of Macy's exceptional offerings at the low price named.

BUFFET is 56 inches—fitted with three centre drawers, small top drawers on each side and both lined with suede for silverware.

CHINA CLOSET stands 60 inches high and has two wood grooved shelves, straight glass ends and front, and two bottom cupboards.

OVAL EXTENSION TABLE with six straight legs.

FIVE SIDE CHAIRS, and one Arm Chair, covered in real leather.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Fine FUR COATS and SETS

Important Special Values

A DISPLAY that comprises both the conservative and the ultra fashionable models, in very comprehensive assortment.

BABY CARACUL COATS. A gracefully flaring model made of lustrous lightweight, flat curl skins. Robespierre collar effect. Lined with brocaded satin. $119.00

HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Muskrat) COATS. Flared model—made of pliable pelts, perfectly matched, full furred and lustrous. Medici collar in seal or contrasting furs. Three-quarter length garments with Raglan sleeves, richly silk lined. $89.75

BLENDED SQUIRREL COAT. Seven-eighths length model with very flaring back. Selected skins, full furred; finely satin lined. $129.00

SCOTCH MOLESKIN SETS. Smart novelty cravat and large pillow muff in this soft and becoming fur; very finely lined. $39.75

NATURAL RACCOON SETS—Large double animal scarf and half barrel or pillow shaped muff in dark skins of excellent quality. $39.75

THIRD FLOOR—34TH STREET.

OSTRICH HAT TRIMMINGS

At Remarkable Savings

OSTRICH PLUME GARNITURES—Consisting of two beautiful French Plumes, each about 20 inches long, with full heads; made of high-grade Ostrich stock. Very effective trimming for Dress Hats; Black, White, Sand, Saxe Blue, Purple and Pink. *Standard Price, $5.00.* $2.97

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Macy's DIAMOND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS are a good investment—This has been demonstrated by the fact that while securities have dropped in value, Diamonds show a marked tendency to increase in price.

Macy's prices are from 15% to 20% lower than elsewhere on Diamonds of equal quality. When buying Diamonds at Macy's you are assured of three vital facts:

They are exactly as represented!
They are safely and correctly mounted!
They are sold at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices!

New pieces suitable for Christmas Gifts are being added daily to our present comprehensive stock. A visit to our Diamond Section will be interesting to you—and a purchase there will be a good investment.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY, 34TH ST.

BEADED TUNICS

Imported to Sell at $12.50 to $20.00

Beaded Chiffon and Lace Tunics, three-quarter and full lengths, in double flounce, apron and pointed coat effects.

COLORS—Pink, Sky, Copenhagen, Champagne, and all-white; also combinations of black and white.

FOR MISSES—white chiffon with dainty floral designs of colored beads.

These Tunics can be effectively used to "make over" last season's gown, as they form an entire over-drapery, including bodice and shoulder sleeves. One of these Tunics and a few stitches will fairly transform your old gown into an attractive model of this season's design.

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR THIS SALE. $7.49

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Fur Edged GAITERS

The other evening in a well-known Grill a French woman walked in, and immediately every one looked at her feet. A tiny fur edging (less than ½ inch wide) on her Gaiters, to match the cuffs and collar on her suit, was the attraction. It looked decidedly smart. Something new for the well-dressed woman.

FUR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR. SHOE DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR.

Superior Quality HABUTAI SILK (yd.) 68c

Verified Price elsewhere $1.00

Good quality and weight; **36 inches wide** Flesh color and white.

Most desirable fabric this season for making under-bodices, blouses, foundations for evening gowns, etc.

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Real Madeira Hand-Embroidered Lunch Sets

Neatly scalloped with effective eyelet embroidery in several patterns. Set consists of:—

Six 5-inch Doylies
Six 10-inch Doylies
One 21-inch Centerpiece

Set, $3.96

Macy's Usual Price, $4.96

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST.

410 Children's Hats, Caps & Bonnets at ½ Usual Prices

SPECIALLY purchased from a leading manufacturer, this collection of sample Caps, Hats and Bonnets includes many of the season's prettiest novelties.

FOR INFANTS there are dainty white silk Caps, close fitting in shape and silk lined. Priced **23c.**

Finer Caps ranging from 48c to $2.24.

FLARING BONNETS—In white silks and in colored velvets, ribbon & flower trimmed, priced **$1.48.**

Other styles ranging from 94c to $3.74.

CHILDREN'S HATS—Of velvet and plush, trimmed with fur, ribbons and flowers, priced **$1.48.**

Other styles ranging from **$1.96** to **$8.49.**

THIRD FLOOR, 35TH ST., REAR.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Imported COATS and WRAPS

Original Models—From Noted Designers

AFTERNOON COATS—In seal brown Broadcloth, a loosely draped model cut on Oriental lines, and extremely effective. Broad strappings of black braid finish the deep collar and are inset at the foot. $59.75

COATS—Purely Japanese in style, these handsome garments are in grey and black Broadcloth. The collar simulating a huge bow, the deep cuffs and the pointed flaring skirt are strapped with wide braid. $74.75

SILK VELOUR COATS—Cut on military lines and with loose swinging back and straight front. The high collar, the heavy silk cord and large buttons add to its smart style. $89.75

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

OPERA GLASSES

DAINTY little "Pocket Editions de Luxe" *that would make well selected Christmas gifts.*

THE OPERA GLASSES are small for convenience, but perfect in every detail. The cases are in an assortment of colored leathers—reds, browns, tans, and greens. The tubes and cross bars are gold plated, with a pearl thumb lens adjuster. The lenses are strong and clear. The Glasses are carried in a neat colored leather case. $3.49

MAIN FLOOR BALCONY, OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

COIFFURE COMBS

"Sans Gene"—"Geraldine Farrar"

In a variety of styles—plain, carved—studded with Rhinestones or Colored Jewels—also exact copies of diamond models closely set with Rhinestones in aluminum with the appearance of platinum.

Prices range from 49c to $24.74.

"SANS GENE" COMBS—Two styles; carved and studded with rhinestones, or all studded with rhinestones. Demi-amber color. $1.49

"A support as well as an ornament."

"GERALDINE FARRAR" COMBS—High effect, round or square shape; edge paved with fine cut rhinestones. Can be worn high in back, or on the side. $1.49

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Thanksgiving FAVORS

Splendid selections for the Holiday Dinner.

PUMPKIN JACK HORNER PIES—Filled with twelve favors. $4.48

SMALL JACK HORNER PIES—empty, **79c;** Larger Pies, empty, $1.66

TURKEY PLACE CARD HOLDERS—Some hang on glasses, others stand without support. 15c Each.

FAIRY CANDLE LAMPS—In bright yellow or other festive colors. Smallest size, **10c;** largest size, 24c Each.

These are only a few suggestions, as the department is replete with attractive novelties.

BASEMENT, CENTRE.

54-Inch Covert Coatings YARD $3.96

Covert Cloths are growing in favor daily, and we are showing a splendid line in the correct colors.

The approved fabric for Tailored Suits and Coats.

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

See the Macy Grocery Advertisement in Today's Herald, World, American.

TOLD OF BIG LOSSES SUFFERED BY BRADY

Financier Sacrificed Millions to Keep His Word on Chattanooga Power Contract.

GOT KRUPP STOCK FREE

Witnesses Before State Appraiser Say Property Left by Noted Capitalist Was Overvalued.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Among the men who testified before Appraiser Charles M. Friend in the matter of the estate left by Anthony N. Brady was Thomas E. Murray, Vice President of the New York Edison Company. Mr. Murray told of how Mr. Brady lost millions of dollars because he would not break his word and because of his habit of always going through with a thing when he had once undertaken it. Mr. Brady, according to Mr. Murray, was attracted by the opportunity of acquiring large profits through the construction of a power plant at Hale's Bar in the Chattanooga River to supply power to the City of Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company was organized, and Davies and Jacobs, engineers, who built the North and East River tunnels in this city, were employed to construct the plant. Their estimate of the total cost was $960,000, but it was shown that the venture had already cost Mr. Brady and his estate more than $6,000,000. One of the men familiar with the work and the prospect of the plant for making money after it was finished testified before Appraiser Friend that the top value of the plant when it was finished would not be more than $2,500,000.

Lost Money to Keep His Word.

Mr. Murray said that Mr. Brady, having contracted to build the plant, was determined to complete it. He said that he did not think any other man in the world would have gone on with the work when it became apparent that its cost would go far beyond any profit it could produce.

"One reason why he stuck to it," said Mr. Murray, "was that he had agreed verbally to purchase the plant of the Chattanooga Railroad and Light Company, and persons with whom he had made arrangements double-crossed him overnight and he had to go ahead with that property without prospect of business."

The testimony taken by the Appraiser showed that the great cost of the work was partly due to Government engineers who were assigned to superintend the work and who were constantly ordering changes in the plans because the rock bottom of the river was unsound. Caissons had to be built thirty feet below the bed of the river, and the work of excavating cost ten times as much as the estimate provided for. The concrete work was fifty times more costly than was expected. Then the work was constantly being stopped by floods, and every stoppage cost from $30,000 to $40,000.

Notwithstanding this testimony, the Appraiser fixed the value of Mr. Brady's interest in the company at $3,200,000. Mr. Brady's son, Nicholas F. Brady, had a fifth interest in the plant, and his share of the construction expenses was $1,893,914. There is little doubt but that the value fixed by the Appraiser will be disputed through the courts.

Planned Krupp Branch Here.

More testimony was introduced which dealt with the organization of the American Krupp Company, in which members of the Krupp family in Germany were to be Directors. This testimony was given by Charles A. Starbuck, Vice President of the New York Engine Company. Mr. Brady owned 4,800 shares of the stock of this concern, and Mr. Starbuck was asked how much it was worth. He replied that the stock was given to Mr. Brady as a bonus in another transaction and that it had cost him nothing. He said that when Mr. Brady died it was worth only $20 a share. The stock was appraised at $60,000. Mr. Starbuck said that plans were under way for a reorganization of the company with two members of the Krupp family on the Directorate, and that the plan was to acquire the rights of the Krupp Diesel Engine Company. Mr. Starbuck asserted that the Krupp family were more interested in engine and shipbuilding than in the making of big guns.

A syndicate organized by James B. Duke, and known as the Piedmont Syndicate, was formed to buy and sell railroads in North and South Carolina. Mr. Brady's interest in the syndicate was appraised at $425,000.

Edward J. E. Ward, Auditor of the Consumers' Light, Heat and Power Company, testified that Mr. Brady's death depreciated the value of many of Mr. Brady's holdings. This testimony will probably be used if the legal battle against the appraisal is based on the contention that large holdings should not be assessed at the same rate as small amounts. The appraisal was based on the value of each share and not on the value of the assets in bulk. Mr. Ward testified that the 5,323 shares of stock owned in the Consumers' Company had no special value because the company had no facilities for making gas. Then he said:

"If Mr. Brady had lived he would have built a gas plant for us and carried on the company at his own expense."

Concerning the effect Mr. Brady's death had upon rubber stocks, Charles R. De Witt, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, said that the loss of Mr. Brady hurt the business not only because of his great business ability but because of his power to get money when it was needed.

He said that rubber stock was not highly regarded and that J. P. Morgan & Co. had refused to lend him money on it. He said Mr. Brady owned 45,000 shares of United States Rubber preferred and 75,000 shares of common. Mr. De Witt said it would take him a year and a half to sell the preferred stock and six months to sell the common.

The appraiser's report contained this statement of the precise amount each one of the legatees would receive:

Marcia M. Brady, widow, $487,286; Nicholas F. Brady, $11,918,760; James C. Brady, same; Margaret Ruth Farrell, $8,031,564; her husband, James C. Farrell, $1,216,590, and her children, $2,505,344; Mabel Brady Garvan, $9,226,172; her husband, Francis P. Garvan, $935,195, and her children, $1,673,700; Marcia Brady Tucker, $9,052,603; her husband, Carl Tucker, $1,187,038, and her children, $1,599,168; Marcia Ann Gavit, granddaughter, $8,881,444, and her father, Erastus P. Gavit, $2,732,972.

METEORITES DAMAGE FARM.

Loud Reports Heard When They Fall to Earth Near Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Meteorites have fallen around East Bethany several nights this week. They went deep in the ground and the contact with the earth was accompanied by loud reports.

Two of them struct the farm of John D. McNally, one grazing the side of a silo and the other striking a turnip patch with such force that many of the vegetables were forced out of the ground.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1914.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.

The balance of power preserved and continuing, militarism with its ever present perils destroyed—that, in the opinion of Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, is the European status after the end of the war that would best promote the world's welfare and assure our peace and safety. The expression of Mr. SCHIFF'S views, as they are set forth in the report of an interview with him published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES today, as to what chiefly is to be desired in the terms of settlement, will have the approval of sober-minded Americans. Whatever aims the belligerents in their moments of heat and passion may profess, we here in America do not want to see Germany crushed, none of us want to see England crushed, or France, or Russia, we have no wish to see any great people crushed. Such a result of the war would be an almost irreparable disaster, and we should share in the loss. Mr. SCHIFF speaks with a natural sympathy for Germany, but he speaks as an American, and his judgment upon this point is the American judgment. As matters are going along the lines of battle he foresees a long war, a war to be ended perhaps only when some of the contestants are exhausted. It is a pretty gloomy outlook, but Mr. SCHIFF entertains the hope that through the influence of neutral nations it may be made less discouraging.

In his opinion the unqualified triumph of England would give her too much power, too great a sense of power. With Germany and its army and navy out of the way, her control of the high seas would be more absolute than ever, the world's privilege of trade would be subject to her control wherever she cared to exercise it. While he does not believe that we need fear any disturbance of our friendly relations with England, nevertheless in her alliance with Japan, which he thinks will be permanent, Mr. SCHIFF sees possibilities of peril against which we should have to be always on our guard. That would mean burdensome military preparations. The triumph of Germany would from our point of view be no less disquieting, he feels. Germany could not "be trusted with such power" as a complete victory would put in her hand. Mr. SCHIFF'S forecast of the consequence of such an event is most interesting:

> The German character is not only self-reliant, which is admirable, but it readily becomes domineering, particularly when in the ascendency. In the rôle of a world conqueror Germany would be a world dictator—would indulge in a domination which would be almost unbearable to almost every other nation. Particularly would this be the case in respect to her relations with the United States, a nation with which she has always had and always must have intimate trade and commercial relations.

With the probability now fully in our view that there will be a "continuation for a long period of the "merciless slaughter which has "marked the past few months," with the best and most convincing reasons why we should not desire the complete overthrow of any of the belligerents or the absolute dominance of any, what is our duty, what our opportunity? As a humane people we deplore the awful sacrifice of life involved in the continuance of the war, we deplore the ruthless destruction of property, the world's loss in wealth and in productive power. As a great nation we could not at all submit to any form of domination such as Mr. SCHIFF foresees in the complete overthrow of one group of the warring Powers and the unchecked ascendency of the other group. If such a danger were afoot, then indeed we should ourselves become a military nation. Undoubtedly we should upon land and sea maintain forces sufficient to assure our commercial independence. But what can we do to influence either the duration of the war or the terms of peace?

Mr. SCHIFF evidently has firm faith in the power of public opinion. He believes that the nations of Europe no longer know among themselves just what they are fighting for, and that if a conference could be arranged, even without an armistice, it might at least "help toward stimulating each side to make concessions "before the ultimate damage has "been done." He thinks the newspapers of this country might stimulate public opinion in favor of a rational adjustment, avoiding the complete defeat of any nation, an adjustment that would do much to right existing wrongs, do away with jealousies and with the continual increase of armament, free humanity from its tremendous burden, and "let the "world return as soon as may be to "the paths of peace, productiveness, "prosperity, and happiness." To such a prayer every American of soberness and sense will say amen.

There are difficulties in the way, immense difficulties. When great armies are confronting each other, when masses of men are trying with bloody instruments to hew their way through other masses of men, when great siege guns are belching forth destruction, when new armies are hurrying to the front, followed by long trains of supplies and fresh stores of arms and ammunition, when war boards are planning new campaigns and when the people's blood is up, when, as in this awful year, so many nations "see red," the peacemaker has small chance of a hearing for his good counsel. History records no such ending of a great war without decisive advantage on either side. Pious wishes do not stop the fighting. Perhaps in a few months talk of a peace conference will be less inopportune.

Some decisive check may be administered to one side or the other that, while not decisive against the losers, will extinguish their hopes of ultimate victory and bring clearly into their view both the awful cost and the futility of continuing the struggle. That would be the propitious moment. Then suggestions that a conference should be held with a view to peace may fall upon assenting minds. Our Government must necessarily be on its guard against anything that might seem to be an officious interference. But public opinion is free, public discussion is not to be stayed. It is a hopeful sign that a man of Mr. SCHIFF'S position in the world of affairs is ready and willing publicly to discuss not only the urgent desirability of peace, but what peace should mean, what would be reasonable terms of peace. We hope that other men of influence and position will follow his example, and we can confidently give the assurance that the unanimous support of the American press will be given to any hopeful effort to give effective expression to counsels of wisdom and of reason whenever the nations of Europe are ready to listen.

THE GAME AT NEW HAVEN.

Yale in her new Bowl was bowled over. In turning the trick Harvard's men may rest content, for they have set the best record for their university, both individually and as a team, ever achieved at football over its old rival. Coach HAUGHTON'S players were matched against a formidable team. Yale's defeat of Princeton had shown a powerful attacking body capable of fast footwork and complex passing such as had been seldom or never witnessed. So powerful was its offense that, unlike Harvard, no other team had prevented it from scoring during the season. The Cambridge men, admittedly, were better finished. But who expected a score of 36 to 0 against Yale, or COOLIDGE'S 95-yard run?

That was the longest run ever made by a Harvard football player. Yale's football history discloses four such runs—R. W. WATSON'S of 100 yards in the game against Harvard in 1881; that of H. F. FLANDERS, 100 yards against Harvard in 1884; L. T. BLISS'S of 95 yards against Pennsylvania in 1892, and T. L. SHEVLIN'S of 95 yards against Columbia in 1903. Princeton, too, has had her POE and PENDLETON, SUTER and WHITE, who have equaled or bettered COOLIDGE'S run. There is nothing Harvard can show approaching it since the 85-yard dash of J. H. SEARS in the game with Pennsylvania in 1886.

The 70,000 people who sat in the great modern amphitheatre saw a real spectacle. Football, we trust, will continue "open" and speedy, a game filled with thrilling moments.

THE CASE OF THE SUBWAY LABORERS.

The unionists who are contending for the discharge of aliens employed upon the subway could not have asked for a better presentation of their case than that by Mr. GILL in yesterday's TIMES. Those having only his letter before them could hardly fail to think that he makes a case of underpayment of the poorest sort of labor, for the sake of swelling the unholy profits of those who were evading a just law and are under political protection. Insinuation of motives is a game two can play at, and which neither should. We will not match insinuations with Mr. GILL, but we submit that the course of events disproves that part of his argument. Political protection is not availing in defense of profits wrung from the poor. Publicity has made that impossible, and publicity was at any moment available to any laborer with that grievance. No contractor would have taken that risk, with its exposure to a penalty so disproportionate to possible profits. It is idle to say that all contractors relied upon political protection. But it is safe to say that in any reletting the bidders will require some safeguard against labor troubles, even if it is concealed in an increased price.

The wage is the main question, and on that point it is enough to say that there was no complaint before Mr. GILL'S. He complains on behalf of those who were not working at the low rate, and who would not work at the increased rate which he proposes. Unionists will not accept $3 a day, which is about double the rate complained of. In Mr. GILL'S words, "the enforcement of the law "will cost the contractors more "money; but where will the money "go?" It is equally pertinent to ask where the doubling of the labor cost of the subways will come from. Mr. GILL'S suggestion that it will come from the contractors' profits is impossible, because the profits are not equal to the increase, and the contractors will not work at a loss. Already some of them are throwing up their undertaking, so different from their expectation, according to experience, although contrary to the law. If the subway labor cost is to be doubled it must come out of the city, thus upsetting the calculations upon which the subways were undertaken. If Mr. GILL had made his argument when the contracts were under consideration it is probable that there would have been no subways, for the estimates would have shown an enterprise deemed bold to be really desperate. Already it is sure that the interest charge was too low, and the calculations so carefully made are in doubt.

The basic question is whether the city ought to pay a higher wage than is eagerly sought. No doubt the city ought to pay a full wage, but ought it to pay an excessive wage? If the argument is to be allowed, the $350,000,000 subway will cost, say, $500,000,000, and the subway bonds will not be self-supporting. If the subway bonds are a charge against the city the tax rate will be increased, and there will be an upsetting of billions of values. Not for that reason ought labor to be underpaid a penny. There is no argument for that. Mr. GILL'S argument is that labor should be overpaid. That is an argument against the law. If he carries his case for the higher wage he will cause the repeal of the law. Otherwise he will stop so much public work that the decrease in wages paid will be a bitter fine upon labor for employing an advocate who proves too much.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS.

A letter from a Leipsic girl, ANNI, to her brother was found in a German trench and is printed in Le Temps of Paris, to show the "gross "calumnies of which the French are "the object," as they are reflected in an obviously naïve mind. For one thing, ANNI warns her brother against trickery when he shall reach Paris. In that city, she says, there are traps in the floors which the French have covered with carpeting, and when one walks over them one falls into the cellar. Poor, anxious ANNI! Can she have read the novels of the elder DUMAS? "These monsters must be killed," she writes. "Why did they "commence this war which we Ger"mans certainly did not desire?"

This is disturbing evidence of the way the German people are led to think of things, but in the same issue Le Temps has an emphatic comment on the sentence passed upon the French reservist who disseminated inaccurate news. He had no excuse save that he was "in a state of very marked depression," and this the Paris paper declares is no excuse at all, since any one in such a state should keep silence lest he contaminate others. The writer finds everywhere the enemy within the gates, the enemy of careless speech. He especially censures those critical minds which have found in the transference of the seat of Government from Paris to Bordeaux a cause of offense. To hear their grumblings, he says, one would think Bordeaux a modern Babylon, echoing with the noise of mad orgies, where the officers of Government were seeking delights and shunning laborious days. Let us all beware, he urges, of breaking down that splendid public spirit upon which so much depends.

Neither is England free from the taint. Rumors and idle tales forced from his post Prince LOUIS of Battenberg. Even in our neutral nation commerce and business are more or less menaced at such times as these by the unconsidered words assailing innocent interests more often than they attack those less innocent. Let every nation ponder such symptoms of disorder and do its best to enforce the ancient commandment against bearing false witness.

MR. SHAW ON THE WAR AND PEACE.

In Mr. G. BERNARD SHAW'S second article, which appears in THE TIMES Sunday Magazine today, he manifests a somewhat more marked degree of the "common sense" which he professes than in the one published last Sunday. He considers two subjects, or many phases of two subjects, the conditions of service in the British Army and the terms of peace to follow victory, if victory comes to the Allies. The first is a national matter, and, naturally, it evokes a good deal of the fantastic and rather artificial hostility he studiously cultivates toward everything English, but some of his suggestions are pertinent, practical, and sagacious. It would, for example, be both a just and an expedient thing for the Government to assure every volunteer that he should be kept in the service, if he wished, until employment in civil life could be obtained for him; such an assurance would be an incentive to recruiting. Mr. SHAW'S notion that a sort of walking delegate should accompany each regiment in the field is pushing matters pretty far, but that efforts should be made to create and maintain active sympathy between the army and the class from which most of the troops are drawn is a sound suggestion.

In regard to the terms of peace Mr. SHAW'S general views are unquestionably enlightening, though his mode of presenting them is sometimes whimsical to the verge of absurdity. As a condition to an enduring peace he holds that it is not merely desirable but essential that Germany shall be defeated by the British and the French, and that the result shall not depend obviously and decisively upon the efficacy of Russian operations. That is a point that must have given no little anxiety to the statesmen responsible for the future of Great Britain. But it is plain that Great Britain and France cannot count with any certainty on defeating Germany without Russia. As the case now stands, it is a question of wearing down the tremendous forces of Germany, and if she is pressed back on her own soil that is a process in which the "inexhaustible army" of Russia would be practically indispensable. In the light of this fact, it is certainly needful that Great Britain and France should clearly determine the attitude they will take toward Germany. Mr. SHAW would have that attitude one of distinct magnanimity. He ridicules—and here his gift of biting ridicule is happily employed—the idea of trying to "disable" Germany. The unity of her empire must be respected. No attempt at impoverishing her must be made. He repudiates even the notion of disarmament. It must steadily be borne in mind that the time may come when Germany, with Great Britain and France, shall form a League of Peace.

It well may be that Mr. SHAW'S forecast of the future of Russia is too pessimistic. If the legitimate needs of the vast population are put in the way of being met, if an open passage to the warm ocean be secured, and if the pathways of commerce are made free to her varied products, it is by no means impossible that Russia may become rather a member of a League of Peace than an obstacle to its formation. It is even probable that the pacific tendency would be better served by a progressive autocracy than by any form of democracy that could be made practicable. But that possibility only strengthens Mr. SHAW'S argument that in the settlement that is to follow this war the beaten Powers should be left in possession of all their resources for peaceful development. To do this and to insure the world against the renewal of the terrible struggle will be a problem that will tax the statesmanship of Europe, and especially that of Great Britain. We believe that it will not be found wanting. Despite Mr. SHAW'S gibes at the Government of the United Kingdom, the utterance and the action of the members of that Government, and particularly of Mr. ASQUITH and Sir EDWARD GREY, have been singularly calm, fair, and humane. The record shows, we think, to an impartial observer that these men strove with marvelous patience and with noble unselfishness to preserve peace. We believe that they now wage war, with lofty courage and indomitable resolution, in order that lasting peace may be the fruit of their victory.

PROSPERITY.

Has It Really Come, and If So, Where Is Tangible Proof?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average business man, however disgusted and discouraged as to his profit and loss account, has one great consolation. He can take up his morning or evening paper and find positive assurances in the news columns that prosperity has arrived. President Wilson knows or feels it positively has come. The Cabinet officers and many other men of prominence proclaim its presence. Immense orders for exports testify to it. There is hardly an apology left for the least doubt that prosperity is in our midst. And yet if the average New York business man starts out to verify the news by filling his order book or sends his salesmen or travelers to do the job, what is the result? Just one long, unvarying tale of woe from retailers jobbers, manufacturers, and what not!

Reports of workshops with forty machines idle and perhaps a dozen busy. Complaints of poor collections. Orders, if any at all, only in from hand to mouth quantities.

However, if the above statement is not correct, perhaps your readers will give their views on the presence of prosperity and post me up. POOR BUSINESS.

New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

Where Is Patrick Harrigan?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to enlist your aid in the search for Patrick Herrigan, an uncle of mine and also the father of five small children, who left home on July 7, 1914.

He was sent to Mount Pocono by the Consumer's (Brady) Coal Company of Bayonne N. J., to do some work on its horses, he being a blacksmith. He worked one day, and then left to return home, but was never seen.

The following is as near a description as can be furnished, having no picture of him:

Name—Patrick Harrigan.
Age—38 or 40.
Height—5 feet 11 inches, thin.
Complexion—Light, dark mustache, dark hair.

When he left home he had a black slouch hat, gray trousers, black coat, and new shoes.

Kindly give this matter your attention, as you will greatly oblige his wife and five children. Monroe County (Penn.) papers please copy. (Miss) KITTY CONNELL.
Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 20, 1914.

THE CITY'S UNEMPLOYED.

Americans Who Give Abroad Should Not Forget Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is only within the past few weeks the public is waking up to the serious fact that the misery and destitution among our own people are being too easily overlooked and set aside.

This letter is no criticism of the generous sums being sent abroad; it is a plea for those who, here in our midst, are feeling the cruel results of the war; unsurrounded by all that makes war so horrible, their case is no less pitiful, and just as appalling. When cold and starvation stare you in the face it matters little whether you meet it surrounded by young ones in a dingy, dark tenement hole or among the ruins of what was once your bright and comfortable home. We can afford to help at home and abroad; the former is a solemn duty, the latter a God-given privilege. Neither should be sacrificed at the expense of the other.

The Vacation War Relief Committee for over two months has dealt with unemployment and its grim results. Through its free Employment Bureau it creates and gives employment. The work it can do is unlimited. Manufacturers, employers, and individuals have unhesitatingly come forward and are contributing materials, loft space, time, and money. All that can be done by a co-operative group in this great city is being accomplished. The organization and machinery on the one hand and hundreds of unemployed women on the other are there, ready, waiting! Will you, the citizens of New York, be the means of connecting the one with the other?

A big entertainment, the ballet of "Pandora's Box," will be given at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5 for the benefit of this cause, for it is nothing short of a cause. You are being asked to help women and girls earn their livelihood during these Winter months.

Should you already have given to the victims of this war, try, then, if you can, to give again cheerfully, if needs be go without, and help those asking for work to find it.

Better times are ahead. We are going through an industrial reconstructive period. Even now orders, occasioned by the war, are pouring in from Europe. We must and will readjust ourselves, but until such a time our responsibilities are very real and very great. MAUDE WETMORE,
Secretary Vacation War Relief Committee.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

War Opinion in the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far as one can judge from the sentiments expressed around him in public and private gatherings, openly and in confidence, under the pall of neutrality that we all strive to respect, the sentiment of Chicago and the West generally is almost unanimously for the Allies except among those of German birth or lineage. Even among these enough have been weaned sufficiently from the land of their fathers to offset the few Americans of other blood who sympathize with Germany. This leaves the proportion pro and con to follow the line between those of German blood and the heterogeneous mass of their fellow-citizens.

My personal observation has been that pro-Germans are much more aggressive in asserting their sympathies in this momentous struggle than other American citizens, and it is natural that they should be. But it is not in their power to overcome the eight-to-one verdict of American opinion in this matter. The majority prefers to form its opinions from the lies of all parties rather than from the lies of one party by wireless from Berlin.

It is the freedom to form its opinion from such statements as it believes that differentiates public opinion in America from that in Germany, where public opinion has no choice of facts, no exercise of private judgment, and no uncensored vehicle of public expression. SLASON THOMPSON.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1914.

Wellington's Funeral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report by Associated Press cable of Earl Roberts's funeral in THE TIMES of today, in mentioning the presence of King George, says: "This was the first time a King has attended the funeral of a British national hero since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington."

The late Queen Victoria sent her carriage on that occasion, but was not present at St. Paul's Cathedral at the obsequies. Although but a schoolboy at the time, as we had a holiday the day of the funeral, which took place Nov. 18, 1852, the details of the event are indelibly impressed on my memory.

Wellington's funeral car is still in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

B. B. VALLENTINE.
New York, Nov. 20, 1914.

Where the Relief Funds Go.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have gathered here in the United States about $500,000 for the suffering Belgians. But with one stroke the Germans lay an impost upon Antwerp of $10,000,000, upon Brussels and its province of $40,000,000, upon Bruges, upon Ghent, upon Liege, upon Verviers, upon countless other cities and towns of further huge sums and of vast quantities of food. Do you not see the pity of it? Do you not see the wrong of it? Do you not see the wickedness of it? Our funds go, not to the starving Belgians; they go to the oppressing Germans. Our food does not assuage the hunger of the famished Fleming and Walloon; it is swallowed, indirectly, by the hordes of the Prussian King. He steals the food of the Belgians by the ton and permits them to be fed, through charity, by the crumb.

And Germans wonder at the anti-Teutonic sentiment which exists in America!
New York, Nov. 19, 1914. W. B. K.

PATRIOTISM—A POINT OF VIEW

I stooped and ran my fingers in the earth
And sudden felt my kinship with the mold,
My own—this strip of land, now bare and cold—
Beneath my touch I saw it warm, give birth;
I thrilled in ownership—and knew my worth.
I saw the sun rim round the house with gold,
I saw the smoke uncurling, fold on fold:
I dreamt it lost—life's fullness grew life's dearth.
My fathers gave their lives to keep this land,
My fathers loved and wrought and sang its soul,
Real, pulsing—mine they made it—yes, mine all!
Another threatens now with jealous hand.
I care not who he is, he asks my whole—
My God, and I should stand and see it fall!
O blind, who stretch their hands out toward the light
That shines to fill their little dark! The sun
Greets those who can forget a battle won,
Who dare to judge the god for which they fight.
I see not dully with my fathers' sight;
This little land was theirs—they knew but one—
But mine, the world and every brave deed done;
My nation are the few who stand for right.
My fathers lived their lives both false and true;
One people holds no torch to guide the rest—
My hope lies in the whole humanity.
I still am proud, my love finds idols new,
I still must give unpaid to give my best—
O world, O man, take thou my loyalty!

CLOTILDE GRUNSKY.

THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

German Theory of the Eastern Campaign Against Russia and Hope for the Results It May Bring.

By WALTER E. IVES.
Former Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Royal Prussian Dragoons.

The campaign in France has come to an absolute deadlock. The task of breaking through the Franco-British line of powerful field fortifications, stretching from the Vosges to the Channel, and held by forces outnumbering the aggressors in the proportion of five to three, has proved superhuman, and for the time being a defensive campaign in Belgium and France has undoubtedly been decided upon. The Germans are fortifying their positions in Flanders, thus closing the gap in their own continuous line of field fortifications; they are bringing up all their siege guns of the heaviest calibre, and they have withdrawn all their cavalry from the western seat of war. These facts point to the beginning of a regular siege campaign along the entire line. For some time to come we will read of small advantages gained at one point and lost at another, but, on the whole, the valor of the German troops, though greatly outnumbered by the enemy, can be counted upon to hold all the territory gained until the decision in the eastern seat of war will dictate the future operations.

Strange as it may seem to the German General Staff to see events progressing in a way entirely contrary to their expectations, and disappointing as it may be to the greater part of the Anglo-French sympathizers, there can be no further doubt that the fate of the entire campaign will be decided in Poland.

Germany's fate hinges on the success of Gen. von Hindenburg's brilliant strategy. From the German viewpoint, therefore, the most important event of the war since the capture of Antwerp is the defeat of the Russians at Wloclawsk. The battle there, if the advantages gained by it can be followed up successfully, will prove the turning point of the campaign against Russia, and therefore most probably of the war. This prediction may seem rather positive to the layman, but unbiased military men will agree with me. To illustrate my argument it will be necessary to review the latest operations in Poland, and the brilliancy of Gen. von Hindenburg's strategy.

In view of the fact that the object of the German advance on Warsaw has been entirely misunderstood, the various amusing reasons given for the retreat from there are not surprising, because both movements were working hand in glove. Among the more reasonable arguments given for the advance through the centre of Poland were these:

Relief for the Austrian Army in Galicia.

Protection of East Prussia from a renewed invasion.

Starting of a revolution in Poland, to win over the Poles to the German cause.

The establishing of Winter quarters in the enemy's country.

Purpose of German Invasion.

The actual purpose, though, was simply to strike at the right flank of the Russian armies, advancing through Galicia, and over Kielce in Southern Poland, drive them in a southerly direction toward the Carpathian Mountains, thus exposing them to attacks from the front and the rear and to cut off their communication from the northeast.

To accomplish this the main German Army advanced over Lodz and Radom, incidently a smaller army turned northeast from Lodz toward Warsaw to operate against the Russian Army of the centre, which advanced from Lowicz. The object of this German Army was to engage the enemy and keep him busy until the operations in the southeast, against the main Russian Army, had come to a successful conclusion.

The very fact that the advance of the Germans on Radom did "relieve" the Austrian Army in Galicia, frustrated the strategy of Gen. von Hindenburg. Instead of pursuing the Austrians purposely retreating more rapidly than necessary, and pressing on toward Cracow, the Russian staff, correctly sizing up the seriousness of the situation, rapidly withdrew from the greater part of Galicia toward the northeast, and concentrated its main force in a line extending from Ljaskarshew, Ivangorod, and Lublin to Lemberg. At the same time the Russian Centre Army withdrew from Lowicz to Warsaw. By the time the German armies reached the Vistula line in Poland, they were confronted by one solid line of numerically superior Russian troops in splendid positions beyond the river.

As it never was the intention of the German Staff to carry a campaign into the deserts of Russia, particularly not in the face of the approaching Winter, the enormous sacrifices of forcing the Vistula line between Warsaw and Tarlow were not warranted. It would have been possible to throw up field fortifications and hold the line once gained, but that at best would have ended in a deadlock, and a deadlock in both seats of war would have proved highly disadvantageous to Germany's interests, in the long run.

Open battles in which concentrations of superior forces resulting from quick and skilful strategic movements would promise success were the only hope of the German Staff. A quick retreat from the Vistula carefully planned and not forced by battle was, therefore, resorted to, and in many respects this movement can be compared to the retreat from the Marne. The strategic object of the advance having been frustrated by the rapid retreat of the enemy, in both cases a radical change of strategy became necessary. In both cases the retreat of the German armies is marvellous in its accomplishment; in France, on account of the desperate position of the German right flank, in Poland in appreciation of the topographic conditions of the country in general and the terrible state of roads and lines of communications in particular. It seems almost incredible how the pursuing Russians, with their vast superiority in numbers, should not have been able to strike a death-blow at the retreating Germans before the latter could reach their prepared lines of defense. It will not be untimely here to call attention to the fact that so far in this war defensive movements have proved by far more successful than offensive operations.

Cracow Russia's Objective.

In an article on Sept. 1 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I pointed out that Cracow must under all conditions be the main object of the Russian Army, and the same article set forth just where the strategic importance of this fortress lies. The developments during September and the early part of October have shown that my prediction of a concentration of the main Russian force against that city was correct, and the resumption of the Russian forward movement toward the southwest, after the German retreat from the Vistula, proved that the objective point of the Russian strategy had not been changed. This Russian strategy was well known to Gen. von Hindenburg. He understood how to give his retreat the appearance of a desperate attempt to save the situation at the critical point. What was supposed to be his main army he withdrew in a general southwesterly direction toward Cracow. The Russians followed. At the same time they engaged the Austrians on the San River, "detaining" their retreat on Tarnow, and threatening to cut it off entirely. The Russian plan seemed to come to a successful conclusion. I will admit that at the time it looked bad for the German cause. It was not apparent why the Austrian troops on the San line and in Middle Galicia were not taken back at once to join the right flank of the Austro-German army before Cracow. Another thing that appeared strange was the seeming unwillingness of the German army in East Prussia to yield ground to the Russians. In the same article of Sept. 1, referred to above, I showed that the campaign in East Prussia was of secondary importance only, and that the German troops could well afford to withdraw to the impregnable Vistula line from Danzig to Thorn, temporarily, even sacrificing Königsberg, without imperiling the campaign against Russia of the Austrian and Austro-German armies in the south and the centre.

What was the idea of the German troops in East Prussia in unnecessarily endangering their right flank, and thus their line of retreat, and what was the object of the Austrians in similarly exposing their left flank in Galicia and facing a like disaster, once the main army in Poland had retreated behind the Warthe River and on Cracow?

And then came the answer. The main army had gone back on Cracow and beyond the Warthe, but the moment it had reached this line of defense it had ceased to be the main army. With only enough troops left to defend this position, army corps after army corps boarded hundreds of trains and automobiles waiting on the direct and first-class roads along the Silesian border and were hurried north to the Posen-Thorn line. Here they were joined by at least five army corps which had been concentrated south of Thorn, coming partly from Belgium and partly from the interior of the German Empire, consisting mostly of newly trained men. In addition the entire cavalry which had been withdrawn from the west, about five cavalry divisions, joined this new army, known as the "Army of Thorn." The formidable troops which were gathered here were fully as strong, if not stronger, than the army that had previously moved on Warsaw.

On about Nov. 5 it started its advance toward the east. On the 12th it reached Wloclawsk, and there clashed with the Russian Army of the Centre. The latter army is the same that retreated from Lowicz to Warsaw at the first approach of the Germans. It is an independent army that does not directly participate in the operations of the Russian main forces marching on Cracow. Its purpose was originally to protect the right flank of the Russian main army against the advancing Germans, but then when the German Army appeared to be hastening back toward Cracow in a condition that seemed to make an extensive protection of the Russian right flank superfluous, this Army of the Centre advanced independently in a northwesterly direction, in order to threaten the Vistula line in Germany, and thus to cut off the German armies in East Prussia.

Meaning of German Victory.

On the 16th the battle of Wloclawsk ended in a complete victory of the German Army, the defeated Russian troops being thrown back about thirty miles to a line extending approximately from Kutno to Plock. This victory in itself, though, cannot be regarded as decisive. If the Germans are able to engage the retreating enemy east of Kutno, and here beat him once more before he can make an orderly retreat over the Vistula north of Warsaw, (which is now undoubtedly the aim of the German Army advancing from Wloclawsk,) then this second victory is most likely to cause the breakdown of the entire Russian campaign for months to come.

On the other hand, if the Russians can bring up sufficient reinforcements to drive back the advancing Germans, or if they can merely check them, the value of the victory of Wloclawsk will become nil. Its importance lies, therefore, only in the fact that the unforeseen movement from Thorn has taken the Russians by surprise and thus offers new possibilities to the German campaign.

Gen. von Hindenburg's new strategy is really nothing but a repetition of his original scheme, only that it is undertaken from a base about sixty miles further north. It again consists of attacking the right flank of the main Russian Army, driving it south toward the Carpathian Mountains and into the arms of the Austrians, and cutting it off from the northeast, its base of supplies. This is the explantion of why the projected Austrian right wing in Galicia has not been taken back as far as had appeared advisable.

A victory over the Russian Army of the centre east of Kutno will enable the successful execution of the German plan. The Russian main army has advanced so far toward the southwest, that this time it will be practically impossible for it to extricate itself from its perilous position by the quick retreat that frustrated von Hindenburg's original plan in October. A German victory east of Kutno will bring the Germans to Warsaw before the Russian Army before Cracow can retreat even as far as Kielce. The seriousness of the Russian situation is evident. The resistance of the German troops on the East Prussian frontier is also explained by Gen. von Hindenburg's new movement. The wedge of the army of Thorn that was to be driven into the Russian forces along the Vistula line from Thorn to Plock was an absolute guarantee for the protection of the right flank of the German Army operating in East Prussia and made unnecessary the sacrificing of German territory.

And so it is plain that the fate of the campaign in Poland solely hinges on the success of the operations of the German Army of Thorn.

The strategic aspect of the situation near Kutno where the decision must fall is decidedly unfavorable to the Russians. A defeat with the Vistula in their rear will be almost sure to be a complete rout. Those of the Czar's troops able to get beyond the river will have to face the extreme left wing of the German army of Thorn, which is advancing over Lipno on the right bank of the Vistula and is in close touch with the German army operating from East Prussia toward Mlawa.

Since the victory of Wloclawsk the German operations toward the line Mlawa-Plock-Kutno, have been pressed with all the vigor of which the German Staff is capable. No siege campaign is to be expected; the Russians won't get time to resort to it. In the near future the decision northeast and east of Kutno must come. A German victory will roll up the entire main Russian army and result in the complete breakdown of the Russian campaign. The influence this will have on the campaign in France is apt to be decisive as well. In short the hope of Germany at this moment hangs on the success of the army of Thorn, and with conditions as they appear to be today the prospects seem bright.

But on the other hand it is only fair to say that if Gen. von Hindenburg's brilliant plan of strategy again fails, if the Russians can take back parts of their main army northeast of Cracow and strengthen their army near Kutno before it can be defeated, one of the last and surely the best trump cards will have been played by the German Staff without accomplishing the desired result. In this event it is also but fair to say that the offensive of the German armies in the east will share the fate of the German armies in France. To deny this is futile. It is my firm belief that a people from such stock as the German people never can be defeated, except by starving them out in a campaign of years, a campaign that in the end will mean the ruin of all the enemies as well, but whether the German people will be victorious is an entirely different question. To be victorious Germany must remain on the offensive. To do so she must break down the Russian campaign before the approach of Winter. The success thereof as shown above hinges on the outcome of the decision near Kutno alone.

For the first time since this war started we are now in a position to say that the near future will tell whether Germany will be victorious or merely invincible.

German-Americans Are Seeking to Control Americans' Utterances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans have come to our country, presumably because they prefer our form of government to that which they left in Germany, and because they have found here better opportunities for successful and independent lives. They include some of the best of the human material that has been contributed to the building up of our State.

Some of them appear now, however, to be taking the ground that an expression of opinion on the part of Americans in regard to the issues that are rending Europe asunder—issues concerning which Americans are in a position to arrive at an impartial and trustworthy judgment—may constitute a majestaets-beleidigung against the German ideal and constitutes further in some fashion an interference with their personal rights.

These men have received the hospitality of the Republic and have been accepted as American citizens. Until they were overtaken with this curious obsession in behalf of the extension of German imperialism they were sane citizens and good fellows.

I judge, however, that we Americans will hardly be prepared to accept this curious contention that our fellow-citizens of German birth have a right to shape our opinions or to control our utterances on pending questions, whether these be American or European.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

The Horse's Blinders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most prolific sources of discomfort to our work horses is the close blinders, often badly fitted and carelessly adjusted; often out of repair, and almost invariably pressing upon the sensitive "bump" over the horse's eye. Such blinders are a ceaseless discomfort and cruelty to the horse, and cause a large proportion of the blind horses that we may see every day in our streets—a most pathetic and a most needless affliction in nine cases out of ten. Blinders are not needed at all on any horse that has been properly broken and is not inherently nervous; least of all upon our work horses; unless, as some believe, they be needed to protect the eyes from our Winter storms. For their service for even that purpose is more than doubtful. I. C. H. G.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 20, 1914.

A. I. C. P. Employs No Solicitors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to our attention the last few days that persons purporting to be working in the interest of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are soliciting money from business firms to be used for relief purposes among the poor. May we through your columns inform the public what we believe is pretty generally known, that this association never employs or allows any one to solicit funds for it in this manner, and that any person so doing may be safely put down as an imposter? Persons contributing to this association send their money directly to its Treasurer, R. S. Minturn, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

BAILEY B. BURRITT,
General Director the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Nov. 20, 1914.

Mail in Apartment Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish a protest on the way letters are delivered in apartment houses? They are delivered at any time and left on the floor in front of the door by the elevator boy. It is not his fault. The postman should bring letters up and deliver them. Abroad, everywhere, they are always delivered in that way, and that without elevators to assist them. The postmen climb up three and four, and sometimes more, flights of stairs. Here they could come up in the elevator. J. B. C.

New York, Nov. 20, 1914.

Our Military Defenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Congress meets next month, if conditions in Europe do not change, it would be a wise course for it to pass a resolution requesting the General Staff of the army and the Naval Board to report to it what measures should be taken to provide for the common defense. This is not a time to negotiate peace treaties or build peace palaces; if a hostile fleet came against us we would either have to raise a white flag and surrender or pay such ransom as might be demanded, or trust to our army and navy to defend us.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1914. J. E. K.

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"COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR."
*By George Bernard

PROGRESS REPORTED IN CANCER RESEARCH

Crocker Fund Warns Doctors Against the Collodial Silver Salts.

RADIUM AND X-RAY EFFECTS

Discordant Results in That Treatment of Tumors and Tissues in Culture Media.

A warning against the wide use of collodial silver salts by doctors in treating various diseases is found in the annual report of Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the $3,000,000 George Crocker Cancer Research Fund, which has just been submitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. The investigations which have been carried on under this fund by several eminent doctors show conclusively, according to Dr. Wood's report, that the use of these salts benefits neither animals nor human beings. It is planned to publish the results of these investigations in order to warn practitioners the country over.

Many of these tests under the fund have been carried on in the new cancer research laboratory which has been erected on the newly acquired Columbia property on Morningside Heights. The Crocker fund was left to Columbia to found the research work, and the temporary laboratory was built to facilitate its investigations. Two or three thousand mice a month are used in the cancer work.

"The research which has been carried on during the past year is along various lines," Dr. Wood says in his report. "The director and one of his assistants have been studying the biological effects of radium and X-rays on tumors and normal tissues growing in culture media such as devised by Harrison of Yale and further used by Carrel and Burrows of the Rockefeller Institute. The results so far obtained are somewhat discordant and show the necessity of extreme caution in hasty generalization from the use of such methods.

"Another problem which has been investigated by the Director has been the study of the action of large quantities of radium on the primary tumors of mice, of which the fund has been fortunate enough to obtain a series of nearly 200. A third investigation has been the clinical and microscopical study of tumors in human beings treated by radium and X-rays. This has not been carried out in the Crocker Laboratory, but in several hospitals in the city, which have placed at the disposal of the fund such patients as signified not only their willingness but their desire for such treatment.

"Since accurate work of this sort is still new, we know but little of the exposure necessary to kill a given amount of cancer tissue at a distance from the radium tube; but it is hoped that these studies will in the course of the year give us sufficient information to enable the use of the radium to be accurately outlined.

"Prof. Woglom has been engaged in three lines of work: one, an attempt to study certain conditions of immunity in the chicken sarcoma discovered by Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute; another, to determine whether certain forms of cells influence the growth of the tumor; a third, to see the effect of the transplantation of multiple tumors. Dr. Prime, in conjunction with Dr. J. E. McWhorter of the Department of Surgery, succeeded in transplanting a sarcoma from a dog through five generations; unfortunately, however, the number of animals immediately available was too small to permit continued propagation, and the tumor was finally lost. This is a unique case, no recorded tumor having been transplanted to this number of generations. Dr. Levin has been engaged in studying the effect of the transplantation of the Rous chicken sarcoma in different tissues of the body. His studies are as yet incomplete.

"Drs. Rohdenburg and Bullock have been continuing work originally begun in the Department of Zoology, on the stimulus of certain chemicals upon the growth of epithelium and connective tissues, and have been attempting to produce a carcinoma by disturbing the relationship between these tissues. Their investigations are still in progress, and it may prove advantageous to continue them for another year or so. Dr. Rohdenburg has also investigated the therapeutic effect of certain of the colloidal silver preparations, finding, unfortunately, that they benefited neither animals nor human beings. The results, however, will be published in order to forestall the use of such compounds in man to the extent to which they are being employed by practitioners."

Dr. Wood says the laboratory should become in time a central bureau for information on any phase of the cancer question. With this in mind, a large private collection of slides, amounting to some 3,000 separate specimens, has been turned over to the fund by the Director. Several well-known pathologists of Europe have signified their willingness to supply the Crocker Fund with a series of specimens illustrating forms of rare tumors.

After Care Circle to Give Benefit.

The Thursday Hospital After-Care Circle is to give a benefit dance and entertainment at Delmonico's on Dec. 9. The Music League of America has arranged the programme, and several well-known artists are to appear. The society, which has a junior and men's league, gives after care to the needy convalescents of Gouverneur and the Post-Graduate Hospitals.

Among the patrons and patronesses are Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Brandeis, Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Dr. John Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Borchardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Arnstein, Mrs. Hyman Cohen, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, and Miss Florence Guernsey.

German-American Women to Meet.

The Association of American Women of German Descent will have a social meeting tomorrow, at 2 P. M., at the Hotel Astor.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Union Theological Seminary, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Hall is the Designate Roosevelt Professor of Berlin University for 1915 and 1916. Frl. von Schmidt-Pauli will also speak.

Among the guests of honor will be Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, Charles Vezin, Mrs. Elmer Black, Dr. Emanule, and Miss Florence Guernsey. Mary Adele Case will sing "America" and Miss Etta Homeyer will sing "Sei gegrüst du theure Heimath." Miss Duchness will give a pianologue and Lizos Penstre, a young Hungarian, will give a violin solo.

Hebrew Guardian Society Benefit.

A benefit for the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society will be given at the Colonial Theatre on the evening of Dec. 7. Miss Ethel Barrymore will appear and motion pictures showing the cottages at Pleasantville with the children at work and play will be exhibited. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Abraham Levy, Mrs. Adolph Hirschfeld, Mrs. Henry Clay Anspacher, or from other members of the society.

Bazaar for French Day Nursery.

A bazaar for the benefit of the French Day Nursery will be held at Delmonico's on Wednesday, Dec. 2, afternoon and evening. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Albert Lesinky, Mrs. André Tridon, Mrs. Felix Levy, Mrs. E. M. [illegible] Henri Crenier, Mrs. Lucien Bonheur, Mrs. Daniel Jordan, Mrs. R. V. Franklin, and Mrs. T. H. Hansen.

FIGHT POISON ICE CREAM.

Pure Food Association Hears Soda Water Is Adulterated, Too.

The National Pure Food Association is to begin a vigorous campaign to stop the selling of impure and poisonous ice cream and soda water in this city. At a meeting held Friday night at 1,931 Broadway investigation and analyzation committees were appointed to take up the work. F. W. Beers, who has just been elcted Secretary of the association, in addressing the meeting, said that the manufacturers of poisonous ice creams were preparing for the Summer season, and it was now the time for the association to act if it would thwart their plans. The manufacturers have shut down for the Winter season, Mr. Beers said, but they would start up in the Spring and flood the east side and the poorer districts with their poisonous wares.

This Investigation Committee was appointed: V. J. Farley, Sigismund Weil, and George Fullerstein. The Analyzation Committee is composed of J. Arnopolin and A. Pollack. The association voted to invite Dr. Hunter of the De Witt Clinton High School to speak at the next meeting. Dr. Hunter has made investigations as to the quality of foods sold to school children.

In the discussion a man engaged in the manufacture of soda water said that at least 50 per cent. of the soda water sold in the congested districts of this city was adulterated with chemicals. He said the children of the poor were being poisoned by coal tar soda water.

ANXIOUS TO GET TO ITALY.

Ship Bound for Naples Crowded with Christmas Travelers.

Just before the Fabre liner Sant' Anna sailed from South Brooklyn for Naples, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Italians on the pier madea rush to get up the steerage gangway, but the company's guards kept them back. The annual rush of the Italians to spend the Christmas and New Year's holidays has begun, and 1,500 went on board the Sant' Anna before the steerage Passenger Agent gave orders that no more were to be allowed up the gangplank.

Another 1,400 steerage passengers sailed on the Red Star liner Finland for Liverpool, and 500 on the American liner New York for the same port. The Italian liner Duca d'Aosta sailed at noon with nearly 2,000 Italians.

SLEIGHS OUT AT TUXEDO.

Winter Sports Soon to Begin—Thanksgiving Eve Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 21.—There were many arrivals today for over Sunday and prospects are good for the Winter season. The recent snowstorm made fine sleighing and coasting in the park, and sleigh bells were jingling all day. The Winter sports will begin as soon as the weather is favorable and the toboggan slide on Lookout Mountain will be put in order. Few of the colonists have vacated as yet, and many will keep their villas open for the weekends until after the holidays.

The Tuxedo Club has arranged for a dance on Thanksgiving Eve, which will be preceded by many large dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pierson, Jr., have arrived at the Crosby cottage from the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yulee are in the Voss cottage. Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, who have gone to town, will keep open their cottage and spend the week-ends here till after Christmas. About one hundred of the colonists went to the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven today by special train on the Poughkeepsie Bridge route.

Mrs. J. J. McCook and Miss McCook are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar has just returned from England to her cottage. Others who are spending Sunday here are Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrill, Edward N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Potter, Maurice Roche, Floyd Warren, Alexander Moore, Mrs. Henry Knowlton Mrs. H. W. McVickar, and Mrs. H. A. Robbins.

BENEFIT FOR STONY WOLD.

Christmas Shop to be Held at Hotel Manhattan on Dec. 1.

The Christmas Shop, for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanatorium, will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Dec. 1, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Christmas gifts of all kinds, home-made cakes, preserves, jellies, and lemonade will be on sale. There will be entertainment for the children, a silhouette artist, a phrenologist, and other features.

Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, which includes Mrs. Pierre Hall, Mrs. Thomas R. French, Mrs. James C. Greenway, Mrs. Horace E. Andrews, Mrs. Sylvan Bier, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mrs. George T. Montgomery, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, Mrs. William Pepper, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William A. Simonson, Mrs. J. W. Sidenberg, Mrs. Frank J. Sprague, and the Misses Helen R. Sloan, Cora P. Van Wyck, and Constance Murray.

Dance in Aid of Italian Hospital.

A ball will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 4 for the Italian Hospital and the American Red Cross Society. An entertainment has been arranged, including "The Dance of the Lilies," to be given by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, assisted by Miss Beers. There will also be card playing.

Among those interested in the ball are the new Italian Ambassador, Mayor Mitchel, Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, Ogden L. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent Paterno, Miss Annie Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Franklin Cole, Mrs. John P. Laflin, Enrico Caruso, Antonio Scotti, Elihu Root, and Robert W. DeForest.

To Panama on Their Honeymoon.

Miss Marguerite Roberts, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Belvin Roberts of this city, and Dr. Stuart F. Bushong of Brooklyn were married last Tuesday in the Church of our Lady of Hope, in West 156th Street, the Rev. Adrian Buisson officiating. The Rev. James Flood, who celebrated the nuptial mass, was assisted by the Rev. Timothy Hickey. Dr. Bushong is a well-known dentist in Brooklyn and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He and his bride have gone to Panama on their wedding trip.

Dance for British War Relief Fund.

The committee of the British War Relief Fund, with headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, will give a dance at 135 East Nineteenth Street Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, for the benefit of the fund. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur Burden, 67 Park Avenue. The patronesses are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Burden, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. A. S. Alexander, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. James Eustis, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, and Mrs. Eugene Reynal.

Bridge and Dance for War Fund.

The Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire are to give a bridge and dance at the Hotel Martinique, 56 West Thirty-third Street, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds are to be used for sending a graduate nurse, and large box of surgical and hospital supplies, to England, in the first week in December. Tickets are $1. The patronesses will be Lady Bennett, Lady Hope, Mrs. F. Elliot Langstaff, Mrs. Albert J. Squier, Regent of Niagara Chapter, and Mrs. David Holt of Yonkers.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA, Glasgow.)—Mrs. S. C. Bennett, J. Gordon Brown, Miss K. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis, W. G. Fox, C. N. Fraser, Mrs. H. M. Gleason, L. R. Grant, D. Hunter, Capt. H. I. Stanhope, Miss Margaret Wylie, and Miss Lizzie Weir.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Ida Anderson, Miss Marie Beck, John Burns, Dr. A. Decker, Prof. and Mrs. Handochin, Miss A. Johnston, H. F. Peterson, Mrs. Clara Peterson, Mrs. Louise Scott, and Mrs. Ellen Wang.

'LORD FAUNTLEROY,' ORIGINAL, MARRIES

Vivian Burnett, Son of Noted Author, Weds Miss Constance C. Buel, Editor's Daughter.

BRIDE IS A MUSICIAN

Ceremony in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Home Performed by the Rev. James V. Chalmers.

The marriage of Vivian Burnett, son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the author, and Miss Constance C. Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parent, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, which was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums.

None except the immediate families attended, and the bride, who was gowned in white and silver brocade and carried lilies of the valley, had only one attendant, her half-sister, Miss Victoria Buel. There were no ushers and Mr. Burnett had no best man. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. James V. Chalmers of Holy Trinity Church.

The bride is a sister of Miss Beatrix Buel and an accomplished musician. She never cared for society and never had a formal coming out. Her father was for several years associate editor, and is now an advisory editor of the Century Magazine. The engagement was announced on July 17 last.

Mr. Burnett, who is about 36 years old, is the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," one of his mother's most famous books, written when he was 8 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett will live at 148 East Forty-ninth Street.

Miss Baker to Wed F. B. Rowell.

Mrs. Henry M. Baker of 8 West Fifty-seventh Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Christine V. Baker, to Frank Bailey Rowell of this city. Miss Baker is President of the Music School Settlement. Mr. Howell is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '97, and was until recently a member of the faculty at the Groton School.

LIBBEY—FIELD.

Prof. and Mrs. William Libbey of Thanet Lodge, Princeton, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Polly Libbey, to W. Thayer Field of Newark, N. J. Mr. Field is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Field, and is a member of the junior class at Princeton University. No date has been set for the wedding.

JUDKINS—NEWTON.

William Duncan Judkins has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Dorothy Ball Judkins, to John Brockenbrough Newton, Jr., of Roanoke, Va. Miss Judkins, who is a sister of Holland Ball Judkins of this city, is at 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, for the Winter. No date has been set for the wedding.

WEIL—FUERTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weil have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence R. Weil, to Gustav J. Fuerth. A reception will be held this evening at the Hotel Savoy from 8.30 to 11 o'clock. Mr. Weil is Alderman from the Fortieth District.

An Appeal for Brooklyn Widow.

Ill from overwork a young widow who since her husband's death has supported herself and two little children has asked the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities to help her. The bureau after relieving the family's immediate needs obtained medical attention for them. An operation is necessary and after that many weeks of convalescent care. The bureau has made arrangements for the operation and for the care of the children. Other plans are being formed for the family's future. Contributions to enable the bureau to see this family through its troubles may be sent to 0172c, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn, Street, Brooklyn.

Festival for Fund for Jewish Blind.

The Washington Heights Chapter of the New York Jewish Guild for the Blind will hold a Thanksgiving festival and bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday and Wednesday for the benefit of the home fund for the Jewish blind. Fancy articles made by the blind will be on sale.

Mayor Mitchel will preside at the opening on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Paul H. Junghans is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others interested in the festival are Mrs. Adolph H. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Reuben Greenwald, Miss Sadie Adler, Mrs. Eugene Black, Mrs. Louis Heller, Mrs. Albert Elsner, Mrs. M. Jacobson, Mrs. E. E. Blumenthal, Mrs. N. Lederer, Mrs. J. Kohn, Mrs. M. Hirsch, Mrs. Charles Wahn, Mrs. A. Cohen, Mrs. Julius Baron, Mrs. A. Schaier, Mrs. S. May, Mrs. A. Wilner, and Miss V. M. Sanderson.

VICTORIA'S SALE FOUGHT.

Equitable Trust Asks Injunction in Hammerstein Foreclosure.

The Equitable Trust Company filed an application with the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the sale of the Victoria Theatre under foreclosure proceedings begun by Oscar Hammerstein in January last. The defendants in the foreclosure suit were William and Arthur Hammerstein, Mr. Hammerstein's sons. In that proceeding it was set forth that the theatre was leased on May 1, 1903, for twenty-one years to Anna F. Davidson. On May 2, 1911, the lease was transferred as collateral to Edward F. Albee to secure a mortgage of $100,000.

The Hammerstein Amusement Company got hold of it on Nov. 7, 1912. This company was organized with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Hammerstein owned 3,998 shares of the total of 4,000 shares. When he began his foreclosure action he asked for the appointment of a receiver to collect the rents and profits of the business. F. Granville Munson was named as the referee in the action, and he directed a sale of the lease at public auction. The full claim of Mr. Hammerstein, with interest, amounted to $111,733.

The Equitable Trust Company said in its application that it was the holder of the shares owned by Mr. Hammerstein in the Hammerstein Amusement Company as security for payments ordered by the courts when Mrs. Hammerstein divorced her husband in 1911. Mrs. Hammerstein has died since, but payments to her daughters are still in force. The charge is made that the foreclosure proceedings, in which no defense was offered, were collusive.

Forestry Commission Hearings.

The New York State Factory Investigating Commission of which Robert F. Wagner is Chairman, and Abram I. Elkus, is chief counsel, will hold public hearings tomorrow and Tuesday, beginning at 10.30 A. M., in the room of Trial Term, Part XVII., of the Supreme Court, Building. Inspection and recodification of the Labor law are among the subjects to be taken up.

BLACK ART WON LOVE.

Mrs. Jones Supports Demand for Divorce and Money with Hypnotism Plea.

Mrs. Hester A. S. Laflin-Jones, who is suing her husband, Gardner D. Jones, a Christian Science healer, for divorce and the recovery of $30,000 worth of Diamond Match Company stock, filed a letter with the Supreme Court yesterday to show that she believes that the influence gained over her by her husband was due to black art.

In her complaint Mrs. Jones said she was very much broken physically after the death of her first husband, and that when Mr. Jones assured her he could relieve her sorrow she listened. So she married him and then, according to her statement, he treated her with great harshness and induced her by threats to give him much money as well as the stock. For some time Mrs. Jones has been guarded by detectives because of her fear that her husband may seek to force her to live with him again.

The letter filed yesterday with the papers in the case was written by Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, Mrs. Jones's sister-in-law. It reads:

Ellislloyd, Lake Forest, Ill., July 20, 1914.

Dear Mr. Wallace: I wish we could find some place where Hattie (Mrs. Jones) could be with people that she cares for and understand that man's clutches. The dear girl is so beautiful, and she cannot help any more dressing in exquisite taste than she can help breathing, and it is just as unconsciously done, so wherever she goes people will understand about her.

I fear for her appearance in court with that unspeakable person. Dr. Carey, our personal friend and physician, says she might be hypnotized there, and then the undoubted evidence of it might help the case and those fighting for her freedom.

But he feels strongly, as I do, that not once more must she come under his blighting influence.

My sister suggested fighting hypnotism with hypnotism and engaging Dr. Quackenbush (I think that is his name) in New York to hypnotize Hattie. Dr. Quackenbush has an honorable reputation, though how any one using hypnotism can be honorable is a mystery to me.

Hattie has tried to win him to the highest life that she thought he was living. But his letters hypnotized her and he feigned illness and got her to go quickly to his bedside.

Hattie's soul is as clear as crystal. She is almost elemental in her truth and direction. She has the most generous heart in the whole world, and any appeal to her generosity she cannot withstand. She is superaensitive to love or kindness or to a semblance of either.

She must be saved from herself and that brute. She is a victim of her own idealism.

He hypnotized her out of each shock to her idealism and poisoned her against her best friends and family. My great hope is for her mental salvation, her elemental simplicity, and her quick response to truth.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPHINE LAFLIN.
(Mrs. Louis E.)

There was nothing in the papers originally filed to show that Mrs. Jones suspected her husband of being able to hypnotize her.

THOUGHT CIGARS A GIFT.

Hotel Clerk Was Forced to Replace Perfectos Left with Him.

W. C. Warren, room clerk at the Plaza, slipped down to the cigar department during a lull in business yesterday and expended $3 in expensive cigars. Mr. Warren explained later that he does not usually smoke twenty-five-cent cigars when he has to buy them himself, and that these were not for himself.

"They are to replace some I smoked that I thought were mine," he added with a faraway look in his eyes.

About ten days ago a man who had been stopping in the hotel came to the desk as he was about to leave and put a half-filled box of perfectos on it. He pushed it toward Warren. Now when a lot of cigars are pushed toward a hotel clerk in that fashion, with a smile, the clerk understands that the owner of the cigars is dropping that indirect way of making him a little gift without wounding his feelings.

Four or five days passed and the cigars lay untouched. Then one day at noon as he was about to saunter out for his promenade down the avenue Warren happened to think of the cigars and put one in his pocket. The last one disappeared on Tuesday.

The former owner of the cigars appeared yesterday morning. Warren's jaw dropped when he saw him and almost became fixed at his words. "I'll trouble you for those cigars of mine, sir," he said.

The clerk did some rapid thinking. Should he say, "Why, I thought you made me a present of them?" Not for worlds. He was a Warren of Virginia. So he said with the same bow he had welcomed what he thought was a gift, "Very well, Sir, but I had them put in the humidor downstairs. If you will be so kind as to take a seat I will get them for you."

So with the original box under his coat he sneaked down the stairway to the cigar department and hastily ordered cigars to the number of those in the box, paid his hard-earned cash for them, and then ascended the stairway and handed over what the other man thought were the perfectos he had left at the hotel.

"And yet they tell you never to look a gift horse in the mouth," reflected Warren yesterday.

FUNERAL OF FOSTER COATES

Services for Late Editor Held in St. Bartholomew's.

A large number of newspaper men gathered yesterday at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, for the funeral of Foster Coates, writer and editor, who died on Tuesday night in Atlanta, Ga. Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Sidney Ussher of St. Bartholomew's Church, read the service and Mrs. Benedict Jones sang "Abide with Me" and "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

The pallbearers were Don C. Seitz, John Amory, Whitney Lyon, Bradford Merrill, and Hugh E. Murray. Among the other newspaper men who attended were John Temple Graves, S. S. Carvalho, James Creelman, Henry L. Stoddard, R. A. Farrelly, Frederick Gaizel, Henry F. Gillig, Samuel Austin, and St. Clair McKelway. The chancel of the church was filled with floral contributions.

After the ceremonies the body was removed to Baltimore, Ohio, for interment.

ALCO FILM SUIT DROPPED.

Treasurer's Stock Bought and Receiver Will Be Discharged.

The suit in equity which was started by William Sievers of St. Louis, as Treasurer of the Alco Film Corporation, and which resulted in the appointment of a receiver, was discontinued yesterday. Stock held in the corporation by Al Lichtman and Mr. Sievers was purchased by the President, Walter Hoff Seely, and his associates. Contracts were signed by which the stock is to be transferred.

The receivership lasted but a single day. Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, who appointed Arthur F. Gotthold, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, receiver, with a bond of $15,000, was out of town, so that the formal discharge of the receiver could not be made. This will be done the first thing tomorrow morning.

The Associated Women Painters and Sculptors of America

A Free Exhibition now open of Small Paintings and Sculptures AT THE

Arlington Art Galleries
274 Madison Avenue
Between 39th and 40th Streets, N. Y.

VACATION SCHOOLS WITHOUT SUPPORT

Board of Education May Have to Close Summer Courses in Vocational Training.

NEW PLAN IS UNPOPULAR

Regular Teachers Protest at Proposal to Make Them Serve in Summer Without Pay.

The vacation schools will be closed next Summer unless the Board of Education in the meantime can find some way out of the dilemma in which it has been put by the action of the Board of Estimate in refusing to allow any pay for the teachers in those schools in 1915.

One of the plans suggested for meeting the emergency is that the regular day school teachers should be assigned to the vacation schools without extra compensation. This has been opposed by the teachers, and it does not seem at all probable that the majority of the members of the Board of Education will favor a proposal against which so many reasonable objections can be made.

Dr. Maxwell takes great interest in the vacation schools, and in his last annual address to the public school Principals of this city called attention to the work that was being done in them and praised them highly.

As now organized, the vacation schools number in all thirty-four, of which thirteen are in Manhattan, four in the Bronx, thirteen in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and one in Richmond. The total enrollment last Summer was about 34,000, and the average attendance about 27,000. These schools contained 670 classes, with an average attendance for a class of 40 pupils.

The supervising and teaching staff of 836 women and men will find themselves out of employment next Summer by the action of the Board of Estimate. The original tentative educational budget estimate for 1915 called for an increase in this force of 172 persons, the total expense being put at $76,152. It was the Board of Education's intention to organize seven additional vacation schools during 1915.

President Churchill, in calling the attention of the Board of Education to the danger to the vacation schools, said that it is important that the board members should ascertain whether the work done heretofore in the vacation schools has resulted in so preparing the pupils that when promoted in the Fall they have been able to sustain themselves in the higher classes. The study, he says, should be made also of the demand for and character of the work done in the industrial classes, criticisms of which have come to his attention.

"It has been asserted repeatedly by investigators that the present organization of our schools is too mechanical," Mr. Churchill said. "This has been repeated with force in recent budget conferences, at which representations were made that District Superintendents are not giving attention to the organization of schools upon a basis of economy and efficiency.

"The disclosures recently made raise a question as to whether this board ought not to abandon the practice of providing a specified number of classes shall entitle a school to additional supervision or clerical help. It is better, in my opinion, that the schools should be considered separately, and, in connection with the experience and compensation of teachers, decision had as to additional administrative help."

Mr. Churchill suggests that the board should designate a Chairmen of the Committees on elementary schools, high schools, finance, vocational schools, and special schools, a special committee to study and report upon these and other matters that may come to it, or be invited by it, to the end that the public school system may without loss of efficiency be operated with greater economy in anticipation of a scant appropriation for 1915.

MANCHESTER WILL TRUSTS.

Trustees Make an Accounting in Surrogates' Office.

Trustees of ten trusts created under the will of the late Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, filed an accounting of their work with the Surrogate yesterday. The accounting runs from July 12, 1912, to March 11, 1914, the date of the death of John L. Cadwalader, one of the Trustees. His estate was represented by his executors, E. J. Hancy and Francis Smyth. The other trustees are Harry B. Hollins and Frederick Ogden Beach. A supplementary accounting filed on Feb. 3, 1913, up to July 12, 1912, showed a balance in the hands of the trustees of $32,093.46. This was included with the principal. The present accounting shows:

Residuary trust, $1,715,121.44; for the younger children, $248,912; for Emilie Yznaga, $149,295.03; for Mabel, Countess Zichy, $121,888.30; for Marie Blaufuss, $20,073.67; for Elizabeth Wright Reynolds, $4,130.76; for Louis Le Maitre, $7,170.70; for Margaret Dingwall, $4,130.70; for Amelia Rawlings, $2,952.90, and for the care of the family graves, $2,889.69.

MUST RUN MORE CARS.

Queens Railway Company Ordered to Provide Better Service.

As the result of hearings conducted by Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram on many complaints concerning the service on the street car lines of the New York & Queens County Railway Company, an Interborough subsidiary, the Public Service Commission has issued an order giving in detail the number of cars which shall be operated by the company every half hour. The order will go into effect on Dec. 17.

No specific number of cars is ordered for Sundays and holidays, but the company is instructed to maintain such a service as to operate in each half hour at least a sufficient number of cars to provide a seat for every passenger. The company must notify the commission within ten days whether it intends to obey the order.

In Aid of Jewish Consumptives.

The New York Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver, Col., is to hold a charity bazaar at the Hotel McAlpin from Dec. 5 to Dec. 8. Among the young people who are interested in the bazaar are the Misses Frances and Anna Cohen, Belle Shapiro, Anna Rosenberg, Pearl Cohen, Martha Isaacs, Miriam Freesner, Florence Hirschfeld, Hazel Prager, Bertha Liberman, Florence Bayer, and Mildred Lyons.

CIVIL SERVICE.

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.
$4,000.00 a Year.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until
4 P. M. FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH.

This committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will formulate a market scheme for the city and provide proper development of the market system. Secretary's duties will be to conduct investigations, formulate the findings. Candidates must have large experience in market management, or in the purchase, sale, and handling of food stuffs.

Minimum Age 21 Years.

APPLICATION Blanks may be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400 Municipal Building, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

TINY DOG EXCITES HOTEL.

Boston Woman's Pet Rescued from Laundry Just in Time.

Had the whereabouts of a valuable little white papillon dog not been discovered just at a critical moment yesterday morning, the output of the McAlpin's laundry would have told a terrible tale, and the anti-vivisectionists might have been furnished with material for a crusade. Strict orders now have been given to chembermaids not to send any dogs to the laundry, no matter how much they may think they need washing.

A Boston woman arrived at the hotel day before yesterday, accompanied by the tiniest specimen of the canine family that anybody in the house had ever seen. It was so small that it could stand in its owner's hand. The owner went down to breakfast yesterday morning, and when she sought her room again she found it neatly arranged, but there was no dog in it.

The chambermaid said she hadn't seen any dog, and the hellboys and the clerk on that floor were positive that none had strayed in the corridors. Word was sent to all floors to keep a sharp lookout. When nothing had resulted, one of the assistant managers had an inspiration.

"Did you search the linen?" he asked the chambermaid.

"Sure not; I just put the things into the basket and sent them downstairs to the laundry."

"The window was open, the room became chilly, and the dog may have crept under the sheets," the manager reflected. Then he took an express elevator to the sub-basement, and sought the linen room. From a basket that was just about to be emptied into a tub he heard the sound of faint squeaking. He tore out sheets and pillow cases until he came to a bundle that moved. It contained a half-smothered little dog.

DR. MANNING DIES IN ITALY.

Professor in Robert College, Constantinople, Was on Way to New York.

Dr. George L. Manning, Professor of Physics at Robert College in Constantinople for the past seven years, died on Friday in Florence, Italy, according to advices received by his sister, Mrs. John O. Heald, of Orange, N. J. He was on his way home to recover from a recent illness, and it is supposed that he suffered a relapse when he reached Italy. Dr. Manning was born in Keene, N. H., and was fifty years old. He was descended from an old Colonial family and was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, afterwards teaching in Stevens Institute in Hoboken and at Cornell University.

Dr. Manning is survived by his widow, who was Miss Alice W. Heald, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and by his sister. His body will be brought here forburial.

Obituary Notes.

NICHOLAS J. O'CONNELL, an attorney with offices at 44 Westchester Square, the Bronx, died on Friday at his home, 1,510 Glover Street, aged 56 years. He had practiced law for twenty-five years. Mr. O'Connell left two daughters.

ISADORE GREENBERG, in the retail business for thirty-five years in Harlem, is dead at his home, 1315 Fifth Street, aged 50 years. He was born in Manhattan. Mr. Greenberg was a member of several societies and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Col. DANA W. KING, Register of Deeds for thirty-two years in Hillsboro County, N. H., is dead at Nashua, aged 82 years. He was a veteran of the civil war.

JEREMIAH C. JONES, a retired contractor in Germantown, Penn., is dead at his home in Germantown, aged 80 years. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

JAMES P. MORRIS, a retired hotel proprietor, is dead at his home, 316 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, aged 70 years. He had been with the Continental and Girard Hotels in Philadelphia.

JACOB BAUMGARNER, who had been employed for twenty years at the St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, N. J., died there on Friday, aged 81 years.

HENRY WHITE, a proofreader employed by The Herald, died of heart disease yesterday while walking in front of the house at 138 Hamilton Place, Manhattan. His home was at 1,812 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx. He was 60 years old.

CHARLES G. BERLINGER, a Director of the Integrity Title Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, died on Friday at his home, 2,038 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, aged 83 years. He was a member of several German singing societies, including the Philadelphia Quartet Club.

LEOPOLD NEWMAN, a retired hat merchant of Albany, died on Friday at his home, 853 Seventy-second Street, Bath Beach. He was born in Germany sixty-six years ago.

Mrs. AMELIA KRAUSE, widow of Daniel Krause, who was known as the "Mayor of Park Row," died at the residence, 515 Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, on Friday. Mrs. Krause was 55 years of age and was long prominent in Jewish circles in this city. Her husband was the owner of four jewelry stores on Park Row, the sites of which were taken for the erection of the Municipal Building.

WILLIAM DIEDRICH FORTMEYER, employed as a clerk by a stock brokerage firm in this city and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Christ English Lutheran Church in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 965 Lafayette Avenue, from apoplexy. He was 30 years old.

WILLIAM P. TOWLE, 36 years old, a bookkeeper for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died on Friday from heart disease at his home, 196 Dahlia Road, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISA WARNER, widow of William Wallace Warner and a member of the Golden Rod Council, Daughters of Liberty, died yesterday at her home, 442 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her eighty-first year and left a son and two daughters.

DAVID JAMES WALLS, for thirty-four years employed by Horn Brothers & Co. of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 869 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN ADAM EPPIG, President of the Leonard Eppig Brewing Company of Brooklyn, which was founded by his father, died of pneumonia on Friday at his residence, 31 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Eppig was educated in the Packard Institute in this city and at an early age he entered the brewery business with his father. Mr. Eppig belonged to many civic and social organizations and was a large contributor to St. Leonard's Roman Catholic Church. In 1897 he married Miss Katherine Graf, who survives him, with five sisters and a brother, Frank L. Eppig.

WILLIAM GERKEN, at one time cashier of the old Eastern Hotel, near the Battery, and later of Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, is dead at his home, 410 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. During the last few years Mr. Gerken underwent a series of operations for blood-poisoning, which set in from a scratch on his finger from a tinseled ornament for a Christmas tree. To save his fingers from amputation he took the baking process at the Neurological Hospital, by which his hands were baked by electricity in an oven.

LEWIS F. PHILLIPS, 76 years old, cashier of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., dropped dead at his desk yesterday from heart disease. He was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the State Militia.

FORREST E. BARKER of Boston, Chairman of the Gas and Electric Company of Massachusetts, died at a hotel in Washington yesterday from hardening of the arteries.

Prof. EMIL GERBER, a well-

CARRY FREIGHT FREE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

All Trunk Lines East of the Mississippi Agree to Donate Transportation Cost.

RED CROSS FUND $362,911

Cardinal Farley and Bishop Greer Strongly Indorse War Children's Christmas Fund.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium, of 71 Broadway, announced yesterday that the railroads had agreed to transport, freight charges free, relief supplies for the Belgians, and that Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith had promised to give free pier space to the commission for the loading of its relief ships. One ship, it is stated, will sail from Philadelphia this week, and another will be chartered, to sail from New York next week.

The statement of the commission in announcing its plans in part was as follows:

"The trunk line railroads announced yesterday that all railroads of the Trunk Lines Association, covering territory east of the Mississippi River and north of Norfolk, Va., will transmit free of charge any supplies of food or clothing destined for Belgian relief. Hereafter any one wishing to ship to Belgian relief can send food, whether or not there is an organized committee in this town, by the simple process of carrying it to the freight office of the railroad.

"The City of New York, through Dock Commissioner Smith, yesterday promised the American Commission from one to three piers, North River, for use in transporting its food supplies. Pier 72 probably will be set aside for light-draught vessels.

"Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the commission in New York, received a cablegram from Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission in London, saying that new clothes and new blankets were highly acceptable.

"An example of the necessity in Belgium appeared yesterday when a representative at Jonas & Nanburg, hat furriers, visited the office of the commission, asking if they could send food through to their factory located at the great lace centre of Hamme, Belgium, on the Scheldt River, not far from Antwerp. Mr. Jonas was in Belgium at the outbreak of the war and understands the conditions in Hamme. 'Their need is absolutely desperate,' he said yesterday. 'We would gladly send any money to get food there to them. As it is, our only way is to try and send it in care of the commission, in the hope that the shipping agents in Holland will be able to segregate our packages and get them to Hamme.'"

Belgian Fund Is Now $523,359.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased, by donations of $6,284.32 yesterday, and the Fund is now $523,359.39. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 to 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Belgian Fund, Utica, N. Y.	$1,500
Members of North Pr. Ch., Geneva, N. Y.	400
Marie M. Benedich	300
Waterbury Republican	281
Buff. Chap., Soc. of Col. Wars	200
Charles T. Perry	100
Francis F. Robins	100
A Luchars	100
Mrs. J. W. Atwood	70
J. S. Frothingham	50
G. L. Gallatin	300
Members 1st Pres. Ch. of Wolcott	50
Providence Journal	387
Catholic ladies, St. Catherina Aid S. of Bisbee	159
J. B. Kingsford	100
E. D. Pollak	100
Grace H. Coney	75
Ernest C. Game	5
Girls, St. Elizabeth's House	5
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibling	25
M. B.	3
E. A. Brillinger	5
J. W. T. Mason	10
Juliet McMaster	5
Miss B. M. Cameron	10
M. A. McConachy	1
C. F. Schwartz	20
Maud Cardwell	5
Edith L. Sigler	10
Missionary Soc'y, Whitehouse Station, N. J.	10
Mrs. H. E. Cassidy	5
Anonymous	10
Michael Rustum	1
B. Shelladi	1
E. E. S. and P. E. Aymar	2
Eliza R. M. Wyck	5
The Misses Melville	20
A Friend	10
Evelyn A. Freed	3
L. W. Flanders	5
A Sympathizer	10
L. Lowenstein	10
Home Workers' Society, First United Pres. Ch.	10
Small Literary Cl., Morristown, N. J.	15
C. Fourgeot	7
Delhi Equal Suffrage Club	30
Irwin Hayden	5
F. B. A. Trotter	20
Miss Dederer	5
Mary E. Beebe	1
Mrs. J. R. Wolff	20
Two Friends	2
Mrs. W. Lyster	5
J. Cunningham	50
R. R. H.	10
W. E. Monroe	1
S. P. Hall	5
G. R. Monelly	10
J. P. Patcher	1
Anonymous	1

S. L. Gilbert	10
F. W. Peck	1
H. C. Bogert	7
Mrs. D. Jacobson	5
H. Frodsham	10
Vermont	10
Mrs. T. T. Barr	12
E. T. F.	10
From a Friend	1
A. I. Beach	10
Mrs. W. Gale	1
Miss J. S. Dinsmore	10
George C. Bryant	25
J. A. F.	10
O. D. McKinney	3
Rankin Johnson	15
W. G. Weatherup	10
St. John's Parish of Dio, Texas	6
Young People's Soc. C. E., W. S. P. Church	5
Merrimac	10
Cash	1
E. J. Thiry	1
S. Dinant	5
A Little Girl	1
Richard Bernheim	1
C. C. of A. of Middleport	1
In Memory of M. H.	1
M. A. W.	1
Mrs. L. Bodar	5
Mrs. A. E. Martine of Baylor	2
Sympathizer	2
Monday Whist Club, Amsterdam, N. Y.	19
Century Club of Amsterdam	25
Amsterdam Red Cross Auxiliary	65
Roger Mott	1
Miss Merrall	3
Anonymous	3
Good Samaritan	280
Benjamin Akin	50
George Allen	10
N. Tendway	100
Cash R. A.	5
C. Tucker	50
Mrs. E. Moses	1
A Friend	50
N. F. L.	50
S. S. Class of First Presby. Church	3
Tiny Tim	25
W. I. K.	1
A. A. Duryea	2
Mrs. F. L. Jenkins	3
Maria A. Pell	10
J. R. Pratt	500
E. S. Tolman	50
Presby. Church of Sewickley, Penn.	60
Cake Sale at Scarsdale	65

$362,911 in Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross fund in New York is now $362,911.11, of which amount $2,387.86 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, follow:

Through Dr. B. Dernburg	$1,500
Frank Alvah Parsons, lecture	469
Second Dutch Ref. Church, Hudson City	75
Christ Church, Fitchburg, Mass.	73
Coll., Derby, Conn.	55
St. James Episcopal Church, Derby, Conn.	47
In memory of G. H. H.	30
S. W.	25
Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria	25
"Turner Society," Derby, Conn.	25
Emanuel Church, Ridgewood, N. J.	10
Women's Auxiliary Zion Church, Dobbs Ferry	6
Brooklyn S. S. class	5
Class of 1912, Packer Inst., B'klyn.	5
Miss Helen Peck Young	5
"Cash"	5
"A. C. W."	5
Mrs. H. E. Cassidy	5
Mrs. C. Toelle	5
S. S. of Congl. Church, Candia, N. H.	4
Employes George E. Gibson Company	2
William J. O'Donnell	2
Howard Morgan	1

Prince of Wales Fund $75,200.

The American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now has a fund that totals $75,200.18. R. M. Stuart Worthley, 25 Broad Street, is the Treasurer. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

J. Causer, Sr.	$5
J. Breed	1
Pawtucket Times	108
F. S. Mackenzie	5
F. Bland	2
J. H. Slocombe	2
A. E. Chillman	2
Lancaster, Penn.	5
Britishers	20.75
Dr. J. J. MacPhee	5
John Pelle	10
Office employes of Barber & Co.	17
Dock employes of Barber & Co.	8
Att. Steved. Co.	20
employes	3.15
T. Wagstaff	1
Thomas Miller	1
Charles Bennie	$1
Robert Hunter	1
Miss A. Livermore	1
Miss M. Guthrie	1
W. Forsythe	1
Evelyn Boykin	5
Charles Hicks	44
W. B. Duncan, Jr.	5
Coll. by H. Lowther, Round Up; also employes of	25
H. Stephenson	2
W. A. Crewys	10
J. McFerran	1
W. H. Plummer	20
S. W. Hughes	50
Anonymous	500

Children's Christmas Fund.

The War Children's Christmas Fund, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is the Chairman, amounts to $8,431 in cash and about $15,000 worth of clothing and gifts, all new. Clothing and gifts are forwarded weekly by all steamship lines.

Contributions should be sent to 35 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Yesterday $394.10 was received, as follows:

Bartlesville, Okla., citizens	$159
Roosevelle Baptist S. S., Newark, N. J.	3
Mrs. Jennie G. Butler	5
Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Bailey, Misses Baltz, Agnes, Dorothy, and Philip Agar	6
Mrs. A. M. H. Dutcher	5
Unity Club, Victor, N. Y.	10
Travelers-at-Home Club, Saratoga Spgs.	5
C. J. Murdock	5
W. G., H. B., and H. L. Foster	25
Thursday Afternoon Club, Greenville, S. C.	3
Anonymous	5
Staten Island Academy	13
Frying Pan Shoal Light Ship	12
Nancy E. Leach	5
Monday Afternoon Club, Washington, Ind.	4
Paul N. Myers	5
Green Valley C. E., Fredonia, Kan.	10
Mrs. J. H. Seymour	5
Mr. Durnd Howle	5
Woman's Music Club, Spartanburg, S. C.	5
Kennedy Library Assn., Spartanburg, S. C.	12
Camp Fire Girls, Spartanburg, S. C.	3
St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis	5
Women's Clubs, Norwalk, Conn.	20
C. I. Bernheimer	5
United Trades Assembly, Louisville, Ky.	10
Anonymous, Skowhegan, Me.	10
Mrs. Frank Bannerman, Jr.	10
Virginia Cowperthwait	5
Camp Fire Girls, Spartanburg, S. C.	6
Tea Cups Club, Spartanburg, S. C.	4

Bishop Greer says of this fund:

"It is a beautiful movement, and I heartily indorse it. The benefit to our own children will be greater than to the children of Europe. In learning to lovingly share their blessings with others less fortunate, our children are taking the first step toward universal peace."

In giving his approval Cardinal Farley said:

"You have most certainly my approval and blessing. I know of no charity more worthy of a Christian than what you are doing to help those poor little helpless children."

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, now amounts to $41,249. August Belmont, Treasurer of the committee, received the following subscriptions yesterday:

International News Service	$192.00
Mrs. Ophelia Godchaux	1.00
Christian Church, Berthond, Col.	3.00
Ethel Lounsbery	1.00
Mary V. Hun	5.00
Lucile T. Martin	2.00
Forest Camp Fire Girls, Forest Grove, Ore.	3.00
A friend	100.00
A friend	100.00
Mrs. Chester Munroe	10.00
W. Franklin Brush	10.00
C. W. W. Hutton and friends	52.00
Mrs. W. A. Jackson	2.00
William L. Mauren	100.00
John A. Uandee	5.00
Mrs. James H. Taylor	267.00
Mrs. C. Walter Nichols	25.00
Katherine Cline and James White	3.13
Miss Anna Collies	10.00

A letter from the Camp Fire Club of America has been sent to Emanuel Havenith, the Belgian Minister, in Washington, in which George D. Pratt, its President, says in part:

"Desiring to make some sacrifice to alleviate the sufferings of the Belgians, we have decided to cancel one of the Winter banquets and dedicate the cost thereof to this cause. On behalf of the club we send herewith $1,000, for transmission through the London-American Relief Committee to Mr. Whitlock, the American Minister in Brussels, for immediate distribution among the starving Belgians."

Fund for Artists Grows.

The fund for the relief of the families of destitute artists in France, subscriptions to which should be sent to the Harriman National Bank, now amounts to $7,993.87. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Emily A. Watson	$100
Anonymous	15
Anonymous	5
W. V. S. Thorne	25
Mrs. D. C. Seaton	200
Mrs. R. Stuyvesant	100
B. Winthrop	10
O. D. Grover	5
Miss M. H. Wiborg	25
Stanley Mortimer	100
S. M. Corlies	5
L. M. Vinton	2
Anonymous	20
Isabel C. Mauran	5
Bessie B. Brown	25
Miss M. P. Green	5
W. Y. Peters	$100
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	10
Miss G. T. Cary	20
Anonymous	10
W. Emerson	25
Anonymous	5
Katherine S. Dreier	10
E. Woodward, Newcomb Memor'l College, New Orleans	5
Ls.	5
Mrs. J. Buckingham	5
Anonymous	10

Rubber Club Contributes.

The Rubber Club of America, the national association of rubber manufacturers and importers, has established a fund for the relief of the European war sufferers, to which $1,758 has been contributed, including the following donations:

FOR RED CROSS.

Arnold & Zeiss, New York	$250
Roland H. Ballou	100
Hood Rubber Co.	100
Fisk Rubber Co.	50
Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Co.	50
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co.	50
L. Littlejohn & Co.	50
Mechanical Fabric Co.	25
F. H. Appleton & Son	25
R. J. Caldwell & Co.	25
Federal Rubber Manufacturing Co.	25
Reading Rubber Manufacturing Co.	25
Obalski & Sweeney	25
E. Maurer Co.	25
St. Mungo Manufacturing Co.	25
The B. F. Goodrich Co.	25

FOR BELGIANS.

Hodgman Rubber Co.	100
Parker, Stearns & Co.	100

Besides the above, $683 has been contributed by members of the club in lieu of tickets for the sixteenth annual banquet, which has been abandoned.

To aid the victims of the war the Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire, will give a bridge party and dance at the Hotel Martinique on Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be used in sending a graduate nurse and a large supply of surgical and hospital provisions to England.

N. Y. U. to Aid Belgians.

After receiving an earnest appeal from A. E. Shipley, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, urging that the students of every university in the United States extend a helping hand to the destitute Belgians, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University has set aside tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday as Relief Days for Belgium.

At the suggestion of the Chancellor, a student committee was formed to aid in the collection of clothing and other necessaries. The Chairman is Griffith Bonner of the senior class. A Faculty Committee consisting of Profs. Henley M. Foster and Richard W. Watkins has been appointed to co-operate with that formed by the undergraduates.

Stamp Tax for Jewish Relief.

The one cent self-taxation stamp issued by the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war has met with the approval of many large fraternal orders. The Grand Secretaries are sending to the committee for a supply of stamps, which will be used by all subordinate lodges when sending notices to their members. Although the amount paid with each purchase is only one cent, the committee is confident that a very large sum will be collected.

The children of all the Sunday schools and Talmud Torahs will be provided with books in which they will save the stamps until they are full, when they will be exchanged for certificates showing the amount that has been contributed. The Young Men's Hebrew Associations have formed "Enlistment Clubs," each member being pledged to contribute 10 cents a week. Stamps of that denomination and upward will be ready in the New Year's holidays.

Contributions to the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war yesterday amounted to $1,845. The amount to date deposited in the Guaranty Trust Company of America is $23,556. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, at 1003 World Building, New York. These amounts were received yesterday:

Through Rev. D. Karesh, Columbia, S. C.	$42
H. Newman, N. Y.	1
Cong. Sons of Jacob, St. Paul, Minn.	1,168
Cong. Sons of Abraham, St. Paul, Minn.	175
Cong. Adath Jeshurun, St. Paul, Minn.	50
Local Committee, West St. Paul, Minn.	73
Local Committee, Stillwater, Minn.	20
S. Frankel, N. Y.	10
Local Committee, St. Louis, Mo.	300

Volunteers are requested to visit merchants and place the stamps with them. Address 1003 World Building.

War Relief Committee.

The War Relief Committee, composed of Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Miss Anne Morgan, announced subscriptions totaling $7,106. Yesterday the following were received:

Mrs. Drexel	$150
Mr. & Mrs. Paine	100
Mrs. G. H. Garvin	20
Mrs. C. Stillman	5
Eleanor Deming	5
Anonymous	25
G. L. Auger	100
Mme. J. Duranton	5
Mrs. G. Chambers	15
Anonymous	250
Mr. & Mrs. Hoffman	100
Lynde Stetson	100
B. B.	100
H. G. Curtiss	$100
Mabel F. Manning	100
Miss Bellini	10
William Jay	25
Dorothy B. Hall	25
Anonymous	2
Mrs. J. W. Wood	25
E. C. Gale	25
Mrs. G. R. Fearing	100
Mrs. H. N. Straue	10
Miss M. H. Bouvier	10
Clara Hebert	10

Contributions to this fund may be sent to 670 Fifth Avenue.

PLEA FOR HOME SUFFERERS.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul Indorses Mayor's Proposition.

Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 275 Lafayette Street, has written to Mayor Mitchel, indersing the Mayor's proposition that Americans should not, in their generosity for the relief of the war sufferers of Europe, forget the suffering at home. In his letter, Mr. Mulry says:

"The coming Winter is likely to be a very severe one on the poor and unemployed, and we are all having a greater demand upon us than we have had in many years. While, as you say, the conditions abroad are most distressing, due largely to the war, the result of that war has been to make conditions here worse than they would ordinarily have been.

"Our society has a larger number of poor upon the list of applicants than we have had in a long time, and as we consider one the most important works is to preserve the home and keep the family intact as far as possible, we are sure of having a larger demand upon us than we can possibly meet, and all the charitable organizations will have to depend largely upon the generosity of those in a position to give, and help to tide over the situation of those who will suffer.

"I only trust that the combined efforts of all will solve the problem, and that New York will hold its usual place as a city of people with red blood in their veins, and who are always to the front in every good work."

RED CROSS HELP FOR SERVIA.

Six Surgeons and Twelve Nurses Sail on the Finland.

The Red Cross sent a well-equipped detail of surgeons and nurses to Servia yesterday on the Red Star Liner Finland, with 100 tons of medical comforts. The six surgeons were Drs. Ethan Flagg Butler, James F. Donnelly, S. H. Hodge, Morton P. Lane, C. P. King, and E. P. Magruder. Miss Mathilde H. Krueger was in charge of the twelve nurses, who wore their blue coats.

Dr. Donnelly said that the party would land at Patras, Greece, and then proceed to Nish, the new Servian capital.

BAZAAR FOR RED CROSS.

Hunter College to Divert Money from Athletics to War.

A bazaar, originally intended to raise money for an athletic field, but now to be given to the Red Cross, will be held on Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. All the social organizations, fraternities, and department clubs will have booths. Vaudeville, dancing, and concerts will be features, and a scholarship donated by the Eastman-Gaines Business School will be auctioned off.

Among the attractions that have been listed in the booths are a haberdashery shop, a popular song store, a household linen booth, a sale of hand-made basketry, a cotton booth, an art sale, and a "home booth" in charge of the Suffrage Club.

Tea for Reservists at Beaux Arts.

Mrs. Louis Bustanoby will give a tea dance at the Beaux Arts this afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the families of French and Belgian reservists in this country. So far Mrs. Bustanoby has sold more than a thousand tickets. Maurice and Florence Walton will dance.

PAVLOWA TO DANCE FOR RED CROSS AID

Gala Benefit at Metropolitan Opera House by Russian Star Interests Society.

NEW BALLETS TO BE SEEN

"Puppen-Fee" and "Walpurgis Night" Scene for First Time—Distinguished Patrons and Boxholders.

For the benefit of the American Red Cross Fund, Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, and her company will give a performance Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the auspices of the Music League of America. It will be the dancer's last appearance before her engagements here in February. A list of distinguished patrons has been made up for the occasion.

The programme for the entertainment will include several ballets and divertissements not seen here yet. One of these is "Puppen-Fee," ("The Fairy Doll,") a ballet in two scenes, arranged by Ivan Clustine. The scenery and costumes have been made and designed for this production by the Russian artist, Mstislav Dobougins. The "Walpurgis Night" ballet, which forms part of Gounod's "Faust," will also be danced for the first time by Pavlowa here.

Among the divertissements will be "Little Russian Dance," Tschaikowsky; Scene Dansante, Boccherini; Pasterale, Strauss; Pas de Trois, Strauss; Gavotte Pavlowa, Lienke; Musette, Gluck; Holland Dance, Grieg; "Valse des Visions," Berlioz, and Bacchanale, Glazounoff. Of these, Pavlowa will take part in the Scene Dansante, the Gavotte Pavlowa, and the Bacchanale.

The principal members of the company to appear will be Mlle. Piaskovietzka, classic dancer; Mlle. Kuhn, character dancer; Mlle. Svirskaia, feature dancer, and Messrs. Ivan Clustine and A. Volinine. Theodore Stier will conduct the orchestra.

In connection with the Red Cross benefit, Mme. Pavlowa has issued the following appeal asking for help for the suffering women and children of Europe and those who are fighting: "I can offer nothing but my art. It is a poor thing when such brave deeds are being done, yet if you will all help me, I will do my utmost, give the best that is in me to ease the terrible sufferings of our brave brothers." If the house is filled the sum taken in will be about $1,200.

Society girls, members of the Music League, are active in the benefit enterprise. A bill posting company is printing and posting bills free of charge, and twelve autographed photographs of Pavlowa are to be sold by a committee of girls on the night of the performance.

The box holders include Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

The patronesses include Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Another Relief Ship Leaves London.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Another shipload of provisions purchased with American dollars for the hungry people of Belgium was dispatched today on the steamer Jan Block, which sailed from London for Rotterdam. On the ship were 700 tons of wheat, 500 tons of flour, 600 of rice and 200 of peas.

DENY BRITISH GOT YACHTS.

Seabury & Co. Correct Reports of Purchases Here.

It was definitely stated yesterday by Charles L. Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights that the steam yachts Kanawha and Sovereign had not been sold to any one. The yachts were lying up in the shipyard, it was said, but they were not in commission. It had been reported that they were sold to England.

Nothing further was learned in regard to the steam yacht Winchester beyond that she was purchased by Lloyd B. Sanderson from Peter B. Reuse on behalf of the British Government. Had the yacht been cleared in the ordinary way at the Custom House for Halifax or some other Canadian port, she would have got away without any trouble.

The crew was shipped before the Winchester was ready to leave, and it was through the men talking in saloons along the waterfront with their friends that the story reached Collector Malone, who communicated with the Treasury Department at Washington. This resulted in the dismantling of her wireless apparatus and the watch that is being kept on board the yacht by an officer and six seamen from the United States revenue cutter Seneca to see that she does not get away.

Shipping men are wondering yesterday what possible use the British Government could have for the Winchester, as her coal consumption is very great and her bunker space is so limited that she can be used only as a dispatch boat near the coast. It would be impossible for her to carry stores, as there is no place to store them. Her machinery occupies all the space in the hull with the bunkers.

A well-known yachtsman said that the Winchester could do twenty-five knots in fair weather and probably was purchased to be used for carrying messages and dispatches between the British Consulate in New York and the warships off the coast from Sandy Hook to Nantucket.

When the German fleet surprised Admiral Cradock in the South Pacific by appearing off the Chilean coast with five cruisers the coup was attributed to lack of information from the naval intelligence department. The threat of the Captain of the Karlsruhe to come into the North Atlantic, it was said, had probably induced the British Admiralty to purchase a fast yacht like the Winchester, so that the Consul here could keep the Captains informed of any news by cable from the West Indies or South America regarding the movements of the German warships.

MAKING SANTA REAL TO POOR CHILDREN

Association Hopes to Grant Every Plea Made in Faith to Christmas Saint.

COVERS U. S. AND CANADA

Hundreds of Appeals Already In from Poverty-Touched Boys and Girls.

With Christmas only a month away the Santa Claus Association, of 347 Fifth Avenue, which each Christmas tries to answer the requests of thousands of poor children who would otherwise receive no presents Christmas morning, is already receiving hundreds of letters each day from all parts of the United States and Canada.

This year the association will direct a large part of its work from the Santa Claus Cave in the Hotel Astor, for which cave William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor, has donated quarters. In the cave visitors will see details of the work done by the association. The cave will be of the north pole kind and will be open both days and evenings. The mail receiving station, to which all letters addressed to "Santa Claus" will find their way, as well as the executive headquarters, will continue to be at 347 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Waldorf.

Regarding the work of the association, John D. Gluck, its head, talked yesterday.

"We should not permit foreign conditions," said Mr. Gluck, "to interfere with our attitude toward the poor in the United States and in Canada. We cannot, at a time like this, hide behind the war curtain and fail to send Christmas cheer into the homes of the poor. A merry Christmas to a poor family guarantees that fathers and mothers will feel more like looking for employment in the New Year, and at this time we should certainly do all we can to make it possible for them to look hopefully, as well as happily, into the future. Ninety per cent. of the thousands of letters that come to us are from children whose fathers and mothers are out of employment and, in the great majority of cases, through no fault of their own.

"The Santa Claus Association has filed official communications with the embassies and legations of all the warring nations in Washington, requesting that the communications be forwarded to the proper officers of their nations, setting forth the simple prayer of the children of America, born of a people of all races, for a Christmas armistice to take effect Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, and to last until sunrise Monday, Dec. 28, or at least to cease hostile operations from sunset Christmas Eve until sunrise the following Saturday morning. We believe if this is accomplished we will have executed a favorable step in the direction of peace, which will be our contribution in that direction."

The Canadian Government has informed the Santa Claus Association that gifts for poor children in the Dominion will be admitted free of duty. The Canadian headquarters are in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, and information concerning the Canadian work will be furnished by the New York Association at its Fifth Avenue offices.

Below are a few of the hundreds of letters received by the association in the past few days, the first from a little girl in the Bronx:

Dear Santa Claus: Do you live far? Would you please come up my house Christmas Day. I Rose, 10 years of age, wants a doll. John, 7, wants a engine. Alice, about 5, wants a doll; Beatrice, just more than 3, wants a set of dishes, and Andrew, not 2 yet, wants a teddy bear. P. S.—I hope to get what I ask for. I am very poor and my father is not working.

Your little friend,
ROSE —.

This letter was received from a little girl whose home is on the west side not far from Times Square:

Dear Santa Claus: I heard about your great kindness to poor children and I hope you will be good to us. I have a little cripple sister and a baby sister and brother. My little cripple sister is only five and my papa has been out of work all Summer. I hope you will answer soon and won't forget us.

Your little girl friend,
HARRIETT —.

A six-year-old lad, whose home is in a distant part of Brooklyn, sent this letter to the General Post Office. The letter was forwarded to the Santa Claus Association:

Dear Santy: I wants a nice small train, not a expensive one. One that's just strong and will last long time. This is all I want and we can't afford nothing this Winter.

Yours truly,
DONALD, —.

This letter has been received from a child whose home is in a small town in the northern part of Ontario, Canada:

Dear Friend Santa Claus: I am a very little girl, not 10 years old, and both my parents are very poor, and they said they couldn't bring me nothing this Christmas, and what I want is a pair of ice skates. And if you can sparo them also a pair of hockey boots. Your little friend,
MABEL —.

Little Miss Mabel's seven-year-old sister, Ethel, also asked for a pair of skates and added that she would consider the gift "a very beautiful and likewise a precious one."

Here is another letter that tells its own pathetic story. It is from a little New York girl:

Dear Santa Claus: I am a little girl and I got three other sisters and also a little brother, still younger, and my father is out of work for a good while and only does a day now and then. My mama tries to help by doing some scrubbing and washing. Will you please Santa, send us some toys. A merry Christmas to a poor family you. So please, dear Santa Claus, don't forget us, for if you do we will have a poor Christmas. I will say a big prayer for you.

IRENE —.

The Christmas poster stamps of the Santa Claus Association this year are of ten designs, all of them the work of well-known American artists. The association does not solicit funds, and all of the clerical, stenographic, and mailing work is done by volunteers. The only expenses are postage stamps and printing, and donations of stamps or printing are gratefully received.

"We would also be glad," said Mr. Gluck, "to receive the names of people who would like to receive children's Santa Claus letters. We also wish the names of Canadians in New York who would be interested in answering letters from poor children in the Dominion of Canada, especially those whose fathers are with the Canadian forces now fighting in Europe. The assistance of volunteers to help in opening and answering the thousands of letters, to address envelopes, and otherwise assist us would be gratefully appreciated."

1865 1914

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

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STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

FOR EVENING WEAR IN

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Prices Consistent with Quality

126 West 42d Street

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MAISON MAURICE

Importers

GOWNS MILLINERY FURS

FIFTH AVENUE & 43d STREET

NEW YORK.

London Paris

Important Announcement of the

Season's Clearance

For Monday and Days Following

These twice-a-year sale events at Maison Maurice are noteworthy for most unusual reductions; for it has ever been the policy of this House to absolutely disregard the original cost of every garment in effecting a rigid clearance before the season is too far advanced.

During this sale the most exclusive of the season's smart APPAREL, MILLINERY and FURS will be closed out at prices lower even than in any past sale. Attendances are always large, so we advise an early selection.

Exclusive Hats for Street and Dress
Distinctive Millinery, of smartness and refinement, embodying the favored models of the season, and formerly priced from $15 to $18.
Clearance price now $5 to $10
Hats from $20 up at proportionate reductions

Suits Tailleur—Formerly $55 to $75.
Suits formerly $85 to $295 at equal reductions. Now $35

Afternoon Frocks, were $40 to $65.
Frocks priced at $75 to $200, now $25 to $95. Now $18.50

Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks—$45 to $65—Now $25
Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks, $75 to $375, at equal reductions.

Evening Wraps (fur trimmed)—$150 to $185—Now $95
Evening Wraps, formerly $195 to $295, decisively reduced.

Motor and Sport Coats, $45 to $55 values. Now $25
Motor and Sport Coats, formerly $65 to $95, also greatly reduced.

French Blouses, value $12 to $18. Now $5
French Blouses, formerly $22 to $49, now $12.50 to $22.

Furs Bought During This Sale Will Be Held for Christmas Delivery if Desired.

A Sale feature of our new Lingerie Salon will be Crepe de Chine Negligees which usually sell at $15 for $9.50

Salons Open at 8:30 A. M. During Sale

Drives like an Arrow
-because it's the Lightest Six

A less expensive car to run, a more delightful car to drive—that, you might say, is the whole story of this new Studebaker SIX design.

Cost less to operate this SIX, because it's the lightest of all Light Sixes—made so by the liberal use of drop forgings and pressed steel housings in place of the malleable castings that weigh down other cars.

But in making this the LIGHTEST Six, Studebaker engineers did another even more important thing—they made the car STRONGER and EASIER to drive. Balanced and aligned it so that truly it drives like an arrow—keeps to the crown of the road—without that twisting, swaying tension that racks a car. And answering to the lightest touch of the finger-tips, it makes driving a pleasure.

You'll appreciate the beauty of this Studebaker Light Six—its massive yet graceful lines and its rare elegance of finish. But even more will you appreciate the perfection of engineering design that has made this "a less expensive SIX to run, a more delightful SIX to drive." And with its over-measure of power, too, you will find it the ideal car for driving in New York.

-because it's a Studebaker



Studebaker Features
Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top

Studebaker ROADSTER . . . $ 985
Studebaker FOUR 985
Studebaker SIX—7-Passenger . 1450

STUDEBAKER — DETROIT
56th Street and Broadway, New York
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1495 Bedford Avenue

LIGHT SIX
FIVE PASSENGER
$1385

ELECTION LAW JOBS TO BE READY JAN. 1

State Superintendents at $5,000 a Year Have Much Patronage.

PLACES FOR REPUBLICANS

Citizens' Union Protests Jacob A. Livingston's Continuance on Board of Elections.

There was rejoicing yesterday among the office hunters, who haunt the headquarters of Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, and the Republican State Committee, over the discovery that the jobs of the three State Superintendents of Election will be available on Jan. 1, instead of six months later.

The positions carry $5,000 salary. The term of office is for four years. As the present incumbents were appointed on July 19, 1911, some persons thought the vacancies would not occur until July next year, Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, is credited with the discovery of Section 471 of the Election Law, which reads in part:

> The Governor shall appoint Superintendents of Elections by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for the full term of four years. Such term shall begin on the first day of January, every fourth year, beginning with the year 1915, and shall expire on the 31st day of December.

The present State Superintendents are John R. Voorhis of this city, William J. Hillery of Buffalo, and John Pallace of Brockport. All three are Democratic politicians of the practical type. There is nothing in the law to prevent the new Governor from replacing the present Commissioners with three Republicans at once, and he is expected to do so, for the bi-partisan consideration that governs the composition of Election Boards does not prevail in the appointment of State Superintendents of Elections whose duty it is to prevent frauds at the polls.

Candidates for Voorhis's Job.

Already there are many candidates in the field for the places. Among those mentioned for the Metropolitan District are Marcus B. Campbell, Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District in Brooklyn and at one time Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee; John Boyle, Jr., of the Bronx, who until recently was Secretary of the Republican County Committee in New York, and William Leary, who was State Superintendent of Elections during the Hughes administration.

The three State Superintendents of Elections have more patronage of the kind the political organization needs most for the reward of humbler workers than almost any department at Albany. There are 175 places for regular deputies who draw a salary all the year around and 400 places for special deputies who labor for forty days about election time at $5 a day. It was joyfully predicted at Republican State headquarters yesterday that as early as Feb. 1 all these places would be filled by workers in the Republican vineyard.

Here is a list of the positions and the salaries:

Three superintendents at	$5,000
Three chief deputies at	4,500
Secretary	2,000
Five deputies at	1,500
Eighty deputies at	1,200
Fifty deputies at	1,000
Forty deputies at	900
Four hundred special deputies, each at $5 per diem.	

Livingston's Two Places.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a letter yesterday to Alfred E. Vass, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, complaining that Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican boss of Brooklyn, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization and a Commissioner of Elections at the same time. The Citizens' Union intends to start a movement to compel Mr. Livingston, whose term comes to an end with the present year, but who is a candidate for reappointment, to give up either one job or the other.

The letter reads in part:

That Jacob Livingston has been allowed to hold the position of Commissioner of Elections for several years, and at the same time be Chairman of the Executive Committee of his party in Kings County, indicates on the part of those responsible for that condition a complete contempt for the spirit and disregard for the intent of the election law.

Under the provisions of that law the lists of those to be examined by the Board of Elections, as to their qualifications and moral fitness for election officers "shall be authenticated and filed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee." So in the person of Mr. Livingston, the same man, as a member of the Board of Elections, has passed upon the qualifications of those candidates whom he, as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, had recommended to himself as a member of the Board of Elections.

Under the provisions of the City Charter the Election Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor on the recommendation of the County Chairmen of the two leading parties. It was said yesterday that with Mayor Mitchel, who is an independent Democrat, the complaint of the Citizens' Union might carry weight.

Chairman Vass of the Kings County Committee said last night that he had received Mr. Schieffelin's letter, but did not care to make any comment on it at the present time.

It was said yesterday that Tammany would recommend former Commissioner of Correction John V. Coggey, who is a Tammany district leader, for the place rendered vacant by the recent death of J. Gabriel Britt, who was President of the Board of Elections.

LAKE STEAMERS MISSING.

Lumber-Laden Vessels on Superior Not Heard From Since Storm.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 21.—A careful patrol by life-savers along the shore of Lake Superior brought no new information about the steamer C. M. Curtis and the lumber barge S. E. Marvin, which have not been heard from since the terrific storm which swept Lake Superior on Thursday. Local marine men hesitate to believe the Curtis and Marvin were lost. Laden with lumber, as they were, it is thought, however, they may be waterlogged and tossing about several miles out in the lake.

The steamer Maruba, arriving down bound from Duluth today, reported "a good run all the way, but rough weather and blinding snow at times."

The storm created havoc among lake shipping in the vicinity of Cheboygan, three freight steamers being driven ashore. The Sicken was forced on the rocks at Grace Harbor and the Barth and the Lackawanna were driven aground off Bois Blanc Island. The crews of these three steamers remained on board and none of them were injured, so far as known.

The steamer J. H. Brown ran ashore on River Point, Mud Lake, last night in a blinding snow storm.

Masters of up-bound steamers report strong ice in St. Mary's River and Mud Lake. Not for years has the ice formed so rapidly.

"There is only a track through Mud Lake," said Capt. Canartney of the Sawyer. "One good cold night will freeze it up."

KING ALBERT SOUGHT BOOK

But Germans Got Illuminated Copy of "Romeo and Juliet."

A beautifully illuminated copy of "Romeo and Juliet," in binding by the celebrated Riviere & Son, which it is believed King Albert of Belgium, who is a collector, intended to purchase, is now in possession of the Germans at Leipsic. It is an illuminated manuscript by the famous Alberte Sangorski, and was executed originally for Gabriel Weis, 112 East Twenty-third Street, this city. After the work was completed Riviere & Son, for whom Sangorski does his book illuminating, received an offer of $6,000 for it, presumably from an agent of King Albert. At the time it was reported that this costly book had been purchased by a millionaire American, but that was not the fact.

The agent who made the offer for the would-be purchaser was A. Lionel Isaacs, book dealer, formerly of London, but at that time doing business in Brussels. There was good reason to believe that he was acting for King Albert. The war, however, prevented the purchase of the work. The "Romeo and Juliet" had been sent to the great book exhibition at Leipsic, and there it still remains.

Mr. Weis said yesterday that, as the intended sale had not been made, he considered himself the owner of the manuscript, because it had been made for him. He owned the famous jeweled copy of the "Rubaiyat," illuminated by the late Frank Sangorski of Sangorski & Sutcliffe of London, valued at $5,000, which was aboard the steamship Titanic when it was lost at sea.

SHOTS IN BURGLAR CHASE.

Negro Escapes Through Apartment House and Over Roofs.

Policeman Murphy of the Lenox Avenue Station was standing on West 141st Street, across from Milton Court, a seven-story apartment house at 127, shortly before dawn yesterday when he saw a young negro slip into the courtyard. Murphy stepped back into a doorway and presently saw the negro working with a jimmy on the door of the ground floor apartment. The policeman started across the street, but the burglar heard him and darted through the front door into the hallway. Murphy fired at him, but only shattered the glass in the door.

As the policeman ran into the house Mrs. Anna Glaser Sanger, whose apartment the negro had been trying to force an entrance, ran out into the hallway with her two daughters. The burglar was hurrying upstairs with the policeman at his heels. At every landing Murphy fired at the fugitive, but without success. The noise of the pursuit aroused all the residents of the house.

The burglar reached the roof well ahead of the policeman, who got there just in time to see his quarry dodging down the scuttle of another house several doors away. Murphy could not identify the exact house in the dim light, so he telephoned to the Lenox Avenue Station, and the reserves surrounded the block. During the search, which occupied half an hour, several thousand residents of the neighborhood got up and ran out to see what was happening, but the burglar was not found.

ANOTHER STEAM PUMP SUIT.

Stockholder Asks Jersey Court to Appoint a Receiver.

The application for a receiver in New Jersey for the $20,000,000 International Steam Pump Company was before Vice Chancellor Griffin in Jersey City yesterday, and a rule to show cause, returnable Nov. 23, was issued. The action is taken by Mrs. Ethel Elms, of Lechworth, Herefordshire, England, who is represented by Counselor Merritt Lane, of Jersey City. She alleges that the company has become insolvent and has practically suspended business through stock manipulation and has defaulted interest. Her bill also sets forth recent proceedings in the United States District Court, in New York.

Counselor Lane said he had received a communication from Leon P. Feustman, President of the company, who admitted all of Mrs. Elms' charges and hinted that the company will not oppose, but will join in the application.

Mrs. Elms holds 100 shares of the preferred stock, which has a face value of $10,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Capt. C. C. Pulis, F. A., from insp. of the militia of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin to same capacity with the Minnesota militia and stationed at St. Paul, Minn.

1st Lt. J. W. Meehan, M. C., Ft. Bliss, Tex., via New Orleans, to Empire, Canal Zone, with 5 Inf.

Lt. Col. B. A. Poore, Inf., to detached, and Lt. Col. R. L. Hirst, Inf., from detached.

Maj. W. P. Wooten, C. E., as a member of the Examining Board at Wash'n Barracks, vice Lt. Col. J. E. Cohn, C. E.

Maj. W. J. Hines, 6 Inf., to Adjt. Gen. Dept., vice Maj. G. W. Martin.

Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, M. C., now in this city, having completed duty assigned him Nov. 11 at the Letterman Hosp., San Fran., will return to his station.

Orders Nov. 13 as to 2d Lt. T. R. Murphy, C. A. C., revoked.

2d Lt. E. B. Colladay, C. A. C., staff of comdg. officer, C. D. of Balt., to the mine planter Gen. Edward O. C. Ord for duty.

Capt. M. Baldwin, 8 to 21 Inf., and join that regt. on relief from treatment at Letterman Hosp., San Fran.

Leaves—Capt. H. L. Jackson, 3 days; Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, M. C., 10 days, and Capt. R. C. Langdon, Inf., 14 days.

Navy Orders.

Engs. F. K. Elder, the New Jersey, to the Jouett.

Boatn. J. L. Thomas, to Pacific reserve fleet.

Ch. Gunr. E. Alberts, to training station, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Mach. B. Christensen, to the Louisiana.

Marine Corps Orders.

1st Lt. G. C. Sinclair, 1st Brig., Vera Cruz, to the Minnesota.

2d Lts. A. R. Sutherland, the Minnesota, to 9 Co., 1 Brig., Vera Cruz, and H. Schmidt, resig. duty, St. Paul, Minn., to Marine Barracks, Phila., and duty with 12 Co.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Sterett at Tompkinsville, Monaghan at Gravesend Bay, McDougal, Cassin, and McCall at Hampton Roads, Solace at New York Yard, Buffalo at Mazatlan.

Sailed: Washington, Santo Domingo City for Phila., and the Brutus, San Pedro De Macoris for Guantanamo, via Santo Domingo City.

The Caesar, now at Charleston Yard, ordered to Norfolk Yard.

The Potomac, now at Charleston Yard, to Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, towing coal barge No. 1. From Guantanamo Bay the Potomac will proceed to Cristobal for duty as mobile tender to 1st div. submarine flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Upon completion of division practice by battleships off the Capes of Chesapeake, the Uncas will proceed to Norfolk, and thence to Phila., returning to Norfolk.

The Marblehead, now at Sausalito, to Mare Island Yard for repairs, which are expected to be finished about Feb. 20.

The entry of Nov. 20 reporting the sailing of the Cincinnati from Nagasaki for Manila should have read "Shanghai," instead of "Manila."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE PLAN STRIKES SNAG

Paish and Blackett Summoned Home to Explain Its Details to London Bankers.

IMPORT STILL KEPT SECRET

Situation Greatly Improved by Increasing American Exports Since British Representatives Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Something of a hitch has occurred in the plan to reestablish the machinery of foreign exchange and the representatives of the British Treasury who are in this country in connection with it have been summoned back to London. The plan, arranged at a conference of leading bankers at the Treasury Department a month ago and perfected by a committee appointed by that conference, was transmitted to the British Government three weeks ago by Sir George Paish and Basil Blackett who have been in the United States since early in October as representatives of the British Treasury on the special mission of restoring international exchange conditions. The British Government in the interval has submitted the terms of the plan to London and continental bankers for the purpose of reaching a general agreement which could be put into effect.

Secretary McAdoo announced today that he had been informed by Sir George Paish that he had received a cable dispatch requesting him and Mr. Blackett to return to London to explain the proposed plan of exchange, inasmuch as its terms were not comprehended entirely by the London bankers. The plan under consideration was prepared by a committee of American bankers, consisting of Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of New York; James Brown, President of the Philadelphia Trust Company, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. The details have not been made public out of deference to the British Government and the foreign bankers, whose concurrence is essential to its ultimate execution.

"It is thought inadvisable," Secretary McAdoo said, "to publish the recommendations of the New York bankers until the London bankers have had an opportunity to consider them fully and to act upon them. As soon as a conclusion is reached, the facts will be given to the public. The situation here has materially improved since Sir George and Mr. Blackett came to America, and their visit has been exceedingly valuable in bringing about a clearer understanding, on both sides of the water, of existing conditions. It was a very gracious act on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to let them come to Washington."

Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett left Washington last night to attend the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven today. They had expected to return here to await further advices from London. It is now likely, however, that they will stop at New York and sail at the first opportunity during the coming week.

The fact that since the coming to this country of the two English Commissioners trade conditions have improved and exports to England and other parts of Europe have increased to an exceptionally large volume may put a different complexion upon the necessity for carrying out the proposed plan with regard to foreign exchange. It is understood that two months ago, when Sir George Paish came here, there was a well-defined expectation that American bankers would respond to the appeal from British banks that present and accruing obligations of American business concerns in Europe be paid as promptly as practical in gold. The attitude of the Wilson Administration, however, negatived this view and interposed a quasi moratorium in the shape of a reminder to the foreign bankers that the war would necessitate the purchase of a very large amount of foodstuffs and many articles of imperative need in time of war, and that soon the balance of trade not only would be evened up but would turn decidedly in our favor. This has come true in a great measure, and maturing obligations doubtless will be met by Jan. 1 with debts owing to American exporters.

So far as the dumping of American securities by foreign holders is concerned, the present tendencies of trade seem to be increasing the confidence of American bankers that no great exigency is likely to occur. Secretary McAdoo and the members of the Federal Reserve Board, who have studied the whole question, have reached the conclusion that the errand on which Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett came to the United States has been practically met by improving conditions, and that there will be no further necessity for them to return here to take up any possible phase of the matter.

FINDS FAMILY STARVING.

Mother and Five Children Slept on Floor of Barren Apartment.

Late Friday night a citizen telephoned to Serg. Williams, on the desk at the Morrisania Police Station, that somebody was occupying the supposedly empty top floor of the five-story apartment house at 929 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx. Patrolman Theil was sent to investigate and found a woman and five children, half starved, sleeping in their clothes on the floor. The family consisted of Mrs. Jennie Hart, aged 46, and her children, Arthur, 23 years old; William, 21; Emily, 11; Frank, 7, and Viola, 5. Theil took them to the station, where they were given hot coffee and food and lodged for the night.

Yesterday morning Magistrate Krotel, in the West Farms Court, sent the three younger children to the Children's Society. He referred to the case as the most deplorable he had ever seen, and he thought it best to send the mother and her two older sons to the workhouse for the present; but when they begged for a chance to try to find work he held them without bail until Monday, pending an investigation by the Probation Officers.

MAKE HUSBANDS SUFFER.

Mme. Baskerville Suggests a Solution of Mother-Teacher Problem.

Some of the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company who were being entertained by Mme. Jessie K. Baskerville were laughing after luncheon yesterday at the Claridge over a suggestion that Mme. Baskerville had advanced at the luncheon as to how the question of the teacher-mother might be disposed of to the satisfaction of the Board of Education and the teacher-mothers themselves. Mme. Baskerville, who has traveled over most of the world, said that a return to an ancient custom called "la couvade" would meet the case.

When her guests looked at one another and then at her inquiringly, Mme. Baskerville explained that "la couvade" was still extant in several parts of the world, and that it simply meant that the father of a family, at, and sometimes before, the birth of a child, had to go to bed and fast and abstain from certain kinds of food, while being showered with the care usually bestowed upon mothers at such times.

"The custom obtains among the Spanish Basques, in Chinese Turkestan, some of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and in Guiana," said Mme. Baskerville yesterday. "In Guiana, which I have visited, the woman works until within a few hours of the birth of the child. Some days before that event the husband leaves off work and abstains from certain kinds of food. As soon as his wife is able to stand, he is put to bed. He cannot work, he must touch no weapons, and is forbidden all meat or food for several days. Not until the twelfth day is he permitted as much nourishment as a weak gruel of cassava meal. He is waited upon hand and foot by the women.

"While I was in Livonia, Russia, last Summer, one of these cases came under my observation. An English physician who studied the case to make a report upon it to the British Medical Society brought it to my attention. Just forty-six hours after the birth of a boy the mother was working in her husband's shop, while the father was in bed, being waited on by the other women of his family. I was taken to see him one afternoon, and I assure you he looked ill.

"I believe that while the men might not like the custom of 'la couvade,' it might settle the question in a satisfactory way."

"But who took care of the child?" Mme. Baskerville was asked.

"That," she replied, "is the only weak point of the custom. The mother had to look after it and her husband as well."

CHANCE FOR OUR GARDENERS

Drugs in Great Demand Owing to War—Belladonna Easily Grown.

A hint to English gardeners, which is equally applicable to those in the United States, has been given in a pamphlet recently issued by the British Board of Agriculture.

Drugs, especially belladonna leaves and root, are in great demand, as the supply, which is usually obtained from Germany and Austria, is now cut off.

Some hints given as to the growing of belladonna, the price of which has risen 100 per cent. since the war began, are as follows:

Grows on most soils, but is partial to a chalky substratum. Some Autumn sowing is necessary, but sowing may also be done in Spring. Great care must be taken to keep the crop clean in Spring.

Camomile, dandelion, and opium poppy are among the other plants of which the pamphlet issued by the Board of Agriculture treats.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Nov. 21.
SS Breifund, at Lisbon, Nov. 16.
SS Clio, at Maasluis, Nov. 19.
SS Photinia, at Hull, Nov. 19.
SS Italia, at Genoa, Nov. 20.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Liverpool, Nov. 21.
SS Trinidad, from Bermuda, Nov. 21.
SS Santa Marta, from Kingston, Nov. 21.
SS Saratoga, from Havana, Nov. 21.
SS Duca degli Abrussi, from Naples, Nov. 20.
SS Elizabeth, from Rotterdam, Nov. 20.
SS Oceao, from Rotterdam, Nov. 18.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 27, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 28, SS Chicago.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Thessalonica.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 22, SS Zuidyk, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 7, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 24, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 24, SS Taormina, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 29, SS San Guglielmo.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 21.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,060 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 22d, forenoon. American Line.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:53|Sun sets..4:87|Moon sets..9:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:08	11:57	4:53	5:36
Governors Island	11:32	12:00	5:33	6:19
Hell Gate	1:22	1:50	7:13	7:59

Arrived—Saturday, Nov. 21.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Nov. 11.
SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Nov. 8.
SS Corredyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Stromboli, Genoa, Oct. 25.
SS Esperanza, Progreso, Nov. 14.
SS Ellen, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Horace	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 29
Napoli	Palermo	Nov. 6
Angel B. Perez	Barcelona	Nov. 3
Progreso	Curacao	Nov. 9
New York (tank)	Masulis	Nov. 7
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Nov. 7
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Nov. 16
Thessalonica	Patras	Nov. 4
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 7
Mont Gervin	Marseilles	Nov. 6
Vigilancia	Santiago	Nov. 14
Elsborg	Partington	Nov. 6
Alamo	Mobile	Nov. 17
El Cid	New Orleans	Nov. 13
Alban	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Etonian	London	Nov. 11
Saramacca	Santiago	Nov. 18
Advance	Cristobal	Nov. 16
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 17
Con. di Giorgio	Jamaica	Nov. 18
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 18
Campania	Genoa	Nov. 4
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Hellig Olav	Christians'nd.	Nov. 14
Marquette	London	Nov. 22
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 21
Alamo	Mobile	Nov. 17
Santiago	Galveston	Nov. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

San Guglielmo	Naples	Nov. 12
Franconia	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 16
Georgios	Piraeus	Nov. 5
Charlois	Newport	Nov. 10
Sun	Amsterdam	Nov. 10
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 22
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Patris	Patras	Nov. 10
Chr. Knudsen	Copenhagen	Nov. 10
Hermes	Patras	Nov. 8
Nora	Macoris	Nov. 17
El Oriente	New Orleans	Nov. 21
Santa Marta	Colon	Nov. 19
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 19
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Maraval	Grenada	Nov. 20
Stephen	Para	Nov. 15
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 14
Coocho	Galveston	Nov. 21

DUE SATURDAY.

Magdalena	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Alban	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Socony	Port Arthur	Nov. 19
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M

SAIL TUESDAY.

Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Toarmina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Azores	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carillo, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	———	7:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Franconia, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... Nov. 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Nov. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... Nov. 26
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Nov. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China ..... Nov. 30

SEE LITTLE TOURIST TRAVEL

Steamship Agents Preparing for Practically No Nile Business.

According to steamship agents, ocean travel will be 65 per cent. below normal this Winter on account of the war. For the first time since 1884, the year of the Nile expedition to Khartoum, there will be no tourist steamer service on the Nile. Thomas Cook & Sons, who own the largest fleet operating on the Nile, will have private dahabeahs as usual for families, but do not expect Egyptian travel to warrant running steamers. Frank C. Clark has canceled his cruise in February to the Mediterranean on the Rotterdam, which he has conducted for twenty-one years. None of the big liners of the Cedric and Carmania class will leave New York for Italy and Alexandria this season, it was said. There will be regular service on smaller steamships of the White Star, Cunard, and Italian lines.

Passenger service through the Panama Canal to San Francisco has been opened by the American-Hawaiian Line, and the steamer which left yesterday had a full complement of passengers, and the J. L. Luckenbach of the Insular Line also had every cabin taken.

The United Fruit and Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies are carrying a fair number of tourists to the West Indies and the Panama Canal.

SHOT SHIELDING MOTHER.

Six-Year-Old Girl Wounded by Enraged Italian.

Marie Golia, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Donato Golia, of 296 East 149th Street, was shot in the left leg yesterday when she tried to shield her mother from being shot. Philip O. Albano, of the same address, was arrested and charged with the shooting.

Albano entered the Golia flat in search for Mrs. Golia's brother Michael, with whom he had quarreled. Pointing a revolver, he demanded that Mrs. Golia tell where her brother was. Mrs. Golia picked up two of her smaller children and ran into an adjoining room. Little Marie ran in front of her mother and closed the door. The mother heard a shot, and Marie fell to the floor. The man fled and Policeman Sanders of the Morrisania Station caught him running down 149th Street.

$10,000 Place for Gleason, Maybe.

Brooklyn Republicans were interested yesterday afternoon in a report that Controller-elect Eugene M. Travis had decided to appoint Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, as counsel to the Controller. The salary of the place is $10,000 a year. Mr. Travis said the names of several candidates for the place were under consideration and that he would make no announcement as to the appointment for a few days.

New York Nears Lowest Baby Death Rate In the World!

"New York is approaching a death-rate of 95 per 1,000 among babies under one year of age. This will be the lowest rate ever recorded for any great world city. The present rate of decrease needs only to be maintained to achieve this."—Recent newspaper announcement by Chairman of N. Y. Milk Committee.

And:—"Since well organized efforts were begun here, seven years ago, a cut of over 30% has been made in the infant death-rate, a striking demonstration of what can be done by a systematic campaign, waged Winter and Summer, for clean, safe milk and educated motherhood."—Extract from the new Milk Commission Hand Book.

The significance of these official statements rests not only in the fact that the "Clean, Safe Milk" from which such remarkable results have been obtained is



Grade A HOMER MILK
Pasteurized

used in 56 of the Health Stations, but that Homer Methods of efficiency have made it possible to produce this milk in sufficient quantities for public consumption also—at a price which all can pay.

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A Wonderful Reproduction of a Wonderful Picture

THE immortal battle song, "La Marseillaise," was written a century ago by Rouget de Lisle, and has been the inspiration of the soldiers of France in every hour of the nation's trial or triumph since the great revolution.

"LA MARSEILLAISE"
By Gustave Doré

is an allegorical rendering of the song, and is considered the masterpiece of the most popular engraver of his day. It will be exquisitely reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, Rotogravure, in next Thursday's issue of

The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

This interesting number will also contain fifty of the latest and most important photographs of the week from the long battle lines of France and Russia, recent scenes from the other war zones, and striking portraits of Lord Roberts, King Albert of Belgium, the Agha Khan, and other picturesque men of the hour.

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New York

LATTA NAPOLEONANA ON SALE NEXT WEEK

Fourth Part of Famous Collection Carries Many Notable Portraits.

EMPEROR'S LIFE IN PICTURES

Andersons to Sell Davis Library, Including Letters by "Frank Forester."

The fourth part of the Napoleon collection of William J. Latta of Philadelphia will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 1 and 2. This part contains a selection from the portraits of Marie Antoinette, Napoleon, his son, Napoleon II., Duc de Reichstadt; Josephine, Marie Louise, the celebrities of Napoleon's reign, his battles, other events in his life, French caricatures, coins and medals, and a collection of the Napoleon lithographs by Auguste Raffet.

For the opening session there is a rare contemporary engraving in colors with text, "Chevaliers du Poignard Desarmes au Château des Thuilleries, Feb. 28, 1791," representing Lafayette protecting Louis XVI. from the Chevaliers du Poignard, who, under pretense of defending him, were planning an attack on the Tuileries. There are also two rare portraits of Princess de Lamballe, favorite attendant of Marie Antoinette, and massacred in La Farce in September, 1792, under atrocious circumstances.

Portraits in Collection.

Among the portraits of Marie Antoinette is a mezzotint by J. Murphy, after Marquis de Brehan, a three-quarter length of the Queen dressed in black and wearing a miniature of the Dauphin. Two other portraits of her, half length, by L. C. Ruotte and James Watson, are extremely rare. Included in the anonymous portraits of the Duc de Reichstadt, in whose favor Napoleon I abdicated in 1814, is "Napoleon II, Empereur des Français," full length, in uniform, holding mace, crown on table, a very rare mezzotint from the Soulaire Collection, probably engraved in 1816 and noted as the only copy known. It is said that the Latta Collection contains the finest lot of original lithographs by Raffet ever offered in America. Beraldi characterizes this artist not only as "the greatest name of the century, but one of the greatest names in French art.

He has taken the prodigious figure of Napoleon from Ajaccio to St. Helena. He has shown us the "Corsican with long hair"; the Bonaparte of the Pyramids and of Cairo; the Emperor Napoleon, the Victor of 1807; the Napoleon of 1814, dragging behind him the remnants of a broken army; the Napoleon of 1815, in the midst of the "Sacred Battalion," and the captive. With superb inspiration he has awakened the Caesar in his tomb to pass in review the phantom of the Grand Army." The majority of these Raffet prints are proofs in finest condition. One of the Raffet masterpieces, which is in this collection, is the "Retreat of Napoleon's Sacred Battalion," June 18, 1815," the battalion surrounding and guarding the Emporer.

"Le Couronnement de Napoleon," proof before all letters, by Jazet, after David, is an aquatint showing the Emperor at the moment when he lifted the crown from his head to place it upon that of Josephine in the presence of the Court, the Pope, high officials, &c. Napoleon commanded David to paint this picture, and on being invited to see it on completion, he bowed to the artist and said, "David, je vous salue."

Writings of "Frank Forester."

In the library of J. Charles Davis, newspaper man and writer on sports, which will be sold by the Anderson Company on Dec. 3 and 4, is a noteworthy collection of the writings of "Frank Forester," of whom Mr. Davis from his youth has been an admirer. "Frank Forester" was the pen-name of Henry William Herbert, who was born in London, England, April 7, 1807, and was the eldest son of the Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester. The son came to the United States and lived here until his tragic death in the Stevens House, in Broadway, on May 17, 1858. He was the most popular and voluminous writer in America on sporting events. He built a house, called The Cedars, on the right bank of the Passaic River, in Newark, N. J., and did most of his literary work there. Near this house, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a plain stone marks his last resting place. In the Davis collection are two interesting holograph letters of "Frank Forester." One is dated Feb. 13, 1843, and addressed to James Russell Lowell, then editor of The Pioneer, in which he says:

> Dear Sir: I took the liberty of addressing you a few lines to make some inquiries with regard to your magazine as to the nature of the articles you approve of, and the terms you pay to contributors. This, I presume, you never received. Having, therefore, an opportunity of communicating with you by means of a friend I venture to repeat my request of a reply to those inquiries at an early period, and, further, of submitting to you an original translation of the Prometheus Bound, which differs somewhat in the manner of its design from any previous translation. This difference consists in its being perfectly literal, and in the measures of the original being carefully preserved, the Iambics rendered by blank verse, the Anapests by English Anapests, and the choruses by corresponding Strophies and anti-Strophies.
>
> I have nearly finished the drama, and if successful shall probably continue to render the other tragedies. It has been seen by several scholars and spoken very highly of, and my friend, the Rev. Mr. Griswold, with whom, I believe, you are well acquainted, is of opinion that it is very like to suit your purpose to print it in The Pioneer. You will observe that 448 lines of the Greek are rendered into 449 English, so that the whole play, numbering 1,114, will probably in English amount to about 1,120. Should you think it advisable to publish it I would recommend the division of the whole into three parts. The first part ending with the departure of Ocean at the four hundred and third line and the second with the dialogue at the eight hundred and fifth, which you will find to be natural pauses in the work.

Terms Not "Difficult."

> Should you incline to my views you will not, I imagine, find me difficult in my terms, but I must beg the favor of a very early reply, (if possible by return of post,) as it is of consequence to me to make arrangements for publishing this soon (in one form or another).
>
> I will also be obliged to you to be particularly careful of the manuscript, as beyond the two hundred and ninetieth line I have no other copy. Therefore whatever may be your decision I beg you will return it to me the moment you have done with it by Harnden's Express, taking a receipt for it from their clerk. Should you decide on taking it let me know your terms, and if satisfactory I will have the first part copied forthwith and supply you with the other portions in time for your successive issues.
>
> I should be happy to furnish you with criticisms, if agreeable to you, in which department, when conducting the old American Monthly, I was considered tolerably strong, especially in reproductive criticism of our own old writers or the classics, and if it suited you to make an arrangement with me for a regular monthly article, should be disposed to meet your wishes. With great respect, my dear Sir, believe me, truly yours,
>
> HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.
>
> Washington House, Philadelphia.

The letter is addressed: "To J. R. Lowell, Esquire, Editor of The Pioneer, Care of J. Stringer, Broadway."

Service Board Rescinds Order.

The order of the Public Service Commission to the Flinn-O'Rourke Company to suspend its work on the construction of the Brooklyn end of the Montague Street tunnel under the East River has been rescinded. A dispute between the Pierrepont estate and the Commission over property at the foot of Montague Street, which the contractors needed, has been adjusted.

TICKETS FOR STARVING BELGIANS TO SHARE IN AMERICAN RELIEF



Specimens of the meal tickets entitling the holders to receive allotments of the food sent to Belgium by the American Commission for Relief have reached this country. Two of them are reproduced here. The one with the number 13 is for the head of a family of 13, and entitles him to receive 13 portions of food each day at School No. 8, 68 Rue du Vautour, Brussels. The ticket provides for five weeks' distribution.

The smaller card is an ordinary soup ticket entitling the holder to receive a litre of soup at the Restaurant Universal, 28 Rue St. Michel, upon presentation of the card between 11 a. m. and noon.

SULLIVAN'S HOARD TRACED BY CROPSEY

District Attorney Finds Bank Wrecker Made Large Deposits After Going to Prison.

SOME IN HIS WIFE'S NAME

Mrs. Sullivan Is Said to Have Put $123,000 in Flatbush Trust Co.—Cropsey Can't Find Her.

It was learned last night that District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, in his efforts to trace missing assets of the wrecked Union Bank, had brought to light bank transactions on the part of David A. Sullivan, the former President of the institution, before and since he was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison, involving large sums. The District Attorney has found also that Mrs. Anna F. Sullivan, the wife of the convicted banker, has been a big depositor in a local trust company, and that mortgages alleged to belong to the Union Bank were transferred to her.

The bank, then known as the Mechanics and Traders', first went to the wall in January, 1908. According to the information obtained by Mr. Cropsey, from Oct. 16, 1908, to Nov. 8, 1912, Sullivan deposited in the Empire Trust Company in Manhattan, to his own account, sums aggregating more than $244,000. trust company, in the name of David A. Sullivan, attorney." Since Sullivan was sent to prison, in February, 1913, the District Attorney has been informed, the bank wrecker has withdrawn $1,600 from this account. These withdrawals are alleged to have been made through Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, formerly Sullivan's private secretary, who exercised a power of attorney over these funds.

Mr. Cropsey has also learned that Sullivan had another account in the same trust company, in the name of David A. Sullivan. To this account he deposited from Sept. 23, 1908, to Dec. 3, 1909, suma amounting to $22,000. As all these funds were deposited by Sullivan after the failure of the bank of which he was President, the District Attorney thinks that they represent concealed assets of the bank. It is understood that the depositors of the bank will demand that Sullivan be compelled to disgorge this hidden wealth.

Another discovery which Mr. Cropsey is said to have made is that at the time Sullivan was indicted for the second time for misappropriating funds of his bank, in October, 1912, his wife deposited in her own name, in a lump sum, $15,000 in the Flatbush Trust Company. The District Attorney has been informed that since the failure of the bank of which her husband was the head, Mrs. Sullivan has deposited in the Flatbush Trust Company a total of $123,000. Of this $25,000 is alleged to have been deposited since Sullivan went to Sing Sing. No deposits have been made in this account since Oct. 19. Withdrawals were made up to Nov. 10 this year.

When Sullivan was President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank he organized the Jonathan Securities Company, a dummy corporation, which he used in his private operations. Mr. Cropsey learned that there were records in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn showing that several mortgages held by this company were transferred to Mrs. Sullivan. How large a sum is represented by these mortgages could not be learned last night.

Mr. Cropsey has been trying to have Mrs. Sullivan testify before the Kings County Grand Jury, but he has been unable to serve her with a subpoena. She is believed to be out of the State.

HEAVY SEAS DAMAGE SHIPS.

Cameronia Passengers Hurt as Waves Buffet Liner.

Two liners arrived in port yesterday after experiencing hard buffeting by wind and seas on the way across the Atlantic. The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. was two days late from Copenhagen, and the Anchor liner Cameronia was one day late from Glasgow.

Capt. F. H. Wadsworth, of the Cameronia, said on Monday night the gale had increased to a hurricane. Big seas rolled over her bows and bridge, smashing all the windows in the wheelhouse and chartroom. During the forty-eight hours the storm lasted a number of passengers were thrown down on deck or in the cabins and the surgeon, S. Alexander, was kept busy treating them for abrasions and contusions.

According to Capt. J. Hempel the Oscar II. went 390 miles out of her regular course to avoid the mine zone in the North Sea. The gale started on Monday morning from the southwest and at midnight it had reached hurricane force of over 90 miles an hour, and the majority of the cabin passengers on the Oscar II. stopped up in the smoking rom and drawing room, as the seas had smashed over the upper decks and rolled down the companionway to the decks below. The aerials of the wireless apparatus were blown away and it was impossible to make repairs until Wednesday.

CLERKS GOT A LIFE JOB.

Coroners' Staff Put Under Civil Service Without Examination.

It became known yesterday that Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will endeavor to show in the course of his investigations of the Coroners that, as a result of the efforts of some of the Coroners and others connected with the system, the place of Chief Clerk for the four boroughs was put on the civil service list, and the incumbent was permitted to hold the job without taking an examination—thus insuring him a place at $3,000 a year for life.

It is understood that the records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission will be produced to show that an application to have the place of Chief Clerk listed was made through the Brooklyn Coroners on Dec. 29, 1912. The matter was taken up at a meeting of the commission on Feb. 29, 1913. Among those present were Coroners Hellenstein of Manhattan and Shongut of the Bronx, and Chief Clerk Antonio D'Alessandro of Manhattan. Dr. Hellenstein favored the proposal and Coroner Shongut opposed it, saying that he could keep a man on the job better if he had some control over him. Coroners Feinberg and Holtshauser—the latter has since been replaced—were consulted over the telephone during the meeting and opposed the step. It is shown by the records that D'Alessandro made an address in which he said he didn't care much, as he expected to give up his job soon.

On March 14, 1913, the place of Chief Clerk was listed and a provision was adopted so that the incumbent of the office need not take an examination.

More letters criticising the action taken by Coroners in cases which were investigated were received by Mr. Wallstein yesterday. One alleged that a Coroner's physician, in an accident case the date of which was not made public, assisted a favored attorney in obtaining the case. All of the complaints were definite information was supplied were investigated by the Commissioner's agents.

LIONESS KILLS CAGE MATE.

Moving-Picture Beast Goes Mad in Freight Car.

David Horsley, President of the Centaur Film Company of Bayonne, who recenily purchased the wild beasts belonging to the late Frank C. Bostock, the animal trainer, received a telegram last night, saying that a trained lioness, Bobbie, had suddenly gone mad in a cage in a freight car near Buffalo and had killed her twin sister, Billie, before attendants could interfere.

The lionesses were among the best known trained animals in this country and were valued at $9,000. They had appeared in every large city in the world and with other Bostock animals had made thirty-four voyages across the Atlantic. Bobbie and Billie were on their way with the other animals in a special freight train to Los Angeles. The animals arrived in New York last Wednesday from Europe in the Minnewaska and were later transferred to the train at Jersey City. They were in charge of Harry E. Tudor, a well-known animal trainer.

SUE LOAN CO. PRESIDENT.

Brooklyn Couple Allege E. S. Piper Deceived Them.

Suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by Emil E. Renner and his wife against Elwin S. Piper, President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of 186 Remsen Street. Renner asks $17,600 damages. The suit is a result of the foreclosure proceedings which the Eagle Savings and Loan Company brought against Mr. and Mrs. Renner, and which was decided in favor of the company.

In the present action Mr. and Mrs. Renner allege that Mr. Piper "falsely, fraudulently and maliciously" told them that by making payments of $57 per month for not more than 144 months they would be able to satisfy a mortgage of $7,600 which the company held. The Renners declare that they made the payments, but were unable to obtain a clear title to their property. They further allege that they accepted the advice of Piper and signed the mortgage agreement without knowing that certain clauses were contained in it.

WAR HITS BEER DRINKERS.

Some Long Island Saloon Keepers Will Increase the "Collar."

Here's another reason why some folk won't want to live in Flushing, L. I.; College Point, White Stone, Bayside, or the surrounding country outside of Long Island City. The Third Ward Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association got together last night and agreed to increase the "collar" and decrease the beer sold for a nickel. Also there'll be no more twenty-two-ounce pints. Every bar will have a scale, and the pint will weigh just twelve fluid ounces.

All this is on account of the European war. The saloon keepers had to meet the new liquor tax some way, and they decided it wouldn't do to increase the price. The breweries refused to share the increased cost of the product with them, so the consumer will suffer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS PRINTING PLANT

Started in McAdoo Administration with One Press, It Now Operates Three.

ELEVEN EMPLOYED THERE

Eighty Per Cent. of Official Work Is Turned Out—272-Page Book Printed.

The Police Department today is successfully maintaining one of the best-equipped job printing plants of its type in the city. This plant today is doing more than 80 per cent. of the department's printing. It was started in the police administration of Mr. McAdoo with one press, and now has three, one of which prints sheets 28 by 42 inches. There are a machine for putting round edges on books, cutting and punching machines, and a wire-stitching machine. The presses are operated by electricity.

The plant is in the basement of Police Headquarters. It has a large composing and press room, an office, and a storeroom. It is in charge of Fourth Deputy Commissioner O'Daniel. James J. Connelly has been the foreman of the shop ever since it was established. He has five compositors, two pressmen, and one feeder to assist him. These men are all civilians. Three policemen, however, are employed at the plant. It is a union shop, with a union scale of wages and hours. The plant is kept busy turning out work for the department.

The most ambitious piece of work done was the printing of a 272-page book by Inspector Cahalane. Also there was printed a loose-leaf book of 160 pages on the rules and regulations of the department. The plant prints annually thousands of police sheets, circulars, arrest cards and pamphlets, patrol charts and police maps of the boroughs, and most of the stationery of the department.

The homicide circulars which have photographs and descriptions of persons wanted by the police are sent all over the world. These circulars have produced wonderful results. Prison keepers to whom they are sent are requested to search their prisons for persons described in the circulars.

Several years ago a negro murdered a janitor of a flat in Second Avenue. The negro escaped and no trace of him could be found. By means of a homicide circular he finally was discovered in a Boston prison where he was serving a three-year sentence for burglary. On another occasion a man was shot and killed in a gang fight at Thirty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue. The murderer fled to Buffalo and then to Chicago. He was getting a drink in one day in the Chicago saloon when the police made a raid on the place. He was taken to a police station with other prisoners caught. It happened that a homicide circular with his picture and description hung on the wall of the station house. He was recognized and admitted his identity.

The plant prints this list of sheets and reports; a general alarm sheet, known as a pink sheet, containing a list of persons wanted by the police of this and other cities for various degrees of crime, and persons reported missing; a confidential general alarm circular containing a list of all missing persons and issued to detectives; a pawn list of lost articles of jewelry and silverware; a special order sheet with the routine business transacted by the Commissioner in the last twenty-four hours, such as transfers, assignments, retirements, and promotions; a general order sheet containing amendments to the police rules and regulations; circular orders containing ordinances passed by the Board of Aldermen and a detective bulletin issued to members of the Detective Bureau only. These orders contain photographs and descriptions of persons wanted by the police. Most of these sheets and orders are sent to all station houses and detective bureaus in the five boroughs.

HAVEMEYER SALE, $103,163.

Life-Size Reclining Bronze Figure of Mme. Bertaux Brings $455.

An old Cloisonné vase of the Ming period, seventeen and one-half inches high, with decoration of conventional lotus, ogre faces, and sceptre heads on a turquoise blue ground, went to R. A. Heller at the Havemeyer sale, under the auspices of the American Art Association, at the Havemeyer residence yesterday afternoon, for $102. A pair of Cloisonné enamel incense burners of the Ch'ien-lung period went to Lanthier for $150; a jade hanging vase, decorated in low relief after an old bronze, went to the same buyer for $150, and a pair of old wheel-lock pistols, ornamented with gold, for $140.

The reproduction of a suit of German armor of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, the original in the Ambras collection, Vienna, went to C. T. Matthews for $140. A duplicate suit went to R. A. Heller for $100. A pair of fine old Chinese carved rhinoceros horn vases of extraordinary size, twenty-seven inches high, on teakwood stands, went to Taylor for $200, and Mrs. S. Williams gave the highest price of the sale, $455, for a life-size reclining bronze figure by Mme. Léon Bertaux. Charles Francis paid $305 for a gold mesh bag, the snap set with a cabuchon sapphire.

The total for the afternoon was $5,448 and for the sale to date $103,163. The concluding sale will be held at the Havemeyer house, 244 Madison Avenue, at Thirty-eighth Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Benz.

Benz runabout just overhauled and painted, fine condition, great bargain. H. Alendorf, 1220 Rector. 11 Broadway.

Buick.

BUICKS—BUICKS.

Glidden Motor and Supply Co., 231 West 58th St.
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

Cadillac.

A CADILLAC FORE-DOOR, FIVE-PASSENGER touring car, only used six months; has electric self-starter and electric lighting system; runs like brand new car; price $675; and also fore-door roadster; has gas tank and tire holders on rear, electric light equipment; price $425; both cars equipped with demountable rims, extra tire, and extra inner tube, tools, &c. Owner's residence, 136 South 9th St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1914 Sedan, painted blue; good condition; equipment includes Warner speedometer, clock, electric horn, one extra wire wheel, one windshield, and one power tire pump, (No. 802.) Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 touring car; full electric equipment, &c.; run 4,300 miles and is just like new in both condition and appearance; $750. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobiles, model 32 and 20 roadsters and tourings; fine mechanical condition; at sacrifice price. Charles E. Biers & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Marmon.

Marion 1912 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; has every equipment; $375. Private garage, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Marmon 1912 5-passenger touring car, perfect condition, $800. Charles E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Mercer.

Mercer runabout, fully equipped, $450. Rec Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Oakland.

Oakland 1014 touring car, six cylinders, used only short time, all perfect condition; complete equipment; cost $1,850; if sold at once, $1,000. Swift, 108 West 48th St. Phone Bryant 5014.

Oakland, 1913, touring; fully equipped; will sell or exchange for diamonds. W 114 Times.

Overland.

Overland touring 1913, self-starter, like new; sacrifice. Lovell, 246 West 56th St.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY, '14 "6-38" Limousine. '12 "30" 7 pass. tour. & l'm. '11 "30" 7 pass. tour. and l'm. 11 "30" and "18" runabouts. '09-'10-'11-'12 landaulets.

Open and closed bodies at cost.

All these cars have been thoroughly overhaul'd PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 1,570 Broadway. 'Phone, Columbus—5078.

PACKARD 30 limousine, 1911 chassis, with extra seven-passenger touring body, complete equipment, for sale; $1,200; extra fine condition. Lowa, 200 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

In need of immediate cash, will sell my $6,000 Packard limousine; almost new; fully equipped; $5000 cash. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 478 West 158th St.

Pierce-Arrow.

Bargain to close an estate; Pierce Arrow 48 h. p., 6-cylinder, 7-passenger landaulet; has not been out of factory since being overhauled and repainted, just before owner died. Call or address Bryson, 506 West 134th St.

Pope-Hartford.

Magnificent Pope-Hartford 6-cylinder 1913 model limousine; perfect condition; will sell limousine separately; will sacrifice; seen only by appointment. Owner, 141 Manhattan Av. Telephone 7604 Riverside.

Renault.

14-20 Renault limousine in fine condition; body by Kellner; Westinghouse air springs; a real bargain for some one at $800; air springs alone cost $250. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Renault landaulet, 14x20; overhauled and painted by Brewster; run 3,000 miles. Hudson Garage, 220 West 41st. Ask for Mr. Castles.

Beautiful 1012 Renault, Packard limousine landaulet, up to date for rent, week, month, very reasonable. Bo Talot, 300 West 40th St. Telephone 7720 Bryant.

Reo.

Little six touring car, 1913, fully equipped, $600. Reo, 19 West 62d.

1913 Reo touring, self-starter, electric lighting system, $600. Reo, 19 West 62d.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. 1913 runabout, painted gray, with green leather upholstery; in very good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra shoes and tubes, two extra rims, two tire covers. (No. 801.) Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

Stearns.

Stearns Landaulet 1912 15-30 like new; newly painted, thoroughly overhauled by Stearns Co.; looks like, runs like new; asking price, $600; no dealers need apply; will deliver 100 miles from New York. Mr. Little, 374 West 116th St. Phone 7383 Morningside.

Stoddard-Dayton.

Stoddard-Dayton Limousine Car, 1909, 30 horse power; in good running condition; cheap. Parnes-Curtiss Co., Inc., 147-149 West 99th St. Tel. Riverside—611.

Miscellaneous.

Packard Lim.....	$600	Maxwell Lim.....	$450
Cadillac Sedan.....	600	Jackson Lim.....	400
Garford Lim.....	450	Ford Delivery.....	250
National Lim.....	400	Winton 6 5 pass..	400

and 30 others from $100 up; all cars mentioned are newly painted, thoroughly overhauled, and fully equipped and guaranteed. METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 353 West 52d St.

A REAL BARGAIN.
A $4,800 New Touring Car for $2,400.
J. M. QUINBY & CO., Newark, N. J.

MONEY LOANED ON AUTOMOBILES. Metropolitan Auto Co., 351 West 52d St.

Motor Trucks.

NEW AND USED MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE.—A variety of sizes and easy terms, whether new or second hand. G 283 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

$2.50 TO $3.50 HOUR.
Beautifully appointed; monthly service, $275 up LIMOUSINES, TOURING & LANDAULETS. Largest renters of Packard Cars.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 181.

For Hire.—Two Renault landaulets; first-class condition; by month or week. Charles Ferne, Canton Place, Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For rent, suitable, almost new Pierce Arrow Limousine by hour, day, or month. F. W. Wright Auto Renting Co., 250 West 54th St. Phone 8726—Columbus.

My handsome 7-passenger limousine; chauffeur in my employ five years; very special rate by the month. H. B. Burrows, 456 4th Av.

For Hire—Six-cylinder Stevens-Duryea fore-door limousine, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorber; will paint to suit. Apply Cherokee Garage, 406 East 79th. Lenox 8210.

Packard, late model, Landaulet or Limousine; rent monthly; owner drives. Lenox—8176.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 8422. Foltot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Beautiful limousine; will rent to private party, $250 per month, including upkeep and driver. Schane, 351 West 52d.

Packard late model limousine for monthly hire, $400 per month; owner drives. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Ford touring car; competent chauffeurs; $10 eight hours; $1.50 hour. Telephone Columbus 8232.

To Rent—Packard Landaulet, monthly; owner drives. Gilbert, 103 West 51st. 9186 Columbus.

Packard Imperial Berline limousine, $2.50 hourly; $300 monthly; owner drives. Harlem 6818.

For Hire.—1914 Packard limousine; monthly preferred; owner drives. Tel. 6583 Plaza.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col.3440.

CHARLES C. TOUGH.
Dead storage fireproof and clean for automobiles. 510 E. 73d St.—Lenox—7104.

Automobile Repairing.

WE SELL AND REPAIR Auto lamps, radiators, fenders, windshields, &c., of every description. Hudson Auto Lamp Co., 1,650 Broadway. Columbus 8194.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere, 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Cadillac Sedan Bodies, new, 1-3 cost. 20th Century Co., 1,604 B'way, near 53d.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Four-passenger, high-grade car similar to Sancia; state price and particulars. Box 390 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Wanted—Mercer raceabout, 1914; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Orange, G 201 Times Downtown.

Wanted, used touring car for thousand or so, cash. Answer by mail, Boettcher, 660 East 166th.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A superb five-story American basement dwelling; 70s, west of Broadway; a real sacrifice by out-of-town owner; very small amount of cash; balance 4½%. M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way & 100th St.

Private dwelling, four story, near Central Park; three baths, parquet floors; electric and gas; best location; now rented; equity, $17,000; want free and clear property. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

Seven per cent. net income new 3 story business building leased one tenant; pays rent quarterly in advance; $10,000 cash needed. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway, owners.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 56th St.

A finely located twelve-room one-family house; bargain; tenement property. Gaynor, 55 John St. Phone John—5368.

Waterfront factory property with Penn. R. R. connection for sale or lease. A. P. Palmer, 101 Park Av., New York City.

Six corner lots, 150x100 ft., n. e., 239th St. and Katonah Av., Woodlawn Heights; offer wanted. Telephone 3005 Franklin.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

We have several clients owning fine apartment houses, Borough Manhattan, who want to borrow $8,000, $22,000, $30,000, and $40,000, secured by second mortgages; will reduce mortgages every year; all loans are good security, as first mortgages are very small; for particulars write or phone Collins, Town & Co., 20 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7694.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted, $10,000.00 construction loan; New Jersey investment. G 272 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.
A two-story and attic detached house in the centre of five lots; 11 rooms; gas, steam heat, and bath; block and a half from subway express station and same distance from trolley; property free and clear; will rent for $60 a month or sell for $15,000. See owner on premises, 60 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn.

Two beautiful houses, bungalow type, 81st St., near Shore Road, Bay Ridge; 10 rooms and three baths; garage to suit; stucco finish; fully decorated; hardwood floors; electric light; title company mortgages; terms to suit. Apply to A. W. Bonygge, 90 81st St., Bay Ridge, or 170 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.—House, completely furnished; garage; lawn 75x100; price $8,400 cash. W. F. Ryan, 165 Van Sicklen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1020 Coney Island. Party M.

265 BAINBRIDGE ST., two-story and basement brick; 9 rooms and bath, furnace heat; good condition; price, $5,500; terms to suit. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., or your own broker.

Income paying corner on avenue, apartments and stores; all rented; big future; part trade considered. Sterling Realty Co., 203 Broadway.

Bay Ridge, two lots, cheap, near subway. Towner, 1,510 Roselle St., Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive, detached house, best part of Astoria, overlooking East River; all modern improvements; near ferry and trolley; $6,000. Judson A. Harrington, 47 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Rare 26 acres, $360 per acre; no letters. Princes Bay Company, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Real Estate Wanted.

MANAGEMENT of more real estate desired; economical, efficient, and practical management assured; personal attention given; years of experience. Credentials, 322 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

58th St., 17 West.—To let; 20 feet wide four-story and basement; 5 bathrooms; will furnish if desired; in good condition. Inquire at main office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av. and 59th St., or of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway.

NEW FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP, FIFTEEN ROOMS.
Two baths, billiard room, and garage; owner leaving city; will lease for year cheap to responsible parties; 20 minutes from Broadway and 34th St. L 154 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

58th St., 17 West.—To let; 20 feet wide four-story and basement; 5 bathrooms; will furnish if desired; in good condition. Inquire at main office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av. and 59th St., or of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Brooklyn.

Southeast corner Farragut Road and East 22d St., No. 601, 10 R. & B.; garage, plot 50x100; $65; brokers please note. Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Great bargain; house cost $8,500 to build; land $2,000; total cost $10,500; can be bought for $7,000; cash $1,000; 12 rooms; hardwood finish and floors, bath, gas, newly painted, stuccoed; lot 50x116 feet; Hudson River view at Dobbs Ferry; 40 minutes from city. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Beautifully located, in Larchmont, new house of Colonial design, all improvements, oak floors, oak trim, tiled baths, large tiled porch; convenient to station; sacrifice for $8,000; terms to suit. Room 303, 7 East 42d St.

Modern new stucco house of 9 rooms, 2 baths, about ¼ acre; convenient to transportation, schools, churches, &c., in best section of New Rochelle; mortgage, $6,750; price, $11,750. Must want offer from quick buyer. Rector 4334, Mr. Sudman, 67 Exchange Place.

HARTSDALE.—40 minutes to Grand Central Station; electric trains; 10-room house, modern construction, all improvements and conveniences; beautiful view, 5 minutes' walk to station; $7,000 equity will sell at big sacrifice for cash or exchange for listed stock or bonds. R 334 Times Downtown.

AT PEEKSKILL.—Commuter's home; new modern 8-room bungalow; all modern improvements; lot 80x100; garage; high-class residential section; very handsome property; cost $8,500; owner leaving town, will sacrifice for $5,500; only $2,000 cash required; call in for photo and details. E. B. Birdsall, 31 East 42d St.

New Rochelle, 30 minutes from 42d St., New York; fine modern house; garage, automobile; plot 108x150 feet; fine location and neighborhood; five minutes to all stations, stores, schools, churches, and Echo Bay; high ground; cheap at $8,000; exchange for rated bonds. Telephone 3005 Franklin.

WHITE PLAINS BARGAIN.
Most exclusive section; station 10 minutes; house re-enforced concrete; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; parquet floors, hot water heat, artistic trim; cost $25,000; immediate sale, $16,500; one-quarter cash. G 320 Times Downtown.

AT LAKE MOHEGAN.—Trolley from Peekskill; year-round home; new 2-story house; 6 rooms and bath; furnace heat; plot 100x300; lake privileges; very attractive property; must be seen to be appreciated; price $4,000. E. B. Birdsall, 31 East 42d St.

A BEAUTIFUL building site; high ground; all improvements; residential section of Larchmont; $100 cash; balance easy; sacrifice, 790 Times.

BEAUTIFUL home at Larchmont, near station and Sound; $500 cash; balance monthly, like rent. Builder, 98 Times.

Pelhamwood, corner plot, 58x100; cost, $2,700; sacrifice, $1,650. Owner, Frank A. Scranton, 6 Harrison St., New York.

Fine Country Residence, Bronxville.—Sell or let; reasonable. Fleck, 119 East 131st St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
New, detached, hollow tile, white stucco house; tile roof; new, (never occupied;) decorations to suit; 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern in every respect; six minutes' walk from station; price, $14,750; $2,000 cash required, balance to suit; open for inspection Sunday, Nov. 22; first house on Puritan Av., west of Greenway North; no brokers. For further information address Owner, 530 West 47th St., City.

Old house, nearly one acre of good ground; six rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address Owner, Box 137 Times Downtown.

All-year bungalow home of six large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; large verandas; ideal location; handsomely decorated; every modern convenience; only 45 minutes from city; facing bay; refined neighborhood; at a bargain; $200 cash, balance $20 a month. Address Home, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Lady leaving State in seven days must sacrifice her home; everything like new; willing to leave shades and some curtains; large plot; ½ block from trolley; 30 minutes out; $18 a month buys it; $150 cash is all needed. Address Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Exceptional Opportunity—Semi-Dutch bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; Garden City Estates; built one year; occupied by owner; plot, 60x100; attractive proposition. Owner, Box T 110 Times.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Little poultry farm must be sold

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath; kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on ease.

A.—A.—SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St., (near Riverside.)—Beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; strictly high-class apartment house; shower baths; all-night elevator and telephone service; maid and linen service; elegant restaurant; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase at reasonable figure, $12,000 worth of luxurious furnishings of 8 rooms, 3 baths, corner apartment, new building; vicinity, 150th and Riverside Drive, with privilege, at greatly reduced rental of 3 years' lease; exceptionally large dining room, master's bedrooms; all light. DePiores, Murray Hill 5393.

Elegantly furnished corner apartment in Stanley Court, 301 West 106th, corner West End; 9 rooms, 3 baths; living room 16x20; Victrola, Steinway Baby Grand; all Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture, large library, &c.; unusually complete and homelike; exceptional hall service; $250 per month. Call or phone Riverside 5096.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.—Eight sunny, outside rooms, (four family bedrooms,) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Main, Telephone Schuyler 5671.

THE CLIFDEN, 264 RIVERSIDE DRIVE near 96th Subway; 9 rooms, 3 baths, corner apartment; four master's bedrooms beautifully and completely furnished, sublet for Winter months, longer; reasonable. Particulars phone Murray Hill 8422.

ATTENTION.
Lady, having elegant furnishings, rugs, brass beds, ornamental pictures, WILL FURNISH high-class apartment, tenant to select apartment any location, assuming lease. 34 West 70th st.

Apartment five rooms, bath, attractively comfortably, completely furnished, sublet seven months, possibly longer; worth investigating; references exchanged. Apartment 9. 515 West 139th St.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent, four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars from SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

To Sublet.—Comfortable four-room apartment, high-class elevator service, Washington Heights; unfurnished $30; furnished $42. Telephone Gibson, Gramercy 6266. Call appointment.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone, Murray Hill 5392.

A seven-room apartment, two baths; new, high-class house; furnished, mahogany, Oriental rugs; apartment overlooks Broadway and Hudson River. Craig, 219 West 81st.

1-2-3 suites reasonable; good home cooking; full hotel service. Phone 684 Morningside, Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St., near Broadway.

Lady going South will sublet elegantly furnished apartment; five rooms, two baths; Riverside Drive near 96th St., overlooking Hudson; everything complete. L 105 Times.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

Lady will sublet two-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; maid service; restaurant. Appointment. Shelm, 309 West 86th St.

Eight sunny rooms; attractively furnished elevator apartment; overlooking Park; $150 per month; 6 months or longer. 5024 Harlem. Adam.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $60 per month. 260 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET, FURNISHED. 795 St. Nicholas Av., (corner 150th.)—Eight-room apartment. Apply Supt.

Attractive five-room fully furnished apartment to sublet until June 1 $75. 300 Central Park West. Apartment 2.

106th, 203 West. — Up-to-date apartment, handsomely furnished; 2 rooms, bath. Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—With kitchenette, bath, heat, large closet, gas, electric light; convenient; good service; moderate references.

Riverside Drive.—Corner apartment; 8 rooms and 2 baths; attractively furnished; $200 month from Dec. 1. Phone 5958 Riverside.

Hotel Ansonia.—Two furnished rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson. N. N., 2,137 Broadway.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. T. . Chelsea—8413.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

143d, 501 West.—Bachelor apartment, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath. Apt. 27.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

87th, 183 West.—Seven outside comfortably furnished rooms; fine neighborhood. Jones.

Opportunity.—Will rent whole part, 8 elegant rooms. Gelsel. 209 West 97th St.

Seven grand, large rooms; two beds; rent $52. 611 West 176th St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.); southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Coldeticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

"THE GRAMERCY,"
34 Gramercy Park, Facing Park.
Eight rooms, completely furnished, $200 a month; unfurnished, $1,800. Call mornings. Superintendent.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Attractively furnished, sunny eight-room apartment in the 50's; near Park Av.; $250 per month for the season. Telephone Plaza 1773.

Furnished apartment for rent 129 East 40th St., near Park Av., for six months or more. William Cruikshank's Sons, 37 Libertv St.

Furnished apartments to rent, six to eight rooms, east or west side; by the season only. Room 205, 101 Park Av.

45th St., 146 East.—Three-room furnished apartment; all modern improvements; new building. 5830 Murray Hill.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Plaza.

20 East 69th St.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; service; $45 monthly; lease.

Bronx.

Two or three rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette, furnished, between 141st and 150th Sts., West. Williamson, 409 Willis Av.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 17th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

AMERICAN FAMILY (3 adults and 4-year-old child) desires two rooms with board, within $200 monthly, from Dec. 1; near Central Park preferred, but refinement and satisfactory references more essential; public boarding houses not considered. Write full particulars to Responsible, W. 164 Times.

WANTED for a Japanese student, board and lodging with refined American family, in vicinity of Columbia College, where no other boarders are accepted; references exchanged; terms, $35 or up per week. Apply P. B. K., 27 94 Times.

WIDOWER, with daughter, about 2 years old, desires suitable accommodation in or near New York, with small adult family of means; preferably no other guests; superior references. M 22 Times Downtown.

AN ELDERLY BACHELOR wants room and board in refined private family, in vicinity of 6th Av., 58th St. station. Address A. H., 303 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG WOMAN of culture would like to find room and board with a private Northern Italian family of the best class, (Florentine,) cultivated and musical. L 112 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes heated room and board near Subway. G 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wants room, board, breakfast and dinner, modern apt, private family; $10; permanent. L 141 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Excellent meals, home cooking, large, sunny rooms; references.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

12TH, 39 WEST.—Large front, sunny, attractive room; bath adjoining; excellent table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

38TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

42D, 264 WEST.—Formerly 14 East 44th St.; four attractive rooms; table guests.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; table guests.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, southern exposure; good table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny room, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water near Subway. "L"; phone.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; connected and private bath; table guests accommodated.

70TH, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining luxurious bath; board; privileges of elegantly appointed home; refined couple or gentlemen; references essential. Particulars, Leland, 40 West 33d St.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large second floor front, newly furnished; piano; superior table; parlor dining.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; TABLE BOARD.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Exclusive pension; couple, bachelor; small family; elevator; parquet floor; private bath; very select. Apt. 4 West.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; table guests; telephone.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—In newly furnished house, ideal double room, adjoining large bathroom; twin brass beds; second floor front; superior cuisine; separate tables; table boarders accommodated.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; select food; al o table board.

73D, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—First-class room, with excellent dining service; every convenience.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful large rooms, refined surroundings; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small rooms, with lavatories; unusually attractive house; excellent home table; moderate.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated; second-story back; parlor dining, table boarders.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent table; electricity; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white and negro service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; private bath; references.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; abundant heat, hot water; reference.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

81ST, 138 WEST. — Beautiful second-floor dressing rooms; excellent table; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 174 WEST. — Beautiful back parlor; dressing room; excellent table; table guest.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large room; parlor dining room; private house; reference.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; back parlor; suitable doctor.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small, sunny rooms; unexcelled table.

531 WEST END AV., (86TH ST.)
Comfortable, steam-heated room; suitable for 1 or 2; table guests entertained.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; references.

87TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for particular, home-loving people. Bell' 2.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Desirable, sunny front room; private family; few boarders; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large and small front rooms, newly decorated; excellent table; parlor dining; rates reasonable.

93D, 113 WEST.—Single rooms; all conveniences; "L" and Subway; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 313 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; home cooking; telephone; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful furnished house; superior home table; near Park; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has double room, suitable two; home cooking.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive double room; excellent home table; elevator; Broadway. Hart.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Especially attractive, large and small room; home table; reasonable.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Light, airy room, connecting bath; suitable two; private family. Apt. 42.

114TH, 100 WEST.—Room and board; German family; homelike; all conveniences. Gloser.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apartment; Subway; $10 for one, $18 for two, with excellent meals; Christian family. Adam.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; good meals; telephone; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2767 Audubon.

153D, (53 St. Nicholas Place.)—Sunny front room, excellent board; couple, two business ladies; running water, adjoining bath; telephone; "L" and Subway.

155TH ST., (882-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated room; running water, private bath; excellent table; congenial young people; dancing. Phone 2646 Audubon.

155TH ST., 882-888, (St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; congenial young people; dancing.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lesley. (104M Kingsbridge.)

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Wanted, lady or gentleman for attractive room with board. Apply 1st floor, bunch.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th St. Janzen.

MANHATTAN AV., 272.—Fine outside room; corner house; high view; with meals; refined family; moderate. Apt. 52. Cathedral 3380.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings. Telephone 4900 Morningside. Payne.

STRICTLY private family, Washington Square section, offers 2 or 3 attractive rooms and private bath; comfortable house; refined surroundings; exceptional table; competent servants; no other guests; two adults, $100; for three, $400. Box B W 76 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Chesters Av., St. George, S. I.

TRAINER NURSE will board children; references exchanged. Miss Johnson, 197 South 22d St., Flushing L. I., 198W Flushing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 583.—Beautiful rooms; board optional. Apartment 46.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 6412.

WEST 90TH.—Recommended gentleman can secure room; excellent board; desirable private Hebrew family; moderate. Address L., 708 Columbus Av.

WEST END AV., 789, (97th.)—Large room in exceptional home; two gentlemen.

YOUNG BUSINESS LADY WANTED.—Prepossessing, of refinement, honesty, and high morals as boarder, or share apartment with another lady of pleasant apartment, upper west side; references exchanged. G 311 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

16 Boulevard, Whitestone Landing.—Double, single rooms; inclosed porches; water views; station 3 minutes; 30 minutes Penn. Station.

Private family, Flushing, L. I., would rent two large rooms, with board; excellent cooking; references. L 158 Times.

Westchester County.

WANTED—A CHILD TO BOARD, in a private family, in the suburbs. It will receive a mother's best care. Reference exchanged. Write to Mrs. G. E. Schabbehar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

TWO LARGE well heated rooms, board; thoroughly furnished, convenient; 32 minutes to Grand Central; terms moderate. W 109 Times.

Beautiful suburban home; quiet surroundings; every comfort; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 158 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Cor. Arlington Av. and Williams Street,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive but homelike apartment hotel in New York's most beautiful suburb, luxuriously furnished and perfectly appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet to
W. T. READE, Prop.

Good country home in healthy pine section; no style or noise, but every comfort; rates $7 to $10 weekly; particulars answered. Mrs. Olmesdahl, R. D. 10 C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

LADY having nice home, short distance from city, will rent a room to one or two parties; 1 hr. Box Z 231 Times Annex.

Montclair—Healthful, near city, attractive rooms; good table; central; conveniences. 104 Valley Road.

Connecticut.

Invalids looking for a quiet, restful place, 400 feet altitude. E. H. Potts, Route 30, Stamford, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Gentleman desires board in fine country home, with bath, wood fire, and good table. M 8 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE,
49 EAST 12TH ST.,
one door from Broadway.
Single Room, with use of bath, $1 per day; Double Room, with use of bath, $2 per day; Single Room, with private bath, $1.50 per day; Double Room, with private bath, $2.50 per day.
None higher.
Permanent rates.
Single, $4 per week and up.
Double, $6 per week and up.

13TH, 106 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt. 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men; $5.

29TH, 46 EAST.—Single, double rooms; every convenience; centrally located; nicely furnished.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms; all conveniences; St. Stephens's Church block.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.
Cozy front room, $5; private house.

34TH, 128 EAST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room; private bath; telephone; electricity.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, single, en suite; every convenience; board optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant, large rooms; kitchenette; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH ST., (667 Lexington Av.)—Large parlor, adjoining bedroom; conveniences; independent entrance; references. Lawson.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room, private bath; electric light, steam heat; elevator; in private house where no other roomers are kept; must have good references; price $40 per month. Mrs. J. H. Parker.

62D, 130 EAST, (near Park.)—Independent; 2 rooms, suitable 2, private apartment, family 2; steam; $3; $6.50. Ackerman.

63D, 143 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; private house. Telephone Lenox 2619.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath, $25; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 258.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one ball room, ladies preferred; references.

MADISON AV., 128.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, adjoining bath.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

11TH, 146 WEST.—Warm front room; hot, cold water; private family; gentleman.

14TH, 218 WEST.—Double, single; furnace, hot water, shower bath; references; phone.

22D, 435 WEST.—Large south room; every convenience; gentleman or business couple; service equal hotel; also smaller room.

30TH, 135 EAST.—Refined party seeking home comforts; room, bath; apartment; reasonable. Call evenings, 6 to 10 o'clock. Sheridan.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just east of Broadway.—Room with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

46TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Wanted, a roommate, young, healthy; $3.50; first-class large room, with privileges; woman employed preferred; references exchanged. Mrs. Havens. Call after 6 o'clock or write.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, bath; heat, large closet; every convenience; $15; also single room; moderate; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

49TH ST., 500 WEST.—Very attractive, comfortable front room; bath, electric light, steam, telephone; apartment house; private French family. B. Taiol. Telephone 7720 Bryant.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms; bath; small rooms; telephone. Rittertbuech.

49TH, 300 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity; steam heat; telephone; elevator service; reasonable.

50TH, 53 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Apt. 7A; neatly furnished room; elevator service; reference.

51ST, 448 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms; long established house; central transit.

52D, 54 WEST.—Comfortable room; ground floor; concenial location; bedroom or office.

53D, 137 EAST.—Large room; private house; board optional; all conveniences; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

57TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

57TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one or more. Apartment 1. Rambrandt.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Cosey, attractive suite, sitting room, two bedrooms, and bath; fireplace. Room 4E.

57TH, 353 WEST.—Rooms, single, third floor, or suite; studio; also kitchen use.

57TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable studio or bedroom; heated; other rooms.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

60TH ST., 18 WEST.—Desirable room; hot and cold water; no other roomers; between Subway and "L." Frew.

66TH, 38 WEST.—Nice front parlor, bath; steam heat, electricity; reasonable. Dahlstrom.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; luxurious bath; valet service; electricity; private house; breakfast optional.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH AND BROADWAY.—Large sunny rooms in private family. Phone 685 Columbus. Apt. 1E.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight; gentlemen.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Private house, large, medium front rooms, heated; electricity, continuous hot water; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor; inside room, $2.50; steam heat.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; electricity, steam heat, running water, private bath; references. Columbus 8557.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Very desirable double room, bath adjoining; gentlemen; all conveniences.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Attractive suite, suited for gentlemen; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST, 161 WEST.—Desirable medium-sized, also small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful location; southern exposure; bath; $6, $2.50. 9687 Col.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable for bachelors; references required.

71ST, 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 60 CENTS. SERVED PARLOR DINING ROOM EVERY EVENING, 6-8; TABLE BOARD REASONABLE.

71ST, 108 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; minute to Subway express.

71ST, 70 WEST.—For respectable men; private house; moderate terms.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room in high-class apartment to gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt. 1 B.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; telephone; references.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D, 127 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny front room, suitable 2; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; attractive; telephone; convenient Subway.

78D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, 2 large, 1 small; northern exposure; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Beautiful suite or singly, private house; electricity, Phone Schuyler 7793.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished, medium-sized room; good home environment; reasonable.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath, $6; exclusive house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 168 WEST.—First-class service; single, double rooms; breakfast optional; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; reasonable. 10022 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST. — Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. Clinton.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium room; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant room for gentleman, in quiet, private home; references.

94TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautiful front room, with dressing room; well furnished; well heated; private house; breakfast optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Desirable large front room; quiet private house; phone; reference.

81ST, 171 WEST.—Single room, with private bath; for business woman; references; reasonable. O'Malley.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated room; bath adjoining; telephone; second floor west.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 78 WEST.—Attractive large front room; every convenience; telephone; reasonable. Meehan.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; all single; private house; refined surroundings.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; prices reasonable.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 326 WEST.—Suite, two, one single; large, electricity, steam; refinement; references. 8778 Schy.

83D, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium room; light, attractive; private family; gentleman; $3. Haisey.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Janitress.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Light, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; reasonable; private family. Sullivan.

84TH ST., 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; breakfast; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, with bath; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Pleasant front room; running water; electric light; phone; $6. Gedney.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient subway, "L;" exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Nice, homelike rooms; running water; Subway station; telephone; references.

86TH, 841 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 890 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, with bathroom; $9; private house.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Nice, light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private house.

87TH ST., WEST.—Nice, large front room; water; private bath; reasonable. Telephone 8064 River.

87TH, 174 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $3, $7; running water; refinement. Bruns.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast. Hammond, 107 West

Good Faith

Approximately 1,000 want advertisements were offered for publication in last Sunday's issue. More than 40 of these failed to pass censorship and were rejected by The New York Times.

Readers of The Times have confidence in its advertisements because they are as rigidly censored as its news. That also explains why advertisers secure such splendid results.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one obtaining money under false pretenses through a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in The Times.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

EQUIPPED FACTORY FOR SALE.
A going concern established more than 20 years and manufacturing a salable line of plated jewelry and kindred goods is offered for sale on advantageous terms, the sale including the machinery, tools, fixtures, stock of goods, (or without stock,) materials, and good-will, together with a complete outfit for the manufacture of the plate needed for use in the work. Sample lines and travelers are now on the road.
About 25 of the leading jobbers of the United States now have our goods in their 1915 catalogues. This is a splendid opportunity for men of moderate capital to obtain a live and successful business, which by business enterprise can be made even more profitable. Full information can be obtained. Address Box L 111 Times.

A PATENTED METAL SPECIALTY OF MUCH MERIT AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND; RETAILS FOR 25 CENTS EACH AND COSTS LESS THAN 3½c. TO HAVE MANUFACTURED.
WE HAVE ALL DIES AND TOOLS FOR MANUFACTURING. Not having the proper facilities for marketing this practical device on the scale we believe it justifies, we want to place it exclusively in manufacturing and selling rights on a royalty basis. Address Owner, M 28 Times.

A PARTNER WANTED.
A promoter or business man with a few thousand dollars; a man with a clean record and with an unlimited experience in handling of big stock promotions; rare chance to become half owner of patents which were granted this month on a machine that will make its mark in the manufacturing world and will be a big dividend payer.
Z 233 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

Model suits for sale at great reduction; regular $75 to $100 suits for from $50 to $60. H. Forman, 687 Madison Av., between 61st and 62d.

HIGH-CLASS MAN desires to connect with reliable concern with a view to traveling with its line to the Pacific Coast on salary or commission basis. H 35 Times Annex.

PRIVATE COACHMAN desires private family patrons. Has own team, elegant Victoria, Brougham, Opera Bus. Very finest. G 63 Times.

FINE TEAM, elegant brougham, Victoria, and Bus, can be rented on monthly basis to private family. G 62 Times.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Geschelde, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Certified Accountants.

A SUPERIOR SERVICE.
Thorough auditing; effective, simple systems installed. Fairbanks, 55 Liberty Street. Cortlandt 6970.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 140 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.
Forty-five cents a line.

PRINTING—SAME DAY—PRINTING.
1,000 letterheads, $1.25; books, booklets, catalogues, folders, labels, cards, everything low; high-grade work; "Same Day" service; small orders careful attention; inquiries requested on large or intricate work anywhere. Art Department—Designs for trademarks, stationery, advertising booklets, folders, labels. Engraving Department—Cuts made of machinery, houses, maps, photographs. Publicity Department—Forceful literature written on any subject; linotype, automatic cylinders. 'Phone Gramercy 1910. Call's, (C. Fowler,) 390 6th Av., (28d-24th,) over Childs, New York.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty Cents a Line.

Carload fresh alfalfa honey; granulated, delicate flavor, for table, candies, cooking. In 60-pound cans, 10c. a pound. Delivered C. O. D. A. Hamm, 827 West 121st St. Tel. 5271 Morningside.

Dictaphone, Columbia Forms A and B, complete with shaver; used one month only. What is your offer? We invite your inspection. Mutual Auto Accessories Company, 58 West 65th St.

Called to California, will lease or sell contents of my 6-room apartment; will sacrifice to immediate buyer. 600 West 136th St., Apt. 6 D.

Set of mink furs, muff and scarf; brand new; never worn; original cost $225; reasonable offers considered. Box 30, 1,035 3d Av.

Several old paintings, worth the attention of collectors; by one Jay Hoeckh; price below value. "Paintings," 173 6th Av.

Safe for Sale—Cost $265; will sell very cheap; will take small safe in exchange. Selff & Rubinow, 639 Broadway.

Revolving door in first-class condition. Will set it up. Apply Room 40, 56 Beaver St.

A magnificent women's fur coat of beaver, size 38. 15 West 95th St.

A beautiful Tiffany glass electrolier. 15 West 98th St.

Sacrifice new motor cycle, outfit, 150 miles. Superintendent, 610 West 139th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 Months for $5 and Upward.
6 Months for $5 and Upward.
Initial Payment applies if Purchased.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
That are actually rebuilt and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. All makes. Come in and let us show you.
SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST!
No. 4 Underwood, $43.75.
No. 5 Oliver, without B. S., $30.00.
No. 5 Oliver, with B. S., $38.00.
No. 2 L. C. Smith, $37.50.
No. 6 Remington, $22.50.
If you can't call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
243 Broadway, at Leonard St., } Tel. 5408
261 Broadway, at 23d St., } Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6358 Cortlandt.

Factory rebuilt typewriters, all makes, $12.50 upward. 25 West 125th. (open evenings.)

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

CROCHET WORKER.—WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN GETTING UP ORIGINAL DESIGNS AND WRITING THE DESCRIPTION OF ALL SORTS OF HAND COTTON CROCHET WORK. STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRESSMAKING WORKROOM.
Abrahams & Straus require an experienced sleeve trimmer for their special order section. Apply to Manager of workroom, 5th floor, central building.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, German preferred; good plain cook; no washing; city reference. Call today and tomorrow, Apartment 15, 818 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat, respectable white girl, general housework; good cook. Monday, between 10 and 12, Tousey, 348 Central Park West.

HOUSEWORKER, capable, required for afternoons; references. Call 640 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7 F, or 'phone Audubon 5138.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework, half time, apartment; small family. Apply Cahanise, 191 Claremont Av.

LADY, modern dances; also exhibition dancer. Kaplan, Ballroom Navarre Hotel, 85th, (afternoons.)

MAID wanted mornings; light assistance. Call 600 W. 142d St., Apt. 21.

NURSES, students, wanted, handle new sanitary utensil; women exclusively; among physicians, patients, friends; large commissions. Call all week, 2 P. M. Morton, 253 Broadway, Room 806.

SALESWOMEN
For various departments; must be especially qualified, having selling experience; be neat, willing, and ambitious to secure permanent positions. Apply Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced stenographer with executive ability for small, refined office; must be clever, accurate, and intelligent; good penmanship essential; prefer young lady residing at home. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary desired, and references. L 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, excellent, wanted; good grammarian; capable of handling correspondence and rendering trial balances; state age, experience, and salary expected in own handwriting; no attention paid to agents. Universal Liquid Register Co., 532 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent take entire charge office; state fully training, salary expected, age, &c. G 223 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERY.—W. & J. Sloane require experienced tailoress on fine draperies, &c. Inquire Superintendent Upholstery Workroom, 555 West 29th St., 8th floor.

WOMAN of education, personality, and experience wanted to undertake business management of new magazine; small salary and commission; give all particulars. W. J., 69 Times.

WOMAN, with executive ability, to take charge of a high-class business; do not apply unless sincere and ambitious. Box T 111 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist with sales correspondence; must be able to compose own letters and type them; experience with follow-up system desirable; salary $50 monthly; state age and experience. B. O., 110 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty Cents a Line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
38 West 32d St., New York.
Secretarial training for educated students; 8 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and thorough proficiency guaranteed, civil service catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty cents a line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
SECRETARY, stenographer, and double-entry bookkeeper; must possess very good education; $100 per month to start.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

AN EXPERIENCED RENTING MAN WANTED.
A large real estate organization has opening for a live broker to rent vacancies in their management properties in the Seventh Avenue manufacturing section. Applicants must have had actual experience with this class of tenants. If you wish interview be particular to write in detail previous experience and some of the leases you have actually made. Salary will be paid commensurate with ability. Box G 299 Times Downtown.

ASPHALT MEN WANTED.
Several men, well posted in different processes of manufacturing asphalts from oil, &c., also various uses of same; will pay good salaries, as only men of ability wanted. Kindly state fully your experience, firms been associated with, and length of time, &c., as I can only interview men we can thus judge competent. L 128 Times.

BAKER.—Wanted, experienced cake and bread baker; must understand ice cream making; good references required; salery. Chas. Wagner, 668 Walley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

BOY of 17 years and over, with good references, can obtain a position in retail store, where quick and conscientious work will mean steady advance; salary, $5 to start. Address, in own handwriting, giving experience, F. S., 105 Times.

BOY wanted in the sales office of a large manufacturing concern; a bright, intelligent American boy about 15; experience preferred, though not necessary; good opportunity for advancement; state salary desired. Z 241 Times Annex.

BOY.—Strong, willing, about 16 years old, living with parents, for wholesale stock room; best references required. Z 250 Times Annex.

BOY for work in office, 16 years or over; give references and experience, if any. L 108 Times.

"CANDY."—Salesman wanted by large New York City manufacturer to see jobbers New York and vicinity. Write, stating salary expected and experience. "CANDY," 1,364 Broadway.

FINE OPPORTUNITY for a young man who has some publicity experience; must be capable of filling position as assistant to manager of one of prominent New York hotels. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and reference, salary expected, and whether you are a proficient stenographer and office assistant. W 125 Times.

FOREMAN.—Auto mechanic; garage night foreman wanted; must be thoroughly experienced gasoline auto mechanic and understand charging electric vehicle batteries. Wages to start, $25 week; with opportunities for extras. State age, height, weight, and experience to A. M., Box 246 Times.

HAND CARVERS wanted; only first-class mechanics, with experience on high-grade work, need apply. Apply Victor Talking Machine Company, Application Office, 25 Market St., Camden, N. J.

LACE SALESMAN.
Large importing house desires young man to call on dressmaking trade; acquaintance with trade not necessary, but a thorough knowledge of laces essential; salary; state age, previous experience and references. T 115 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Give age, experience, salary expected. Write L. C. 65, 1,364 Broadway.

MAN between 25 and 32; preference will be given to one who has had some electrical experience in sales and executive positions. Send condensed information regarding experience and previous connections. Advancement assured for capable man. M 2 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENTS wanted to handle new sanitary utensil among physicians; commission basis. Call all week, 11 A. M., Morton, 253 Broadway.

ONE OF THE large life insurance companies offers direct commission contract with full renewals satisfactory party. W 155 Times.

PIANIST wanted to accompany concert violinist; must consider vaudeville commission. L 133 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—A large manufacturer wants high grade district sales manager; one familiar with factory cost systems, and accounting; commission basis; replies confidential until permission is otherwise obtained. T 166 Times.

SALESMANAGER WANTED.
Preferably one who has a successful record in that capacity, for the National Cash Register Co., or a large typewriter concern, or a kindred line; not over 40; good salary; bright future. Address, giving age and business record, Opportunity, 180 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, three, of first magnitude, for New York and extended territory for the most successful specialty now in demand; exceptional opportunity to responsible representatives capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly; commission basis; only thoroughly experienced men able to meet the requirements need apply. Room 804, 41 Park Row, New York City.

SALESMAN, who has big following in States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, to handle a well-known line of knit goods; commission basis. Write particulars, Z 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to carry line of vellings and nettings on commission; local men who make medium and small towns preferred; applicants must state territory in detail and lines carried. G 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire; high-class only; very attractive; commission basis; selling manufacturers old-established article; particulars regarding experience and customary income. Box T 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—Sporting goods, sell retail dealers direct; representing 12 manufacturers; commission; references; New York office. R 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Side line salesman, Lycoming wireless umbrellas; commission basis; established ten years. Address L. Sales Co., Lancaster, Penn.

SALESMAN, traveling West and South; good line boys' blouses; side line; commission in conjunction similar goods. Kurtz & Ludlow, 336 Canal St.

SALESMAN to carry ladies' muslin underwear as side line, calling on office trade and arrival of buyers; commission basis only. Box Z 255 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry ladies' muslin underwear as side line for out of town; commission basis only. Box Z 256 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Splendid office specialty; excellent side line; commission. Ufert, 236 West 41st.

SALESMAN wanted, acquainted in the neckwear line for Marabou; commission. T 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, who has been employed by a commercial paper firm; must be familiar with note brokerage business. E. J. B., P. O. Box 206 Madison Square, New York.

TRANSLATOR, (English-Spanish,) wanted; must be competent and able to compile letters and circulars in Spanish; one who has traveled in South America preferred; give experience, references, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 314, Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, in counting room of large importing house, preferably one recently graduated from school and having no previous experience; must be quick and accurate at figures; excellent opportunity for boy desirous of gaining a business education. Address Permanent, 132 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo-engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, railway mail, and other branches are good; prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner; booklet H 11 free; write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY.—Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying positions waiting; taught practically in three months; day or evening; easy payments; chief instructor, Anthony Nels, recognized by the dental profession as New York's leading expert in all branches of mechanical dentistry. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodes, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodes's Dentral Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 110.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty cents a line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER: With large banking house, preferably some one familiar with dealing with the Far Eastern countries. $2-3000.
EXPORT MANAGER: Not over 40, American, must speak Spanish fluently; preferably one experienced in the sale of machinery and supplies to the Latin-American countries. $5-10,000.
BANK EXECUTIVE: Not over 35, thoroughly experienced in all lines of Savings Bank Work. $2-3,000.
ESTIMATOR: Experienced on elevator construction and repairs. $15-1,800.
MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT: Thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of pumps, engines, and turbines. $25-3,000.
SUPERINTENDENT: Thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of mica insulation. $2,500.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST: Willing to go to the West Indies, preferably one familiar with manufacture of carbide.
DRAUGHTSMEN: Can use several first-class designers of tools, jigs, and fixtures. Location, Central New York. $1,200-1,300.
SALESMEN: Man experienced in selling machinery and supplies to local export houses. American; must speak Spanish. $25-3,500.
High-grade Auto Salesman. Man experienced in selling $5,000 cars. Territory, Baltimore. Man thoroughly experienced in selling butchers' supplies and tools in New England territory. $1,000 and commission.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Assistant to master mechanic, mechanical engineer; must have had practical experience repairing machinery and boilers; $1,500.
BOOKKEEPER and Asst. Manager; export, import experience; $75 per month.
STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER—Young man; new concern; $12.

EXECUTIVE, clerical, office, sales, and technical openings; secretary, stenographer, $25; clerk, (Spanish, typewriter,) $15; salesman, (Spanish,) Cuba; stenographer, $18; college man, (investment,) $16; other openings. Call, Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

SCHOOL BOYS, to sell in every school district, a new boys' toy; will earn holiday money and not interfere with school work; send school number. L 109 Times.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell to dealers, biggest line manufactured; meet any competition; send for price list, samples. Helmet Gum Co., Cincinnati.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER, capable, wants more work; ladies' own material; renovating, also furs. Write or call 151 West 101st St. Dressmaker.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

DO NOT SACRIFICE YOUR PAWN TICKETS.
I pay the highest prices for them from DIAMONDS and JEWELRY.
H. GOLDBERG. 64 WILLETT STREET,
Tel. Orchard 7232. Strictly confidential.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 10 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Pawntickets bought, immediately, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum; Provident Loan tickets bought as old as two years; business strictly confidential. Martin Feingold, 812 6th Av., corner 46th.

I pay highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry
Thirty cents a line.

Hounds—Trained on fox, deer, wolf, bear; bloodhounds; absolute guarantee; 50-page illustrated catalogue; 5c. stamp. Rockwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Toy Pomeranians, Silk Poodles, Bulldogs, Collies, Bostons, Newfoundlands, every variety. American Kennels, 233 3d Av.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.
Female.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, keeps books entirely, weekly or otherwise, as desired; references. G. M. Sachs, 140 Nassau St., city.

AGENT.—Lady desires position as representative; reliable firm; will travel anywhere in United States. Address Bar, Box Z 232 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPING, typing, clerical work, good handwriting, rapid; day, evenings, part time; young Christian intelligent woman; six years treasurer's references; moderate salary. Box L 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert; controlling accounts; trial balances; charge office. Address L 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; double entry; absolutely reliable; $10. G 292 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, &c.—Educated lady desires position hotel; speaks German, French; experienced as cashier, receptionist, bookkeeper, secretary; good references. L 133 Times.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Position wanted by colored woman as child's nurse or lady's maid; 24 years' reference from last position. Crumiell, 309 West 40th St.

CLEANING.—Wanted, few hours daily, office cleaning, care bachelor's apartment. Call or address A. M., 432 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Colored woman as cook and good breadmaker; would like a place as cook or general housekeeper in a small family in an apartment. L 153 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires position for three days and three evenings a week; can give best references. G 60 Times Annex.

COMPANION. — Wanted, by middle-aged American gentlewoman, position as companion or attendant for elderly lady in refined home; no objection to country; references exchanged. L 139 Times.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS.—Refined young lady would like position as companion or governess; capable of teaching German, music and sewing; references. Address F. B., 46 Quitman St., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION. — Wanted, by experienced young woman, position as useful companion or helper in doctor's or dentist's office; references. G 66 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Refined young lady, adaptable, desires position as companion; best of references. Address Box 2, Yeager's Advertising Agency, East Orange.

COMPANION—Gentlewoman, bright, adaptable, experienced traveler, knowledge of nursing, good seamstress; best reference. L 165 Times.

COMPANION.—Educated, traveled, Western girl, studying in New York, wishes position in best family, companion or tutoress. G 55 Times.

COOK.—An experienced woman; good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; home more an object than salary; as advertiser is deaf. Address Cook, 217 West 40th St., care of Miss Tahen.

COOK-WAITRESS.—First-class, for luncheon and dinner parties; references; reasonable. Mrs. B Bergsen, 470 West 165th St.

COOK, colored, first-class baker and laundress; references. Anthony, 234 West 65th.

COOK—Chambermaid-Waitress.—Two colored girls together. Thornton, 1,739 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Neat colored woman wishes day's work; washing, take home; references. Decady, 203 West 98th.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing taken home. Anna Anderson, 52 Audubon Av. Telephone 5672 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER.—All kinds; stylish; renovating; $2.50 daily after Thanksgiving. Hensley, 4538 Morningside.

DRESSMAKING.—Competent, excellent cutter, fitter; good remodeler; $1.75 daily. 214 West 31st St. J

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2730 Audubon. Third floor north, 3,575 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic gowns, suits; also remodelings; $2.50; furs specialty. Phone 6189 Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic designer; work by day. Kyle, 179 West 93d.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, desires work by day; $2.50. Hanlon, 2,075 8th Av.

FRENCH LADY, highly educated, widely traveled, excellent musician, speaking, writing French, English, fluently, seeks daily engagements; experienced; references. L. Boury, 427 West 154th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted for half time; 4 years' references; sleep out. Kennedy, 65 W. 135th.

GENERAL WORK.—A settled colored woman wishes to do general work for one; good reference. C. English, 45 West 99th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or waiting; colored; first-class reference. James, 52 West 135th.

GIRL.—Neat colored girl wishes position in ladies' or gentleman's apartment, or half time. Montgomery, 217 E. 88th.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady of good Vienna family, graduate trained nurse, proficient in orthopaedic massage, music, experience with children, best references, both foreign and American, desires situation, preferable in the West. Write Miss von Klier, 911 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, educated and refined, over 30, desires to take full charge of gentleman's city or country home where other help is kept; understands every branch of management and care of elegant home, having always been accustomed to such; also catering; no objection to children. W 147 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow of refinement, with daughter, age 8, wishes position as managing housekeeper, with care motherless children; small compensation. Address Z 251 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent, well-bred American, responsible, practical experience, matron-housekeeper; fond of children; graduate nurse; country; travel. Z 254 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, educated, desires position; useful companion; sew, fond children; references exchanged. Address Box 84, East Orange Post Office, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—French woman to do housework, private family; sleep home; does not speak English; reference. Ricaud, 242 Bradhurst Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Experienced colored girl wishes cooking or general housework. 243 West 98th St. Moore. Tel. 3198 River.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier; ten years' experience; rapid and accurate; excellent references. L. W. Cassidy, 554 West 184th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, position as housekeeper for physician; also capable of assisting in office; references. L 127 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Reliable colored girl, general housework or half time. Cathcart, 16 West 99th.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent woman to care for apartments part time. Competent, Times, Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, speaking English, Spanish, general housework. 161 West 136th. Susans.

HOUSEKEEPER or charge linen room; best reference; institution, hotel. H. R., Times Harlem.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Woman, practical infant's nurse, would like position with young baby; competent; best reference; no objection to two children. Callahan, 243 East 77th St.

LADIES' MAID.—German, experienced; best city references. C. Z., 253 West 24th. Chelsea 2606.

LAUNDRESS would like to take family washing (or single); home or out; drying in open air, sunlight, giving your clothing a pure, sweet smell, and beautifully white; can please most particular; trial will convince; any part city. Ida Roberts, 230 West 29th.

LAUNDRESS, German, takes family and ladies' washing home. Arnold, 306 W. 127th.

MANAGER.—Educated young lady, best family, economical, wishes position as manager of household. G 83 Times.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes a few more lady patients at their residences; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE.—Expert Russian hand massaging at ladies' residences. Mrs. Goldstein, 1,422 Crotona Park, East Bronx.

MASSEUSE, ladies' residences, $1 hour; osteopathic, vibratory, electricity. Rex, 212 West 34th St.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT. — A lady highly recommends a mother's assistant, who has been her family's governess; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children, also assist with housekeeping apartment. 550 Riverside Drive, Apartment 38.

NURSE.—GRADUATE NURSE, YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, CARE IN WARD, GOOD EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. D. C., 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place baby's nurse, (French, speaks English,) whom she highly recommends, for one child, between 18 months and 5 years. Apply to Mrs. Adrian Lambert, 168 East 71st St. Telephone 703 Lenox.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place in apartment or country experienced and competent infant's nurse; personal and city references of long standing. Apply present employer, Marburg Hall, 164 West 74th St.

NURSE.—Trustworthy English maternity nurse, lately landed, wishes care of young infant; hospital experience; well recommended; wages $35. E. R., care Poole, 160 W. 106th.

NURSE.—By a capable woman of long experience, the care of an aged person, her own home or the care of motherless children and their home wanted. Address V., 1,085 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined, capable; excellent physical care; sews well; light household duties; kindergarten methods; best references. Competent, Z 259 Times Annex.

NURSE, Scotch, thoroughly experienced and competent to take entire charge of infant; good references. M. I. S., 253 West 24th St.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.
Female.

NURSE.—Well-educated, responsible young woman, bright, companionable, wishes care of one or more children during day; references. Address Responsible, 145 Times.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, (40,) refined, capable, obliging; highest references; care of semi-invalid, infant; managing housekeeper or traveling. L 134 Times.

NURSE.—Graduate and registered nurse, several years' experience; position companion, chronic case, housekeeper, secretary; good references. E. W., Times Harlem.

NURSE.—German, experienced infant's nurse, wishes position; best references; wages $40. L. Kerfs, 276 West 119th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Refined lady will take care of one or two children; speaks German; best reference. L 165 Times.

NURSE.—Young German, care child; best reference. B., 19 West 100th St.

NURSE, practical, to care for invalid; references. Bennett, 801 West 150th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST.—Young lady, 24 years of age, with several years' experience, seeks position; can furnish the best of references as to character, honesty, and ability. Owing to business depression I was laid off, and therefore am looking for a new position. Can you place me? If you need an energetic and willing worker, address Z 229 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced clerical work; rapid and accurate at figures; willing to do best in any capacity; moderate salary. Miss C. Y., 25 East 14th St.

ORGANIST—Awarded diplomas by Geneva and Dresden conservatories; only woman who has ever obtained highest diploma from Geneva. Brbeschi, care of Groley, 8986 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS, by the day; all kinds of household and family sewing. Address M., 147 East 60th St.

SEAMSTRESS, first class, wishes few more customers; $1.50 day; rapid worker. L 130 Times.

SECRETARY.—Graduate C. S. S.; experienced translator French and German, desires part day work; excellent references. C 61 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, COMPANION.—Lady educated abroad, familiar with all social conventions, good presence, fine conversationalist, desires position. G 291 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, excellent education, wishes position as social secretary; references. G 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant, knowledge bookkeeping; mechanical, clerical experience; assume responsibilities; age 24; high school graduate; strictly business; salary, $12. Florence Kennell, 411 West 128th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant; thoroughly competent young American woman of education and refinement desires responsible position wherein reliability, integrity, &c., will be appreciated. W 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, telephone operator, 3½ years' commercial experience, (20;) accurate, rapid, capable; high school education; $10. Telephone 4961 Morningside. Apt. 6, 530 West 136th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate Maine high school; 3 years' city experience; strenuous amount dictation; reference; $12. Dawson, G 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent; knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; excellent references; moderate salary. Miss J. S., 25 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; good education, bright, neat, willing, ambitious; $8; unquestionable references. Madeline Keicher, L 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper, switchboard; high school graduate; three months' experience; experienced in modern accounting and promoting efficiency and economy in all departments of business, is open for engagement. Interview solicited. Address Efficiency, L 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
OFFICE MANAGER and CREDIT MAN wants permanent position with prominent house. Long experience in clothing, shoes, cutlery, and dry goods lines. Excellent accountant and live, modern, practical business man, capable and desirous to take full charge or fill responsible position; 37 years old, married; knowledge of French and German; salary reasonable; finest recommendations; bond if required. C 138 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' export, manufacturing; rapid, accurate, conscientious; acting as night clerk; $12. G 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Understands office work; two years' experience; neat, competent, good speller; references; $8. G 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent to make good; will do utmost to please. Theresa Kraemer, 698 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, rapid dictation, accurate transcription; At references. L. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough business woman; highest reference; excellent work; $15. G 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; good grammarian, speller; $8-$10. L 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, charge correspondence, office; executive ability; $9-$10. L 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge bookkeeping; 1½ years' experience; good education; $8. G 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' practical experience; $8. G 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, knowledge bookkeeping; short experience. Lesly, 212 West 114th.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; reference. Ambitious, 538A Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; salary $10; American. Helen Hohly, 3,456 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office worker; Christian; four years' experience; high school graduate; $12. G 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' practical experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $9. L 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) thoroughly competent; 1½ years' experience; $6-$7. G 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, switchboard operator, experience; references. Miss Brown, 530 West 151st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, interested, obliging, accurate, beginner; no clock watcher; $6, $8. L 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, (law-commercial;) competent; highest references. H. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) 5 years' experience; take difficult dictation; $12. G 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office detail; experience, 3 years' experience; $9. G 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Some experience; salary $6. L 731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone East New York 660.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' practical experience, very rapid, neat; $8. G 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; high school education; references; salary $8. L 100 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, file clerk; $9; two years' experience. G 312 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

WELL-BRED YOUNG LADY, American, university graduate, desires to exchange services as companion, tutor, or teacher piano for living in private home. M 16 Times.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN will assist physician part of day. M 19 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, educated settled person; family, priest's home, institution preferred. D., 205 East 72d St.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 814 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

GOVERNESSES, nurses, ladies' maids, housekeepers, parlor maids, waitresses, cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, housemaids, butlers, useful men. Industrial Association Agency, 17 West

Section 4 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 4

S SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914. S

HARVARD CRUSHES YALE AT FOOTBALL --- SYRACUSE NO MATCH FOR DARTMOUTH

HARVARD SWAMPS YALE IN NEW BOWL

How the Victors Trampled Over Yale in Season's Most Surprising Game.

COOLIDGE'S GREAT ROMP

Haughton's Lessons Evidently Well Learned by Splendidly Drilled Crimson Eleven.

LITTLE AERIAL FOOTBALL

Blue Started the Forward Passing—Brickley Gladdened by Getting in the Game and Making Last Score.

Continued from Page 1, Main News Section.

goal line he romped, until finally, exhausted but still clinging to that ball for dear life, he stumbled over the line, and his long trip was over.

Cheers for Coolidge.

Then the Harvard stands broke into cheers for Coolidge which lasted for minutes. They cheered and cheered and cheered, and Coolidge lay still for several minutes until he got his breath back.

This was only one of the many incidents which made the opening of the Yale Bowl a Harvard holiday.

Never in the annals of American sport has there been a picture like this.

The Coliseum, with its grim drama of human torture, the great stone arena at Pompeii, the massive amphitheatre at ancient Carthage were never so densely populated with humans as the Yale Bowl this afternoon. It is difficult to realize the enormity of the thing. There is something tremendous about it.

There it rests, a dozen acres of elliptical vastness, its great outside walls rising sixty feet, while inside it dips deep into the earth. On all sides banks of human faces, thousands of white spots on a background of many-hued gowns and coats. The gay plumage of women's hats, their Crimson and Blue veils flapping in the breeze, add a dash of color to the solid banks of humanity which darken the rising tiers of concrete. The thousands of pretty girls and their good-looking aunts and mothers were more numerous today than they ever have been at a football game before. It added a new touch of the beautiful to American sport.

Old staid New Haven will not get over the visit of today's football crowd for many days. Automobiles and special trains rolled into town today so fast that no one had any idea of how many there were. Chapel Street was like Broadway on New Year's Eve. Hawkers and fakers, dispensing every kind of an imaginable Blue and Crimson souvenir, shouted their wares in your ears. In every store window in the city was a big bulldog with its collar of blue silk ribbons.

New Haven had come to have great faith in this Yale team of Hinkey's. The town expected that with a Yale victory and the dedication of the new Bowl, there would be doings in the old town tonight such as have never been heard of before. All this great expectation gave way to gloom, and all the parties planned in celebration developed into dismal wakes.

New Haven is as quiet tonight as Wappinger Falls on a rainy day. And the surprise of it all is the fine way in which the vast crowd got to New Haven, how it was luncheoned in the restaurants and by the squads of sandwich vendors and "all hot" merchants how the multitude was taken out to the Bowl by trolley, by auto, by hack, and carry-all, how they all got seated without delay or fuss, how they were all orderly through the game, and how, when Yale was buried in the mire at the bottom of the Bowl, which the rough shod feet of the Crimson warriors had stirred up, they all got back to New Haven and the railroad station and got out of town.

Never has a big crowd been handled so nicely.

There was great jubilation among the Crimson horde which came here knowing that Harvard had a great team. They gave the Bowl a greeting of cheers and song, which made the day a big event. And after the game they had the great honor of doing the first snake dance that has ever been held in this newest and greatest of athletic fields. For years to come no one can mention the Yale Bowl in the Harvard yard without causing great broad grins of satisfaction.

The Man of the Hour.

Now something of how great Harvard was and how poor Yale was. If Haughton has ever developed a better eleven than this no one remembers it. They learned Mr. Haughton's lessons well. These brawny Harvard youths followed that football in a way which was uncanny. For two periods the Yale crowd said, "Harvard is lucky, they are getting the better of all the breaks." Harvard's luck, however, consisted in being faster, in being more wideawake, and in being able to get the jump on Yale every time her players moved. If that is luck Harvard had it. The Harvard defense against Yale's lateral passes was heart-breaking to the glum and silent Hinkey, who sat on the side lines with his black velour hat pulled down over his eyes as he held a long black cigar between his clenched teeth. At his side was his first lieutenant, Dec Bull, also marveling at the way the Crimson players raised havoc with their pet plays.

Yale for two periods kept banging away at the Harvard line. It expected to see the line of Crimson crack. The line of Crimson, however, had the same consistency as the Yale Bowl; it seemed to the Yale backs just as solid. Knowles and Wilson hammered at it until their heads whirled. The Harvard line outplayed Yale's most of the time, and on Yale's secondary defense fell most of the work. Seldom on a football field has better defensive work been seen than that done by Aleck Wilson. He was everywhere in the fray, and his tackling was deadly.

Harvard's Great Interference.

The thing that Yale found so baffling was Harvard's great interference. Every time Mahan or Bradlee took the ball there were three or four Harvard players ahead of them to tumble over the Yale defense like a stack of building blocks. Every Harvard runner was masked with a wall-like guard which Yale could not break down until the runners had gone 10 or 15 yards. In the Yale line Capt. Talbot did great work for two periods. Conroy played the game for all it was worth by his Captain's side, but they didn't stand up through the turmoil in the way the Harvard forwards did. Pennock and Parsons both played a great game at the tackle positions. In the middle of the Yale line White rose to great efforts and smeared many of Harvard's plays. But it was the Yale secondary defense which had to try to stop the Harvard advance most of the time.

Mahan was looked upon to take the place of Brickley. This he did and did well. His long runs, dodging, and skirting in and about the Yale players were a delight to watch. His punting also was fine, although Le Gore kept up the punting end of the game well for Yale. Harvard's onslaughts began early and lasted throughout the afternoon.

It wavered for a moment at the beginning of the second half, when Yale began to toss their forward and lateral passes around haphazard. Realizing the futility of trying to batter down the line of Crimson, Yale resorted to her aerial game. But even that could not stand up before the alertness of the Harvard players.

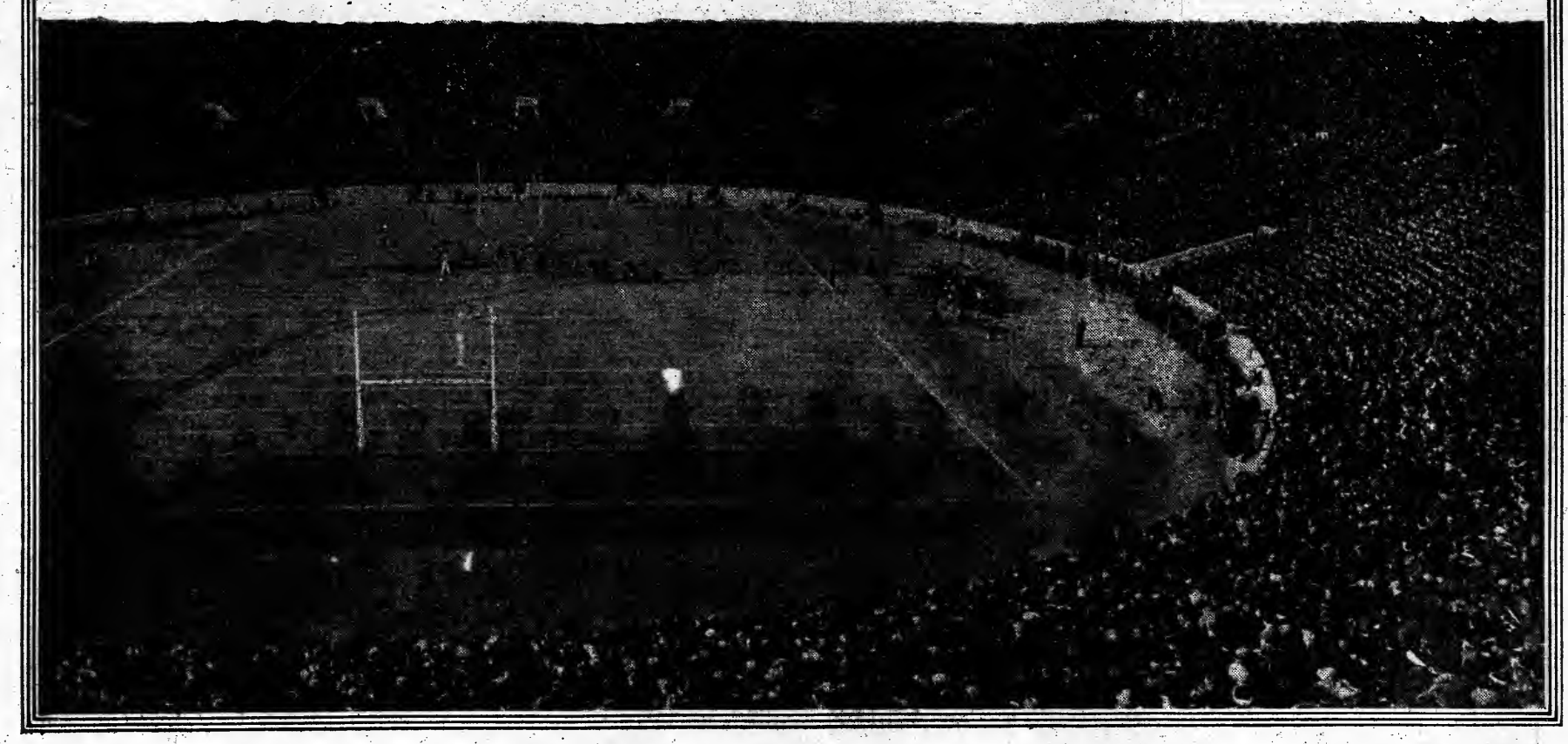
Early in the first period Eddie Mahan brought the vast crowd to its feet yelling like mad when he made a forty-five-yard run through the Yale team after catching Le Gore's punt and paved the way for Harvard's first touchdown.

Bradlee took up the task with Mahan and pounded the line in a way which seemed as if the sturdy young athlete wasn't human. He was tackled fiercely again and again by Talbott and Wilson, only to bound up like a rubber ball and continue his uninterrupted trip toward Yale's goal. Bradlee ripped the Yale line asunder until the ball was down on the five-yard line, and when the Yale defense got stubborn Mahan's deftly tossed forward pass to Hardwick resulted in the first score.

The Yale crowd didn't seem to mind that. The cheering section was in high glee. They yelled and cheered until the echos of their shouts resounded from East Rock to West Rock. They consoled themselves by saying, "Oh, just wait; Yale hasn't started yet." And the pity of it all is that Yale never did start. Harvard had their feet glued to the bottom of the new Bowl.

Harvard's second tonohdown came as the result of a clever bit of wideawake work by Hugo Franke, the sturdy Uhlan at Harvard's full-back berth. When Logan, battered and tired out, was yanked out of the game, Watson went into the fray, with the ball at quarter back. While trying to jimmy his way through the Yale ranks from the 5-yard line, the ball slipped from Watson's hands and shot out over the goal line. Franke piling through the mass of struggling men like a catapult, leaped forward and had the ball under his arms over the goal line. Harvard gained tremendously in the kicking game because of the brilliant way in which Mahan ran back Le Gore's punts. He shook off the Yale tacklers with clever dodging and squirming. It was in the second period that Jeff Coolidge made his remarkable 95-yard run, aided by the splendid interference of his team mates. There was a piece of roughness on the part of Yale after Coolidge had completed his remarkable rush

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HOW THE YALE BOWL LOOKED WITH AMERICA'S RECORD CROWD FOR A SPORTING EVENT

DEFEAT HITS HARD IN COLLEGE TOWN

Coaches and Students in Despond, but City Officials Are Congratulating Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—This city was half frightened to death at the thought of entertaining the biggest crowd it ever had, but tonight, three hours after the Yale-Harvard game ended, the scare and the rush were over and the city had gone back to sleep. The crowd came, flitted through the city, jammed the hotels from cellar to rooftree, walked or trolleyed out to the Yale Bowl, and reversed their march back to the railroad station. The city officials are patting themselves on the back, and the hotelkeepers on their pocketbooks, that everything moved off as smoothly as if greased with skids.

The hotel crowds were this evening the only reminders of the crush that rolled in with the special trains from every corner of New England this morning, flooded the streets with a wave of humanity that rose to its crest in the Yale Bowl, and then ebbed back through the city to Howard Elliott's steam and electric railroad cars.

Yale's crushing defeat took the edge off any celebration that might have been planned. Not only did the Yale coaches lock themselves in Mory's Welsh rarebit room tonight and refuse to be seen, but most New Haveners did likewise. The streets were deserted and none of the Yale losers had been stricken with remorse enough to get into the clutches of the police. New Haven has no theatres, with the exception of the movies, vaudeville and ten, twenty, and thirty-cent stock company productions. The Yale men might have cut up some had they won, or even if they had lost, if there had been any theatres to turn loose in, but they crept back to study hours this evening and tried to forget football. Some of them remembered that, as the Bowl was opened this afternoon, the bottle might be opened tonight. Evarard Thompson, who has made a reputation as director of the details in the construction of the Bowl, and in the management of the allotment of 70,000 tickets for the game, collapsed today and will take several weeks to recover from the strain of launching the Bowl.

To handle the enormous crowd the two main avenues that lead from the city two miles westward to the Bowl were divided in the traffic allowed. Over West Chapel Street, the main thoroughfare leading from the campus to the Bowl, only trolley cars and pedestrians were permitted to travel. Automobiles and other vehicles were sent out Whalley Avenue to Fountain Street, through McKinley Avenue to the Bowl entrance on West Chapel Street A ceaseless line of autos rolled from 9 o'clock this morning over this route. The New Haven Auto Club estimated tonight that 8,000 cars were parked in the Yale Field inclosure, and they assert that they are confident that this is the largest number of cars ever parked together in New England.

From West Haven the autos were sent to the Bowl by Forest Street and Derby Avenue, and several thousand cars did not enter the City of New Haven at all, but came and went through West Haven. The parking arrangements at Yale Field were ample, as large stretches of meadow in every direction were available. The Yale Football Association provided a space accommodating 3,000 cars, and owners of meadow land in the vicinity furnished plenty of room for the remainder. The task of moving these cars was colossal, and it was more than an hour after the close of the game before the last block of cars could be liberated and their owners started homeward.

Generally speaking, the record-breaking crowd brought its own food and ate it in the Bowl. New Haven was as helpless to feed the crowd as a small town is on circus day. The long lane of "all-hot" men and the stands in vacant lots that sold a hurry-up luncheon were eaten to a standstill long before the game began. New Haven grocers were all sold out this morning in attempting to furnish their customers with provender for the accommodation of their guests of the game.

The emergency hospital, built under the Bowl and equipped for the afternoon with a corps of nurses, doctors, and cots, had only two or three cases of temporary prostration or fainting. The New Haven trolley service ran out its entire equipment of Summer and Winter cars all day long without a breakdown, and the entire taxicab service of Connecticut was switched for the day and helped relieve the congestion between the railroad station and the Bowl. A popular way of reaching the Bowl was for a crowd of thirty or forty people to charter an electric truck or van, fill it to its capacity, and move on the Bowl like an armored cruiser.

The advertised airship flight over the Bowl during the football game did not take place. The Yale football management disliked the idea and would have tried to prevent it had it been attempted. The danger of an airship accidentally crashing into a crowd of 70,000 people is too serious to contemplate, and the idea was regarded as intolerable by the football authorities.

Ticket Speculator Fined.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Carlos Greeley, who claimed he was from Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined $10 and costs in the City Court today, charged with offering football tickets for sale contrary to a city ordinance. A detective said that Greeley offered him two tickets for $25, and he had one other ticket to sell.

FOOTBALL'S DEATH TOLL.

Twelve Players Fatally Injured and All Were Young.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Football is still a game for the mature youth. As in past years it has gone hard during the season just closed for those whose bones and muscles have not been firmly knit or who have lacked in gridiron science. The season's death toll on the country's gridiron totals twelve and of these only two were college men, and one of those died of heart disease. The other succumbed in a class game, not being a member of the regular team.

Outside of the two the rest of those killed were either members of high school, preparatory, or free lance teams. All were young. No one was over 20 years of age. Tackling was responsible for more deaths than anything else and one fatality is charged up to blood poisoning. Here is how the casualty list reads:

Floyd McGinnis, Ada, Ohio; tackled.
Ray Allen, Sapulpa, Okla.; tackled.
Albert Wiseman, Sac City, Iowa; thrown.
Charles C. Hays, New York; tackled the runner.
Carroll Olson, Milwaukee; fractured skull in scrimmage.
Michael Kennedy, Pittsburgh; body paralyzed in the plunge.
William S. English, Troy, N. Y.; hurt in scrimmage.
Lester Lohler, Detroit; blow on head.
James Levery, Ambridge, Penn.; jumped on in scrimmage.
Fred Treece, New Brighton, Penn.; collided with another player.
Frank L. Wells, Dorchester, Mass.; blood poisoning from scratch.
T. G. Brown, Knoxville, Tenn.; heart trouble.

Football Results.

At New Haven—Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.
At Boston—Dartmouth, 40; Syracuse, 0.
At Annapolis—Navy, 33; Ursinus, 2.
At West Point—Army, 13; Springfield, 6.
At Washington—Washington and Jefferson, 14; Georgetown, 6.
At New York—Wesleyan, 29; New York University, 13.
At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 17; Lafayette, 7.
At Carlisle—Carlisle, 34; Dickinson, 0.
At Madison—Illinois, 24; Wisconsin, 0.
At Trinity—Bates at Hartford, canceled.
At Fordham—Fordham University, 14; Boston College, 0.
At Washington Park, Brooklyn—Adelphi, 5; Erasmus Hall High School, 0.
At Suburban Oval—Manual Training High School, 0; Bay Ridge High School, 0.
At Commercial Field—Boys' High, 0; Commercial, 0.
At Hawthorne Field—Brooklyn Prep., 9; St. Francis, 0.
At Harrytown—Irving School, 21; Poly Prep., 0.
At Peekskill—Peekskill Military Academy, 26; De Witt Clinton High School, 0.
At Indianapolis—Butler, 6; Franklin, 0.
At Richmond, Ind.—Earlham, 54; Hanover, 7.
At Des Moines—Ames, 52; Drake, 0.
At Rensselaer—Newman School, 7; Hackensack High School, 6.
At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—New York Military Academy, 14; Middletown High School, 0.
At Hoboken—Rutgers, 83; Stevens, 0.
At Troy—Rensselaer Poly, 7; Rochester, 6.
At Haverford—Haverford, 3; Swarthmore, 3.
At Cincinnati—University of Cincinnati, 15; Ohio University, 0.
At Villanova—Villanova, 0; Muhlenberg, 0.
At Chicago—Minnesota, 13; Chicago, 7.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 27; Northwestern, 0.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 23; Indiana, 13.
At Iowa City—Nebraska, 16; Iowa, 7.
At Akron—Oberlin, 55; Case, 7.
At Cleveland—Denison, 14; Western Reserve, 0.
At Atlanta—Auburn, 6; Georgia, 0.
At Baltimore—Western Maryland, 6; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Lawrence—Missouri, 10; Kansas, 7.
At Pittsburgh—Allegheny College, 20; Carnegie Tech, 0.
At Louisville—University of Louisville, 22; Rose Polytechnic, 6.

ILLINOIS WINS AGAIN.

Western Championship Goes to Victor Over Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The powerful Illinois eleven won the Western Conference championship here today by taking the final game from the University of Wisconsin, 24 to 9. Illinois made three touchdowns by way of Macomber and Pogue and one field goal.

Wisconsin made one touchdown and a safety. The Wisconsin line could not resist the fierce plunges of triumphant Illinois, and, with the visitors' brilliant back field, the Cardinals had little chance to win. Pogue and Macomber made spectacular long runs.

Wisconsin vainly resorted to attempts at the throwing game, but failed to gain. The Wisconsin team, however, deserves great credit for its game stand against Illinois, which is credited with having the best-balanced eleven seen in the conference for years.

STAGG'S TEAM DEFEATED.

Minnesota Takes Second Place in Western Conference Football.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The University of Minnesota football team today won second place in the Western Conference, defeating the University of Chicago 13 to 7 in the last big game here this season. Chicago, though crippled by the absence of Gray, its best back, held the strong Minnesota team on even terms, one touchdown each, until Capt. Des Jardien of Chicago, who had been the mainstay of his team on defense and had repeatedly saved Chicago by his long punts, was hurt in the first play of the final quarter and taken out. Minnesota made its final touchdown by successive plunges through the weakened Maroon line.

Minnesota scored in the first period by end runs after losing in a punting contest. Solon made the touchdown. Russell scored in the second period. An exchange of punts left the ball on the Minnesota 30-yard line. Two Chicago passes took the ball up to the line and Russell went over. The teams fought on even terms in the third quarter, but Chicago's hopes went glimmering when Des Jardien was taken out in the last period. Gray went in for a minute, but could only stand one play. Minnesota battered the Chicago line unmercifully, and Haedge, who replaced Diedrich, made the winning touchdown. Solon kicked goal. Line-up and summary:

Minnesota.	Position.	Chicago.
Baston	Left end	Huntington
Mater	Left tackle	Shull
Sinclair	Left guard	Kixmiller
Rosenthal	Centre	Des Jardien
Dunnigan	Right guard	Stegeman
Townley	Right tackle	Jackson
Quist	Right end	Sparks
Diedrich	Quarter back	Knipschild
Hamilton	Left half back	Berger
Dierman	Right half back	Schaefer
Solon	Full back	Flood

Referee—Mr. Masker, Northwestern. Umpire—H. Benbrook, Michigan. Field judge—Mr. Hutchins, Purdue. Linesman—Mr. Gardner, Illinois.

Substitutes—Minnesota, Haedge for Diedrich, Turnquist for Dunnigan; Chicago, McConnell for Kixmiller, Russell for Knipschild, White for McConnell, Redmon for Jackson, Shull for Des Jardien. Kixmiller for Shull, Fisher for Redmon, Gray for Flood, Contchie for Gray, Whiting for Huntington.

Ohio, 27; Northwestern, 0.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Ohio State closed its 1914 football season here today with a victory over Northwestern. The final score was 27 to 0. The only chance the Purple players had to score came in the second half, when, aided materially by penalties, they advanced the ball to Ohio's 25-yard line. Full Back Patterson went back for a drop-kick, but the ball went wide. Ohio used the forward pass in making most of its long gains. Northwestern was unable to gain through Ohio's line, and was compelled to resort to punting and the open style game. Graft and Hoke were the individual stars of the contest. Line-up and summary:

Ohio State.	Positions.	Northwestern.
Cherry	Left end	Whittle
Snyder	Left tackle	Dater
Kiefer	Left guard	Bartz
Conley	Centre	Stromberg
Springer	Right guard	Zanger
Boughton	Right tackle	Schelleberger
S. Yassenoff	Right end	Shipley
Pickerell	Quarter back	Hightower
Howard	Left half back	Gray
Hobt	Right half back	Iddings
Graf	Full back	Patterson

Referee—Mr. Heneey of Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Nichols of Oberlin. Field judge—Mr. Hammond of Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Hoffman of Chicago. Time of quarters—15 minutes. Touchdowns—Graf, Howard, Gheen, Havens. Goals from touchdowns—Howard (2.) Graf. Substitutes—Ohio State, Norton for Pickerell, Sorensen for Hobt, Gheen for Howard, Hobt for Sorensen, Havens for Gheen, Knoll for Godfrey, Sorensen for Hobt; Northwestern, Brader for Whittle, Smith for Davis, Warwick for Patterson, Marquard for Shipley, Whittle for Strader, Patterson for Warwick, Deswart for Ellis, Thoms for DeSwart, Williams for Hightower, Bradley for Patterson, Iddings for Warwick, Powers for Iadiman, Strader for Whittle, Gray for Brader.

DARTMOUTH RUSHES DEFEAT SYRACUSE

New York Staters Outplayed Throughout in 40 to 0 Game at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Dartmouth's wonderfully versatile and powerful football team this afternoon trailed the University of Syracuse team through the mud at Fenway Park, and when the final whistle blew the New Hampshire boys had amassed 40 points and kept their opponents scoreless. Only once during the entire game did the New Yorkers seriously threaten the goal line of the New Englanders. That came in the third period, when the Orange had advanced the ball from her own territory well into that of Dartmouth. Curtis, the Green's punter, then kicked into his own line and Syracuse was given the ball on the Dartmouth 10-yard line. There the danger was over, however, for the powerful Dartmouth line held and secured the ball on downs.

Dartmouth scored two of its six touchdowns by forward passes across the goal line, and at least two more goals resulted directly from recovering fumbles.

The difference in the scores is a true representation of the relative strength of the Green and Orange teams. Dartmouth won because it was a fast and better machine; Syracuse lost because its big, heavy men were unusually slow in starting their plays, and its forwards were invariably carried back by the fierce charging of Coach Cavanaugh's players.

Despite the slippery field, Dartmouth's speedy back field managed to keep its feet remarkably well when on the offensive, while, on the other hand, the end runs attempted by the Syracuse back field were invariably smothered before the man with the ball could get started for a dash down the field. The Dartmouth line outplayed that of Syracuse, and great holes were opened through which Whitney, Murdock, Curtis, and often little Ghee, sprinted for gain after gain. But it was in kicking and open-field work that Dartmouth showed its greatest superiority. Twice long forward passes resulted directly in touchdowns, the last one being a 27-yard pass from Ghee to Winship, who received the ball two yards behind the goal line. Syracuse, although outplayed, outlucked, and outgenerated, redeemed herself by game defense at all times, twice especially when Dartmouth had the ball within the shadow of the goal line. Only once, in the third period, did the New Yorkers have a chance to score. When Syracuse had the ball on her own side of the field she made consistent gains. After an exchange of punts, Curtis, the Dartmouth punter, kicked into his own line on the Dartmouth 10-yard line, and Syracuse fought desperately to score a touchdown, but the Dartmouth defense stiffened and the Yellow was unable to gain.

Line-up:

Syracuse.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Woodruff	Left end	Redfield.
Schlachter	Left tackle	McAuliffe
McElligott	Left guard	Merrill
Shufelt	Centre	Milmore
White	Right guard	Spears
Johnson	Right tackle	Cotton
Travis	Right end	Winship
Seymour	Quarter back	Ghee
Wilkinson	Left half back	Whitney
Rafter	Right half back	Curtis
O'Connell	Full back	Murdock

Score by periods:

Dartmouth	7	7	13	13	—40
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	—0

Referee—M. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—W. N. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—Dr. E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

Dartmouth scoring—Touchdowns: Whitney, 2; Curtis, 2; Perry, Cumiskey. Goals from touchdown: Curtis, 3; Tuck.

Substitutes—Dartmouth: Colby for Merrill, Pudrith for McAuliffe, Perry for Winship, Gerrish for Murdock, Smith for Colby, Child for Cotton, Cumiskey for Ghee, Merrill for Spears, Baxter for Milmore, Elms for Redfield, Cotton for Child, McAuliffe for Pudrith, Spears for Merrill, Winship for Perry, Tuck for Gerrish, Colby for Spears. Syracuse: Wakefield for Wilkinson, Merser for Johnson, Faber for Woodruff, Forsyth for O'Connell, Rafter for Seymour, Seymour for Rafter, O'Connell for Wakefield, Rafter for Seymour, Wilbey for White, Burns for Travis, Ransler for Shufelt, Trigg for McElligott.

LEHIGH'S THIRD STRAIGHT.

Lafayette Vanquished on Her Own Gridiron Before 15,000 People.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 21.—In the greatest battle of the smaller colleges, Lehigh defeated Lafayette on March Field this afternoon for the third successive time. The score was 17 to 7. All the rivalry that is known to college football was instilled into the game, and yet the play was clean, and there is nothing to regret on either side and no alibis to prove.

It is estimated that fifteen thousand people saw the game. The football girl was present in great numbers, and because of the biting cold she could comfortably wear her very prettiest furs and wraps.

Lehigh outplayed Lafayette practically all the time. In the first period Lehigh got the ball on their own forty-yard line, and by successive downs carried the ball to the twenty-two-yard line. There the advance was checked, but Cahall fell back and scored a drop kick. During the second and third periods Lafayette put up a wonderful defensive game, especially when the goal line was threatened. Twice Lehigh lost the ball on downs when within the fifteen-yard limit.

The fourth period was so intensely exciting that the crowds on both sides of the field stood up the entire time. A forward pass at the very end of the third session from Chenoweth to Sawtelle netted forty-five yards. Sawtelle was downed on the ten-yard line, and here the period ended. Following three plays at the beginning of the next session Hoban carried the ball over. Soon after the next kick-off, Lafayette carried the ball on short forward passes to the seven-yard line, and here lost it on downs. Then began the longest successive march of the game. After two first downs, Cahall skirted left end for twenty-five yards. On the next play Chenoweth heaved a long forward pass from his forty-yard line to Sawtelle on the Lafayette twenty-yard mark, and the latter carried it over from that point. Lafayette was fighting at this time just as gamely as she did when there was no score against her. As a result with the ball on Lehigh's forty-yard line Maxfield made a pass to Blackburn, the latter caught it neatly and ran the remaining distance to the goal line, and Lafayette was saved from a coat of whitewash.

Lehigh's back field played a wonderful game. Hoban, Cahall, and Chenoweth made a wonderful trio. Halsted, the young full back, made many good gains, and played a great supporting game of the three first named. Fred Green, Sawtelle, and Scruggs were the most prominent in the line.

For Lafeyette Weidon was the star on the offense. His execution of the short forward pass was skillful to a high degree. But for all-around play Dick Diamond was, perhaps, the most valuable man to the team. Both on the offense and the defense he played like a great star. Furry backed his line in splendid fashion, and made many substantial gains through the line. The line-up:

Lehigh.	Position.	Lafayette.
Fred Green	Left end	Blackburn
Tate	Left tackle	Maxfield
Ostrom	Left guard	Thomas
Scruggs	Centre	Luhr
Frank Green	Right guard	Woodward
Richards	Right tackle	Mummert
Sawtelle	Right end	Hartman
Chenoweth	Quarter back	Lerch
Cahall	Left half back	D. Diamond
Hoban	Right half back	Weldon
Halsted	Full back	Furry

Touchdowns—Hoban, Sawtelle, Blackburn. Goals from touchdown—Hoban, (2,) Maxfield. Goals from field—Cahall.

Substitutions—Lehigh: Good for Richards, Richards for Good, Becker for Frank Green, Pons for Ostrom, Mattern for Halsted, Good for Richards, Marinnis for Cahall, Cahall for Maginnis, Halsted for Mattern, Hoffman for Becker, Maginnis for Cahall, Ostrom for Pons. Lafayette: Toll for Hartman, Hartman for Toll, Livezey for Hartman, Gaynor for Thomas, Swartz for Blackburn.

Referee—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy, Germantown. Field judge—Mr. Whitting, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Debacher Wins Honors at Traps.

R. R. Debacher carried off the major honors at the weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. He captured three of the nine shoots on the programme. A. B. Hubbell was twice returned a winner. He took the Monthly Cup and the Club Trophy. Upon each occasion he defeated Mr. Debacher for the prize. A. E. Ramey was the high scratch gunner, and he also took the Distance Handicap.

FORWARD PASSING OVERWHELMS N. Y. U.

Wesleyan's Backfield Shows Superior Speed Over Violet Eleven.

Backfield speed and a mastery of the forward pass gave Wesleyan a football victory over New York University at Ohio Field yesterday by the score of 29 to 13. The playing was closer, however, than the score indicates, the Violet collegians losing two possible touchdowns, one through a fumble and the other through the failure to recover an onside kick. The field was in rather poor shape because of the recent rain and freezing weather and slowed down the playing considerably.

Both teams made frequent use of the forward pass, the Middletown eleven easily proving themselves the masters of the New Yorkers in open play. Five times Wesleyan succeeded with attempted passes, one gain, a long high pass, accounting for a total gain of forty yards and bringing the ball down into easy scoring distance. But the Violet line held like a wall and Wesleyan lost the ball on downs less than five yards from the goal line, Huntley kicking into safe territory.

New York University was also successful with open play, the two touchdowns resulting directly from passes over the line when the Middletown men threatened to hold them for downs. The first score came from a clean pass, Huntley to McNally, which carried the ball over the line, but the second was the result of a second attempt, Wiener, the Violet left guard, getting the ball after the first attempt had been broken up by Wesleyan men. New York University tried other forward passes with varying success, but did not have the mastery of the longer passes which the Wesleyan players exhibited.

New York University showed excellent fighting ability in spots, but they were too few and far between. Three times the Violet started a slow but sure march toward the goal post. None of the gains was spectacular, most of them being mainly the result of force alone. Two of the rallies resulted in placing the ball within easy scoring distance, but the third came to naught as a result of a fumble which gave the ball to Wesleyan players. The New Yorkers also sacrificed more than one easy attempt at a goal from the field in the effort to make a touchdown.

Slocum, Eustis, Bovard, and Keenan played star games for the Connecticut eleven. Slocum was a sure ground gainer, as was Keenan, the speed which they showed, coupled with the interference put up by their ends, being the main reason for several long gains. Huntley, McNally, Cusack, and Wiener did the best work for the New Yorkers, both in gaining ground and in defensive work. On the defensive Wiener showed up well, getting his man for a loss several times. Olswang, the violet quarter, who, was up to last week, general for the scrubs, did some pretty tackling for New York University, and although tipping the scale at only 119 pounds, filled his position with credit.

New York opened the scoring in the first five minutes, when, after being forced to punt, they held the Wesleyan eleven, and after Keenan's return punt, rushed the ball down the field, making a touchdown on a forward pass over the goal line, McNally receiving the ball. Wiener kicked the goal. Wesleyan scored later in the same quarter after two long gains by Slocum and Johnson, which accounted for thirty-five yards. The kick for goal failed, leaving New York in the lead for the first quarter.

In the second quarter, a penalty spoiled a touchdown for Wesleyan, and Eustis kicked the goal, giving the Middletown team a lead of two points at the end of the first half. From the beginning of the third quarter Wesleyan forged steadily ahead, a forward pass to Bovard accounting for one touchdown. Immediately afterward Slocum broke away for twenty yards before he was stopped by Olswang, the only man between him and the goal line.

Later, in the same quarter, Wesleyan kicked and regained the ball on their opponents' twenty-yard line from where another touchdown was scored by Johnson.

In the same quarter New York also scored. The last score came as the result of a blocked kick near the line, the ball hitting a New York man, and being carried over by Slocum. In exchanging punts, Huntley showed himself a better distance gainer than did Keenan. Wesleyan lost much ground on penalties.

Line-up and summary:

N. Y. U.	Positions.	Wesleyan.
Waldman	Left end	Nourse
Wiener	Left tackle	Wilkinson
Hamburger	Left guard	Young
Raschbsum	Centre	Eustis
Cusack	Right guard	Talbot
Sockolower	Right tackle	Gordon
MacKenzie	Right end	Bovard
Olswang	Quarter back	Slocum
Huntley	Left half back	Newhall
McNally	Right half back	Johnson
Bernstein	Full back	Keenan

Touchdowns—McNally, Keenan, Bovard, (2,) Johnson. Goals from touchdown—Wiener, Keenan, (2.) Goal from field—Eustis. Umpire—Mr. Hatch, Dartmouth. Referee—E. Thorpe. Head Linesman—M. Kindgen, Columbia. Time of periods—Thirteen minutes each.

Score by periods:

Wesleyan	6	3	13	7	—29
N. Y. U.	7	0	6	0	—13

Substitutions—N. Y. U.: Hagemeyer for Sockolower, Sockolower for Bernstein, Rosenberger for Waldman, Bernstein for Sockolower, Rosenberger for Waldman, McNally for Parks, Sockolower for Bernstein, Somers for Rosenberger, Sultzer for Raschbaum. Wesleyan: Halleck for Newhall, Martelbaer for Johnson, Thompson for Wilkinson, Stucke for Wilkinson, Krafts for Stucks, Wilkinson for Young, Halleck for Krafts.

Williams Loses First Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 21.—The St. George Society of Blackinton defeated the Williams Varsity soccer team, 1 to 0, this afternoon in the first game in which the Purple has contested in the sport. The only score for the visitors came as a result of a free kick from about 5 feet in front of the goal. Newell played a good game for Williams, almost tying the score when one of his kicks struck the cross bar.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15.
MAIN NEWS SECTION.

HARVARD ATTACK SWEEPS ELIS ASIDE FOR FIVE TOUCHDOWNS---ARMY AND NAVY WIN

STEVENS POWERLESS IN RUTGERS'S GRASP

Sanford's Pupils Make Touchdowns Almost at Will in Rapid-Scoring Travesty.

The big red and black football eleven of Rutgers College came up from New Brunswick yesterday and trounced Stevens, by the overwhelming score of 83 to 0. Foster Sanford's scoring machine rode rough shod over the Stevens boys and scored at will. It was the last appearance of the Rutgers 'Varsity before the game with Washington and Jefferson at the Pol oGrounds next Saturday, and during the coming week Coach Sanford will eradicate those flaws which were shown in yesterday's game. Rutgers will play New York University on Thanksgiving, but the coaches expect to use many second-string players.

Stevens was no match for the big Rutgers eleven, and within one minute from the time the game started R. T. Todd had ploughed his way through the Stevens line to a touchdown. At no time in the game was the Rutgers goal line in danger. Stevens did not make first down once during the game and was able to hold Rutgers for downs or force them to punt on but few occasions. Stevens attempted to play the open game, but every time they would try to shoot the ball through the air some Rutgers giant would either intercept or spoil the pass. On the other hand the New Brunswick eleven has developed open play and she used the new aerial football game much oftener than the old-fashioned style of play. The Stevens line was helpless against the fierce plunging of the Rutgers backs. R. T. Todd and Garrett, the Indian player, tore the Stevens line to ribbons and whenever one of these men carried the ball, the Stevens line would break before their onslaughts. Todd scored five of the Rutgers touchdowns and made about one-half the ground gained by his eleven. In the last quarter Todd was hurt, when tackled after smashing through centre for fifteen yards and Coach Sanford took him out of the game. The coach stated that he was not seriously hurt and would be able to play against the eleven from western Pennsylvania next week. Martin, the Rutgers quarterback, shoots the ball on the forward passes, and with Todd, Nash, Tooley, or Twing, all sox footers on the receiving end, the team had remarkable success with the aerial style of play. Vainly did the Stevens secondary defense try to break up this new style football, but handicapped by the size of their opponents their efforts went for naught.

The Rutgers line, averaging about 180 pounds from tackle to tackle, easily stopped all the offensive plays of the Stevens backfield men. The Stevens backfield was weak and the Rutgers line was not forced to exert itself to stop their advance. The punting of Anderson for Stevens was poor and he lost much ground, frequently his punts not going further than twenty yards. Outplayed, overwhelmed, and battered, the game little Stevens eleven put forth its best efforts every minute, and in the last quarter, after the second string of Rutgers players had been put in the game, Stevens stopped the Rutgers advance on their five-yard line and held the New Brunswick team for downs.

During the coming week, Coach Sanford will have to give his proteges considerable practise in catching the ball to overcome the fumbling habit which was so apparent yesterday. Several times Rutgers players made fumbles, which would have proved costly were Stevens a stronger eleven. It was the last game for Stevens, and closed a disastrous season. In the eight games played Stevens has not one victory to her credit. There was a big crowd at the game and between the halves, the students of the two colleges led by bands, marched around the field singing football songs and cheering. The line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Stevens.
Rockefeller	Left end	Marshall
Nash	Left tackle	Stretch
McClosky	Left guard	Olds
Mason	Centre	Ihll
Twing	Right guard	Moeller
Toohey	Right tackle	Middleton
Seller	Right end	Hoinkis
Martin	Quarter back	Todd
R. T. Todd	Left half back	Hersloff
Rendall	Right half back	Anderson
Bracker	Full back	Webb

Referee—Mr. Fauver of Overland. Umpire—Mr. Schwartz of Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Cochems of Wisconsin. Touchdowns—R. T. Todd (6,) Rendall, Austin, Bowlby (2,) Bracker, Martin, Garnett. Goals from touchdowns—Martin, Toohey, Nash, Todd, Twing. Substitutes—Rutgers, Austin for Seller, Bowlby for Rendall, Yeat for Rockefeller, White for McClosky, Garrett for Searle, Powell for Austin, Felensbee for Nash, Stevens, Graydon for Stretch, Howell for Marshall, Marshall for Hersloff, Soper for Moeller, Poole for Anderson. Time of periods—12 minutes.

CORNELL'S HARDWORK ENDS

Philippi Makes Strong Showing as New Full Back.

Special to The New York Times.

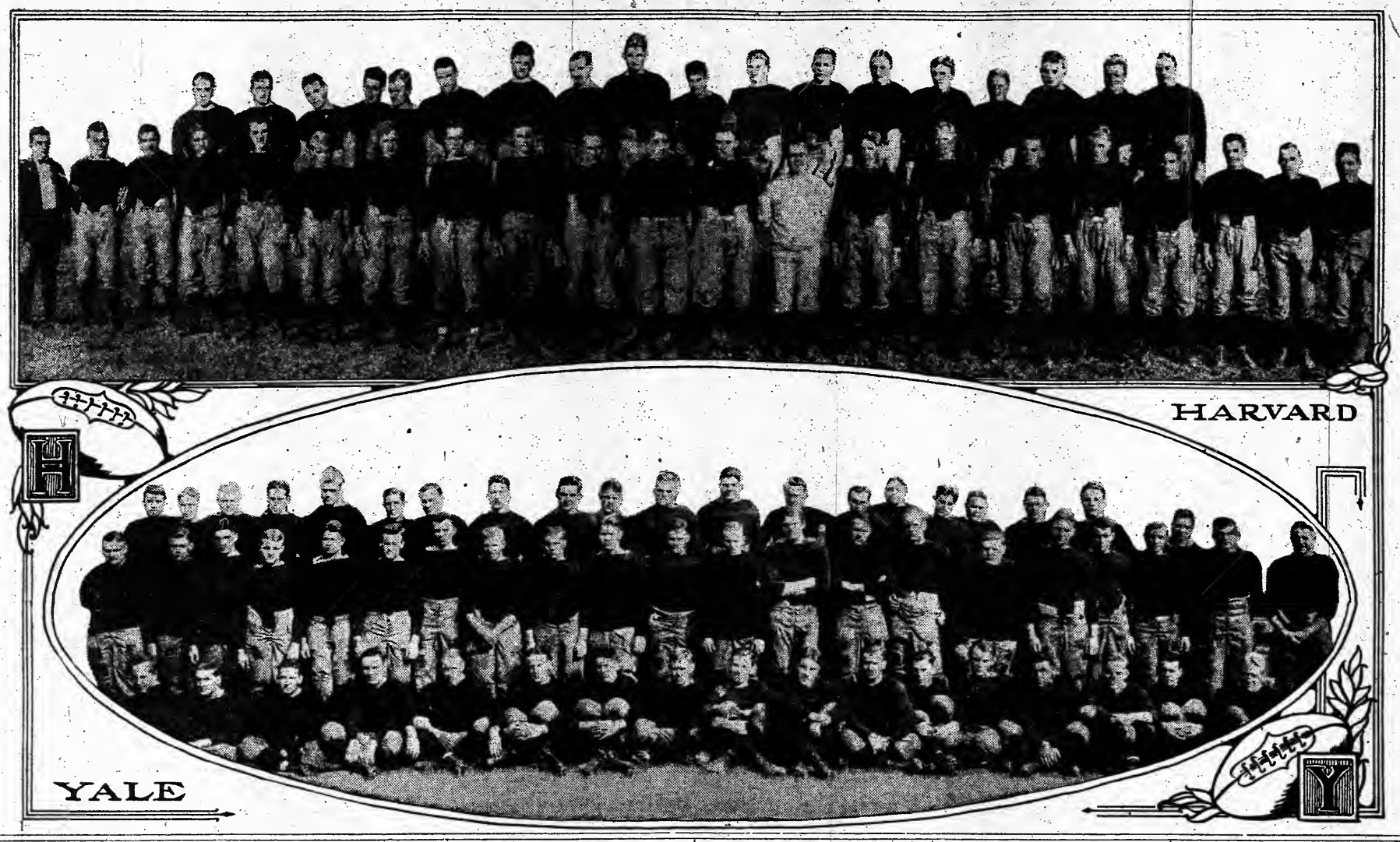
ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Cornell football team completed its hard work for the Pennsylvania game this afternoon, to a long practice in the baseball cage. The team ran through signals for a short period and then engaged in the final scrimmage with the scrubs. The 'Varsity eleven jammed its way through the scrub team for large gains, Philippi, in particular, showing up well. Considering the fact that he has just come out of the infirmary, the big full back showed high class form and gave as good an exhibition of line plunging as has been seen here this year. Half of the scrimmage was devoted to a 'Varsity defensive test against Pennsylvania formations, and the Cornell regulars seemed to experience little difficulty in smearing practically all of the scrub formations; even the forward passes, which had caused some trouble early in the week, did not cause a great deal of trouble. The secondary defense was very much on the job in breaking them up. Quarter Back Barrett starred again today, getting away with a number of long runs, returning punts, and also from regular formations, showing the same dash and elusiveness that has made him a terror to all of the teams Cornell has played this year. Barrett and Philippi did practically all of the gaining for the 'Varsity.

Victory for Harvard Shooters.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Harvard won the intercollegiate shoot at the traps of the Yale Club today with a team score of 381. Princeton was second with 372, Yale third with 337, and Dartmouth fourth with 332. Johnson of Princeton was high gun with 83. The individual scores follow:

Harvard—Cunningham, 81; Bellow, 73; Metcalf, 70; Bullock, (Captain,) 69; Watson, 78.
Princeton—Hoen, 76; Turner, 66; Johnson, 83; Reed, (Captain,) 71; Hewitt, 77.
Yale—Parrell, (Captain,) 80; Cassell, 54; Swan, 69; Taylor, 69; Halstead, 77.
Dartmouth—Foster, (Captain,) 63; Alexander, 64; Comstock, 65; Swenson, 98; Tefft, 63.

THE VICTORS AND VANQUISHED AT NEW HAVEN YESTERDAY



CRIMSON SWAMPS YALE IN NEW BOWL

Continued from Preceding Page.

down the field, when an Eli player stumbled over him unnecessarily as he lay on the grass.

When Bradlee, pretty badly used up at the relentless battering at the Yale line, had to be called to the side lines in the second period, both Yale and Harvard partisans alike rose to give him a mighty cheer.

In the third period Mahan again showed what wonderful stamina he had by bearing the brunt of the Harvard rushes without once being laid out for repairs. No matter how hard Mahan was tackled he had that faculty so essential among football players of being able to fall in the right way. Mahan was "unhurtable." He did most of the rushing in the third period when Harvard carried the ball down to the five-yard line. Irrepressible Mahan again jammed his way through to the one-yard line, where Franke with one mighty plunge went tearing through the Blue line for a touchdown.

After the score had reached 29 to 0, with that score the Harvard stands went into spasms of delight. After cheering until they were hoarse they began to count up the score, but the excitement of the game attracted their attention before they reached as high as 29.

In this third period Yale became desperate. They changed their tactics completely. They gave the banging of the Harvard line up as a bad job. The lateral pass on which Yale relied so much was called into play, but Yale found that it could not be worked against a resourceful team like Harvard. Once or twice Wilson and Legore by a triple tossing of the ball broke loose into runs of thirty and thirty-five yards. But always in the "pinch" Harvard rose to the occasion and smothered the line of attack when it became dangerous. The Harvard ends and secondary defense were so alert that they had the lateral and forward passes of Yale all figured out when the ball was floating through the air.

As the third period came to an end, the Yale team was a pitiable wreck. Volumes of Yale cheering and singing had all been in vain. The Blue was a badly beaten team. Then the Yale contingent in the great bowl stood up and with a chilly, biting wind blowing against the blonde locks of undergraduates and the smooth bald pates of old grads alike, the deep impressive strains of "Bright College Years" echoed across the great gathering, and everybody knew then that the most ardent admirers of Yale had given up a cause which had been lost long before and Hinkey's team was badly whipped into an inglorious submission.

The final chapter of this great rout is linked with the name of Charley Brickley. In the last few minutes of play he came into the game when a touchdown was in sight. He went in because every man on the Crimson squad wanted him to have one little part to play in the great victory. After the last touchdown, amid the great screams of delight from the Harvard side of the field, Brickley carefully measured his distance to the goal as Watson held the ball, and kicked the final point of the game and wound up his glorious football career.

Then came the explosion of Harvard joy. The Crimson's students flooded the bottom of the bowl. They threw hats away as if they cost a nickle apiece, and when dusk was coming into the great bowl from the top of each goal post great tongues of crimson flame shot up, and as you were being borne away from the scene of the conflict far away you could hear the faint strains of those joy-crazey Harvard boys singing "Glory, Glory for the Crimson, for This Is Harvard's Day."

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

How the Ball Coursed Up and Down, Mostly in Yale Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.—The game was only a few minutes old when Harvard gave the Yale team positive evidence of its superiority. Mahan's kickoff was run back ten yards by Le Gore, and Ainsworth tried the Harvard line. He got only a yard, and when a double pass was smothered by Le Gore booted the ball to Eddie Mahan. The fleet Harvard back dodged his way past the Yale players for a pretty forty-yard run. He had almost a clear path to Yale's goal when Knowles brought him down on Yale's twenty-five-yard line. Bradlee and Mahan then tore through for big gains, planting the ball on Yale's fifteen-yard line. Logan called on Bradlee repeatedly and he tore the line of blue jerseys asunder. Yard by yard Mahan carried the ball forward and then the fine defensive work of Talbot halted the Crimson advance.

With the ball on the five-yard line, Bradlee and Mahan were stopped short and then Mahan dropped back on a fake kick formation and tossed a forward pass to Hardwick across the goal line for a touchdown. Hardwick failed to kick the goal. Score, Harvard 6, Yale 0.

Soon after this, Le Gore boomed a long punt over Mahan's head. The Harvard player, in trying to retrieve the ball, accidently kicked it over the goal line and fell on it for a touchback. Harvard was again fast gaining ground, Bradlee, Francke, and Mahan, aided by excellent interference, rushing the ball far into Yale's territory in a driving attack which farmy smothered the Yale players. Harvard was overanxious and was set back fifteen yards for holding. When Mahan tried to make up the lost ground, he juggled the ball long enough to let the Yale players through and he was thrown for a twenty-yard loss. Mahan promptly kicked out of danger before the first period ended.

The Yale side of the Bowl was in no way dismayed at Harvard's auspicious start and the cheering section began to sing the stirring Yale song, "Bulldog, Bow-Wow-Wow."

There were bundles of trouble in store for Yale in the second period. Harvard started play with the ball on Yale's thirty-yard line. Two dashes by Mahan and Hardwick carried the ball to the Eli twelve-yard mark. Logan, the cool-headed Harvard quarter back, was temporarily stunned and Watson took his place. Both Harvard and Yale cheered the injured player. Bradlee's relentless line smashing brought the ball to Yale's three-yard line. Watson then tried to bore his way over the line, but the ball bobbed out of his hands. Francke was on it like a flash and scored another touchdown for the Crimson at the southwest corner of the gridiron. After a punt out Hardwick again failed to kick the goal. Score—Harvard, 12; Yale, 0.

Yale's line was showing alarming weakness under the hard siege of the Crimson backs, but Le Gore brought hope to the Yale hordes when he raced back thirty yards after one of Mahan's kicks.

Ainsworth and Knowles then did some brilliant work and gained consistently through the Harvard line. They brought the ball to Harvard's thirty-yard line, and then Knowles threw a pretty forward pass to "Red" Braun, who was down on Harvard's fifteen-yard line.

Knowles, bearing the brunt of the work, tore through for five yards and then for five more.

With Yale right under the Crimson goal posts the Harvard line made a desperate stand.

Knowles again went crashing into the Harvard line with a touchdowu within his grasp. The Yale turmoil subsided when Knowles fumbled the ball. From the scrimmaging mass of players dashed Jeff Coolidge, who picked up the ball on the four-yard line and galloped ninety-four yards down the field for the most sensational touchdown of the present season. This time Hardwick kicked the goal. Score—Harvard, 19; Yale, 0.

Before half time was called Bradlee tore off a brilliant thirty-seven-yard run and Bradlee and Francke rushed it to within striking distance of the goal.

Mahan attempted a field goal from the thirty-six-yard line, but it was short and Le Gore caught it on the fifteen-yard line and fumbled. Coolidge falling on the rolling ball. Then from the twenty-yard line Mahan kicked a field goal. Score—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.

Harvard started the third period by rushing the ball into Yale's territory; a kick of Mahan's bringing it to the fifteen-yard line. Le Gore attempted to punt, but the kick was partly blocked on Eli's twenty-yard line.

Harvard then made another steady march toward Yale's goal, the Crimson full back, Francke, carrying the ball over for another touchdown. Hardwick again kicked goal. Score—Harvard, 29; Yale, 0.

With this humiliating outlook the Yale team suddenly woke up. They began to spring Hinkey's famous lateral passes for great gains. One lateral pass—Knowles to Le Gore to "Nick" Carter—netted the Blue thirty-five yards. It worked famously for a time, when, after going more than half the length of the field, Watson intercepted a pass and halted Yale's advance.

Le Gore then threw another to Braun, and Knowles and Ainsworth made substantial gains through the line. For once the Crimson defense looked as if it was weakening. Scovil went into the game for Knowles, and, working with Wilson, he rushed the ball up to Harvard's twenty-yard line. Just before the end of the period Scovil hurled a pretty pass to Le Gore, who planted the ball on Harvard's twelve-yard line.

Yale then acknowledged an overwhelming defeat, and the head-bared Yale students and "grads" chanted "Bright College Years."

Harvard rushed back all her first-string men, and Yale continued her final assault. Wilson shot a forward pass to Le Gore, and he was not downed until he reached Harvard's five-yard line. Le Gore plowed through for a yard more, and a Yale score seemed inevitable. Here was Yale's great chance to be saved from a whitewash. On the next play Le Gore fumbled, and was thrown for a ten-yard loss, and Yale's chances faded. Harvard's line held like a rock, and Yale lost the ball on downs on Harvard's twelve-yard line.

Logan again went out of the Harvard line-up and Watson took his place. Mahan sent a long punt away to LeGore and Yale again began to try the forward and lateral passes. They gained occasionally, but the Harvard defense was too fast and alert to allow Yale any headway. LeGore was the only one of the Yale back field combination who was able to outwit the Harvard outer defense at all, and at times he was badly smothered.

After an exchange of punts, Mahan got away a beautiful forward pass to Hardwick, who ran out of bounds after he had gone 15 yards and there was a clear field ahead of him. With the ball on the 28-yard line, Mahan again began to smash the Yale line and hitting the wall with terrific impact, the Harvard halfback, aided by an interference which completely encased him, ripped his way through to Yale's 15-yard line.

Then a great shout went up from the Harvard crowds. Brickley, the Harvard captain, stripped off his red blanket and trotted out onto the field. Francke went out. Brickley fell back as if to try for a field goal, but the play was a fake and Mahan jammed his way through to Yale's five-yard line. Brickley stayed back and Bradlee went through to the one-yard line. Harvard was caught holding in the line and was penalized 15 yards.

Again Brickley dropped back as if to make a kick and Mahan spun a pretty forward pass to Cooledge, who was downed on Yale's five-yard line. Still with Brickley in the background Harvard's other ten men faced the Yale team. Watson fell back toward his captain and tossed a forward pass to Mahan, who was over the line for a touchdown as he caught it. After the punt-out Hardwick again kicked goal. Final score, Harvard 36, Yale 0.

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
J. T. Coolidge	Left end	Brann
Brown	Left tackle	Talbott
Weston	Left guard	Conrey
Wallace	Centre	White
Pennock	Right guard	Walden
Trumbell	Right tackle	Betts
Hardwick	Right end	Stillman
Logan	Quarter back	A. Wilson
Mahan	Left half back	Ainsworth
Bradlee	Right half back	Knowles
Francke	Full back	LeGore

Score by periods—Harvard, 6, 16, 7, 7—36.
Referee—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—David Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—Fred W. Murphy, Brown. Field judge—Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.
Harvard scoring: Touchdowns—Hardwick, 2; Francke, 2; J. T. Coolidge. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick, 2; Brickley. Goal from field—Mahan
Harvard substitutes—Watson for Logan; Bigelow for Wallace, C. A. Coolidge for Hardwick, R. Curtis for Parson, King for Bradlee, Bradlee for King, Logan for Watson, Parson for R. Curtis, Hardwick for C. A. Coolidge, Withington for Weston, Brickley for Francke, McKlintock for Brickley, Swigert for Watson, Wetherhead for J. T. Coolidge, Smith for Wetherhead, Atkinson for Bigelow, Underwood for Francke. For Yale—Carter for Stillman, J. Sheldon for Conrey, Scovil for Knowles, Waite for Le Gore.

ONE COACH FOR PRINCETON ELEVEN

Conflicting Instructions and Too Many "Bosses" All That Ails Nassau Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 21.—The one-man coaching system will be installed at Princeton next Fall. This much is certain as the outcome of the Harvard and Yale games. Even the members of the football coaching committee, which had the destinies of Princeton's gridiron activities in charge this Fall, admit that a committee cannot successfully direct a big eleven. All Princeton, both undergraduate and alumni, is demanding a permanent head coach with supreme power, and the change is sure to come.

It has been common knowledge that there have been serious differences between the coaches in regard to policy, and it is believed that this has had a depressing effect upon the players. Until after the Harvard defeat, the men received instructions from a score of coaches, and in a good many instances these instructions conflicted.

A general conplaint has been that graduates have been prone to return to Princeton without invitation to take part in the training of the eleven. These self-appointed coaches took up the time of the players without much result. This was a custom at Harvard until Percy Haughton assumed charge of affairs and ejected all the graduate coaches excepting those he appointed.

While it is definitely known that Princeton will discard the committee system of coaching for 1915, it is by no means certain who will be put in charge of the team. Just at present there seem to be few available stars on the Princeton horizon, and for the next few months an effort will be made to discover some one capable of developing a winning team. Undergraduate and alumni opinion just at present leans toward Eddie Hart, Captain of the 1910 and 1911 Princeton teams. Hart is a strong personality in Tiger football history, and is known throughout the East as one of the greatest Captains any college has produced. For the last two seasons he has been to Princeton what Tom Shevlin has been to Yale. He took charge of the line after the Dartmouth game last Fall, and, despite the fact that the Dartmouth backs had plowed through the Tiger forwards almost at will, he whipped together a defense so strong that Harvard's great scoring machine could not get within the Princeton fifteen-yard line. This season he came to town on the eve of the Harvard game, and after the Cambridge disaster again assumed charge of the line. Undergraduates firmly believe that the brace in the fourth period of the Yale game was largely due to Hart's influence. If Hart would accept the responsibility of the head coach's position, he would be certain to have enthusiastic support.

Keene Fitzpatrick, the Princeton trainer, has also been mentioned for the place, but Fitzpatrick already has enough on his hands in taking care of the men, without doing any coaching. Donald G. ("Heff") Herring, a member of the 1907 team, is another possibility. Herring has played English Rugby at Oxford, and is a keen student of the American game. He was a member of this year's Coaching Committee, but it is contended that he was not permitted to carry out his ideas in regard to the open game. Others who are mentioned are Fred Dawson, who has had unusual success with the Union College eleven; "Jim" McCormick, Captain of the 1909 team, who helped with the backfield coaching this year; Logan Cunningham, who coached here in 1911 and 1912, and "Tom" Wilson, Cunningham's assistant in 1912.

It has been suggested that Princeton make a bid for the services of Fielding Yost of Michigan, Al Sharpe of Cornell, or some other coach who has had consistent success with teams. No matter what the outcome of the Tigers' campaign may be, however, the search for a coach will be confined to the ranks of Princeton men.

ARMY BOXHOLDERS.

Forty-eight Distributions Made—President Has No. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 21.—The boxes on the Army side for the annual Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 have been assigned as follows:

1—Col. H. F. Hodges, Engineer Corps, United States Army.
2—Secretary of the Interior Mr. Lane and S. C. Neale.
4—C. H. Hamilton, formerly Adjutant General, State of New York.
5—Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Huston, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, and the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson.
7—The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Gregg, and United States Senator James O'Gorman of New York.
7—Brig. Gen. Earnest A. Garlington, Inspector General of the United States Army, and Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Engineer Corps, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
8—Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, and Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
9—T. E. Murphy, Philadelphia.
10—John D. Archbold and Clarence R. Agnew.
19—The Hon. Henry S. Breckinridge, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
20—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, New York.
21—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
22—The President of the United States.
23—Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. Army, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.
24—The Secretary of War, the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison.
25—Edward B. Cassatt.
34—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, retired, and Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. Army, retired.
35—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. Army, Chief of the Division of Military Affairs, and Brig. Gen. E. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
36—R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner, New York, and H. H. Landon.
37—Hon. John Hay, Chairman of Military Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, and Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the United States Army.
38—Edwin Gould of New York and George Brewster Andre.
39—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, formerly National Guard of New York, and George C. Boldt.
40—Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Artillery, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.
41—E. E. Olcott, President Hudson River Day Line Steamers, and W. M. Dykeman of New York.
42—Harry P. Hempstead, President of the New York National League Baseball Club.
43—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.
44—William Necker.
45—R. E. Miller.
47—Major E. D. Anderson, U. S. A., and Charles Bliss.
48—Parker Bentley, New York State National Guard, and Charles C. Hood.

Hockey Sched[illegible]ted.

The schedule of the A[illegible]ey League was drawn up at a me[illegible]ue Schedule Committee held at St. N[illegible]holas Rink last night. The admission of the Boston A. A. complicated matters somewhat, but the playing dates were arranged in a way which will probably prove satisfactory to all the clubs. The schedule was sent to Boston for approval and will be announced within a few days. The Governing Committee has appointed a special Rules Committee to revise the playing code. The committee is composed of William Dobby, Crescent A. C.; R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas Hockey Club, and Louis de Casanova, Hockey Club.

Minor Boxers to Get a Chance.

The best amateur boxing clubs will not be favored by the City Athletic Club in the tournament it has arranged for Dec. 14 and 16. Instead of catering to the best boxers in the 108, 115, 125, and 135 pound divisions, in which bouts will be contested, the City A. C. has placed a premium on boys of inferior ability by offering a trophy to be given to the club that has the largest number of competitors. In nearly every recent tournament the same boxers invariably carried off first prizes.

Brooklyn College Games.

The third annual athletic meet of Brooklyn College will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on the evening of Jan. 23, and promises to surpass in quality of events the two previous meets, which were held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory. A special feature of the games will be the five-mile team race, and it should draw a large entry. There will also be an intercollegiate relay and a high school championship relay.

Football at a Point a Minute.

A remarkable football record has been established in the Northwest by Carleton College. The team played six games and scored a total of 375 points in 350 minutes of actual playing time, and furthermore not a point was scored against the college. On the basis of this record Carleton is putting forth a claim to the State championship of Minnesota.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

ARMY TRIUMPHS ON MUDDY FIELD

Springfield Y. M. C. A. Grabs a Pass and Scores Its Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Playing their last game of the season on the home grounds, the Army scored a 13-to-6 victory over the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven here today. The game was hard fought, though cleanly contested. The playing field was a quagmire, and the players all looked alike after the first few wild scrambles.

The Springfield lads threw a scare into the Army camp in the last quarter, when Shabinger intercepted one of Harmon's tosses for a forward pass and ran 80 yards to a tally. Both teams used the air-line playing frequently, neither doing particularly well, although the Army's first score came after Neyland had caught a long toss from Prichard on the Springfield 10-yard line. Van Fleet smashed his way to the tally a moment later.

The latter flashed into the limelight today by his fine work in the Army backfield. His defensive play was particularly strong. The cadets' second touchdown came in the third period, Parker blocking a punt and Prickett falling on the oval on Springfield's 20-yard line. In just three plays the Army put it over, Coffin starring in the attack and scoring the touchdown. Benedict kicked the goal. Oliphant played a part of the game at quarter back, but was later shifted to half back, where he did good work until an injury forced his retirement in the second quarter. Van Fleet, Coffin, Prickett, and Neyland shone for West Point, while Miller, Shabinger, and Shay were best for Springfield. Line-up and summary:

Army.	Position.	Springfield.
Neyland	Left end	Reid
Butler	Left tackle	Holmes
O'Hare	Left guard	Stine
Goodman	Centre	Cooper
Herrick	Right guard	Friedlund
Weyand	Right tackle	Chapp
Britton	Right end	Cantrell
Oliphant	Quarter back	Miller
Benedict	Left half back	Smith
Coffin	Right half back	Williams
Van Fleet	Full back	Gilson

Touchdowns—Van Fleet, Coffin, Shabinger. Goals from touchdown—Benedict. Substitutions—Army: Kelly for Neyland, Prickett for Kelly, Larkin for Butler, Parker for Larkin, Timberlake for O'Hare, Jones for Timberlake, Bradley for Goodman, Goodman for Bradley, Meachan for Herrick, Herrick for Meachan, Butler for Weyand, Merrillat for Britton, Britton for Merrillat, Prichard for Oliphant, Harmon for Prichard, Ford for Benedict, Benedict for Ford, Ford for Benedict, Oliphant for Coffin, Mitchell for Oliphant, Coffin for Mitchell, Boots for Coffin, Boots for Van Fleet, Van Fleet for Boots, Springfield: Jones for Bell, Begbold for Holmes, Marvel for Clapp, Shay for Smith, Fountain for Shay, Smith for Williams, Shabinger for Gilson. Referee—Mr. Crollius. Umpire—Mr. Roper. Head linesman—Mr. Pendleton. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

Polo at Panama-Pacific Fair.

One of the largest polo tournaments ever held in this country will be played at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition next year. The fixture will be under the auspices of the Universal Polo Committee and the American Association. Joseph S. Tobin is the Chairman, and J. Cheever Cowdin, son of John E. Cowdin, now a resident of the Pacific Coast and long a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club of Long Island is the Vice Chairman. Owin to his wide acquaintance among polo players, the latter has already received promises from various polo clubs in the East, who will send on teams. Philadelphia, Boston, Meadow Brook, and Cooperstown are among them. The New York State quartet will be represented by Malcolm Stevenson, F. S. von Stade, C. Perry Bradleston, and C. C. Rumsey, all high goated men. The United States Army will have at least four teams in the field.

Pioneer Club to Open Doors.

The Pioneer Sporting Club will make its bow to the public on Friday. Manager Charles Doessereck has selected four heavyweights to appear in the two ten-round bouts on that night. In the first Fred Fritts, the Navy champion, will box Terry Kellar of California. The latter mad a particularly game showing against Jim Coffey a few weeks ago. In the other ten-round affair Tom Kennedy boxes Tony Ross of New Castle. These men are in good shape. Ross in his last two bouts has shown that he is once more back to his old form, and Kennedy will have to work at top speed if he expects to earn the popular decision.

NAVY DISAPPOINTS CROWD.

Only Substitutes and Scrubs Play Against Ursinus Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—The Naval Academy, with a team composed largely of substitutes and scrubs, won from Ursinus this afternoon by 33 to 2.

The coaches disappointed a large crowd by not allowing a sight of the big team in action for even a few minutes, but they were unwilling to take a chance of injuring the first string men just a week before the final contest against the Army.

A few of the line men who will probably start the game were used this afteroon because it was considered that they needed more hare work, but in the back field big Failing was the only one of those who will probably start the Army game who played today. He was in the game for about ten minutes and retired with a slightly wrenched ankle. Line-up and summary:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Ursinus.
Overesch	Left end	Bowman
Kennedy	Left tackle	Brown
Mills	Left guard	Ott
Perry	Centre	Kerr
Graf	Right guard	Enke
Ward	Right tackle	Minnick
Jackson	Right end	Clark
Vall	Quarter back	Kennedy
Alexander	Left half back	Mitterling
Failing	Right half back	Shaub
Bates	Full back	Klebline

Touchdowns—Vall, (4,) Culbert. Goals from touchdowns—Vall, (3.) Substitutions: Navy—Fischer for Dvoresch, Meran for Fischer, McCoach for Kennedy, Kennedy for McCoach, Scholasbach for Ward, Derodde for Schlesbach, Watters for Derodde, H. S. Jones for Mills, Kriner for Perry, Sicks for Graf, J. P. Brown for Jackson, T. Harrison for J. P. Brown, Collins for Failing, Culbert for Collins, Collins for Alexander, Broadfoot for Bates, Austin for Vall. Ursinus—Ginklieh for Ott, Light for Mitterling, Mitterling for Light; Light for Kennedy. Referee—Dr. Newton, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

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IRISH-AMERICAN A. C. AND CORNELL WIN CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS---SCHOOLS IN FOOTBALL

KOLEHMAINEN JOGS ALONG TO VICTORY

Irish-American Athletic Club Harriers Winners in Cross-Country Run.

A cold wind and sloppy going proved no obstacles to Hannes Kolehmainen, and he took little more than an exercise jog in carrying the colors of the Irish American A. C. to an easy victory in the senior metropolitan cross-country championship yesterday at Prospect Park. The event was the first A. A. U. run to be conducted over the Brooklyn course. Forty-one seconds ahead of his nearest rival, Tom Barden, a clubmate, Kolehmainen crossed the finish line with enough strength in reserve to have increased his advantage at least twice that distance. The first squad of Irish-American athletes captured the team trophy with ease from the New York A. C., Bronx Church House, and the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., five of the first eight men to finish bearing the Winged Fist emblem on their jerseys.

A. J. Fogel, the youngster who last week annexed the junior metropolitan individual title, was not more than twenty yards in the rear of Barden when the latter finished second, and Pat Flynn, a former cross-country champion of Ireland, was about twice that distance back of Fogel. Frank Zuna, who completed the Irish team, came home eighth. George F. Holden and Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. and George Kieley of the Bronx Church House were the men who prevented Lawson Robertson's splendidly balanced team from finishing with a perfect score. They covered the six-and-a-half-mile journey ahead of Zuna, who, by finishing eighth, gave the Irish team the unusually small total of eighteen points. The New Yorks were next with sixty-two, Bronx Church House with seventy-three, and the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. last with seventy-six. Only four of the Irish-American second team ran the full distance and their points had to be thrown out.

Running with his accustomed ease and grace, Kolehmainen went the six and a half miles of rough country in 36 minutes 47 seconds, more than two minutes behind the mark made by Arthur Fogel at Van Cortlandt Park last Saturday, but very good time considering the conditions. He was in front practically all the way, and at no time was he hard pressed.

The real feature of the race lay in the fight for second place waged by Barden, Fogel, and Flynn of the Irish organization. Only sixteen seconds separated the men. Barden kept close to Kolehmainen for the greater part of the first lap, but he found the going a little too strenuous after the Finn had warmed up to his task, and fell behind yard after yard until at the finish he was almost 175 yards back.

Nick Gianacopulos, the big Greek athlete, representing the Millrose A. A., who finished second in the junior title run last week, was in third place after climbing Lookout Mountain the first time around, but dropped out shortly afterward, unable to withstand the steep ascent and dangerous descent, which had to be taken at full speed. The climb of this hill proved the downfall of more than one sturdy athlete, but it was here that Kolehmainen displayed his true mettle by taking it at undiminished speed.

Dave Noble was the first New York Athletic Club entrant to break the tape, he finishing in tenth position. The Mercury Foot squad was perfectly balanced, although not fast enough to cope with the Irish-Americans, for they finished tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth.

Of the forty-two entrants, only five declined the issue, among them being Willie Kyronen, who will represent the Millrose A. A. when he is eligible to compete for a club. The Finn was indisposed, otherwise he might have given Kolehmainen a worthy struggle for first place, as he had been well prepared for the event. H. E. Herman of the Michelin A. A. was added to the field at the last moment, bringing the starters up to thirty-eight. Of this number all except four completed the route. The summary:

1—H. Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....36.47
2—T. Barden, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....37.28 2-5
3—A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....37.36
4—G. F. Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.....38.02
5—P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....37.44
6—G. F. Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.....38.02
7—R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.....38.28
8—G. Kieley, Bronx Church House.38.31
9—F. Zuna, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....38.40
10—J. Maier, Bronx Church House..38.43
11—D. Noble, New York A. C.....38.48
12—W. Horton, New York A. C.....38.50
13—H. Honahan, New York A. C...38.52
14—E. L. Bryne, Bronx Church House.....38.53
15—F. G. Bellars, New York A. C...38.59
16—M. Hughes, New York A. C....39.08
17—H. Ackerman, New York A. C..39.18
18—W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....39.26
19—G. Critchley, New York A. C...39.37
20—W. M. Smith, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.....39.55
21—J. Gaffney, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....39.58
22—J. J. Stack, Bronx Church House.....40.13
23—L. Hampson, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.....40.15
24—J. Manning, Bronx Church House.....40.17
25—S. Adler, Yonkers Y. M. C. A...40.39
26—J. H. Donnelly, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....40.43
27—W. Rozelle, Irish-American A. C., (first team).....41.16
28—J. Costello, Bronx Church House.41.27
29—A. Larson, Yonkers Y. M. C. A..41.36
30—A. Lang, Yonkers Y. M. C. A...41.35
31—H. Gunther, Bronx Church House.41.37
32—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., (second team).....43.57
33—J. Gleason, Irish-American A. C. (second team).....44.08
103—H. E. Herman, Michelin A. C..44.15
13—J. Kearns, Irish-American A. C., (second team).....44.47

TEAM SCORES.

	1	2	3	4	Total.
Irish-American A. C....	1	2	3	4	8—10
New York A. C.....10	11	12	14	15—62	
Bronx Church House....	7	9	13	21	23—73
Yonkers Y. M. C. A....	5	6	19	22	24—76

Minnesota Cross-Country Victory.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 21.—Minnesota won the "big nine" conference cross-country run here this afternoon from a field of ten contestants. The winners scored 45 points, a good lead over Ames, which took second place with 81 points. Watson of Minnesota was the individual winner, crossing the tape in 26 minntes and 25 seconds. His time is said to set a new conference record for the distance of five miles. The other eight teams finished in the following order: Illinois third, with 98 points; Ohio State fourth, 116; Wisconsin fifth, 124; Northwestern sixth, 128; Chicago seventh, 132; Purdue eighth, 142; Iowa ninth, 211; Indiana tenth, 268.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

CORNELL'S RUNNERS WIN.

G. F. Potter, Jr., First Home in International Cross-Country Race.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Cornell won the intercollegiate cross-country run here today over the new course laid out by Yale for this event, scoring 35 points, to 77 for Harvard, which was second. In the individual finishes, G. F. Potter, Jr., of Cornell beat out D. S. Morrison of Princeton in the final sprint by about 100 feet in an exciting finish, after the six miles of cross-country work. The finish was on the track at Yale Field.

The position of the colleges at the finish was as follows: Cornell first, with 35 points; Harvard second, 77 points; Yale third, 91 points; Massachusetts Institute of Technology fourth, 113 points; Pennsylvania fifth, 114 points; Princeton sixth, 129 points; Colby seventh, 150 points; Dartmouth eighth, 171 points; Brown ninth, 195 points; Columbia tenth, 214 points; College of the City of New York eleventh, 251 points. Two other colleges did not start teams, owing to ineligibility of freshmen.

The time of Potter of Cornell, who finished first, was 34:00 3-5, which fixes a record for the new course. Among the others to finish were these: D. S. Morrison, Princeton, second; L. E. Wenz, Colby, third; J. W. Overton, Yale, fourth; V. Windnagle, Cornell, fifth; H. T. Maclure, Harvard, sixth; R. Colton, Pennsylvania, seventh; J. C. Corwith, Cornell, eighth, and C. L. Speiden, Cornell, ninth.

TITLE FOR RICHMOND HILL.

Benny Mann's Harriers Win Cross-Country Championship.

Benny Mann's Richmond Hill High School cross-country runners captured the scholastic cross-country championship of Queens Borough over the Jamaica, L. I., course yesterday, recording the low score of 22 points and defeating teams from Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown, and Bryant High Schools. Jamaica finished second with 55 points, and Flushing third with 58. Bryant, with 107, was fourth, and Newtown failed to finish a complete team.

Irving Messer, a promising youngster, who finished well up in the A. A. A. junior metropolitan championship race last Saturday, led the pack over the three-mile course in 15 minutes 14 2-5 seconds, winning by 25 yards from E. Warnke, Captain of the Richmond Hill squad. Third place was annexed by B. Hopper, also of Richmond Hill. E. Winne, L. Miller, and H. Dempsey were the other members of the successful team.

The fact that Messer ran for the Irish-Americans in open competition last week and yesterday represented a school caused some of his opponents to question his eligibility. It is asserted he violated an Amateur Athletic Union rule by running for his school and club. The summary:

1. J. Messer, Flushing.....15:14 2-5
2. E. Warnke, Richmond Hill.....15:22
3. B. Hopper, Richmond Hill.....15:27
4. E. Winne, Richmond Hill.....15:38
5. S. Haynes, Jamaica.....15:48
6. L. Miller, Richmond Hill.....15:52
7. H. Dempsey, Richmond Hill.....15:57
8. B. Cantey, Jamaica.....16:02
9. C. Knowlton, Richmond Hill.....16.07
10. J. Connors, Flushing.....16.14
11. E. Gelwicks, Flushing.....16:27
12. Hagloes, Flushing.....16:30
13. K. Bliss, Jamaica.....16:31 2-5
14. F. Gorman, Newtown.....16:48
15. M. O. Connell, Jamaica.....16:48 1-5
16. Doscher, Jamaica.....16:58
17. T. Hooper, Richmond Hill.....16:58 3-5
18. H. Fabor, Jamaica.....17:01
19. R. Standfied, Bryant.....17:10
20. C. Krahe, Bryant.....17:12
21. J. Kaufman, Richmond Hill.....17:14 4-5
22. F. Hertfelder, Jamaica.....17:16
23. A. Harrison, Bryant.....17:59
24. S. Muller, Newtown.....18:07
25. F. Bruch, Bryant.....18:13

TEAM SCORES.

Richmond Hill.....	3	7	4	6	7—22
Jamaica	1	8	11	14	15—55
Flushing	1	10	11	12	24—58
Bryant	18	19	22	23	25—107

ROBERTSON AGAIN LEADS.

Evander Childs Schoolboy Wins Bronx High Schools Race.

A. Robertson of Evander Childs High School, winner of the recent Columbia scholastic championship run, yesterday carried off the honors in the Bronx high schools cross-country run over the new two-and-a-half-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park, held under the auspices of the North Side News. Robertson duplicated his performance when he won the Columbia run from more than 100 high schoolboys and led by fifty yards at the finish. H. Rogers of Fordham Prep finished second and R. Spear of Morris High School third.

Four teams represented the Bronx high schools, two of which were the colors of Morris. The point trophy went to the Morris first team with 26 points. Fordham Prep and Morris second team made a hard fight for second, but the former won out by the narrow margin of four points. Although the individual winner entered from Evander Childs, the latter school finished last.

Twenty-six boys were sent on their journey by Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner for the Bronx, and Robertson lost no time in going into the lead. He maintained a good pace and kept well ahead of the other contestants. He was challenged on the homeward journey by H. Rogers and R. Spear, but easily shook them off and finished strong in 16 minutes 11 seconds. In the final spurt Rogers gained the place by ten yards. J. Cokeley, who finished fifteenth, was disqualified for cutting the course. The order of finish:

Name and School.	Time. M.S.
A. Robertson, Evander Childs.....	16:10
H. Rogers, Fordham Prep.....	16:15
R. Spear, Morris first team.....	16:19
G. Cohen, Morris first team	16:32
A. Lenton, Morris first team.....	16:39
J. Fleck, Morris first team	16:42
H. Alchorn, Morris second team.....	16:43
F. Baldwin, Morris second team.....	17:10
J. Wells, Morris second team.....	17:19
W. Nader, Fordham Prep.....	17:24
A. Crosty, Fordham Prep.....	17:25
G. Rockwell, Evander Childs.....	17:27
B. Bodenstein, Morris second team..	17:29
B. Daly, Morris second team.....	17:30
R. Betherington, Fordham Prep.....	18:10
T. Lagriaidis, Morris first team.....	18:12
H. Greenberg, Morris second team..	18:12 1-5
W. W. McKeon, Fordham Prep.....	18:24
W. Hogan, Fordham Prep.....	18:40 2-5
J. Olbert, Morris second team.....	19:08
B. Brennan, Evander Childs.....	20:10
T. Ringer, Evander Childs	20:11
F. Bettner, Evander Childs	20:12

East Orange Boys Win Race.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—The cross-country runners of the East Orange High School won the New Jersey Interscholastic League championship title over the East Orange course today. The point score was East Orange 16, Barringer High School 57, and Stevens Prep 123. Montclair High, the other member of the league, failed to enter a team. Stanley Doggett, the East Orange team Captain, was the individual winner, finishing the three and one-half-mile course in 17:20.

Holy Cross Lyceum Runs.

This afternoon at 3 and 3:30 P. M. the Holy Cross Lyceum, 321 West Forty-third Street, will hold two open invitation road runs, one of nine miles, in preparation for the Millrose ten-mile race, and another of three and a half miles. The nine-mile course laid out is practically the same as that which will be traversed on the occasion of the Millrose event, which includes the circuit of Central Park. Several prominent athletes have promised to lead the field over both courses.

HAMILTON TROUNCES HORACE MANN TEAM

Livingston's Ankle Fractured and Taylor's Nose Broken.

In as interesting a scholastic exhibition of open football as could be played the Hamilton Institute eleven yesterday afternoon at Horace Mann field scored a well-earned victory over the Horace Mann eleven, beating them into submission by a score of 13 to 7. It was a decidedly open battle and the tide of good fortune turned from one to the other of the elevens, finally resting with the visiting players. Two accidents, however, marred the event and strangely put out the best player on each team. Carl Livingston of the Horace Mann team sustained a fracture of the ankle, while Herbert Taylor, the tireless, plunging full back of the Hamilton Institute, suffered a broken nose, both injuries coming close to each other in the last quarter.

As far as actual football lore is concerned, the members of both teams were abundantly supplied, but Hamilton Institute appeared to have the advantage in weight, and this was particularly true as regards the back field. Taylor was a whole defense in himself, and time and again he was the saving grace for the Hamilton men. He towered far above any of the rest of the contestants, and whether he was called upon to show it in offense or defense his ability cannot be denied. Then there was another back for Hamilton who could be depended upon in a pinch, this being Formosa, and both were able to gain consistently on line plunges, while each had the speed to negotiate end runs. Then, too, there was the generalship shown by the Hamilton quarter, Davis, who could pick out the vulnerable spots with precision, and as a defensive player he was elusive and clever, particularly in running back punts. In Horace Mann's back field Livingston and Horn did the brunt of the work, and the former was responsible for the lone tally which the home team earned. He took a forward pass perfectly in the early part of the fourth quarter and raced 85 yards for a touchdown, beating off the threatening tacklers with ease.

The line on neither team was strong in defensive qualities, and several times attempted forward passes by each were smothered. This was no deterrent, however, in the desire to try out the new formula of football. And that it was justified is evidenced by the fact that two of the goals scored were the result of forward passes, each team having a man who could push the pigskin out for a distance that would rival that of some of the college players.

In the first two periods of the game the battling was about even in quality. The advantage rested first with one team and then with the other, but at no time did the goal line of either seem in danger. They half see-sawed back and forth across the centre of the gridiron. It would have been an even bet then as to which would win. The start of the third period, however, found the Hamilton boys recovered from their stage fright, and they began to show the football of which there had been sporadic flashes at intervals during the earlier periods. As a matter of fact the first tally by Hamilton was as peculiar a score as one would see on a gridiron in some time. Just after the half had started Picken recovered the leather on a fumble by Horace Mann. He started down the field toward his opponents' goal posts, and then, becoming confused, suddenly stopped. Directions of every sort were hurled at him from the side lines in the instant he stood still, and then with the Horace Mann tacklers almost on him he managed to skim along the edge of the field and fell across the line. With the goal in his possession he fumbled the ball, but, fortunately for the Hamilton players, Kelley was right there to fall on it. Horace Mann could not do much in offensive work, and the half ended with the score 6 to 0 in favor of the Institute men, Davis failing to kick the goal.

At the opening of the fourth period Horace Mann came out with a determination to win over any odds whatsoever, and the game, which had been open, became almost a basket ball event. Forced almost under her own goal posts by the heavy Hamilton offense, where their opponents were held, Horace Mann made a spectacular forward pass. Horn snapped the ball across to Livingston, and he started down the field for the brilliant run of the game, slipping from the grasp of tacklers in uncanny fashion. He planted the ball directly behind the uprights and Baldwin kicked the goal, giving the home team an advantage of one point.

It was nearing the middle of the half when this occurred and appearances were against Hamilton. The boys, however, were as full of grit as a sand bank, and they pressed Horace Mann steadily back, only to find their opponents holding when the ball came within danger zone of the uprights. Three tries at Horace Mann's 15-yard line failed to get the desired distance, and then Kelley dropped back for a goal from the field. It was a poor attempt, going far to one side, and what chance Hamilton had of winning appeared to be glimmering away into darkness. Then came one of those lightning changes for which the open game is remarkable. A swift forward pass shot out of the jumble of players. A Hamilton player was on the spot to receive it and the game was over. He raced down to Horace Mann's 10-yard line before the opposing tacklers could lay hold of him, and while Horace Mann struggled gamely it could not stay the attack, Formosa being pushed across the line on the fourth attempt. Davis kicked the goal. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	Horace Mann.
Battcock.....	Left end	Baldwin
Knuble.....	Left tackle	Knight
Cunningham....	Left guard	Kaupe
Garcia.....	Centre	Rosenthal
Costa.....	Right guard	Raymond
Kiernan.....	Right tackle	Hasslocher
Picken.....	Right end	Kaupe
Davis.....	Quarter back	Goepel
Formosa.....	Left half back	Kadison
Kelley.....	Right half back	Livingston
Taylor.....	Full back	Horn

Touchdowns—Kelley, Livingston, and Formosa. Goals from touchdowns—Davis and Baldwin. Substitutes—Calhoun for Baldwin, Hagmeyerstein for Battcock, Merrall for Costa, Belden for Calhoun, Battcock for Hagmeyerstein, Fry for Cunningham, Darrah for Scott. Referee—John C. Thorpe, Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Shannen, Horace Mann. Timekeeper—Mr. Smith, Hamilton Institute.

Smith Wins with Cue.

H. H. Smith defeated Louis A. Servatius in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night, after fifty innings of decidedly close playing, by the score of 200 to 173. Both contestants were in excellent form, and the lead alternated frequently throughout. The winner made high runs of 33, 28, and 25, with an average of four points. Servatius's best high runs were 32, 17, and 15, and he averaged 3 23-50.

ADELPHI CLINCHES TITLE.

Victory Over Erasmus by 3 to 0 Carries Brooklyn Championship.

Adelphi Academy clinched the Brooklyn football championship title yesterday at Washington Park by virtue of its 3 to 0 victory over Erasmus Hall, winners of the B. F. Keith trophy last year. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the victory. Adelphi outplayed its Flatbush opponents, but in pinches the latter's line held as if of stone.

Five times the wearers of the Brown and Gold worked the ball down to within one or two yards of the Erasmus goal. Three times they were held for downs, once they lost the ball on a fumble, and the fifth time the winning field goal was made.

Just before the game ended Capt. Don Alford of Adelphi intercepted a forward pass and ran fifty-nine yards through a broken field, to be downed one yard from the goal. On the next play the pigskin was fumbled, and Adelphi's opportunity of scoring a touchdown was lost. The line-up:

Adelphi.	Position.	Erasmus.
Fishbeck.....	Left end	Souville
Hammond.....	Left tackle	Medley
O'Brien.....	Left guard	Cole
Bardwell.....	Centre	Siems
Mackenzie	Right guard	Felter
Jacquillard.....	Right tackle	Castellanos
Libby.....	Right end	Hershman
Alford.....	Quarter back	Tuttle
Leyser.....	Left half back	Tomkins
Ball.....	Right half back	Olson
Love.....	Full back	Sullivan

Goal from field—Mackenzie. Substitutes—Moneypenny for Leyser, Leyser for Moneypenny, Moneypenny for Libby, Libby for Moneypenny, Doblin for Flabbeck, Flabbeck for Doblin, Reed for Felter, Freeman for Bard, Riker for Sullivan, Sullivan for Hershman. Referee—Dr. A. P. Way, Swarthmore. Umpire—W. D. Pulvermacher. Head linesman—John S. Fitzpatrick, Yale. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

Rensselaer Defeats Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—With ten inches of snow on the ground, Rensselaer Poly defeated the fast Rochester football team today by a score of 7 to 0. Owing to the poor playing field the decision to play was not made until noon. The freshmen, however, showed their loyalty and good spirit, and by 3 o'clock the last trace of snow was removed from the gridiron. In the first period both teams seemed slow and the ball remained in midfield most of the time with Rochester on the defensive. The second period opened with Rochester in possession of the ball on their seventeen-yard line. Wray dropped back for a punt, but fumbled. Lockman recovering on Rochester's twelve-yard line. In the part of the period O'Hara made five yards and Gallagher eight yards on a forward pass from Peart. Lockman then carried the ball the remaining two yards for a touchdown. Gallagher kicked the goal.

The second half opened with Whitney kicking to Gallagher on his fifteen-yard line. Gallagher advanced seventeen yards, and from then until the end of the period the ball went from one side of the field to the other, neither side being able to gain any appreciable ground. The last quarter was featured by many attempts at forward passing by Rochester, and several times it looked as if they would be successful in crossing Rensselaer's goal line. For Rochester Wray, Chesbro, and Whitney played a fine game. While Gallagher, Peart, and O'Hara starred for Rensselaer. The line-up and summary:

Rensselaer.	Position.	Rochester.
Parrott.....	Left end	Ogden
Praeger.....	Left tackle	Scott
Frank.....	Left guard	Hays
Young.....	Centre	Shelbel
Conant.....	Right guard	Lovejoy
Moren	Right tackle	Hummell
Schill.....	Right end	Doyle
Peart.....	Quarter back	Hammelle
Gallagher.....	Right half back	Chesbro
O'Hara.....	Left half back	Wray
Lockman.....	Full back	Whitney

Substitutions—R. P. I., Beigel for Parrott, McKenzie for Praeger, Hanson for Conant, Zahn for Schill; Rochester, Gillette for Ogden, Giddings for Gillette, Summers for Lovejoy. Referee—Mr. Draper, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Grainger, Springfield. Head linesman—Mr. Sturznegger, U. of N. Time of periods—12 and 11 minutes.

Clinton Easy for Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Peekskill Military Academy defeated the De Witt Clinton High School eleven here today by the score of 26 to 2. The Peekskill Academy made a touchdown and goal in the first period, a touchdown and goal in the second, and a touchdown in the third. The De Witt Clinton High School made a safety (2) in the third period. The De Witts did not score a first down in the first two periods and their safety was a fluke. For the Peekskill Academy, Elliott made two touchdowns, Skinner one, and Hyde one. Higgins kicked both goals. The De Witts, as the score indicates, made no particularly interesting plays. Line-up:

Peekskill Acad.	Position.	De Witt Clinton.
Ives.....	Right end	Mitt
Phillips.....	Right tackle	Pipp
Criado.....	Right guard	Berkowitz
Welch.....	Centre	Quirt
Delsolar, W...	Left guard	Ryan
Holcombe.....	Left tackle	Aeiser
Waterworth.....	Left end	Allen
Skinner.....	Quarter back	Power
Elliott, R....	Left half back	Ritner
Hyde.....	Full back	Polsky
Higgins.....	Right half back	Hellsohm

Brooklyn Prep Wins a Title.

Brooklyn Prep won the Catholic School championship of Brooklyn yesterday when it defeated St. Francis Prep at Hawthorne Field by a score of 9 to 0. Brooklyn Prep was considered a heavy favorite before it entered into the fray, but the plucky Butler Street lads soon proved that they were worthy contenders. Farrell scored the first tally for Brooklyn Prep, a goal from the field from the thirty-yard line, shortly before the close of the second period. Deghuee, full back, made the touchdown, going through tackle from the five-yard line. The line-up:

Brooklyn Prep.	Position.	St. Francis.
Hilty.....	Left end	Canavan
Connelly.....	Left tackle	Johnson
H. Sullivan.....	Left guard	J. Smith
Vail.....	Centre	O'Connor
R. Carlin.....	Right guard	Coffey
Weldon.....	Right tackle	W. Smith
McGrath.....	Right end	Wall
Kelly.....	Quarter back	Bolin
Etzel.....	Left half back	Lawlor
McCulloch.....	Right half back	Mulligan
Deghuee.....	Full back	Furing

Touchdown—Deghuee. Goal from field—Etzel. Substitutes—Hale for H. Sullivan, McCabe for McGrath, Parkes for Kelly, on Brooklyn Prep; Ryan for J. Smith, Johnson for O'Connor, Donohue for Coffey, on St. Francis. Referee—Ed Goate. Umpire—F. McCaffery, Fordham. Head linesman—McKenna, Brooklyn Prep. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Newman Celebrates Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Some real college spirit was injected into Hackensack this evening following the annual football contest for the city championship between Newman School and the Hackensack High School, when a parade, headed by a brass band appeared in the Main Street. Newman won, 7 to 6, getting a touchdown after a few forward passes in the last few moments of the last period. McVeigh scored for Newman and Mitchell kicked the goal. Dudley Herbert made the high school's touchdown on a long run for a forward pass, but Coffey missed the goal. The rival rooters assembled near the Main Street Station and engaged in a shouting battle after the contest, but Policeman Kirk was compelled to chase them when eggs were thrown. Over 1,000 persons saw the game, and Miss Bessie Jefferies and Miss Frieda Ahmen collected over $50 for the Red Cross Fund. Incidentally Newman ended its season without a single defeat and its goal crossed only once.

Newark Teams in Tie Game.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Barringer High School and South Side High School elevens battled today at City Athletic Field for the high school football championship of the city, only to have the game end in a tie, 7 to 7. Schneider scored Barringer's touchdown in the first quarter, it being the first time this season that the South Side's goal line had been crossed. South Side evened up the game in the second quarter with a series of line plunges. The South Side team was coached by Guido Cavallero, the former crack Stuyvesant high school athlete.

Boys' High Runners Win.

The three-cornered race between the cross-country teams of the Boys' High Manual Training and Stuyvesant proved an easy victory for the "High Harriers." The run was over the Prospect Park course. Green, assumed the lead at the start and retained it throughout the whole distance. Miller of Stuyvesant finished second.

The time follows:

	M. S.
1—Green, Capt. B. H. S.	23:22
2—Miller, Stuyvesant	23:42
3—Young, B. H. S.	24:07
4—Boyd, M'g'r, T. H. S.	24:09
5—Finkelstein, Mandel	24:10

Point Score—Boys' High, 30; Manual, 29; Stuyvesant, 81.

BOSTON COLLEGE LOSES AT FORDHAM

But Bronx Eleven Had to Work Hard to Down Massachusetts Team.

Playing with a wet ball and on a slippery field, the Fordham University football team scored a hard-earned victory over the eleven of Boston College at Fordham Field yesterday by a score of 14 to 3. Inability to handle the water-soaked pigskin was responsible for frequent fumbles by the Maroon warriors, three of them coming when Fordham was within eight yards of the Boston goal.

Boston lost two chances to score on forward passing, but both attempts sailed into the hands of Dunn as he waited behind his own goal line. Capt. Wymard, who was too crippled to start the game, was called upon to kick the goal after the first Maroon touchdown, but the folly of using him was evident in the next few minutes, when he was again carried off the field as a result of his former injury.

Boston won the toss and choose the section with the wind coming from their direction. An immediate exchange of punts followed. Boston getting the ball at midfield, when Dunn's return only went about fifteen yards in the face of a strong breeze. The visitors followed up their advantage by perfecting a twenty-yard forward pass from Maloney to Fitzgerald, bringing the attack to within twelve yards of the Fordham goal line. Failing to fathom the Maroon defense the "Hub" players tried another heave, but it was Fordham's ball on the twenty-yard line, when Dunn intercepted the pass behind his goal posts.

The Maroon's first costly fumble came on the next play, when Murray recovered Dunn's misplay. Maloney dropping back to the forty-yard mark on his last down and kicking the freakiest field goal seen at Fordham in many a moon. The ball before dropping over for the score, hit the crossbar and bounced back, only to be carried to safety by the strong wind which was behind it. Fordham lost the ball again in this quarter, when Yule fumbled at midfield.

Fordham got the ball soon after the opening of the next period, when Yule intercepted a forward pass from Maloney and uncorking a series of lateral passes by Dunn, and Yule, together with a couple of long flank plays by Kane and Corriden carried the ball to the eight-yard line. From here Yule plunged across the line for his first touchdown. During the remainder of the half both teams were content to try an exchange of punts.

Boston again selected to receive at the opening of the second half, but lost its possession when Kane intercepted another of Maloney's heaves at midfield. Lateral and forward passes again counted for the Maroon, and, with Yule taking Dunn's tosses for most of the advance work, brought the ball to the nine-yard line. Failing to pierce the Boston defense on the first three downs, Mercaldi again called upon Yule, and another touchdown was marked up when the big full back waded through centre. For the first time this season another player besides Capt. Wymard was allowed to try for a goal after a touchdown, "Al" Yule making his thirteenth point of the game on a perfect boot over the bar.

Fordham had two sure chances to score and Boston one in the last quarter, but both teams were unable to get inside the five-yard line. Boston was the first to threaten, but lost its chance when Twitchley threw a pass over the line to Dunn for another touchback. Fordham's first chance followed a sixty-five-yard run by May after he caught another Boston forward pass, the advance stopping on the eight-yard line. Kane and Corriden also brought the ball into striking distance on two forwards. Both of the Maroon opponents were knocked over when Dunn fumbled. Rice starred for Fordham, while Maloney featured for Boston. Line-up and summary:

Fordham.	Position.	Boston College.
Kane.....	Left end	Rogers
Mulcahy.....	Left tackle	McCarthy
Kearns.....	Left guard	Bradley
Rice.....	Centre	Anderson
J. Conklin.....	Right guard	Murray
May.....	Right tackle	Daly
Cerriden.....	Right end	Fitzgerald
Morcaldi.....	Quarter back	Maloney
Dunn.....	Left half back	Dee
Regan.....	Right half back	Duffy
Yule.....	Full back	Sullivan

Touchdowns—Yule (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Wymard, Yule. Goal from field—Maloney. Referee—Mr. Harwood, Virginia. Umpire—C. Bannon, Princeton. Linesman—F. Bannon, Princeton. Time of periods—Two of 10 and two of 12 minutes. Substitutions—For Fordham, Reardon for Kearns, Wymard for Rice, Rice for Reardon, Butler for J. Conklin, J. Conklin for Butler, M. Conklin for Rice, Rice for Wymard. Doherty for M. Conklin, Kelleher for Mulcahy; for Boston, Kirk for Fitzgerald, McKenna for Duffy, Fitzgerald for Kirk, Twitchley for Maloney, Maloney for Twitchley.

Maine Elects Football Captain.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 21.—Charles Ruffner of Indiana, Penn., has been elected Captain of the University of Maine football eleven for 1915. Ruffner was chosen at the annual football dinner given by President Robert J. Aley for the "M" men. Those who received letters were the Captain-elect, who played full back, and Capt. D. S. Baker of Carethunk; H. C. White, manager, of Bangor; W. H. Martin of Carlisle, Penn.; G. H. Bernheisel, New Bloomfield, Penn.; N. S. Donahue, Lathersburg, Penn.; W. G. Gorham, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; W. J. Wark, Cumberland Mills; J. L. Gulliver, Auburn; L. H. Kriger, Portland; G. E. Kirk, Bar Harbor; C. E. Purington, Portland; P. E. Moulton, Bath; H. A. Peterson, Portland; L. H. Allen, South Windham; Samuel Rudman, Bangor; J. E. Spiers, and J. T. Reardon.

TIME ROBS BOYS' HIGH.

Commercial Goal Line in Danger When Final Whistle Blew.

The Commercial High School football team had a narrow escape from defeat yesterday on their own field at Brooklyn in the annual game with Boys' High. For four periods the play had swayed from one end of the field to the other with little advantage to either side. With five minutes to play Boys' High secured possession of the ball and executed a clever forward pass, bringing the leather to the Commercial ten-yard line. A second forward pass was not allowed, and the ball was brought back again. A third toss found the ball on the Commercial five-yard line in Boys' High's possession and first down. A line plunge netted three yards for Boys' High. As the rival teams lined up for the next play the whistle blew and the Commercial goal line was saved with a no-score game.

It was expected that Commercial would duplicate last year's result, 14—0, but the Boys' High line proved too strong and the attempts of the home team at trick plays and forward passes were frustrated in nearly every instance by the activity of the Boys' High back field. The contest was an interesting one, and only once was the goal line of either team in danger.

During the first three periods of the game the Commercial boys played on the defensive and were kept busy resisting the aggressive attacks of their opponents. In the concluding period they changed their tactics, but found the opposing line too strong to make any real headway. Becker then resorted to punting, but in the exchanges with Gorman the latter easily held his own.

There was considerable fumbling by both teams, while in line plunging the honors were about even. Williams, the star tackle of Commercial, carried his team along almost unaided at times. He was well supported by Becker, Telesca, and Ross, while Gorman, Quail, Shapiro, and Haloran were seen to advantage for Boys' High. The line-up.

Commercial.	Position.	Boys' High.
Telesca.....	Left end	Block
Williams.....	Left tackle	Auchterlonie
Bennington.....	Left guard	Smith
Mason.....	Centre	Haloran
Robinson.....	Right guard	Rockmore
McCloud.....	Right tackle	Quail
Fragone.....	Right end	Simon
Becker.....	Quarter back	Shapiro
Ross.....	Left half back	Gorman
O'Brien.....	Right half back	Bransein
Johnson.....	Full back	Burschofsky

Substitutions—Burnham for Telesca, Williams for Bennington, Schlestein for Robinson, Hanna for McCloud, Robinson for Hanna, Hopp for O'Brien, O'Brien for Hopp, Gosling for Haloran, Sherman for Burschofsky, Haloran for Gosling. Umpire—Mr. McElroy, Cornell. Referee—Mr. Hart, Brown. Head linesman—Mr. Richman, Connecticut High. Time of game—Four fifteen-minute periods.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.

20—Maine	0
21—Virginia	0
20—Lehigh	3
28—Notre Dame...	0
7—W. and J.....	13
49—Colgate	6
14—Brown	6
10—Princeton	14
0—Harvard	36
178	79

HARVARD.

44—Bates	0
44—Springfield ...	0
10—W. and J.....	9
13—Tufts	6
12—Penn State...13	
7—Michigan	0
20—Princeton	0
0—Brown	0
36—Yale	0
187	28

PRINCETON.

12—Rutgers	0
10—Bucknell	0
12—Syracuse	7
15—Lafayette .....

UMPIRE EVANS'S BASEBALL---COLLEGE GRADUATES' SPORTING CLUB---ATHLETES AT FAIR

BATTING SLUMPS STRIKE TEAMS HARD

Boston and Philadelphia Americans Suffered Severely Last Season.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

"The entire team is in a batting slump. We can't expect to win until the boys start to hit."

Often during the Summer the above reason is given for the poor showing of a team. What is a batting slump? No one has ever explained the real reason for a shrinkage in hitting, which happens now and then to even the best of ball teams. The average baseball manager in response will quite readily tell you that a batting slump is the best excuse in the world to offer when your team can't hit the opposing pitchers. Seldom does a manager give credit to the opposing pitcher, instead he discredits his team.

Early in the 1914 season the Boston Red Sox were unable to win with regularity. There was no question as to the ability of the club. It was a team with a punch, but somehow the Bostonians couldn't get started in the right direction. The Boston pitchers were going far better than the average, but the sluggers on the Red Sox team were failing to come through with timely hits. Naturally much was expected of Tris Speaker, the brilliant outfielder. Prior to the start of the season Speaker was widely advertised as the highest salaried athlete. Perhaps this feature had much to do with the fans in expecting so much more from him. During the first five or six weeks of the campaign Speaker, always a .300 hitter, was nearer the .200 mark. Time and again he had chances to win different games with a hit, but the break never favored him.

"Speaker isn't hitting." That was invariably the answer last Spring when any one expressed surprise over Boston's failure to be up in the race. That it was a logical reason for the failure of the Red Sox to win consistently was proved by the work of the club later in the race. Suddenly Speaker started to hit the ball. The box score each day would show a single and a double for Speaker; two singles and a triple; a single, a double, and a home run. Just as soon as Speaker began to whale the ball to all corners of the lot did the Red Sox start their winning streak. From a second division berth the club rose slowly but surely, until it was the only real contender for the pennant honors with the Athletics. Incidentally the work of Speaker seemed to have its effect on the entire team. Other good hitters on the club began to bat to better advantage.

Just what caused the Spring batting slump of Speaker remains a mystery. Some will perhaps blame it on condition, others will insist it was due to the excellent Spring form of the pitchers, while many will say it was overanxiety, because Speaker realized how much the public expected of him, because of the immense salary he was drawing for his services.

Before the start of one of the Spring games in Boston I was sitting on the bench talking with Tris. He was worried because of his failure to hit, more so than the fans who were chiding him for his inability to get them safe.

"Am I hitting at bad balls, Bill?" asked Speaker.

"No, you are not," I replied. "Every ball you struck at yesterday I would have called a strike if you had let it go by. That isn't your trouble, but you are popping up the good ones that you usually murder."

Speaker appeared relieved, for good hitters who have keen eyes at the plate always dislike to be hitting at bad balls. Fellows like Cobb, Speaker, Crawford, Wagner, and the other good hitters always look them over with wonderful judgment at the plate, and as a rule swing at few bad balls. They work the pitcher to the limit. The only explanation Speaker could offer was baseball's oldest reason for failure to hit safely, the hitting of every ball right at a fielder. Believe me, Speaker made many a pitcher suffer for that Spring slump.

Very often an entire team will strike a batting slump. That is, of course, one of the reasons offered for the failure of the Athletics in the world's series. Other critics will say it was the superb pitching of Rudolph, Tyler, and James. I am inclined to think that it was a little bit of both. Undoubtedly the Boston Braves have a crack trio in James, Tyler, and Rudolph, but they are no better than many of the pitchers in the American League of the Johnson, Scott, Benz, Dubuc, Mitchell, Cicotte, Keating, and Hamilton type. It is an unusual thing for a team with the known batting strength of the Athletics to average around five hits a game for four straight contests as they did in the series.

The Cleveland Club of the American League suffered from a number of serious ailments last Summer, among them being several batting slumps. One of its severest slumps happened during the first week in June. It is the exception for a team to be let down without a hit in nine innings during the entire season, but the Cleveland Club narrowly escaped that fate three times inside of five days.

Batting slumps are a serious ailment for a star, or a team as a whole. Nothing makes a team look worse than lack of hitting power; nothing makes a club look better than the apparent ability to get a base hit when most needed. Individuals and teams will continue to have batting slumps as long as the game is played, managers will continue to offer such an excuse for failure to win, but the cause of these batting slumps will remain as big a mystery as ever.

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Motor Boat Races at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have received from the local section of the American Power Boat Association the programme of the motor boat regatta to be held here next year. In addition to a long-distance race from New York to San Francisco, which already has attracted four entries, the plans indicate two weeks of racing to take in every type of gas-propelled boat, including cruisers, express and heavy duty, displacement and hydroplane speed boats, fishing, and open boats. While all events will be under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, entries from all other motor boat organizations will be accepted.

BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

"Snowy" Baker Tells How Clever Youngsters Are Being Developed.

There is great joy in boxing circles in Australia. This may be gleaned from a letter received in this country from "Snowy" Baker, the prominent sports promoter "down underneath."

"The boxing boom spreads to all parts of the island continent," writes Mr. Baker, "and although there are not 5,000,000 people in the whole 3,000,000 square miles of country, it has boxing stadiums unequaled anywhere."

Melbourne and Brisbane have been provided with boxing palaces even more up to date than the Sydney building, which Baker bought when he took charge of Australian boxing.

Brisbane is a city of less than 150,000 persons, but it supports the boxing game in a way that would do credit to a population of half a million. As a result, it is producing some fine boxers of its own, and is already yearning to discover a world's champion of its own.

On the subject of boxers, this is what Mr. Baker has to say:

"For years past we have been without any champions in the heavy and middle divisions who were able to hold their own with the topnotchers imported from abroad. Now we have changed all that. A few months ago the people of Maitland and Newcastle, two big coal-mining districts, got vastly excited over the prowess of a young man named Les Darcy. He was a blacksmith's apprentice in East Maitland, 154 pounds in weight, 17 years old, and possessed of wonderful natural fighting ability.

"The local enthusiasts saw him fight half a dozen boys of no great importance, and the easy way in which he finished them all off convinced the miners that Darcy was a world beater. They urged me to give Darcy a match at the big stadium in Sydney. They wanted him put up against Eddie McGoorty, but as second choice they selected Jeff Smith or Jimmy Clabby.

"I did not want to see Darcy put out of sight in his first big fight, so matched him with Fritz Holland. The pair fought before the largest house seen in Australia since Jack Johnson beat Burns. In the end the referee gave the decision to Holland. Fritz had fought a clean fight and outboxed the young blacksmith. The crowd was greatly disappointed and clamored for a return contest.

"It was arranged, and in the meantime Darcy had been instructed by Dave Smith. He improved a lot and outpointed Holland all the way up to the fifteenth round. Finding himself winning so easily, the boy got excited, rushed Holland madly, fouled him half a dozen times in succession, and was disqualified. More instructions from Dave Smith followed, and Darcy was matched with K. O. Marchand, the French middleweight. The latter never had a chance; Darcy outboxed him, banged him mightily, and knocked him out in the fifth round. Another new middleweight is Mike King. He holds the Australian title, but has not yet boxed Darcy. He has done a great deal of fighting and holds a big record of successes against every opponent who could be found for him. He was matched against Gus Christie, and most people expected to see King put out early in the fight. They were surprised. The Australian never lost a round.

"Australia's boxing stock is looking up most assuredly," continues Baker. "We have had to let imported boxers fight each other in the last year or two. Now we can give them our own men to fight, and I think we can more than hold out own at that.'

HOUNDS RUN AT LEEDSVILLE

Society Attends Monmouth County Club Meet Yesterday.

The Monmouth County Hounds held a meet at Leedsville yesterday, and a gay throng of society people and local townsfolk were present. The meet was held in the morning, and society in automobiles and farmers in their wagons arrived at Leedsville early. The line ran north of Leedsville to Lyons Mills, to Mr. Radcliffe's farm, where the hounds were checked. Taking the line at Mr. Conover's, the hounds started at a great pace, and, swerving south, were off through the pastures to the Henderson place, where the fences are high. The country here is open, and those people on the roadway had an excellent view of the jumping. The hounds overran the check, carrying the field at a very fast pace over the Burrows land to the foot of Slater's Hill. Here the jumping was very difficult, and a number of stiff fences had to be taken on a side hill. There were three falls, but no one was injured.

Those who rode in the first flight were Acting Master Howard S. Borden, Miss Mary Jones, Charles F. Hart, Walter McClure, Herbert Strauss, Thomas Fields, Albert E. Hart, Charles F. Hart, Jr., Jack Borden, William Stonebridge, huntsmen, and Joseph Clancy and J. C. Long, whips.

Among those who saw the run from the road were Mrs. W. Strother Jones, the Misses Grant, Henry Grant, Mr. Conover, Louis C. Lizard, Jr., and Mrs. Amory Haskell, the Misses Madaline and Elsie Horn, and Mrs. Howard S. Borden.

Bell to Box Reich at Broadway.

Australia's champion heavyweight, Colin Bell, will get an opportunity for which he has been seeking some time, next Tuesday night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Bell has been matched to box Al. Reich, one of the likely aspirants for championship honors in his class. The bout promises to furnish one of the fastest seen around New York between heavyweights.

Medals for Tennis Champions.

Gold medals are to be awarded to each of the lawn tennis players who has held a national championship title. The details of the plan and the selection of the design will be made at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Staes National Lawn Tennis Association, which Edwin F. Torrey, the Secretary, has called to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria beginning Friday, Dec. 18. Palmer E. Presbrey of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, is Chairman of the Medal Committee, which also includes George T. Adee and C. Frederick Watson, Jr. The complaint has been made that a fine collection of silver cups is a constant source of care. Often the necessity of keeping them in safe deposit vaults becomes an expensive luxury. The action of a valuable medal of gold which will be standard is regarded as the solution of the problem.

Honors Divided at Bayside Traps.

Honors were divided at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. John Johns, 14 years old, won a leg on the Stevens Trophy with a gross score of 23. H. L. F. Funke dropped 23 of 25 targets in the monthly competition, and with a handicap of one had a score of 24, winning that event. W. M. Collins won the leg on the yearly trophy by breaking 19, with a handicap of three, for a total of 22. The weekly prize was won by Funke with a percentage of 87. Walter M. Collins was second with 86 and H. L. Beadle third with 84.

Yale and Harvard Tie at Chess.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—The Yale and Harvard chess teams played to a draw, with five boards won by each, in their annual chess match begun last night and concluded today.

SPORTING CLUB FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

Big Thanksgiving Day Football Game in New York to be a Feature.

New York, which has seen little or nothing of real football for many years, will have at least one big game each Fall hereafter, if plans now formulating among a group of old Harvard, Yale, and Princeton players go through. It is proposed to form a club in this city, similar in many respects to the famous Leander Club of England, and to arrange an annual Thanksgiving Day game at the Polo Grounds between a graduate all-star eleven and some other team, probably the Carlisle Indians.

The new club will not confine its attention to football alone. Its membership will be open to all those who have won their 'Varsity letter or played on a 'Varsity team while in college, and when the football season is over hockey and later baseball and rowing will keep the members busy during the rest of the year. It is planned to make the club active in all four branches of sport, and from time to time to arrange matches with colleges and other clubs.

Although the graduate club idea has been talked of for some time in college athletic circles, nothing of a definite nature in the way of organization has been attempted until this season. A committee on organization is soon to be named, and before many weeks those interested in the scheme expect to put the club on at least a temporary footing. They hope to have matters in such shape by another year that their first football game in this city will be played on Thanksgiving Day, 1915. There seems to be little doubt among the organizers that they will be able to draw a big holiday crowd to the Polo Grounds, and that the proceeds of the match will be large enough to give the club a fair-sized working capital to start with.

The prime mover of the scheme here is Hamilton Fish, Jr., who captained the 1909 football team at Harvard. Others who are interested are Robert McKay, former all-American tackle of Harvard; Hobey Baker, the former Princeton Captain; Tal Pendleton, also of Princeton; Ted Coy and Steve Philbin of Yale. Sherwin of Dartmouth; Crawford Blagden, who played football at Harvard in 1902, and a number of other old Harvard stars, among them Vic Kennard, Percy and Jack Wendell, Lothrop and Paul Withington, Harry Gardner, Rex Hitchcock, Charley Hann, Dick Lawrence, Dono Minot, and Pat Grant.

Notwithstanding that these men have been out of college from two to twelve years, they are all eager to get back into the game. The old notion that American football was a game only for those who went through weeks and months of the hardest training no longer holds true, they contend. The new football, they say, can be played by graduates as well as undergraduates and requires far less special preparation for a player to get into condition.

That they believe what they say is shown by the fact that all these men are now out to make the all-star team which is to play the Carlisle Indians in Fenway Park, Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 28. The match was arranged by Ham Fish and his associates as a means of stirring up enthusiasm in the club project, and also to dispel the notion that the new football has made "has beens" of the stars of former years.

The members of the all-star team have all gone into training, and, although they will have only two days of practice together, they expect to give the Indians the hardest fight of the season. The squad will be mobilized for a practice game in the Harvard Stadium on Thanksgiving Day and the men will also go through a final workout on this day before the game. The proceeds will be devoted to charity, part going to the Children's Island Sanitarium at Marblehead and part to the war relief fund of the American Red Cross.

Following the game a dinner will be taken to name a committee that will begin the active work of organizing the new club. No name has yet been selected, and, in fact, many of the details still remain to be settled, but it is already decided that the headquarters of the organization shall be in New York. In addition to the football men, several former college oarsmen, baseball stars, and enthusiasts in other branches of sport will be invited to serve on the committee. The club, while modeled upon the Leander Club, will be organized on much broader lines, inasmuch as the English organization confines its attention solely to rowing. Its members are recruited from among the oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge, and its crews are always among the most dangerous contenders at Henley.

The addition of baseball, rowing, and hockey to its list of activities makes the proposed New York club a far more ambitious undertaking. While facilities for hockey and baseball are easily accessible in the city, rowing has always labored under a disadvantage, and it is in this department that the club is expected to have the most trouble. The Harlem River, by reason of its strong tides, its heavy traffic, and the number of sewers emptying into it, is by no means as popular as it used to be with local oarsmen, and the shore of the Hudson on the Manhattan side is generally regarded as unsafe for racing shells. These difficulties, however, are not unsurmountable, as shown by Coach Jim Rice, who has moved his Columbia oarsmen over to the west shore above Fort Lee, where water conditions are found to be good.

It is the ultimate hope of the organizers of the new club to raise sufficient funds by their Thanksgiving Day games not only to support their other teams, but to enable them to build a suitable club house in the city.

Homer Baker's Charge Refuted.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Members of the Prudential Insurance Company Athletic Association, which on Wednesday night conducted an athletic meet at the First Regiment Armory here in conjunction with the Metropolitan Insurance Company Athletic Association, said that they anticipated no trouble from the Amateur Athletic Union in connection with the charges made by Homer Baker, the half-mile champion, that he was advertised to appear in a special 500-yard run along with James E. (Ted.) Meredith and other runners, when he had not even entered for the race.

The local men claim that Baker's entry was in charge of the Metropolitan Association, and that they were assured that Baker would compete if he succeeded in defeating Abel Kiviat last Saturday night in a run in New York. When Baker was successful in this race, they naturally concluded that the condition for his appearance here had been fulfilled.

According to Fred G. Metz, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, Baker assured both Platt Adams and Clarence Litmell of this city that he would compete. Local officials say that on the face of his entry blank Baker said he would run if the Games Committee would change the distance from 500 yards to 880 yards, or that he might change his mind at the last moment and run in the 500-yard race anyway. The local men say that they were under the impression that Baker would compete, and at no time were they definitely informed to the contrary by the runner.

Women In Close Field Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 21.—Two teams of women field hockey players, representing the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club and the Plainfield Ladies' Hockey Club, engaged in a hard-fought game here today, the result being in favor of the visitors from Staten Island by the score of 3 goals to 2. For the winners the goals were shot in order by Miss Edith Manley, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Marion Manley. Both of Plainfield's goals were scored by Miss Cage, who displayed splendid resourcefulness at critical stages. The Plainfield team is not satisfied with the result and will journey to Livingston on Tuesday afternoon to have it out with the victors of today.

BRITISH SOCCER MATCHES.

All of the Big Teams Engage in Cup Tie Competitions.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—With the exception of Queens Park Rangers and Luton Town of the Southern League all the other clubs were busy today. The latter were engaged with armouth in the fourth qualifying competition of the English Cup Ties. In the first division of the English Association League Oldham Athletic had a tough proposition in tackling Newcastle United away from home, but winning a desperate game by 2 to 1 retain their position at the top of the table. Both London clubs in this division did splendidly, Tottenham Hotspur beating Manchester United by 2 to 0, while Chelsea's team of stars got going in fine style, and severely trounced Notts County by 4 to 1, which gives them a fine lift in the table. Sheffield, Wednesday, were in good form at Birmingham against West Bromwich Albion, and sharing the points, get into second place. The game between Manchester City and Aston Villa, on the ground of the former, was unfortunately abandoned, owing to fog, and will be replayed later on.

RESULTS.

Bradford City	3	Blackburn Rovers	0
Burnley	5	Bolton Wanderers	0
Tottenham Hotspur	2	Manchester United	0
Newcastle United	1	Oldham Athletic	2
Middlesborough	1	Bradford	3
Sheffield United	2	Liverpool	2
West Bromwich A.	0	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Everton	7	Sunderland	1
Chelsea	4	Notts County	1

The most important game in the second division was Huddersfield's home game with the Arsenal. The home tea matoned for its defeat last Saturday by beating the London club all ends up by 3 to 0, which gives it a clear lead at the top of the table of four points over Bristol City, which now occupies second position by beating Clapton Orient 3 to 0, the Arsenal dropping to fourth place. Fulham brought off a great surprise by winning its away game with Leicester Fosse by 2 to 0, which considerably improves its standing.

RESULTS.

Bristol City	3	Clapton Orient	0
Bury	0	Leeds City	0
Preston North End	2	Hull City	1
Notts Forest	1	Stockport County	1
Leicester Fosse	0	Fulham	2
Barnsley	2	Wolverhampton W.	1
Birmingham	2	Lincoln City	0
Grimsby Town	1	Derby County	2
Huddersfield Town	3	Arsenal	0
Blackpool	3	Glossop	0

All the leading clubs in the Southern League picked up points, so the positions at the top of the table remain unchanged. Reading scored the biggest win by beating Gillingham by 5 to 0 away from home. Watford did splendidly to share the points with Plymouth Argyle on the latter's ground, enabling them to still be in the running for top place, while Exeter City suffered an unexpected reverse on their own ground at the hands of Milwall, just losing an exciting game by the only goal scored. With two games in hand over the other leading clubs, Milwall have the best record in this league. Cardiff City make a big jump in the table by getting the better of Bristol Rovers by 7 clear goals.

RESULTS.

Gillingham	0	Reading	5
Brighton and Hove	4	Croydon Common	1
Cardiff City	7	Bristol Rovers	0
Exeter City	0	Milwall	1
Portsmouth	2	Southend United	0
Plymouth Argyle	1	Watford	1
West Ham United	1	Northampton	0
Norwich City	0	Southampton	0
Crystal Palace	3	Swindon Town	1

Hearts continue their run of successes in the Scottish League by winning their away game with Bartick Thistle by 2 to 0, which still gives them a lead of 5 points over Celtic. The latter scored a big win over the strong Ayr United on their own ground, beating them easily by 5 to 0. The amateur club, Queens Park, have been slipping down the table week by week, and again losing today they now occupy last place in the table. Kilmarnock brought off a big surprise by beating St. Mirren by 3 to 2 away from home.

RESULTS.

Aberdeen	0	Dumbarton	0
Airdrieonians	0	Rangers	0
Celtic	5	Ayr United	0
Falkirk	3	Clyde	1
Hibernians	2	Dundee	0
Third Lanark	0	Hamilton Ac.	0
Partick Thistle	0	Hearts	2
St. Mirren	2	Kilmarnock	3
Morton	1	Raith Rovers	0
Motherwell	1	Queens Park	0

HOBEY BAKER AND KUHN

To Play Hockey in Amateur League for St. Nicholas Club.

Hobey Baker, the former Princeton football and hockey leader and one of the greatest athletes that ever wore the orange and black, will play hockey in New York this Winter. The former Tiger star has joined the St. Nicholas Skating Club and will play on the team that will represent that organization in the Amateur Hockey League race.

Baker will undoubtedly be a tower of strength to the St. Nicks, and the club is looking forward to winning the league championship. In addition to Baker, the St. Nicks will have Kuhn, last year's Princeton Captain, in the line-up. The team has been strengthened in other positions, and is showing up well in practice.

Kuhn and Baker were the mainstays of the Princeton team last year, and proved big factors in the success of the Tigers. While Baker was the more spectacular player, Kuhn ranked high among the hockey stars in intercollegiate circles. The two played together several years on the Princeton team.

Tournament Has 2,535 Teams.

The largest basket ball tournament in the world is that which will be run under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League this season. The number of elementary school teams entered has reached the unprecedented total of 2,535, which means that there will be about 16,000 of the city's school boys playing in this sport. The tournament is of an interclass character, some of the largest schools having from twenty-five to thirty teams representing the various grades. In any school in which there are more than ten teams entered, a silk banner has been offered by the Board of Education as the trophy to be competed for.

Passaic Dog Show Dec. 12.

The Passaic Kennel Club will hold its first open show at De Keyser's Hall, Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 12. Entries will close on Dec. 5. The officials have provided a liberal classification for all breeds. Up to date over a hundred handsome trophies and specials have been received. Among the judges are Miss Lena Schilling, New York City; Mrs. Carl Baumann, Brooklyn; C. Constantien and Julius M. Fangman, both of Jersey City; John E. Horrax, Passaic; W. F. Livesey, Caldwell, N. J.; Vinton P. Breese, Newark, and Freeman G. Lloyd, New York City.

Century Road Club Dance.

The members of the New York Division of the Century Road Club of America will hold their seventeenth annual novelty dance at Plaza Hall tonight. It will be one of the most elaborate affairs ever attempted by the organization and a large attendance is expected.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

10,000 ATHLETES FOR PANAMA FAIR

Sports of Nearly All Sorts to be Held at San Francisco Next Year.

The programme of athletics that is being arranged for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco next year, according to John J. McGovern, Secretary to the Athletic Director, who is now in New York, is the most extensive ever attempted by an exposition, country, or association. The total number of entries that will be received and the number of athletes who will compete will exceed by far the number of competitors for any international meeting, not even excepting the famous Olympic games. Mr. McGovern reports that these entries will be between 8,000 and 10,000. At the convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held in New York last November, it was voted unanimously to award all of its national championships to the exposition.

The International Olympic Committee, which controls all modern Olympic meets, recognized just what the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will do for sport and has conferred upon the exposition the right to hold the modern pentathlon, this being the first time that it has been awarded outside of the Olympic games. It also will be the only occasion in which the decathlon, one of the classic events that were the features of the Grecian and Swedish Olympic games, has been held in America.

Every city in the United States that maintains playground activities has been extended an invitation to send a team to demonstrate the type of work being done for the boys of America. Representation is expected also from every Public Schools Athletic League in the United States. Mr. McGovern has perfected plans for three days of Irish sports and pastimes, consisting of football, dancing, hurling, and athletics. A week will probably be set aside for Swedish gymnastics and athletics. Arrangements are now being made to have the German Turners exploit their type of mass work and exhibition drills.

It is more than probable that the Secretary of War will assign to San Francisco for competition during Army Week detachments from each and every fort in the United States. It is planned to have "try-outs" in the different military sections of the country, to select the most expert. The programme will be made up of drills, exhibitions, and competitions. The navy contests will be between the various men-of-war. Just what the final programme will consist of will depend upon the time of arrival and mobilization of the different battleships in the harbor.

An idea of the magnitude of this undertaking may be gained when one considers the fact that it is proposed to have activities almost every day during the period of the exposition, which opens next Feb. 20 and closes Dec. 4. Experts predict that the exposition track, which will be a third-of-a-mile oval, with a quarter-mile straightaway, will be the fastest ever built. The construction of this course is something entirely new in track building and was conceived after much consideration had been given to the nature of the land on which the track is built.

To begin with, the site of the stadium is filled-in ground and the surface consists of loose sand. It was therefore necessary to arrive at some other method of building the track than has been in vogue in the past, under different surface conditions. A layer of straw has been placed over the loose sand, then comes a layer of shavings, a layer of crushed rock, a thin layer of clay, coarse cinders, and finally a mixture of clay and fine cinders, in the proportion of four parts cinders to one part clay, the entire depth of these different parts being nine inches.

The oval will be twenty feet wide on the turns and on the far stretch, while the straightaway side will be thirty feet wide, which will permit of ten men running abreast. The entrance from the straightaway to the oval is graduated from thirty feet to twenty feet, to prevent fouling in competition.

The layout of the field for the jumps, pole vault, weight events, and javelin is ideal. The space allotted for the broad jump and pole vault will lay immediately inside the quarter-mile stretch, directly opposite the centre of the grandstand, the pits being thirty feet long by twenty-two feet wide. There will be a 100-foot runway to the left and right of these pits and also pits of the same dimensions at the ends of these runways.

The circle for the hammer will be within a safety cage to the right of the high jump, while the space for the shot-put and weight events will be to the left of the high jump. The javelin throw will occupy the back part of the field.

The grandstand will run the entire length of the 440-yard straightaway and will seat about 20,000 persons. Under this stand provision is made for dressing rooms and shower baths for the athletes, and 400 contestants can be accommodated at one time. There will also be under the stand telephone and telegraph offices, lounging rooms, and offices of the officials.

In spite of the European war, according to Mr. McGovern, there will be no lack of international events, as all the neutral countries are sending over representatives. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Italy have all signified their intention of entering the athletic events. There will also be an Oriental week, which is in charge of Edward S. Brown of Manila, who has recently arrived in New York from that country.

In the rowing competitions every effort will be made to get an Eastern crew out there. At present negotiations are being carried on with the officials at Columbia and Syracuse. If either of these colleges sends out eights, they will be asked to row the crews of Washington University. In football an elimination contest will be played between the Pacific Coast Association, Northwestern Conference, Southern Californian Conference, and the Rocky Mountain Conference. These different associations will play for the championship of the Coast, and then will play an all-star Eastern team, made up of the players from the big universities.

Every branch of sport will be covered. There will be competition for fifty championships, against forty-seven at the exhibition at St. Louis in 1904.

Twenty-one Cars In Auto Race.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 21.—Twenty-one cars will start in the 300-mile automobile race Thanksgiving Day at the Corona Speedway, entries for which closed last night. The aggregate of the purses offered is $12,000. A number of widely known drivers have entered.

BASKET BALL STILL GROWS.

Winter Sport Increases in Popularity Throughout Country.

Basketball has become one of the principal Winter sports, and is commanding much attention from the Amateur Athletic Union. Almost every follower of athletics is acquainted with the fight made by the ruling amateur organization to keep the sport under its control, but in a measure the battle has been unsuccessful. Much progress was made toward again giving the A. A. U. a grip on the game by the Basketball Committee of the National A. A. U. during the past year. Chairman George T. Hepbron, in his annual report, says, "Almost without exception, every report received from the territory of each association emphasizes the increased number of leagues and teams in that section. The league idea is growing each year, as evidenced by the reports from home and foreign countries. Some have called basketball the national indoor game, as baseball is the national outdoor sport, and the reports of its marvelous growth in the past five years certainly warrants it a place above any other indoor game.

"The Basketball and Championship Committees of the National A. A. U. last year awarded the honor of conducting the national title games to the Central Association, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill, which handled the tournament in its usual businesslike way and, as a result, made a success of it. Big crowds attended every match.

"So much interest has been manifested in the various championships—State, sectional, and National—that the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition officials have decided to feature the game at the Fair next year. The number of high-grade amateur teams in action last year was so large that there should be no trouble in showing the best basketball at this exposition American enthusiasts have ever witnessed. An ideal court is being prepared and everything will be in strict accordance with the rules, so teams may rest assured that they will not meet any new conditions, if they have been playing in accordance with the official A. A. U. regulations.

"As a means of normally working off pent-up enthusiasm during the long Winter months, no game has quite met the demand like basketball for our boys of the service. The officers in the barracks and on our warships realize, I am sure, the value of such a game, otherwise it would not meet with such unadulterated approval as it has all through both arms of the service.

"The number of schools adopting the league idea the past season was legion. One new group is the County high schools. Grammar schools, high schools and preparatory schools—north, south, east, and west—in the United States, across the border among our Canadian cousins, in South America, the Philippines, and in other countries, such as China, Japan, Korea, etc., all saw the immense value of leagues among school boys and girls, and are organizing in a way that makes for permanency, interest and character. Many schools and colleges for the first time last season put basketball in the major sport class, supported it financially and awarded letters for efficiency."

Manhattan Basket Ball Dates.

Ten games have been arranged for the Manhattan College Freshman basket ball team, whose schedule was announced as follows yesterday by Manager Kelly:

Dec. 5—De Witt Clinton, at home; Dec. 9—Stamford H. S., at home; Dec. 12—C. C. N. Y. Freshmen, at C. C. N. Y.; Jan. 18—C. C. N. Y. Freshmen, at home; Jan. 23—Cathedral Freshmen, at home; Feb. 13—Yonkers H. S., at home; Feb. 26—St. John's Reserves, at home; Feb. 27—Stamford H. S., at Stamford; March 1—Cathedral Freshmen, at Cathedral; March 5—Mount Vernon H. S., at Mount Vernon. Games are pending with West Point Freshmen, St. Peter's, Brooklyn Freshmen, Stuyvesant H. S., and N. Y. U. Freshmen.

The Manhattan Prep. schedule is as follows: Dec. 2—Xavier H. S., at Xavier; Dec. 5—All Hallow's, at home; Dec. 9—De La Salle, at De La Salle; Dec. 12—Cason Point, at Cason Point; Dec. 16—Cason Point, at home; Dec. 18—Brooklyn College Prep., at home; Jan. 6—La salle, at La Salle; Jan. 12—St. John's Prep., at St. Johns; Jan. 19—Seton Hall Prep., at Seton Hall; Jan. 26—Xavier H. S., at home; Feb. 3—Seton Hall Prep., at home; Feb. 5—De La Salle, at De La Salle; Feb. 9—St. John's prep., at home; Feb. 11—St. Augustine's H. S., at home; Feb. 13—Irvington H. S., at Irvington; Feb. 16—La Salle, at home; Feb. 19—St. Augustine's H. S., at St. Augustine. Feb. 23—Brooklyn College Prep., at home; Feb. 25—All Hallow's H. S., at All Hallow's; March 2—Irvington H. S., at home.

The home games of both teams will be played on De La Salle court, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street.

M. A. L. UNDULY EXCITED.

Not in Danger of Losing Alliance, Say A. A. U. Officials.

Military Athletic League officials have become unduly worked up over the announcement that the A. A. U. is considering the severance of their alliance, according to two members of the committee investigating the status of the military organization. Under no conditions will action detrimental to the interests of the M. A. L. be taken by the Amateur Athletic Union, so Frederick W. Rubien and Terence Farley, members of the Investigation Board, said yesterday, but as yet no definite plans of procedure have been arranged because the committee has not met formally. As the matter stands now the A. A. U. and its associates are in danger of losing their privilege of conducting athletic sports in the State armories because the belief has gained grounds in M. A. L. circles that the governing athletic body proposes severing an alliance formed between the two organizations fifteen years ago.

"An unnecessary stir has been caused by the recommendation of the Metropolitan Association to the National A. A. U.," Fred Rubien said yesterday. "The opinion that we are trying to hurt the Military Athletic League is without foundation. Only the most cordial relations exist between us, but the question has been raised whether the M. A. L. now has the right to be allied with the National A. A. U. instead of with the Metropolitan Association, and we will try to answer it. No definite opinion has been formed by the men looking into the matter, and there will be none until we get together.

"The M. A. L. can rest assured we are not trying to 'slip something over on them.' We have been appointed by the A. A. U. only to see that they receive justice."

Jake Stumpf, another member of the committee, pointed out the benefits the M. A. L. would receive by becoming affiliated with the local association instead of with the national body. He declared they would save money and would have other privileges they do not have now by becoming a group member of the Metropolitan Association, together with the Church Athletic League, the Catholic A. L., and similar organizations.

ENDURANCE RACE TO GARDEN HORSE SHOW

Officers' Chargers and Militia Mounts to Start at Van Cortlandt Park.

Horsemen who intend to strive for a share of the prizes and ribbons, and the fashionable patrons who are subscribing for boxes and seats, will have their interest quickened by the closing of the entries on Wednesday for the exhibition of the American Horse Show Association in Madison Square Garden from Dec. 7 to 12, for the benefit of the Red Cross and the American White Cross war relief funds. The premiums now exceed $40,000 in money and cups, and the conditions of every class are framed to provide spirited competitions and attract many entries. Entries in all the regular and special classes, except the championships which are for post entries, close on Wednesday with W. S. Blitz, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street.

The classes for officers' chargers and militia mounts will be of outstanding attractiveness. The endurance race for the Army Challenge Cup, open to the regular and volunteer officers, will be a stirring prelude to the military classes and decided on the first day of the show. The course will be from Van Cortlandt Park to the show ring. Each rider must be fully equipped, the minimum weight to be 250 pounds, and the minimum time permitted to be 1 hour and 30 inutes. Essex Troop of Newark, Squadron A and Squadron C will be represented, besides other militiamen from a distance, and the Army.

Secretary of War Garrison has helped to clear a snag from the path to make the road to the horse show classes easy for the army officers. He has given formal consent, which is equivalent to an order, to the officers to attend the competitions. Congress during the last session rescinded the law appropriating money for horse show exhibits by officers, and that this difficulty might be obviated, if it would have any weight in keeping the officers away, the Horse Show Committee at once resolved to pay for the transportation both ways of officers' mounts and for the keep during the show.

The army representation is expected from the cavalry troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, and the United States School of Equitation, at Fort Riley, Kan.; the Fifth Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., and from the Eleventh Cavalry, at Trinidad, Col.

Capt. Reuben Hitchcock, commander of Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio's famous "Black Horse Troop," is an enthusiast for the military classes, and he not only promises some entries, but urges a class for militia troops, to be an interstate competition. The class is under consideration. Windsor T. White of Cleveland and the Chagrin Valley Hunt members indorse the hunt classes, and the entry in them will be broader in scope than usual.

There is to be no great outlay for interior decorations, but there will be glittering lights galore and banners and festoons of the show colors, the red and white of the two emblems, and other artistic arrangements. There will be a unique brightening of the rows of boxes that overloop the "board walk" that circles the ring. Three have been set aside for distinguished guests, whether in the afternoon or night, and the boxes and rows of seats immediately back of them are to be removed to arrange a reception room, furnished like a drawing room, from which the escorts and retinue of the notables will watch the ring proceedings. The suggestion comes from the "Royal Parterre" at Olympia.

GOLF ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Charles McGee and Ralph Prior tied for the second time in their semi-final match for the President's Cup at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. Early in the week this pair finished on even terms, so that a second round was necessary. This was played yesterday, and Prior had his opponent 5 down at the turn. With a fine spurt, however, McGee squared the match on the home green. They will play for the third time before Thanksgiving, for on that day the winner is scheduled to meet W. Roy Barnhill in the decisive test.

Members of the Montclair Golf Club took part in a sweepstakes yesterday, and Dr. J. S. Brown was returned the winner with a card of 87, 12—75. In addition to this there was a woman's putting competition, Mrs. W. H. Leftus winning and Mrs. H. P. Plimpton finishing second. The sweepstakes scores follow: Dr. J. S. Brown, 87, 12—75; W. H. Clough, 94, 18—76; R. C. Kerr, 90, 11—79; Ralph Starrett, 90, 16—88; B. J. Richardson, 104, 22—82.

At the Yountakah Country Club yesterday a ball sweepstakes was run off, G. H. Donaldson being returned the winner with 118, 50—68. The scores: G. H. Donaldson, 118, 50—68; H. W. Goodrich, 106, 26—81; F. L. Curtis, 103, 21—82; W. G. Ptell, 88, 3—85; E. H. Soule, 110, 22—88; W. A. La Due, 115, 26—89; C

Section 5 | Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914.

Magazine Section | Section 5

"COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR"

An Amazing Article Written for The New York Times

By George Bernard Shaw

(SECOND INSTALLMENT)

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By George Bernard Shaw.

AND now as to the question of recruiting. This is pressing, because it is not enough for the Allies to win: we and not Russia must be the decisive factor in the victory, or Germany will not be fairly beaten, and we shall be only rescued *proteges* of Russia instead of the saviours of Western Europe. We must have the best army in Europe; and we shall not get it under existing arrangements. We are passing out of the first phase of the war fever, in which men flock to the colours by instinct, by romantic desire for adventure, by the determination not, as Wagner put it, "to let their lives be governed by fear of the end," by simple destitution through unemployment, by rancour and pugnacity excited by the inventions of the Press, by a sense of duty inculcated in platform orations which would not stand half an hour's discussion, by the incitements and taunts of elderly noncombatants and maidens with a taste for mischief, and by the verses of poets jumping at the cheapest chance in their underpaid profession. The difficulty begins when all the men susceptible to these inducements are enlisted, and we have to draw on the solid, sceptical, sensible residuum who know the value of their lives and services and liberties, and will not give them except on substantial and honourable conditions. These Ironsides know that it is one thing to fight for your country, and quite another to let your wife and children starve to save our rich idlers from a rise in the supertax. They also know that it is one thing to wipe out the Prussian drill sergeant and snob officer as the enemies of manhood and honour, and another to let that sacred mission be made an excuse for subjecting us to exactly the same tyranny in England. They have not forgotten the "On the knee" episode, nor the floggings in our military prisons, nor the scandalous imprisonment of Tom Mann, nor the warnings as to military law and barrack life contained even in Robert Blatchford's testimony that the army made a man of him.

What the Labour Party Owes to the Army.

And here is where the Labour Party should come in. The Labour Party's business is to abolish the Militarist soldier, who is only a quaint survival of the King's footman (himself a still quainter survival of the medieval baron's retainer), and substitute for him a trained combatant with full civil rights, receiving the Trade Union rate of wages proper to a skilled worker at a dangerous trade. It must co-operate with the Trade Unions in fixing this moral minimum wage for the citizen soldier, and in obtaining for him a guarantee that the wage shall continue until he obtains civil employment on standard terms at the conclusion of the war. It must make impossible the scandal of a monstrously rich peer (his riches, the automatic result of ground land-landlordism, having "no damned nonsense of merit about them") proclaiming the official weekly allowance for the child of the British soldier in the trenches. That allowance is eighteenpence, being less than one third of the standard allowance for an illegitimate child under an affiliation order. And the Labour Party must deprive the German bullet of its present double effect in killing an Englishman in France and simultaneously reducing his widow's subsistence from a guinea a week to five shillings. Until this is done, we are simply provoking Providence to destroy us.

I wish I could say that it is hardly necessary to add that Trade Unionism must be instituted in the Army, so that there shall be accredited secretaries in the field to act as a competent medium of communication between the men on service and the political representatives of their class at the War Office (for I shall propose this representative innovation presently.) It will shock our colonels; but I know of no bodies of men for whom repeated and violent shocking is more needed and more likely to prove salutary than the regimental masses of the British Army. One rather pleasant shock in store for them is the discovery that an officer and a gentleman, whose sole professional interest is the honour and welfare of his country, and who is bound to the mystical equality of life-and-death duty for all alike, will get on much more easily with a Trade Union secretary than a commercial employer whose aim is simply private profit and who regards every penny added to the wages of his employees as a penny taken off his own income. Howbeit, whether the colonels like it or not—that is, whether they have become accustomed to it or not—it has to come, and its protection from Junker prejudice is another duty of the Labour Party. The Party as a purely political body must demand that the defender of his country shall retain his full civil rights unimpaired; that the unnecessary, mischievous, dishonourable and tyrannical slave code called military law, which at its most savagely stern point produced only Wellington's complaint that "it is impossible to get a command obeyed in the British Army," be carted away to the rubbish heap of exploded superstitions; and that if Englishmen are not to be allowed to serve their country in the field as freely as they do in the numerous civil industries in which neglect and indiscipline are as dangerous as they are in war, their leaders and Parliamentary representatives will not recommend them to serve at all. In wartime these things may not matter: discipline either goes by the board or keeps itself under the pressure of the enemy's cannon; and bullying sergeants and insolent officers have something else to do than to provoke men they dislike into striking them and then reporting them for two years' hard labor without trial by jury. In battle such officers are between two fires. But soldiers are not always, or even often, at war; and the dishonour of abdicating dearly-bought rights and liberties is a stain both on war and peace. Now is the time to get rid of that stain. If any officer cannot command men without it, as civilians and police inspectors do, that officer has mistaken his profession and had better come home.

Obsolete Tests in the Army.

Another matter needs to be dealt with at the same time. There are immense numbers of atheists in this country; and though most of them, like the Kaiser, regard themselves as devout Christians, the best are intellectually honest enough to object to profess beliefs they do not hold, especially in the solemn act of dedicating themselves to death in the service of their country. Army form E 501 A (September, 1912,) secured to these the benefit of the Bradlaugh Affirmation Act of 1888, as the enlisting soldier said simply "I, So and So, do make Oath, &c." But recruits are now confronted with another form (E 501, June, 1914) running "I, So and So, swear by Almighty God, &c." On September 1st, at Lord Kitchener's call, a civil servant obtained leave to enlist and had the oath put to him in this form by the attesting officer. He offered to swear in the 1912 form. This was refused; and we accordingly lost a recruit of just that sturdily conscientious temper which has made the most formidable soldiers known to history. I am bound to add, however, that the attesting officer, on being told that the oath would be a blasphemous farce to the conscience of the recruit, made no difficulty about that, and was quite willing to accept him if he, on his part, would oblige by professing what he did not believe. Thus a Ghoorka's religious conscience is respected: an Englishman's is insulted and outraged.

But, indeed, all these oaths are obstructive and useless superstitions. No recruit will hesitate to pledge his word of honour to fight to the death for his country or for a cause with which he sympathizes; and that is all we require. There is no need to drag in Almighty God, and no need to drag in the King. Many an Irishman, many a colonial Republican, many an American volunteer who would fight against the Prussian monarchy shoulder to shoulder with the French Republicans with a will, would rather not pretend to do it out of devotion to the British throne. To vanquish Prussia in this war we need the active aid or the sympathy of every Republican in the world. America, for instance, sympathizes with England, but classes the King with the Kaiser as an obsolete institution. Besides, even from the courtly point of view the situation is a delicate one. Why emphasize the fact that, formally speaking, the war is between two grandsons of Albert the Good, that thoroughbred German whose London monument is so much grander than Cromwell's?

Pauperizing the Army.

The Labour Party should also set its face firmly against the abandonment of Red Cross work and finance, or the support of soldiers' families, or the patrolling of the streets, to amateurs who regard the war as a wholesome patriotic exercise, or as the latest amusement in the way of charity bazaars, or as a fountain of self-righteousness. Civil volunteering is needed urgently enough: one of the difficulties of war is that it creates in certain departments a demand so abnormal that no peace establishment can cope with it. But the volunteers should be disciplined and paid: we are not so poor that we need spunge on anyone. And in hospital and medical service war ought not at present to cost more than peace would if the victims of our commercial system were properly tended, and our Public Health service adequately extended and manned. We should therefore treat our Red Cross department as if it were destined to become a permanent service. No charity and no amateur anarchy and incompetence should be tolerated. As to allowing that admirable detective agency for the defense of the West End against begging letter writers, the Charity Organization Society to touch the soldier's home, the very suggestion is an outrage. The C. O. S., the Poor Law, and the charitable amateur, whether of the patronizing or prying or gushing variety, must be kept as far from the army and its folk as if they were German spies. The business of our fashionable amateurs is to pay Income Tax and Supertax. This time they will have to pay through the nose, vigorously wrung for that purpose by the House of Commons; so they had better set their own houses in order and leave the business of the war to be officially and responsibly dealt with and paid for at full standard rates.

Wanted: Labour Representation in the War Office.

But parliamentary activity is not sufficient. There must be a more direct contact between representative Labour and the Army, because Parliament can only remedy grievances, and that not before years of delay and agitation elapse. Even then the grievances are not dealt with on their merits; for under our party system, which is the most abominable engine for the perversion and final destruction of all political conscience ever devized by man, the House of Commons never votes on any question but whether the Government shall remain in office or give the Opposition a turn, no matter what the pretext for the division may be. Only in such emergencies as the present, when the Government is forced to beg the Labour members to help them to recruit, is there a chance of making reasonable conditions for the soldier.

The Four Inoculations.

It is therefore necessary that the War Office should have working class representatives on all committees and councils which issue notices to the public. There is at present, it would seem, not a single person in authority there who has the faintest notion of what the immense majority of possible British recruits are thinking about. The results have been beyond description ludicrous and dangerous. Every proclamation is urgently worded so as to reassure recruits with £5,000 a year and repel recruits with a pound a week. On the very day when the popular Lord Kitchener, dropping even the *et rex meus* of Wolsey, frankly asked the nation for 100,000 men for his army, and when it was a matter of life and death that every encouragement should be held out to working men to enlist, the War Office decided that this was the psychological moment to remind everybody that soldiers on active service often die of typhoid fever, and to press inoculation on the recruits pending the officially longed-for hour when Sir Almroth Wright's demand for compulsion can be complied with. I say nothing here about the efficacy of inoculation. Efficacious or not, Sir Almroth Wright himself bases his demand for compulsion on the ground that it is hopeless to expect the whole army to submit to it voluntarily. That being so, it seems to me that when men are hesitating on the threshold of the recruiting station, only a German spy or our War Office (always worth ten thousand men to our enemies) would seize that moment to catch the nervous postulant by the sleeve and say, "Have you thought of the danger of dysentery?" The fact that the working class forced the Government, very much against its doctor-ridden will, to abolish compulsory vaccination, shews the extent to which its households loathe and dread these vaccines (so called, but totally unconnected with cows or Jenner) which, as they are continually reminded by energetic anti-inoculation propagandists in largely circulated journals and pamphlets, not to mention ghastly photographs of disfigured children, sometimes produce worse effects than the disease they are supposed to prevent. Indifferent or careless recruits are easily induced to submit to inoculation by little privileges during the ensuing indisposition or by small money bribes; and careful ones are proselytized by Sir Almroth's statistics; but on the whole both inoculation and amateur medical statistics are regarded with suspicion by the poor; and the fact that revaccination is compulsory in the regular army, and that the moral pressure applied to secure both typhoid inoculation and vaccination both in the regular army and the Territorials is such as only a few stalwarts are able to resist, is deeply resented. At present the inoculation mania has reached the pitch of proposing no less than four separate inoculations: revaccination, typhoid, cholera, and—Sir Almroth's last staggerer—inoculation against wounds! When the War Office and its medical advisers have been successfully inoculated against political lunacy, it will be time enough to discuss such extravagances. Meanwhile, the sooner the War Office issues a proclamation that no recruit will be either compelled or importuned to submit to any sort of inoculation whatever against his will, the better for the recruiting, and the worse for the enemy.

The War Office Bait of Starvation.

But this blunder was a joke compared to the next exploit of the War Office. It suddenly began to placard the country with frantic assurances to its five-thousand-a-year friends that they would be "discharged with all possible speed THE MINUTE THE WAR IS OVER." Only considerations of space restrained them, I presume, from adding "LAWN TENNIS, SHOOTING, AND ALL THE DELIGHTS OF FASHIONABLE LIFE CAN BE RESUMED IMMEDIATELY ON THE FIRING OF THE LAST SHOT." Now what does this mean to the wage worker? Simply that the moment he is no longer wanted in the trenches he will be flung back into the labour market to sink or swim without an hour's respite. If we had had a Labour representative or two to help in drawing up these silly placards—I am almost tempted to say if we had had any human being of any class with half the brains of a rabbit there—the placards would have contained a solemn promise that no single man should be discharged at the conclusion of the war, save at his own request, until a job had been found for him in civil life. I ask the heavens, with a shudder, do these class-blinded people in authority really intend to take a million men out of their employment; turn them into soldiers; and then at one blow hurl them back, utterly unprovided for, into the streets?

But a War Office capable of placarding Lord Roberts's declaration that the men who are enlisting are doing "what all able-bodied men in the kingdom should do" is clearly ignorant enough for anything. I do not blame Lord Roberts for his oratorical flourish: we have all said things just as absurd on the platform in moments of enthusiasm. But the officials who reproduced it in cold blood would have us believe that soldiers live on air; that ammunition drops from heaven like manna; and that an army could hold the field for twenty-four hours without the support of a still more numerous body of civilians working hard to support it. Sane men gasp at such placards and ask angrily, "What sort of fools do you take us for?" I have in my hand a copy of *The Torquay Times* containing a hospitable invitation to soldiers' wives to call at the War Office, Whitehall, S.W., if they desire "assistance and explanation of their case." The return fare from Torquay to London is thirty shillings and sixpence third class; but the War Office no doubt assumes that all soldiers' wives keep motor cars. Still, let us be just even to the War Office. It did *not* ask the soldiers' wives for forms of authorization to pay the separation allowance to their bankers every six months. It actually offered the money monthly!

Delusive Promises.

The middle and upper classes are nearly as bad as the War Office. They talk of keeping every man's place open for him until the end of the war. Obviously this is flatly impossible. Some places can be kept, and no doubt are being kept. Some functions are suspended by the war and cannot be resumed until the troops return to civil life and resume them. Employers are so hardened to the daily commercial necessity for discharging men without a thought as to what is to become of them that they are quite ready to undertake to sack the replacers when the troops come back. Also the return of peace may be followed by a revival of trade in which employment may not be hard to find, even by discharged soldiers, who are always passed over in the labour market in favour of civilians, as those well know who have the task of trying to find places for them. But these considerations do not justify an attempt to persuade recruits that they can go off soldiering for months—they are told by Lord Kitchener that it will probably be for years—and then come back and walk to their benches or into their offices and pick up their work as if they had left only the night before. The very people who are promising this are raising the cry "business as usual" in the same breath. How can business be carried on as usual, or carried on at all, on unoccupied office stools and at counters with no men behind them? Such rubbish is an insult to the recruit's intelligence. These promises of keeping places open were made to the men who enlisted for South Africa, and were of course broken, as a promise to supply green cheese by quarrying the moon would have been broken. New employees must be found to do the work of the men who are in the field; and these new ones will not all be thrown into the street when the war is over to make room for discharged soldiers, even if a good many of these soldiers are not disqualified by their new training and habits for their old employment. I repeat, there is only one assurance that can be given to the recruits without grossly and transparently deluding them; and that is that they shall not be discharged, except at their own request, until civil employment is available for them.

Funking Controversy.

This is not the only instance of the way in which, under the first scare of the war, we shut our eyes and opened our mouths to every folly. For example, there was a cry for the suspension of all controversy in the face of the national danger. Now the only way to suspend controversial questions during a period of intense activity in the very departments in which the controversy has arisen is to allow them all to be begged. Perhaps I should not object if they were all begged in favour of my own side, as, for instance, the question of Socialism was begged in favour of Socialism when the Government took control of the railways; bought up all the raw sugar; regulated prices; guaranteed the banks; suspended the operation of private contracts; and did all the things it had been declaring utterly and eternally Utopian and impossible when Socialists advocated them. But it is now proposed to suspend all popular liberties and constitutional safeguards; to muzzle the Press, and actually to have no contests at bye-elections! This is more than a little too much. We have submitted to have our letters, our telegrams, our newspapers censored, our dividends delayed, our trains cut off, our horses and even our houses commandeered, our streets darkened, our restaurants closed, and ourselves shot dead on the public highways if we were slow to realize that some excited person bawling in the distance was a sentry challenging us. But that we are to be politically gagged and enslaved as well; that the able-bodied soldier in the trenches, who depends on the able-minded civilian at home to guard the liberties of his country and protect him from carelessness or abuse of power by the authorities whom he must blindly and dumbly obey, is to be betrayed the moment his back is turned to his fellow-citizens and his face to the foe, is not patriotism: it is the paralysis of mortal funk: it is the worst kind of cowardice in the face of the enemy. Let us hear no more of it, but contest our elections like men, and regain the ancient political prestige of England at home as our expeditionary force has regained it abroad.

The Labour Party, then, need have no hesitation in raising all the standing controversies between Democracy and Junkerism in their acutest form, and taking advantage of the war emergency to press them to a series of parliamentary victories for Labour, whether in negotiations with the Government whips, in divisions on the floor of the House, or in strenuously contested bye-elections. No doubt our Junkers will try to disarm their opponents by representing that it would be in the last degree unfair, un-English, and ungentlemanly on the part of the Labour members to seize any tactical advantage in parliamentary warfare, and most treacherous and unpatriotic to attack their country (meaning the Junker Party) when it is at war. Some Labour members will be easily enough gulled in this way: it would be laughable, if the consequences were not so tragic, to see how our parliamentary beginners from the working class succumb to the charm of the Junker appeal. The Junkers themselves are not to be coaxed in this manner: it is no use offering tracts to a missionary, as the poor Kaiser found when he tried it on. The Labour Party will soon learn the value of these polite demonstrations that it is always its duty not to hamper the governing classes in their very difficult and delicate and dangerous task of safeguarding the interests of this great empire: in short, to let itself be gammoned by elegant phrases and by adroit practisings on its personal good-nature, its inveterate proletarian sentimentality, and its secret misgivings as to the correctness of its manners. The Junkers have already taken the fullest advantage of the war to paralyze democracy. If the Labour members do not take a vigorous counter-offensive, and fight every parliamentary trench to the last division, the Labour Movement will be rushed back as precipitately as General von Kluck rushed the Allies back from Namur to the gates of Paris. In truth, the importance of the war to the immense majority of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans lies in the possibility that when Junkers fall out common men may come by their own.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Natural Limits to the Duration of the War.

So much for the recruiting. Now for the terms of peace. It is time to take that subject in hand; for Lord Kitchener's notion that we are going to settle down to years of war as we did a century ago is soldierly, but not sensible. It is, of course, physically possible for us to continue for twenty years digging trenches and shelling German troops and shoving German armies back when they are not shoving us, whilst old women pull turnips and tend goats in the fire zones across which soldiers run to shelter. But we cannot afford to withdraw a million male adults who have passed a strictish health test from the work of parentage for several years unless we intend to breed our next generation from parents with short sight, varicose veins, rotten teeth, and deranged internal organs. Soldiers do not think of these things: "theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do and die"; but sensible civilians have to. And even soldiers know that you cannot make ammunition as fast as you can burn it, nor produce men and horses as instantaneously as you can kill them by machinery. It would be well, indeed, if our papers, instead of writing of ten-inch shells, would speak of £1,000 shells, and regimental bands occasionally finish the National Anthem and the Brabançonne and the Marseillaise with the old strain, "That's the way the money goes: Pop goes the Ten Inch." It is easy to rebuke Mr. Norman Angell and Herr Bloch for their sordid references to the cost of war; and Mr. H. G. Wells is profoundly right in pointing out that the fact that war does not pay commercially is greatly to its credit, as no high human activity ever does pay commercially. But modern war does not even pay its way. Already our men have "pumped lead" into retreating Germans who had no lead left to pump back again; and sooner or later, if we go on indefinitely, we shall have to finish the job with our fists, and congratulate ourselves that both Georges Carpentier and Bombardier Wells are on our side. This war will stop when Germany throws up the sponge, which will happen long before she is utterly exhausted, but not before we ourselves shall be glad enough of a rest. Nations are like bees: they cannot kill except at the cost of their own lives.

The Attitude of the Brave.

The question of terms will raise a fierce controversy. At the extremes of our public opinion we have two temperaments. First, our gentlemen, our sportsmen, our daredevils, our *preux chevaliers*. To these the notion of reviling your enemy when he is up; kicking him when is knocked down by somebody else; and gouging out his eyes, cutting out his tongue, hewing off his right arm, and stealing all his money, is abhorrent and cowardly. These gallants say, "It is not enough that we can fight Germany to-day. We can fight her any day and every day. Let her come again and again and yet again. We will fight her one to three; and if she comes on ten to one, as she did at Mons, we will mill on the retreat, and drive her back again when we have worn her down to our weight. If her fleet will not come out to fight us because we have too many ships, we will send all the odds in our favour back to Portsmouth and fight ship to ship in the North Sea, and let the bravest and best win." That is how gallant fighters talk, and how Drake is popularly (though erroneously) supposed to have tackled the Armada.

The Ignoble Attitude of Cruel Panic.

But we are not all *preux chevaliers*. We have at the other extremity the people who are craving for loot and vengeance, who clamour for the humiliation and torture of the enemy, who rave against the village burnings and shootings by the Prussians in one column and exult in the same proceedings by the Russians in another, who demand that German prisoners of war shall be treated as criminals, who depict our Indian troops as savage cutthroats because they like to think of their enemies being mauled in the spirit of the Indian Mutiny, who shriek that the Kaiser must be sent to Devil's Island because St. Helena is too good for him, and who declare that Germany must be so maimed and trodden into the dust that she will not be able to raise her head again for a century. Let us call these people by their own favourite name, Huns, even at the risk of being unjust to the real

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SHAW DISCUSSES RECRUITING AND TERMS OF PEACE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Huns. And let us send as many of them to the trenches as we can possibly induce to go, in the hope that they may presently join the lists of the missing. Still, as they rather cling to our soil, they will have to be reckoned with when the settlement comes. But they will not count for much then. Most of them will be heartily ashamed of what they said in those first three or four weeks of blue funk (I am too timid myself not to make allowances for that most distressing and universal, but fortunately transient effect of war); and most of those who are not will be ashamed to bear malice publicly.

The Commercial Attitude.

Far more weighty in the matter will be the intermediate sections. First, our commercial main body, which thinks that chivalry is not business, and that rancour is childish, but cannot see why we should not make the Germans pay damages and supply us with some capital to set the City going again, forgetting that when France did that after 1871 for Berlin, Berlin was set going so effectually that it went headlong to a colossal financial smash, whilst the French peasant who had provided the capital from his old stocking throve soberly on the interest at the expense of less vital classes. Unfortunately Germany has set the example of this kind of looting. Prussian generals, like Napoleon's marshals, have always been shameless brigands, keeping up the seventeenth and eighteenth century tradition of making cities bribe them to refrain from sack and pillage and even billeting, and being quite incapable of the magnificence of the great Condé (or was it Turenne?), who refused a payment offered by a city on the ground that he had not intended to march through it. Blucher's fury when Wellington would not allow him to plunder Paris, and his exclamation when he saw London "What a city to loot!" is still regarded as fair soldiering; and the blackmail levied recently by the Prussian generals on the Belgian and French towns they have occupied must, I suppose, be let pass as ransom, not as ordinary criminal looting. But if the penalty of looting be thus spared, the Germans can hardly complain if they are themselves held to ransom when the fortunes of war go against them. Liège and Lille and Antwerp and the rest must be paid their money back with interest; and there will be a big builder's bill at Rheims. But we should ourselves refrain strictly from blackmail. We should sell neither our blood nor our mercy. If we sell either we are as much brigands as Blucher.

Vindictive Damages.

And we must not let ourselves be tempted to soil our hands under pretext of vindictive damages. The man who thinks that all the money in Germany could pay for the life of a single British drummer boy ought to be shot merely as an expression of the feeling that he is unfit to live. We stake our blood as the Germans stake theirs; and in that *ganz besonderes Saft* alone should we pay or accept payment. We had better not say to the Kaiser at the end of the war, "Scoundrel: you can never replace the Louvain library, nor the sculpture of Rheims; and it follows logically that you shall empty your pockets into ours." Much better say: "God forgive us all!" If we cannot rise to this, and must soil our hands with plunder, at least let us call it plunder, and not profane our language and our souls by giving it fine names.

Our Annihilationists.

Then we shall have the Militarists, who will want to have Germany "bled to the white," dismembered and maimed, so that she may never do it again. Well, that is quite simple, if you are Militarist enough to do it. Loading Germany with debt will not do it. Towing her fleet into Portsmouth or sinking it will not do it. Annexing provinces and colonies will not do it. The effective method is far shorter and more practical. What has made Germany formidable in this war? Obviously her overwhelmingly superior numbers. That was how she rushed us back almost to the gates of Paris. The organization, the readiness, the sixteen-inch howitzer helped; but it was the multitudinous *Kanonenfutter* that nearly snowed us under. The British soldier at Cambrai and Le Cateau killed and killed until his rifle was too hot to hold and his hand was paralyzed with slayer's cramp; but still they came and came.

Why Not Kill the German Women?

Well, there is no obscurity about that problem. Those Germans who took but an instant to kill had taken the travail of a woman for three-quarters of a year to breed, and eighteen years to ripen for the slaughter. All we have to do is to kill, say, 75 per cent. of all the women in Germany under 60. Then we may leave Germany her fleet and her money, and say "Much good may they do you." Why not, if you are really going in to be what you, never having read "this Neech they talk of," call a Nietzschean Superman? War is not an affair of sentiment. Some of our newspapers complain that the Germans kill the wounded and fire on field hospitals and Red Cross Ambulances. These same newspapers fill their columns with exultant accounts of how our wounded think nothing of modern bullet wounds and hope to be back at the front in a week, which I take to be the most direct incitement to the Germans to kill the wounded that could be devized. It is no use being virtuously indignant: "stone dead hath no fellow" is an English proverb, not a German one. Even the killing of prisoners is an Agincourt tradition. Now it is not more cowardly to kill a woman than to kill a wounded man. And there is only one reason why it is a greater crime to kill a woman than a man, and why women have to be spared and protected when men are exposed and sacrificed. That reason is that the destruction of the women is the destruction of the community. Men are comparatively of no account: kill 90 per cent. of the German men, and the remaining 10 per cent. can repeople her. But kill the women, and *Delenda est Carthago*. Now this is exactly what our Militarists want to happen to Germany. Therefore the objection to killing women becomes in this case the reason for doing it. Why not? No reply is possible from the Militarist, disable-your-enemy point of view. If disablement is your will, there is your way, and the only effectual way. We really must not call the Kaiser and Von Bernhardi disciples of the mythical Neech when they have either overlooked or shrunk from such a glaring "biological necessity." A pair of puling pious sentimentalists if you like. But Supermen! Nonsense. O, my brother journalists, if you revile the Prussians, call them sheep led by snobs, call them beggars on horseback, call them sausage eaters, depict them in the good old English fashion in spectacles and comforter, seedy overcoat buttoned over paunchy figure, playing the contra-bass tuba in a street band; but do not flatter them with the heroic title of Superman, and hold up as magnificent villainies worthy of Milton's Lucifer these common crimes of violence and raid and lust that any drunken blackguard can commit when the police are away, and that no mere multiplication can dignify. As to Nietzsche, with his Polish hatred of Prussia (who heartily reciprocated the sentiment) when did he ever tell the Germans to allow themselves to be driven like sheep to the slaughter in millions by mischievous dolts who, being for the most part incapable of reading ten sentences of a philosophic treatise without falling asleep, allow journalists as illiterate as themselves to persuade them that he got his great reputation by writing a cheap gospel for bullies? Strictly between ourselves, we also are an illiterate people; but we may at least hold our tongues about matters we don't understand, and not say in the face of Europe that the English believe that the composer of Parsifal was a Militarist Prussian (he was an exiled revolutionist); that Nietzsche was a disciple of Wagner (Nietzsche preferred the music of Bizet, a Frenchman); and that the Kaiser is a disciple of Nietzsche, who would have laughed his childish pietism to scorn.

The Simple Answer.

Nietzsche would certainly have agreed that we must kill the German women if we mean business when we talk of destroying Germany. But he would also have answered my Why not?, which is more than any consistent Militarist can. Indeed, it needs no philosopher to give the answer. The first ordinary anti-Militarist human person you meet will tell you that it would be too horrible; that life would be unbearable if people did such things. And he would be quite right; so please let us hear no more of kicking your enemy when he is down so that he may be unable to rise for a whole century. We may be unable to resist the temptation to loot Germany more or less if we conquer her. We are already actively engaged in piracy against her, stealing her ships and selling them in our prize courts, instead of honestly detaining them until the war is over and keeping a strict account of them. When gentlemen rise in the House of Commons and say that they owe Germany money and do not intend to pay it, one must face the fact that there will be a strong popular demand for plunder. War, after all, is simply a letting loose of organized murder, theft, and piracy on a foe; and I have no doubt the average Englishman will say to me what Falstaff said to Pistol concerning his share in the price of the stolen fan: "Reason, you rogue, reason: do you think I'll endanger my soul *gratis?*" To which I reply, "If you can't resist the booty, take it frankly, and know yourself for half patriot, half brigand; but don't talk nonsense about disablement. Cromwell tried it in Ireland. He had better have tried Home Rule. And what Cromwell could not do to Ireland we cannot do to Germany."

The Sensible People.

Finally we come to the only body of opinion in which there is any hope of civilization: the opinion of the people who are bent, not on gallantry nor revenge nor plunder nor pride nor panic nor glory nor any of the invidiousnesses of patriotism, but on the problem of how to so redraw the map of Europe and reform its political constitutions that this abominable crime and atrocious nuisance, a European war, shall not easily occur again. The map is very important; for the open sores which have at last suppurated and burst after having made the world uneasy for years, were produced by altering the colour of Alsace and Lorraine and of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the map. And the new map must be settled, not by conquest, but by consent of the people immediately concerned. One of the broken treaties of Europe which has been mentioned less frequently of late than the Belgian treaty is the treaty of Prague, by which a plebiscite was to have been taken on the subject of the nationality of Schleswig and Holstein. That plebiscite has never been taken. It may have to be taken, with other plebiscites, before this war is settled.

German Unity Inviolable.

But here let me warn those who are hoping for a disintegrated Germany like that which Thackeray ridiculed, that their hopes are vain. The southern Germans, the friendliest, most easygoing people in the world (as far as I know the world) dislike the Prussians far more heartily than we do; but they know that they are respected and strong and big as part of United Germany, and that they were weak and despised and petty as separate kingdoms. Germany will hold together. No doubt the Germans may reasonably say to the Prussian drill sergeant and his master Hohenzollern, "A nice mess you have made of your job after all we have endured from you because we believed you could make us invincible. We thought that if you were hard masters you were at any rate good grenadiers; but here are these piffling little Belgians and these Russians who were beaten by the Japanese, and these English who made such a poor show against a handful of Boer farmers, fighting and organizing just as well as you. So, as the French and English are organized as a republic and an extremely limited monarchy, we will try how that sort of constitution will suit us." But they will not break up: on the contrary, they are much more likely to extend the German community by incorporating German Austria. And as this would raise the question whether Hohenzollern or Hapsburg should rule the roost, the simplest solution would be to get rid of them both, and take the sooner or later inevitable step into the democratic republican form of Government to which Europe is visibly tending, though "this king business," as my American correspondents call it, has certain conveniences when it is limited and combined with an aristocracy also limited by primogeniture and politically controlled by a commonalty into which all but the eldest brothers in the aristocratic families fall, thus making the German segregation of the *adel* class impossible. Such a monarchy, especially when the monarch is a woman, as in Holland to-day, and in England under Victoria, is a fairly acceptable working substitute for a formal republic in old civilizations with inveterate monarchical traditions, absurd as it is in new and essentially democratic States. At any rate, it is conceivable that the western allies might demand the introduction of some such political constitution in Germany and Austria as a guarantee; for though the demand would not please Russia, some of Russia's demands will not please us; and there must be some give and take in the business.

Limits of Constitutional Interference.

Let us consider this possibility for a moment. First, it must be firmly postulated that civilised nations cannot have their political constitutions imposed on them from without if the object of the arrangement is peace and stability. If a victorious Germany were to attempt to impose the Prussian constitution on France and England, they would submit to it just as Ireland submitted to Dublin Castle, which, to say the least, would not be a millennial settlement. Profoundly as we are convinced that our Government of India is far better than any native Indian government could be (the assumption that "natives" could govern at all being made for the sake of argument with due reluctance), it is quite certain that until it becomes as voluntary as the parliamentary government of Australia, and has been modified accordingly, it will remain an artificial, precarious, and continually threatening political structure. Nevertheless, we need not go to the opposite extreme and conclude that a political constitution must fit a country so accurately that it must be home-made to measure. Europe has a stock of ready-made constitutions, both Monarchial and Republican, which will fit any western European nation comfortably enough. We are at present considerably bothered by the number of Germans who, though their own country and constitution is less than a day's journey away, settle here and marry Englishwomen without feeling that our constitution is unbearable. Englishmen are never tired of declaring that "they do things better abroad" (as a matter of fact they often do), and that the ways of Prussia are smarter than the ways of Paddington. It is therefore quite possible that a reach-me-down constitution proposed, not by the conquerors, but by an international congress with no interest to serve but the interests of peace, might prove acceptable enough to a nation thoroughly disgusted with its tyrants.

Physician: Heal Thyself.

Now a congress which undertook the Liberalization of Germany would certainly not stop there. If we invite a congress to press for a democratization of the German constitution, we must consent to the democratization of our own. If we send the Kaiser to St. Helena (or whatever the title of the Chislehurst villa may be) we must send Sir Edward Grey there, too. For if on the morrow of the peace we may all begin to plot and plan one another's destruction over again in the secrecy of our Foreign Office, so that in spite of Parliament and free democratic institutions the Foreign Secretary may at any moment step down from the Foreign Office to the House of Commons and say, "I arranged yesterday with the ambassador from Cocagne that England is to join his country in fighting Brobdingnag; so vote me a couple of hundred millions, and off with you to the trenches," we shall be just where we were before as far as any likelihood of putting an end to war is concerned. The congress will certainly ask us to pledge ourselves that if we shake the mailed fist at all we shall shake it publicly, and that though we may keep our sword ready (let me interject in passing that disarmament is all nonsense: nobody is going to disarm after this experience) it shall be drawn by the representatives of the nation, and not by Junker diplomatists who despise and distrust the nation, and have planned war behind its back for years. Indeed they will probably demur to its being drawn even by the representatives of the nation until the occasion has been submitted to the judgment of the representatives of the world, or such beginnings of a world representative body as may be possible. That is the true *Weltpolitik*.

The Hegemony of Peace.

For the main business of the settlement, if it is to have any serious business at all, must be the establishment of a Hegemony of Peace, as desired by all who are really capable of high civilization, and formulated by me in the daily Press in a vain attempt to avert this mischief whilst it was brewing. Nobody took the smallest public notice of me; so I made a lady in a play say "Not bloody likely," and instantly became famous beyond the Kaiser, beyond the Tsar, beyond Sir Edward Grey, beyond Shakespear and Homer and President Wilson, the papers occupying themselves with me for a whole week just as they are now occupying themselves with the war, and one paper actually devoting a special edition to a single word in my play, which is more than it has done for the Treaty of London (1839). I concluded then that this was a country which really could not be taken seriously. But the habits of a lifetime are not so easily broken; and I am not afraid to produce another dead silence by renewing my good advice, as I can easily recover my popularity by putting still more shocking expressions into my next play, especially now that events have shewn that I was right on the point of foreign policy.

East Is East; and West Is West.

I repeat, then, that there should be a definite understanding that whatever may happen or not happen further east, England, France and Germany solemnly pledge themselves to maintain the internal peace of the west of Europe, and renounce absolutely all alliances and engagements that bind them to join any Power outside the combination in military operations, whether offensive or defensive, against one inside it. We must get rid of the monstrous situation that produced the present war. France made an alliance with Russia as a defence against Germany. Germany made an alliance with Austria as a defence against Russia. England joined the Franco-Russian alliance as a defence against Germany and Austria. The result was that Germany became involved in a quarrel between Austria and Russia. Having no quarrel with France, and only a second-hand quarrel with Russia, she was, nevertheless, forced to attack France in order to disable her before she could strike Germany from behind when Germany was fighting France's ally, Russia. And this attack on France forced England to come to the rescue of England's ally, France. Not one of the three nations (as distinguished from their tiny Junker-militarist cliques) wanted to fight; for England had nothing to gain and Germany had everything to lose, whilst France had given up hope of her Alsace-Lorraine *revanche*, and would certainly not have hazarded a war for it. Yet because Russia, who has a great deal to gain by victory and nothing except military prestige to lose by defeat, had a quarrel with Austria over Servia, she has been able to set all three western friends and neighbours shedding "rivers of blood" from one another's throats; an outrageous absurdity. Fifty years ago the notion of England helping Russia and Japan to destroy Germany would have seemed as suicidal as Canada helping the Apaches to destroy the United States of America; and though we now think much better of the Japanese (and also, by the way, of the Apaches), that does not make us any the more patient with the man who burns down his own street because he admires the domestic architecture of Yokohama, especially when the fire presently spreads to the cathedral of Rheims. It is bad enough that we should have betrayed oriental Persia to oriental Russia as we did (and get nothing for our pains but what we deserved); but when it comes to sacrificing occidental Germany to her as well, we are sharpening a knife for our own occidental throat. The Russian Government is the open enemy of every liberty we boast of. Charles I.'s unsuccessful attempt to arrest five members of the House of Commons for disagreeing with him is ancient history here: it occurred 272 years ago; but the Tsar's successful attempt to arrest thirty members of the Duma and to punish them as dangerous criminals is a fact of to-day. Under Russian government people whose worst crime is to find *The Daily News* a congenial newspaper are hanged, flogged, or sent to Siberia as a matter of daily routine; so that before 1906 even the articles in *The Times* on such events as the assassinations of Bobrikoff and the Grand Duke were simply polite paraphrases of "Serve him right." It may be asked why our newspapers have since ceased to report examples of Russia's disregard of the political principles we are supposed to stand for. The answer is simple. It was in 1906 that we began to lend Russia money, and Russia began to advertize in *The Times*. Since then she has been welcome to flog and hang her H. G. Wellses and Lloyd Georges by the dozen without a word of remonstrance from our plutocratic Press, provided the interest is paid punctually. Russia has been embraced in the large charity of cosmopolitan capital, the only charity that does not begin at home.

The Russian Russians and Their Prussian Tsars.

And here I must save my face with my personal friends who are either Russians or discoverers of the soul of the Russian people. I hereby declare to Sasha Kropotkin and Cunninghame Graham that my heart is with their Russia, the Russia of Tolstoy and Turgenieff and Dostoieffsky, of Gorki and Tchekoff, of the Moscow Art Theatre and the Drury Lane Ballet, of Peter Kropotkin and all the great humanitarians, great artists, and charming people whom their very North German Tsars exile and imprison and flog and generally do what in them lies to suppress and abolish. For the sake of Russian Russia I am prepared to strain every point in Prussian Russia's favour. I grant that the Nihilists, much as we loved them, were futile romantic people who could have done nothing if Alexander II. had abdicated and offered them the task of governing Russia instead of persecuting them and being finally blown to bits by them. I grant that the manners of the Fins to the Russians are described as insufferable both by the Swedes and the Russians, and that we never listened to the Russian side of that story. I am ready to grant Gilbert Murray's plea that the recent rate of democratic advance has been greater in Russia than anywhere else in Europe, though it does remind me a little of the bygone days when the Socialists, scoring 20 votes at one general election and forty at the next, were able to demonstrate that their gain of 100 per cent. was immensely in excess of the wretched two or three per cent. that was the best the Unionists or Liberals could shew. I am willing to forget how short a time it is since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: "The Duma is dead: long live the Duma!" and since we refused to allow the Tsar to land in England when his ship was within gangway's length of our shore, on which occasion I myself held up the Anglo-Russian agreement for the partition of Persia to the execration of a crowd in Trafalgar Square, whilst our Metropolitan Police snatched the *Tsarbeleidigend* English newspapers from the sellers and tore them up precisely in the Cossack manner. I have an enormous relish for the art of Russia; I perceive a spirit in Russia which is the natural antidote to Potsdamnation; and I like most of the Russians I know quite unaffectedly. I could find it in my heart to reproach the Kaiser for making war on the Russia of these delightful people, just as I like to think that at this very moment good Germans may be asking him how he can bring himself to discharge shrapnel at the England of Bernard Shaw and Cunninghame Graham. History may not forgive him for it; but the practical point at the moment is that he does it, and no doubt attributes the perfidy of England to the popularity of our works. And as we have to take the Kaiser as we find him, and not as the Hohenzollern legend glorifies him, I have to take the Tsar as I find him. When we fight the Kaiser we are not fighting Bach and Wagner and Strauss, to whom we have just joyfully surrendered without a blow at the battle of Queen's Hall, but all the forces in Germany that made things hard for Wagner and Strauss. And when we fight for the Tsar we are not fighting for Tolstoy and Gorki, but for the forces that Tolstoy thundered against all his life and that would have destroyed him had he not been himself a highly connected Junker as well as a revolutionary Christian. And if I doubt whether the Tsar would feel comfortable as a member of a Democratic League of Peace, I am not doubting the good intent of Kropotkin: I am facing the record of Kropotkin's imperial jailer, and standing on the proud fact that England is the only country in Europe, not excepting even France, in which Kropotkin has been allowed to live a free man, and had his birthday celebrated by public meetings all over the country, and his articles welcomed by the leading review. In point of fact, it is largely on Kropotkin's account that I regard the Tsar as a gentleman of slightly different views to President Wilson, and hate the infamous tyranny of which he is the figurehead as I hate the devil. And I know that practically all our disinterested and thoughtful supporters of the war feel deeply uneasy about the Russian alliance. At all events, I should be trifling grossly with the facts of the situation if I pretended that the most absolute autocracy in Europe, commanding an inexhaustible army in an invincible country with a dominion stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific, may not, if it achieves a military success against the most dreaded military Power in Europe, be stirred to ambitions far more formidable to western liberty and human welfare than those of which Germany is now finding out the vanity after worrying herself and everyone else with them for forty years. When all is said that can be said for Russia, the fact remains that a forcibly Russianized German province would be just such another open sore in Europe as Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Macedonia or Ireland. It is useless to dream of guarantees: if Russia undertook to govern democratically she would not be able to redeem her promise: she would do better with primitive Communism. Her city populations may be as capable of Democracy as our own (it is, alas! not saying much); but the overwhelming mass of peasants to whom the Tsar is a personal God will for a long time to come make his bureaucracy irresistible. As against Russian civilization German and Austria civilization is our civilization: there is no getting over that. A constitutional kingship of Poland and a sort of Caliphate of the Slavs in remapped southeastern Europe, with that access to warm sea water which is Russia's common human right, valid against all Balances of Power and Keys to India and the like, must be her reward for her share in the war, even if we have to nationalize Constantinople to secure it to her. But it cannot be too frankly said at the outset that any attempt to settle Europe on the basis of the present hemming in of a consolidated Germany and German Austria by a hostile combination of Russia and the extreme states against it, would go to pieces by its own inherent absurdity, just as it has already exploded most destructively by its own instability. Until Russia becomes a federation of several separate democratic States, and the Tsar is either promoted to the honourable position of hereditary President or else totally abolished, the eastern boundary of the League of Peace must be the eastern boundary of Swedish, German, and Italian civilisation; and Poland must stand between it and the quite different, and for the moment unassimilable, civilization of Russia, whose friendship we could not really keep on any other terms, as a closer alliance would embarrass her as much as it would embarrass us. Meanwhile, we must trust to the march of Democracy to de-Russianize Berlin and de-Prussianize Petrograd, and to put the nagaikas of the Cossacks and the riding-whips with which Junker officers slash German privates, and the forty tolerated homosexual brothels of Berlin, and all the other psychopathic symptoms of overfeeding and inculcated insolence and sham virility in their proper place, which I take to be the dustbin.

Driving Capital Out of the Country.

But I must here warn everyone concerned that the most formidable opposition to the break-up of these unnatural alliances between east and west, between Democracy and Autocracy, between the twentieth century and the Dark Ages, will not come from the Balancers of Power. They are not really Balance of Power alliances: in fact, they are tending to an enormous overbalance of power in favor of the east as against the west and in favor of Militarist Autocracy as against Democracy. They are at root absolutely unpatriotic, even absolutely conscienceless products of commercial finance; and the Balance of Power theories are only the attempts of our diplomats to put a public spirited face on the operations of private cupidity. This is not the first time nor the second that I have had to urge that the greatest danger to us in the sphere of foreign politics is the tendency of capital to run away from civilization: the one running downhill to hell as naturally as the other struggles uphill to the Celestial City. The Englishman is allowed to produce the subsistence of himself and his family only on condition that he produces the subsistence of the capitalist and his retainers as well; and lo! he finds more and more that these retainers are not Englishmen, but Russians, South Americans, Kaffirs, Persians, or yellow or black barbarians armed for his destruction (not to mention Prussians and Austrians), and that the treaties made by our diplomatists have less and less to do with the security of the nation or the balance of power or any other public business, and more and more with capitalist opportunities of making big dividends out of slavish labour. For instance, the Anglo-Russian agreement is not a national treaty: it is the memorandum of a commercial agreement settling what parts of Persia are to be exploited by the Russian and English capitalists respectively; the capitalists, always against State interference for the benefit of the people, being very strongly in favour of it for coercing strikers at home and keeping foreign rivals off their grass abroad. And the absurd part of it is that when the State has thus arranged for our capitalists to exploit certain parts of Persia, and for their sakes to protect the parliamentary liberties of the part left to Russia, they discovered that, after all, the most profitable game was to lend Russia the money to exploit with, and to facilitate the operation by allowing her to destroy the Persian parliament in the face of our own exhortation to it to keep the flag flying, which we accordingly did without a blush. The French capitalists had dragged France into an alliance with Russia long before this; but the French Republic had the excuse of the German peril and the need for an anti-German ally. Her natural ally for that purpose was England; but as there was no market in England for her money, her plutocrats drove her into the alliance with Russia as well; and it is that alliance and not the alliance with England that has terrified Germany into flying at her throat and plunging Europe into a frightful war. The natural alliance with England twice averted war, in the Moroccan crises of Algeciras and Agadir, when Sir Edward Grey said boldly that we should defend France, and took the first steps towards a joint military and naval control of the French and English forces. Why he shrank from that firm position last July and thereby led Germany to count so fatally on our neutrality I do not pretend to know; it suffices for my argument that we were able to hold the balance between France and Germany, but failed to hold it between Germany and Russia, and that it was the placing of Russian loans in France and England that brought Russia into our western affairs. It would have paid us ten times over to have made Russia a present of all we and France have lent her (indemnifying, of course, the holders of the stock through an addition to the income tax) rather than pay the price of a European war. But what is the use of crying over spilt milk? I am merely explaining why, when French money went to Russia, the French papers discovered that the Russians were a most interesting people and their Government—properly understood—a surprisingly Liberal Government; and why, when English money went to Russia, the English press suddenly developed leanings towards the Greek Church and deplored the unofficial execution of Stolypin as deeply as it had rejoiced in the like fate of Bobrikoff. The upshot of it all is that western civilization is at present busy committing suicide by machinery, and importing hordes of Asiatics and Africans to help in the throat cutting, not for the benefit of the silly capitalists, who are being ruined wholesale, but to break up the Austrian Empire for the benefit of Russia and the Slava of eastern Europe, which may be a very desirable thing, but which could and should be done by the eastern Powers among themselves, without tearing Belgium and Germany and France and England to pieces in the process.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST ANSWERS BERNARD SHAW

The English Suffragette Calls His Criticisms "Frivolous, Inconsistent, Destructive, and Unprofitable."



By Christabel Pankhurst.

HIS reputation for perversity and contrariety is fully maintained by George Bernard Shaw in the inaptly-named article, "Common Sense About the War." At home in Britain we all know that it is Mr. Shaw's habit to oppose where he might be expected to support, and vice versa. For example, should he speak at a prohibition meeting he would most likely extol strong drink, or if asked to defend the sale of liquor declare dramatically for prohibition.

He sees himself as the critic of everything and everybody—the one and only man who knows what to do and how to do it.

Mr. Shaw charges his compatriots with intellectual laziness, but they are not so lazy as to leave him to do their thinking for them. That he sometimes—and oftener in the past than now—says illuminating things is true, but firm reliance cannot be placed upon his freakish mental processes, exemplified in his writings about the war. He has played with effect the part of jester to the British public, but when, as now, his jests are empty of the kernel of good sense, the matter gets beyond a joke.

The truth is that in face of this great and tragic reality of war the men of mere words, the literary theorists, are in danger of missing their way. Certainly women of deeds are more likely to see things aright than are men of words, and it is as a woman of deeds that I, a suffragette, make answer to my irresponsible compatriot, Mr. Bernard Shaw. And yet not a compatriot, for Mr. Shaw disclaims those feelings of loyalty and enthusiasm for the national cause that fill the mass of us who live under the British flag!

"Until Home Rule emerges from its present suspended animation," says Mr. Shaw, "I shall retain my Irish capacity for criticising England with something of the detachment of a foreigner." Now, these words are not a little surprising, because Mr. Shaw's interest in the Home Rule cause has hitherto been of a most restrained and well-nigh secret character, and any one who imagines that Mr. Shaw is a strenuous campaigner for Home Rule is greatly mistaken. If in the years preceding the war the Home Rule cause had depended upon Mr. Shaw's activities, it would have been in a bad way. It is now, when a foreign enemy menaces our nation as a whole, that Mr. Shaw manifests this enhanced interest in Home Rule.

The suffragettes, who have fought and suffered for their cause as no living man reformer in the British Isles has fought and suffered for his, have during the present crisis subordinated their claim to the urgent claims of national honor and safety. So Mr. Shaw, whose campaigning is done generally in the armchair, and never in any place more dangerous than the rostrum, ought surely to refrain from his frivolous, inconsistent, destructive, and unprofitable criticism of our country.

As for the question of lynching, Mr. Shaw is, the American public may be assured, in no danger whatever of being lynched. He is in far more danger of having the Iron Cross conferred upon him by the Kaiser in recognition of his attempt to supplement the activities of the official German Press Bureau. But if he were a German subject, writing on certain points of German policy as he does upon certain points of British policy, his fate can well be imagined. The only retribution that will come upon this man, who exploits the freedom of speech and pen that England gives him, is that his words lose now and henceforth the weight they used to have. Oh, the conceit of the man, who in this dark hour, when the English are dying on the battlefield, writes of "taking the conceit out of England" by a stroke of his inconsequent pen!

Admits England's Cause Is Just.

But with all his will to "take the conceit" out of this England, so fiercely menaced, her sons killed, her daughters widowed—yet needing, so he thinks, his castigation into the bargain—the critic is constrained to admit that our country is playing the part of "the responsible policeman of the West" and that "for England to have refrained from hurling herself into the fray, horse, foot, and artillery, was impossible from every point of view." Then why preface these statements by a series of attacks upon the country which is admitted to be justly fighting in a just cause?

The sole importance of Mr. Shaw's criticism comes from this. He unwarrantably endorses statements made by Germany in her attempt to put the Allies in the wrong. Because he is known to the German people by his dramatic work, extracts from his article will be circulated among them as an expression of the views of a representative British citizen. And how are the Germans to know that this is false, deprived as they are of news of what is happening in the outside world and ignorant as they must be of Mr. Shaw's real lack of influence at this serious time?

That their traffic in mere words disables some literary men from comprehending facts is shown by Mr. Shaw's play upon the word "Junkerism." He points to the dictionary definition of the word instead of to the fact it represents and by this verbal juggling tries to convince his readers that the military autocracy that dominates and misdirects Germany has its counterpart and equal in Great Britain. Whereas, the conditions in the two countries are wholly different, and it is this very difference that Germany has regarded as one of the signs of British inferiority.

Mr. Shaw's suggestion that the British are posing as "Injured Innocence" and as "Mild Gazelles" is neither funny nor true. We are simply a people defending ourselves, resisting conquest and military despotism, and fighting for the ideal of freedom and self-government. When our country is no longer in danger we suffragettes, if it be still necessary, are prepared to fight on and wage our civil war that we may win freedom and self-government for women as well as men. But, in the meantime, we support the men—yes, and even the Government do we in a sense support—in fighting the common enemy who menaces the freedom of men and women alike. Although the Government in the past have erred gravely in their dealing with the woman question, they are for the purpose of this war the instrument of the nation.

Facts Belie Him.

Mr. Shaw would seem to hold Britain responsible for German militarism, but the facts he cites are against him there. "I am old enough," says he, "to remember the beginnings of the anti-German phase of military propaganda in England. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 left England very much taken aback. Up to that date nobody was much afraid of Prussia—suddenly Prussia beat France right down in the dust." Precisely! It was this war on France, deliberately engineered by Bismarck, and it was the defeat and despoilment of France that fed Germany's militarism and encouraged Germany to make those plans of military aggression which, after long and deliberate preparation, are being carried into effect in the present war. Germany's plans of military aggression have compelled other countries to prepare however inadequately, to defend themselves.

Mr. Shaw gives support to the Germans' contention that they are not the aggressors but are menaced by Russia. Yet he does not explain why, if that is so, Germany took French gold and territory in 1870 and has since continued to alienate France; nor why Germany has chosen Britain as her enemy of enemies to be supplanted and surpassed in power.

If Germany is simply on the defensive against Russia and has no desire to attack and cripple France and Britain, then why has she antagonized these countries and driven one after the other into a Russian alliance?

When he affects to criticise Germany for not having "entrusted the security of her western frontier to the public opinion of Western Europe and to America and fought Russia, if attacked, with her rear not otherwise defended," Mr. Shaw burks the fact that Germany's object is to seize Belgium and to make it part of the German Empire, also to seize at least the northern coast of France and to make this seizure the means of dominating Britain.

Indeed, the point at which German ambition for conquest ceases would be hard to fix. And yet Mr. Shaw pictures for us an injured-innocent, mild-gazelle Germany on the defensive! Quite in this picture is his assertion that "the ultimatum to Servia was the escapade of a dotard," whereas, everybody knows that the ultimatum was dictated at Berlin. It is plain as a pikestaff that in order to bring on the Great War of conquest for which her rulers thought The Day had arrived, Germany dictated the issue and terms of the ultimatum to Servia and then urged Austria to refuse any compromise and arbitration which might have averted war.

Mr. Shaw has assumed the impossible task of trying to blind the American public to these and other facts that prove Germany to be the aggressor in this war, but he will fail in his attempt at whitewashing German policy because it is one of the characteristics of the American people that they have a strong feeling for reality and that no twisting and combining of words can prevent them from getting at the facts beneath.

Bernhardi's writings are generally believed to be an inspiration, and in part a statement of German policy. But Mr. Shaw differs. In trying to prove that Bernhardism has nothing to do with the case, he maintains that Germany has neglected the Bernhardi programme, and says:

"He warned Germany to make an alliance with Italy, Austria, Turkey, and America before undertaking the subjugation of France, then of England."

Mr. Shaw then asserts that Germany disregarded this advice and allowed herself to be caught between Russia and a Franco-British combination with no ally save Austria. But here again facts are against him. For Germany has followed with marvelous precision the line drawn by Bernhardi.

She is actually fighting in partnership with Austria. She allied herself with Italy—though Italy has refused to fight with her in this present war of aggression. Germany has also bent Turkey to her purpose, and has dragged the Turks into the war. An alliance with America! Well, to have gained the help of America in crushing France and crippling England and ravaging and conquering Belgium was quite beyond the power of German diplomacy and intrigue! Still Germany's attempts to win at least America's moral support in this war are vigorous, if unsuccessful.

And with what quotable matter Mr. Shaw provides the German rulers for the further deluding of their subjects when he writes of the German people being "stirred to their depths by the apparent treachery and duplicity of the attack made upon them in their extremest peril from France and Russia," when he writes of the Kaiser doing "all a Kaiser could do without unbearable ignominy to induce the British not to fight him and give him fair play with Russia," and when he writes of "taking the Kaiser at a disadvantage." As though we ought meekly to have agreed to the Kaiser's plan of defeating France and using her defeat as a bridge to England and a means of conquering England! Uncommon nonsense about the war—so we must rename Mr. Shaw's production!

And what is all this that flows from the pen of Mr. Shaw about Belgium and "obsolete treaties," "rights of way," "necessities that know no international law," "circumstances that alter treaties"? Made in Germany such statements are, and yet even the Imperial German Chancellor is not so contemptuous as Bernard Shaw is of Belgium's charter of existence, the treaty now violated by Germany.

That is a treaty that cannot become obsolete until the powers who made it release Belgium from the restrictions and obligations which the treaty imposes. Germany pleads guilty in this matter of the violation of Belgian neutrality, though Mr. Shaw attempts to show her innocent, for the German Chancellor has said "This is an infraction of international law—we are compelled to overrule the legitimate protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall repair the wrong we are doing as soon as our military aims have been achieved." And again the Chancellor said the invasion of Belgium "is contrary to the law of nature." To Mr. Bernard Shaw's peculiar sense of international morality such dealing is not, however, repugnant.

No "Right of Way" in Belgium.

In his letter to President Wilson Mr. Shaw, either willfully or ignorantly, seeks to confuse the neutrality of a neutralized State such as Belgium and the neutrality of an ordinary State such as Italy, and he pretends that violation of the first sort of neutrality creates a situation in no way different from that created by the violation of the second and normal sort of neutrality. I would refer Mr. Shaw to "The Case for Belgium" issued by the Belgian delegates to the United States wherein they point out that "the peculiarity about Belgian neutrality is that it has been imposed upon her by the powers as the one condition upon which they recognized her national existence."

The consequence of this is that whereas Italy and the United States and other powers having a similar status can, subject to the risk of attack from an affronted belligerent, please themselves whether or not they condone a violation of their neutrality, Belgium and the other neutralized States cannot condone such violation, but must either resist all breaches of their neutrality or surrender their right to existence. And further a neutralized State, putting faith in the treaty that guarantees its existence and its neutrality, refrains naturally from that preparation for war which would be deemed necessary in the absence of such a treaty.

There is no such right as the "right of way" through neutralized Belgium which Mr. Shaw claims on behalf of belligerent Germany. Far from exercising a right of way Germany has violently committed a trespass, offering a German promise, a mere "scrap of paper," as reparation. "A right of way," argues Bernard Shaw, "is not a right of conquest"; but the truth is that in passing through Belgium Germany assumed dominion over Belgium, which dominion she has since formally asserted and is seeking forcibly to maintain.

A New Shavian Theory.

No comprehension does Mr. Shaw display of the hurt to the Belgians' sense of honor involved in Germany's use of their territory for purposes hostile to their friendly neighbor, France. To be forced into injuring a friend is an outrage, indeed, and Mr. Shaw surely knows too much of matters military to be unaware that to permit a right of way to one combatant amounts to making an attack upon the other, and that Germany, by the very fact of crossing Belgian soil, was forcing Belgium to be the enemy of France. Only by their great heroism were the Belgians able to escape this infamy that had been planned for them.

To be conquered does not really matter! There we have another Shavian theory. How grateful would the would-be world-ruling Kaiser feel to Mr. Shaw were he to succeed in inoculating the peoples of Europe and of America with that theory! So would the task of putting the peoples under the German yoke (otherwise known as German culture) be made easier—and cheaper. But the spirit of national freedom, which is as precious to humanity as is the spirit of individual freedom, cannot be driven out by words any more than it can be driven out by blows. The most unlettered Belgian soldier, fighting for a truth that is at the very heart and depth of all things true, puts the mere wordmonger to shame.

That Great Britain does not fight only for Belgium is certainly a fact, though Belgium's plight alone would have been enough to bring us into the conflict. We fight also for France, because she is wrongfully attacked; and because she is by her civilization and culture one of the world's treasures. We fight for the all-sufficient reason of self-defense.

There is the case for Britain, and despite his special pleading for Germany, Mr. Shaw can show no flaw in it. He does say, however, that the British Government, instead of first seeking a mild way of preserving peace ought to have said point blank to Germany: "If you attack France we shall attack you." I also think that such a declaration would have been the right one. To me and to many others the thought that our country might stand by and watch inactively an attack upon France was intolerable. Great was our relief when this apprehension was removed by the British Government's declaration of war. Why did not the British Government say to Germany before the war cloud burst that Britain would fight to defend France, and why did the Government delay so long in declaring war? Mr. Shaw does not give the reason, but I will give it.

It was that the Government feared opposition to our entering into the war would come from a Radico-Socialist literary clique in London, from a section of the Liberal press, and from certain Liberal and Labor politicians who had been deceived by German professors and other missionaries of the Kaiser into thinking the German peril did not exist. When Belgium was invaded most of these misguided ones were unable to cling any longer to their "keep out of it" policy, and then the Government felt free to act. Yet the Government need not have waited because with the facts before them the people as a whole would perfectly have understood the necessity of fighting even had Belgium not been invaded.

Henceforward the general public must be kept informed of what is happening in the international world. Foreign politics must be conducted with greater publicity. There, at least, Bernard Shaw is right, but this is a reform which he and his fellow-men have failed to effect, whereas women, had they been voters, would have demanded and secured it long ago.

Now, although undue diplomatic secrecy, always wrong, will be especially wrong when the terms of peace come to be made, sentimentality will certainly be more mischievous still. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Bernard Shaw's writings on the war are intended as an appeal to sentimentality—an appeal that Germany at the close of the war shall have treatment which, by being more than just to her, would be less than just to the countries whom she has attacked, and would mean a recurrence of this appalling war in after years.

Before the war specious words were used to cloak the German policy of aggression which has plunged the world in horror and is martyrizing peoples. In view of the coming victory of the Allies, the same tactics will be adopted by the German militarists, and it behooves Bernard Shaw to beware lest even without intent he serve as their tool. Men such as he who believe that while they can never be in the wrong, their country can never be in the right, are just the men who are in danger of stumbling at this time.

Bernard Shaw on the End of the War.

In the midst of a good deal of untimely gibing, George Bernard Shaw, as reported in a London dispatch to The Sun of yesterday, says one or two very wise and appropriate things about the end of the war and the times to come after it. His warnings are a useful check to the current loose talk of the fire eaters and preachers of the gospel of vengeance.

"We and France have to live with Germany after the war," Mr. Shaw points out. Even to embarrass her financially would be a blow to England herself, Germany being one of England's best customers and one of her most frequently visited neighbors. The truth of this is unanswerable. The great object must be to effect a peace with as little rancor as possible.

Mr. Shaw does not say it, but there are going to be overwhelming political reasons why the pride of Germany and Austria and still more why their military power shall not be too much impaired in case of their defeat.

Perhaps in the final settlement the western allies may be found to have more in common with Berlin than with St. Petersburg. Germany has pointed this out with much force.

Mr. Shaw's position is not admirable when he chooses their days of tribulation for sticking pins into his own people, even though some of the things he says may be unpleasantly true. But it cannot be denied that he has some sane views on the situation. The pity is that he must always impair the force of the useful things he has to say by flippancies, impertinences, and out-of-place girdings at those whose courage he should help to maintain. He reminds one of a man who insists on wrangling over the mistaken construction of a chimney while the house is burning down.—Editorial in The New York Sun, Nov. 15.

Bernard Shaw as a Patriot.

Bernard Shaw has written for our neighbor THE TIMES an elaborate three-page thesis to maintain:

1. That Great Britain was abundantly justified in making war with Germany.
2. That the explanation given by the British Government for making war against Germany was stupid, hypocritical, mendacious, and disgraceful.
3. That he alone is capable of interpreting the moral purpose of the British people in undertaking this necessary work of civilization.
4. That the reason the British Government's justification of the war is so inadequate is because no British Government is ever so clever as Bernard Shaw.
5. That even in the midst of the most horrible calamity known to human history it pays to advertise.

Various patriots have various ways of serving their country. Some go to the firing line to be shot and others stay at home to be a source of innocent merriment to the survivors.—Editorial in The New York World, Nov. 17.

Readers of The New York Times Comment from Varying Points of View on Noted Playwright's Article.

THAT "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Shaw Has Made Kaiser's Remark on It Understandable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most hearty thanks for that masterly "common-sense" article of Bernard Shaw. How clearly he expresses the much that many of us have felt way down inside and have not been able to formulate even to ourselves!

He has made at least one woman—and one of German parentage at that—understand what reams of public and private communications from all over the Fatherland could not make clear: just why the blunt, impetuous, shocked, and astounded Kaiser dared give utterance to that disgraceful "scrap of paper" remark—inexcusable but also very understandable in the light of his knowledge of and confidence in a more astute miscreant: why France and Germany have always considered England more or less of a Tartuffe and a "Scheinheilige" (one who seems holy;) and why every German—man, woman, and child—so execrates Sir Edward Grey and colleagues.

Nothing in all the sickening present conditions, the future long-lasting woe and misery, the barbarous neutrality violations has so made me blush for my mother's country as the "scrap of paper" incident; and it has been most bitter to listen to the extravagant, fantastic eulogies on England, with which we've been so favored without feeling honestly able to make any excuses whatever for Germany.

But now—thanks to that article—I can understand what I may not condone, and, though abhorring the Kaiser and my mother's compatriots for their share in that horror going on abroad, I can also pity the hot-headed, imperfect mere man going to war under a carefully incited and fostered misapprehension, and need no longer glorify the cool-headed, sapient policy which so cleverly duped ruler and people.

Not since the war began have I felt so undepressed, so free to sympathize where I so love, so free from having to commend those for whom I feel no love whatever. For all of which accept the warmest thanks of

KATE HUDSON.

New York, Nov. 17.

SPEAKS ONLY FOR HIMSELF.

Times Reader Calls Shaw Article Work of "Farceur."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Common sense and Shaw!" Shaw begins his article by saying, "I am giving my views for what they are worth, with a malicious bias." Later on he says: "I am writing history." Toward the end, after having obscured with words many things which had hitherto been clear to most people, he says: "Now that we begin to see where we really are, &c." How Shavian!

There are at least two sides to all questions, and so long as they are reasonably presented one is glad to hear them even if they fail to convince, but when a farceur is allowed to occupy three whole pages usually filled by serious and interesting writers it seems time to protest. The subject itself is not one for easy paradox or false and flippant epigram.

Mr. Shaw says he does not hold his tongue easily. He certainly does not, and when it wags it wags foolishly, and as he admits maliciously, albeit sometimes amusingly, and with superficial brilliance. He says the Irish do not consider England their country yet. Of course they do not. Why should the Irish consider themselves English? Neither do the Scots, nor the Welsh, nor the Canadians, nor will they ever so think. But they are all British, and so, despite all Mr. Shaw says to the contrary, Kitchener was right.

Mr. Shaw falls into a common and regrettable error when he continually writes England when he really means the British Empire. It is the British Empire that is at war, for which, though a citizen, Mr. Shaw has no authority to speak, or to be considered a representative, for as he unnecessarily admits, he is not a "British patriot"; neither is he a "Junker," for I have looked through all his definitions of the word, and none applies to him.

In what way is the "Battle of Dorking" like Bernhardi? The one he says had as a moral: "To arms! or the Germans will besiege London!" The other said: "To arms! so that the Germans may besiege London, or any other country that does not want compulsory culture!" The one was defensive, the other offensive.

He says of the war: "We" began it. Since he says he is not English, and that it is an English war, whom does he mean by "We"? If he means the British, then would a policeman see a small boy being ill-treated by a large man and go to the help of that boy, he, the policeman, must be said to have begun the fight which would probably ensue between him and said man, notwithstanding that the policeman is only fulfilling what he has sworn to do.

Monaco, he says, "seems to be, on the whole, the most prosperous and comfortable State in Europe." If this is buffoonery it is singularly out of place. But even Monaco has an "army," has had recently a small revolution, and the Monegasques do not consider themselves ideally comfortable, and they have many "injustices." Does he hold the principality up as a model administration, and the source of its prosperity as above reproach?

Mr. Shaw represents no one but himself, and, like all small men, he reviles others greater than he, such as Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith, but it does not become him, looking at his own life's history, to cast cheap sneers at anonymous journalists in cheap newspapers, who, though they may lack his literary style, possess, at least, one virtue which he boasts that he has not—patriotism! Yours very truly. LAWRENCE GRANT.

New York, Nov. 18.

FINDS SHAW REFRESHING.

Antidote to "Long Infliction of Dreary Stuff" Says One Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hail to Bernard Shaw! Could anything be more refreshing? After the long infliction upon us of the flood of dreary stuff from London and Paris, and all the talk of German militarism, and what is to become of it at the hands of such immaculately unmilitary apostles of peace and international righteousness and treaty observances as Russia, France, and England, and all the maudlin denunciations of the German Nietzsche and Bernhardi, and the terrible Kaiser, could anything be more refreshing than Shaw's advent in the field of current war history?

Though an Anglo-Saxon of American birth and long descent, and no believer in militarism of any sort of itself, yet I see in that no reason to distort ancient history by an attempt to make it appear that German militarism is at all the chief sinner, or, for that matter, not a very necessary and desirable thing in order that Germany may have her rightful place in the world, or any place at all. V. A. W.

Warwick, N. Y., Nov. 16.

FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

Declared to be Basis of Shaw's Attack on British Diplomacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on the European war by Mr. G. B. Shaw in THE TIMES of Sunday appeals to me as a noteworthy specimen of what an artful literary genius can do in the way of argumentative cantankerousness. His chief grievance is British diplomacy as represented by Sir Edward Grey, upon whose devoted head he empties the vials of his splenetic humor.

Underlying his argument are two glaringly false assumptions and on these the whole fabric rests. The first is that a certain undefined but presumably multitudinous body, which he designates as "Socialist," "Democratic," and "Social Democratic," is better qualified to determine the policy and conduct the correspondence of the Foreign Office than trained and experienced statesmen.

The second is that Sir Edward Grey should have followed the suggestion of Sazanof and threatened Germany with war at a certain stage of the correspondence. This can now be only a matter of opinion, but it may be confidently affirmed that of all nations the Germany of this day would be the last to back down in face of a threat. It may be also said generally that an open threat is about the surest way to bring on a war. Austria threatened Servia and war ensued. Germany threatened Russia and war ensued. Germany threatened Belgium—in the form of a notification that she intended to invade her territory—and war ensued.

Mr. Shaw's contentions are grotesque. SAM TEST.

Flushing, Nov. 16.

"JUNKERS" NOT NEW.

Have Controlled Old World for Ages Before Shaw's Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the article by Mr. Bernard Shaw, the gist of the matter can be compressed in fewer words. The ideas expressed are not the exclusive property of Mr. Shaw. The Old World for indefinite ages has been controlled and directed by what he calls the "Junker" class, the rich and idle aristocrats who want for nothing, and being born to rule do not find it worth while to exert themselves mentally, and for whom there is no suitable profession but the army and diplomac.

The mass of the people are to them the great unwashed, and those a little higher in the scale "cads and bounders," or the German equivalent. In fact the canaille of the French who at the time of the Revolution took things into their own hands to the great surprise of everybody. This substratum is not considered in the scheme of the "Junker's" existence, though the lower orders alone are the workers and producers and make ease and luxury possible.

Mr. Shaw, I believe, intends to intimate that there might be a use for the intellectual class, the thinkers and writers with the imagination that can put them mentally in the place of the individuals who make up the masses, think the thoughts and live the lives vicariously of the people who are the nation, and if the "Junker" class of England and Germany and kindred nations who govern and dictate its policies were leavened with the brains and broad-mindedness of the thinkers there might be found a better use for men than killing each other and a brighter outlook for the world which is now filled with widows and orphans.

Mrs. F. B. WILLIAMSON.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 16.

JACOB H. SCHIFF POINTS A WAY TO EUROPEAN PEACE

He Sets Forth the Disastrous Results to America That Would Follow the Complete Humiliation of Either Germany or England and Believes We Can Do Much to End This War and with It All War.

By Edward Marshall.

THAT America should and might exercise a powerful influence toward the ending of the great European war and the creation of a real, that is, a permanent, peace is the opinion of Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. Schiff's financial experience and influence is international; his philanthropies also have been international. A suggestion which might seem too Utopian for serious consideration if made by another man takes on a serious importance when it comes from his lips.

It is interesting and significant that in the interview which follows, and which Mr. Schiff has revised, very little is said of finance, industrialism, commerce, or any of those interests which usually are spoken of as "practical."

It is significant and inspiriting to find this great financial figure discussing purely from the humanitarian side the conflict which at present darkens all humanity, flavoring his consideration of it only with the loftiest of world-political theories.

Himself of German blood and loving Germany, he sees peril in unqualified German victory quite as clearly as he sees the prospect of a world-disaster in complete triumph for the Allies.

He sees hope for a serene world-future only in a peace which shall be brought about without the utter crushing of either of the contestants; and in America—particularly in the American press—he sees the influence through which he hopes and even believes that such a peace as will carry honor to all and destruction to none may be urged effectively, and almost certainly definitely advanced.

Said he:

"American as I am in every fibre, and in accord as I feel with every interest of the country of my adoption, I cannot find myself in agreement with what appears to be, to a considerable extent, American opinion as to the origin and responsibility for the deplorable conflict in which almost all of Europe has become involved.

"For many reasons my personal sympathies are with Germany. I cannot feel convinced that she has been the real aggressor; I believe that war was forced upon her, almost as if by prearrangement among the nations with whom she now contends; I cannot but believe that they had become jealous and envious of her rapid and unprecedented peaceful development and had concluded that the moment had arrived when all was favorable for a union against her.

"Although I left Germany half a century ago, I would think as little of arraying myself against her, the country of my birth, in this, the moment of her struggle for existence, as of arraying myself against my parents.

"But while I steadfastly believe this war to have been forced upon Germany against her will, I also believe that circumstances which were stronger than the Governments of England and France, her present enemies, were necessary to overcome an equally definite reluctance upon their part.

"In other words, I cannot wholly blame the English Government, or the French Government, any more than I can wholly blame the German Government.

"Let us see how the great tragedy came about. It is safe to pass rapidly over the Servian-Bosnian-Herzegovinian-Austro-Hungarian complication which served as the immediate precipitant of hostilities. It has been detailed repeatedly in THE TIMES and other American publications.

"It had reached a point at which the Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to take extreme measures by means of which to safeguard the integrity of the Empire.

"The firm but fatal ultimatum to Servia followed, the reply to which, suffice it to say, was unsatisfactory to Austria, who could not accept the suggestion of an investigation into the circumstances attending the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand through a commission or court on which she was not represented.

Like Maine Case.

"The situation really was analogous to that which existed between the United States and Spain when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. In order to fix the responsibility for this dastardly affair we then similarly demanded an investigation by Spain, to be carried out with the assistance of representatives of this Government. Spain, too, then offered to conduct an investigation, but she peremptorily declined to allow us to take part in it.

"This attitude on her part quickly brought about our declaration of war against her. It is important that Americans should realize the similarity in the two situations and the likeness of the Austrian action of 1914 to that which our own Government took in 1898.

"As soon as Austria had rejected as unsatisfactory Servia's reply to her ultimatum, she prepared to undertake a punitive armed expedition against Servia, and Russia at once declared that she would rank herself as Servia's protector.

"Indeed, without any further parley, and to give effect to this threat, Russia immediately mobilized her army. Since then it has been averred that this mobilization had been in progress for several weeks previous to Servia's rejection of the Austrian ultimatum.

"This made it obligatory upon Germany to go to Austria's aid, under the provisions of their treaty of alliance, although she was well aware that such an action would bring France into the conflict under the terms of her alliance with Russia. Indeed, an unsatisfactory reply had been received from France as to the latter's intentions, but Germany endeavored to secure, at least, an assurance of England's neutrality. This proved to be impossible.

"How the German Government could indulge for a moment in the hope that in a war with Russia and France on the one side and Germany and Austria on the other, England could be induced to remain neutral passes comprehension, but that it did believe this seems a certainty.

"The English Government, no doubt, correctly felt that without the aid of its immense resources, and particularly without the operations of its great navy against Germany and Austria, the latter nations would find it not so very difficult a task to dispose of both Russia and France.

"English statesmen very promptly must have become alive to the probability that a Germany which had subdued Russia and France, and thus had made itself master of the Continent, would be unlikely long to tolerate a continuance of England's world leadership.

"So, even if the neutrality of Belgium had not been violated, other reasons would have been found by England for joining France and Russia in the war against Germany, for England would not risk without any effort to protect them the loss of her continued domination of the high seas and her undisputed possession of her vast colonial empire.

Germany Fighting for Life.

"I am not defending the violation of Belgian neutrality. This, undeniably, was a most unjustifiable action, in spite of German claims that she was forced into it by the necessities of the situation. But I am explaining that, even had it not occurred, still England would have gone to war.

"That was the situation.

"Germany is now fighting for her very existence and I, who am not without knowledge of German conditions, am convinced that never has there been a war more wholly that of a whole people than is this present conflict, as far as Germany is concerned.

"Any one who has been in even superficial touch with German public opinion and individual feeling in any part of the empire, since the war began, must know that there is hardly a man, woman, or child throughout the empire who would hesitate if called upon to sacrifice possessions or life in order to insure victory to the Fatherland. Seventy million people who are animated by unanimous sentiment of this sort cannot be crushed, probably not subdued.

"And England is confronted by the certainty that her world-leadership is the stake for which she is fighting; that her defeat would mean the end of the vast dominance which she has exercised throughout the world, since the time of the Armada, through the power of her great navy.

"Is it not apparent, therefore, that these nations, if left to themselves, inevitably must continue the war until one side or the other, or both, shall become exhausted—an eventuation which may be postponed not for mere months but for years?

"In our own civil war Grant for almost two years stood within a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles of Richmond, the heart of the Confederacy, and was not able to sufficiently subdue Lee's forces to enable him to get possession of the city until the complete exhaustion of the Confederacy's resources in men and money had been accomplished.

"While that situation may not offer a true parallel in all respects to that in which we find the belligerent forces in the present European war, it nevertheless may be taken as a precedent proving that frontal encounters of powerful opponents generally do not yield final results until actual exhaustion compels one side or the other to abandon hope.

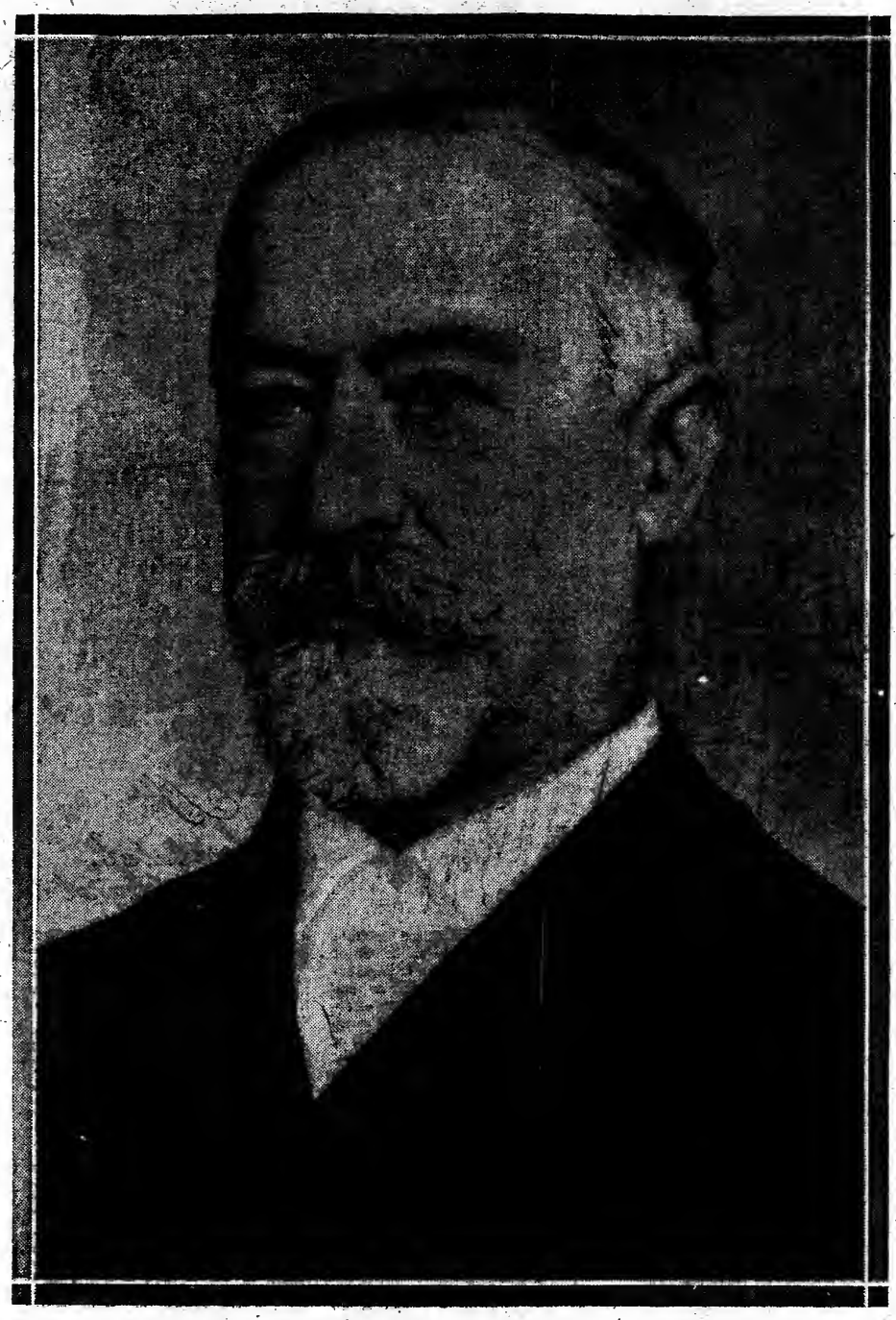
"Such an exhaustion hardly can be expected within measurable time on the part of either one or the other of the combatants in the existing European conflict, and this means the probable continuation for a long period of the merciless slaughter which has marked the last few months. We hold up our hands in horror at the stories of human sacrifices in the early ages when, after all, these were, perhaps, less brutal and less appalling, than the wholesale slaughter of the flower of these warring peoples of which we now read almost daily.

"As I see the situation there really are only three contestants in the war—England, Russia, and Germany. France, Belgium, and Austria are important auxiliaries, but they are playing to a certain extent secondary rôles.

"England's real object is the utter defeat of Germany—nothing more nor less than that—and if this is accomplished England will have control of Europe. It must be remembered that the English Government and English people frequently have asserted that they would not be satisfied with mere defeat of Germany's armed forces, but that her power must be permanently paralyzed.

"If England should accomplish this, with Germany, its army and its navy, thus wholly out of the way, no one would be left for England to fear in future upon the high seas.

"That might be the chief significance of England's complete victory, and its complete significance would be that every nation in the world would have to do the British bidding, for, should any one refuse, she could



Jacob H. Schiff.

completely destroy its commerce and shut off its overseas supplies.

"In the cases of most nations overseas supplies include material vital to the continuance of life and happiness; to every nation, in these days of a developed and habitual foreign trade, overseas supplies are actually essential, even when they do not necessarily include meats and wheat and other foodstuffs.

"The effect upon the United States of such an English victory would be most disastrous.

"The alliance between England and Japan is likely to be permanent. That is something which Americans cannot afford to forget for a moment.

"England needs Japan in the Far East, especially as an ally in case of need, which at some time is certain to arrive against Russia; and Japan for many reasons needs the strength of English backing, without which her financial and political situation soon would become most dangerous, if not collapse.

"Such a permanent alliance would have this consequence upon us, that without even the probability of difficulties with either England or Japan—and, personally, I do not believe that such a probability need be feared—we nevertheless year after year would be compelled to increasingly prepare for what may be defined as the disagreeable possibility of the eventuation of a disagreeable possibility.

"Certainly we should be under the necessity of notably and, therefore, very expensively, increasing our naval armament; we should be under the necessity of large expenditures for coast defense.

"Corollary military cost would be enormous and burdensome. The preparation which would be imposed on us as a necessity by such a permanent alliance would be sufficiently extensive and expensive to burden our people heavily and handicap our national progress.

"It might involve, perhaps, even a greater hardship in our case than militarism has involved in Germany. It is improbable that the average American realizes the part which absence of such burdens has played in our national development so far; it would be difficult for the average American who has not studied the whole subject carefully to estimate accurately the part which the imposition of such a burden would be sure to play in our future.

"We have been measureably a free people. If we were under the necessity of supporting vast military and naval establishments we should be that no longer, no matter how completely we adhered to our democratic political system and ideals. It is not Kings, but what they do, which burdens countries, and the most burdensome act of any King is to load his country up with non-productive, threatening, and expensive war machinery.

The Real Peril.

"I fear that the American people as a whole have visualized only slightly, if at all, the real peril involved in this contingency; but I cannot feel otherwise than sure that soon they must awake to the great danger that militarism and navalism may be imposed upon them through no fault of their own.

"American impulses trend away from armament toward peaceful development along industrial lines, but even now political leaders in Washington begin to see what may be coming. The propositions which already have been made for considerable increases in our naval and military forces may be regarded as only the forerunners of what is to be expected later.

"My sympathies and interests," Mr. Schiff continued, "in other words my patriotic sentiments, are definitely American. I must repeat that I am of German origin, and that as regards the present struggle I am pro-German, yet it would be impossible for me to say that I am anti-English, although I am anti-Russian for reasons that are obvious.

"I already have expressed the belief that the complete humiliation of England would be disastrous to us. Now, it seems to me that if Germany should be completely successful, if she should be able to wear out the Allies, break down France, hold Russia in check, and cripple or even invade England, (which many German leaders actually believe can be done, incredible as it may seem to us,) Germany would acquire a position such as never has been held by any nation since the beginning of history. Not even the power of the Roman Empire would approach it.

"The advance which has marked the development of every means of communication, transportation, manufacturing, &c., since Rome's day, would give Germany, in the case of such an eventuation, a power which would have been inconceivable to the most ambitious Roman Emperor. It would make her a menace, not only to her immediate neighbors, but to the entire globe.

"Could she be trusted with such power? Notwithstanding my personal sympathies, which I have taken pains to clearly outline, I must admit that I cannot think so. The German character is not only self-reliant, which is admirable, but it readily becomes domineering, particularly when in the ascendancy.

"In the rôle of a world conqueror Germany would become a world dictator—would indulge in a domination which would be almost unbearable to every other nation. Particularly would this be the case in respect to her relations with the United States, a nation with which she always has had and always must have intimate trade and commercial relations.

"Should Germany make England impotent and France powerless, we should become more or less dependent upon German good will, and it is highly probable, indeed I regard it as a certainty, that before long, in such an event, the Monroe Doctrine would cease to exercise any important influence on world events. It would become a thing of the past—a 'scrap of paper.'

"You see that while I am not neutral to the extreme, while I fervently hope and pray that Germany may not be wrecked and that she may emerge from the war with full ability to maintain her own, I cannot believe that it would be good for her or good for the world in general if she found herself absolutely and incontrovertibly victorious at the end of the great struggle. In other words, I wish Germany to be victorious, but I do not wish her to be too victorious.

"This brings us definitely to the question as to what can be done to stop this war. Its continuance is infinitely costly of men and treasure; its prosecution to the bitter end would mean complete disaster for one contestant and only less complete destruction for the other, and it would give to the victor, no matter what his sufferings and losses might have been, a power dangerous to the entire world.

"How shall it end? We do not want its end to mean a new European map. Anything of the sort would include the seed of another European war, to be fought out later and at even greater probable cost, with all the world-disturbance implied in such an eventuation.

"What the United States should desire and does desire is an understanding between these nations, of just what they are fighting for, which I almost believe they no longer know themselves, and a conference between them now, a pause to think, which at least may help toward stimulating each side to make concessions, before the ultimate of damage has been done.

"Such a conference might be called even without any interval in warfare and induced without definite outside intervention from ourselves or any one else. I believe it not to be beyond the bounds of possibility that if this course could be brought about importantly enough, a way out of this brutal struggle and carnage might be discovered even now, and I know I am not alone in this belief.

"The situation is unprecedented. No congress such as in former times more than once has settled wars and brought about peace by the give-and-take process could be of avail in the existing circumstances. Something far higher than such a conference is needed. This peace must not be temporary. It must mark not the ending of this war alone but the ending of all war.

"Some means must be devised and generally agreed to which, after the re-establishment of peace, will do away with jealousies among European nations, so that the continual increase of armament on land and sea no longer will be necessary, and humanity will be freed from its tremendous burden.

"It is not at present possible to point out any concrete means by which these things may be accomplished, but it is not impossible that when reason shall be returned to the Governments now at war, they themselves may suggest to one another plans and ways and means how this may be effectuated.

"Toward this end America may help tremendously, and herein lies, it seems to me, the greatest opportunity ever offered by events to the American press.

"Let the newspapers of America stop futile philosophizing upon the merits and demerits of each case, let them measureably cease their comment upon what each side has accomplished or failed to accomplish during the tragic four months which have traced their bloody mark on history.

"Let them begin to stimulate public opinion in favor of a rational adjustment of the points at issue—such an adjustment as will leave each contestant unhumiliated and intact, such an adjustment as will avoid, as far as may be possible, the complete defeat of any one, such an adjustment as will do what can be done toward righting wrongs already wrought, and such an adjustment as will let the world return as soon as maybe to the paths of peace, productiveness, prosperity, and happiness.

"In suggesting that America should regard this effort as an obligation I am assuming for this country no rights which are not properly hers. We, a nation of a hundred million people, laboring constantly for peace and human progress, have a right to make our voice heard, and if we raise it properly it will find listeners among those who can help toward the accomplishment of what we seek. But if we would make it heard we must be earnest, be honest, and be ceaseless in the reiteration of our demand.

"Have we not the right to insist that the interests of neutral nations, of whom, with our South American cousins (for the better intercourse with whom we have just spent several hundred millions upon the construction of the Panama Canal,) we form so large a percentage, shall before long be given some consideration by the nations whose great quarrel is harming us incalculably?

Americans Should Speak Out.

"The interruption of our economic development already has become marked and the war's baneful influence upon moral conditions in our midst shows itself through constantly increasing unemployment and, as a logical consequence of that, the rapid filling of our eleemosynary and penal institutions. May we not reasonably demand that this shall speedily be brought to an end?

"It probably is true that under the rules of the game the President of the United States cannot offer his good offices again to the belligerents without first being invited by one or the other side to do this, but the people of the United States have a voice even more powerful than his; if that of the people of South America should be joined with it, and if the combined sound should be made unquestionably apparent to the warring nations it could not pass unheeded.

"Public opinion in the United States should firmly seek to impress upon the warring nations the conviction that nothing can secure a lasting peace except assurance of conditions under which not mighty armies and tremendous navies are held to be the factors through which trade expansion and the conquest of the markets of the world are to be obtained, but that this can be accomplished better and more lastingly through rigid adherence to the qualities and methods which generally make for success in commercial or any other peaceful competition—fairness, thorough efficiency, and hard work.

"This concentrated power of the American press and people would be tremendous. I am sure that, in this instance, it is possible to concentrate it for righteousness and the future good of all humanity."

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

An Enemy of the Kaiser.

ON an English steamer bound from Liverpool to New York was recently observed a very large, middle-aged woman, who wore constantly upon her bodice three metal flags—those of Great Britain, France, and Belgium. Alone she paraded the deck, her patriotic display giving the appearance of a triumphal procession of the Allies.

"Here," thought an inquisitive fellow-voyager, "is an opportunity to learn delightfully morbid details of German atrocities. Undoubtedly this beflagged refugee will, on request, open her heart."

She did.

"I am going back to Cincinnati," she said, "to arouse public sentiment against Germany. Do you know what the Kaiser has done to me? I will tell you. He has robbed me of a thousand dollars."

"How was that?" asked the listener.

"I will tell you," she replied. "First, I engaged passage home on the Empress of Ireland. The Empress of Ireland sank in the St. Lawrence River. Then I engaged passage on one of the Holland-America liners, and its sailing was postponed a week, and I couldn't wait, on account of the opening of Willie's school. So I had to buy a third passage, on this boat. Can you wonder that I hate the Kaiser?"

And she resumed her stately march down the deck, her three flags throbbing with virtuous indignation.

"Putting One Over" on the Interboro.

SELDOM it is a person gets something for nothing on our "L" or Subway lines. A free ride is impossible, and even if you see a discarded newspaper you must be spry or the train guard will beat you to it. Recently, however, some of Mr. Shonts's employes were compelled to perform a distinctly worth-while service absolutely gratis.

It was on Saturday morning, as a certain Subway passenger carrying a heavily packed traveling bag and a bundle of golf clubs was bound for a week-end down Long Island. At the Grand Central Station a business intimate got into the car and at once buttonholed him, explaining a real estate proposition up in the Bronx somewhere which required the immediate attention of both men. Both were anxious to return uptown, but the disposal of the two bags presented a problem. Not a very difficult problem, however, as the first passenger soon demonstrated.

He carried both bags out to the platform of the car and carefully stood them in the corner. Then he said to the guard: "I want you to deliver that stuff to the lost property depot down at 9 Morris Street." "But," protested the trainman, "it ain't lost, is it? They are yours, ain't they?" "Yes, the bags are mine, but if they are not lost now they are going to be very soon, for I am going to get out and leave them there." Just then the train pulled into Fourteenth Street, and before the guard could say another word both men were on the platform and headed for an uptown train.

The passenger scribbled the number on the guard's cap and the time in his notebook, but it was unnecessary, for when he dropped into the lost property office that afternoon—his own office was just around the corner, on Broadway—his bags were there and were delivered promptly upon identification and for the signing of a receipt.

Perspective

SERENE he stands, with mist serenely crowned,
And draws a cloak of trees about his breast.
The thunder roars, but cannot break his rest,
And from his careless face the tempests bound.
He does not heed the angry lightning's wound.
The raging blizzard is his welcome guest.
And human life is but a passing jest
To him who sees Time spin the years around.

But fragile souls in skiey reaches find
High vantage-points, and view him from afar.
How low he seems to the ascended mind!
How brief he seems, where all things endless are!
This little playmate of the lofty wind,
This young companion of an ancient star.

JOYCE KILMER.

A Real Detective.

CONSPICUOUS on the end of the counter in the little cigar shop was a brand new, highly ornate cigar lighter made of heavy bronze. It was the type which has a wire rod sheathed in a phial of alcohol, from which the rod is drawn to be dipped in a jet of fire.

So proud was the cigarmaker of the new fixture that he pointed it out to every customer with special courtesy.

While thus engaged one evening recently he was horrified to discover that the wire rod with its beautiful bronze handle was missing.

"It was here a moment since," he declared to a man who was waiting for a light. "Where can it be?"

"Easy question to answer," smiled the customer. "That little rod is out there on the pavement just outside the door. I have not seen it, but I know it is there."

"Sure enough, it is there," exclaimed the cigarmaker, rushing to recover his property. "How did you know that?"

"In my business, which happens to be that of a professional detective," explained the customer, "I find that a knowledge of the human inclination to do many trifling things unconsciously is of value. In the present case force of habit caused your last customer to throw away the cigar lighter after using it precisely as if it were a match. He did it without thinking. He threw the rod either to the right or left, after lighting his cigar, according to the hand he had used.

"Now, the rod was not on the floor to his left, for I looked carefully when you spoke. Consequently it had to be on the pavement, as the cigar lighter stands just next to the open door.

"Here is my card. If ever you need a detective let me know."

THE NAVY AS A PEACEMAKER

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Eighth Article in His Series on What America Should Learn from the War

THE course of the present Administration in foreign affairs has now and then combined officiously offensive action toward foreign powers with tame submission to wrongdoing by foreign powers. As a nation we have refused to do our duty to others and yet we have at times tamely submitted to wrong at the hands of others. This has been notably true of our conduct in Mexico; and we have come perilously near such conduct in the case of Japan.

It is also true of our activities as regards the European war. We failed to act in accordance with our obligations as a signatory power to The Hague treaties. At the same time, by certain manifestos issued by the Administration, and by certain laws which Congress passed, we took positions in regard to our shipping rights which there was grave reason for certain neutral powers to question; inasmuch as these positions were adverse to their interests, and inasmuch as it was at least doubtful whether they were warranted by the principles of real neutrality. But when a neutral nation, having been thus provoked by our own improper action, itself acted improperly in searching or seizing our ships the Administration tamely submitted.

Of course it would be a base and ignoble action on our part, after having conspicuously failed to protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, to show ourselves overeager to protest against comparatively insignificant violations of our own neutral rights. But we should never have put ourselves in such a position as to make insistence on our own rights seem disregard for the rights of others. The proper course for us to pursue was, on the one hand, scrupulously to see that we did not so act as to injure any contending nation, unless required to do so in the name of morality and of our solemn treaty obligations, and also fearlessly to act on behalf of other nations which were wronged, as required by these treaty obligations; and on the other hand with courteous firmness to warn any nation which, for instance, seized or searched our ships against the accepted rules of international conduct, that this we could not permit, and that such a course should not be persevered in by any nation which desired our good-will.

United States Must Depend on Itself for Protection.

I believe I speak for at least a considerable portion of our people when I say that we wish to make it evident that we feel sincere good-will toward all nations; that any action we take against any nation is taken with the greatest reluctance and only because the wrongdoing of that nation imposes a distinct, although painful, duty upon us; and yet that we do not intend ourselves to submit to wrongdoing from any nation.

Until an efficient World League for Peace is in more than mere process of formation, the United States must depend upon itself for protection where its vital interests are concerned. All the youth of the nation should be trained in warlike exercises and in the use of arms—as well as in the indispensable virtues of courage, self-restraint, and endurance—so as to be fit for national defense.

But the right arm of the nation must be its navy. Our navy is our most efficient peacemaker. In order to use the navy effectively we should clearly define to ourselves the policy we intend to follow and the limits over which we expect our power to extend. Our own coasts, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal and its approaches should represent the sphere in which we should expect to be able singlehanded to meet and master any opponent from overseas.

I exclude the Philippines. This is because I feel that the present Administration has definitely committed us to a course of action which may very probably make the early and complete severance of the Philippines from us not merely desirable but necessary. I have never felt that the Philippines were of any special use to us. But I have felt that we had a great task to perform there and that a great nation is benefited by doing a great task.

It was our bounden duty to work primarily for the interests of the Filipinos; but it was also our bounden duty, inasmuch as the entire responsibility lay upon us, to consult our own judgment and not theirs in finally deciding what was to be done. It was our duty to govern the Islands or to get out of the Islands. It was most certainly not our duty to take the responsibility of staying in the Islands without governing them. Still less was it—or is it—our duty to enter into joint arrangements with other powers about the Islands; arrangements of confused responsibility and divided power of the kind sure to cause mischief.

"Silliness Which Is Worse Than Wickedness."

I had hoped that we would continue to govern the Islands until we were certain that they were able to govern themselves in such fashion as to do justice to other nations and to repel injustice committed on them by other nations. To substitute for such government by ourselves either a government by the Filipinos with us guaranteeing them against outsiders, or a joint guarantee between us and outsiders, would be folly. It is eminently desirable to guarantee the neutrality of small civilized nations which have a high social and cultural status and which are so advanced that they do not fall into disorder or commit wrongdoing on others. But it is eminently undesirable to guarantee the neutrality or sovereignty of an inherently weak nation which is impotent to preserve order at home, to repel assaults from abroad, or to refrain from doing wrong to outsiders.

It is even more undesirable to give such a guarantee with no intention of making it really effective. That this is precisely what the present Administration would be delighted to do, has been shown by its refusal to live up to its Hague promises at the very time that it was making similar new international promises by the batch. To enter into a joint guarantee of neutrality which in emergencies can only be rendered effective by force of arms is to incur a serious responsibility which ought to be undertaken in a serious spirit. To enter into it with no intention of using force, or of preparing force, in order at need to make it effective, represents the kind of silliness which is worse than wickedness.

Above all, we should keep our promises. The present Administration was elected on the outright pledge of giving the Filipinos independence. Apparently its course in the Philippines has proceeded upon the theory that the Filipinos are now fit to govern themselves. Whatever may be our personal and individual beliefs in this matter, we ought not as a nation to break faith or even to seem to break faith. I hope, therefore, that the Filipinos will be given their independence at an early date and without any guarantee from us which might in any way hamper our future action or commit us to staying on the Asiatic Coast.

I do not believe we should keep any foothold whatever in the Philippines. Any kind of position by us in the Philippines merely results in making them our heel of Achilles if we are attacked by a foreign power. They can be of no compensating benefit to us. If we were to retain complete control over them and to continue the course of action which in the past sixteen years has resulted in such immeasurable benefit for them, then I should feel that it was our duty to stay and work for them in spite of the expense incurred by us and the risk we thereby ran.

But inasmuch as we have now promised to leave them and as we are now abandoning our power to work efficiently for and in them, I do not feel that we are warranted in staying in the Islands in an equivocal position and incurring great risk to ourselves without conferring any real compensating advantage, of a kind which we are bound to take into account, on the Filipinos themselves. If the Filipinos are entitled to independence, then we are entitled to be freed from all the responsibility and risk which our presence in the Islands entails upon us.

The great nations of southernmost South America, Brazil, the Argentine, and Chile, are now so far advanced in stability and power that there is no longer any need of applying the Monroe Doctrine as far as they are concerned; and this also relieves us as regards Uruguay and Paraguay, the former of which is well advanced and neither of which has any interests with which we need particularly concern ourselves. As regards all these powers, therefore, we now have no duty save that, doubtless if they got into difficulties and desired our aid, we would gladly extend it, just as, for instance, we would to Australia and Canada. But we can now proceed on the assumption that they are able to help themselves and that any help we should be required to give would be given by us as an auxiliary rather than as a principal.

Our naval problem, therefore, is primarily to provide for the protection of our own coasts and for the protection and policing of Hawaii, Alaska, and the Panama Canal and its approaches. This offers a definite problem which should be solved by our naval men. It is for them, having in view the lessons taught by this war, to say what is the exact type of fleet we require, the number and kind of submarines, of destroyers, of mines and of airships to be used against hostile fleets, in addition to the cruisers and great fighting craft which must remain the backbone of the navy. Civilians may be competent to pass on the merits of the plans suggested by the naval men, but it is the naval men themselves who must make and submit the plans. Lay opinion, however, should steadily keep certain elementary facts in mind.

The navy must primarily be used for offensive purposes. Forts, not the navy, are to be used for defense. The only permanently efficient type of defensive is the offensive. A portion, and a very important portion, of our naval strength must be used with our own coast ordinarily as a base, its striking radius being only a few score miles or a couple of hundred at the outside.

The events of this war have shown that submarines can play a tremendous part. We should develop our force of submarines and train the officers and crews who have charge of them to the highest pitch of efficiency; for they will be useless in time of war unless those aboard them have been trained in time of peace. These submarines, when used in connection with destroyers and with airships, can undoubtedly serve to minimize the danger of successful attack on our own shores.

We Must Continue to Strengthen Our Navy.

But the prime lesson of the war, as regards the navy, is that the nation with a powerful seagoing navy, although it may suffer much annoyance and loss, yet is able on the whole to take the offensive and do great damage to a nation with a less powerful navy. Great Britain's naval superiority over Germany has enabled her completely to paralyze all Germany's sea commerce and to prevent goods from entering her ports. What is far more important, it has enabled the British to land 400,000 or 500,000 men to aid the French, and has enabled Canada and Australia to send a hundred thousand men from the opposite ends of the earth to Great Britain. If Germany had had the more powerful navy, I think no one doubts that England would now have suffered the fate of Belgium.

The capital work done by the German cruisers in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and in the Indian Ocean shows how much can be accomplished in the way of hurting and damaging an enemy by even the weaker power if it possesses fine ships, well handled, able to operate thousands of miles from their own base. We must not fail to recognize this. Neither must we fail heartily and fully to recognize the capital importance of submarines as well as airships, torpedo boat destroyers, and mines, as proved by the events of the last three months.

But nothing that has yet occurred warrants us in feeling that we can afford to ease up in our programme of building battleships and cruisers, especially the former. The German submarines have done wonderfully in this war; their cruisers have done gallantly. But so far as Great Britain is concerned, the vital and essential feature has been the fact that her great battle fleet has kept the German fleet immured in its own home ports, has protected Britain from invasion, and has enabled her land strength to be used to its utmost capacity beside the armies of France and Belgium.

President Is Deliberately Inviting Disaster.

If the men who for years have clamored against Britain's being prepared had had their way; if Britain, during the last quarter of a century, had failed to continue the upbuilding of her navy; if the English statesmen corresponding to Messrs. Wilson and Bryan had seen their ideas triumph, England would now be off the map as a great power and the British Empire would have dissolved, while London, Liverpool, and Birmingham would be in the condition of Antwerp and Brussels.

The efficiency of the German personnel at sea has been no less remarkable than the efficiency of the German personnel on land. This is due partly to the spirit of the nation, and partly to what is itself a consequence of that spirit, the careful training of the navy during peace under the conditions of actual service. When, early in 1909, our battle fleet returned from its sixteen months' voyage around the world, there was no navy in the world which, size for size, ship for ship, and squadron for squadron, stood at a higher pitch of efficiency. We blind ourselves to the truth if we believe that the same is true now.

During the last twenty months, ever since Secretary Meyer left the Navy Department, there has been in our navy a great falling off relatively to other nations. It was quite impossible to avoid this while our national affairs were handled as they have recently been handled. The President who intrusts the Departments of State and the Navy to gentlemen like Messrs. Bryan and Daniels deliberately invites disaster in the event of serious complications with a formidable foreign opponent.

On the whole, there is no class of our citizens, big or small, who so emphatically deserve well of the country as the officers and the enlisted men of the army and navy. No navy in the world has such fine stuff out of which to make men-o'-warsmen. But they must be heartily backed up, heartily supported, and sedulously trained. They must be treated well, and, above all, they must be treated so as to encourage the best among them by sharply discriminating against the worst. The utmost possible efficiency should be demanded of them. They are emphatically, and in every sense of the word, men; and real men resent with impatient contempt a policy under which less than their best is demanded.

The finest material is utterly worthless without the best personnel. In such a highly specialized service as the navy constant training of a purely military type is an absolute necessity. At present our navy is lamentably short in many different material directions. There is actually but one torpedo for each torpedo tube. It seems incredible that such can be the case; yet it is the case. We are many thousands of men short in our enlistments. We are lamentably short in certain types of vessel.

But the shortcomings in our training are even more lamentable. To keep the navy cruising near Vera Cruz and in Mexican waters, without manoeuvring, invites rapid deterioration. For nearly two years there has been no fleet manoeuvring; and this fact by itself probably means a 25 per cent. loss of efficiency. During the same periods most of the ships have not even had division gun practice. Not only should our navy be as large as our position and interest demand, but it should be kept continually at the highest point of efficiency and should never be used save for its own appropriate military purposes. Of this elementary fact the present Administration seems to be completely ignorant.

It has been said that the United States never learns by experience but only by disaster. Such method of education may at times prove costly. The slothful or shortsighted citizens who are now misled by the cries of the ultra-pacificists would do well to remember events connected with the outbreak of the war with Spain. I was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. At one bound our people passed from a condition of smug confidence that war never could occur (a smug confidence just as great as any we feel at present) to a condition of utterly unreasoning panic over what might be done to us by a very weak antagonist.

One Governor of a seaboard State announced that none of the National Guard regiments would be allowed to respond to the call of the President because they would be needed to prevent a Spanish invasion of that State—the Spaniards being about as likely to make such an invasion as we were to invade Timbuctoo or Turkestan.

One Congressman besought me to send a battleship to protect Jekyl Island, off the coast of Georgia. Another Congressman asked me to send a battleship to protect a Summer colony which centred around a large Atlantic Coast hotel in Connecticut. In my own neighborhood on Long Island clauses were gravely inserted into the leases of property to the effect that if the Spaniards destroyed the property the leases should terminate. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, municipal authorities, leading business men, from one end of the country to the other, hysterically demanded, each of them, that a ship should be stationed to defend some particular locality; the theory being that our navy should be strung along both sea coasts, each ship by itself, in a purely defensive attitude—thereby making certain that even the Spanish Navy could pick them all up in detail.

Only Really Useful Defensive Is the Offensive.

One railway President came to protest to me against the choice of Tampa as a point of embarkation for our troops on the ground that his railway was entitled to its share of the profit of transporting troops and munitions of war and that his railway went to New Orleans. The very Senators and Congressmen who had done everything in their power to prevent the building up and the efficient training of the navy screamed and shrieked loudest to have the navy diverted from its proper purpose and used to protect unimportant seaports. Surely our Congressmen and, above all, our people need to learn that in time of crises peace treaties are worthless, and the ultra-pacificists of both sexes merely a burden on and a detriment to the country as a whole; that the only permanently useful defensive is the offensive, and that the navy is properly the offensive weapon of the nation.

The navy of the United States is the right arm of the United States and is emphatically the Peacemaker. Woe to our country if we permit that right arm to become palsied or even to become flabby and inefficient!

Theodore Roosevelt

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DON OVERALLS TO FOUND MILITARY HOSPITAL

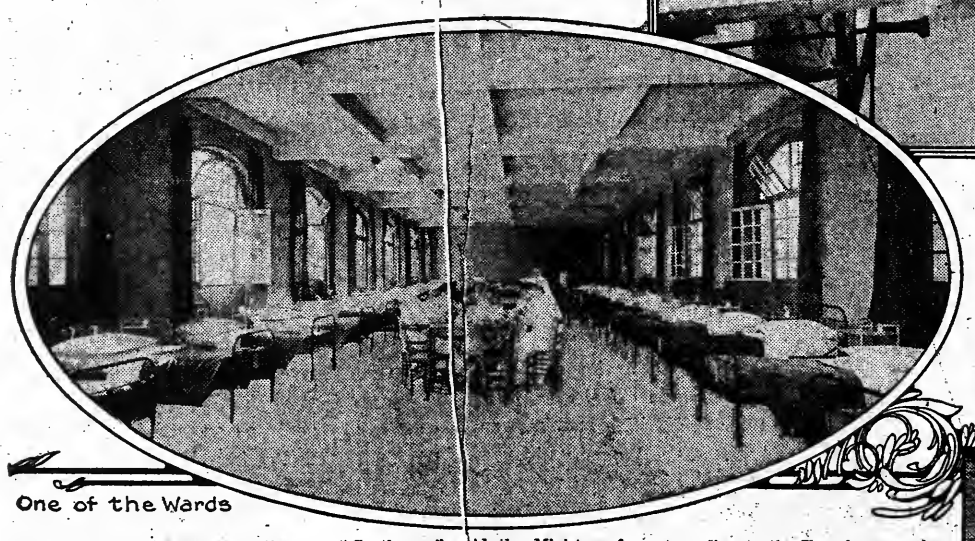
Young American Architects, Business Men, and Doctors Become Carpenters and Masons to Complete Unfinished Building and Improvise Ambulances from Packing Cases.



Lycee Pasteur now American Ambulance Hospital in Paris



Volunteers Making bandages



One of the Wards



One of the Ambulances made in two days from lumber of the packing cases in which the automobiles were shipped. It has been copied by the French military as the best type of ambulance

WHEN the establishment of an American military hospital was first decided upon in Paris, and people began to offer money and service to the relief work of the hospital corps, the American public and the workers themselves had a very definite idea of what they believed to be the hospital's needs. These were, they assumed, the needs of any military hospital—efficient surgeons, physicians, and nurses to care for the sick and wounded sent in from the front.

Almost before they could guess anything about the possible workings-out of the hospital plan the volunteers found themselves busy in a very different way. They were working as carpenters. They were putting in windows and laying floors. They were hammering away as plumbers and plasterers and bricklayers. They were transforming themselves into masons for the benefit of the wounded men of France. Art students, architects, doctors, nurses, tourists, bankers, American residents, music students, and young workers at the universities—they plunged into all sorts of toil to create a hospital for American aid in the war.

And when they had finished their hospital they set to work quite liberally to create an ambulance. That they were forced to invent. And so well did their ingenuity serve them that their invention of an ambulance-body has been adopted by the French Government as a model for all its future ambulance automobiles.

To establish the hospital that is known as "The American Ambulance" young American men and women in Paris planned and built, hammered, sewed, scrubbed, toiled with a combination of exhausting hand labor and effective ingenuity. When they had finished all this they were ready for what any one might naturally believe to be the beginning of military hospital work—the actual fitting-up of their building and its use as a refuge for the wounded soldiers from the front.

Full of enthusiasm for the work to be done in Paris, American surgeons and nurses prepared at the outbreak of the war to fling all their American efficiency and skill into the military hospital work. Their first discovery was the disconcerting one that there was no goal prepared for their efforts and no place ready for their earnestness and their skill. The doctors of the hospital staff of the famous American hospital at Neuilly had decided that the most effective way to relieve the suffering which was sure to ensue during a war—however short it was thought at that time the war might be—was to organize a military hospital which, while quite distinct from the American hospital at Neuilly, should have the advantage of that institution's service and equipment. American business men resident in Paris co-operated with the physicians and surgeons, and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris at once gave its support to the hospital board's plan and started a fund. Immediately the Americans were ready to work. But there was no place for them.

There was no building in Paris available for use as a hospital. There were no workmen to build a new structure or finish one half done, or prepare for use as a hospital some building that had been intended for other purposes.

French Government Promised Aid.

Furthermore, there were no ambulances. There was no way of getting ambulances. And, even if there had been ambulances, there were no chauffeurs. Similarly, there was no one to do the "rough work" about the hospital building—were such a building to be had.

There was absolutely no material on hand for American surgeons and American nurses and American capitalists to begin hospital work.

The American Ambulance in Paris is a firmly established fact now. It is the model for the military and field hospitals of the French Government. It is the most modern of war hospitals and already one of the models of all Europe—probably among the few most efficient hospitals in the world. It is the first military hospital to possess a special department for the care of injuries to the jaw and mouth, and it is the first to keep adequate historical records of its relief work. Its work for the eyes is already proving of inestimable value, and its model sanitary and disinfectant equipments have saved countless soldiers the agonies of tetanus and gangrene. The American military hospital is a historical fact. And, out of next to nothing and in two weeks' time, the Americans made it.

The first discovery was that there was no building ready for use. The second was that there was an unfinished high school structure near the American Hospital in Neuilly which would make an excellent hospital if only it were completed in the proper fashion. Of course, there were no workmen in Paris to finish the building. All the workmen had gone to the war. But the American Committee that had taken the work in charge determined to acquire the uncompleted Lycée Pasteur and do what they could with it. Ambassador Herrick gave the whole project his unqualified approval and assistance, and the committee called upon the French Minister of War.

Several French organizations were ahead of them—charitable associations that had asked for the use of the building during wartime. But the Minister of War realized the work that could be done by an American military hospital in Paris, and refused the earlier applications from his fellow-countrymen.

"Gentlemen," said the Minister of War to the committee that called upon him, "France has not forgotten the services of the Americans in Paris during her last great war. The efficiency of your hospital is known. We believe that whatever you undertake you will carry out brilliantly. This Government will help you in any way it can in your errand of mercy."

So the unfinished Lycée Pasteur, for what it was worth, was turned over to the Americans for their hospital, if they could get any one to put it in shape for them in time to be of use during the war. They did not get any one to complete the building for them. They did it themselves in two weeks. And when the building was finished it was declared to be almost ideal for hospital purposes.

All Took a Hand.

First, Carroll Greenough, a New York architect who chanced to be in Paris, made the designs for the new hospital. Then came the problem of the carpenters and masons, and its quick solution. The American students of architecture at the Beaux Arts crossed the river in a body, journeyed out from the Latin Quarter to Neuilly, and set to work. In two weeks the building was finished, to the amazement of the French authorities and the French public, and with the establishment of a record for speed and efficiency which will never cease, the French people say, to call forth astonishment and praise.

The hospital fund had by this time reached more than the $100,000 mark, and the supplying of apparatus and equipment was simple enough. Much of the costly material was contributed by Americans as separate gifts, and no expense or care was spared in fitting out the hospital in such a way that it should be a model of the greatest possible usefulness. All sorts of intricate machines and apparatus were installed, while the onlookers still marveled at the speed of the Americans. And then came the second test of hard work, and the proving of the young Americans' ingenuity. There were no ambulances.

According to the French nomenclature, a military hospital is an "Ambulance." The American Ambulance, capitalized and pronounced French fashion, is the official name of our military hospital at Neuilly. What the hospital found that it needed was a supply of ambulances in our sense of the word—motor wagons to carry the wounded in from the trains and sheds and bring them in the shortest possible time within reach of the hospital's care. Of ambulances there were none.

Of course Americans in Paris—those whose private motor cars had not already been requisitioned by the Government—gave their automobiles to the hospital for its ambulance service. But while these were much better than nothing, they were not well adapted to the carrying of wounded soldiers, and real ambulances were felt to be a necessity. At the Ford automobile agency in Paris were twelve chassis, just arrived in packing cases, still standing in their great boxes, to all appearance quite uselessly, and given at once, with regret for their inefficiency, to the committee for the American Hospital. There were naturally no professional carriage builders to be found in Paris, no builders of motor bodies. And at this point the American doctors set to work.

They took the packing cases from the automobile chassis, and of them they built their ambulance bodies. With their material to hand, they designed a type of body that would be altogether satisfactory—as well as practicable—for the work. Then the young amateur carpenters, who had already had some experience in finishing the woodwork of the house, made the bodies from the packing cases according to the doctors' designs and covered them with brown canvas.

The creation of the ambulances took just two days. And before the ambulances had been in service more than a few days more the French military hospital experts decided that this was without question the most effective type of field ambulance yet invented, and adopted it as the standard type. The body is large enough to hold two wounded men lying down or four if they can sit up, together with the driver and surgeons.

The problem of chauffeurs was speedily disposed of as well. Young Americans in Paris who had had experience in driving motor cars offered their services indefinitely. In the same way the work of the hospital, even the most menial toil, was arranged. Nearly all the helpers are volunteers. New York society women are serving as helpers in the work of the house. Young artists are working as orderlies and assistants. Business men are doing all sorts of odd jobs about the hospital, and their wives and daughters are hard at work in whatever needs to be done. There is no lack of organization—the efficiency of the hospital's work is due in no small degree to the systematic arrangement of all its activities—but most of the actual tasks of the place are done, in the hospital's maintenance as in its building, by volunteers.

Unique Service.

And that is why the American Ambulance in Paris is probably the most efficient hospital of its kind that the world has ever known. These are nearly all volunteer workers, who are giving what almost no hospital could afford to pay for. The salaries of such a staff as that of the ambulance would tax the funds of a rich institution. The most skillful and the best-known American specialists in Europe, nurses chosen from among hundreds of applicants, workers with whom work is a matter of personal devotion, are contributing their services to this great neutral hospital in France. Even the nurses, many of them, are working without pay. The presence in Paris at the outbreak of the war of so many Americans who had attained international reputations in their professions, and their willingness to work without pay while the war lasted, has given the American Ambulance in Paris a service that is unique.

The organization of the American Ambulance was largely due to its surgeon in chief, Dr. C. Winchester Dubouchet, a Philadelphian, who has lived many years in France and is known as one of the foremost surgeons of the world. He has been for several years surgeon in chief of the American Hospital. Associated with him is Dr. Joseph A. Blake, formerly attending surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, whose reputation as a surgeon is familiar throughout the United States. Dr. Blake, who was in Paris when war was declared, volunteered his services for as long as the war lasts. Dr. Magnin, Dr. Gros, Dr. Turner, and other physicians and surgeons connected with the American Hospital, who are known to nearly every American who has lived in Europe, were also among the first volunteers. Six surgeons and a pathologist, under Dr. Richard Derby of New York, a son-in-law of former President Roosevelt, have since gone from this country as volunteers in response to a call from Dr. Blake.

Departments new in the history of military hospitals have been established in the American Ambulance, each one under the charge of a recognized expert. A department of dentistry was quickly added, and Dr. Davenport and Dr. Hays, two American dentists of international reputation, were placed at its head. In the treatment of wounds affecting the teeth and jaws and in cases of infection of the mouth this new department has proved so invaluable that it is said no well-equipped military hospital will hereafter be without its department of dentistry. In that way the American Ambulance has set another record.

There is a department which has special care of the eyes of the wounded. Dr. Louis Borsch, an American oculist who is known throughout Europe, is at the head of this department, which has proved of great value. Another department, in charge of Dr. Koenig, an eminent American specialist, treats wounds or diseases of the throat and ears.

French Recognize Its Worth.

The original plan of the hospital was, of course, an outgrowth of the work of the doctors of the American Hospital at Neuilly, including Dr. Gros, Dr. Magnin, and Dr. Turner. The first inspiration was, of course, a memory of the work done by Americans during the Franco-Prussian war and through the siege of Paris.

So well recognized has been the efficiency of the American Ambulance that many of the most difficult cases have been sent there and successful operations have been performed which will be long remembered in the history of surgery. In this connection the ambulance has also inaugurated a new and valuable service. For the first time in warfare a complete surgical history of the cases in a military hospital is being kept. This has not been possible heretofore because of the enormous clerical labor and the time involved, but Americans have volunteered for this service, too. When the war is over there will be a surgical record such as has never before existed. Such a history will be of incalculable value to the science of surgery, serving as a sort of textbook for the world, and it is a source of pride that the record will be an American record of the work of American surgeons.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's chain of field hospitals is to extend the work of the American Ambulance. Her generosity has made it possible to have the same standard of efficiency in personnel and equipment as exists in the hospital in Paris, which will serve as a base. With Dr. Walton Martin of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and a staff of surgeons who will serve under him, Mrs. Whitney is now in Paris, where she has gone to inform herself of the needs of the service. It is probably the first time in history that a woman of a neutral country has in time of war made it possible to relieve suffering on such an extensive scale.

The field hospitals will be another unique feature of the work Americans are doing in connection with the American Ambulance. Mrs. Whitney will bear the entire expense of these extra hospitals, providing surgeons, nurses, equipment, supplies, ambulances, and drivers in order that no money may be diverted from the fund for the hospital in Paris, which will need money all the more now that its field for usefulness has been so happily enlarged.

Prominent Women Help.

The work of collecting money here was begun by a committee of prominent women, including Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mrs. F. L. Chapin, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Hamilton Russell, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. F. A. Sayles, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Through their individual efforts they have collected more than $150,000. It is proposed to organize the work in other cities, and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has officially delegated its Vice President, Francis E. Drake, to come to the United States for this purpose. Mr. Drake, who arrived in New York a few weeks ago and who is conducting this part of the work at his own expense, has already begun the organization of committees in Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, New Haven, and other cities. He will visit the principal cities of the United States before returning to Paris.

The American Red Cross, recognizing the value of the work done by the American Ambulance, has contributed an additional $25,000 to the fund that is being raised.

Although so much of the work is done without pay and there is no rental of the building, the amount of money required to maintain the hospital is large. It is estimated that about $500,000 will be necessary to support the hospital at its maximum capacity for one year. The ambulance can accommodate 1,000 beds, and it goes without saying that the entire thousand are sorely needed. At present the amount of money at hand has justified the management only in the establishment of 400 beds, but more are being added as fast as the money is collected. It is interesting to note that, as the initial expenses of the hospital were held at a minimum, there are no expenses of administration in collecting the funds. There are no office or printing expenses, no clerks or secretaries. Money received by J. P. Morgan & Co. is cabled direct to Paris and used for the hospital at once.

THINGS YOU HEAR AROUND THIS TOWN

Tuxedo Rheumatism.

THE late Col. Davis Bat of Michigan was famous for his scrupulous dressing. When the dinner jacket, or, as it was then called, the "Tuxedo," was introduced into the State the Colonel made haste to procure one of the new garments.

He wore it at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of his native city and became the cynosure of neighboring eyes. Next day he was observed hobbling down Main Street for his "morning" at the Eagle House at a gait very different from his usual stride.

"What's the matter, Colonel?" asked a friend.

"Tuxedo rheumatism," answered the Colonel, with dignity, "Tuxedo rheumatism, Sir. I got it last night. A man of my years, Sir, feels the need of his coattails after sundown."

Uses of Architecture.

WILKINS has a reputation for shrewdness, and therefore his friends have been for some months puzzled by the extraordinary appearance of his new house in Mortgage Manor Estates. It was built by the architect of the real estate company, and looks like a cover on a woman's magazine.

"I know why he built that house," at length remarked a business acquaintance. "He foolishly involved himself in a foreign contract recently, on which they are threatening suit, so he's busy establishing evidence for the popular defense."

"What is that?" he was asked.

"General mental incompetency," he answered. "If a photograph of the house doesn't convince the jury, nothing can."

Sister's Marksmanship.

WHAT is your sister doing, Charlie?" asked the young man caller.

"She's out in the orchard throwing sticks up a tree to knock down some apples," said Charlie.

"But apples aren't ripe, are they?"

"No," said Charlie; "but they will be by the time she knocks one down."

Just Like Some Men.

Howell—Did Smith ever do any good in the world?

Powell—If he found that he had, inadvertently, been scattering any seeds of kindness, he would advertise for them.

Roller Skating Extraordinary.

TWO roller skates for one boy is the customary demand for complete satisfaction in sidewalk skating. But passers-by on Fifth Avenue near Thirty-fourth Street the other day saw two boys and one roller skate in thorough working co-operation. They were sliding down the slope of Murray Hill, as happily as might be, and with a maintenance of balance truly wonderful to behold.

One boy wore one skate on his foot in conventional fashion. The other foot he held slightly aloft, and on the foot that held the skate sat the other boy—a good-sized youngster of 10 or 12, who ought to grow up to be a tight-rope walker or an acrobat. He sat astride of his friend's foot as if it had been a rocking-horse; his own sturdy legs he stuck straight out in front of him, and with both hands he clung valiantly to his friend's knee.

How the other lad balanced himself it is impossible to guess. But balance himself he did—with one hand thrown out just a trifle. He pushed himself along when necessary with the skateless foot, and with that, too, he guided himself and his load. And there, in the busy part of the day—it was about 11 in the morning—on the busiest stretch of Fifth Avenue, the two of them slid merrily along down the slope of the hill, and along the flat stretch toward Madison Square.

Cigarettes in China.

FOR genuinely cheap cigarettes China would appear to be without peer.

Packages of ten cigarettes retail there for 1 cent gold, and with each package is given a Japanese-made bamboo cigarette holder. If the smoker cares to buy in carton lots—a carton containing 500 cigarettes—he can get still more of a bargain, the carton costing but 39 cents, United States money.

These extraordinarily cheap cigarettes are made of native Chinese tobacco, so it is stated by Consul E. Carleton Baker at Chungking. The profit to the manufacturing company on a package of ten cigarettes is approximately one-fifth of a cent.

Taking a Chance.

"Do you think the public will stand for such a play?"

"I'm not worrying about the public," replied the theatrical manager. "All I'm afraid of is the police."

Good News for Broadway.

HERE is cheering information from France for chorus girls and other natives of Broadway. The war has not interfered with this year's champagne vintage and the bubbles of the 1914 grapes will rise as frolicsomely as though peace were still earth's portion.

A recent official French report from the champagne district states that, thanks to the presence of many refugees in that area, it has been possible to save the vintage. The question of transportation alone presents difficulties. In normal times the manufacturers of champagne purchase the grapes directly and transport them to their presses, but owing to the shortage of vehicles this year the owners of vineyards will be obliged to press the grapes themselves and to store the juice in barrels until the transportation problem can be solved.

It is further reported that the reserves of champagne have not been touched by the Germans. Such wine as has been taken by the invaders has come from the cellars of private houses and hotels and has not been drawn from the cellars of the large manufacturers.

BRAVED ANTWERP BOMBARDMENT TO SAVE PICTURES

William A. Sherwood, an American Artist, Hid in a Cellar Until the City Fell and Then Escaped with His Paintings to the United States.



The Great Square on market day



William A Sherwood



From an Antwerp Courtyard

Photos by Underwood and Underwood



Antwerp Fishmongers.



Belgian Soldiers in Antwerp just before the Siege

IT was the determination to save his pictures that first held William A. Sherwood, an American artist whose home has been for ten years in Belgium, in the besieged city of Antwerp during the bombardment and for ten days after the Germans entered the town, and then forced him and his wife, refugees in a peasant cart, to seek shelter with the other exiles beyond the Dutch frontier. And it was the mysterious appearance of the boxes of pictures, as their cart started at last from the conquered city, that brought a quick discharge of German guns to hold up their departure, with the question as to whether these strange things were or were not rifle cases.

Bringing most of their paintings and etchings with them, and carrying to American safety a tiny waif of a Belgian dog, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood arrived a few days ago in New York. For thirty-six hours, without sleep and with the most meagre supply of food and water, they hid in the darkness of a cellar in a deserted street while the German guns battered down Antwerp's defenses.

For ten days more they lived in the forsaken city, helping as they could to care for the wounded and put out the fires from bombs, and making unceasing efforts to get a cart to take them and their work over the border line. The journey to the Dutch frontier, ordinarily a matter of forty minutes by train, occupied the best part of a day in their peasant cart, and they spent one night on the floor of a railway station in an abandoned Belgian hamlet.

When they reached Holland they were cared for, along with 600 other refugees, by a factory owner who was sheltering and feeding these exiles almost entirely at his own expense. And the sight of seven floating mines as their boat made its way from the coastline of Europe offered their last adventure from the war. Mr. Sherwood has brought back a record of war happenings and a few etchings of war scenes.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have lived for years on the Rue Rembrandt in Antwerp, spending their Summers at Dixmude and Nieuport and Bruges and along the banks of the Yser and making their home among the Belgian people. With the exception of one other family, Flemish friends of theirs, they were the only people who remained on the Rue Rembrandt during the siege. The two families took shelter together in the cellar of Mr. Sherwood's house, while the rest of the street was deserted.

At Liege Just Before Siege.

"I should never have stayed in the city during the bombardment, of course," said Mr. Sherwood to a TIMES reporter, "if it had not been for the pictures. I was trying to get a cart or something to get them out of the city, and before I could succeed in finding any means of transportation at all the Germans came. Then, too, I was hoping to be able to get some money in Antwerp, and I wanted, if possible, to wait for that. Of course I never did get it. I had, fortunately, a little on hand, and I couldn't get any more until we reached Rotterdam. I soon ceased to think of waiting for money. Just as soon as we could get our cart we left. But that was ten days after the siege."

Mr. Sherwood, who is the guest of the National Arts Club here, has exhibited etchings and paintings in various cities in Europe, and shortly before the outbreak of the war he sold an album of Antwerp color etchings to the Queen of the Belgians. When the German armies began their march on Liége he was exhibiting some pictures in that city, and he hurriedly took them back to what was then supposed to be the impregnable safety of Antwerp.

"I was in Liége when the siege began," he explained, "but I left immediately, was able to get out without any trouble, and had no adventure at all. I thought at that time, as every one did, that to go to Antwerp was to take myself and my pictures to an absolute refuge. No one believed that Antwerp could fall. However, I did not want to keep Mrs. Sherwood in Belgium in war time, and we began at once to make preparations to get my pictures away. We found we couldn't. I had had some pictures in the Marché Soulier, and was fortunate enough to get them out and in my cellar before the siege. The Marché was burned.

"So, when the bombardment began, we hid in the cellar, like every one else who stayed. Our neighbors stayed with us an old man, his three grown-up daughters, and two small children. There was no electricity, gas, or water in the city. We had managed to store some water, of course, and we had a little food—not much. Fortunately, there was wine in the cellar, and that helped us out.

Soon Got Used to Shells.

"We had packed what we could in suitcases, ready to leave everything else and run if the house was struck and burned. But as a matter of fact we soon learned when we did leave Antwerp how useless our packing would have been if we had fled. The refugees fleeing from the siege had to go, for the most part, afoot. They couldn't carry so much as handbags very far.

"At first the bombardment was terrific, of course. But after a few hours we found that we were getting used to it. And soon we discovered—before the end of the first twelve hours—that we could calculate approximately the distances of the firing range and make a pretty good guess as to whether or not we were in danger.

"At those times Mrs. Sherwood used to run upstairs and wash, when it seemed reasonably safe. It didn't seem to me that a bath was worth so much danger, and I told her she was foolish, but she would do it. Then once, on the last day of the siege, I ventured out in the street when the guns seemed fairly far away.

"You see," he went on, "the fire of the guns would sweep the city in one direction, and then sweep back in a little closer circle, and then back again, in a sort of zigzag. We could hear them coming and going, and that is how we could guess how near the danger was, from the strength of the noise they made. On the other hand, there were the two Zeppelins dropping bombs pretty constantly. By the second night we were almost worn out—sheer physical fatigue.

"On the last day I felt it necessary to make an effort to see the Consul, so I took what seemed to be a good moment and went out in the street. I walked for about fifteen city blocks along the Chaussee de Malines, one of the busiest streets in the city, and the one along which the Belgian Army had retreated. It was the worst of the besieged part of the city, a ruined and deserted thoroughfare. And in those fifteen blocks I saw two persons—one, a Belgian soldier who was demented because of the horror he had gone through, and who was leading his horse up and down the city street with apparently no real idea of what was going on; and the other a Flemish gardener, who was ignoring siege guns and Zeppelins and gazing with a sort of stolid interest at the damaged trees along the roadway. For the rest it was like a city of the dead. When I got to the Consulate I was dismayed to find that our American Consul had gone. Later I found the Swedish and Haitian Consuls, and I understood that both the Swiss and Spanish Consuls stayed. But almost every one had left Antwerp.

"Of course we were constantly expecting our house to be hit by a shell. Shells were falling around us all the time. Finally, at about 3:15 in the morning, toward the end of the bombardment, there was a crash and the house rocked like an earthquake, but did not fall. Afterward we found the shell in the garden; it had just missed the house; it was two meters in circumference and it made a hole one meter deep. I brought home some of the pieces of it. I'm going to give one to my mother for a paper-weight.

"During those hours of the siege we could not find out anything at all about how things were going or whether the city was holding out at all. When one of us would venture out it was only to see the empty houses, some burning, some destroyed, some untouched but simply deserted, the offices with the people gone, the streets tenanted only by the dogs and cats that the refugees had left in their flight. No one knew anything. No one could find out anything. The only thing we could do was to creep back to our cellar in the dark and wait. Of course sleep was impossible. We stayed there, and talked when we could, and tried to cheer each other up, and listened to the noises. And as I said, we got curiously used to it.

"Then it stopped. And after awhile we stuck our heads out, so to speak, again. I left Mrs. Sherwood in the house and went out into the street for a little while, and it happened that I saw the Germany Army entering the city. There were 300,000 soldiers, but only half that number actually entered the city, and were reviewed before the palace.

Parade for Cats and Dogs.

"The advance guards had stuck flowers in their uniforms, and some had succeeded in covering themselves with garlands. They marched in with every evidence of a gala event, with the flowers to show their triumph. It was the most awe-inspiring thing I ever saw. But the most awe-inspiring feature was that practically only the lost dogs and cats were there to see the triumphant entry. There were so few human beings left in Antwerp. The conquering army marched into a dead city. Their advance was like the movement of an immense machine. The German Army does not seem human.

"After the Germans came, there isn't much to tell. Things were quiet. Almost all the Antwerp people had gone. The banks, offices, and most shops were closed. There were no more Zeppelins, of course—and there had been the machines hovering over us and dropping bombs, as of course every one knows, for days before the bombardment. We came out of our cellar and our friends went back to their own houses. The city, however, seemed peopled only by soldiers.

Belgians Reluctant to Leave.

"I spent almost all my own time in trying to get a cart to take us and the pictures to Holland, but Mrs. Sherwood did what she could in the city and joined with the sisters in a bucket brigade, with what little water they could get, to fight the fires. Of course, there was comparatively little damage in Antwerp. Of all the besieged towns it suffered least. The cathedral and the Musée Plantin were almost unharmed; the Rubens pictures had long since been sent away to safety, of course."

With mention of Mrs. Sherwood's assistance to the nuns and the nurses in the city, and with a quick summing up of his own difficulty in finding a cart, the artist's story passes quite briefly over the ten days after the bombardment. Of five butcher shops in his neighborhood only one, he said, was open.

"It was very quiet," he repeated. "Strangely enough, among the few Flemish families that had braved the siege there was a curious reluctance to leave when it was over. The Belgian bourgeoisie is loath to give up its home. Most of the people fled in the first terror of the Germans' approach. The few who stuck out through the bombardment settled down when the Germans came in into a kind of regular life—although I don't know how much longer the food can last. Our neighbors of the Rue Rembrandt refused to leave with us, and Mrs. Sherwood and I, with the stray dog that we had picked up, departed alone. But we could not have stayed. That deserted city was dreadful.

"We had to have three special papers. One ordinary passport and identification card, one special 'Permis de sejour,' issued before the bombardment, dated Sept. 23, mine is, and one card from the German army of occupation permitting us to leave the city and pass through the German lines. We had no trouble in getting that, or in making our departure, once we had our cart. It is rather interesting to note, though, that for the hire of the peasant cart and two slow Flemish horses and a man to drive us to the frontier, we had to pay a sum that practically equaled the price of the horses and cart in ordinary times!

"But the German sentries stopped us as we were leaving, on account of the pictures. We had them in three large packing cases, thirty-five paintings. And, of course, we had our luggage, with etchings and sketches in that. But it was the packing boxes that stopped us. There was a quick discharge of guns and our man stopped, and out ran a sentry to demand an explanation. Were those pictures, or were they rifles? He insisted that they looked like rifle cases. We thought we would have to stop and unpack everything and have a thorough examination then and there, but our papers proved so complete and so official that the soldiers accepted them and let us go. We were rather startled by the guns, but we noticed that our stolid Flemish driver never turned a hair. He didn't so much as start at the noise of the shot.

On the Dutch Frontier.

"Our trip to the frontier was uneventful. We passed many soldiers and sentries, saw a few other refugees, caught hints of the deserted villages that we had known as prosperous little hamlets before the war. But nothing happened to us. When night came we drew up at a railway station and spent the night in the waiting room. Altogether the trip took nine hours from Antwerp to Burgen-ap-Zoom, on the Dutch side, just across the frontier. We had only a few sandwiches to supply us with dinner at night and breakfast in the morning, and one bottle of wine. But, unfortunately, after we had opened the bottle and taken some of its contents and set it down on the station floor where we were camping, I upset it. That was a sad loss, for we needed it. We were pretty hungry as well as tired when we got to the border line.

"And there was a strange sight. I had heard of it, of course, but had not realized how it would look. Drawn up along the frontier were the German soldiers—we had passed German soldiers everywhere, of course—and facing them, not two meters away, on the other side of the border line, were the Dutch guards.

"There they stood 'in battle array,' so close they could have touched each other, the Germans in the conquered territory, the Hollanders ready to defend the neutrality of their country. Of course, there was no hostility between them; the Dutch were just ready. But it was one of the most impressive things I ever saw."

Holland's Splendid Work.

Burgen-ap-Zoom is a small manufacturing town of 16,000 inhabitants, just over the line that separates Holland from Belgium. It is caring for 65,000 refugees, and, like the rest of Holland, Mr. Sherwood points out, faces famine as the price of its generosity.

"I cannot say enough about the splendid people of Holland," the artist declared. "They are doing the most wonderful work that can be imagined. And they need help. I am convinced that the first thing we ought to do is send food, flour, to Holland. She needs foodstuffs. England cannot help her because England is fighting and Holland is neutral. We must, because we are neutral and able to help.

"Mrs. Sherwood and I were cared for, with our pictures and our dog, in the family of a manufacturer of the town," he went on. "As I said, we had money enough to pay our way. But this man, who took us into his house, was keeping 600 Belgians practically at his own expense. He has them sleeping between the machines in his factory and he is feeding and caring for them. He is M. Emile Perguy, head of one of the industries of South Holland, and he is one of the splendid men who are doing such wonderful things now.

"I have heard a German quoted as saying that the Belgian refugees do not want to return to their homes and go back to work," Mr. Sherwood continued with some emphasis. "I want to say that I know that to be false. I know the Belgians. I have lived with them for more than ten years, in the cities and among the peasants in the country districts, and I was among the refugees. There are no more industrious people anywhere. They yearn to return to their homes. I have heard, too, what has been said of alleged Belgian cruelties, and I want to add that I know the Belgians' gentleness and consideration. I have known of one instance after another of their real thoughtfulness and kindness, their gentleness to women and to people in distress. I do not believe these tales of so-called cruelties on the part of the Belgians."

Mr. Sherwood's own Odyssey comes almost to an end with his arrival at Bergen-ap-Zoom, but not quite, for there was adventure in his departure from Rotterdam.

Dodging North Sea Mines.

"A very commonplace adventure, that," he smiled. "So many people have come through the mined seas on their way home that it is an old and usual story by this time. It isn't so bad, because most of the time you are not thinking about it. I doubt if the majority of the passengers on the Ryndam realized that we were steering our way around mines. The Captain told me afterward that we had passed twelve loose ones. I myself saw seven. Once we stopped and veered off to one side in a hurry to avoid one.

"We only stayed in Burgen-ap-Zoom long enough to get our breath, as it were, and then we went on to Rotterdam. There," Mr. Sherwood sighed, "we succeeded in getting some money, and made our way back to America. We were able to bring most of the pictures with us. I have thirty-five paintings in the packing cases in the Custom House, and some etchings with me. I was most fortunate in rescuing those that were in Liége and in the gallery in Antwerp. Four of my best paintings, however, were being exhibited in the Salon de Printemps in Brussels at the outbreak of the war, and of course I have heard nothing whatever of them. Mr. Whitlock will do what he can to find them for me when things are better.

Mr. Sherwood's latest finished work consists of a collection of twelve color etchings which he has made into an album under the title of "Anvers. Un jour parmi le peuple." The album was published under the patronage of Baron G. van de Werve et de Schilde, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and is dedicated to the Queen of the Belgians. The edition was limited to thirty-five copies, of which the first was purchased by the Queen. The second was bought by the Governor of the province, the third by the Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels, and the fourth by the Musée Plantin, the other purchases being by private individuals and collections. The etchings are views of Antwerp and its people. Almost all the artist's work has been done in Belgium, although it has been exhibited in various cities.

"The days between the German entry upon Belgian territory and the fall of Antwerp were—it goes without saying—the most exciting of my life. I can't give an adequate picture of what it was like. We have no idea here, of course, how theatrical a thing war has been in Belgium, just because it was so close at hand. It was heart-breaking and terrible, but it was also dramatic. We couldn't stay in the house. There was always something going on in the streets—some new rumor afloat, detachments of prisoners, wounded men, soldiers everywhere. Long before we realized our own peril and before the days grew so troublous for the city of Antwerp the excitement of the war had grown almost unbearable in itself. Then gradually the worry became worse, and the cloud of the approaching siege settled upon us all. And it came close in other ways. Four of my friends, young artists who had enlisted, have been killed.

"And there were the airships, with their bombs. One day I was in the garden trying to work when I saw a great German flying machine—the kind they call the 'dove'—hovering above the city, apparently almost above my head. As I watched something white seemed to detach itself from the machine and come fluttering down toward me, with a queer zigzag motion. It simply did not occur to me what it was. Then I felt the explosion when it struck. I learned later that it had killed a little girl, a fourteen-year-old child who was selling papers on a street corner.

TREITSCHKE'S FAMED ESSAY THAT INSPIRED GERMANY

His Startlingly Frank Exposition of How a Nation Should Protect Its Interests, Which Has Become the Basis of the Prussian Code of Procedure in Matters Involving International Ethics.

Heinrich von Treitschke, the famous Prussian Professor of Politics, has been called "the Machiavelli of the Nineteenth Century," and his teachings are generally considered to have resulted in the present war. But while his name has been mentioned more frequently than that of any other writer in connection with the causes of the war, his active work has been unknown outside of Germany. By special arrangement with Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers of "Treitschke: His Life and Work" ($1.50), THE TIMES is enabled to print from that volume the following essay, which is a comprehensive statement of the theories of international conduct promulgated by Bernhardi's master, by the "Father of Weltpolitik."

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By Heinrich von Treitschke.

IS there really such a thing as international law? Certainly there are two common theories of international relations, each contradictory to the other, each quite untenable. One, the so-called naturalistic theory, dates from Machiavelli. It is based on the notion that the State is merely might personified, that it has the right to do anything that is profitable to it. On this view the State cannot fetter itself by international law; its relations with other States depend simply on the respective strength which it and they possess.

This theory leads to an absurdity. It is of course true that the State implies physical might. But if a State be that and nothing else, if it pay no heed to reason or to conscience, it will never maintain itself in a proper condition of safety. Even naturalistic thinkers allow that it is a function of the State to preserve internal order; that it cannot do if it refuses to obey any law in its relations with other States. Its deliberate contempt for good faith, loyalty, and treaty agreements in external relations would raise a crowd of enemies, and prevent it from fulfilling its purpose—the embodiment of physical force. Even Machiavelli's ideal, Caesar Borgia, ultimately fell into the pit which he had digged for others.

For the end and object of the State's existence is not physical might; it embodies might only in order that it may protect and develop the nobler aspects of mankind. Thus the doctrine of pure might is a vain doctrine; it is immoral because it cannot justify its own existence.

Directly contrary to this view of the State is another—an equally false view. This is the "moral" conception due to German liberalism. The State is here regarded as a good little boy, to be washed, brushed, and sent to school: he must have his ears pulled to keep him good, and in return he is to be thankful, just-minded, and Heaven knows what else.

This German doctrinaire theory has done as much harm to our political thinking as to other forms of German life. All our political sins can be traced back to the notion—natural enough in a learned nation—that the pronouncement of some scientific truth is adequate to turn the world's course into a new channel. That notion underlies the German spirit of scientific research; it also underlies our tendency to all manner of practical blunders.

Positive Law Is Only Law.

The doctrinaire exponent of international law fondly imagines that he need only emit a few aphorisms and that the nations of the world will forthwith, as reasonable men, accept them. We forget that stupidity and passion matter, and have always mattered in history. Who, after all, can fail to see the growth of national passions during the nineteenth century? And whence do individuals—Rotteck, Bluntschlir, Heffter, and others—say to States peremptorily, "Thou shalt"? No single man stands high enough to impose his doctrines on all States; he must be ready to see his theories crossed or crushed by actual life.

The delusion that there can be such a thing as hypothetical law is at the root of these errors. Positive law is the only law that has real existence. Until the general public has grown convinced of the truth and righteousness of various legal principles, the function of learned men is really limited to preparing the way. Were we to pursue the abstract conception of the State to its logical conclusion, we should find ourselves demanding a supreme authority with world-wide power. The authority would be such as that claimed by the Papal See, an authority not of this world, represented by the Vicegerent of Christ and ruling in the name of God. That is the sort of authority which we do not want on earth; our beautiful world should be a world of liberty.

Nevertheless it is only ultramontane thinkers who have consistently worked out to its logical issue the weak and sentimental view of international law which we at this moment are considering. That logical issue has been rightly stated in the great "Codex" of the Jesuits; according to it, the world is, as it were, an ethnarchy in which the nations form an ideal community, while the Pope, as ethnarch, wields over them a coercive power, keeping each State within bounds by spiritual warnings and ghostly power. That is the one practical conclusion deducible from the premise that the State is a body liable to external coercion. No system of international law can, merely because it has a scientific basis, restrain a sovereign State.

The State Is Physical Force.

So then these two extreme views are both unworkable in practice. Let us see if we can, in their place, set up a theory of international law based on historical foundations. First and before all, we must recognize clearly that we must not over-right our human nature with demands which our weakness cannot meet. That mistake is responsible for the perversion of many an idealist into a disillusioned fanatic. The man who declaims that might and the mailed fist alone decide the rivalry of nations is often a soured fanatic who in his youth smoked away at the pipe of peace, discovered that that was too good for this poor world, rushed off to the other extreme, and now declares that the basis of all things is brutality and cynicism. No doubt, all great political thinkers show a touch of cynical contempt for mankind, and when this contempt is not too deep it has its justification. But it is only the man who does not ask the impossible from human nature who can really awaken the finer energies which, despite all frailties and brutish instincts, lie dormant in man.

With this in mind, we must set to work historically and consider the State as it actually is. It is physical force; but it is also an institution aiming at the betterment of mankind. In so far as it is physical force, it has a natural tendency to grab as many possessions as may seem to it desirable. But every State will nevertheless show of its own accord a real regard for neighboring States.

Prudent calculation and a mutual recognition of advantages will gradually foster an ever-growing sense of justice; there will arise the consciousness that each State is bound up with the common life of the States around it and that, willingly or unwillingly, it must come to terms with them as a body of States. This consideration is prompted not by any sort of philanthropy but by a literal sense of the benefits of reciprocal action. What I may call the formal part of international law, such as the rules which assure the inviolability of ambassadors and which regulate the ceremonial of embassies, was developed and fixed at an early date in history.

In modern Europe the laws about embassies are definite and well determined. It may even be asserted that the formal side of international law is more firmly established and more seldom broken than the laws which govern the internal life of each single State. Still, the existence of international law is precarious; it is a lex imperfecta, because there is no higher power to control States as a whole. All depends on the sense of reciprocity between nations, and here, in default (as already said) of a supreme authority, learning and public opinion may play a great part. The jurist Savigny declared that international law is perpetually in the making. He did not mean, of course, that it has no real validity. For this law which is daily growing is obviously of practical use at every turn.

There can be no doubt that the development of modern international law owes a very special debt to Christianity, which extends beyond the limits of single States toward cosmopolitanism in the noblest sense of that term; our ancestors, therefore, were both reasonable and logical when they for a while omitted the Porte from among the nations bound by international law. They could not admit the Porte so long as it was dominated exclusively by Mohammedan standards of morals. More recently, Christianity has spread in the Balkans, Mohammedanism has somewhat decreased there, and the Porte has been brought into the circle of nations subject to international law.

Again, there is one country which believes itself in a position to attack when it will, and which is therefore a home of barbarism in all matters of international law. Thanks to England, marine international law is still, in time of war, nothing better than a system of privileged piracy. We see, therefore, that as international law rests wholly on reciprocity, it is vain to ask nations to listen to empty commonplaces about humanity. Theory must here be nailed down to practice; real reciprocity and a real balance of power are inseparable.

Never disregard the free moral life of the nation as a whole. No State in the wide world can venture to relinquish the "ego"-of its sovereignty. If conditions have been imposed on it which cripple it or which it cannot observe, the nation honors itself in breaking them. It is one of the most admirable facts in history that a nation can recover from material loss far sooner than from the slightest insult to its honor. The loss of a province may be accepted as inevitable; the endurance of what we deem to be servitude is an unending insult to a noble-hearted nation.



Heinrich von Treitschke.

War Is Justifiable.

Napoleon, by stationing his troops on Prussian soil, stirred up fierce hatred in the veins even of the most patient. When a State has been wounded in its honor the breach of a treaty is but a matter of time. England and France had to admit this in 1870. In their arrogant pride at the end of the Crimean War, they had compelled their exhausted enemy to agree to remove all her warships from the Black Sea. Russia seized the opportunity offered by the Franco-Prussian war to break the agreement, and she was fully within her rights.

If a State finds that any of its existing treaties have ceased to express the relative strength of itself and the other treaty State, and if it cannot induce the latter to a friendly cancelment of the treaty, then has come the moment for the "legal proceedings" customary between nations, that is, for war. And in such circumstances war is declared in the full consciousness that the nation is doing its duty. Personal greed plays no part in such an act. Those who declare war then say to themselves, "Our treaty obligation has failed to correspond with our relative strength at this moment; we cannot come to friendly terms; we turn to the great assize of the nations."

The justice of a war depends wholly on the consciousness of its moral necessity. And since there neither can be nor ought to be any external coercive power controlling the great personages of a State, and since history must ever remain in a state of change, war is in itself justifiable; it is an ordinance of God. No doubt, a State may err as to the necessity of applying this means of coercion. Niebuhr spoke truly when he said that war can establish no right which did not previously exist.

Just for this reason; we may look upon certain deeds of violence as expiated in the very act of being committed—for example, the completion of German or of Italian unity. On the other hand, since not every war produces the results which it ought to produce, the historian must now and again withhold his judgment and remember that the life of a State lasts for centuries. The proud saying of the conquered Piedmontese, "We will begin again," will always have its place in the history of noble nations.

War will never be swept from the earth by courts of arbitration. In questions that touch the very life of a State the other members of the community of States cannot possibly be impartial. They must take sides just because they belong to the community of States and are drawn together or forced apart by the most diverse interests. If Germany were foolish enough to try to settle the question of Alsace-Lorraine by arbitration, what European power could be impartial? You could not find impartiality even in dreamland. Hence the fact—well known to us all—that though international congresses may formulate the results of a war and set them out in juristic language, they can never avert a threatened outbreak of hostilities. Other States can be impartial only in questions of third-rate importance.

We have now agreed that war is just and moral, and that the ideal of eternal peace is both unjust and immoral, and impossible. A purely intellectual life, with its enervating effect on the thinker, may make men think otherwise; let us get rid of the undignified attitude of those who call possible what never can happen.

So long as human nature, with its passions and its sins, remains what it is, the sword shall not depart from the earth. It is curious to see how, in the writings of the pacificists, unconsciously the sense of national honor cuts into the talk of cosmopolitanism. In the Old Testament the prophet Joel demanded that Israel should win a bloody battle over the heathen in the valley of Jehoshaphat; Victor Hugo clamors in like manner that the Germans shall first get a flogging before universal peace sets in. Again and again it must be repeated that war, the violent form of the quarrels of the nations, is the direct outcome of the very nature of the State. The mere fact that there are many States proves, of itself, that war is necessary. Frederick the Great said that the dream of universal peace is a phantom which every one ignores so soon as it affects his own freedom of action. A lasting balance of power, he adds, is inconceivable.

National Intercourse in Peace.

We may now study some of the principles affecting the intercourse of nations in time of peace which have developed into law. All nations should be allowed to enjoy, in security and without distinction, the unifying influences of commercial intercourse, science, and art. Ancient peoples sometimes forbade other nations to practice certain industries which were looked on as secret arts. In the later Roman Empire it was forbidden to imitate barbarians in shipbuilding, and similar monopolist principles obtained even as late as the days of the Hansa League. All that would be impossible today. The State must take the risk of free competition with other States, and that has been laid down in a whole series of treaties.

All international rights are safeguarded by treaties. These treaties differ in many details from compacts made under the civil law. In the first place, they depend on good faith on both sides, since there is no tribunal to compel either side to observe them. The ancient Athenians were, therefore, obeying a right instinct when they decided to limit the time during which their treaties with other nations held good.

Christian nations have tended rather to regard treaties as eternally binding, but their real attitude is that they are willing to observe the treaty so long as the relative strength of the States involved does not seriously change. The more clearly this truth is proclaimed, and the more dispassionately it is regarded, the safer will be the treaties made; States will not conclude agreements which the other party is likely to break.

When Nations May Intervene.

There are other treaties which are made under compulsion. Such compacts are not made in time of peace; if Switzerland be unwilling in peace time to enter into a treaty with Germany, she is free to refuse. But after wars the victor imposes a compulsory peace on the conquered. Here again we seek in vain for the external judge who can say with authority, "This treaty is compulsory."

It appears impossible to set up any general principle governing international behavior. The doctrine that you may always intervene in the affairs of another State is as false as the doctrine that you may never do so. A State may find itself driven to regard the party struggles in a neighboring country as harmful to its own peace. Were a cosmopolitan party to seize the reins in a State which bordered with Germany, the issue might look so threatening to us that we should have no option but to interfere. To interfere, however, involves considerable risk.

The modern world has come to believe firmly in the doctrine of national independence, and intervention will always arouse resentment, and that not only in the country which suffers the intervention. Hard experience has taught this generation to be shy of mixing in the internal affairs of its neighbors. But when a State's existence seems to itself to be in peril it both may and will intervene.

The acceptance by States of common rules for mutual relations, even in an age when physical force tears up treaties, shows that a law governs their conduct, but a defective and immature law. A state of war is usually preceded by a hostile peace. Vain efforts at mutual understanding lead, in the first instance, to one of the States passing laws detrimental to the other. That is legal enough, if it is not fair, and the other State will straightway retaliate by a similar lack of consideration for its neighbor.

If one of the States trespass on an actual treaty right, the sufferer replies by equally conscious illegalities. Preludes of these kinds lead finally to real war. As soon as hostilities have actually begun all treaties between the two States come legally to an end. A formal declaration of war is no longer needful in these days of railways and telegraphs. Mobilizations of troops and discussions in Cabinets and Parliaments give clear warning that the State intends to open hostilities; the declaration is an empty form. In the war of 1870 France did not send us any declaration of war till a week after diplomatic relations had been broken off.

After the outbreak of war, the primary object seems to be to bring about new international conditions which shall correspond to the real strength of the warring States, and which they must recognize. It is then legitimate to carry on the war in the most drastic manner; the ultimate end—peace—will thus be attained as speedily as possible. First, therefore, pierce the enemy to the heart. The very sharpest weapons may be used, provided that they do not inflict on the wounded needless torments. Philanthropists may declaim about burning shells which fall into the powder magazines of wooden warships; that is all beside the point.

The States themselves must settle what weapons shall not be used; at the request of Russia it has been agreed not to use explosive bullets for rifles. A warring nation is wholly justified in taking every advantage of every weakness in its opponent. If its enemy is disturbed by internal revolts and conspiracies, it may make full use of them; in 1866 it was only the swift march of events that prevented us Prussians from entering into agreements with the Hungarians against their Austrian masters.

Barbarian Troops May Be Used.

A warring nation may call to its fighting line the whole of its troops—whether barbarian or civilized. On this point we must keep an open mind and avoid prejudice against any particular nation. There were howls in Germany during the Franco-Prussian war because the French set the Turcos to fight a highly civilized European people. The passions of war readily breed such protests, but science must take a dispassionate view and declare that action such as that of the French was not contrary to international law.

A belligerent State both may and ought to bring into the field all its physical resources; that is, all its troops of every kind. For where can a line be drawn? Which of all its charming subject-races should Russia, for example, rule out of court? The entire physical resources of the State can, and must, be used in war. But they must only be used when they have been embodied in those chivalrous forms of organization which have been gradually established during a long series of wars.

The use of the Turcos by the French put a curious complexion on their claim to march at the head of civilization. Indeed, many of the complaints made in this respect arise from the fact that people demand from a nation more than it is able to fulfill. We all know that in modern national warfare every gallant subject is a spy. The expulsion of the 80,000 Germans from France at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 was, therefore, in accordance with international law; the one point to which we can object in the whole proceeding is that the French displayed a certain brutality in dealing with these Germans.

The degree of humanity to be observed in warfare is affected by the doctrine that a war can only be waged between two States and not between individual members of those States. This doctrine regulates all warfare in theory, though in practice only that on land. It should be possible to recognize, by a distinguishing mark, all men whom the State authorizes to wage war for it, and who must, therefore, be treated as soldiers. We are not, as yet, all agreed on this point, and this failure to agree constitutes a grievous gap in international law.

Humanity in war is entirely dependent on the question as to whether the soldier feels that his only opponent is the enemy's soldier, and that he need not fear an attack behind a bush from every peasant, with whom he has had peaceful dealings half an hour earlier. If the soldier, journeying through a hostile country, does not know whom to regard as soldier and whom to look upon as robber and highwayman, he is driven to show himself cruel and heartless. No one can be regarded as a soldier unless he has taken the military oath, unless he is subject to military law, and unless he wears some distinctive token, even if it be not (strictly speaking) a complete uniform.

It is a self-evident fact that bands of unauthorized volunteers must expect to meet with harsh and ruthless treatment. It is imperative that we should come to some sort of international agreement as to the tokens whereby one may know an armed man to be an actual member of an authorized army. This point was discussed at Brussels in 1874 and there the conflicting interests of the different parties were thrown into high relief. Little States, like Switzerland, were in no way anxious to bind themselves on such a question.

Each State is at present its own judge in the matter, and must itself determine which of its enemies it proposes to treat as units of an army and which as simple robbers. Regarded from a moral point of view, a real respect is due to the action of many franc-tireurs in 1870 and 1871, whom despair drove to try to save their country. But in the light of international law they were mere highwaymen.

In the same way Napoleon was right in 1809 to treat Schill and his associates as robbers. Schill, a Prussian staff officer, himself deserted and induced his men to desert, and then began to wage war against France. He was then, according to international law, nothing more than a robber chief. The King's anger at this proceeding knew no bounds. What was there left to hold the State together if every staff officer chose to form a little army of his own? But, in spite of these facts, Napoleon's resolve to adhere to the letter of the law in this affair was an act of unparalleled cruelty and also an act of great imprudence. Every one with noble instincts will side with Schill. Schenkendorf felt this when he represented Schill as saying:

> My King himself will say to me,
> Rest thou in peace, my faithful Schill.

It would, however, be impossible to maintain that the enemy's action was any infringement of international law.

When it has once been determined who belongs to the army, and who is entitled to the chivalrous treatment due to a prisoner of war, private property belonging to an enemy may be very generally spared. But in this matter, also, it must be clearly understood that we must not, in the name of humanity, outrage the sense of honor of a nation.

At the Congress held at Brussels, the Prussians proposed an international agreement that in a conquered province the civil Government should pass ipso jure into the hands of the military authorities of the victorious army. Such an arrangement would, in many ways, prove beneficial to material well-being. A General who knows that he is entitled, by international law, to demand obedience from foreign authorities will be able to keep a more decided check on his troops, and to behave generally in a more humane manner. But there are possessions which stand on a higher level than trade and traffic. This German demand expressed all the confidence of a people accustomed to victory. But could we seriously wish that Prussian State authorities should, by law, be compelled to obey a Russian General? Excessive humanity can lead to dishonor, and thus become inhuman.

We expect our countrymen to use all lawful means to defeat the enemy. Think for a moment of our own past experiences. Every East-Prussian knows about President Dohna, who during the Russian occupation carried off the receipts and taxes to the lawful King, and did his best to work against the enemy. Shall that be forbidden in the name of philanthropy? Is not patriotism, in this case, a higher duty? It matters little whether a Russian, embittered by this kind of resistance on the part of good and honest Prussians, burns a few more villages than he at first purposed. This is a consideration of far less importance than that a nation should keep the shield of its honor bright. The moral possessions of a nation ought not to be destroyed, in the name of humanity, by international law.

Even when the power of an enemy is purely military, it is still possible to give the utmost protection to private property, provided that the members of the hostile army are easily recognizable. Requisitions are allowed; it is a general practice to give promissory notes in exchange. The task of getting them all paid is, of course, left to the conquered.

War against private property as such, of which the laying waste of the Palatinate at the end of the seventeenth century, by Melac, furnishes us with a dreadful example, the wanton burning of villages, is regarded today by all civilized States as an infringement of the law of nations. Private property may only be injured in so far as such injury is absolutely essential to the success of the war.

'England Averse to Noble Thoughts.'

But international law becomes mere claptrap when these principles are applied to barbarian nations. A negro tribe must be punished by having its villages burnt: nothing will be achieved without an example of this kind. Any failure on the part of the German Empire to base its conduct on these principles, today, could not be said to proceed from humanity or a fine sense of justice, but merely from scandalous weakness.

And even where dealing with civilized nations, it is right to legalize only those practices which are the real outcome of the general sense of obligation common to all the nations concerned. The State must not be used as an instrument wherewith to try experiments in humanitarianism.

How drastic an example of such an error is furnished by the Franco-Prussian War! We declared, in a burst of false humanity, that we would respect the private property of the French at sea. The idea was both noble and humane. We failed, however, to observe that among the other States there is one—I mean England—which is fundamentally averse to being schooled by noble thoughts; we also failed to realize that France would not pay us back in our own coin. This one-sided German humanitarianism simply released France from the necessity of using her navy to protect her merchant ships against German men-of-war. Her whole fleet was thus set free for the immediate purposes of war.

The marine infantry and the really excellent marine artillery were landed, and during the winter we very frequently found ourselves fighting with these marines. It will thus be seen that the undertaking entered upon by us merely released troops to be used against ourselves. Every advance in humanitarianism, as expressed in international law, should, therefore, be based on the principle of reciprocity.

MERCURY VAPOR MAY WORK WIRELESS MARVELS

Peter Cooper Hewitt Has Been Making Studies for Eighteen Years Which Promise to Result in Telephoning Between America and Europe, and in Other Miracles.

WIRELESS conversations between Europe and America at low cost, the transmission from one city to another of every sound uttered during an opera performance, power to converse daily, without leaving home, with a friend crossing the Atlantic, and, principally for military purposes at present, ability to keep up steady conversation between a dirigible and persons on land, or between heads of allied armies with none but the two persons talking able to catch a syllable of the conversation—these are some of the things a New York inventor's eighteen-year study of mercury vapor in a vacuum now promises to add to the marvels of science.

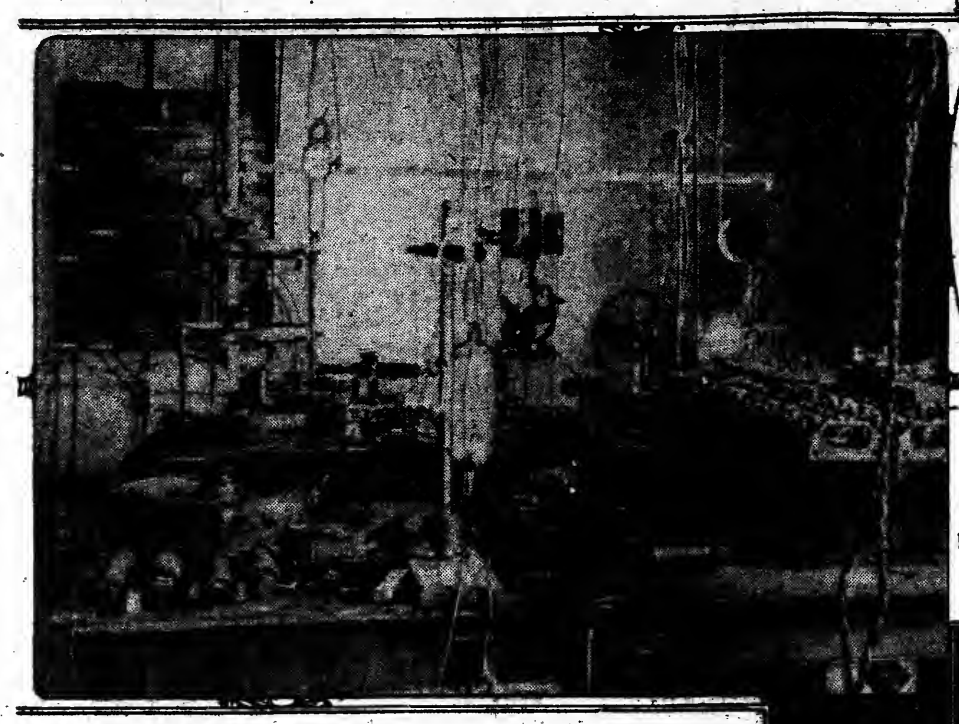
The inventor is Peter Cooper Hewitt, a slender, studious-looking, middle-aged man who saves forty minutes of each day by having his tea served in one of his five laboratories high up in the tower of Madison Square Garden. He can't waste the time it would take to go out, he says. The elevator boys call his five floors—for he occupies every inch of them—the wizard's den.

One of the products of the inventor's eighteen years of study of the effect of mercury vapor on an electric current was the Cooper Hewitt mercury vapor electric lamp, which is to be seen in numerous photography establishments along Broadway. It sheds a bright, diffused light from the long glass tube that forms its exterior, and gives to the human countenance a rather ghastly, greenish-yellow pallor. But it multiplies the efficiency of the electric current for lighting purposes and reduces lighting cost. The ghastly effect is due to the absence of red from the light. Its inventor, when found in his laboratory a few nights ago, pointed with pride to a simple contrivance he had made which infused the missing red into the light, and said, with almost boyish enthusiasm, "Now that difficulty's removed and the light is still as powerful for photography and other purposes as it ever was."

Another result of his study was the invention of the mercury vapor rectifier, a simple appliance for transforming alternating current to direct. By virtue of this invention Mr. Hewitt believes it will be possible to electrify every railroad in the United States.

These and a number of other practical results that he has produced and that, like these, have come into universal use, prove that the son of the late Mayor Hewitt of this city and the grandson of the Peter Cooper whose statue stands just south of Cooper Union, is no idle dreamer or visionary who sees pretty impossibilities in the product of his inventive genius.

Heretofore Mr. Hewitt has declined to discuss his work until he has added the final touch, and has been ready to say, "Watch it," instead of "It will do this." A few days ago, however, a friend of the inventor commented on the fact that he had been little heard of for several years and that his present researches had to do with the wireless telephone, and last Wednesday morning Mr. Hewitt announced, through THE TIMES, that he had at last perfected a wireless telephone receiver which could catch, and amplify sufficiently for the human ear to receive, its message, the hundredth of a millionth of one horse power of electrical current. He had gotten the sending apparatus of the wireless telephone beyond the experimental stage, he also announced, and there remained only a few details concerning patents and finishing mechanical touches to be added before the completed instrument was put before the public. And so Mr. Hewitt told of the latest and highest product of his study of nothing, if a vacuum can be classed as such, and of the possibilities of the invention, and for the first time in his career allowed a photograph of the principal experimental table in his laboratory to be taken out of the building.





Peter Cooper Hewitt
Photo by Pirie MacDonald



In Mr. Hewitt's Laboratory

Mr. Hewitt's Mercury Vapor Lamp

Secret in Vacuum Tube.

In the centre of the photograph, which is herewith reproduced, appears the little vacuum tube in which lies Mr. Hewitt's secret of wireless telephony. The tube is not more than a foot long and an inch and a half in diameter. At its top a wire is fused into the glass and connected with the "receiving electrode," which consists of a circular piece of metal and through which messages from the air pass into the small receptacle. The wire from the top is connected with the wireless antennae, or sound collecting wires, on the top of the building, or wherever they can be most conveniently placed. On the side of the tube, near the bottom, a little glass bulb protrudes, and through this the positive electrode enters. Externally this electrode is connected with two wires, one of which goes through a "potentiometer," which adjusts the current, and thence to the telephone headpiece, and the other of which leads to the batteries by which the receiver is operated. The formation and location of this electrode in the tube embody one of the most important features of the new invention, and on it alone, Mr. Hewitt says, he worked several years.

How He Made Invention.

"After I had found that, if you exhaust the air from a tube in the bottom of which there is a small quantity of mercury, and then pass an electric current through the tube, a vapor is formed by the mercury which not only conducts electric current but produces a number of the most extraordinary phenomena," the inventor said, his eyes glistening with interest as he talked of the subject that he has made his lifework, "I found that, if the tube were connected with the wires of an ordinary telephone, it would produce a loud roaring sound which made it utterly impossible for persons to hear each other speaking over the wire. It seemed for a long while that every effort to overcome this great roaring sound was destined to meet with failure, and that it must be impossible to obviate it, and that, as an instrument for transmitting the human voice, the mercury vapor tube must be considered a failure. The theory, however, confronted me, and I knew that it must be possible to overcome this obstacle. It wasn't until I had worked on it nearly three years, however, that I finally made the tube keep still. I did it by exceedingly careful adjustment of an inductance and a resistance coil through which the wire from the positive electrode passed to the battery, and by altering the shape of the tube until I had gotten the positive electrode a certain distance from the negative electrode, just about a quarter of an inch, and by making the negative electrode of a fine platinum point protruding a fraction of an inch above the mercury and capped with a tiny bit of mercury. Even then it wouldn't work right, until I made the positive electrode in the shape of a small disk with a hole in its centre, and placed the platinum needle directly under the hole. I then found that the current spread from all parts of the pierced positive disk simultaneously and entered the tiny, platinum point smoothly, noiselessly, and the problem had been solved. It was a question of getting the instrument and the current balanced perfectly and the electrodes to working in absolute harmony."

Close examination of the surface of the spoonful of mercury in the bottom of the tube revealed the little platinum point that formed the negative electrode. While the instrument was receiving wireless messages that weren't meant for it, but were being picked up in the air at random just for experimental purposes, a little blue light glinted and flashed on the tiny point.

"The most important phenomenon produced by the vapor tube is this," the inventor continued; "with the electrodes adjusted as they are in the receiving apparatus, an alternating electric current is transformed into a smooth, direct current on passing through the vapor. A fierce, jerky current enters the little tube. A smoothly flowing, innocent current comes out. One must just accept it as a phenomenon of electricity and let it go at that, and make the best of it. This fact makes it possible to catch the wireless messages, for they cannot be sent through the air with any but alternating current. The alternating current creates sound waves in the ether, thereby making ether in the air take the place of the wires that carry sound in the regular telephone system—in wireless telegraphy, broadly speaking, the 'wire' is ether. It is the same in wireless telephony."

Principle of Sending Apparatus.

Mr. Hewitt said that the sending apparatus is based on the same principle as the receiver, also depending on the mercury vapor tube and its peculiar qualities for its power and usefulness, but that, instead of changing alternating current to direct, it changes direct to alternating current.

"Ordinary telephones are operated with direct current," Mr. Hewitt said, "and consequently the current makes no sound to interfere with conversation. If alternating current were used it would have to vibrate so rapidly that it could not be heard by the human ear. High C, which the human voice rarely reaches, has a sound frequency of 1,500, or has 1,500 vibrations or waves, to the second. Sound goes higher and higher, with increasing sound frequency of course, until it vanishes. Wireless telegraphy was possible before wireless telephony because the first instruments invented to create a high frequency gave off their waves in 'trains,' or series of four or five waves each, and therefore could not carry a continuous sound but could carry dots and dashes. Poulsen tried to create a continuous wave of equal amplitude by the use of the Dudell arc, ten years ago, and succeeded in producing an even wave for short periods. The arc, burning in hydrogen and forming a hydro-carbon gas to change the current from direct to alternating, is still one of the two principal methods by which efforts are made to telephone by wireless, but it needs a constantly renewed supply of hydrogen, and the carbon burns down, breaking connections. The other process includes the use of a five-ton apparatus to change the current from direct to alternating and give it a high frequency, and its efficiency is generally considered to be low. The vapor tube lasts practically indefinitely, with no part of it burning out, and the frequency of the current can be readily adjusted without need of interrupting the conversation. This is what had retarded wireless telephony. The tube can alter the frequency from zero to 100,000 waves per second. The wave frequency of the largest wireless telegraph stations at present is 30,000, I believe, making each sound wave six miles long—30,000 of them passing a given point in a second. The wireless telephone with the mercury tube probably will use about the same frequency."

As there yet remained a few details regarding the patents, he said, he could not yet go into the scientific details of that part of his process by which the wave frequency was adjusted at will.

"It would make no difference here," he said, "but in Germany, if any public announcement is made regarding the details of an invention before it is patented, the Government will not let you patent it. I once lost a patent in that country by two hours. The morning papers beat me to the Patent Office. Of course," he added whimsically, "they may decide to do away with Germany, but at present we must remain on the safe side.

Distance Will Make No Difference.

"Music will in no way disturb the working of the apparatus—in fact the receiver registers the human voice with precisely the same accent and tone in which it is uttered. One does not merely hear what is said, but how it is said, and distance will make practically no difference whatsoever because of the power of the instrument to pick up the faintest current and amplify it. Telephoning to Europe is not the difficult problem one would imagine, but is, in fact, simpler than communication by wireless telegraph. The equipment required for wireless telephoning is less than that required for other communication by wireless, and with the simple little tube the personnel of a wireless telephone station would be far smaller than that of the average wireless telegraph station. The current needed is about the same as that for wireless telegraphy, perhaps. That is one of the smaller items of expense and, with its other economies, wireless telephony, it seems to me, will be an extremely cheap method of communication. I am not prepared to discuss that end of it, of course, but I should think it would soon be as cheap to talk to a person in San Francisco as to telegraph."

Mr. Hewitt was asked if the inventor's royalties would not keep prices high until patents had expired, at least, and his reply gave an insight into his viewpoint of the business of inventing.

"As is the case with nearly every other invention," he said, "considerable money may be lost during the seventeen years that the patent holds good, after which there will be competition, with the original producers of the invention possessed of the advantage of experience only. The inventor never gets the big financial benefits. He considers himself lucky if he can get together enough money to go on with other inventions."

Regarding the uses of the instruments for the air and the sea, the inventor said that the equipment was small and that it would be easier to carry wireless telephones on dirigibles or Zeppelins than it is to carry the wireless telegraphy outfits with which many are now equipped. The same condition, he said, applied to ocean liners and other ships.

"In war the intercepting of a message would be fatal, and effort to use a code over a telephone wire would be cumbersome," he said. "But by virtue of the fact that the apparatus can be adjusted to send and receive extremely high wave lengths, and that the sender and receiver can be attuned to harmonize with one another and not with outside instruments by adjusting the wave lengths, it will be possible to send messages from one point to another so that they can be heard only through the instrument they are intended for."

While he has not yet worked on an appliance which would magnify for theatrical purposes the sounds transmitted by wireless, Mr. Hewitt said that there were instruments which would magnify ordinary telephone conversation and that he was confident such an attachment could be adjusted to the receiver of a wireless telephone, thus enabling a theatre audience in Philadelphia, Boston, or any other city to hear every shade of tone of a singer in the Metropolitan, and to hear the orchestra and applause besides, while the expense of transmitting the sound would be little more than that of one continuous message. The sending apparatus in the Metropolitan, or wherever it might be located, would not be seen by the audience there.

Picking Up Messages.

"A feature of the instrument's use which has nothing to do with telephony," he volunteered, "has to do with the picking up of wireless messages that are not meant for it. Some day I hope to be able to record such messages on a ticker tape, without having an operator to take them down. That would nearly destroy the secrecy of code messages, and would be of immense value in war time. There are many experts who can decipher any code message when it is before them in black and white, but would be unable to do so by simply listening and trying to remember the message. But that is a thing of the future."

Asked what he was going to try to make the vacuum do for him next, the inventor smiled and said:

"It has already done more than I ever dared expect, and, while I have helped it find its way into the industrial field in a number of ways, I shall continue to study it for further developments, and for improvements on the inventions I have already gotten out of it. It can now be used for a telephone relay, to amplify sounds that have become weak, and I have learned recently enormous horse power can be transmitted through it and changed from alternating to direct current and back again. From this phase I hope to solve the problem of transmitting a great volume of electricity under ground. The electricity made at Niagara must now be transferred to Buffalo by overhead wires; an alternating current cannot be transmitted underground. These wires are liable to break in time of storm and are dangerous to human life; yet heretofore it has been impossible to transmit high voltage by direct current. I think I can make the vacuum tube rectify the current, convert it into direct current of lower voltage, and then reconvert it into alternating current of any desired voltage. I am working on it.

"Another feature is that the tube, when it is made of quartz instead of glass, permits the ultra-violet rays to be shed with the other light, and so we are using these quartz tubes as water sterilizers because of their ultra-violet rays."

Mr. Hewitt led the way to the laboratory on the next floor, devoted exclusively to the study of light and color. The room was littered with hundreds of electric bulbs of various sizes. Many of them had corrugated surfaces.

Best Diffusers of Light.

"These bulbs," he said, picking up one with a corrugated surface, "diffuse the light better than any I have ever seen. There is no dark spot under them." He pointed the butt of one at a white wall and lighted it. There was no dark spot. He did the same then with an ordinary, smooth-surfaced bulb, and the familiar dark spot showed plainly. Then he led the way to another part of the laboratory where one of the long vapor tubes stood upright against a semicircle background of some red material, and his assistant, who, previously during the evening, had served as his memory when the inventor forgot some figure or detail, switched on the current. The light which, seen in the windows of photograph establishments on Broadway, and in other places where photographs are taken at night, turns the skin a hideous greenish yellow, was reflected on faces and objects in the room with a soft tint which left natural colors unaffected. A sheet of white paper was placed between the light and its red background, and the green tint was cast over the room and the things in it. Then the inventor produced plates of glass of varying tints and, on being viewed through those that contained the colors composing the vapor light, the light seemed to vanish altogether.

"I get lots of fun out of studying the effect of one light on another," he laughed. Then, answering the question about his future study of the vacuum, he said: "These are only a few of the phenomena produced by the action of an electric current in a vacuum beneath which there is a bit of mercury. My work is to study and separate these phenomena, and to turn them to practical use. It has taken years to produce the wireless telephone, but it is at last perfected—I may say that safely now—and I am already wondering what the next product of the vacuum will be. I shall work to find it out."

When Mr. Hewitt began his scientific researches he was referred to as the "millionaire inventor" because of the financial standing of his family. But he resented the inference that his work was a mere hobby and has since devoted himself to being unusual among inventors by being practical, and says that he has succeeded at least in making his five laboratories pay for themselves. He has a hobby, though. It is collecting musical instruments. That, however, he calls part of his work, for his mastery of the science of wireless communication has depended largely on his knowledge of the effect of one sound on another, and in discussing the science he frequently uses terms applied more to music than to wireless. He also tries to maintain the "outside viewpoint," to keep from becoming too theoretical, by keeping up his club membership and social connections, and by travel and sport.

Those who know Peter Cooper Hewitt say that he is an inventor because he is a philanthropist, as his noted grandfather was.

THE AMERICAN WAY

By John Kendrick Bangs.

BINKS wished to serve his fellow-man.
"I'll do," quoth he, "the best I can
To serve my fellows faithfully,
As I would have them do for me.
My fortune is a tidy one,
Result of labors neatly done,
And 'stead of piling more and more
I'll be content with modest store;
And for the balance of my life
Will try to mitigate the strife
Of others." And he straightway went
To call upon the President,
Who, knowing Binks's sincerity,
Received the man delightedly,
And named him for a place in which
The pay was very far from rich—
About one-hundredth part of what
In other lines Binks could have got.

'Twas then the Senate folk began
To scrutinize this worthy man.
They bade him forthwith to appear
And lay his record wholly clear
Before an inquisition grim,
And thus it was they questioned him:
What year was it you killed a tramp?
When was it you became a scamp?
Since nineteen-six and nineteen-eight
Your total stealings kindly state.
Please tell in just what jails you've been
Since nineteen-five and nineteen-ten.
Were you condemned in nineteen-three
For arson and polygamy?
Was it to Sing Sing that you went
On charges of embezzlement?
What is your rake-off as a rule
As Trustee of the Sunday school?
Are you that Binks of Rotterdam
Who stole his next-door neighbor's ham,
And later stabbed him with a knife
When caught eloping with his wife?
Why should a man as rich as you
Such public service wish to do
On wage so small? State the per cent.
Of rake-off that is your intent.

And so it went!
Poor Binks by queations such as that
Was truly knocked completely flat,
And slunk out in the light again,
A scoundrel in the eyes of men,
An object now of public scorn,
Though sinless as a babe new-born!

ENVOI.

In England good men oft are knighted
Whom Uncle Sam would have indicted
If ways of men in Washington
Are really a criterion!

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

No man can be popular unless he has learned to keep his troubles to himself.

A new broom may sweep clean, but it never comes with a guarantee not to raise blisters.

Many a woman poses as an angel who wears her wings on her hat instead of on her shoulders.

In his effort to be known as a good fellow many a man shows evidence of overtraining.

It should be the constant endeavor of every man to deserve the good opinion he has of himself.

Unfortunately a weak intellect will not prevent a person from being headstrong.

It is quite superfluous for a man to tell a woman he isn't worthy of her. If she thought he was, she wouldn't want him.

It is a mistake for men to imagine women are always talking about their dresses. Sometimes they are talking about their hats.

There is one suit that never seems to fit, and that is a suit for damages.

There is only one way to get along with some people, and that is their own way.

About the only man in the world who doesn't want a fat job is the living skeleton.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and we seldom have any difficulty in finding the other one.

Too many men measure success by the standard of their own littleness.

Any fashionable modiste will tell you that clothes don't make the woman if the woman makes her own clothes.

Will power may merely be another name for won't power.

It is sometimes easier to do the proper thing than the right thing.

On the other hand, a man is also the architect of his own misfortune.

Many a fellow never gets to the front because he is too fast.

The girl who is as pretty as a picture generally has negative qualities.

The only way to get along with some people is carefully to conceal your opinion of them.

The most common form of pessimism is the belief that a good beginning makes a bad ending.

Fewer young men would sow their wild oats if they should first stop to look for a needle in a haystack.

The man who enjoys single blessedness is doubly blessed.

The only time we notice an impediment in the speech of some people is when an occasion arises to praise others.

Speech is brittle. Any man can make a break, but mighty few can mend it.

Some men are ambitious to do good; others to make good.

Many a man has been carried under by the sheer weight of his own dignity.

"Peace at any price" is a man's motto. A woman wants it at bargain rates.

It is hard for a woman to hold her husband's love when she can't even hold her tongue.

Life is made up of surprises. Have you ever noticed that the things that don't seem possible happen so often?

Like a Seedling

My soul hath like a seedling sought
For light and air and space;
My soul hath like a seedling striven
To grow into her place.

Give, light, ye skies, above me bent
In broad, bewildering blue!
And draw me upward, Sun divine;
My daily hope renew!

Give air, ye little breezes sort
That murmur near the ground,
And I shall breathe you deep and reach
High to your heartier sound!

Earth atoms, be ye thrust apart!
My working will ye know.
Give room, ye children of the earth,
For one more soul to grow!

My soul hath like a seedling sought
For light and air and space;
Ah, when shall come my blossom time,
And color, fragrance, grace?

MARGUERITE O. B. WILKINSON.

WOMEN OF TODAY

Are Making Their Mark as Modern World Builders.

And After the War Is Over, Says Mrs. Belmont, Those Who Have Fed Their Sons to the Cannon's Mouth Will Insist That They Also Be Consulted.



MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont delivered the address which is printed below at the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., in the middle of this month. Mrs. Belmont spoke to the Southern audience as a Southern woman, having been born in Alabama. She is the granddaughter of Gen. Robert Desha of Tennessee, member of Congress during the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

By Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

MODERN society is undergoing a decided revolution in woman's affairs which a few years ago would have been declared impossible. Each day brings fresh evidence of woman's ability to cope with world problems and effect reforms. We are all familiar with the doleful predictions made from time to time regarding the danger of permitting women to interest themselves in matters pertaining to the public welfare. But we have countless examples of efficient women devoting their talents to the common good; and the world not only survives the shock, but constantly demands more and more of their time and effort. Society has come to recognize the advantages derived from their co-operation, and welcomes the enormous benefits accuring therefrom.

I was profoundly stirred not long ago upon reading that the first edition of the Britannica Encyclopaedia, published in 1771, gave this flattering definition of our sex: "Woman, the female of man. See Homo." Seven words. That was all, and this only 143 years ago! Investigating further, I discovered that the recent edition of the same publication contained so much in reference to women that one article alone required 11,000 words. The reviewer was led to declare that "into the last four decades, women have compressed the work of four centuries." Sufficient evidence that the women of today are making their mark as world-builders.

Apropos of the foregoing reference, I am reminded that scarcely a day passes without my receiving a request from some of the great periodicals of this country for my views on "Feminism." Suppose I were to reply by saying, "Feminism, the female of Masculinism. See Homo." I wonder if any such explanation would convey any information to the modern investigator. What would be said of my intelligence under the circumstances? It wouldn't be fit to print, and I should thus escape the humiliation of knowing the worst.

With the women of the South so splendidly rallying round the flag of progress, bearing the torch of civilization, and flying the banner of freedom, I am proud to say an impetus is given the suffrage movement which the future historian will emphasize as an example to posterity. And yet, we have much more to attain.

We are told that all opportunities are open to women. That we are admitted into nearly all the professions and trades known to men. That in some States we are permitted to hold property in our name, make wills, collect our earnings, and, in a very few, graciously allowed to own children we have brought into the world.

Then we are asked what more we can possibly want! To which we boldly and unblushingly reply: "We want the vote, and we're going to have it!"

After Souls, Why Not Votes?

Our opponents contend that it would be highly dangerous to grant this concession; which was the identical objection advanced to the women who meekly asked for souls, away back in the Dark Ages. But, like us, they persisted in the demand. A council was called to decide the issue, consisting of seventy-four men, dignitaries of the church; so the chronicle reads.

Following a long and serious debate, the ballots were taken, and, by a majority of one, we are informed souls were actually granted to women!

Had the rules of the United States Congress been in operation, requiring a two-thirds majority, the amendment providing souls for women would have met a crushing defeat then and there! And who knows what its status would be today!

If the question were to be determined by the Democratic Party at Washington do you suppose they would vote it down because of the negro woman in the South?

That souls for women was commonly regarded a matter of States' rights in the past we have every reason to believe, for the Greek Church, until the time of Peter the Great, insisted on counting only males as so many "souls."

In 1632 a London publication gave the interesting information that "the reason why women have no control in Parliament, why they make no laws, consent to none, is their original sin."

A delicate reminder to those people of our own time who oppose equal suffrage on the ground that "bad women" would vote.

No doubt the average British statesman greatly prefers the tame argument of original sin to the more forceful one furnished by the militant suffragette.

As late as 1854, at a suffrage convention in Philadelphia, the "Cradle of Liberty," a man arose and loudly denounced women for their audacity in asking for the vote, exclaiming: "Let them first prove they have souls; both church and State deny it."

How little they realized the comfort enjoyed by the men of the present generation, who are wisely content to allow their wives to represent the religion of the family, and calmly hold women responsible for the morality and salvation of the community!

To the timid who see disaster in political equality of the sexes, I refer them to the misfortunes which were sure to follow in the wake of female education. Not long ago, the study of reading and writing was a death-blow to the weak female mind! Only the robust male intellect was sufficiently sturdy to bear the burden of book-learning! It was declared purely a masculine pursuit! As a great concession, in some parts of New England girls were allowed to sit on the steps of public schools and listen to the boys recite their lessons, but to cross the threshold was a criminal offense! The mere desire to attend college proved girls to be unwomanly, unsexed! What is the situation today? Colleges in all parts of the land filled with the flower of American womanhood, eager to develop into useful members of the human race; high schools every year graduating more girls than boys, and the educational standard growing higher.

It is said that it took 150 years for the law to interpret the word "youth" as meaning boys and girls; but 2,000 years have passed away, and we are still hoping that the word "people" may in time be interpreted to mean both men and women.

Men's Muddled Logic.

When the women of China, weary of the custom of binding their feet, pleaded for the right to free their pedal extremities, the antis were on hand as usual. It was solemnly asserted that such liberty would lead to the destruction of home and family. Nevertheless, these Oriental women threw off the shackles that bound them for centuries, and now they are wondering why they didn't have the good sense to do it long ago. Strange as it may seem, the family life continues to exist in China.

When Florence Nightingale went forth on her errand of mercy, there were those who opposed and criticised her. But she sacrificed her personal feelings on humanity's altar, and today, in the deplorable struggle between the nations of the old world, women nurses are in greater demand and held in higher respect than ever before.

In response to an appeal from my daughter, who is active in relief work in England, the woman's hospital of New York last month sent two of its most capable nurses to England to aid in caring for the sick and wounded. When I watched those two young women sailing away from their native country, prepared to go wherever the battle raged most fiercely, knowing the dangers and discomforts to be encountered, never flinching for one instant, I realized as never before the bravery and the value of the pioneers in any forward movement. Breaking through opposition, they tear down traditions that hamper the human race, and pave the way for the world's advancement. Had Florence Nightingale heeded her critics, what a loss civilization would have sustained.

We should never forget to pay tribute to the women who have braved the sneers and jeers of friends and foes alike, to make the world a better place for you and me and the generations yet to come. When we suffragists find ourselves branded as "persons not fit for society," let us remember that the long line of reformers the world over have enjoyed a similar experience.

There were until recently two arguments to which the opposition clung tenaciously—"Woman's sphere is the home" and "Paul said women should be submissive unto their husbands." They overlook the fact that Paul also suggested men should be submissive unto the Lord. Of course he knew that if men followed his admonition, it would be very easy for their wives to do likewise.

Not long ago the distinguished editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, familiarly known as Col. Watterson, gave an interview to a New York newspaper in which he said: "Man has no inalienable rights which woman has not, but God and nature have given her a fixed place which she cannot change." Now, as a matter of fact, the "fixed place" which, according to tradition, God and nature gave woman was in the Garden of Eden, without any clothes, any roof over her head, any cooking stove, or any cradle to rock her baby in. If it had been "impossible for her to change it" all of us would be roaming around in the forest at the present day.

Men simply get themselves mixed up with God and nature, and the "fixed place" for women which they have in mind is one that man himself assigned to her some time after Adam had received his first knowledge through her efforts.

With men waging war on earth, in the air, on the sea and beneath the waters thereof, shelling cities and destroying everything before them, regarding nothing as sacred, leaving women and children without a place to lay their heads, it is somewhat illogical to talk of woman's sphere and the home.

Europe's Appeal to Women.

Then comes the climax—"Women should not vote because they cannot fight!" If we are to believe the reports from Belgium, we are forced to admit that they at least know how to die! And, in my opinion, the men who deliberately make war on women and children are not fit to be intrusted with the ballot, for it was created as the weapon of civilization and Christianity, not of wholesale butchery! The present war impresses us with the fact that it would be a blessing to humanity if men were to lose their insane passion for fighting and their unnatural lust for blood.

Although women are not responsible for the European war, it is most significant that the various Governments are making pathetic appeals to them to come out and save their country by doing the work of men who have gone to the front. To strengthen their appeal, they declare that men cannot be maintained on the firing line, nor can the armies exist, if the nation's industries are crippled.

Surprise was caused in France over the remarkable success made by the emergency issue of national defense bonds, $10,000,000 worth being taken up within a few hours after the announcement. Practically all of the men of the nation were under arms, and it was the women who, at a moment's notice, subscribed almost the whole of this vast amount of money in behalf of their country's honor.

All over Europe women may be found in the fields reaping the harvest, in butchers' stalls cutting up sheep and beeves, cleaning the streets and shoveling the dirt into carts which they push along themselves because the armies need the horses, removing garbage, digging trenches, working on railroads, in shops—in fact, replacing men and horses in every conceivable line of activity, in addition to caring for the sick and wounded, and burying their dead.

Referring to the secret service, it is claimed that among those captured and shot there are about as many women as men, and that "they are lined up with the men, often young girls or women of refinement, at the zenith of their charm and beauty; and so, according to their lights, they give their lives for their country and meet death as bravely as any man."

According to medical authority, appeals have been issued calling for strong, healthy persons to submit to blood-transfusion in behalf of wounded and exhausted soldiers, and in the list of those responding, women are said to be conspicuous.

There are sections in Europe where women have actually been called upon to do the voting in the absence of the men!

Have these noble specimens of womanhood raised up in a body and refused to accept responsibility outside the sphere into which custom and tradition have driven them? No, they are proving worthy helpmeets of the brave men who have gone out to fight for freedom and liberty, which you know, and we know, is worth any price we may be called upon to pay.

Can it be possible that when the struggle is over, the destinies of the world decided upon, and a new order of things established, the Governments will return to their time-worn and silly arguments against women in public affairs? If so, what will be the result? How will the mothers of Germany answer the Kaiser's familiar platitudes about children, church, and kitchen, all of which are rapidly disappearing before the guns of the destroyer?

Will not the mothers of all the nations of the earth remember the sons who have been used to feed the cannon's mouth; and the daughters whose fate was worse than death? And will they not insist that their wishes be consulted in the interest of humanity if civilization is to continue?

A Coward's Argument.

It was Lucy Stone who wisely said: "Some woman risks her life whenever a soldier is born into the world. For years she does picket duty by his cradle. Later on she is quartermaster and gathers his rations. And when that boy grows to a man, shall he say to his mother, if you want to vote, you must first go out and kill somebody? It is a coward's argument!"

Women in the industrial world of our own country, no less than those in the war zone, suffer under the imposition of unjust conditions, against which they have no means of protection. And we need not go to Europe for reasons why women should have the vote. We have evidence all about us of the futility of attempting to get results unless we have the ballot to enforce our demands. The indirect method is obsolete and destructive of self-respect. As has been so well said by Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky: "The forward movement of either sex is possible only when the other moves also." And I have somewhere heard that "a nation run by men only is a stag-nation."

But the world moves, and we suffragists have progressed so far that we are actually disagreeing about the terms upon which we shall accept the vote. The inevitable premonition of victory!

Some there are who have grown weary of stopping at way stations and coaling up State by State. Others insist that it is the sovereign right of each Commonwealth to amend its own Constitution.

Whatever our individual opinions may be, we have come to a time when we must hold steadfastly to the high ideals of the founders of the suffrage organization, and the wisdom of its leaders, and it behooves us to remember that Susan B. Anthony was right when she declared that:

"Woman suffrage is coming—no power on earth can prevent it—but the time of its coming will depend upon the loyalty and devotion of the women themselves."

Suffrage Movement Is for Uplift.

Personally, I plead guilty to so strong a desire for the political emancipation of women that I am not at all particular as to how it shall be granted. I have sworn allegiance to the national amendment for woman suffrage, while the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, of which I am proud to be a member, holds rigidly to the principle of State rights. As a Southerner I thoroughly understand the problems which create this attitude; and if that method proves effective, I shall gratefully accept the results. In this respect I feel toward woman suffrage as I do about the cotton industry—both should have the undivided support of the whole United States.

Our critics, like those of all times and all places, distort our motives and denounce our efforts; but I insist that woman suffrage is a spiritual movement, for we seek the uplift of the whole dependence, believing that "where the human race, imbued with a desire to promote the principles of self-respect and the spirit of the Lord, there is liberty."

And when at last we have come into our political heritage, I am confident we shall prove equal to our responsibilities and that the ship of State will sail more smoothly and more majestically when piloted through governmental seas by the combined efforts of the loyal men and women of the nation, who can then rightfully proclaim themselves, "We, the people of the United States of America."

DID YOU EVER HEAR OF A FREE COUNTRY CALLED MORESNET?

If Not, Don't Feel Ignorant, for There Are Only 1,500 Acres of It—Has No King, President, or Other Ruler.

TUCKED away in the very heart of Central Europe is one of the smallest and strangest territories in the world, known officially as the Neutral Territory of Moresnet. An encircling ridge of high mountains veritably buries the town from neighboring civilization and culture and leaves it in a little world of its own. But it is not the location of Moresnet that makes it so strange. It is the fact that, for nearly a century, the inhabitants have never experienced the feeling of being under the rule of an Emperor, King, or President. They are independent, governed by no one, at liberty to do as they please. It seems strange in this nation of ours to conceive of a place where there are no executives, no Ministers or Secretaries of State, no army or police force, and no courts. But that is the exact situation in Moresnet.

No Ambassadors are sent from the territory of Moresnet to the Courts of Europe; no wars are ever declared, no newspapers are printed to record the doings of the day; and, furthermore, no national currency is in circulation.

As a free territory, Moresnet has been in existence since 1815, when the powers of Europe convened at the Congress of Vienna to establish the boundaries of the Continent.

In that year Holland, then a kingdom embracing also Belgium, was unable to agree with Prussia in the demarkation of the frontier between Liége and Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle. The bone of contention was a conspicuous mountain which has since been named the Montzen-Moresnet. Holland and Prussia both put in strong bids for the mountain. At that time Europe was fatigued with the many years of war and quarreling, and a speedy arrangement of this Holland-Prussian controversy was demanded. The agreement was finally reached that the disputed territory, one and one-half miles long and one in breadth, should belong to neither disputant, but should be declared neutral. Thus, with a single stroke, something more than 1,500 acres was cast aside on a shelf, where it has since remained untouched.

But it has never been forgotten. When Belgium freed herself from Holland in 1830, Prussia stipulated as one of the conditions that the arrangement with regard to Moresnet should remain undisturbed. Unless the present war has removed it, it is presumed that the hidden strip is still there.

Moresnet is far from a barren and valueless territory, however. Its land worth, perhaps, is greater per square foot in comparison than any sovereign State. In the interior is one of the richest zinc mines in the world, which years of active working have failed to exhaust.

A large percentage of the inhabitants of the territory are miners. Few venture beyond the confines of the quiet little valley, though the bustling commercial city of Aix-la-Chapelle is but five miles away to the northeast, and Liége lies only twenty-eight miles westward. The population has grown since 1815 from 250 to more than 3,000.

The local government of Moresnet during its hundred years of life is interesting. When Holland and Prussia each said "hands off" in 1815, each country secretly intended to keep one eye on the territory. This policy was carried out until 1841. Under the arrangement the neutral State was subject to a joint government by both nations. In 1841 Moresnet received an administration of its own. A Burgomaster, or Mayor, and a Council of ten members was the form of rule selected.

Since 1841 the State has worked out its own affairs. Nominally the Burgomaster is appointed alternately by Belgium and Prussia, but in reality and practice the Moresnetians choose their own executive. The Council members obtain their offices at a village election every year.

The inhabitants so inclined decide individually whether they will perform military duty for Prussia or for Belgium, and the result has been a nearly even division, with Belgium getting a shade of advantage. It is interesting to speculate just how many fathers and sons, brothers and cousins are now fighting against each other, and how much consternation must have been caused in Moresnet by the German declaration of war on Belgium.

The inhabitants also decide whether they will accept the jurisdiction of Prussian or of Belgian courts. As a result, the wrongdoers of Moresnet choose in such a way as to suffer as lightly as possible. In 1818 when a man was apprehended for a small theft, he was confronted by the situation of a Prussian court demanding death for the payment of the crime, while the Belgian code of laws prescribed only a short imprisonment. The thief's selection is obvious.

Moresnet boasts of no customs or tariffs. Belgian and German goods can go in or out of the territory without restriction. However, to prevent goods of one nation from being stored in Moresnet for a couple of days and then sent over the other boundary freed from duty, both countries keep customs officials on the watch.

Land taxes are also divided between Belgium and Prussia.

Within the last fifteen years Prussia has shown an inclination to depart from her long policy of non-interference, and has harried Moresnet with two main objectives. She has sought to compel the people of the little territory to declare their desire to become German subjects, and has also striven to terrorize the Government of Belgium into surrendering its rights. Far beyond any expectations, Moresnet citizens have stanchly upheld their independence, maintaining that the compacts between Prussia and Belgium should never be severed. Belgium has also remained stolid, even refusing to relinquish her claims in exchange for a substantial indemnity.

There have even been some in Belgium whose doctrine it was to surrender Moresnet, with the natural expectation that Germany would, by reason of the concession, support Belgium in more important matters. A favorable treaty was not thought unlikely. Such a bargain would indeed seem favorable to Belgium, and would have thus linked her with the most powerful State in Europe. Had such an arrangement been effected between the two countries, there seem to be some grounds to assume that the German armies would not be in Belgium today.

In 1905 German papers suddenly declared that both Moresnet and Belgium were willing Germany should assume control of the little territory. It was even intimated that Belgium was willing to sell her rights. But the declarations were baseless.

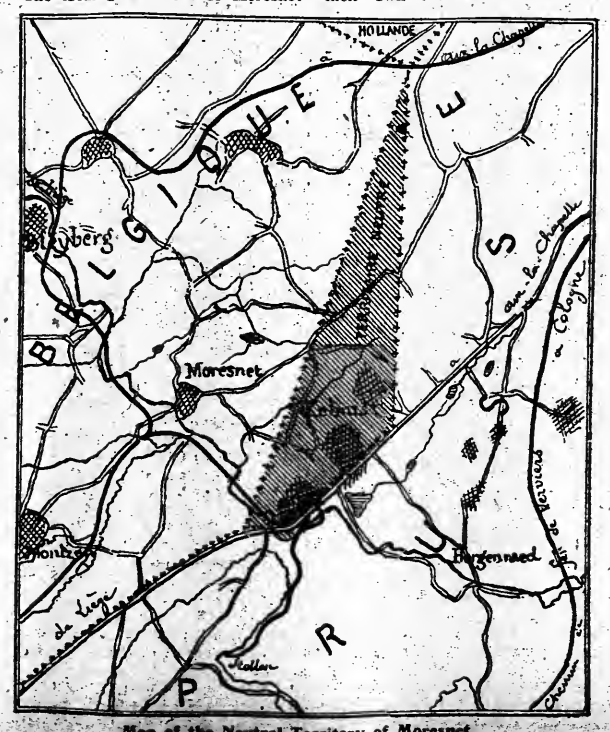
Two years later the people of Moresnet answered Germany in a more material way. A plebiscite, somewhat in the form of a straw vote, was held, and nine-tenths of the voting population were for annexation to Belgium in case annexation to one or the other country was demanded. With the exception of the Burgomaster, a German, the whole Communal Council voted with the majority.

Such a state of affairs before the present war leads to varied speculation as to the ultimate disposal of the property when peace is declared. Letters received in this city from residents of Aix-la-Chapelle intimate that Germany has since the war officially taken over Moresnet, but this cannot be yet accepted as fact.

Moresnet has no distinctive coins or legal tender. The specie of Germany and Belgium is freely exchangeable.

There are no police to patrol Moresnet, for there are no such menaces as burglars or other criminals. A small number of town guards are named each year by the society, but their duties are never strenuous.

The town has a polyglot population of German, Flemish, Dutch, and Belgian families, but the modern educational system instituted several years ago has since tended to weld the people into either Germans or Belgians. Because of this mixed population, Moresnet has come to have several names. Although these designations do not mean the same in the several languages, the French and Belgians generally refer to the place as Moresnet, the Germans call it Altenberg, while the Flemish and Dutch people dub it Kelmis or Kalmis.



Map of the Neutral Territory of Moresnet.

NEW METHODS OF TEACHING ART TO CHILDREN

Art at Home and Abroad: News and Comment

Childe Hassam's Genius for Water Color—The Portrait Drawings of Leo Mielziner—Unusual Types Painted with Authority by Robert Henri.

Prizes for Post-Card Designs—Sculpture and Goldsmiths' Work in the Altman Collection—Excellent Decorations at the MacDowell Club.

THE methods by which knowledge of art is imparted to school children today differ radically from the methods of the past. The School Art League in New York is especially interested in promoting the modern idea of connecting past art with its environment and with the lives of those who produced it. The happiest student of art is he who, in addition to this knowledge, has obtained an insight into the laws and principles of art itself, but with young children presented by a vast school system to be taught in mass, the concrete and the human are the safest guides, and co-operation between the school and the museum is the most profitable course. To bring this co-operation about so that it is not an applied and external coercion, but a genuine impulse on the part of the children to visit the museums, is a matter not so simple as it sounds. The talks given Saturday mornings by Dr. Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools, to the children of the elementary schools at the Metropolitan Museum and at the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute seem to have solved the problem at least to the extent of bringing the children voluntarily and in large numbers to these talks, which are free to all and for which the league issues cards, to be given by the school Principals to their pupils. The children begin to troop in possibly an hour before the talk is scheduled to begin, and five or six hundred are present on each occasion, sometimes double that number when the large hall of the Brooklyn Institute is used.

With these results to prove its efficiency, Dr. Haney's method is worthy of attention by the public from whose serried ranks the eager young students emerge. The underlying idea is very much that of Max Reinhardt when in his stage productions he essays to achieve "intimacy for the multitude," to get the multitude on the stage and into the action. Dr. Haney more appropriately traces the origin of his scheme to the question asked by the children in "Peter Pan," "Are we in the story?" Essential to the success of telling a story to a great audience of children, he says, is this sense of collaboration. The children must understand that without it the story will stop, that they are counted upon to keep it going, to supply words, answer questions and ask them, act out bits of drama, in a word, they must work with the teacher, who has ceased to be obtrusively a teacher and has become for a given time and a definite purpose a comrade. This is comparatively easy to accomplish with a group of children numbering perhaps a dozen or a score, but when the numbers run up into the hundreds a carefully thought out and closely followed system must be brought into play. First, the teacher's part must be well learned, for, although the children enjoy greatly the hesitations and apparent lapses of memory that enable them to enter the little game, they are shrewd to detect any genuine hesitation or stumbling. Next, the teacher in possession of his subject must also be in possession of the children; must, that is, be truly in sympathy with them; must share for the time their point of view, think with them and not of them.

In each talk the first purpose is to provide a background for the special forms of art toward which the attention of the audience is directed. The children must learn from the speaker the living human environment from which were taken the silent museum specimens, "they are to touch hands across the ages with the little Greek children who played with their dolls 2,000 years ago; they are to know the stalwart figures who once wore the gleaming suits of mail; they must feel something, however little, of the joy that went into the labor of the weavers, the goldsmiths, the joiners, and the potters, whose works now fill the spacious museum cases."

The story, as it moves briskly forward, is illustrated by drawings made by the speaker on a large board covered with paper. A few lines make a map showing where the incidents of the story took place, there is a fragment of landscape, a building, or there are certain significant details of architecture, costume, or decoration. After the story is completed a few lantern slides are shown of things that may be seen in the museum and that have had their place in the narrative, only a number sufficient to whet childish appetite and send the children on a search for the originals. The story of Bayard is chosen, for example. He is an unfamiliar figure, and the speaker introduces him by comparing him to Arthur and his Knights, of whom many have heard, as he discovers by his questioning. He then chooses three episodes in the life of Bayard—how he won his first tourney, how he came to knight his King, and how he died on the field of battle. At the beginning, a fortified castle, with moat and drawbridge, is drawn on the board, and the little town, nestling close to the protecting walls, is lightly sketched in. Next, the hero. The children are told that he was born about the time Columbus began to dream of a voyage westward around the world to India, and just 400 [illegible] the Amer-



Julius Caesar, by Antonio Rossellino, at the Metropolitan Museum (In the Altman Collection.)

ican colonies which grew up in the new world discovered by Columbus declared themselves free and independent. "So what's the year?" There is no difficulty in fixing it. Then Bayard is carried swiftly through his youthful training in riding and fencing and gallant conduct until his eighteenth year, when he entered his first tourney. Then come drawings of the armor worn by him on this momentous occasion, the heavy helmet, the thigh guards plated over one another like a lobster's tail, the breastplate, the heavy tilting lance, with its point dulled to prevent a deadly hurt; next the horse, with its own interesting and elaborate armor. Now at last the children can place the young Bayard at one end of the lists and his opponent, our Lord of Vaudray, at the other, can see in imagination the crowd, as eager as that on a modern football field, and can hear the cries: "Piquez, Bayard! Piquez!." ("Spur, Bayard! Spur!-") The signal for the charge is given. "Down they come against each other, the sun shining from their shields, their lances stiffly couched before them, the dust spurting in clouds from the heels of the heavy war horses. Bayard! the cry is. Bayard struck best! He wins! 'By my faith,' says the King, 'Bayard gives us this day a foretaste of what he'll be as a man!'"

Thus the children get back of the thing seen to the thing in use, back of the art to the life that produced it, and childishly, as they should, dwell on the most salient and dramatic points of that life. After hearing the story of Bayard, stripped thus to its essentials and illustrated by those things with which it was necessarily bound up, no public school child can again pass a collection of armor without some glimmering of an idea as to the part it played in the life of the people who wore it. He also understands something of the feeling that made it seem a worthy subject upon which to spend the most exquisite art.

Another lecture or "Talk" is given on architecture, and Dr. Haney tells his audience the story of "The Builder," the man whose name changes but whose passion remains the same through generations—to put the ideas, hopes, and fears of his people into enduring stone. Very ingeniously he sketches for them the Greek at work on his temple, the Athenian hill and the low-lying city, the characteristics of Greek building, then the Roman, the Gothic, and the Renaissance, very closely analyzed and reduced to their elements; finally, he shows them the City of New York, with its Gothic Woolworth Tower, its Greek bank, its Renaissance clubhouse, and the children become genuinely excited in their endeavors to find in the buildings shown in slides taken for the purpose the traces of those far-away styles of which they have been hearing.

In the case of sculpture, Dr. Haney's method is varied still more. He sketches a medallion, a bambino such as every pupil of the modern decorated schoolroom has seen. Then he explains the way in which a sculptor builds up a medallion, and finally asks for suggestions as to decorating a school building with medallions and statues of children. Some of the children are called on the stage; these are asked to suggest themes, playing ball, racing, reading, writing, and appropriate poses for these themes. A group is to be called "The Fairy Story." The speaker takes the central position as story teller, the others try different groupings until a good arrangement is decided on, they decide where the eyes shall rest, what gestures will best express the idea, &c. After this an actual group by a well-known sculptor is taken and analyzed, to get at the sculptor's reasons for doing this or that. Again the children feel that they are "in it" with the artist and with the [illegible]

Adults who have got far away from this direct and vital interest in art will find it difficult to appreciate the value to the child's mind of this kind of education. It hardly can make a sculptor or a painter—no form of education can do that—but what a capital public it will make! And it is the public who in the long run lifts its artists out of the crowd and bears them through the streets in triumph. Until a public has enough enthusiasm for art to do this, art languishes.

Mr. Hassam's Water Colors.

The outer of the Montross Galleries is dedicated to Mr. Hassam's water colors, while the inner shrine is given to the oils. Perhaps it is not a captious criticism that would reverse this arrangement. We still are under the thrall of size and "importance." The oil pictures are larger than the water colors, and oil is considered the more "important" medium, so joy and charm must go by the board. There is much of both joy and charm in these little visions of places, of Old Lyme and Appledore, of Grez sur Loing, of the Pont Neuf and Lanion, Côtes du Nord, that the visitor who should not get beyond this lobby of the real theatre of action could hardly be accused of lacking aesthetic sensitiveness. One little blue version of a rainy night, probably not of the latest date, is as nearly perfect in its way as anything in modern art. Not only is the sense of the wet air given, the soft, blurred reflections that turn the bold-faced street of a bright noonday into the veiled sorceress of an evening of mists are suggested in a way to give them their full emotional value. Nothing could be further apart in technical method than a painting by Monet and a painting by Whistler, but in these water colors and pastels Mr. Hassam has managed to suggest the vision of both and without losing his individuality. This sounds like a monstrous feat, what you would expect of the man who sends flower forms [illegible] permits but requires a quick vision, a prompt judgment, and an execution that follows hard upon. Naturally, the result differs very much in the quality achieved. Work that is labored has a much more even standard than work that is in the nature of first thoughts, but the best of it is seldom as stimulating as the best first thought. The charcoal drawing of Prof. Mather is an especially interesting presentation of an interesting personality. The simple, rich modeling suits the type of the head and, apparently, the temper of the artist. At all events, here you have an integral whole that seems to express both artist and sitter. In the portrait of Bryson Burroughs, on the other hand, there is a hint of conscious striving after the noticeable lines of feature, to the interruption of the always subtle harmony between the inner and the outer man. In his fleshlike modeling Mr. Mielziner rarely fails to offer a personal and delightful contribution to the art of form. The play of light and shade in the drawing of Mrs. Hassam is admirable, and in the little portrait of "Doris," somewhat [illegible] part of the landscape, not to be thrust forward or overemphasized. This discretion lends a peculiar charm to his boys and pipers who seem almost to be shrinking from view, with the exception of the one slim youngster who stands on a hilltop and is seen clear against a blond sky. D. Putnam Brinley is at his best in the picture called "Matins," a pool reflecting foliage. Endowed from the first with a sense of pattern and sensitive to the moods and appearances of nature, Mr. Brinley has achieved a union between the two of singular potency. We recall a pool painted by him long ago, in which foliage was reflected as here, and over which a morning light hung wavering. That was a young and tremulous, this a manly and competent art.

The other painters are Charles Reiffel, who has a strong decorative feeling; Sidney Dale Shaw, who embroiders his threads of trees across a charming landscape, and Alan Tucker, whose "Yellow Blouse" needs the distance across the room to reveal the strength of its construction and the delicacy of its color values.



PHOTO © BY N.E. MONTROSS

"The West Indian Girl" — by Childe Hassam



Po Tse (Water Eagle) — Robert Henri, N.A. — Macbeth Gallery

in this lovely art and nothing of the imitative either. There is instead the subtlest harmony between art and fact, the kind of wizardry that turns night and day, rain and sunshine, into its appropriate beauty, that strange beauty of the soul of things lying behind the physical mask which makes it possible for painter and sculptor to work in ugliness and create loveliness ineffable.

The Association of Women Painters and Sculptors opened its annual exhibition of small pictures and sculptures at the Arlington Galleries, Nov. 21. It will continue until Dec. 26. The association will take part in the work of relieving the sufferers from the European war. A deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from all sales, and the fund collected will be donated to the Red Cross.

One of the unusual features of the exhibition consists of designs for post-cards, the aim being to improve the artistic standard of these popular views of interesting places in New York.

A prize of $50 will be given by Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett for the best piece of sculpture and another of $50 is offered for the best group of pictures. An innovation will be a prize given for the best picture in the exhibition designated by a popular vote.

Miss Janet Scudder, the well-known sculptor, is in charge of the sculpture this year, and Miss Mary H. Tanahill has supervision of the exhibition of the pictures. Most of the members of the association have specimens of their work on view.

Portrait Drawing by Leo Mielziner.

Portraiture is characterization. Pushed to its limit it becomes caricature. Kept too closely to a superficial likeness it loses its quality as portraiture. It is always interesting to see which a portrait painter will choose, the superficial likeness that attracts immediate attention because every one has noticed that the sitter had one crooked eyebrow, or the likeness that involves getting at the inner personality and emphasizing all the marks it has made on the external physiognomy, at the expense of other accidental and unimportant writings by the irresponsible hand of life. Usually he chooses a little of both, few of us having the power of concentration that enables us to stick to essentials through several separated hours with horrid intervals of twentieth century distraction, and few of us, luckily, having the stupidity to regard nonessentials as the all important matter.

Mr. Mielziner shows a happy type of portraiture at the Kennedy Galleries for the remainder of this month. Drawings in charcoal and sanguine, with a couple of silver points and a couple of lithographs, constitute the exhibition. In each instance the medium is light and swift and not only level. Taking the work by and large, it is most successful when it is touched with a light hand and planned on a small scale.

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The decorations at the MacDowell Club are of so rare a goodness that a word of applause is their just due. Some one has taken thin stuff striped in broad bands of black and white and has divided the wall space into panels with long strips of this fabric terminating in big acorns of gilded wood and punctuated at the top with gilt bosses of metal. Festoons of green laurel, or something, constitute a border running along the top of the wall. That is about all there is to it, but the cutting up of the space in panels keeps the eye from roving indeterminately from picture to picture with no special boundary to be observed, the black and white has a fine neutral distinction, and the running comment of gold and green is precisely what is needed to keep the total effect from a colorless monotony.

The exhibition is worthy of its setting. Karl Anderson's three-figure subjects have his usual subtle appreciation of the figure out-of-doors as with the painters. Lydia Gibson shows a figure, "Maturity," that indicates the derivation of her style from Bourdelle, but that is subtle in line and full of a sensitive appreciation of the life of the contours; a genuinely large work, of noble intention and a high degree of fulfillment. J. Mowbray Clarke has a number of figures, of which "The Dawn" appeals most to the imagination by its suggestion of movement, the hint of those swift changes by which dawn passes almost immediately into day. His great eagle clutching a rabbit and impersonating the law is also a remarkable piece of modeling. The plumage of the bird's breast is suggested by the sheer perfection of the surface treatment without a touch of realistic featherwork. Frank C. Applegate's terra cottas deserve a page to themselves. A sculptor who can make a mouse monumental should not be turned off with a line. Altogether, the little show is extremely rewarding. If the standard could be kept, what a pleasant Winter the gallery visitor in New York might have.

Recent Paintings by Robert Henri.

There is nothing of the sculptor in Mr. Henri. He is a painter pure and simple who never for a moment has deviated from his splendid and difficult task of realizing things in three dimensions by a formula embracing only two dimensions. He looks somewhat askance at chiaroscuro, the device by which our greatest Dutchmen very literally got around their problem. Yet his figures swim in air, except on the one or two occasions when he suffers a bounding line to have a surplusage of accent. His big brush strokes put color where it belongs without any whimpering. In a single word, he knows how to paint, and, with all our boasted technical facility as a race and a generation, he stands in a small company. His old work was more often than not dedicated to the realization of a slim little girl in white or black, with a sad, impertinent little face, the whole figure seen against an airy black background. His recent work has been given more or less to the inhabitants of that Erin whose far-away fields look green. His present exhibition at the Macbeth Galleries is Mexican, Indian, and Chinese. And every bit of it is Henri. His backgrounds are no longer airy black, however. They are Chinese yellow, salmon pink, cerulean blue, milky opal, and against them he places strong greens and deep crimeons, with great shouting notes of black and white. Mr. Macbeth should have strewn his floor with Indian rugs and filled his corners with pine trees to keep down the magnificent hullabaloo.

After your eyes become accustomed to the color you perceive in these transcripts of alien types a marked variety, and you feel flattered by the thought that you have had the insight to discover the insight of this artist who looks so keenly into the physiognomy while he seems to be noticing only the outer skin of his subject. To see the subtle difference between the faces of two young Chinese girls is something. And it is hardly less of a feat to discriminate so convincingly among the Indian girls. It is art that repays attentive study.

A Roman Emperor and a Roman Portrait.

To those who are by way of seeing art in numerous examples and a variety of forms, the sculptures in the Altman collection are almost as interesting as the paintings. The Roman bronze bust of a young man, for example, offers the gallery visitor an opportunity of seeing this favorite form of Roman portraiture at its distinguished best. Miss Gisela Richter discussed this splendid head in detail in Art in America last year and determined its date as toward the end of the first century B. C., or at the beginning of the first century A. D., while the stern ideals and scrupulous realism of the Republic still were felt as an influence in art, but after something of the classic spirit, leading to the generalized sculpture of the Augustan period, had crept in to temper [illegible] of the

features. The round head with its close-cut hair, the smooth face, the strong chin, mobile mouth, and square jaws tell the story of a personality both strong and sensitive, and the general air of distinction tempts to the notion that the subject was a personage, in spite of the absence of all means of identification.

Turning from this bust to the imagined portrait of Julius Caesar "in the manner of Antonio Rossellino," pupil of Donatello, one sees how the Fifteenth Century Florentine differed in his conception of Roman character from the unknown artist who worked from a Roman model and on Roman soil. This haughty patrician might very well be the man of pleasure, the tolerant judge, the thoughtful legislator known in Roman history, but not a trace of the stubborn self-aggrandizing temper, not a sign of the bold boastfulness that would not have been missed by the sculptor of the "Young Athlete."

Other notable pieces of sculpture are the lovely "Charity," by Sansovino, in which the seated figure has something of the noble grace and amplitude of form of the Elgin marbles, a vigorous relief of a Madonna and Child by Donatello, a portrait of a priest by Mino da Fiesole, a bust of a youth from the school of Verrocchio, a sketch of St. John Baptist by Donatello, which is supposed to have been made in preparation for the version of the same subject in the National Museum at Florence; a Mother and Child by Rossellino, and a Young St. John Baptist by Mino da Fiesole, also a charming group by Luca della Robbia and a quizzical, strongly characterized head of a young man by Hans Tilman Riemenschneider, the leader of the fifteenth century woodcarvers in Germany.

It is very interesting to make one's way through the more ornate and less sculptural works, such as Alessandro Vittoria's "Peace and War," to the goldsmiths' work, seeing the gradual change from the ideals of a sculptor to the ideals of a decorator. Benevenuto Cellini was something of both, and in the marvelous little gold cup ascribed to his authorship is revealed all the strength and weakness of his insatiable technical curiosity. Whatever was difficult he sought to do. He found a man cutting seals for cardinals on which the titles were engraved among ornamental figures. The work was beautifully done and seemed of greatest difficulty, hence he must further learn the art to the point of rivalry with the expert. Enameling enticed him because it was so baffling and offered so many chances of failure up to the last moment of finishing. In short, this swaggering Cellini looked on difficulties as recreations, "and this came," he says in his autobiography, "from the special gift which the God of nature bestowed on me; that is to say, a temperament so happy and of such excellent parts that I was freely able to accomplish whatever it pleased me to take in hand." The famous Rospigliosi Coupe affirms this quality. Every technical resource is brought into play. And who that loves art for its own sweet sake would not prefer to these splendors the beautifully proportioned and dignified "tazza" of rock crystal, to which no great name is attached.

How Prints Are Made.

To the average person most black and white pictures are "steel engravings." If, however, one understands how each is produced, a great difference in the print, as well as in the process, is apparent. It is to make this difference clear that an exhibit of "How Prints are Made" has been arranged by the Print Division of the Brooklyn Museum.

Watercolors of Spain
BY
ARTHUR BYNE
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CLOSING DECEMBER 1ST.
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IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1914 12 PAGES

TREVELYAN'S ENGLAND

Final Volume of a Remarkable Series of Historical Studies Concluding with the American Revolution

GEORGE III. AND CHARLES FOX: The Concluding Part of the American Revolution. Vol. II. By Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., O. M. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

IT will be with a sigh of regret that every reader of Sir George Trevelyan's second volume of his "George III. and Charles Fox" turns the last page. It has been announced definitely that it will be the concluding volume of one of the most delightful studies in English history which have been written since the author's uncle, Lord Macaulay, published his magnificent fragment. Over a period painful to an Englishman, and not easily comprehensible to any one else, he has woven his narrative and has applied the colors which bring out from the mass of military and Parliamentary facts the important features of some of the most critical years of his country's development.

For in it two apparently impossible things happened: the Thirteen Colonies at last achieved the victory over the strongest army which England up to that time had sent across the seas, and by constitutional methods the Crown, intrenched behind all its historic privileges, was forced to yield before the voice of the people. Momentous as was the victory of the American colonies, scarcely less important was the advance toward political freedom of the English nation in the same period, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown brought down with it not only British rule on this side of the Atlantic, but also the supremacy of the monarchy on the other.

In tracing these great developments Sir George Trevelyan has relied a great deal upon the heroic method. He has seized upon certain outstanding personalities and sketched them as the protagonists of the strife.

Of all the great figures in English Parliamentary history of comparatively recent years perhaps the most elusive are those of Fox and Burke. The ordinary historian speaks of them familiarly enough. He refers to the famous breadth of their friendship; he touches on Burke's eloquence and never fails in a reference to the private weaknesses of Fox; but he hardly seems to grasp the qualities which made these men stand out among their fellows or manages to convey to his readers why they wielded such an influence.

In the volume under review Burke, it is true, scarcely appears, but Sir George has made Fox a living personality, and, as he quotes from his speeches, shows the reason of the power he possessed in the House of Commons. By only a few touches, the fact that men about town paid their dues at Brook's merely to sup in his good company, the fact that, as Lord North fell, all London with a spontaneous growth of respect altered its name for him from Charles to Mr. Fox, does the author reveal the less worthy side of his character.

Then on the other hand is Rigby, the very type of the office holder. To men such as he England owes the loss of this great country; if but a few of those in whom King George had trust had had the same disregard of the perquisites of office as the two Pitts the dispute between the Mother Country and her daughters might have had a different ending. Rigby himself was contemptible and mean, but it was Ministers of his calibre that brought England into the deepest humiliation it had suffered for centuries, and the sketch Sir George has drawn of him will remain as almost a sufficient explanation of all her troubles.

To Americans the similar treatment accorded to Nathanael Greene is of very great interest. The author has an intense admiration for his character and in a long chapter has set forth his exploits in South Carolina. He has shown how in spite of nominal defeats he obtained and held the supremacy of that great State, and how amid difficulties and privations, hard even in these days of hideous conflict to believe, he kept together his scanty force until he had worn the British down.

In his treatment of this stage of the Revolutionary War it is interesting to think that Sir George has drawn upon the lessons of the South African War for his appraisal of the military situation. His acknowledgment of the hopelessness of the attempt of even the most efficient army—and the author in spite of his admiration for the American levies allows no word of slur upon the British skill and valor—to hold a country populated by hostile yeomanry, is undoubtedly all the more vivid for his recollections of the way in which his countrymen were forced to meet a not dissimilar problem in the war against the Boers. So as Sir George saw the last pages of his present work through the press the great European War broke out, and he has added an allusion to it in a fly-leaf "Address to the Reader." In this he has said:

> There is nothing in the book which the author desires to correct or alter; and the subject matter is not inappropriate to the soul-stirring period in which we live. The story of the manly and chivalrous spirit in which, four generations ago, the two great English-speaking nations fought out, and ended, their famous quarrel is a story that an Englishman need have no scruple about telling, even at a moment when his country with a steadfast and grounded belief in the justice of her cause is in the throes of war.

But after all most of the book is taken up with the great struggle for liberty at home, and in that connection may be noted the skill with which Sir George has sketched the means which the rising indignation of the nation took to overcome the bonds which seemed to make it futile for it to express itself.

It may well be that as in his sympathy for the American cause Sir George has at times been less than fair to his own country, notably in his belief that in the break with the Netherlands England was in the wrong, so he may give too little allowance for the compromises which made even an unreformed House of Commons possible, but there can be no doubt that he has given life and interest to the Parliamentary struggle.

Sir George Trevelyan has laid aside his pen just as the history of this country and England separates. No American can close his pages without acknowledging the kindliness, the justice, and the sympathy with which he has written of the beginnings of his own country and feeling that here is an Englishman indeed who is honestly glad that the Revolution fell out as it did. On the other hand, no man who loves history told with insight and breadth of view, with careful consideration of the illuminating details as well as the proper co-ordination of the great events, can finish this work without hoping that Sir George may yet be persuaded to continue and to depict the recovery and glory of England under William Pitt as he has already drawn its temporary decline under North and the King's Friends.

NEXT SUNDAY

BOOKS this year will be more popular than ever as Christmas gifts. The best practical guide for Christmas buyers in making their selections will be found in the following special features appearing in the Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Book Review:

A descriptive list of two hundred of the season's leading publications.

A comprehensive article dealing with the season's Gift Books.

A summary of the season's books suitable as Christmas Gifts to Young People.

An important feature of the Holiday Book Number will be

A Complete Bibliography of New Books Relating to the War in Europe.

Holiday Book Number

GERMAN NATIONAL LIFE

Treitschke's Doctrine of Destiny—Books by Dr. Emil Reich, Col. H. Frobenius, and Elmer Roberts

TREITSCHKE: HIS DOCTRINE OF GERMAN DESTINY AND OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A STUDY OF HIS LIFE AND WORK. By Adolf Hausrath. With an introduction by George Haven Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

GERMANY'S MADNESS. By Dr. Emil Reich, late Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna, author of "General History," "Foundations of Modern Europe," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE'S HOUR OF DESTINY. By Col. H. Frobenius. With a preface by Sir Valentine Chirol. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.

MONARCHICAL SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. By Elmer Roberts. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SOME of the most interesting phases of Germany's national life are dealt with in these four books, each of which throws light on important characteristics of the empire. In the work on Treitschke, Mr. Hausrath gives personal reminiscences of the thinker who is held by most observers to embody in his teachings more thoroughly than any other writer the quintessence of the modern German spirit. The reminiscences begin with Treitschke's appointment in 1863, at 29, to the post of University Deputy Professor for Political Science at Baden; they take him to Heidelberg, and then, in 1874, to the University of Berlin, and so through the years to his death in 1896. Though Treitschke's motto was "German every fibre," and though he represented the very soul of the Germanic idea, he was nevertheless of Slav origin, his exiled ancestors being Czech Protestants of the name of Trsehky. Much of Treitschke's power and magnetism as a speaker are held due to his Slav blood.

Following the Hausrath reminiscences come nine essays by Treitschke, elaborating his ideas for the necessity of a stern German policy and his belief in Germany's great destiny as a world force. The titles of the essays are "The Army," "International Law," "German Colonization," "The Two Emperors," "In Memory of the Great War," "Germany and the Neutral States," "Austria and the German Empire," "Russia from the German Point of View," and "Armed Liberty."

Glorification of militarism, glorification of Germany—these are the themes which are the base of the essays. In Treitschke's view there is something gravely wrong with a nation in which militarism has no place. The opening sentence of his first essay, that on the army, lays down his doctrine in the words: "The possession of a powerful and well-disciplined army is a sign of great excellence in a nation."

He finds that "one of the shortcomings of English culture" is that England has not universal military service, and he declares that "the lack of chivalry in the English character" is connected with the fact that the English seek their physical activity in athletics rather than through arms. He goes on:

> The normal and most reasonable course for a great nation to pursue is, therefore, to embody the very nature of the State, that is to say its strength, in an ordered army drawn from its people and perpetually being improved. * * * All the peace advocates in the world put together will never persuade the political powers to be of one mind, and as long as they differ, the sword is and must be the only arbiter. We have learnt to recognize the moral majesty of war just in those aspects of it which superficial observers describe as brutal and inhuman. Men are called upon to overcome all natural feeling for the sake of their country, to murder people who have never before done them any harm, and whom they perhaps respect as chivalrous enemies. It is things such as these that seem at the first glance horrible and repulsive. Look at them again and you will see in them the greatness of war. Not only the life of man, but also the right and natural emotions of his inmost soul, his whole ego, are to be sacrificed to a great patriotic ideal; and herein lies the moral magnificence of war.

Nor does Treitschke stop there in his apotheosis of war. He goes further and holds that war is an aid to brotherly love, that without war human nature would deteriorate. He writes:

> If we pursue this idea [of the "moral magnificence" of war] still further, we shall see that

EUROPEAN WAR

Books of Description, Controversy, and Forecast

PARIS WAR DAYS: DIARY OF AN AMERICAN. By Charles Inman Barnard. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

TOMMY ATKINS AT WAR, AS TOLD IN HIS OWN LETTERS. By James A. Kilpatrick. New York: McBride, Nast & Co.

THE WAR IN EUROPE, ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. Edited by Rossiter Johnson, editor of "Great Events in History," &c. Profusely illustrated. New York: Sully & Kleinteich.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF 1914. With seven maps. By Howard Pitcher Okie. Washington, D. C.: The Washington Publishing Company. 50 cents.

MR. BARNARD, who has been for sixteen years Paris correspondent of The New York Tribune, sets down in "Paris War Days" the record of his day by day observations in the French metropolis from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16. He found, as have other observers, that Parisians took the outbreak of the war very calmly, and that they retained their calmness and fortitude even in the dark days of the German advance toward Paris when it seemed as if the city were soon to undergo the horrors of another siege.

Mr. Barnard declares that the German raid through Belgium was no surprise to military authorities, among whom it was "an open secret for over twenty years" that the German attack would come via Belgium. Despite this fact, France had no adequate fortifications against such an attack.

The author records that on Aug. 26, President Poincaré conferred "further extraordinary powers" on Gen. Joffre, "authorizing him to exercise the almost sovereign right of promoting officers on the spot, just as Napoleon did, by simply naming them to the posts where he thinks they may be most useful." It is stated that this privilege was not even granted by Napoleon to his Marshals.

A decidedly Gallic savor has the episode of the wine vendor of Montmartre. This man of enterprise, in the early days of September, when Taubes were flying over Paris and dropping bombs, arranged "a tribune with numbered seats commanding a splendid view of the city." Orchestra chairs cost 10 cents and field glasses were for hire. The performance was given by the Taubes.

***

Extracts from a considerable number of letters written by British soldiers at the front are contained in "Tommy Atkins at War," these letters giving a vivid idea of the horrors and hardships of life in the trenches and at the front generally. The good humor and patience with which the British soldier, private and officer alike, takes life under service conditions are notably shown in the letters.

The first bayonet charge seems to be the most nerve-trying of all the experiences a soldier has to undergo, instances being recorded of young soldiers experiencing a sinking sensation, a feeling of collapse, at the order "Fix bayonets!" their hands trembling violently over the task. But when the wild dash at the enemy's lines actually begins, the excitement and the necessity for self-preservation turn the tremulous soldiers into determined ones. Many British privates agree that the Germans cannot stand the bayonet and that they "cringe before it."

No glamour, nothing but suffering and hard work—that is war as the soldiers describe it. The general verdict is summarized by an officer in a letter home: "If ever I come back, and anybody at home talks to me about the glory of war, I shall be d—d rude to him."

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"The War in Europe" is a volume containing a large amount of information about the war, its causes, the countries engaged, and methods of modern warfare. It should prove of value to those who require a work of reference on the conflict.

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Mr. Okie's book on the "Causes and Consequences of the War of 1914" is what its title indicates—a consideration of the conditions and racial animosities which led to the war and a discussion of what may be the terms of peace and the results.

FARQUAHAR'S COMEDIES

A DISCOURSE UPON COMEDY, AND TWO COMEDIES. By George Farquahar. Edited, with preface, by Louis A. Strauss. The Belles-Lettres Series. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE academic and literary world seems of late to be feeling a prick of conscience in the matter of Restoration comedy. There is a growing realization that men like Farquahar, Congreve and Vanbrugh, artists all of them, have been treated very shabbily indeed, and already Mr. William Archer and Mr. John Palmer have hastened remorsefully to right an injustice for which they would hold responsible, not so much the Puritan Fathers as Macaulay and his bitter diatribes. Prof. Louis A. Strauss of the University of Michigan adds one more to the number who are endeavoring, not primarily to justify Restoration playwriting as art, but rather to understand it. In an essay prefatory to George Farquahar's "The Recruiting Officer," "The Beau's Stratagem," and "A Discourse Upon Comedy" Prof. Strauss endeavors to clear from critical estimate the accumulation of prejudices which has confounded this particular expression of the artistic ideal which "to be true, had to be false," and to bring into relief the real outlines of seventeenth century thought. It is a commendable performance in reconstruction and, though intended primarily for the student, will be read with no small result both in profit and in honest pleasure by those whose acquaintance with Restoration literature has been founded in one of those school-book paragraphs which sum centuries of contradictions with a word. Though quite independent of Mr. Palmer, we believe, Prof. Strauss has set forth in smaller compass practically the same point of view as that which the English critic has presented on much larger scale. It is a matter of regret that neither of these excellent apologists ventures outside the field of literary criticism, for Restoration comedy above all else leads straight to the heart of all our theories of aesthetics, to that much-discussed problem the criterion of beauty in art, and what moral considerations have to do with it. As a guide for criticism the formula of both Prof. Strauss and Mr. Palmer, "literature is the expression of life," seems unsatisfactorily vague.

Freckles

A new edition has been published of Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter's "Freckles," with illustrations in colors and in black and white by Thomas Fogarty. The popularity of this charming romance of the Indiana woods is attested by the fact that 670,733 copies have been sold of the original edition, which was issued in 1906. (Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.)



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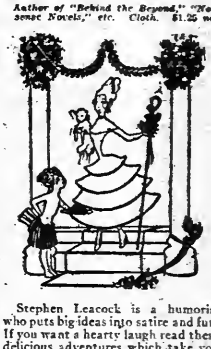
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in spite of its hardness and roughness, war links men together in brotherly love, for it levels all differences of rank and draws men together by a common sense of the imminence of death. Every student of history knows that to do away with war would be to cripple human nature. No liberty can exist without an armed force ready to sacrifice itself for the sake of freedom. One cannot insist too often on the fact that scholars never touch upon these questions without presupposing that the State only exists as a sort of academy of arts and sciences. This is, of course, also part of its duty, but not its most immediate duty. A State which cultivates its mental powers at the expense of its physical ones cannot fail to go to ruin.

In his essay on international law, Treitschke holds that the French were justified in 1870 in using the Turco troops, against whose use in the present war the Germans are protesting. The historian writes:

> A warring nation may call to its fighting line the whole of its troops, whether barbarian or civilized. . . . There were howls in Germany during the Franco-Prussian War because the French set the Turcos to fight a highly civilized European people. The passions of war readily breed such protests, but science must take a dispassionate view and declare that action such as that of the French was not contrary to international law. A belligerent State both may and ought to bring into the field all its physical resources; that is, all its troops of every kind. For where can a line be drawn? Which of all its charming subject races should Russia, for example, rule out of court?

In his introduction Mr. Putnam takes the position that Germany is today fighting in accordance with the propaganda of Treitschke.

***

In 1907 the late Dr. Reich wrote the book under the title of "Germany's Swelled Head," which is now prioted in this country under the title of "Germany's Madness." In view of the developments of 1914 the volume is remarkable as a bit of insight into national characteristics and probable international happenings, although it attracted little general attention when it was originally printed in England. It did, however, get into the hands of that astute politician, King Edward VII., and by him it was recommended to at least one distinguished British officer.

Dr. Reich, a Hungarian by birth, who had been Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna but who had lived long in England, wished by his book to arouse England to the dangers to that country lying in Germany's views of her own destiny and in the German feeling that England was the most powerful of her foes.

The author finds that the Germans "are afflicted with the severest case of swelled-headedness known to modern history" and that the British people are practically ignorant of this dangerous state of mind "in their greatest rivals" and these two propositions, the author writes, he took as the "burden of this book." He saw war as "inevitable" between the two lands.

It is in the teachings of the Pan-Germanists that he discovers much of the cause for the German attitude. He declares that the Pan-Germanists claim that many of the peoples of Europe and many of the greatest men of other countries are or have been really Germans, and that in consequence of the Germans being told by their Pan-German teachers that much of the best of Europa is actually German, the German people at large have come to have an astounding opinion of their own merits.

According to Dr. Reich, the Pan-Germanists teach that Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, English, Belgians, Swiss, Austrians, Russian Kurdlanders, Lithuanians, numerous tribes in Hungary talking German dialects, and even the Slave themselves—Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Servians, Croatians, and so forth—are really all Germans. Three authors are cited by Dr. Reich for his interpretation of the doctrines of Pan-Germanists—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, J. L. Reimer, and Ludwig Woltmann.

Not only are whole races claimed by the Pan-Germanists, but many individual great men of races not usually supposed to be German. For instance, says Reich, Chamberlain claims that Dante was a German, his face having been "characteristically German." St. Francis of Assisi was another German, and Pascal, under the claims made, Chamberlain, according to Reich, holds that Jesus Christ was not a Jew, while Reimer, says the author, went a step further and took the position that "if Jesus was not of German origin, He was a fraud. Nobody can sincerely say He was a fraud. Ergo, He was a German."

As for Woltmann, he tells the Germans, says Reich, that "most of the immortals of Italy and France were, properly speaking, of German blood." Woltmann's method is to declare, according to Reich, that those great men are of German origin who were blonde or blue-eyed. Thus Michael Angelo, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Giovanni Bellini, Leonardo da Vinci, are found to have been Germans. So, too, Rabelais and Montaigne, Pascal and Descartes.

***

Col. Frobenius's book, "The German Empire's Hour of Destiny," was published in Germany but a few days before the war broke out, and it attracted attention at the time because the German Crown Prince gave it his hearty commendation.

The book definitely forecasts the greatest war in history as early as the Spring of 1915 or 1916, Col. Frobenius holding that France's military necessities would demand that she bring about a war by then, if the war were not brought about by England. France is pictured as waiting for her revenge while gazing with dismay at the growing disproportion of her population to that of Germany. In 1915 she would be beginning to get some benefit from the new three-year law and she would probably wish to throw the dice then rather than wait until the difference in population was still greater.

As for Great Britain, the German Colonel sees her furiously jealous, both of Germany's rising commerce and of her navy. England, he thinks, will attack Germany on the first favorable opportunity, seeking the destruction of the German Navy, although "sparing, if possible, her army," because, says the author, England wants the German Army maintained in a condition of strength to offer a counterbalance against the armies of France and Russia.

France and Russia, on the other hand, so Col. Frobenius holds, will not want the destruction of the German Navy, but will want the annihilation of the army. The navy they will wish maintained so as to counterbalance the vast naval power of Great Britain. "Therefore," writes the author, "a great diversity of interest appears to rise between England and her allies." He continues:

> As a matter of fact these preparations [by France and Russia] cannot be distinguished from actual readiness for war, and by the Spring of 1915 they will have been so nearly completed that we must be prepared day by day to expect the invasion of a mighty horde such as has never been seen in Europe or on earth. And then the hour of the German Empire and its allies will strike, and we shall have to fight harder than ever, but then also will we show to the world an enthusiasm, a resignation, and a spirit of sacrifice even greater and more valiant than in the wars of liberation, for never will a nation have been attacked with greater injustice than in this coming war. Never has any nation been so patient and long-suffering under imposition and provocation from all sides as Germany has been in recent years.

***

By his term "Monarchical Socialism" Mr. Roberts means the Government ownership of public utilities in Germany, an ownership which has reached remarkable proportions. This ownership is not only exercised by the Imperial Government, but by the State Governments and by the municipalities. In 1911 the Imperial Government and the Governments of the German States took profits from the various businesses conducted by them of $282,749,224. Estimating the capital value at 4 per cent. ratio, the value of the productive State-owned properties is $7,068,729,000. "And the Governments continue to follow a policy of fresh acquisitions."

It is declared that in the year under discussion—1911—about one-quarter of all the expenses of the State and imperial Governments for the army, the navy, and for all other purposes were paid out of the net profits on Government business. No tobacco, spirit or match monopolies are among the undertakings. Besides the productive ownerships of the empire and of the individual States, the cities, on their own account, have gone deeply into ownership of street railways, gas, electricity, water works, slaughter houses, market halls, cold storage, canals, and wharves. Mr. Roberts calls attention to the fact that the republics among the States of the empire are far more backward in communal ownership than the monarchies.

Of Government-owned properties, the farms are worth $196,000,000, the forests $730,000,000, mines $129,000,000, railways $4,757,000,000; telegraphs, telephones, express, and mails $695,000,000, and other works $435,000,000. Upon no department do any of the State Governments lose except upon steamere.

Much of the trend to public ownership in Germany may be traced to Bismarck, who declared that it was the duty of the State to undertake public works that men who desire to work might work. In 1884 he laid down the doctrine that if a man comes before his fellow-citizens and says, "I am healthy, I desire to work, but can find no work," he is entitled to add, "Give me work," and the State is bound to give him work. There is no hostility to trusts, and it has been authoritatively stated that "economic Germany is under the absolute rule of half a hundred men."

In a chapter on the growth of the German Navy, it is stated by Mr. Roberts that Emperor William was much impressed with Capt. Mahan's "The Influence of Sea Power on History," and goes on to say that a "naval officer of distinction" told him that the Mahan book "had as much to do with the building of the German Navy as any other single influence."

THE WORKING CLASS

THE RISE OF THE WORKING CLASS. By Algernon Sidney Crapsey. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

The view of society presented by the Rev. Dr. Algernon Sidney Crapsey in "The Rise of the Working Class" harmonizes quite well with what one hears who listens at a street corner to the remarks of the Socialistic labor reformers.

It divides mankind into two classes—one composed of greedy capitalists, the other of downtrodden working folk, and ignores the fact that there is a very large body of men and women who do not belong to either of these classes; it makes no distinction between the several countries of the world, taking no account of the fact that there are several millions of wage earners in America who live comfortably and have money in the banks; it fails to take note of the great things that have been done for American laborers by Congress and the State Legislatures and neglects to make mention of the manifest disposition of our lawmakers to accede to the demands of the labor leaders—including many that are made for things to which laborers are by no means entitled; it lays down the proposition that labor produces all our wealth, giving no credit whatever to the employers' enterprise and business capacity.

"The conservative reader," the author remarks in his preface, "will find much in my book that is greatly objectionable; the radical reader much that is deplorably deficient." The first half of this statement is unquestionably true; the other half seems quite absurd, for it is not open to doubt that if one of our Socialist orators should make up a series of addresses by direct quotations from the essential statements in Dr. Crapsey's book he could deliver them from his soap-box without running any risk of being regarded as in any degree backward or milk-and-watery in his radicalism.

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IMMIGRATION

Prof. Ross Replies to Criticism of His Book

New York Times Review of Books:

A SERIOUS book on immigration may be wrong as to its facts, as to the interpretation of the facts, or as to the inferences drawn from the facts. I am astonished that your reviewer of my book, "The Old World in the New," impeaches it on none of these grounds, but insists that it is prejudiced. He declares that my "prejudice against the open door policy is frank and apparent," although in the same sentence he finds that this prejudice amounts "almost to bitterness which only a brilliant and readable style can conceal." And further on he speaks of "an undercurrent of prejudice deep and bitter." It is not clear whether the reviewer regards my prejudice as frank or concealed, but in any case he charges prejudice.

The book states as strongly as I am able to do it my conviction, reached after long investigation, that uncontrolled immigration is a grave injury to this country. This conviction I have not the least wish to disguise. But your reviewer is so expert in mind reading that he is sure that my conviction is not a conclusion from the great array of facts that I present, but is a "prejudice," a prejudgment. The only justification for such a charge is evidence that the author plays fast and loose with the facts, selects only such facts as suit him or makes forced inferences from the facts cited. The reviewer has presented no such evidence, nor has he impeached any of the vast number of allegations of fact the book contains.

Is there any better way of purging one's self of the charge of prejudice than to demonstrate impartiality in the presentation and treatment of data? If I were prejudiced against Italian immigrants would I point out their "instinctive courtesy," their "warm expressions of gratitude" for help, the aptitude of their children in drawing and music? If I were prejudiced against Slavs would I remark upon their "splendid work courage," show their freedom from certain offensive species of knavery, and argue that morally our Slavs are better than their reputation? Were I prejudiced against East European Hebrews would I set forth with explicitness their remarkable intelligence, their tenacity of purpose, their independence as voters, their admirable family life, and their care for their own poor?

Would a special pleader against immigration have recognized the value to this country of the Italian agricultural colonies, have thrown into clear contrast the sobriety of the later immigrants in comparison with the bibulousness of Americans and of earlier immigrants, have shown that Greeks, Syrians, Slavs, and Magyars are very rare in our almshouses, or have demonstrated that in Cleveland the advent of Pole and Magyar has pushed the American workmen up into easier jobs with better pay?

Your reviewer finds in the book "no fresh argument and little new evidence." This indeed is mortifying. A wide acquaintance with the literature of immigration had left the writer under the delusion that the establishment of a presumptive causal connection between the new immigration and the higher cost of living, yellow journalism, the spread of peonage, the social evil, juvenile delinquency, and the retardation of the woman's movement, threw fresh light upon the immigration question.

As regards "new evidence," no treatment of immigration more than eighteen months old can possibly have used the census of 1910 and the riches of that mine of authentic information, the thirty-nine volumes of report of the United States Immigration Commission. If the reviewer regards studies based chiefly upon the contents of these stout volumes as presenting "little new evidence," there is nothing to say but to regret that the Immigration Commission did not subpoena him in the first place, instead of wasting the taxpayers' money in these great field investigations.

I suspect that the champions of free immigration are mistaken in their tactics when they dismiss carefully formulated conclusions from verified data as "prejudice" and evade the proved and measured contribution of the new immigration to such sinister phenomena as illiteracy, city overgrowth, congestion, juvenile delinquency, wife desertion, split families, industrial displacement and machine politics by imputing to the restrictionists a desire to exclude the Steiners, the Antins, the Blumsteins, the Pupins, the Steinmetzes and similar valuable Americans from Eastern Europe. Things have come to a pretty pass when a man cannot advocate the imposition of some test which would, perhaps, cut down by one-half the immigration from Eastern Europe without subjecting himself to such a fling as this one: "Prof. Steiner is one of those undesirable aliens who so arouse the Wisconsin professor's ire." This, after having read my sentence, "Out of the steerage come persons as fine and noble as any that have trodden American soil."

The immigration discussion involves two high-minded, disinterested groups of people and ought to be conducted in all courtesy. The root of their differences runs down to a contrast in social philosophy. The free immigrationist thinks it is enough to consider the living persons involved. A worthy, needy alien settles here and prospers, in the meantime giving honest work for every dollar he gets. Why not? Moreover, he sends or carries back to the old country ideas and hopes which may produce a beneficent revolution there. Again, why not? The restrictionist points out a slackening in the rate of American progress while the immigrant is catching step, shows how his ignorance or prejudices are utilized to weaken certain precious institutions of ours, and demonstrates that our common laboring people are committing race suicide rather than live on the plane fixed by their foreign-born competitors.

The free immigrationist has not met these considerations and shows no intention of meeting them. To him they seem dubious, remote, or irrelevant. To him one race or human stock is just as good as another, so what harm if the stocks now here die out and the descendants of the present immigrants possess the land? If immigration retards progress here it accelerates it in the backward lands stimulated by contact with the American spirit; if our institutions are pulled down what of it if thereby human beings are being lifted?

Those who believe in the equal value of human beings not only from the moral point of view, but as well from the social, the cultural, the civic, and the eugenic point of view, will find the data and the inferences of the restrictionist as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS.

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Of particular interest today is the "Boy's Book of Famous Regiments," by H. A. Ogden, with the collaboration of H. A. Hitchcock. (McBride, Nast & Co., $1.50.) This book, nearly completed before the beginning of the great European conflict, brings in some of the regiments of which it has previously spoken again in action in the greatest of all wars, the war of 1914. Regiments of the different countries of Europe and Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, are described. There are black and white sketches of the men in uniform in different periods of history, with colored illustrations and battle scenes.

Another book, a large and important work, whose last chapters deal with the present war, is "The Boys' Book of Battles," with illustrations from famous paintings. (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.) The intention here is to show the development of warfare from the earliest days to the present. To obtain the most effective results the histories of battles are taken either directly from history or from graphic fiction or thrilling poems. One of the latter, "The Victory of the Khita," written 1,326 years before Christ, inscribed by order of Rameses on the walls of an Egyptian temple, opens the volume. Of the two closing chapters the first is entitled "A Memorable Retreat," and is from an official report of the withdrawal of the British Army from the Belgian border toward Paris by Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces. The second chapter on the present war is "Fighting in Mid-Air," by Sergt. Werner of the Aviation Corps.

There are so many books out for the middle-aged boys and girls that they have to be taken in bunches. A great many are brought out by the Penn Publishing Company, and the girls may come first, for there are not as many for them. "Faith Palmer in New York," by Lasalle J. Woolfe, ($1.) is one of them. Faith comes to New York to study domestic science, from a fashionable boarding school. The greater part of the story deals with her experiences in a New York flat, which is mystery to her, and the friends she makes. There are many nice girls in "Jane Stuart's Chums," by Grace M. Remick, ($1.25,) a mock initiation, a serious breaking through thin ice, and any number of good times. Horseback riding, camping, adventures of all kinds in the Western mountains, are a part of a delightful school life in "A Little Princess of the Ranch," by Aleen Cleveland Higgins, ($1.) The story tells how Jean, its heroine, lives up to the name of "Princess," which she has previously earned. There is a mysterious fortune in "Letty's Good Luck," by Helen Sherman Griffith, (50 cents,) and "A Little Maid of Massachusetts Colony," by Alice Turner Curtis, tells of exciting Revolutionary War adventures on Cape Cod, (80 cents.)

In a companion set of six books, with colored illustrations, are well-known classics, somewhat shortened: "Robinson Crusoe," Kingsley's "Water Babies," Harriet Martineau's "Feats on the Fjord," "Arabian Nights," "The Mermaid," with other fairy tales, and the Italian "Pinocchio, the Story of a Puppet." (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents each.) The illustrations are particularly good in the latter book, and there are interesting black and white sketches in the text.

"The Brothers of a Hero," is one of Ralph Henry Barbour's football books. Rodney, the hero, keeps the secret of his relationship to "Ginger," his famous athletic brother, and eventually makes good on his own account. There are nice girl twins in the book. Rodney discovers them first sitting each on a gate post back of him, where he has stopped to rest on his way to the academy the first day. This is an Appleton book, ($1.35.) Other books of the same publisher are "Captain Danny," by Walter Camp, a baseball story, ($1.35;) "Off Side," by William Heyliger, ($1.25,) a boy who leaves school to become a reporter and develops into an architect, "The Sword of an Athenian," and "The Scouts of Stonewall," by Joseph A. Altsheler, are war stories, ($1.30 each.) "Johnson of Lansing" is an exciting baseball story by Hanley Williams, and "A Freshman Scout at College," by Marshall Jenkins, is a Columbia story, ($1.25 each.)

A bunch of books brought out by the Penn Publishing Company tell their stories in their names. There is "An Army Boy in Mexico," by Capt. Kilbourne, U. S. A., and Roger Paulding, Ensign," by Commander Edward L. Beach, U. S. N., ($1.25 each.) "The Rambler Club with the Northwest Mounted," and "The Rambler Club's Football Team," are by W. Crispin Sheppard, (50 cents each;) "The Boy Scouts on Lost Trail," is by Thornton W. Borgess, ($1.) "In Texas with Davy Crockett," by John T. McIntyre, is one of "The Buckskin Books," (75 cents,) and there are exciting school days, in which bob-sledding is one of the Winter sports, in "Philip Kent," by T. Truxton Hare, ($1.25.) For younger boys is "The Story of Iron," by Elizabeth I. Samuel, written in story form, with many illustrations, (75 cents,) and two very nice stories for girls from 8 to 12: are "Polly Prentiss Keeps a Promise," by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, and "The Little Runaways at Old Orchard House," House," by Alice Turner Curtis, (80 cents each.)

An exciting adventure story is "The Boy Fugitives in Mexico," by Worthington Green, (Houghton Mifflin, $1.25,) and there are many thrills in "The Totem of the Black Hawk," by Everett McNeil, (McClurg, $1.20.) The totem of the Black Hawk is an Indian symbol, worn by little Ruth Clay which, when discovered by an Indian about to tomahawk her, saves her life and that of her family. "The Bell Haven Eight" and "The Bell Haven Nine" are by George Barton, rowing and baseball stories, (Winston, 60 cents each.) "The Doers" is a jolly little boy story by William John Hopkins, (Houghton Mifflin, $1.) An unusual story for Ralph Henry Barbour to tell is for little people, "The Story My Dog Told to Me," (Dodd Mead, $1.) There are good animal pictures by John Rae. A small book that "still more stirring experithe German, written by Johanna Spyri, the author of that other well-liked story, "Heidi," has colored illustrations, (Crowell, $1.) There are pleasing pictures in color by Clara Atwater in "The Animal School," a collection of stories by Frances Weld Danielson, reprinted. (The Pilgrim Press, 50 cents.)

Altogether up-to-date is "The Search for the Spy: The Adventure of an American Boy at the Outbreak of the War," by Ross Kay. It is a story of the war of 1914, and is suggested by the many spy stories that are told in the daily reports of it. Earl, who is the hero of the story, realizes at the end of the book, that "still more stirring experiences await him." The book belongs to the "Big War Series," (Barse & Hopkins.)

Helen S. Woodruff's "The Little House," (George H. Doran Company, $1,) will be pleasant reading for girls in their teens and will be enjoyed also by some women readers who have passed that decade. It is a sweet and tender tale of a little girl, whose Southern father had married a New England woman and thereby had incurred the deep displeasure of his father, a Confederate Colonel, whose feeling against the North had not been softened by the years. When the child is orphaned he consents to let her be sent to his home in Alabama. There he refuses to see her except when it is absolutely necessary, and he forbids her to go near a small building—the "Little House" of the title—that is in the garden. It develops that the occupant of the house is his wife, whom his harsh treatment of their son had driven into a gentle lunacy. But the child soon makes her acquaintance and with love and light-heartedness cures her mental malady. She and the companions she soon gathers about her do much more than that, with their pranks and their schemes, which straighten out several lives and bring into them love and happiness. Mrs. Woodruff writes of the Southern negroes with intimate knowledge, loving sympathy, and much humor, and both sexes and several sizes of them get full appreciation in the story.

Helen Beecher Long has written a "do something" book in "Janice Day" (Sully & Kleinitich, $1.25) that is full of vigor and breeziness. It is about a girl of high-school age who goes from a Middle Western State to the home of a New England uncle to spend a few months. Her own father's energy had taken him from the shiftless country village to the West and prosperity, and his young daughter has inherited his active, ambitious spirit. There is a very good picture of a sequestered New England village which, with the draining away from it of its best young men, has settled back into a lazy, shiftless, down-at-the-heel way of living. Janice, who is by nature incapable of seeing things go wrong without wanting to do something about it, has a large-sized job cut out and waiting for her. But she tackles it with enthusiasm, and if the author makes her succeed somewhat beyond the probabilities she can be forgiven because of the righteousness of her heroine's cause. The story tells, mostly in lively and life-like dialogue, how Janice, beginning with her uncle's ramshackle household, cleans things up, puts stiffening into people's spines, and rouses a spirit that makes a different village out of Poketown. The story is written with much vivacious realism and with considerable feeling for character.

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DEMOCRACY

Mr. Herbert Croly's Analysis of Its Progress

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY. By Herbert Croly. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

It is not easy within the limits of a review to do justice to Mr. Herbert Croly's volume on "Progressive Democracy." It offers an acute and elaborate analysis of a particularly complex subject matter—the progress of democracy in the United States—with a view to the elucidation of the aims, spirit, and methods of democracy that is, in the author's judgment, truly progressive. While the treatment is often extremely abstract, the examination of the history of parties, their underlying motives and tendencies, and the concrete results they have produced is illuminating. Mr. Croly's style is at times a little abstruse and often seems needlessly dry, but it is generally fairly clear. His spirit is admirably candid, and though his criticism is intended to be destructive and his ideal unquestionably revolutionary, he is usually impartial, and his ultimate purpose is in the broadest sense constructive and humane.

Mr. Croly thinks of democracy not as a system, but as a process through which a people can, by continuing and advancing experimentation, attain a gradually improving but never perfect mode of "living and helping 'live." By the terms of his conception of democracy, he is precluded from accepting any particular stage of the process as final, or any specific elements in any given situation as unquestionably authoritative. On the contrary, the fact that such specific elements are held up as authoritative and conclusive condemns them as hindrances to the forward movement. Thus a considerable part of his thesis is devoted to the critical and destructive examination of the claims of the Constitution, the law, the rights of property, the sway of the majority, to the respect of the members of the American democracy. It would be easy to pick out passages which would present Mr. Croly as an advocate of something very like practical anarchy, as aiming at the undermining and subversion of pretty near everything that is generally accepted as upholding order and justice, equal rights and equal opportunity in our country.

Such passages would do the author gross injustice. His quarrel with the generally respected safeguards for common rights is based on the belief that they essentially fail in their professed purpose, and that this purpose can in reality be attained only by their removal. In a general way he looks forward to a government—that is, a mode of living together—which shall not be based on prohibitions, restraints, negations, but on the positive action of the whole society toward the attainment of the best conditions for all. The condition of this attainment is general education. Education for this end is not to be had in books alone, or reached by any form of instruction, even by the most expert and devoted guides—though these are needed; it can be got only through actual practice in the art of living.

The author dreams of a state in which the avowed and consistent purpose shall be to enhance human values, but he is far from thinking that such a state can be built up by law, or that its duties can be imposed by law. It must be built up by the deliberate and willful action of all the members of the State, acknowledging and discharging each his full responsibility toward all. It is in the light of such an ideal that he examines the political history of the United States. He finds that it was not intended by the "Fathers" to establish a democracy, and that as a matter of fact a curious kind of aristocracy was set up, which was gradually modified as population increased and spread. He finds that the conception of democracy which prevailed up to the opening of the present century was essentially determined by the appropriation of the natural resources of the land. On the one hand the Federalists, the Whigs, and the Republicans—the relatively conservative parties—aimed at the creation of privilege attainable by all. The Democrats aimed at the abolition or prevention of privilege and at the greatest possible freedom for individuals. The former tended more toward the democracy that enhances human values, toward the type of government which is not content with leaving unlimited and unrestrained the energies of men, but definitely strives to create advantages which would be beyond the reach of individual voluntary effort.

In the earlier years of the present century the conception of progressive democracy was born. It began with the perception of the abuses that obtained in the use of privilege, of privilege conferred by tariff legislation, and of that conferred by the creation and extension of corporations. The outstanding fact in the practical working of these privileges was, according to Mr. Croly, that under modern conditions of production and distribution there has inevitably grown up an increasing class—the wage-earners—who do not and can not achieve a fair share of the privileges in theory open to all. He makes it plain that in his opinion the effective remedy for existing inequality cannot be found without the abolition of private property. He does not make equally clear what he would substitute for this ancient institution. The substitute must, we take it, be discovered, worked out and applied by the community, dealing as directly as possible with all the business of life in common. In this process the initiative, referendum, recall, may, in the author's opinion, be steps, but they are only steps, and their effect is far from being always advantageous.

One fact must be clearly noted. Mr. Croly insists on the responsibility that must go with the enlarged liberty of action he advocates. In this sense his work is that of a moralist and not at all that of a visionary. It deserves careful attention.

ZIONISM

ZIONISM. By Richard H. Gottheil. Jewish Publication Society.

One of the most remarkable movements of modern times is that known as Zionism. It gives a touch of romance to a people who otherwise seem far from romantic. It comes into the modern world trailing clouds of reminiscences of the Old Testament. It introduces a further confusing element in the already troubled waters of the Near East. Its leader, Theodor Herzl, was himself a most attractive and impressive figure who was not much interested in the fate of his race till the Dreyfus case brought home to him the remarkable spread of anti-Semitic feeling in Western Europe, and he conceived the idea of dealing with it by obtaining an autonomous home for the persecuted Jews of Russia and Rumania, which home he ultimately found desirable to fix in Palestine as the most likely centre to which Jews could be attracted.

Prof. Gottheil has, in the comparatively few pages of the monograph which he has written for the Jewish Publication Society of America, given the salient facts and arguments relating to this remarkable movement. He has himself lived through all the stages connected with Herzlism and has, with great industry, brought together the previous attempts to arouse the enthusiasm of the Jewish people for the Holy Land.

Prof. Gottheil is himself especially fitted to deal with his subject, having been President of the Federation of American Zionists and having attended all the congresses at Basle and elsewhere in which the Zionists of the whole world have attempted to settle the fate of their people. In its later stages Zionism has become more of a spiritual idea than a political goal. Indeed Herzl, who had at first advocated an independent Jewish State, afterward modified his demands for his people to a legally secured home in the home of their fathers. It is now recognized on all hands that it will be impossible to settle the fifteen million Jews of the world in so small a land as Palestine. All that the newer Zionism aims at, therefore, is to have a nucleus of the Jewish people settled in Judea, while the rest of Israel should live in the various countries of the world, looking to the Holy Land for spiritual guidance. Prof. Gottheil has been very happy in selecting the salient and crucial episodes in the remarkable history of Zionism during the past twenty years or so. He writes both with insight and skill, and no one could wish for a clearer conception of the movement than is presented so concisely and picturesquely in this comparatively small volume. It is, of course, to be understood that Prof. Gottheil presents his subject rather as an advocate than as a judge; but making allowance for this bias he presents the case both against and for Zionism with both force and elegance. The volume is the first of a series which is to deal with the chief movements in Judaism, and the series begins well with Prof. Gottheil's Zionism.

J. J.

THE BERRY PAPERS

THE BERRY PAPERS. Edited by Lewis Melville. Illustrated. New York: The John Lane Company. $6.

There is here the "hitherto unpublished correspondence" of the ladies whom we have come best to know as "the Berry girls." Mary and Agnes Berry would probably have slipped unknown into their single grave at Petersham, to lie there eternally unremembered by later generations had they not had that facility peculiar to some people of knowing every one of any account, of being known and looked up to by people of no account, and of managing to be present on all important occasions which are later recorded in history. These were the girls whom, for many years, Horace Walpole addressed in a series of charmingly intimate letters as "Dear Both," and who first gained his favor by the fact that they dressed "within the bounds of fashion though fashionably; but without the excrescences and balconies with which modern hoydens overwhelm and barricade their persons." These are the girls through whose letters one may gain glimpses of that brilliant Whig society of the reign of George III., personages such as Brummell and Chesterfield, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Conway, the Duchess of Queensberry, and find much gossip of Pope and Swift, of Steele and Addison. Perusal of these old letters by no means leads one to fall in love with the Berry girls, but the intimacy which informs them is in itself charming, and they will serve to bring the reader in still closer touch with one of the most brilliant periods of England's history.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

LITERARY forecasts are easily made. There is a lack of responsibility attaching to the rôle of prophet that appears to exert a perennial attraction for those who are absorbed in the study of current literature. One must confess to a considerable degree of amazement, however, that a man presumably so familiar with the various considerations involved in the production of popular literature as Mr. EDMUND GOSSE should announce that "the book which does not deal directly and crudely with the complexities of warfare and the various branches of strategy will, from Christmas onward, not be published at all." As a matter of fact, the reverse of this prediction carries with it the logic of truth. A prolonged intellectual diet restricted to one subject is bound to produce a reaction in favor of a mental food diametrically opposite to the one that has grown too familiar. The majority of readers turn naturally to books as a source of relief from the cares of business, the worries of daily life. It is the province of literature to entertain as well as to instruct, to furnish forth a world in which the anxiety of the actual may be exchanged for the hopes and dreams of the ideal. If literature is still to fulfill this vital part of its mission, one can hardly believe that it will do so by following the gloomy path indicated by Mr. GOSSE. Certain features of the European war are bound to find their best expression in books, and it is thus probable that as long as the war lasts it will produce a varying amount of this kind of literature. But literature as a whole will be as many faceted as ever. It will not neglect its prime function in order to devote itself to portrayals of the horrors of warfare. English critics of Mr. GOSSE'S view are finding its refutation in the success that is meeting books that have nothing whatever to do with war. The logic of events, indeed, would seem to create a demand for just that kind of antimilitaristic literature. There is absolutely no occasion for the pessimism of Mr. GOSSE. The daily affairs of life are sufficiently under the shadow of war—we need books, we turn to books for "something different." It remains for the makers of books to seize the opportunity for a literary renaissance that is thus offered them.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Books of the Year, held this month at the National Arts Club, has in it admirable possibilities as a promoter of good literature. Exhibitions of the kind have probably reached a higher degree of efficiency in Europe than they have in this country. The Leipsic Exhibition, for instance, has become an extremely popular affair, a public institution in which foreign publishers are glad to participate. This year, in spite of the war, there were often more than 20,000 visitors daily, in September, at the Leipsic Exhibition—an attendance that, under the circumstances, speaks eloquently for the popular interest in books in Germany. This interest in the exhibition was fostered, it is true, by the giving of afternoon concerts, and by other methods calculated to attract public attention. A similarly active publicity campaign has marked this season's Book Exhibition in Boston, where such special features as a Women's Club Day, an Authors' Day, a Children's Day have been effectively used. There is no reason why such publicity methods should not be employed to increase the popularity of these exhibitions. They offer a legitimate means for concentrating interest on the books themselves. It is quite within the bounds of future possibility that in this manner the annual exhibition of books in this country will reach the distinction, already achieved in Leipsic, of being an important factor in the growth of good literature.

ANY one might feel safe in guessing that a man bearing the name of SCHARMEL IRIS is bound to be a poet. And Mr. Iris is a poet—a poet, moreover, who at the age of 10 was praised enthusiastically by RUSKIN and SWINBURNE for his "marvelously beautiful poems" and for his "imaginative ardor." There are few, if any, credible instances of so fine a precocity as such authoritative estimates as these give us in the case of Mr. IRIS. The latter, by the way, is an Italian, who is now living in Chicago, where he is about to have published his first book of verse, "Lyrics of a Lad." To have been praised for his work at the age of 10 by RUSKIN, Mr. IRIS must now be well advanced in the thirties. It seems a long time to have waited for a publisher, but that will not detract from the interest with which his first book will be received. Some of his poems, printed in this month's Little Review, have an excellent lyrical quality, although scarcely reaching the superlative degree suggested by RUSKIN and SWINBURNE.

THE result of the prize competition, conducted by the Poetry Magazine, for "the best war or peace poem based on the present European situation," is interesting as showing the number of verse writers who are seeking "inspiration" for their muse from the War. The editors of the magazine announce that over seven hundred poems were submitted in the contest. Judged by the awards that have been made, however, the average excellence of these poetical contributions is not of a very high order. A sentimental sort of realism seems to have absorbed the energies of these verse writers in their attempted descriptions of war. A number of them resort to onomatopoeia—that dangerous pitfall for the lyric tribe—in order to give vividness to their portrayals. But the result is far from convincing. A ceaseless iteration of "boom—boom!" throughout a long effusion couched in vers libre ought to create in the reader's mind a startling sense of cannonading, but unfortunately it doesn't. After all, the war is too near to us, too overwhelming, to allow the right perspective for our versifiers. Later on, with the mellowness of time upon it, the indescribable conflict of nations will come within the poet's vision. But now, it is very much as Mr. LE GALLIENNE eloquently puts it in an address "To Certain War Poets" appearing in the current Munsey's Magazine:

> The bugles have blown—Oh, have done with your singing!
> As a gnat's is your song in the roar of the guns,
> No man's work is this, colored words to be stringing,
> Deeds are the songs the world asks of its sons.

A MORE timely biography than that of Lord ROBERTS, written by Sir GEORGE FORREST, has seldom been published. It appeared in England shortly before Lord ROBERTS'S death, and was received by its American publishers (Stokes) on the very day of that fatality. Sir GEORGE FORREST has written what has already been called "a soldierly book," giving a thoroughgoing fact-story of the long years of service of his country's favorite military hero. Aside from the natural interest attaching to Lord ROBERTS'S career, this biography should form an important contribution to the history of the British Army during the last half century.

IT seems almost a pity that a collection so rich in rare volumes as the library of the late THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON should suffer the dispersal that follows inevitably in the train of a public auction. During his long literary career Mr. WATTS-DUNTON was an indefatigable collector. He had the discriminating taste indispensable to the latter, combined with the rare opportunities for amassing literary treasure that came to him through his unique friendships. Besides this, he inherited all of SWINBURNE'S books and manuscripts, so that the resulting collection is probably without a parallel among literary men. Just how much of this collection is to come under the auctioneer's hammer is to be determined by the trustees of WATTS-DUNTON'S estate. The impression seems to be, however, that the bulk of the library will be sold. Besides a great number of "presentation copies" from the famous authors of the last half century it contains many volumes that will excite the bibliophile's envy. In quarto editions of the Elizabethan dramatists it is especially rich—and as an aid to future literary research it is to be hoped that this part of the collection will be preserved intact.

ADMIRERS of GEORGE BORROW will doubtless be surprised to learn that there still remain unpublished numerous "odes and other poems from the Welsh" among the MSS of the famous traveler, scholar, and romancer. BORROW'S experiences in Wales did not furnish him with his best literary material. "Wild Wales," however, is a volume of travel that those who have read it would scarcely do without, and these posthumous poems are undoubtedly fruitage from the same series of adventure. The "Odes and Other Poems," with an introduction by ERNEST RHYS, will be published next month.

IN A FEW WORDS

IT is said in Paris that Maeterlinck is likely to be elected to the French Academy by acclamation to fill the seat of the late Jules Claretie. In that event he will be the first foreigner ever made a member of the Academy.

A new quarterly publication called "The Patriot" will soon appear under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. It will contain articles on live current questions, fragments of history, and a record of the work being done by the branches of the society.

Along with the story of the enthusiasm on the firing line of the Indian troops comes the news that Rabindrahath Tagore has been writing war poetry for The London Times.

Honoré Willsie, who has recently been appointed managing editor of The Delineator, has completed a new novel of life in the Southwest which is called "Still Jim," and deals with the work and fortunes of an irrigation engineer.

Walter Lippmann's new book, "Drift and Mastery," has been made required reading in the courses in Constitutional and Municipal Government at Princeton University.

Miss Millicent Todd, author of "Peru, a Land of Contrasts" and daughter of Prof. David P. Todd, the Amherst astronomer, and Mabel Loomis Todd, has just returned from Russia, where she witnessed the mobilization of the Czar's army, found that it was unsafe to speak a word in German, and learned from the newspapers that "the United States would probably side with Germany."

Algernou Blackwood, author of "John Silence," "Incredible Adventures," and other stories, tried dairy farming, hotel keeping, and backwoodsing in Canada, posing for artists and reporting in New York, and business ventures in England before he began to write the ghost stories which soon brought him success.

Patrick MacGill, author of "Children of the Dead End," has a position in the Royal Library at Windsor, and is busy writing a new novel.

Conditions in England have sent Willy Pogany to New York, where he is already busy under contracts for the illustration of a number of books.

The late Robert Kennedy Duncan, author of "The Chemistry of Commerce," and "Some Chemical Problems of Today," believed that co-operation between chemist and manufacturer was largely responsible for Germany's industrial development, and that the lack of co-ordinating relations between American factories and American universities where industrial research is carried on has much to do with our dependence upon Germany for dyestuffs and other products of chemical industry.

The husband of the Countess Arnim, author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," "The Pastor's Wife," and other books, recently died, and the Countess is now in England with her children.

Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, author of "The Milky Way" and grandniece of Tennyson, who was in New York last Spring, has been watching the war at first hand. She was in Antwerp during the siege and has written to friends in New York that the greatest danger in Belgium "is that of being run over by automobiles."

According to Mrs. Parnell's biography of her husband, the Irish leader's sobriquet for Gladstone was "the Grand Old Spider."

Three one-act plays by Mrs. Havelock Ellis, who is now in this country, on a reading and lecturing tour, are to be produced soon by the Little Theatre in Chicago.

Parker Fillmore, author of "The Rosie World," is writing a novel of life in the Philippines, where he was a teacher for several years.

Edgar Beecher Bronson, author of "The Vanguard" and other books dealing with strenuous Western life as he himself lived it for many years, declares that courage is simply a matter of habit, that "courage is knowledge, experience, and cowardice is ignorance."

LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

shore of Lake Michigan to live with his grandfather, who has gained great wealth in the milling industry. A few years later he returns to Paris and spends there some time, but finally he weds an American wife and chooses the Wisconsin city and his responsibilities in it as his home.

It is a new theme in American fiction and one that is full of dramatic possibilities.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE

THE PASTOR'S WIFE. By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Doubleday, Page & Co.

Through an impulsive and secret journey, Ingeborg, the overworked and much repressed daughter of an English Bishop, becams a German pastor's wife; through another of the same kind, she came near losing that position. Of both these journeys and of the years lying between, the author tells as only she can do, with an originality and a piquancy all her own. Could the creator of Elizabeth be dull if she tried? She does not succeed, however, in giving Ingeborg the allure of Elizabeth, nor in commanding credibility for her crassly stupid innocence.

According to this author, no animal on earth is quite so dense and so obnoxious as a German husband, nor is anything so repulsive as his attitude toward his wife. Pastor Dremmel of the present story is literally "the limit," the sort of man one "gets up in the night to hate," all the more because one perceives in him the qualities of greatness. He is the incarnation of ideas. The woman belonging to him is, except for her sex, a negligible factor in his life. Indeed, no German fares well on the pages of "The Pastor's Wife." "The Fourth Dimension" of race differences is more insistent here than in Kipling's story itself; and this fourth dimension gives pathos as well as humor to an unusually clever novel.

SELINA

SELINA. By George Madden Martin. Illustrated by H. D. Williams. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

Like Miss Glasgow's Virginia, Selina is a young girl of the '80's, brought up in all the traditions and inadequacies of a Southern city. Unlike Virginia, however, she does not follow in the footsteps of her elders, but, without at all realizing that she adumbrates a new era, she begins to look around her and to question the infallibility of the standards set by her forbears. She stands in the faint dawn of the revolt of woman against false ideals of education and of work, but she is not at all aware that she is one of those who are blazing the way for a new order of things. In portraying Selina and her problems, her failures and her resolve, Mrs. Martin has not written too serious a story. Selina and her young companions are girlish and winsome, with a gallant following of clean-minded youth; their little happenings are related with sympathy and humor. Mamma is as dear as she is incapable; auntie is stronger, but not less sweet, and both live for Selina, as is the pathetic and unrewarded fashion of mothers and maiden aunts. "Selina" is as wholesome, as original, and as delightful a book as "Emmy Lou"—"and we can't say fairer than that."

THE FAKERS

THE FAKERS. By Samuel G. Blythe. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

The particular "faker" with whom this book is principally concerned is a certain T. Marmaduke Hicks, "The Friend of the People." Mr. Hicks is a cheerful, blatant, quite unsubdable, and entirely unscrupulous politician who is interested first, last, and all the time in T. Marmaduke Hicks, and in no one else. The novel traces his career, which is a steady rise from the position of a mere typewriter and stenographer in the office of Senator Paxton to that of a member of the United States Senate. And then comes his undoing.

T. Marmaduke Hicks is a rather attractive rascal, a splendid self-advertiser, and possessed of the power to half hypnotize himself by his own speeches—speeches which he makes at every possible and more than one apparently impossible opportunity. Ho has sense enough carefully to follow the advice of that cynical old "standpatter," Senator Paxton, whose "attitude toward politics and public service was that it is a game, with the people as pawns." It was Paxton who warned Hicks: "Never make a speech without referring to the sweat-toiling masses," advised him always "to tell the people what they already know," and impressed upon him the fact that to declaim for two hours upon such subjects as "honesty the best policy" and "virtue is its own reward" was to become a successful orator. Hicks followed this advice. Moreover, he became a member of a fairly prosperous law firm—although he knew nothing whatever about the law—and married a woman who was quite as thorough-going a faker as he was himself, but a somewhat more gifted and artistic one.

The story is told in an amusing way and with considerable ingenuity. Its characters are cleverly drawn and so are their surroundings. Mr. Blythe, moreover, writes as one who is perfectly familiar with his subject.

EVERY MAN HIS PRICE

EVERY MAN HIS PRICE. By Max Rittenberg. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

English politics, English business, wireless telephony, and a woman's unstable love are mingled together to make Mr. Rittenberg's ultra-modern story. His hero is a practical scientist of high ambitions and quenchless energy. He is perfecting a system of wireless telephony by which he hopes to make England, if he can succeed in interesting the Government in his scheme, "the mistress of the ether." At the beginning of the book he is a man of high principles and sensitive to the obligations of honor. But under the stress of the struggle to make his far-reaching plans go through and to win the woman he loves he puts aside his scruples and does the things that he had at first refused to consider. Absorbed in the perfecting of his inventions and the pushing of his business schemes, he neglects his wife and loses her love. He completes the apparatus of television, which enables him to see across the Atlantic the scenes in the room in which the telephone is placed, he realizes his hope that the English Government will take hold of his inventions and through them dominate the world, and he wins an immense fortune. But at the end he finds himself bereft of wife and fortune, his chief pleasure once more in working alone on his solitary island off the east coast of England upon his researches into science and its practical application. The story is of the frankly artificial type, but it shows some effort at consistent characterization, and its action moves swiftly.

HE DREAMED RIGHT

THE MAN WHO DREAMED RIGHT. By W. Holt White. Mitchell Kennerley. $1 net.

As its "jacket" sets forth, "The Man Who Dreamed Right," is one of "Mitchell Kennerley's Railroad Novels," a time-killer, pure and simple, whose one duty is to hold a traveller's listless eye and still more listless mind. It is likely to perform this function, for it tells with animation the story of a pitifully weak, little clerk, who, through the misfortune of dreaming not only true, but prophetically, became the most important figure in all the world, seized upon by financiers, diplomats and potentates, and harried out of his insignificant existence by his exciting experiences and the conflicting demands made upon him. It is an original and readable tale—an entertaining extravaganza.

SEEDS OF PINE

SEEDS OF PINE. By Janey Canuck. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

"Janey Canuck" is a pen name which covers the identity of a Canadian newspaper woman. She writes with freshness of feeling and vivacity of style, and these, combined with her keen, alert eyes and her human sympathy, make her volume of sketches of travel in out-of-the-way places in Canada very pleasant reading. She has gone to the end of the railroad, and then adventured far into the interior by any means that were possible. She tells of coal mining in Alberta, of trappers and Indians and missions in the Far North, of forests and lonely farms, of railroad camps and of little huts beside the trail, of the Northwest Mounted Police and their duties, and of all the humming activities that are setting in in the far-off corners of Canada. Everywhere she seizes upon the human factor and sets it forth with a sense of humor that is full, too, of tenderness. Stories and anecdotes and funny little incidents are tucked into her narrative wherever there is an opening. And her book as a whole gives a picture of the wilds and the frontier regions of Canada, where empire building has just begun, full of life and people, at once entertaining and illuminative. A quotation on the title page from Fiona Macleod makes plain the significance of the title: "A handful of pine seed will cover mountains with the green majesty of the forest, and I, too, will set my face to the wind and throw my handful of seed on high." The book has a colored frontispiece and a great quantity of illustrations from small pen-and-ink sketches.

THE ENEMY OF WOMAN

THE ENEMY OF WOMAN. By Winifred Graham. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35 net.

When Lionel Marsh, M. P., suddenly arose in the House of Commons and demanded "Votes for Women," those about thought he had lost his senses. But they wronged the noble Lionel; 'twas not he who spoke thus, but his twin sister Meg, once a virtuous, albeit homely damsel, now become a wicked suffragette. She had drugged Lionel and taken his place. Therefore they quarreled and she departed from his house. Left thus unprotected, poor innocent Lionel nearly fell a victim to the wiles of a widow, Mrs. Bruce, who was "an angel of beauty with the temper of a fiend." In a rash moment she sent Lionel to an employment agency to engage servants for her. There he discovered her dreadful reputation, and, panicstricken, induced sister Meg to return. Mrs. Bruce, thus scorned, joined the militant suffragettes, declared that "a man must die," hurled a bomb at Lionel, and was removed to an insane asylum. Meg and her brother were subsequently reunited, a result for the details of which the reader is referred to the pages of the novel.

APE'S-FACE

APE'S-FACE. By Marion Fox. John Lane Company. $1.25.

This story of the adventures of a fifty-year-old antiquarian, one Armstrong, in an ancient house on the Wiltshire downs, is another unusual one. In the first place, the adventures themselves are decidedly out of the ordinary, and in the second, they are very well related. The plot, which it would be most unfair to reveal, has to do with the almost forgotten Druidic worship and sacrifices—the blood-toll once paid piously, though in fear; now exacted in horror and in tears—with the ancestral curse of the Mortons, which fell once in every hundred years, and with a strange woman, a crooked thing, "something not quite human in a human form." And then there is Josephine Delane-Morton, whom her brothers called "Ape's-face," because of her features, which were those of "an older, stranger people" than now ruled the land.

The novel is well written, with vivid descriptions and an effect of impending calamity, of unseen, indefinable, shuddering horror, admirably contrived to keep the nervous awake at night. One cannot blame Armstrong for running away from the house permeated with the strange, earthy smell, where the unseen power made its dreadful presence felt, that presence which the house seemed too small to hold. Yet it was not in the house that the awful thing exerted its full strength, but far out on the downs, where stood the centuries-old earthworks from which the sacrificial stone had long since been removed, although the deep notch still remained, pointing straight toward Stonehenge. And it is all susceptible of a perfectly natural explanation—but, as Armstrong declared, it was only Ape's-face who really knew and understood the true one.

THE SUN DANCE TRAIL

THE PATROL OF THE SUN DANCE TRAIL. By Ralph Connor. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

Our old acquaintance, Allan Cameron, once Corporal Cameron of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, is the hero of this new novel, and also "The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail." For although he had resigned from the force when he married and taken to ranching, he could not refuse to answer the call that came to him—the call to do the job for which he was "the man, and the only man." A rising of Indians and half-breeds had become an imminent peril, and where there should have been a thousand men on patrol there were barely five hundred. How Cameron plays his part in the suppression of the troubles which threatened to be so serious, and fought out at the same time his own battle with the great Sioux Chief, Copperhead, the book tells.

Before peace is restored a good many things happen. Cameron is several times in danger of losing his life, and once actually taken prisoner, along with Jerry, the half-breed scout. But luck is with them, and finds an instrument in the gratitude of an Indian—thanks to Mandy, a fit mate for her gallant husband. Of course the thread of a love story winds through the novel, a love story whose heroine is Moira, Allan's charming sister, while Doctor Martin is the hero. The tale moves at a fairly lively pace, despite an occasional odd stiffness in the dialogue, and it holds the reader's interest. It gives, too, a tolerably vivid picture of early days in the great Northwest.

LAST ROSE OF SUMMER

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER. By Rupert Hughes. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers. 50 cents net.

A very dainty, very charming little story is this new tale by Mr. Hughes—the story of a woman who bloomed only in the late summer of her life, and thus became a veritable "Last Rose." Deborah Larrabee—Dubby Debby, they called her—had never had any real girlhood; she was homely, and though the men of the little town where she had lived all her life liked her and meant to be kind to her, she was easily overlooked and easily forgotten. And it was not until the other women of her age were losing their good looks and getting faded and worn that Debby came into her own.

She is a dear little woman, is Debby, and a very real one; so when Fortune at last smiles upon her the reader rejoices. The story is told with skill and humor, there is an amusing picture of life in the little town where the undertaker's camptools were the mark of a "real party" as of an important funeral, and a bit of excellent advice in the effect enforced activity of mind and body has upon Debby.

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LATEST FICTION

Novels by Elizabeth Jordan, Marie Corelli, J. C. Lincoln, and Others

MAY IVERSON'S CAREER. By Elizabeth Jordan. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

MAY IVERSON, that most amusing of schoolgirls, has grown up, and we cannot help regretting the fact. For the May Iverson of St. Catharine's convent school was a charming and exceptional personality, whereas the May Iverson of The Searchlight office is out of the ordinary only in the rapidity and number of her successes. Discouragement and failure are alike unknown to her. When at the age of 18 she becomes a reporter on The Searchlight and receives her "first assignment," she handles the "big story" into which it develops in a way which even the "star reporter," Gibson, can hardly improve upon; at the end of three weeks she meets "The Girl in Gray," and out of her experiences makes one of those "model stories" which the editor tacks upon the wall as "an inspiration to the staff." Her magazine tales are apparently accepted at once, her first novel is immediately published, and her first play is not merely produced on Broadway, but received with a warmth which causes the manager to predict that it will run for a year at least. She has a love affair, too—we leave her engaged to be married, with "professional life behind her"—and all this in the five years from 18 to 23! It is really a little too much. She would be more appealing and more human were she less of a prodigy.

Taken separately, the stories are fairly interesting and well told. May has varied experiences, both in and out of New York; she hears "The Cry of the Pack," goes "To the Rescue of Miss Morris," plays the part of Fairy Godmother to poor little "Maria Annunciata," and becomes acquainted with "The Last of the Morans." The change in style from the familiar May Iverson grandiloquence to the simplicity of the trained writer is cleverly indicated. The best and most natural tale in the book is that one entitled, "In Gay Bohemia," when May's imagination runs away with her, and she receives a useful lesson, but, generally speaking, she has a delightful time, and the publication of these rose-colored narratives will no doubt greatly increase the number of would-be newspaper women.

INNOCENT

INNOCENT. By Marie Corelli. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

MISS CORELLI'S new novel is the kind of book once beloved by the romantic and unsophisticated schoolgirl. There is an exquisite heroine of marvelous gifts—the "innocent" of the title—who at the age of 18 is the author of books which show "power and daring genius." Of course, her birth is shrouded in mystery; she was left, an infant, at Briarwood Farm by a handsome man who looked "like a King or some great personage," and there brought up as the daughter of its childless master, Farmer Jocelyn. This Farmer Jocelyn, who clung to old ways and would allow few modern books and no newspapers in his house, was the direct descendant of a certain Sieur Amadis de Jocelin, one of those French gentlemen who came to England during the reign of Elizabeth in the train of her suitor, the Duke of Anjou. An unhappy love affair prevented the Sieur Amadis from returning to his own land, and he presently married a country girl and died, leaving behind him six children and a quantity of manuscript books. Over these the angelic Innocent brooded and dreamed, constructing from them an ideal knight, whom she adored. He was "her fancy," and the painter, Amadis de Jocelin, descended from the Sieur de Jocelin's brother, became the "fact" to whom she transferred her romantic devotion, which he was, of course, ready enough to receive.

But the modern Amadis did not resemble his sixteenth century namesake, and like every other person in the novel who is not very, very good, he proved to be very, very bad—quite a monster of selfishness, indeed, and he "ruined her soul," which was really going a little too far. His female counterpart is the rich and beautiful Lady Blythe, a heartless creature abounding in "cold disdain." There is also a supposedly dead man who comes to life, a loyal lover, the customary devoted old woman servant, &c. The novel is written in Miss Corelli's usual style and has some rather pretty descriptive passages. Her admirers will probably enjoy it.

KENT KNOWLES, "QUAHAUG"

KENT KNOWLES, "QUAHAUG." By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated by J. N. Marchand. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A QUAHAUG, Mr. Lincoln tells his readers, is "a very common form of clam, which is supposed to lead a solitary existence and to keep its shell tightly shut." Since this definition perfectly fitted Kent Knowles, a writer of novels, the good people of Bayport, Mass., fastened the sobriquet upon him. Naturally, a quahaug by and by writes himself out, and Kent Knowles had the despairing feeling that he had "gone stale," when his friend and publisher, coming to the rescue, prescribed an opening of the shell—in other words, foreign travel. Accompanied by his elderly cousin, Hephzibah Cahoon, a racy spinster of the best New England type, Knowles accordingly set forth, with the result of an autobiographical novel full of humor and incident, which is so naturally told that it seems to have written itself. All readers of Mr. Lincoln know what it is to come under his spell, and it is enough to say of this latest story that therein he has surpassed himself. He has wisely avoided putting into the book even the slightest flavor of Baedeker. National contrasts, and the way in which they impress the errant Yankees, are the only recorded features of the tour.

The romance into which the "quahaug" helplessly falls is absolutely unique and full of interest. Its tangle of misunderstandings takes rather too long in the unraveling. One becomes a little impatient of them, and of the lengthy conversations resulting, each of which ends in an impasse. Condensation would improve the book. Like a hand telescope, it needs to be pushed together in the middle. It is puzzling, too, that, when hero and heroine are plainly declared by the facts of their descent to be second cousins, the statement should be often made that there is no kinship between them. A slight correction in the Family Chapter would set that right. A few slips in English and one or two misprints are noticeable. Careful revision and some compression would place the novel beyond cavil. As it stands, it is so full of literary quality, and it grips the reader so insistently, that it seems ungrateful to suggest possible improvement.

The closing chapter wherein the present war is discussed brings the story home to our own "business and bosoms," and gives the final touch of reality to its people, who are not characters but just folks. We resist the temptation—a strong one—to quote Hephzy's opinion of the root cause of "the causeless war." It is for the reader's happiness to put himself into the author's hands, and have him tell the tale from first to last in his own peculiarly delightful and humorous way.

THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS

THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS. by B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

WHEN a novelist is more concerned about something else than he is about telling a story it usually happens that the "something else" bulks larger in his book than does the story itself. That, apparently, is the way things happened when Mr. Weale was writing "The Eternal Priestess." He had one eye on the development of his story and the other on conditions in modern China. And in consequence his book is much more interesting and valuable for its graphic pictures of native and alien life in a China undergoing rapid transition, a China of high importance to all the rest of the world, than it is as a novel. Nevertheless as a novel it has a number of striking features—dramatic scenes, some clear cut, unusual characterizations, incidents of tense emotion, and a brilliantly written narrative. But the story is not closely knit and its story interest is not sufficiently developed, so that it is overbalanced by the background.

Mr. Weale was born in China and has lived a goodly share of his life in the various foreign colonies up and down the China coast. He is already well known as the author of a number of books, some of them fiction and others political studies, concerned with affairs in the Far East. His remarkable and intimate knowledge of Chinese life and character is evident throughout the book, while the people of the foreign settlements, their varied missions in China, their attitudes toward the Chinese, and their daily life are all handled with a frankness and a familiarity that do not, to say the least, tend to inspire the reader's respect for the other nationals who go adventuring in that land.

The time of the story is laid in the months preceding the breaking out of the revolution, and its theme is concerned partly with the secret workings of those who brought it about and partly with the endeavors of an English company to get from the Government a concession for the exploiting of an immense tract in the interior. The pages swarm with a great variety of characters—Europeanized Chinese, Americanized Chinese, old-time Chinese of every grade of life, Chinese women, both "new" and "old"; Englishmen and their women folk, and other nationals. Particularly interesting are the searching studies and graphic portrayals of the Chinese, both men and women, who have been educated abroad, and of the reactions of their Chinese natures under their Occidental veneer when they return to their birthright environment.

HIS ROYAL HAPPINESS

HIS ROYAL HAPPINESS. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) Frontispiece in color. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A VERY engaging young chap is Prince Alfred, whose eldest brother is seated comfortably upon the British throne, in Mrs. Cotes's entertaining story of a love affair between this scion of English royalty and the daughter of a President of the United States. Prince Alfred has some democratic tendencies which suddenly burst out into full bloom under the new environment when he visits the United States, much to the amazement of his entourage. He orders his body-servant to take French leave and make a rush for home, because he "wants a chance to roll up his nightshirt himself," and he offers to bet his aid de camp "ten bob" that he "can do a better shine" on his boots than that shocked official.

Hilary Lanchester is the daughter of an ex-President, but Prince Alfred meets her at the White House, where he asks if he may have griddle cakes and syrup for his breakfast instead of bacon and marmalade. Both of them being handsome and likable and sensible young people it is quite to be expected, whatever the necessities of the plot, that they should develop a mutual sentiment of the tender sort. And later in the story, when Prince Alfred has developed tuberculosis and is marooned in a lodge in the Adirondack wilderness to get cured and Hilary happens to be spending the hot months with her father in their bungalow near by, and they presently re-discover each other, then Cupid does his appointed work with neatness and dispatch.

By that time the Prince has developed a dominating distaste for his royal estate and a strong desire to become an American citizen resident and have a cattle ranch in Colorado. An elder brother, already married, is on the throne, and another, soon to be married, precedes him in the line of succession. So he has no fears that he will ever be called to rule his country, and he hopes that the plea of his health will be sufficient to overcome the objections of his family to his plan. And Hilary's father, having already served a term and a half as President, does not expect ever to be chosen for that high position again, because of the sentiment of the country manifested so strongly years before in the Roosevelt case. The young people think they will be able to marry and live quietly in private happiness just like any other young persons. So they are married, and on the same day his two elder brothers are drowned and he goes home to ascend the throne. And presently the American people elect Hilary's father to the Presidency again. King Alfred's royal palace is shaken to its foundations when he lets his relatives and counselors know what he has done, and that he means to make his American bride his Queen. But he has his way.

The story is written with humor and humanness and it makes an entertaining trifle. Fantastic as is its theme, the author has developed her plot so ingeniously and handled her incidents with so much skill that she makes it all seem quite plausible. There is a clever sketch of the President and his wife downrightly American and possessed of a delicious sense of humor and of their entertainment of the Prince at the White House. The implication of the marriage at the very end of the story is that it united the two countries so closely that they are about to become practically one nation.

Just Out

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GERALD NORTHROP

GERALD NORTHROP. By Claude C. Washburn. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.

MR. WASHBURN is to be congratulated upon his courage—but not upon his discretion—in writing for his first novel exactly the kind of story that has the least appeal for American readers. It is the intimate, microscopic, detailed study and the portraiture, mainly by the method of psychological analysis, of a young man's character and life for ten or a dozen years from the time of his middle teens. It is done with remarkable natural aptitude for the peculiar form of fictional art requisite for this kind of novel, and with sure artistic instinct for the production of results.

But, notwithstanding all this, and the added fact that he has written a very clever book, full of brilliant promise, one looks doubtfully at the figure he has created. In the first place, young Gerald Northrop doesn't seem worth 500 closely printed pages. His integument is too large for him, and he rattles around in it a bit. Like the English novelists whose methods have furnished his model, Mr. Washburn has been too sparing of the story element in his book. His theme might have been elaborated into a much more interesting tale if he had cared to take the trouble or if, perhaps, he were gifted with more of the storyteller's instinct. And there are some basic qualities in the character that make one wonder why he so queerly handicapped the young man in the gaining of the reader's sympathies. For a boy of 16 who is intensely interested in his own emotions and is forever asking himself, "Why did I feel like that?" is as abnormal as if he had three legs. And to the end of the story one senses in him something of the same aloof abnormality from his kind. It is not merely that he is an original conception, and strongly individual. It is possible for a character to be all that and yet have the tang of our common humanity strong upon it. Gerald Northrop's individuality comes too much from the accentuating in him of the unusual, the separate, qualities instead of the qualities that link men in close sympathy.

The theme of the story is the opposing pull upon a young American of mixed parentage of his diverse ancestry and of the two countries that have joined to give him his heritage. Born in Paris of a French mother and an American father, he goes at sixteen to a crude and vigorous young city on the

(Continued on Page Following)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. K. H.—Will you kindly give me whatever information you can concerning Arthur Symons, the English critic?

Arthur Symons was born in Wales Feb. 28, 1865, of Cornish parentage. In 1901 he married Rhoda, third daughter of J. F. Bowser. He traveled in France and Italy and has written for The Athenæum and The Saturday Review. He was editor of the short-lived Savoy. His verse shows a marked influence of the recent School of French Symbolists. His publications are: "An Introduction to the Study of Browning," 1886; "Days and Nights," 1889; "Silhouettes," 1892; "London Nights," 1895; "Amoris Victima," 1897; "Studies in Two Literatures," 1897; "The Symbolist Movement in Literature," 1899; "Images of Good and Evil," 1900; "Collected Poems," 1901; "Plays, Acting, and Music," 1903; "Cities," 1903; "Studies in Prose and Verse," 1904; "Spiritual Adventures," 1905; "A Book of Twenty Songs," 1905; "The Fool of the World and Other Poems," 1906; "Studies in Seven Arts," 1906; "William Blake," 1907; "Cities of Italy," 1907; "The Romantic Movement in English Poetry," 1909. His recreations are hearing and playing music and seeing dancing. His address is Island Cottage, Wittersham, Kent, England.

ELIZABETH A. F. RANDOLPH.—I have been asked the name and author of the poem beginning:

If I were a King in a Roman court
And you were a Christian Slave

but cannot place it. I thought it was by one of the Brownings, but, after looking, think I am mistaken. Can you assist me?

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "Or Ever the Knightly Years Were Gone," by William Ernest Henley. It is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, published by Henry Holt & Co., N. Y.

M. W.—Can you inform me where I may purchase a copy of an old book known as the "Widow Bedott Papers"? It was published about 1865, I think, in paper covers.

The book was originally published by Hurst & Co., now at 432 Fourth Avenue, N. Y., where doubtless a copy can be obtained.

H. BIRBECK.—Can you give me the other two lines of the following quotation:

All passes, art remains alone,
The coin outlives Tiberius, the bust, the throne.

The quotation is from Austin Dobson's poem, "Ars Victrix," and correctly given is as follows:

All passes: Art alone
Enduring stays to us:
The Bust outlasts the Throne,
The Coin, Tiberius.

AMELIA YOUNG.—Who wrote "Who can tell what a baby thinks?" Can you tell in your columns the author's name?

The poem is anonymous, and is printed as such in "Monroe's Young Folks' Reading," Published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shephard Company, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. GEORGE C. YOUNG.—I have Vol. 1 of Henry Fielding's "Miscellanies." As it was printed for the author in 1743, I think it must be the first edition. Will you kindly tell me the worth of the book?

This work was published in three volumes in 1743. It has brought at auction from $7 to $63.75. A large paper copy has sold for $53.50.

J. A.—Please state the approximate value of the "Memorial History of Boston," by Justin Winsor, copyright 1880, Jas. R. Osgood & Co., four volumes, morocco.

It is worth from $6.50 to $16.

E. S. OLDIS.—I possess three volumes of a set of books entitled "The Lounger: A Periodical Paper Published at Edinburgh in the Years 1785 and 1786. In Three Volumes. The Fourth Edition." These books were brought from Scotland by my grandparents and I should like to know their value.

The only record we find of a sale of this periodical is that of the copy which brought $36 in the dispersal of the T. J. McKee library in this city. The description reads: "The Lounger, Edinburgh, 1787, three volumes, 12mo., calf binding. Mrs. Siddons's copy, with her autograph in each volume." It was the celebrated actress's autograph undoubtedly that brought the high price.

WARWICK S. CARPENTER.—Can you tell me whether a complete set of Picturesque America, edited by William Cullen Bryant, has any value, and about how much? The entire set is in perfect condition.

We quote a few auction prices: Hibberd copy, $7.25; Warrington copy, $6.50; Garrett copy, $9.50; Hammond copy, $11; Manson copy, $8; Arnold copy, $7; Olcott copy, $6.50.

MARY B. WEBER.—I would be greatly obliged if you would print for me a bit of poetry. The story is about an "old, old lady" and a boy just "half past three."

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "One, Two, Three," by the late Henry Clay Bunner. It is printed in "Poems of H. C. Bunner," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in "Handbook of Best Readings," by S. H. Clarke, also published by Scribner's in "Selected Readings," by Anna Morgan; published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, and in several other collections of verse.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

G. S.—In answer to Bessie Graham's appeal in your issue of Oct. 18, perhaps this is the poem desired, published in Harper's Magazine and written by Constance Johnson:

ALONE.

Dear, I am strong, and, working, can forget you;
Dear, I can nerve my soul to face the night;
But, O Belov'd! I cannot face the waking,
Cannot endure the tender, dawning light.

After deep sleep that seems to end all sorrow,
Must I renew the bitter fight each dawn?
After sweet dreams, which God in mercy sends me,
Must I awake and always find you gone?

S. G. P.—The inquiry of Mrs. Mary K. Umstadt in your issue of Sept. 20, about the poem beginning: "There was once a goose at the point of death," decided me to look up one of my childhood books of more than fifty years ago, which contains the rhyme of about fifty-five verses. The author's name is not given. The title page of the book is as follows: "A Treasury of Pleasure Books for Young Children. With more than one hundred illustrations, by John Absolon and Harrison Weir. London: Grant & Griffith, successors to Newbery & Harris, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Joseph Cundall, Old Bond Street, 1850."

The preface is in the form of a letter "To my dear Children, Maja, Henry, and Herbert," and signed "Your loving Father J. C. Kentish Town, November, 1849."

He commends to them this collection of popular stories in prose and verse—such as "Little Bo-Peep," "Death and Burial of Cock Robin," "The Story of the Three Bears," as told by the poet Southey and "The Fox and the Geese."

R. J.—The book that William C. Edwards inquires for, the rhymed dedication of which he quotes, is "A Midsummer Lark," by William A. Crofut, published by Henry Holt & Co. It is a narrative of a trip in Europe, and is cleverly rhymed throughout, but most of it is printed in the form of prose.

W. A. WELLS.—In reply to A. P. P., who in your issue of Nov. 8 asked for the song beginning "In a cabin by the cañon," would say that the words and music to this song are by Percy Montrose, and can be found on page 32 of the new and enlarged edition of College Songs, compiled by Henry Randall Waite, C. H. Ditson & Co. of New York have this book of songs on sale.

The words of this song as they appear in the book mentioned are as follows:

In a cavern, in a cañon, excavating for a mine,
Dwelt a miner, forty-niner, and his daughter Clementine.

Oh my darling, Oh my darling, Oh my darling Clementine,
You are lost and gone forever, dref-fol sorry, Clementine.

Light she was and like a fairy, and her shoes were number nine,
Herring boxes without topses sandals were for Clementine.

Drove she ducklings to the water, every morning just at nine,
Hit her foot against a splinter, fell into the foaming brine.

Ruby lips, above the water, blowing bubbles soft and fine,
Alas, for me, I was no swimmer, so I lost my Clementine.

In a churchyard near the cañon, where the myrtle doth entwine,
There grow roses and other posies fertilized by Clementine.

Then the miner, forty-niner, soon began to peak and pine,
Thought he "oughter jine" his daughter, now he's with his Clementine.

In my dreams she still doth haunt me, robed in garments soaked in brine,
Though in life I used to hug her, now she's dead I'll draw the line.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Ruth Hoagland, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James Donaldson, East Orange, N. J.; L. A. Beebe, N. Y.; Fanny B. Nalton, N. Y.; Elizabeth Carpenter, N. Y.; Willie Wildwave, N. Y.; E. S. Owstow, Maplewood, N. J.; "Lawrence," Kingston, N. Y.; Ann Mark, Louisville, Ky., and "A. W. A.," Richmond, Va.

APPEALS TO READERS

MARY A. FISHER.—Perhaps some of your readers can tell the poem in which the following lines appear and give its author:

Not by the page word painted
Let life be brand or sainted
Deeper than any scroll
The language of the soul.
Sweeter than any song
My song that found no tongue.

C. L. B.—Will some reader inform me where I may be able to find a copy of a poem beginning

There is a land where nightly I repair,
At whose dim gates I cast my cares aside,
Stretch out my arms toward rest as toward a bride
And am withal assuaged.

GEORGE T. WASHBURN.—Can any reader give me all the verses of "Forty Year and On," sometimes called "The Harrow National Anthem." One verse of it, if I quote correctly, is:

God give us bases to guard and beleaguer,
Games to play out, whether earnest or fun,
Fights for the fearless, goals for the eager,
Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on.

W. H. G.—Can any of your readers give the author of a poem entitled "The Cardinal's Lament," of which the following lines are the beginning:

Who are these
Who call so proudly out of Cæsar's rest:
"We are Italians and have conquered Rome"?
If ye indeed be sons of Italy,
Ye are risen against your mother; with foul hands
Ye have smitten against your mother's holy face,
Ye have bruised her sacred lips until they bleed.

F. L. P.—Will some reader kindly tell me where I can find the poem, one verse of which follows:

Of all strange things in a strange new world
Most strange is this:
Ever my lips must speak and smile,
Without your kiss.
Ever mine eyes must see, despite,
Those eyes they miss.

MARY HARPER.—Will some reader kindly name the poem from which the lines below are taken and the author of the same:

A part played out and the play not o'er
And the empty years to come!
With dark'ning clouds beyond and above
And a helpless groping for truth and love
But this is life—and this is love
And this is the way of the world.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

The War, Business, the Drama, Travel, Biography

THE Macmillan Company announces for early publication a book on the war situation by Elbert Francis Baldwin, who was in Europe when hostilities broke out. He has made a study of conditions leading to the war and he has endeavored to make in the book, which is called "The World War: How It Looks to the Nations Involved and What It Means to Us," a temperate statement of the contentions of each side and a survey of the entire situation.

A biography of Field Marshal Earl Roberts will be published, probably next month, by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It has been written by Sir George Forrest, Director of Records for India, who, by reason of his close connection with Lord Roberts during much of the latter's long service in India, was specially fitted for the task. The first installment of copy was received in the office of the Stokes Company a few hours before the announcement of Lord Roberts's death.

Horry Gunnison Brown of Yale University is the author of "International Trade and Exchange: A Study of the Mechanism and Advantages of Commerce," which the Macmillan Company has ready for immediate publication. It explains and discusses the machinery of commerce between nations, considers the gains of such trade and the conditions which determine trade advantages. There is also discussion of such topics as revenue and protective tariffs, bounties, navigation acts, land grants to railroads, Government construction of canals.

The Macmillans have ready also Morris A. Brisco's "Economics of Efficiency," which discusses the various phases and factors of industry from the point of view of the principles of efficiency.

Mitchell Kennerley will bring out this week several books dealing with the theatre. Important among these is Sheldon Cheney's "The New Movement in the Theatre," a comprehensive work which touches upon all aspects of the great and rapid modern developments in theatrical affairs. The dramatists and the dramatic producers of England, the Continent, and America are discussed, and the recent mechanical and architectural developments are considered, while there is consideration also of current dramatic tendencies and of the influence exerted by recent unusual experiments. Lovers of vaudeville will find much to interest them in a Kennerley book on that subject by Caroline Caffin and Marius de Zayas, in which the former writes of men and women of the vaudeville stage and the latter pictures them in caricature.

Ready for publication is Volume XI. in Mr. Kennerley's Modern Drama Series. It contains Arthur Schnitzler's "The Lonely Way," "Interlude," and "Countess Mizzi," all of them later and more significant works than "Anatol," by which he is best known in America. Another Kennerley publication announced for this week is Harry Kemp's "Poems."

The National Child Labor Committee has ready for publication its November Bulletin containing a special section filled with stories, verse, and pictures by well-known authors and artists dealing with children who work. James Oppenheim, Edna Ferber, George Creel, Elbert Hubbard, Margaret Widdemer, and several others are among the contributors.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready two new guide books that will interest winter-traveling Americans now that the playgrounds of Europe are no longer available. They are "Cuba, Past and Present" and "Porto Rico and San Domingo of Today," both by A. Hyatt Verrill. "Brazil and the Brazilians," from the same house, by G. J. Bruce, is the account of a leisurely tour through that country with comments on its resources and its people.

The Putnams announce "The Lower Amazon" by Algot Lange, the narrative of several journeys in the extreme eastern part of South America, along the banks, and up and down the lower tributaries of the Amazon River. The book will have interest for those who are looking for openings for economic adventure in South America, since he devotes a good deal of attention to the timber, fibre plants, nuts, and fruits which grow in that region and to the possibilities for agricultural development.

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Section 7 | SOCIETY DRAMA—MUSIC

The New York Times.

FASHIONS AUTOMOBILES | Section 7

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914.

SOCIETY PAYS HOMAGE TO THE CHARMING YOUNG DEBUTANTES

Twenty Girls to Make Their Bow This Week---1915 Society Dances to be Shown at Charity Ball at Sherry's on Tuesday.

THE débutante season is on in earnest now, and the entertainments arranged for the buds by their relatives will practically monopolize the days until the first of the new year, when the old folks will step in upon the social arena with more informal and, perhaps, more pretentious doings. But nothing could be more livelier, more fraught with the freshness and charm of youth, than the activities of these young people who, for the first time in their lives, stand upon magic ground, where everything seems to come to them just by wishing.

Début, in the dictionary, is defined as a beginning. Then comes débutante, which means, in its derivative sense, to have the first throw, "as one making a first appearance in society." Thus the dictionary recognizes society, and before another fortnight New York society will recognize the fact that there are a lot of interesting and attractive girls in the long list of buds who are being presented one after the other into the realm of fad and fashion.

But there is something a bit serious to some in the gayeties attendant upon the girl's first fling in society and those who are looking forward, see in the girl of today the matron of tomorrow. It takes only a few years to bring about remarkable changes. Sometimes there is a little sadness; as a rule, though, a lot of happiness, in their lot. One day they are modestly receiving the plaudits of their relatives and friends at a coming-out tea. Perhaps before the season is over, their engagement is announced. Then comes a big town wedding. By the next season, they are settled in a house or apartment in the fashionable zone, and it is not long before their names begin to appear as supporters of various philanthropies, and they take their place in the parterre row at the opera. Later, as the old folks pass away, they step in and fill the social niches, and before very long the girl who made her bow to society only yesterday, so fleeting is time, is a prominent hostess of today, with all the pleasures and responsibilities of an assured social career.

But this does not fall to the lot of every débutante. Some bud and blossom, then drop out of sight. Society is kind, although ever rated as heartless, and looks after the buds of the season that is past. Thus the débutantes of last year will be asked to join in the gayeties arranged for the buds of the present season. When a hostess says she is inviting some of the older girls to her dance, it implies that she has not forgotten the girl who has had to stand aside for several seasons while her younger sisters bask in the social limelight.

The afternoon reception, with tea and dancing, still holds in popularity for the formal presentations of the débutantes, although some are presented at evening dances with little or no formalities. The coming-out entertainments in the ballrooms of the fashionable restaurants were not always in vogue. Last week a belle of long ago died, and she is said to have been one of the first hostesses to give a débutante function in the ballroom of a restaurant, Delmonico's, away back in the eighties.

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SEVERAL interesting coming-out affairs were given last week. Miss Marion Cleveland, who was presented by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, wife of the late ex-President Cleveland, at Westfield, her home in Princeton, N. J., will take part in the entertainments of the season in New York. Miss Gretchen Blaine Damrosch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and a granddaughter of the late James G. Blaine, was also introduced at a dance at the Cosmopolitan Club.

One of the first débutante events of this week will be the tea dance which Mrs. William Lowe Rice is to give for her second daughter, Miss Elise Rice, on Tuesday afternoon at the Plaza. On the following day, Mrs. W. Whittingham Battle is to give a reception at the Plaza for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battle, and Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street, on the same day, will give a reception to introduce her second daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin, the reception to be followed by a dinner and informal dancing. Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street is also to entertain with a reception on that day, followed by a dinner and theatre party, for her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, who is a granddaughter of the one-time Mayor Wentworth of Chicago.

On Friday Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer, at a reception at her home; Mrs. Nathan Todd Porter will give a reception at her home in Montclair, N. J., for her daughter, Miss Helen Louise Knickerbocker Porter, with a dance afterward at the Essex County Country Club; Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer is to give a reception at her home, 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mildred Sawyer, which is to be followed by an informal dinner and theatre party, after which there will be a supper and dance at the Colony Club; Mrs. George H. Macy of 22 Riverside Drive is to give a reception on the same afternoon at her home, for her daughter, Miss Kathleen Macy, with a dinner and dance afterward for the receiving party and extra guests; Mrs. Daniel B. Childs is giving a reception at her home, 58 East Eighty-first Street, for her daughter, Miss Cathryn B. Childs, and Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis will be presented at a tea dance which her mother, Mrs. Richard J. Lewis, is to give at her home, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, with a dinner later for the receiving party and an equal number of young men.

Saturday will also be crowded with débutante festivities. Mrs. Bradish Johnson is to give a small dance on Saturday night for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie G. Johnson, at her country home, Woodland, East Islip, L. I.; Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin of 39 West Tenth Street is to present her daughters, the Misses Margery and Eugenie Rand, at an afternoon reception at the Colony Club; Mrs. Alexander B. Thaw will present her daughter, Miss Barbara Thaw, at a tea dance at the Cosmopolitan Club; Mrs. George F. Gregory is to give an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, at the Sherman Square Hotel, although Miss Gregory is not to make her formal début until next season; Mrs. Starr K. Walker of 128 East Thirty-eighth Street is to give an afternoon reception at her home for her daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Walker; Miss Sylvia Hyde will be formally presented by her mother, Mrs. William H. Hyde, at a reception at her home, 66 East Ninety-third Street; Mrs. Thomas H. Barber of 18 East Seventieth Street will give a tea for her débutante niece, Miss Justine V. R. Townsend, at her home, and in Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Henry Tucker will introduce her daughter, Miss Katherine Barnard Tucker, at a reception at her home. Mrs. Francis Halpin will give a tea for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Louise Halpin, from 4 to 7 o'clock at her home in Montclair, N. J. Miss Halpin is a granddaughter of the late Francis T. Hadden.



Miss Marjorie Curtis



Miss Dorothy Haight

Photo by Bachrach

Miss Curtis is to appear as Hera, the Greek goddess, at the Vacation Committee's benefit ballet on Dec. 4 and 5—Miss Haight, daughter of Mrs. William B. Haight, made her debut last week.

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EACH day seems to bring forth plans for receptions, teas, dinners, theatre parties, and dances for the débutantes. Many dinners are to be given for the buds on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, before the first of the Junior Assemblies. Mrs. Edward Kellogg Dunham of 35 East Sixty-eighth Street is to introduce her daughter, Miss Theodora Dunham, that afternoon, the tea to be followed by a dinner party for the girls who will assist in receiving and extra guests, who later will attend the Junior Assemblies. Mrs. George Alexander Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon at Sherry's on that day for her daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown. Mrs. George Gordon King will present her daughter, Miss Violet King, at a tea dance to be given at her home, 16 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Stephen Peabody of 30 East Fifty-fourth Street will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Peabody, who is to be formally introduced on the following day, before the Assemblies' dance; also Mrs. John E. Alexandre of 16 East Fifty-third Street, for her daughter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street for her daughter, Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan.

Mrs. John Truitt Farrel of 59 West Forty-fifth Street is to give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaretta Farrel, on Dec. 5, at the Plaza. Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin for a dance which she is to give on the evening of Dec. 11 for her daughter, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, at her town house, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of 39 East Sixty-fourth Street is to give a tea dance on the afternoon of Dec. 11 for her daughter, Miss Josephine de Gersdorff. Mrs. Warren Delano of 36 East Thirty-ninth Street is to present her daughter, Miss Sara Delano, to society at a dance at her home on the evening of Dec. 17. Miss Annie Leary of 1,032 Fifth Avenue is to give a large dance on Jan. 5 at her house for Miss M. Symphorosa Bristed. Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett of 660 Park Avenue is giving a dinner dance on Jan. 15 to introduce her daughter, Miss Juliet M. Bartlett.

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THANKSGIVING, which falls on Thursday, will find many of the country houses opened for the week-end, and if the weather is seasonable, outdoor sports will attract society out of town. The appeals for charity will be larger this year than for many seasons, and Lady Bountiful will no doubt be abroad with a generous purse. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, as in previous years, will provide a feast for the news and messenger boys in Newport. She has been giving these dinners for fifteen years.

That society has at last assembled in town was evidenced by the large and brilliant assemblies all week at the opera. The shifting about of social personages in the parterre row, the glimpse of newcomers and visitors, made each subscription night one of great social interest. The new Italian Ambassador to this country, Count Macchi di Cellere, was among the visitors at the opening, and Gov. Glynn and Mrs. Glynn, Gov.-elect and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, attended the revival of "Carmen" on Thursday night. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor were also seen that night for the first time this season, in Box 7, also Mrs. Elsie Whelen Goelet, who was with Mrs. E. H. Harriman. Mrs. John Jacob Astor also paid her first visit to the opera this year, being with Mrs. M Orme Wilson. Mrs. W. Watts Sherman returned that night after an absence of several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick have taken possession of their new town house on Fifth Avenue, on the site of the old Lenox Library, which, with its art gallery and splendid terraces, is one of the finest residences on the avenue. Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, who leased her house at Ninety-second Street to Clarence H. Mackay, has taken Mrs. Charles R. Scott's house, 34 East Fifty-second Street, for the Winter. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson, whose husband is serving in the British Army in France, has returned here from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Ives Plumb will be at 49 West Forty-fourth Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore, who are at the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, are to be at their home, 121 Madison Avenue, early next month.

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MID-NOVEMBER is finding favor with the brides. There were several important society weddings last week, that of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., attracting many to St. Bartholomew's Church. On Tuesday, Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sage, of 512 Fifth Avenue, will be married to William H. Bolton, in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue. Miss Sage is to give a luncheon for her bridal attendants tomorrow at her home, where the reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends is to be held after the church ceremony on Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Hall, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus by her first husband, and James P. Silo, Jr., is to be celebrated in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, with a reception afterward at Sherry's. On Saturday, Nov. 28, in Cleveland, Ohio, the wedding will take place of Miss Mildred A. Devereux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Devereux of that city, to Lawrence Lanier Winslow of this city, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow. Mr. Winslow and his bride are to sail shortly after the wedding for Berlin, where he is to resume his duties as private secretary to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany. He arrived here from Berlin about a fortnight ago. Miss Devereux was presented at the Court ball in Berlin last Summer, before the war broke out.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Edith Norman Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., which is to take place on Dec. 5 at the Hunter residence in Newport. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Ethel King, Katherine Steward, Caroline Foster, and Sabra F. Batchelder. Craig Colgate is to be best man, and the ushers will include Bradford Norman, Jr., Campbell Steward, Reune Martin, and Henry Pearce, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Menocal have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Dodd, to Leonard Sullivan, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Gwendolin Condon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of 50 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Philip D. Armour, son of Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine, are to be married on Jan. 8, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Armour is a nephew of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago. The wedding of Miss Hope Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and Harry Livingston Kaufman of Cleveland, Ohio, is to be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Jan. 6. Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury, daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, and William H. Quaid, are to be married early in January in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. January promises to be a month of brilliant society weddings.

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MANY large charity functions are scheduled for the early Winter season. One of the first of the big entertainments will be the dance at Sherry's on Tuesday night for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose, in Harlem's Little Italy. Miss Hope Malcolm of 116 East Sixty-third Street is in charge of the sale of tickets. Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. George Whitney, Jr., and the Misses Carol Harriman, Ina A. Kissel, and Mary W. Martin make up the Executive Committee. Many prominent society women are identified with the dance, and society is to be shown what the real 1915 dances are like.

Two society dances are set for Monday night, Nov. 30. At the Colony Club there will be a dance for the débutantes and the younger set for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee, which looks after the improvements in treatment, nursing, food, and housing at the public hospitals and other institutions in New York. The Misses Margaret L. Schieffelin, Joan Whitridge, Edna Biddle, Margaret La Farge, and Mildred Sawyer are on the Dance Committee, and Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight are among the patronesses.

At the Ritz-Carlton, on the same evening, a tableaux dance and ball, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery, will be held. Among those who will dance in the tableaux are Mrs. Edward R. Mathews, Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, and the Misses Beatrix Buel, Margaret Andrews, Margaret Erhart, Josephine Wells, Marietta Chapin, Constance Peabody, Helen R. Morgan, Caryll Hackstaff, and Margaret Trevor. Miss Caroline Morgan of 521 Park Avenue is looking after the sale of tickets.

The entire cast has been chosen for "Pandora's Box," the Greek idyl, which is to be given under the auspices of the Vacation Committee in the Seventh Regiment Armory, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 4 and 5, with the exception of the character of Hepaestus, which is the only character to be taken by a man. Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel is to appear as Pandora, and the others in the cast will include Mrs. Jay Gould and the Misses Margaret Andrews, Marie Dorsey, Angelica S. Brown, Marjorie Curtis, Eleanor Lamson, and Barbara Rutherfurd. Daily rehearsals are being held at Miss Anne Morgan's house, 219 Madison Avenue, and over a hundred boxes have been sold. The offices of the Vacation Committee is at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

"The Gray Mare," a comedy in three acts, is to be given on the evening of Dec. 11 at the Plaza by the members of St. Christopher's League for the benefit of the two beds which the league maintains in the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Miss Eleanor Lockwood of 550 Park Avenue is in charge of the tickets.

Many society women are to occupy boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening at the gala performance which Anna Pavlowa and her company are to give for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, under the auspices of the Music League of America. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. W. Walter Phelps are among those who have taken boxes.

The first of the subscription dances in aid of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris will be held next Tuesday evening at the Women's Cosmopolitan Club. On Saturday evening, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Wellesley and Princeton Glee and Banjo Clubs are to give a joint concert for the benefit of Wellesley's Fire Fund. President John Grier Hibben of Princeton and Mrs. Hibben, and President Pendleton of Wellesley are to attend. Many well-known society women are among the patronesses. Preparations are in progress for a large ball and entertainment, to be given at the Hotel Biltmore on the evening of Dec. 6, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary and Junior Leagues of the Washington Heights Hospital. Mrs. Adolph Heller is President of the auxiliary. The sale of boxes and tickets has been large.

Orchestral Music in Restaurant, 12:00 to 3:00
Classic and Popular Selections, Beautifully Played
A Real Treat to Music Lovers

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

IS YOUR HOME READY FOR THANKSGIVING?
HAVE YOU ALL APPAREL FOR THE DAY?

REMEMBER

"There's No Place Like Hearn's for Value"

Last Few Days Before Thanksgiving Will Be Busy Days in Upholstery Dept.

For every housewife will want her home in beautiful readiness for that day.
NO PLACE LIKE HEARN'S FOR
Curtains, Curtain Madras and Scrims, Curtain Muslins and Sash Curtainings, Panels, Bed Sets, Drapery Silks and all kinds of Upholstery Fabrics.
NO SUCH STOCKS ELSEWHERE.
NO SUCH VARIETIES—NO SUCH VALUES.

Our Many Recent Underprice Purchases Are Responsible for Such Values as These:—

Very Special Offering of Curtains
Irish Point Marie Antoinette
Point Arab Imported Scrim
About One-Third Off!

White and Arabian—The Novelty Scrim with wide Filet borders are particularly effective, while the Irish Points are in Novelty and Showy Patterns—Point Arabs are in elaborate corded designs....Such opportunities at this season are rare, because the demand for Lace Curtains and other household adornment is at its height.

$5.98 Lace Curtains..... 3.98
$6.98 Lace Curtains..... 4.98
$7.98 Lace Curtains..... 5.98
$9.98 Lace Curtains..... 6.98
$10.98 Lace Curtains..... 7.98
$12.98 Lace Curtains..... 9.98
$15.98 Lace Curtains.....11.98
Finer to $19.98; proportionate values.

$5.00 and $6.00 Panels
Tomorrow.....2.95
Marquisette and Scrim—Filet and other real lace effects—an exceptional value.

Mfr.'s Entire Surplus of FINE CURTAIN SCRIMS
Formerly 49 and 59 cts... **.29**
About 25,000 yards of these popular hangings at a remarkably low price in time for holiday renovations—finest Egyptian yarn—white, ivory, ecru and Arabian — hemstitched, satin borders, jacquard, double border effects, also col'd silk stripes, etc.
The most beautiful scrims that are spun.....There is an art in designing and weaving such Scrims as these, because they require the finest machinery and most expert work.

PORTIERES
Unusual Assortments and Values
Frou Frou, Reversible Silk Damask, Mercerized Brocades, Armure and Sunfast—two tones, single and combination colorings, including Myrtle, Rose, Nile, Gold, Old Rose, Crimson, Olive, etc.

Reversible Brocade Velours—duplex colorings—special....16.98
Silk Frou Frous, value $14.98..10.98
Light Weight Damasks—value $10.98..... 7.98
Sunfast Portieres—value $6.98..... 4.98
Fine Mercerized Damasks—value $5.98..... 3.98
Tapestry Bordered—value $3.50..... 2.49

Furniture & Drapery Fabrics
Rich Silk Brocades, Silk Damasks, Silk Brocatels; also tapestries in Gobelin, Petit Point, Tricot and Armure Weaves, and Verdure, Oriental, Cathedral and Floral designs.

At 98 cts.—worth $1.50 and $1.75
Two-tone Damasks.
Reversible Damasks.
Gobelin Tricots.
Plain Velours.
Imported Draperies.

At 1.48—worth $2.00 and $3.00
Silk Damasks.
Silk Gobelins.
Tapestry Verdures.
Figured Armures.
Jaspe and Ramie Velours.
Silk Frou Frous.

Unfadable Sunfast Draperies At Special Prices
Plain colors and Madras designs—sea greens, rose tints, crimson, Holland blue and wood browns—36 to 50 inch—dozens of styles.
.49 cts.—Values .69 to .89
.73 cts.—Values $1.19 to $1.39
Finer to 1.39

Special Offerings in Couch Covers
Rich effects, such as Kashgar, Kis Kelim, Shirvan, Persian, Kremlin, Bagdad, Mission, Negus and Bungalow Stripes; majority 60 inches wide—
.98.....1.49.....1.95.....2.98.....3.98.....4.98

Another Big Purchase of QUAKER LACE CURTAINS and NETS Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow, Monday.
RECEIVED TOO LATE TO TELL OF IN DETAIL.

DOLLS AND TOYS as Christmas Gifts
There are babies, tiny tots, boys, girls and little ladies....Many, many have come all the way from Germany and some have made the journey from other foreign lands right through the war lines.

Members of the Doll Family Are:—

Character Dolls—Also Little Ladies.. .29 to 11.49
These have lifelike faces that look like really, truly flesh and blood....Some have short or long curls, others have braids or Buster Brown wigs, and eyes that close, and every one is just as certain of being loved as it is of living.

Handwerck Dolls are..1.29 to 9.98
And aren't they pretty and sweet? They are prettier than natural, but, my! how little mothers love them!

Kewpie Dolls are.....19 to 2.25
Still very popular....You know how cute and droll they are—no doll family is complete without one.

Daisy Bell is only.....1.00
The most famous beauty in New York—here exclusively—worth far more than her price—especially valuable this year, as she had a difficult time leaving Antwerp.

Other **Character Dolls**.. .39 to 8.98
Many styles, including pretty and quaint, those of various nationalities—bald heads or Buster Brown wigs—some have teeth and some have moving tongues—with and without pacifiers.

Also—
Dolls' Go-Carts and Carriages, 1.49 to 9.98

Dolls' Dishes.....19 to 1.29
For the kitchen are enamel and aluminum as well as crockery—for the dining room are dinner, tea and coffee sets.

Teddy Bears and other Stuffed Animals.. .29 to 3.49

Games for Children and Grown-Ups—.10 to 1.98

Card and Board—large variety.

GIFT JEWELRY
Superb Variety—Remarkable Values.
Solid gold—10 and 14 karat—each piece stamped according to grade. All carefully chosen with a consideration for beauty and reliability.

Bracelet Watches—solid gold—expansion links—bright or English finish—gold or white dials—value $25.00.....17.98
Sterling Silver Bracelet Watches—expansion bracelet—val. $12.98.....8.98
Women's or Misses' Solid Gold Watches—plain polished cases for monograms—value $8.00.....5.98
Women's Gold Filled Watches—plain polished or engraved cases—engine turned or chased designs—val. $7.50.....4.98
Men's Gold Watches—engine turned or plain cases—20 and 25 year guarantee—value $8.00.....5.98
Solid Gold Pendants—with chains—long slender designs—knife edge mountings—shell cameos included—among jewels set with real pearls—many have free-swinging centres—exceptional value.....5.00
Other gold Pendants..2.49 to 19.98
Women's and Misses' Signet Rings—solid gold—extra heavy—many designs—carefully chosen—rich rose finish—worth $4.00.....2.98
Women's Jewelled Rings—solid gold—solitaire, twin, gypsy, oblong and cluster settings—variety of jewels variously cut—many combined with real pearls—wonderful variety.....2.98
Men's Solid Gold Rings—extra heavy shanks—pierced mountings in newest designs—jewelled—included are blood stones—bright or rose finish—special.....5.98
Men's Solid Gold Scarf Pins—many jewels used—most comprehensive assortments, including very latest designs—with or without pearls—worth $2.50.....1.49
Men's Diamond Set Scarf Pins—fine range of designs, including wrought wire in Empire style and other favorites—exceptional value.....3.98
Watches are all excellent timekeepers and guaranteed movements.

Thanksgiving Sale of WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
9.98....14.98....19.98
At these prices you can select from a large assortment of fine Kerseys, Broadcloths, Matelasse, Boucle, Astrakhan, Seal Plush, Zibelines, Crepe Cloths, Cheviots and smart mixtures and Tweeds.
Various lengths, with and without belts and fur collars; Flare or Straight line—suitable for all figures and in sizes from 34 to 46—some styles in extra sizes to 52—Every garment new this season.
Values Are from 33⅓ to 50 Per Cent. More.

First General Reduction in Women's Wool and Silk Dresses
Just in time for the holiday this week....Could anything be more opportune?....Several hundred of this season's prettiest gowns are involved in this reduction Sale....If you want one for day or evening, this is your opportunity to obtain it at a large reduction in price.

WOOL DRESSES — French and Men's Wear Serges—black, navy and colors, with and without combinations of satin—many handsomely trimmed with braid—also a few of broadcloth—all sizes, including extras, in the lot, but not at each price:—
$23.98 Dresses.....Now 15.98
$18.98 Dresses.....Now 12.98
$15.98 Dresses.....Now 9.98
$20.98 Dresses.....Now 6.98
$5.98 Dresses.....Now 3.98

SILK DRESSES—Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Charmeuse, Duchesse Satins, etc., with and without chiffon or velvet combinations—beautiful styles for afternoon and evening, including elaborate designs for dancing—Good range of sizes at each price, reduced as follows:—
$39.98 Dresses.....Now 24.98
$27.98 & $29.98 Dresses.Now 18.98
$18.98 & $21.98 Dresses.Now 13.98
$10.98 Dresses.....Now 6.98
$12.98 Dresses.....Now 7.98
$9.98 & $10.98 Dresses..Now 6.98
A few "extra sizes" included.

ASK FOR "RED TICKET" LOTS
All the foregoing now bear our famous "red tickets," which are only put upon special lots of reduced goods.

WOMEN'S FINE TAILORED SUITS—
Very exceptional value—The best in New York **21.98**
Broadcloth, gabardine, plain and wide wale cheviots—brown, navy, green and black—three-quarter and short Coats—smartly trimmed with velvet and braid; also military braid trim with fur edged velvet collars and cuffs or full collars of skunk opossum, while others are chic with caracul cloth trim.

Comfortables, Pillows, etc.
Are you ready for Thanksgiving?....Perhaps this list may suggest something that is needed:—
Colored back—figured satcen tops—full size—reg. $1.98.....1.50
Down filled Comfortables—sateen cov'd—72x81 inch (note extra size); also wool filled—full and single size—worth $6.49.....4.47
Lamb's Wool and Down filled Comfortables—plain and brocaded silk and satin.....12.98 to 29.00
Pure Down Pillows—best German linen ticking covered—plain red or blue and white stripes—
22x30....worth $3.49....2.49
24x30....worth $3.98....2.79
26x30....worth $4.49....3.17
Measurements before seaming.
Large Assortment of Bed Spreads 69 cts. to 7.98
Complete Line of ROPE PORTIERES
Colorings to match any furnishings—narrow or wide door sizes.
1.49 to 7.98 each

Special Purchase
TRAVEL BAGS
Genuine cowhide—black and russet, 16, 17 and 18 inch.
Usually sold at $5.00, $5.50 to $6.00.
One Price for any size..... **3.98**
Leather lining—brass finish—lock and bolts.
Suit Cases.....29 to 12.98
12 to 26 inch—cowhide, sheepskin, reed and matting—cloth and linen linings.
Travel Bags.....2.98 to 14.98
11 to 18 inch—russet, brown and black—walrus, cowhide, sheepskin and goat.
Hand Bags.....4.69
Pin and Matt Seal—silver, gunmetal and gilt trimmings on carriage, panier and envelope styles—various sizes—two to six fittings.
Hand Bags.....3.69
New shapes—favorite leathers—black, brown, green, navy or purple—panier and round handles—with and without inside frames.
Black Moire Silk Bags.. .98 to 8.98
With or without inside frame—silk, satin and striped silk linings—panier and ribbon handles.

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$17.98 Women's Astrachan Coats..11.50
Black—straight front flare model or belted back—convertible collar—satin lining—sizes 34 to 46.
WOMEN'S COATS—SECOND FLOOR.
$1.98 Black Crepe de Chine Blouses.1.67
Tailored models—yoke or vest style—with or without braid binding—new collars—all sizes.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.
$3.98 Women's Tailored Hats.....2.45
Silk velvet—black, brown and navy—stylish trimmings of fur, fancy feathers and ribbon bows.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.
$6.00 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....4.25
New models—navy serges, fancy cheviots, also corduroys in tan, brown and mouse color—many have extra trousers—8 to 18 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.
35 ct. Women's Silk Plated Hose.... .24
Black—d'ble heel, toe—garter top.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.
$3.98 Women's Eiderdown Robes..1.95
Gray, lavender, lt. blue and red—coat model—girdles—all sizes.
HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.
29 ct. Women's Cashmere Gloves.. .22
Fleece lined—black only—2 clasp.
GLOVES—MAIN FLOOR.
85 ct. Extra Size Nightdresses..... .62
Striped flannelette—heavy nap—V neck or turnover collar.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.
98 ct. Women's Cotton Union Suits.. .68
Swiss ribbed—medium weight—high or low neck—sleeveless or short sleeves—knee or ankle lengths.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.
49 ct. All Wool Storm Serges..... .29
36 inch—brown, garnet, navy, blk.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
9 ct. Yard Wide Cambrics.....6
Strong weave—soft finish.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
12½ ct. Heavy Outing Flannels.....8
Pink, blue and gray stripes—also plain colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.
$2.98 & $3.49 Lace Curtains.....1.90
Marie Antoinette and Irish Point—white or Arabian—mounted on French net.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.
$19.98 New Axminster Rugs.....12.40
9x12 ft.—variety of medallion, floral and small allover designs.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.
49 ct. Powder Jars..... .29
Also hair receivers—quadruple plated tops—brilliant glass.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.
14 ct. H. S. Huck Towels.....9½
18x37—red broche borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.
98 ct. to $1.25 Scarfs & Center Pieces .72
Lace trim'd or embroidered.
ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.
$4.49 Sateen Comfortables.....2.25
Full size—floral patterns—plain border—scroll stitching.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.
$1.25 Satin Double Damasks..... .88
70-inch—pure linen—bleached—handsome patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.
79 ct. Yard Wide Silk Poplins..... .54
Lustrous—evening and street colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.
69 ct. Cushion Slips & Tops..... .44
21-inch satin top—floral and conventional designs—also cushion slips, silk brocade effects.
ART GOODS—BASEMENT.
25 ct. English Ivory Dressing Combs. .12
All coarse or coarse and fine. Imported goods are becoming more scarce every day. Buy now.
TOILET ARTICLES—BASEMENT.
15 ct. Silk Mulls..... .10
Firm weave—soft and lustrous—plain or dotted—light and dark.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

FASHIONS THIS SEASON MARKED BY UNPRECEDENTED DIVERSITY

The Individual Woman May Wear Pretty Much What She Pleases Under Present Styles---Experts Think It Possible That the War May Bring in Zouave and Short Cavalry Jackets to Replace Long Coats Now Popular.

SURELY there was never so diverse a season in fashion. What is the reason? No dressmaker seems to be able to answer the question in a satisfactory manner. Was the war to blame? Are the American women to blame? Is there lack of leadership? No one knows. The only fully established fact about the season is that one can wear pretty much what one pleases.

This is entirely satisfactory to the majority. There are those who, forgetting that trade must be stimulated in this country by constant purchasing within one's means, wish to forego spending a cent in America in order that they may give more generously in Europe. Commendable, but shortsighted. It is not praiseworthy to throw out of a livelihood several thousands of women and men in one's own country in order to succor those who are without work in another country.

Too great stress cannot be laid on this side of the subject. Women should buy as many clothes and household things as their purse afford and their needs demand if there is to be employment for all over here. The saving of every penny from one's wardrobe until the war is over means that all those hardworking girls, already finding it hard to live, will be out of a position through women's lack of judgment.

Is it worth while to spend a year in passionately arguing the question of a minimum wage in order that girls in the cities may be kept off the streets, and then assist, through economy, in throwing them on the streets?

Think well of this. America has its own tremendous questions to settle this Winter among its wage-earners, and you must take your share of the responsibility.

Short Coats; Long Coats; Any Coats.

Take the coat question as one of the representative features of the Winter's diversity in fashions. From the Zouave jacket to the sweeping long-tailed coat there is a wide range of possibilities, and each woman takes advantage of the license allowed. On Fifth Avenue, which is undoubtedly the clearing house for all American fashions, especially in the late Autumn, when representatives from each State in the Union are on parade, one can see as many shades in gowns as in figures.

Here comes a fashion leader wearing a pronounced Louis Fifteenth coat with a flaring peplum flying in the wind, cut squarely away from the front of the figure and slightly pleated at the sides. There comes an equally important factor in fashion wearing a French cavalry jacket cut off squarely at the hem, buttoned in a straight line down the front, and jauntily flaring at the side seams, the entire garment not reaching further than the bone of the hips.

As you turn admiringly you realize that the wearer is excessively progressive and must have come from Paris after the Germans were driven back, or she must have a suggestive dressmaker, for there is every reason to suppose that the incoming styles will emphasize the modern jackets of warfare rather than those familiar to history which were brought out in September.

Another woman dashes past in a coat that has been inspired by the long-continued popularity among the best Moyen-age styles, with pleated peplum below a wide girdle that fastens with two buttons at the side front, and double-breasted fastening to the neck, the fronts run across with military braid and frogs.

This is a mingling of August and November, and is still smart, although one would think that the world had time to grow weary of the girdle around the hips. It is graceful when well done, but, like all other fashions which are only intended for occasions, and for certain figures, it has been so done to death in amateur hands and by the wrong women, and so cheapened by every ready-made suit between the two oceans since last July that one cannot help being astonished over its continued popularity among the best houses.

Although these three styles in coats show up conspicuously in the street parade, there are so many other varieties that the brain is puzzled to know where they all sprang from, and whether they represent individuality or a confusion of ideas. It may well be either.

Must We Change Again?

Wouldn't it be annoying to have the really short coat oust the long one just after women had grown used to the idea that the former was in first style? Where does all this talk of short coats come from, and why has it arisen to upset every woman who struggled with altering her last Winter's coat into this Winter's style, or stood for hours at the tailor's having that new coat fitted? She may have unusual serenity regarding fashions, but she is not entirely proof against the sudden incoming of another fashion in contradiction to the one she has adopted.

She consoles herself with the thought that the peplum, which caused her so much trouble, can be lifted, leaving the jacket at the proper length; but what must be done if the modern military jacket really succeeds the commonplace short coat? There's the rub.

That cavalry jacket of the Allies is a dashing shape not easily carved out of a coat that has been modeled on another idea; that saucy Zouave of the French Colonials and of the Turkish troops is utterly different from anything we have had; and as for the brilliancy of the jackets worn by the superb Belgian Guides, one has to know more about it than one does now, before attempting to change the cost in the wardrobe.

Looking at fashions in the light of experience, there is no reason to suppose that the modern war will not materially alter whatever we are wearing now, and even if the French houses do not open, the American designers, who are busy growing down on their shoulders which they ardently hope will develop into wings with which to fly, must draw their inspiration from the uniforms of the kaleidoscopic battlefield.

Nothing else will avail them. And why should any designer look further? Fashion must reflect history or the making of history, and never since the Napoleonic wars following the Revolution has fashion had so much inspiration right to hand. The trouble is with the avalanche of ideas rather than the paucity of them.

The human conflagration has licked up so many nations with its flames that designers must go warily in order not to present to women a medley of startling shapes and colors. No doubt the pictorial features of the conflict will make the strongest appeal, and therefore the Cossacks, the Belgians, the Senegalese, the Indian Colonials, and the Egyptian troops will furnish the most pronounced styles.

All these peoples wear short coats. That is why women who have long coats of the periods of long ago wars before the French Revolution are in a state of unrest. But the hope of the situation lies in the fact that so much diversity is allowed in coats that one can indulge any fancy until one fashion dominates all the others.

Short Coat Best with Full Skirt.

If the American dressmakers decide to install the full one-piece skirt instead of the two-piece skirt with its narrow hem, then the short coat goes well with it. True, Paris brought out the long Louis coat with a skirt that measured five yards at the footline, but if the American adopts the former garment to any extent, she will probably top it off with the distinctly becoming Zouave jacket, more or less embroidered with gold or silver, or she may take up the cavalry jacket which covers the waistline and flares a bit at the hips by reason of being nipped in a bit at the side seams.

The Belgian jackets, which will undoubtedly be copied, are ornamented across the front with arabesques of yellow cloth on a foundation of myrtle green broadcloth, and the brass buttons go in a straight line up the front. The sleeves are long and tight, with arabesques at the wrists. The English cavalry jackets are also very smart on a woman, and are too well known to need description.

None of these coats look well with tunic skirts or with a skirt that has the least suggestion of drapery; but they are admirable with the skirt that has a fitted top or a hip yoke. And as the majority of fashionable skirts have this feature, there is no reason to alter them.

The woman who has slender hips with that admirable long line from the waist proper to the bone of the hips unmarred by a bulge of flesh, will delight in the full skirt that begins below a smooth yoke outlined by low crescents of corded cloth, that are supposed to be pockets, but are merely capricious ornaments, with a belt that crosses in the front and fastens in some odd way at the back, and above this a snugly fitting Zouave jacket that fastens in a straight line to the collarbone.

Whatever liberties women take with the cut of their garments this Winter, they have adopted the straight high fastening to such an extent that one sees few fashionable costumes with an open line from neck to waist or even to the bust. Also one sees less and less of the rolling collars, the preference being given to those that are stiff and high at the back, terminating abruptly at the ears, the line of white continuing to the point at which the V, or round neck, ends. High boned stocks have been revived to meet the incoming demand for coats and blouses in which the material is carried up to the neck, as it is in most of the fashionable garments.

It makes slight difference whether the fastening is double-breasted or single, as long as the blouse does not show beneath the coat, or the bare neck, or a guimpe, through an openin in a blouse. This fashion is not generally becoming, and women who know themselves will compromise with the idea enough to preserve the best in their faces and yet show that they know what is the style. This is the work of an artist who has had experience through many failures, and therefore it is not to be expected that the average woman with average skill regarding dress will be able to accomplish this feat. She must adopt the fashion without compromise, or, if she finds it excessively unbecoming, she can defy it and open her neck.

There are more women who can wear the coat which is fastened to the collarbone and extends into a choker collar than the blouse with the material ending at the base of the neck, so, if desired, one can adopt the new fashion in one garment and ignore it in another.

At least one must accept the position of the high neck and make obeisance to it in some manner. There are enough collars on the counters to offset any trouble a woman may have in working out a combination that is suitable. The high white satin ones that go around the back and sides of the neck and are continued in narrow streamers of chiffon, satin, or mull and lace, are usually worth trying.

There are some novelty blouses that show the ingenuity of the American in neckwear and which have an adaptable collar that can be fastened in such a way that it rises to the ears or droops to the collarbone. These are made of white satin, which has a strong fashionable following. White muslin blouses fastened down the front, shirred to shallow yokes of the material, and trimmed with Val. lace, have made their appearance for the dark blue coat suit.

This fashion has come about through the desire to use up the cotton supply of America in order that the mills may be at work again, but it is such a sensible and cleanly fashion that it should have the grace to remain with us always.

There is a widespread feeling that the supply of linen will soon be exhausted, and those who depend upon it in coarse and fine grades for their white wash waists will turn to muslin and find that it serves them better; it does not crush so easily, does not cost half as much, and looks quite well enough for its purpose.

Also there is a return to the wash blouses made of muslin, with colored designs such as the Southern woman always wore until her head was turned by the easiness with which she could procure cosmopolitan fashions. These waists are enchantingly pretty with a dark cloth suit, and often give just that touch of color needed by the woman who does not look her best in unflecked white.

Blouses with Touches.

Lace blouses have been revived, and to give them color there is an embroidered dot at intervals. These dots may be of contrasting colors, as, for instance, red and blue are used on one waist. Brilliant tones of these colors are in the highest fashion because of the war, and as dark blue is used for three-quarters of the Winter suits, a blouse touched off with these military flashes is a good addition.

HIGH COLLAR, BARED CHEST, HATS BIG AND LITTLE.



The black velvet frock in the sketch is finished with a high fox collar, below which shows the neck. The large hat is made of white plush, trimmed with black velvet birds lying flat on the brim. The two small hats are made of black velvet.

BISCUIT COLORED SILK AND SKUNK



This Cherult model is made of biscuit-colored corded silk, with a skunk collar and band about the skirt. A lace cape falls from under the fur collar, and a wide belt of the silk is worn diagonally about the hips.

HINTS ON LATE AUTUMN FASHIONS

THERE are some coat tails in evidence this Autumn of the type that are dubbed "strictly tailored." They are decidedly smart looking, although perhaps they seem rather severe after our many seasons of folds and furbelows. Some of the coats have the old-fashioned notched revers and collars, the collars, as well as narrow turned-back cuffs, faced with black velvet. Then there is the tailored one-piece frock that has proved itself such a strong rival to the coat suit for street wear. It, too, shows simplicity almost amounting to severity, and boasts much stitching, many flatly pressed seams, and often braid bindings and velvet facings.

The nature of trimmings changes with the seasons, and velvet chestnuts are among the new hat decorations. They are very effective. Chrysanthemums, too, are used for hats and for corsage flowers. Violets, always popular in Winter, are shown in silk and velvet for corsage bouquets, some of them combined with rosebuds, some with mignonette.

Probably dancing is responsible for the fashion for slippers held over the instep with straps. Anyway, the slipper with a strap over the instep is far more comfortable to dance in than the slipper cut on the lines of a pump. And among the new dancing slippers those with straps, perhaps, outnumber those without. Often the strap is so elaborated that it is a network of brocade over the instep. Sometimes it is as simple as the strap on a child's patent leather pump.

Velvet girdles are used on gowns of chiffon and lace—long bands of velvet embroidered in jet and colored beads. They are fastened at the waist at the right side, and tie low on the left hip. They suggest somewhat a sword belt.

Is the jabot returning to fashion in earnest? It seems to be. Some of the smartest neckwear shows this old-fashioned, new-fashioned finish. Sometimes there are two little pleated jabots of net and lace, one at each side of a wide, flaring collar. Sometimes a single folded jabot finishes one of the new high collars. The jabot is always a soft and pleasing finish.

WHEN THE SKIN IS DRY

—the pores need help—they do not soften the skin and make it flexible as they should. This in time causes both wrinkles and cracking.

Rub VELOGEN well into the skin—it is absorbed by the pores and the harsh, disagreeable dryness is entirely gotten rid of.

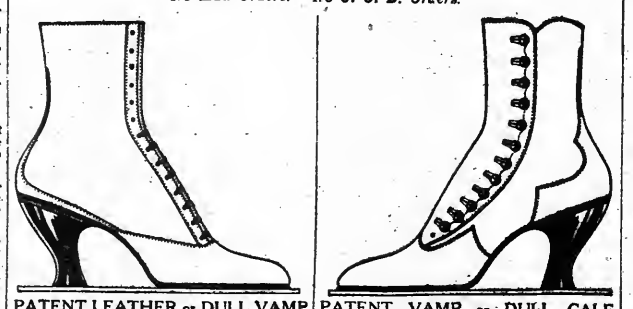
Use it liberally after washing the face and hands at night—a very few applications will remedy the trouble—often one application is a great help. In the morning after washing rub in a little more VELOGEN and defy the threatening dryness.

VELOGEN does not soil or stain—and grows no hair.

At all druggists—25c a tube.

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No Mail Orders. No C. O. D. Orders.



PATENT LEATHER or DULL VAMP with grey or fawn buckskin quarters, welted sole, Spanish heel. Also in button..... $4.98

PATENT VAMP or DULL CALF VAMP, fawn buckskin quarters, genuine buckskin top. (Seven Dollar value)..... $4.98

All the latest styles and colored uppers in shoes at BARGAIN prices that can be appreciated only by a personal inspection.
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Superior in Quality and Workmanship
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Exclusive Models
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Sale Prices
$45 up to $125
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Extraordinary Reductions
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Prices Formerly $25 to $75
Now $7 to $15

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Hints on How to Prepare the Thanksgiving Turkey —For Roasting, Plump Young Hens Should Be Selected—Boil Old Birds Before Putting in Oven.

THE incomparable American turkey, if it is to sustain its reputation, must be selected with great care. If for roasting, buy a young hen turkey, plump, with a whitish skin that is clean and soft, the legs black, the breast broad, and the neck short. The flesh of an old hen is usually covered with long hairs, the legs are rough, and of a reddish purple color.

Capons, which may once in a while be obtained, are very choice, as they are juicy and extremely tender. They are also high priced. Gobblers have a stronger flavor than the female bird and are not so plump. The spurs are long and the flesh often of a reddish color. There are so many devices nowadays for preserving food an unconscionable time that it is best to buy of a reputable dealer. The appearance of the head and feet in dressed poultry shows something of its age and condition. In good stock the feet will be soft and flexible, the eyes full and bright, and the flesh white. In that which has been kept too long the feet are dry and hard, flesh dark colored, and eyes sunken and dull.

Old turkeys are best boiled or cooked in the kettle until nearly tender, then stuffed and browned in the oven.

When Ready to Cook.

When the bird is ready to cook, first singe the skin. A small alcohol lamp is most convenient for this. Pass the turkey quickly over it. Do not try to handle the lamp. Wipe with a damp towel. If not drawn, do this so carefully that the intestines are not broken. They sometimes give a taste of bitterness to the fowl. The remedy is to wash out the inside carefully with cooking soda and water.

The most famous filling for a roast turkey, and also the most costly, is of truffles. In France, their native soil, they are at their best. American cooks must use canned ones, and in spite of its reputation, many Americans only pretend to like truffled turkey. As the flavor is positive, truffles are usually mixed with mushrooms, ham or bacon. Whatever dressing may be used in poultry, do not pack it, for then it acts as a sponge to absorb the juices of the fowl, and becomes heavy.

An approved truffle filling is made from one can of the truffles, size next to the smallest, and one can of mushrooms. Chop both fine, add to them an ounce of chopped parsley and one-half teaspoonful of powdered thyme. Next place an ounce of chopped onion in a saucepan with two ounces or a tablespoonful of butter. When a faint yellow, add the mixture. Season with a level teaspoonful of white pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook over a moderate fire four minutes. Stir all the time. Cool, then pack it lightly into the crop and body of the turkey. Save a little of it to put under the skin on the breast in the form of a thin layer, taking care not to break the skin. Hang in a cool place two or three days at least before cooking. The given quantity of dressing is sufficient for a turkey weighing ten or twelve pounds.

If bacon is mixed with the truffles, use an equal quantity of that which is fat and white. Chop or pound it very fine. Season with salt and pepper.

Force Meat of Oyster Filling.

A turkey filled with a force meat of oysters has also its delights. Make a dressing from one quart of oysters, and enough stale bread in very fine crumbs to fill the bird. Use the juice from the oysters to moisten. Season to taste with salt and pepper and a stalk of celery chopped very fine. Add the oysters and mix well. A tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a bay leaf, and a grated onion may be used instead of the celery. The quantity of seasoning given is for every two cups of bread crumbs used.

Chestnuts make such an appetizing and inexpensive dressing for poultry that they should be more frequently used. For this dressing, roast or boil two quarts of chestnuts and wash them. Shell and mix with two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and red pepper to taste. Set aside one quart of the chestnut pulp to use in the gravy. Cooked meat, veal or lamb minced, is sometimes used with the chestnuts, a pint of meat to four dozen chestnuts. A third very good mixture consists of bread crumbs and chestnuts in equal quantities, well seasoned.

Mashed Potato Dressing.

Mashed white potatoes, well seasoned with herbs, salt and pepper and plenty of butter, is a dressing much liked by some families. A dressing that creates a hunger for more, whether used for turkeys, ducks, or geese, is made from four cups of hot mashed potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of onion juice, eight tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, the yolk of four eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley and salt and pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly and beat until light before using. Half this quantity may be used for chicken.

A favorite plain stuffing consists of a quart of grated bread crumbs and a cupful of milk or cold water. After standing an hour or more, it is seasoned with two beaten eggs, three ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of onion juice, and half a teaspoonful each of powdered thyme, summer savory, and pepper. Sometimes the herbs are omitted and only nutmeg, salt and pepper and onion juice used.

Tart oranges sliced and served with a little oil and a dash of cayenne form one of the best relishes to serve with roast turkey.

Giblet stuffing, flavored with sherry, is liked by those who use wine in their cooking. The giblets are simmered in stock or in water until tender. Chop them fine and heat with two cupfuls of bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, salt, pepper, and sweet marjoram to taste. A small glass of sherry is added just before the dressing is packed in the bird.

STRIKING MODEL FROM GEORGETTE.



The cerise velvet and the fur buttons and trimming bands of this sleeveless, short evening gown give it dignity and warm charm.

Many Attractive Thanksgiving Favors Can Be Made or Bought for the Dinner Table and They Will Do Much Toward Brightening the Meal.

ONE dainty decoration for the Thanksgiving table is a little paper clown, balanced nicely on his head and hands, holding on his upstretched feet a small, hollowed-out pumpkin—of paper—in which salted nuts or bonbons are to be placed. These little clowns may serve also as place cards, for the name can be written across the clown's paper body.

A Pumpkin Smoker.

ROUND yellow pumpkin jack-lanterns are other place cards. They are about two inches across and in the mouth of each is a lighted and smoking cigarette.

Chocolate Cigarettes.

MORE natural looking than ever are chocolate cigars and cigarettes. A box containing half a dozen small cigars and as many cigarettes costs about 50 cents, and would make a suitable favor at the Thanksgiving table for a man. Smaller boxes of cigarettes are also very natural in appearance, and are less expensive.

Indian Favors.

AS the American Indian's name is closely linked with everybody's thoughts of the first Thanksgiving, anything Indian is an appropriate favor. Any little Indian trinket—a thimble basket, a sheaf for the end of scissors, a tiny basket case for needles, a little leather pouch for tobacco, a string of Indian beads, an Indian pipe—any of these would be timely Thanksgiving favors.

Puritan Ancestors.

A VERY attractive centrepiece can be made of dolls dressed like Puritans. At a children's party each little girl can be given a tiny doll in the gray and white garb of a Puritan maiden for a favor, and the boys can be given arrows. One can dress these Puritan maidens without much trouble. A little gray gingham and white swiss are the materials needed. A full skirt, a tight little waist and sleeves, a white kerchief, apron and cap—that is all.

A Pumpkin Jack Horner.

PAPER Jack Horner pies are made in the shape of pumpkins for the centre of the Thanksgiving table. They are suitably filled with appropriate favors, to be drawn from their depths by means of yellow ribbons. Sometimes a little paper pumpkin is at the end of each ribbon, sometimes a real or paper yellow chrysanthemum.

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Ladies' Tailors & Furriers
429 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite Lord & Taylor's
Beginning Tomorrow, We Offer
All Remaining Suits Made for Model Purposes
from which copies were made costing up to $100.
This being the last sale this season, we recommend immediate inspection, affording a splendid selection, at the low price of
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For Monday and Tuesday Only

A NEW MODEL OF VERY GREAT STYLE AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE IN HUDSON SEAL OF GOOD QUALITY, 47 INCHES LONG, $150.

ANOTHER MODEL OF EQUALLY GOOD STYLE AND QUALITY, 42 INCHES LONG, $125.

SOLD READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO

THE NEW VICTORIAN MUFF IN HUDSON SEAL TO MATCH EITHER OF THESE COATS, $25.

Thirty-second Street, West
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CHARITIES.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
229 East Broadway, New York.

Can furnish male help, skilled and unskilled. Tel. 2685 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants.

The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

Do Not Forget the Poor at Home.

It is a splendid thing to aid the sufferers through the terrible war now raging in Europe, but to forget the sick and suffering at home on this account would be little short of a crime. Commander Miss Booth of the Salvation Army is arranging for the feeding of over 30000 poor at Christmas-tide and the distribution of toys and goodies to many thousands of children. Systematic relief is afforded all the year round to the needy. Send donations to 122 West 14th Street, New York City.

CHARITIES.

THE CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.

The New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 300 needy and homeless mothers.

It has now under its care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses it must raise annually about $250,000.

It begs those making bequests to remember

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
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Entirely free to all nationalities and creeds. Requests financial help, also donations or provisions for its 16th annual Thanksgiving Dinner. Checks payable to Treasurer, Rev. G. R. LOCKWOOD.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.

The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to

District Nursing Committee,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

One branch of service rendered by the

MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
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is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

The weekly concert will be given on Tuesday instead of Wednesday, this week. Auditorium, 2:30 P. M.

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Mail and telephone orders promptly filled on any merchandise listed in this advertisement.

Women's 25.00 to 50.00 Dresses 15.98



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A rare occasion! Women's street, afternoon and evening dresses, beautiful conceptions worth $25 to $50, will be disposed of beginning Monday at $15.98! The materials are exquisite, the styles in high favor, the workmanship perfect. The price seems almost inconceivable for such beautiful dresses made of—

Satin and Chiffon | Velvet and Satin | Fur Trimmed Velvet
Chiffon Velvet and Satin | Beaded Chiffon | Chiffon & Crepe de Chine
Velvet and Net | Embroidered Velvet | Embroidered Chiffon

The soft blending of the glorious colorings would please the eye of an artist. The garments themselves will cause women to enthuse, for any type that one could desire—from afternoon gowns of satin and chiffon, costumes of velvet and net or velvet embroidered with Mexican bead colorings, to beaded chiffon robes with plaited crepe de chine skirts—will be found in the collection. The shades are green, Yale blue, taupe, tan, amethyst, navy blue, light blue, pink, yellow, ethiopian, black and white, white, black. All sizes, 34 to 44. Special 15.98.

Rubber Goods Sale

An interesting sale of rubber goods is announced for Monday's selling. Every article is first quality.

Universal Fountain Syringe, with rapid flow tubing and two hard rubber attachments, regularly 75c, special 50c.

Rubber Gloves for household use. All sizes. Regularly 35c a pair, at 25c.

Combination Water Bottle and Syringe, made of excellent quality rubber; cloth inserted. No. 2 size, Reg. $1.50 for $1.19
No. 3 size, Reg. $1.75 for $1.39

"Sunset" Hot Water Bottle, made of red rubber, cloth inserted. No. 2 size, Regularly $1, for 69c.

Sanitary Fountain Syringe of white rubber. Rapid flow tubing and four hard rubber pipes. No. 2 size, regularly $1.50, for $1.19.

Highest Grade Fountain Syringe of moulded rubber, the Bamberger famous "Elbeco" brand, regularly $2, for $1.25

Highest Grade Water Bottle of moulded rubber, 2 quart capacity, regularly $1.75, at $1.00.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

Women's 89.50 Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats, 69.50

Save twenty dollars! The opportunity is offered in this sale of seal dyed muskrat coats at 69.50. The coats are new—the furs are winter caught. The styles are the most desirable of the moment—45 inch length, new flare model. Collars of Russian fitch or skunk add a smartness and refinement that will cause these beautiful and serviceable garments to find instant favor with discriminating women.

Every garment is perfectly made in every way and fully GUARANTEED. Sizes 36 to 44. Regular $89.50 values; while the limited number of coats last, 69.50.

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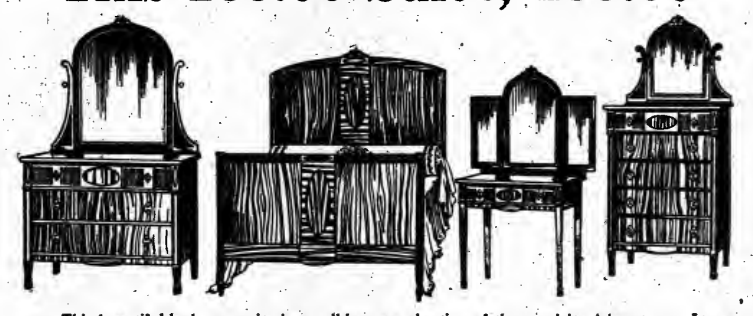
Initial Pillow Cases, 79c

Regular $1.00 value.

These beautiful pillow cases are made of fine grade muslin. Hemstitched edge. Beautifully embroidered initials in wreath designs. Each pair packed in a box for Christmas giving. Regular price $1. Special for Monday and Tuesday, a pair, 79c.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

This 185.00 Suite, 135.00



This beautiful bedroom suite is a striking reproduction of the exquisite Adam type. It may be had in either Circassian walnut or ivory enamel. Well constructed throughout and carefully finished in every detail. Dust proof bottoms. Pieces match perfectly. Regularly priced at $185; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only, special 135.00

Dresser is 44 inches long and has a 26x32-inch French plate mirror. Has large roomy drawers.

Chiffonier is 32 inches long and has a 16x20-inch French plate mirror. It has five drawers.

Dressing Table is 32 inches long and has an attractive triplicate mirror.

Bed is full size, and is an ideal match for the other three pieces described.

Four pieces, regularly $185; specially priced at $135.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED.

50c Dresden Ribbon, 39c

This splendid quality Dresden ribbon is 7 inches wide. In light and dark combinations, plain and satin edges. White and colored grounds, large and small well-covered patterns. Exceptionally desirable for Christmas fancy work. Regular 50c quality, 39c yd.

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This 4.50 Chafing Dish for 2.98.



For somebody's gift. This excellent chafing dish at a worth-while saving. It is regularly priced at $4.50. Monday it can be purchased for $2.98.

Three pint size — splendid style. Made of copper, heavily nickel plated. Ebony trimmings. Ventilated asbestos alcohol lamp. Regularly $4.50, Monday and Tuesday only $2.98.

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EXCEPTIONAL!
75c White Embroidered Fabrics, 29c

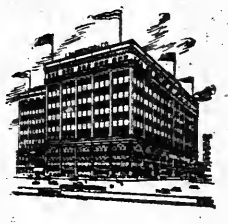
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A "scoop" for the Bamberger white goods division! Not only have some of the new white goods materials for next Spring been cornered, but the price is NOW 29c a yard, instead of 75c, the figure at which the fabrics will sell next Spring.

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Kurdistan and Mossoul pieces, sizes 3 to 4 by 5 to 6.6 feet. Never before have we offered such excellent Oriental floor pieces for 21.50.

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Iran, Laristan, Feraghan and Kirmanshah pieces, average size 4.3x6 feet. Gorgeous silky pieces, actually worth $55.00, $65.00 to $85.00, specially priced at 44.50 and 52.50.

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Sizes 6.6x11.5, 9.6x14.7, 9.8x14.2, 9x14.3, 10.2x13.10 and 10x14.2. Exquisite colorings. Actually worth $225.00, special at 147.00.

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD



JOHANNES SEMBACH Who makes Debut as Parsival Metropolitan Opera House.



MME. PASQUALI Aeolian Hall

The Welcome Restoration of "Carmen" to the Metropolitan's Repertory—Miss Farrar's Impersonation.

THE restoration of "Carmen" to the active list of the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House is likely to prove, as the management intended it to, one of the most attractive features of the season. Attention has been concentrated largely at the Opera House, since Mr. Gatti-Casazza's assumption control there, pretty much on Italian and German operas. The absence of a well-equipped French contingent in the company has operated against the production of many French operas. "Carmen"—a fact almost without precedent in a modern Opera House—had been absent from the repertory for six years till last Thursday afternoon; and "Faust" had been given recently in hardly more than a half-hearted manner. Last season, for instance, it was heard only once; and though Miss Farrar was the Marguerite, her companions in the cast were not stars of the first magnitude and the direction of the opera was delegated to one of the clever young subordinates who rarely have an opportunity of appearing at the conductor's stand.

And yet both "Carmen" and "Faust" are still among the most vitally alive, and certainly among the most popular, of modern operas—works that will not be ousted from their place in public esteem, even though they are ousted from current repertoires, by the Puccinis and Mascagnis and Leoncavallos, the Cileas and Giordanos and Franchettis who have occupied a good deal of space on the billboards in recent years. It is not necessary to be venerable or long-memoried to recall how recently a very admirable, though not a superlatively good, performance of "Carmen" almost carried through Mr. Hammerstein's first season at the Manhattan Opera House in 1906-07, when it was given no less than nineteen times. And only a comparatively few more years of memory are needed to remember the "Carmen craze" at the Metropolitan, when Mme. Calvé and Jean de Reszke together appeared in performances a dozen times or so in a season several seasons in succession, to the great excitement of the opera-going public.

Whether it was because Miss Farrar wished to add a new rôle to those in which she has captured the favor of this public, or whether Mr. Gatti-Casazza thought it due to his subscribers and the reputation of his house that "Carmen" should be no longer neglected, the restudying of the opera and the launching of it thus early in the season, with all the attractiveness that his resources could give, will be notable; and can hardly fail to be extremely successful.

In the "Carmen" last heard at the Metropolitan Mme. Maria Gay took the part of the heroine and Miss Farrar was the Micaela. Mr. Toscanini conducted, and thus went outside the Italian repertory for the first time since he had come to New York. It was inevitable that Miss Farrar should now at last take up the chief rôle in the opera.

Her performance, as was noted on Friday morning, had much to interest and please, and will doubtless be one of her most popular ones. Her singing of the music was excellent; and at times of thrilling power. It had many dramatic qualities, and especially it had many admirable vocal qualities. She has not often sung better or with more real beauty of voice—and her voice is peculiarly adapted to the character of most of the music she has to sing. On its dramatic side there may be more to question. Miss Farrar not unnaturally prefers not to hide or disfigure her beauty of face and of person, and makes Carmen a very pretty girl; in the first act, at least, somewhat surprisingly like Cio Cio San. Her Carmen is a graceful figure; at times somewhat pert. The temptation is to make Carmen too attractive; to enhance the gypsy girl's attractiveness by her costume. Should she not come out of the tobacco factory not more, but even somewhat less, pretentiously garbed than her companions, even though she be a prima donna in an opera?

As to her personality, as Mérimée described the heroine of his story, this is how Mr. Philip Hale has presented it in his preface to the Ditsons' recent publication of the opera:

"Carmen, then, was not perfect. Her skin was nearly the color of copper. Her eyes, beautifully formed and large, were oblique. Her lips were thick, well chiseled, and her teeth were whiter than peeled almonds. Her hair was perhaps a little coarse, black, with the blue tinge of a crow's wing; it was long and lustrous. Each fault was redeemed by a quality the more striking by reason of contrast. This beauty was strange and wild. Her face at first astonished; it haunted forever afterward. The expression of her eyes was fierce and voluptuous."

It may be possible to make the operatic Carmen vulgar, rude, and violent; a portrait depicted in broad lines and garish colors. But she must even then be interesting. There have been Carmens that had little allurement of grace or beauty or personal charm; there may be the allurement of sheer wickedness, and even then not through demonstrative sensuality. There may be a beguilement through a certain hardness of evil, a baleful potency of selfish desire illuminated with little glamour of gayety or light-heartedness. Carmen is, after all, of the soil; she is not sophisticated by the town, and her desire is to get away from it.

Miss Farrar's Carmen is at present a little too sophisticated; a little too much of a minx. There is need of something more of that rudeness and violence of which, to be sure, there is less suggestion in the opera than in the tale. Mérimée's Carmen is not reproduced in Méilhac and Halévy's opera book any more than Goethe's Gretchen is in Barbier and Carré's. Of the tragic intensity of the third act Miss Farrar can give a potent suggestion; as she can of the final tragic episode. As was suggested the other day, she is too intelligent, too artistic, not to grow more deeply into a part that offers her such a prospect of dramatic development.

In the case of Mr. Caruso, his admirers are fain to be satisfied with beautiful singing of the music allotted to Don José. The part can scarcely be said to be within his dramatic radius. The passion, the gallant action, the poignant pathos of the beguiled brigadier are not now; and are not likely in the future, to be found in Mr. Caruso's impersonation in any large or compelling measure.

There must be renewed admiration for the extraordinary features of the production for which Mr. Toscanini is ultimately responsible; the suffusing beauty of the orchestra playing, the finesse, delicacy, and color of it all, the perfection with which the filigree of this score is set forth, and yet the power of it and the dramatic impulse that throbs through it. Added to this is the fine singing of the chorus. The choruses of the first act, especially the one of the quarreling women, have rarely been more perfectly sung.

Let it be said that the Metropolitan Opera House has produced one opera by Umberto Giordano, composer of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," whose first performance was postponed by the management from the opening night of this present season to sometime in January. The opera was "Fédora." It was brought out under the management of Heinrich Conried on Dec. 5, 1906, and Mme. Lina Cavalieri then made her first appearance in New York. It was given four times in that season and three the next, since when it has not appeared on the lists of the Metropolitan's performances.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

22—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
22—Bernice de Pasquali, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—Barrere Ensemble, evening, Belasco Theatre.
23—Frank Gittelson, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Frederick Preston Search, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Leonard Borwick, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Evelyn Starr, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Arrigo Serato, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, Mme. Gabrilowitsch, contralto, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
27—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
27—Arkady Bourstin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Olga Samaroff, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Adele Katz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—N. Y. Symphony Society, evening, Seventy-first Regiment Armory.
29—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

December

1—Mme. Frances Alda, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—Music League of America, concert, evening, Aeolian Hall.
2—Isabel Hauser and Saslavsky Quartet, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Florence Austin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Franklin Riker, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
5—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Maximilian Pilzer, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK

JOHN McCORMACK will give a recital this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, with Edwin Schneider as accompanist. Mr. McCormack's programme includes an aria of Mascagni, a group of songs by Wolf, Reger, and Schumann; several old Irish melodies, and a group of songs by Eugene Haile, Edwin Schneider, Taylor-Coleridge, and Bizet.

***

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, coloratura soprano, for some time a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give a recital this afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Her programme opens with the "mad" scene and aria from "Hamlet," and there is a group of early Italian composers' works, while the second half is principally devoted to modern composers.

***

David Bispham will be the assisting artist at the opening concert of the Barrere Ensemble tonight in the Belasco Theatre, at which an "all-American" programme will be given. Mr. Bispham will sing songs by Huntington Woodman, Sidney Homer, Louis Elbel, Henry F. Gilbert, William J. McCoy, and Henry Hadley. The instrumental numbers will be "Suite in the Older Style," (new,) by M. W. Hill; two pieces, "The Frogs" and "Scherzino," (both new,) by George W. Chadwick; "Eclogue," by Howard Brockway, and "Solitude" and "Humoresque," by Victor Herbert, the last named to be conducted by the composer.

***

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its third concert this evening in the Straus auditorium of the Educational Alliance. The programme comprises Glinka's Quartet for strings in F, Dvorak's Quintet for piano and strings, and Tanelew's Quartet for strings in B flat minor.

***

Frank Gittelson, violinist, will give his first recital here tomorrow afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His programme comprises a Concerto in E minor by Pietro Nardini, Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, three national dances by Dvorak, Sarasate, and Brahms, and A. D'Ambrosio's Concerto in B minor. Clifford Vaughan will assist at the piano.

***

Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, will give his second recital this season at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme includes works of Graun, Couperin, and Scarletti; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 111; a Prelude, Nocturne, Etude, and Waltz of Chopin, and Raven's "Ondine," with two pieces by Debussy.

***

Frederick Preston Search, 'cellist, will give a second recital in Aeolian Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at which his programme will comprise three sonatas. They are Beethoven's in G minor, Brahms's in F and Saint-Saëns's in F. Robert Raymond Lippitt will be the accompanist.

***

Evelyn Starr, a young Canadian violinist, will give her first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. Her programme includes music of Vitali and Corelli, Bruch's "Scotch Fantasy," and compositions of Fibich, Cesar Cui, Auer, and Wieniawski.

***

Arrigo Serato, violinist, will give his first recital in New York at Carnegie Hall Wednesday afternoon. His programme comprises Vitali's Chaconne, Bach's Adagio and Fugue in G minor, Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor, Schumann's "Abendlied" and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweise." Homer Samuels will assist at the piano.

***

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, and Clara Gabrilowitsch, contralto, will give a joint recital Wednesday evening in Aeolian Hall. The pianist will play Beethoven's Sonata Op. 81, ("Les Adieux-L'Absence-Le Retour"); Schumann's Sonata in G minor, and Chopin's Twelve Preludes, Op. 28. Mme. Gabrilowitsch will sing Beethoven's aria, "Ah, Perfido"; four Gypsy songs by Brahms, and three songs by Faure, Duparc, and Debussy.

***

Bizet's "L'Arlisienne" suite will be the opening number at the Philharmonic concert in Cargenie Hall on Friday afternoon. The soloist will be Eleanor Spencer, who will play the piano part in César Franck's "Symphonic Variations" for piano and orchestra. At this concert a new symphony, Guy Ropartz's Fourth, will have its first performance in this city. The concluding number will be the rhapsody by Chabrier, "Espana."

***

Arkady Bourstin, violinist, will give his first recital in Aeolian Hall Friday afternoon. His programme comprises Handel's Sonato in E, Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and four smaller numbers by Tschaikowsky, Porpora-Kreisler, Spalding, and Wieniawski. Andre Benoist will be the accompanist.

***

Adele Katz, pianist, will give a recital Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall. After an opening group of compositions by Bach, Haydn, and Schumann she devotes the remainder of her programme to works in the smaller forms by Brahms, Tschalkowsky, Chopin, MacDowell, Reger, Schubert, and Liszt.

***

Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist, will give a piano recital at Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon. Her principal numbers are Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, and MacDowell's Sonata Eroica. The other composers represented on her programme are Graun, Benda, Padre Martini, Chopin, and Liszt.

***

The second of the New York Symphony Society's "popular" concerts at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory will be held Saturday evening. The soloists will be Felice Lyne, soprano, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist. Mr. Gabrilowitsch will play Liszt's Concerto in A, Miss Lyne will have arias from "Rigoletto" and "Dinorah," and the orchestral numbers will be the overture to "Tannhäuser," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody."

***

The Society of the Friends of Music will give its first concert of the present season this afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz Carlton Hotel with David Sapirstein and Paul Draper as soloists. At this concert there will be given for the first time in this country Sonata 2 by Karol Szymanowski and six songs from "Des Hafis Liebeslieder" by the same composer, as well as several smaller numbers for the piano by new composers.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will give "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Academy of Music on Saturday night. The cast of the former will include Mmes. Gadski, Duchene, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Botta and Tegani, while "Pagliacci" will be sung by Miss Bori and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, and Tegani. Mr. Polacco will conduct both operas.

***

Daniel Gregory Mason, assisted by Edouard Dethier, violinist, will give a lecture recital in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music tomorrow evening, at which the works discussed will be Tartini's Sonata, "The Devil's Trill"; Pugnani's Praeludium and Allegro, arranged by Fritz Kreisler, and Schumann's Sonata in A minor.

***

Bee Mayes will give a costume recital on Friday evening in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music on Indian life, legends, songs, and dances.

MUSIC NEWS AND NOTES.

The New York Symphony Society will give a special matinée at Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3, in conjunction with Isidora Duncan, who on this occasion will present six young dancers who are graduates of her school of classic dancing.

***

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give a recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, at which she will be assisted by Frank La Forge, pianist.

***

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist, will give her annual New York recital in Aeolian Hall on Dec. 12. She is at present touring in the West.

***

Harold Bauer, pianist, will give a second recital in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, at which he will play an all-Chopin programme.

***

George Hamlin, the American tenor, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 9.

***

At its concert at Assembly Hall Tuesday evening the Tonkuenstler Society's programme will include a sonata for violin and piano in E minor by Ludwig Thuille, several songs for soprano, sung by Mme. Sophia Reed-Hutchins; a sonata for viola and piano in C minor by York Bowen, and a quartet for strings by A. Kopylow.

***

The Musicians' Club of New York will give its first composer's evening of the season at the organization's rooms at 62 West Forty-fifth Street on Tuesday evening, the programme being devoted to the works of Gena Branscombe, who will have the assistance of Marie Stapleton Murray, soprano; Dr. Hugh Schussler, baritone, and David Talmage, violinist.

***

The People's Symphony Concerts announce Maud Powell as the soloist at their first concert at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 20. She will play the Beethoven Concerto and the Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso of Saint-Saëns. Franz X. Arene and the orchestra will play Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathetique, Weber's "Freischütz" overture, and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance."

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The répertoire of the second week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season includes a repetition of "Carmen," with several changes of cast and four operas not yet heard this season, besides a special matinée of "Parsifal" Thursday afternoon.

"The Magic Flute" will open the week's bill tomorrow night with a cast including Mmes. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann, (as Papagena, first time here,) Curtis, Fornia, Cox, Robeson, Sparkes and Mattfeld, and Messrs Urlus, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Bloch, Schlegel and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"La Gioconda" will be sung Wednesday evening by Mmes. Destinn, Ober and Duchene, and Messrs Caruso, Amato, De Segurola, Reschiglian, Bada and Bégué. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

The "Parsifal" Thanksgiving Day matinée will begin at 1 o'clock. The cast will include Mmes. Matzenauer, Schumann, Sparkes, Mattfeld, Cox, Braslau, and Curtis, and Messrs. Sembach, (as Parsifal—his New York début,) Whitehill, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Schlegel, Bloch, and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"La Traviata" will be sung on Thursday night by Mmes. Hempel Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Botta, Amato, Bada, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Bégué. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Carmen" will have its second performance on Friday evening with Miss Farrar in the title role, Mr. Caruso as Don José, Miss Bori as Micaela, Mr. Whitehill as Escamillo, and Mmes. Braslau and Garrison, and Messrs. Rothier, Defrère, Reiss, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Boris Godunoff" will be sung at the Saturday matinée. The cast will include Mmes. Ober, Delaunois, (as the Czarewitch—her début here,) Braslau, Duchene, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, De Segurola, Audisio, Bada, Reiss, Reschiglian, Rossi, and Schlegel. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

***

For the first Sunday concert at the Metropolitan tonight the soloists are Frank Gittelson, violinist; Lucrezia Bori, and Arthur Middleton. Miss Bori will sing the aria of Micaela from "Carmen" and "Un bel dì," from "Madama Butterfly." Mr. Middleton's numbers will be "O, du Mein holder Abendstern," from "Tannhäuser," and "Air du Tambour Major," from "Le Cid," while Mr. Gittelson will play Bruch's Concerto in G minor and three smaller numbers. Under direction of Richard Hageman the orchestra will play the overture to "Die Meistersinger," Massenet's ballet suite from "Le Cid," and Saint-Saëns's "Marche Heroique."

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The programmes of recitals and lectures in music, arranged by the Board of Education for the coming week, is as follows:

Sunday afternoon—Organ recital at Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, by Gottfried H. Federlein.

Monday—Verdi's opera "Aida," illustrated with selections, Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Tuesday—"Folk Songs of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia," illustrated by songs, Lewis W. Armstrong, at Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets; "Interpretation, Character, Ethics," last in a course on "Searchlights in Modern Music Study," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, at Public School 11, Ogden Avenue and 169th Street, Bronx; "Robert Schumann," illustrated with selections, Miss Pauline Jennings, at Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th Street.

Friday—"Folk Songs of France," illustrated with songs, by Mrs. Lola Hackett, Albert G. Crawford, at Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street; "Parlor Music," illustrated with selections, Dr. John S. Van Cleve, at Public School 90, 147th Street west of Seventh Avenue; "Composers and Music of America," illustrated with selections from their works, by Clarence De Vaux Royer, at Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets.

***

At his free organ recital at City College this afternoon Samuel A. Baldwin's programme will include: Prelude in E flat, Bach; "Largo," Handel; Sonata No. 3 in C minor, Thayer; "Feuills d'Album," Cui; pastorale, Liadoff; Marche Funebre et Chant Seraphique, Guilmant; nocturne, Chopin, and prelude and fugue on the name "Bach," Liszt. On Wednesday afternoon he will play "A Song of Joy," Stebbins; andantino from the Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; toccata and fugue in C, Bach; "At Sunset," Diggle; Messe du Mariage, Dubois; "Venetian Love Song," and "Buona Notte," Nevin, and "Jubilee" Overture, Weber.

***

William C. Carl will give his second free organ recital in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, tomorrow evening, with the assistance of the Elsa Fischer String Quartet. The programme will include a new suite for organ, "Autumn," by Rene L. Becker, and "Meditation Serieuse" for organ and string quartet, by Homer N. Bartlett, and works by Bach, Rheinberger, Kopylow, Widor, and Haydn Wood.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

A new edition of the vocal score of "Carmen" is published by the Oliver Ditson Company. The things that give this new edition its importance, besides the excellent typographical form in which it is presented, are the English version by Charles Fonteyn Manney, and an extremely interesting introductory essay by Philip Hale. Mr. Manney's translation seems to be a considerable improvement on some hitherto known; in a good many passages he has been singularly fortunate. Mr. Hale's essay is drawn from a deep knowledge of the literary source of the libretto, Mérimée's novel. He gives a picture of Mérimée's Carmen, who was not accurately presented by Meilhac and Halévy. He speaks of the history of the opera, of its first production, of its first fortunes in Paris and New York; and there is a sketch of the plot.

***

Gustav Hinrichs has compiled and arranged for G. Schirmer an interesting volume of eighty-seven national hymns, songs, and patriotic airs representing 104 countries. They are all in a form to be played upon the piano, and not sung, for the words are not given. How liberal Mr. Hinrichs is in interpreting his task is shown by his selections for the United States: "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Hail Columbia," "The Red, White, and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "The Old Folks at Home"—the last two of which he goes out of his way to miscall "folksongs." It is interesting to note that he gives a list of twelve other countries that make use of the tune of "God Save the King" as a patriotic air.

***

Among the recent publications of G. Schirmer are the vocal score of Felix Nowowiejski's cantata, "Quo Vadis?" an ambitious setting based on Sienkiewicz's historical novel—a work which was performed in New York some two seasons ago; the vocal score of Henry Hadley's cantata, "The Golden Prince," for women's chorus, soprano and baritone solos and orchestra, based on Oscar Wilde's story; the vocal score of "The Débutante," a musical comedy in two acts, book by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert, first produced last September in Atlantic City; the vocal score of a setting of Dryden's "Ode to St. Cecilia," by C. H. Mills; a suits for violin and piano by L. T. Gruenberg; a setting of Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin" as a recitation, with pianoforte accompaniment by Arthur Bergh, and a sonata for violin and piano, "The Ascension," by Cecil Burleigh.

The Oliver Ditson Company publishes a song cycle of five songs, "Love's Triumph," by Bruno Huhn.

The Boston Music Company publishes an album of six songs by Henri Duparc. After long remaining almost unknown Duparc's songs have gained a place of their own in the modern repertory. This republication has English translations by Bliss Carman.

***

"The Family Music Book," published by G. Schirmer, a big volume of 790 pages, provides the family with music enough to last it a long time and in the greatest variety. It costs a dollar, and we are informed that the pieces it contains, 252 in number, if bought separately would cost $150. This seems like a bargain. The piano pieces, of medium difficulty, include "drawing room pieces," operatic arrangements, easy "classics," Sunday music, dance music, pieces for four and six hands. In the vocal music, all for medium voice, are numbered ballads, convivial songs, plantation songs, children's songs, sacred songs and hymns, patriotic and national songs and duets.

***

"Sixty Musical Games and Recreations for Little Musicians," by Laura Rountree Smith, (the Oliver Ditson Company,) is an attempt to utilize the "play impulse" to teach and enforce facts in music to children. There are games to teach time and keys and to awaken interest in various musical subjects, and "recreations," recitals, and little plays requiring costuming, recitations, and music.

GERMAN PIANO ANTHOLOGY.

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Richard Aldrich, N. Y. Times, Nov. 6th: "Mr. Borwick appeared again yesterday at Carnegie Hall and showed that he is a pianist of the highest accomplishment, an artist of singular individuality, gifted with poetic vision, but essentially sound and wholesome in all that he does."

Pitt Sanborn, Eve. Globe, Nov. 6th: "Mr. Borwick's main offering was the Brahms sonata in F minor, and his performance of the work was one of the finest achievements by any pianist heard here in recent years."

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FINE POINTS ON AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

IN any suit, positive or negative, more chances may be taken by the bidder than by the raiser. The bidder knows exactly what he is about; he sees the principal hand; he knows moreover, that the adversaries will never see it, with any weakness, or flaws, or illegitimacies that it may possess. Even though the hand is a bit strained the adversaries will never know it; they won't know at what point to find the weak link or how to hammer it.

With a raise it is different. The raiser's hand goes on the board; all its weakness shows; every one knows how to attack it. The raiser, not knowing the exact make-up of the principal hand, can take no chances on his raise. He must be reliable.

If this is true in the positive suits, it is doubly true in nullos. A nullo raise must be absolutely standard. The hand of the nullo raiser goes on the board.

Let me repeat once more, (may it be the last time,) the hands are not exchanged in nullos. It is not necessary; we constantly make five and six nullos without it. None of the usual routine of the game is changed when nullos are played. The object of the new suit is to lose tricks instead of to take them, all other things being the same.

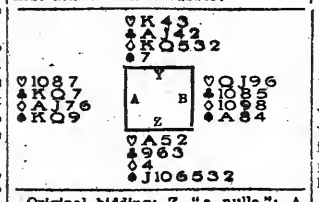
Therefore, the hand of the nullo raiser must show. Let him never make any but standard raises, but let him never fail to raise when he has the material. A standard nullo raise is a hand that holds no unguarded suit except it be a singleton. A guarded suit for nullos is a suit that contains a card lower than the six-spot. This rule may be stretched a bit in the case of a blank suit in the raising hand. A blank suit is so valuable that the hand may be permitted one rather bad suit, provided it is not too bad.

In the case of holding one bad suit, it is good nullo news to hear that suit bid by the right-hand adversary. If you play after the strong and long hand, you may get a valuable duck or two. If the strong and long hand plays after you, he will be the one to get the ducks.

When trying to save rubber, all rules may be a bit stretched in order to bid to the score, but most of this "stretching" should be done by the bidder, and the raiser should allow himself very slight liberties. In trying to "save rubber," the object, of course, is to take a small loss in preference to a big one and to keep the situation open for another chance.

Remember, then, if a long chance is to be taken, let it always be taken by the bidder rather than by the raiser. Closed hands tell no secrets.

This was the test hand of Oct. 25, first deal on a new rubber:



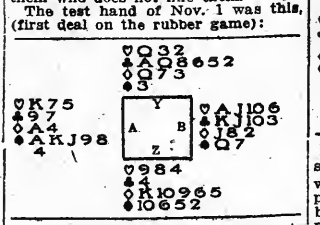
Original bidding: Z, "a nullo"; A, "a no-trump"; Y, "two nullos"; B, "two no-trumps"; Z, "three nullos"; A, "three no-trumps"; Y, "four nullos"; B, "no"; closed. A-B's short suit wouldn't have been very desirable at no-trumps.

A's lead against nullos is a puzzler. He chose the ten of hearts. Z put up dummy's king and his own ace, and led his diamond singleton. B took with the ten and led the ten of clubs up to dummy's strength. A played king and dummy drew the jack; A led queen of clubs and took, and repeated the operation with the seven of clubs. He was crazy for discards, but his hand was too even. A fourth round of hearts (from B) would have given every one discards and would have helped not at all.

Z made a nullo small slam. A-B's no-trumper was not as good of its sort as was Z-Y's nullo hand of its sort. An excellent no-trumper can always pull it off over an excellent nullo hand, which is as it should be. And that is why we put nullos at eight, under hearts.

I played the other evening where the bidding was perfection. Nullos were always in the bidding field and were played frequently but not too frequently. Every hand was intensely interesting because each one was bid to the sane limit instead of walking off with an absurdly light contract. There were no big losses at nullos, nor at anything else. "Seven nullos" were bid twice during the evening, once successfully and once with a defeat of only one trick. And this is what happens when nullos are properly used. I repeat, I do not believe that any one who understands them will ever be willing to give them up. To play without them is as insipid as dishwater. It is only the man who has never tried them or never mastered them who does not like them.

The test hand of Nov. 1 was this, (first deal on the rubber game):



I will simply give you the comments which were sent me on the hand, without replaying it. It was played in duplicate by some very excellent players. Here are the notes on the hand:

If Z plays nullos and if A leads diamond-ace, Z makes small slam. If A leads nine of clubs, Z makes five-odd. This latter is a worse lead from A, but works better in this particular instance, provided B plays properly. B, realizing that his clubs must take anyhow, should lead them all out, giving A discards; he would then pick up dummy's spade, (A refraining from coming into the lead,) B would then lead jack of diamonds, (Y ducking;) eight of diamonds, (Y ducking;) jack of hearts, (Y ducking,) and ten of hearts, which Y takes. Y then pulls the deuce of diamonds and walks out with the deuce of hearts.

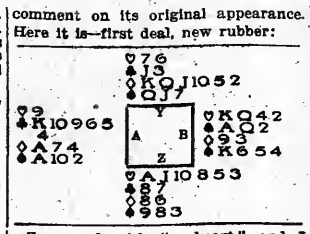
If B plays no-trumps he makes but five-odd.

If A plays no-trumps he makes a grand slam, because of the different lead; unless Y leads club-ace, in which case A makes a small slam instead.

It looks to me, glancing hastily, as though a small slam was A's maximum in no-trumps. If Y leads his fourth-best suit, the rule of eleven will show A that Z cannot take it. He will take his own seven-spot. He will then make all his spades his king of hearts, and finesse the second heart round in dummy. The finesse working, A will get one discard in his own hand on the fourth round of hearts. But he cannot discard both his losing diamond and losing club; one or the other must eventually be led. To continue, however, with the comments on the hand:

A-B can make five-odd in royals. Z-Y, however, would take a reasonable loss in nullos to save rubber. By bidding a grand slam they cannot lose more than 200, even though doubled, and admitting the worse luck in leads. To lose rubber would be to lose 250, plus the adversaries' big score on the hand, and also to lose all chance of victory.

The hand of Nov. 8 caused much comment on its original appearance. Here it is—first deal, new rubber:



Z opened with "a heart," and I should do exactly the same unless I were using the opening pass. I might pass that hand, but I should never bid "a spade" on it. The hand was played two months ago, before the opening pass had become general. Every one uses it now.

It is true that Z's hearts are not established and that he has no side suit. But he has half the hearts in the pack, including three honors, one of them the ace.

As the hand was played no one else bid, and Z just made his odd, scoring 8 below and 16 above. Y was criticised for not overcalling with "two diamonds." I think Y was right. Fifty-six honors are not much, (wait till honors are dead, and we'll have more good bidding); Y had two trumps for his partner and a good minor side suit; though it lacked the ace and might not clear till Z's diamonds were exhausted, yet the spades, being in sequence, proved a probable re-entry. And it is much better to play hearts than diamonds on a clean score.

Y could not have made his two diamonds. He would have lost at least one heart round, two spade rounds, two club rounds, and the ace of trumps. Six in all. He should bid "one diamond" over an opening "pass," but not "two diamonds" over an opening heart.

"A. F." bids this hand thus: Z, "a spade" or "pass"; A, "a club"; Y, "a diamond"; B and Z, "pass"; A, "a no-trump"; Y and B, "pass"; Z, "two hearts," (possibly); A, "two no-trumps"; closed. Excellent bidding.

To my joy, "A. F." writes that he is entirely converted to the opening pass. He alone of my readers questioned it. As we had never differed before, it is a pleasure to find that we still agree.

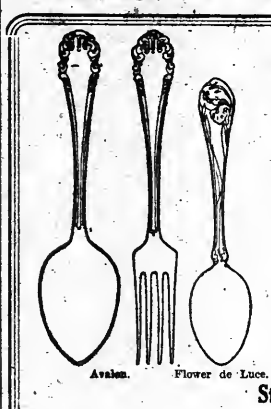
"E. C. H."—You ask about "inattentive bidding," such as: A, "three clubs"; B, "three royals"; C, "four clubs"; D, "three royals." The moment an insufficient bid is covered it stands good. C's bid, being covered, is legitimatized. D's bid being enough to beat "four clubs," is good. The bidding proceeds as though nothing wrong had happened.

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$1.49 Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.00 a yard. Store orders only.
$1.49 Wide Wale Serge, 74c. a yard. Store orders only.
75c. to $6.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 29c. to $3.59 a pair.
$15.00 to $35.00 Reversible Velour Portieres, $9.75 to $23.49 a pair.
Women's $20.00 Dresses, $10.98. None C. O. D.
Women's $5.95 Plaid and Corduroy Skirts, $2.98. None C. O. D.
25c. Half Silk Brocade, 17c. a yard.
69c. Half Silk Crepe, 39c. a yard.
$1.75 Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, 98c.
89c. Black Sateen Extra Size Petticoats, 49c.
25c. to 39c. Shadow Lace Flouncings, 15c. a yard.
45c. to $1.25 Real Cluny Laces, 29c. to 75c. a yard.
$19.98 Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, $13.98.
$2.98 American Cut Glass 8-inch Cranberry Bowls, $1.89.
$50.00 Chime Clocks, $29.98.
Women's Smart Coats, $19.95 and $24.95. None C. O. D.
Women's Stylish Suits, $16.50 and $22.50.
85c. Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, 65c. a yard.
Men's Overcoats, $20 to $30 Styles, at $14.75 and $18.50.
Willington Spool Cotton, 200 yard spool, black or white, value 30c. a dozen, at 19c.
Wide Girdle Foundations, sizes 23 to 32; value 10c., at 5c. each.
29c. Scotch Flannels, 12½c. a yard.
$4.75 White Blankets, $3.49 a pair.
Full size cotton filled Comfortables, were $4.50, now $2.98 each.
$3.00 Silk Crepe Waists, $1.98.
$1.98 to $3.19 White Embroidered Voile Flouncings, $1.49 a yard.
Drugs and Toilet Needs from the New Drug Shop at Low Prices.
Two Clasp Washable Chamoisette Gloves, 49c. a pair.
Women's Lambskin Gloves, 79c. a pair.
$3.50 to $7.98 Satin Damask Table Cloths, $2.69 to $5.98.
$6.50 to $11.98 Satin Damask Dinner Napkins, $4.98 to $9.98 a dozen.
15,000 Clear Havana Cigars in a record Little Price Sale.
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75c. Black Storm Serge, 49c. a yard.
75c Heavy round thread Muslin Sheets, 55c. each.
39c. Scalloped and Embroidered Bleached Muslin Pillowcases, 45 x 36 inches, 25c. each.
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Women's Underwear, 16c. Slight imperfections. Store orders only.
Children's Underwear, 24c. Store orders only.
Women's Silk Stockings, 49c. Store orders only.
Women's 25c. Stockings, 19c.
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Flannelette Gowns, 49c. to $1.75.
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85c. to $1.35 Gold Handy or Baby Pins, 10k., 50c. and 65c. a pair.
$2.25 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, $1.35.
89c. New Finish Platinoid Photo Frames, 39c. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
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Men's $1.00 Clermont Shirts, 69c.
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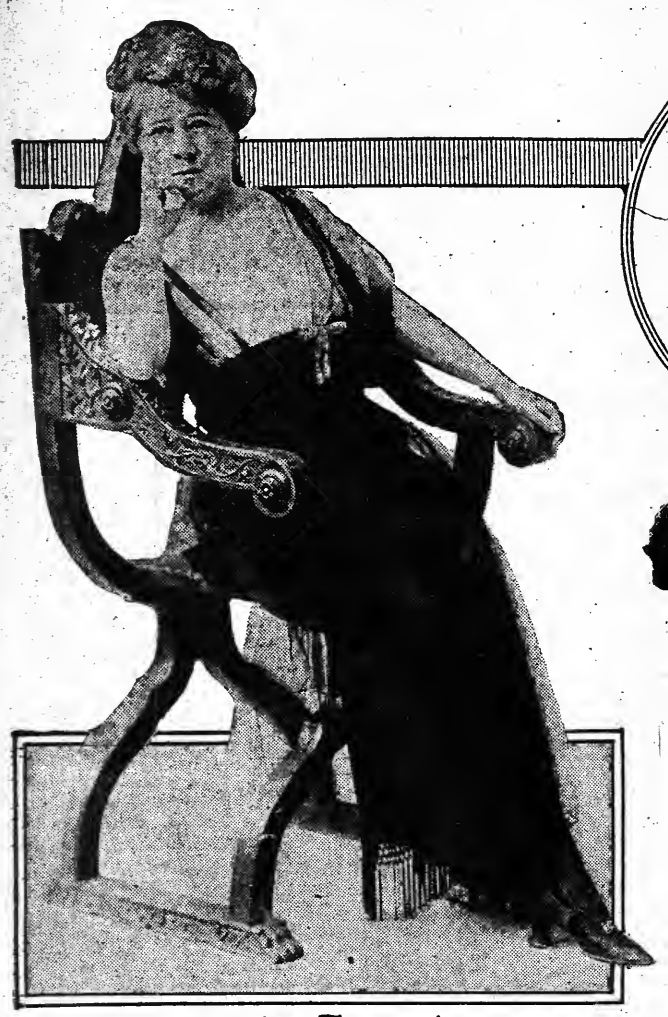
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SHAKESPEARE AND SPECTACLE SHARE THE STAGE



Marie Tempest in "Mary Goes First," Marie Tempest in Comedy.



Rita Jolivet, in "What It Means To A Woman," Longacre.

Frank Keenan, in "Yosemite," Daly's.



Harold Russell and Ernest Glendinning in "The Big Idea." Hudson.

Lola Fisher, in "Under Cover." Cort.

Blanche Bates, in "Diplomacy." Empire.

Wilfred Douthitt, in "The Lilac Domino." 44th St.

Harry Lauder, New York.



Phyllis Neilson-Terry as "Viola" Liberty.

Second Thoughts on First Nights

"The Big Idea" As a Nonsense Play—Ernest Glendinning—A Plea for the Extermination of the Buzzing Theatregoer.

ONE reason why theatregoing in these parts has been so extremely interesting this season can be found by reading down the play list and noting how many of the dramatists began by arresting attention with something distinctive in the way of treatment. Of genuine thematic or subject originality there has been some. Of structural novelty there has been a great deal. It is a mad season, anyway, with Shaw writing a romance, (of a sort,) Cohan going in for the graver things of the theatre, and Joe Weber producing a musical comedy that really has a plot. But, in addition to these portentous movements, all the theatres have been astir with strange things.

At the Belasco, for instance, you have a reverie dramatized. At the Playhouse you have a dream dramatized. The play at the Cort is the staging of a secret, and the play at the Eltinge is the staging of a suicide's message of exculpation. To the Park this week comes a drama that has a mermaid for its heroine and for its first scene the depths of the green, transiucent sea. And, of course, the play at the Candler is one that stages the testimony of two women and a child, who take the stand in a murder case. This "On Trial," as has been frequently and excitedly noted, is a play written backward, and now, at the Hudson, comes the last word in novelty—a play written and acted at the same time.

"The Big Idea" is the curious and engaging entertainment conceived and executed by Clayton Hamilton and A. E. Thomas. There have been plays within plays since long before "The Taming of the Shrew," but surely this is the first manuscript within a play, the first playwright within a play. Here the hero and heroine purport to be its collaborating authors, and the excitement and humor of Act II. are chiefly derived from the process of writing down what happened in Act. I., and, at the same time, of so behaving as to insure enough material to write or plot out during Act III. Meanwhile, Act III. determines the nature of the play, for if the manager buys it, why, there's your happy ending and "The Big Idea" is a comedy. If he rejects it, "The Big Idea" is a tragedy, and there you are. There is suspense a-plenty in that dilemma, as the manager admits ruefully while he debates the wisdom of making the purchase, but there is the appreciative gleam in his eye as clearer and clearer it dawns on him that he is not only to be the purchaser, but a leading character in the last act, and that he must comport himself accordingly. It distracts him, but it tickles him. It also tickles the audience, who soon realise that they are in it, too.

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IT is in this twofold aspect of every one in the play that you will find the key, not only to the novelty of "The Big Idea," but to its character and charm. It is a mad skirmish on the borderland between reality and unreality. They all speak of being "in the third act," and the girl mischievously warns the manager not to swear, because it's no play for one of her characters to talk. There is one gloriously absurd moment, when two characters, each familiar with the play, come on in the same scene together for the first time and shake hands with a new kind of recognition.

"I'm in the play. I'm the manager."

"Are you? Well, I'm the life insurance agent."

The bewildered hero beats his brow despairingly, for there are times when he cannot tell if what is happening be fact or fancy. He is confusedly conscious that he is both a person and a puppet. He cannot be sure whether his fair collaborator is making a scene or making a scenario. There is always present the suggestion that, after all, it is just a play; that the spectres of doom are quite monstrous, and that, by one determined effort, they can be swept away as dreamers threaten whimsically to annihilate their horrors by waking up, or as the immortal Alice put a violent end to the dinner given at her coronation. Indeed, you have a fine sense of seeing it all as "Through the Looking-glass" darkly.

This sense throughout of a dual capacity for every person, moment, and incident is the determining element in the play's appeal. It is this that makes "The Big Idea" a nonsense play. Is it not always this that determines true nonsense? Surely the forerunner is to be found in the antics of the cartoonists when the gnomes of their fancy, the characters of their series, become occasionally unruly and insist upon behaving not only as themselves, but as parts of a drawing. You see it when one of these picture folk asks querulously why the artist has not provided him with a chair to sit upon or when one, grown crafty and ingenious, takes out an ink and pen knife and cuts away the border of the picture so that he may escape by sliding down a column of type. That is what nonsense is—literally something consciously "out of drawing." Surely Gelett Burgess must have all but dislocated his arm when he came to do the portrait of the Muse of Nonsense.

There is a touch of this in "Chin-Chin" when Stone plaintively begs the villain to be gone so that they can finish the play. And it is the distinguishing touch of "The Big Idea." It is something different from and rather more elusive than the humors of farce. There have been nonsense novels, nonsense ornithologies, nonsense stories, nonsense poems, nonsense pictures. One genius even wrote a nonsense cook book. It has remained for a lecturer and critic on the drama to join forces with an established playwright and quondam critic of the theatre to produce the nonsense play. It is at the Hudson.

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THE fantastic nature of "The Big Idea" calls imperatively for just such playing as Ernest Glendinning can and does bring to it. It is a privilege to record here an appreciation of the beautiful competency of his performance as the hero-author of "The Big Idea." The son of John Glendinning and the sister of Jessie Glendinning, the girl who so sweetened by her playing the comedy with which Mr. Drew opened the present season of the Empire, this young actor has skill, authority, imagination, and fine finish. He has youth as a sort of permanent asset. He has a curiously attractive crispness of utterance which, however, is perilously on the verge of settling into a confirmed mannerism. Above all, there is in his work a touch always of the picturesque, the poetic, the romantic, the fantastic, a touch that is of great value to a part in any play where such qualities play any part in the spell to be woven. As a nice piece of execution, watch his final plea for his play in the third act of "The Big Idea." It is one of those abruptly grave moments in the borderland skirmish. An audience that has been rippling with continuous laughter is brought to a sudden and respectful silence because that is what he wants and because he knows how to make them listen. It is an achievement. Miss Kelley gives valuable aid by knowing her business thoroughly and in a small part Richard Sterling does the work of a comedian worth watching. But the play is Ernest Glendinning's—naturally and by right of might.

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THE audience has something to do in "The Big Idea," and successive audiences can be trusted to recognize their cue. Usually, an audience has only a thinking part, although the cue for silence is not always recognized so surely and so generally as is the cue for uproar at the Hudson. The buzzing theatregoer is one of the afflictions of Broadway. One management, at least is trying a remedy. This is at the Palace.

It is by no means an uncommon experience for the Palace to sell out, and there is usually a prosperous cluster of patrons behind the orchestra rail. There is something about standing up that, quite inexcusably, increases the theatregoer's sense of irresponsibility. He forgets himself. At least he forgets the others. Some of the more garrulous of those who accepted these standing invitations last week were approached by an attendant, who respectfully handed them this card:

> This theatre is for the purpose of entertaining our patrons, and not to transact business or hold noisy conversations back of the orchestra rail. It is very annoying to the patrons who desire to witness the show, and against the interest of the theatre in general. E. F. ALBEE.

Good for Mr. Albee! Also, good for any manager who follows this suggestion to its logical conclusion!

To talk while the curtain is up at a play is outrageously unmannerly, wickedly inconsiderate not only of those out front but of the players themselves, who are acutely troubled even by the faintest whisper. The remedy should be applied generally, for the offenders do not attend the Palace exclusively, and they sometimes sit in the very front of the house. Nor are they always the casual theatregoers, for some of the professionals are the most disturbing members of the audience. At the New York première of "The Beautiful Adventure," a considerable area of the audience was troubled by a steady accompaniment of tittering and whispering from an actress of such long and varied experience on the American stage that none knew better how hostile was such a chorus to a performance's success. Not infrequently an audience is afflicted by the audible comments or private business of one under peculiar obligation to pay and suffer a decent attention to the play.

Really, some simple rules should be formulated. Any theatregoer whispering to the person in the seat on either side of him should be thrown bodily into the street. Any theatregoer whispering to the person in the seat in front of or behind him should be led to the stage by four ushers and there shot by the leader of the orchestra.

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"TWELFTH NIGHT," with Phyllis Neilson-Terry as Viola in Shakespeare's comedy. At the Liberty Theatre Monday night.

"YOSEMITE," a play in four acts by Charles Taylor. At Daly's Theatre Monday night.

PRINCESS THEATRE—Three new plays, commencing Tuesday night.

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER," a "miracle play," in five acts, by Francis Kenzel, in which all of the roles are played by women. At the Century Opera House Wednesday night.

"THE GARDEN OF PARADISE," a spectacular dramatization of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Little Mermaid," by Edward Sheldon. At the Park Theatre Wednesday night.

"ALS ICH NOCH IM FLUEGELKLEIDE," a new comedy in German, by Albert Kehm and Martin Frehsee. At the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night.

THE coming week in the theatres will find several new offerings together with two which were announced for last week, but put over, for one reason or another, until a later date. At the Irving Place Theatre there will be a new German play, while at the Century Lyceum the French Drama Society actors will be seen in a new bill.

The postponed offerings are the three new plays at the Princess Theatre, now positively announced for Tuesday night, and "The Garden of Paradise," which comes into the Park Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The most important of the offerings of the week will be the appearance—her first in this country, by the way—tomorrow night, of Phyllis Neilson-Terry at the Liberty Theatre, as Viola in "Twelfth Night." The English actress goes into that theatre when Mrs. Patrick Campbell, another English star, moves from there to Wallack's with "Pygmalion."

The company supporting Miss Neilson-Terry will be made up of Lawson Butt as Orsino, Reginald Goode as Sebastian, Henry E. Dixey as Malvolio, Jamea Berry as Antonio, Roy Cochran as a sea captain, William Giffard as Valentine, Reynolds Evans as Curio, Eben Plympton as Sir Toby Belch, Walter Creighton as Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Edgar Kent as Fabian, Cecil Cameron as Feste, Maxwell Ryder as Priest, Edith Campbell Walker as Olivia, and Jessie Busley as Maria.

The music arranged by Sir Herbert Tree for his production of "Twelfth Night," at His Majesty's Theatre in London, will be used in Miss Terry's performance tomorrow night.

Tomorrow night also will see the reopening of Daly's Theatre, which has been dark and gloomy and cobwebby these many months. Charles A. Taylor, once the husband of Laurette Taylor and the author of her first play, "Yosemite," will revive that drama, appearing in the dual rôle of author and mansger. Grace Valentine, last seen here in "The Yellow Ticket," will have Miss Taylor's old rôle, and Frank Keenan will be seen in the title rôle, a rugged character of the West. Others in the cast will be Lillian Kingsbury, Ethel Clifton, Mario Majeroni, Roberto Deshon, Mac Barnes, Joseph Crehan, Calvin Thomas, John Mitchell, Thomas Meagan, Robert Davis, and little Blanche Burns.

A feature of sentimental interest will be the reappearance of J. Sebastian von Hiler, for many years musical director at Daly's of old-time memories.

"Pilate's Daughter," described as a miracle play in five acts and seven scenes, by Francis L. Kenzel, will make its bow at the Century Opera House Wednesday night. The cast calls for 150 persons, and it is rather remarkable that all of the artists will be women, not a single male actor appearing in the company. There will be a ballet of Grecian dancers led by Domina Marini of the Scala, Milan. The principals in the play are Marion Barney, Constance Molineaux, Sara Biala, Agnes Mapes, Margaret Vryling, Ethel Gray, Eleanor Russell, and others.

The French Drama Society, which inaugurated its season at the Century Lyceum last Monday so successfully, will produce "Le Danseur Inconnu," by Tristan Bernard, during the coming week. "Le Danseur Inconnu" is a modern French comedy. Mlle. Guerande will play the leading rôle. This young actress was to have created the principal part in Pierre Wolff's new play in Paris this Winter. Jose Ruben and Claude Benédict will take the other principal parts.

"Als ich noch im Flügelkleide," a new comedy by Albert Kehm and Martin Frehsee, will be the offering of the German Stock Company on Wednesday night at the Irving Place Theatre. Director Christians will introduce in "Als ich noch im Flügelkleide" all of the new women members of his company. The scenes of the new comedy are laid in a fashionable boarding school.

Harry Lauder, the Scottish comedian, now engaged in his seventh American tour, will appear at the New York Theatre for six days, beginning tomorrow afternoon. Daily matinées will be given during the week. Lauder's song répertoire will be selected from "A Wee Deoch and Doris," "Breakfast in Bed on Sunday Mornin'," "I Love a Lassie," "Saftest o' the Family," "I Loved Her Ever Since She Was a Baby," "Tobermory," "The Message Boy," "The Kilty Lads," "The Same as His Faither Did Before Him," "She's the Lass for Me," "We Parted on the Shore," "The Wee Hoose 'Mang the Heather," and others. Lauder will be surrounded by a company of variety artists.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Booth—"Experience."
Casino—"Suzi."
Candler—"On Trial."
Cohan's—"It Paya to Advertise."
Comedy—Marie Tempest.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
39th Street—Lew Fields.
44th Street—"The Lilac Domino."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—Nazimova.
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Hudson—"The Big Idea."
Knickerbocker—"Girl from Utah."
Wallack's—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Little—"Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyceum—Eisie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Only Girl."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New Amsterdam—"Papa's Darling."
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Punch and Judy—"The Marriage of Columbine."
Republic—"Kick In."
Shubert—William Faversham.
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

Change in "Twin Beds" Cast.

Paul Ker assumes the rôle of Sig. Monti, in "Twin Beds," at the Fulton Theatre, to-morrow evening. He has been playing his original rôle of Donatelli in the film version of "The Million."

Elmendorf in Northern Europe.

In his travel talk "Around Northern Europe" at Carnegie Hall tonight Dwight Elmendorf will present a picture survey of Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary as they were before the outbreak of hostilities. Starting with a few glimpses of London, he will conduct his hearers to Flushing, thence through Holland to Cologne, on the Rhine. Model Hamburg and imperial Berlin will be his next objectives before the tour is continued to Austria-Hungary, where pictures will be shown of Vienna, Budapest, and Salsburg. The return journey to London will embrace new scenes in the Cities of Munich and Dresden, a trip down the Rhine, and a visit to Belgium.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—Maurice and Walton in modern dances; Bessie Clayton in dances, and La Milo in her classic poses.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery and Moore in their "songs and patter"; Walter C. Kelly, "The Virginia Judge," and Cross and Josephine in their songs and dances.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return"; Jack Wilson and Franklyn Batie, and Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in "My Lady of the Bungalow."

COLONIAL THEATRE—Irene Franklin, assisted by Burt Green, in songs; Toby Claude and company in a musical offering, and Valerie Bergere and company in "The Locks at Panama."

ROYAL THEATRE—Blanche Ring and company in "Oh, Papa"; Ed Vinton and Buster, his dog comedian, and "Mutterzolb and Song," a new sketch.

COLLABORATING ON A PLAY IS A TICKLISH BUSINESS

Hamilton and Thomas Suffer a Joint Interview on "The Big Idea," Which Deals with the Same Painful Subject.

THE Eager Interviewer caught A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton together the day after their play, "The Big Idea," was produced last week at the Hudson Theatre. It isn't very often you can catch a pair of collaborators together after they have stopped co-laboring, for the reason that by the time they have finished the novel or the play or the murder, or whatever form of conspiracy has brought them together, they usually hate each other as heartily as if they were brothers.

Something of this idea the Eager Interviewer expressed on meeting the playmakers.

"Well," admitted Hamilton, "I will admit that there have been times when Thomas got on my nerves. He was always coming around in the morning to object to some idea that I had suggested the night before. If he didn't like my suggestions, why the deuce didn't he say so when I made them, instead of coming around to drag me out of bed and tell me?"

"In the first place," retorted Thomas, thus attacked, "anybody who knows me knows perfectly well that I never get up early enough to drag *anybody* out of bed. In the second place, if I ever did such a thing, anybody who knows Hamilton's habits knows that he would be the last man I should try it on. Hamilton hates only one thing worse than going to bed, and that is getting up. On the rare occasions when his business calls him forth in the morning he has almost always gone to bed so late the night before that he meets himself getting up in the morning. And as for not objecting to his suggestions on the spot, Hamilton is a professional lecturer and is accustomed to stating bunk with such an air of plausibility that you have to get away and think it over before you see that it's utter nonsense. Aside from that, what he says is all right."

Those who see "The Big Idea" will observe that it is about two young people who write a play and try to sell it to a manager in order to raise a large sum needed to save the father of one of them from disgrace and his family from ruin. The audience actually sees these mimic collaborators construct the play on which they are at work. The spectators see the main outline of the plot put together, they see the comedy injected and the "heart interest" welded with the comedy. They hear talk of "curtains" and "suspense" and other things that have to do with the technique of playmaking. Inquiry was made as to how far the methods of Thomas and Hamilton were the same as those which they made their hero and heroine employ. There seemed to be considerable likeness.

"We were pretty well into our second act," said Mr. Hamilton, "when it occurred to us that we had so far got away from the mood of grim tensity with which the play opens that we feared our auditors would be in danger of not taking the predicament of our hero seriously. We thought people needed to be reminded again that for our hero the thing was very far from being a joke—that, in fact, his situation was a desperate one. So we invented the scene in which his father tries to shoot himself and is prevented by the son.

"Hamilton made me a lot of trouble first and last," interrupted Thomas at this point. "Along in the first act it occurred to us that we had to make some more trouble for our hero. Something had to happen to make it clear that he had to raise this money as speedily as possible. So one of us, I don't remember which, invented the character of Byrne. Byrne was paying teller in the bank of which the father is President and from which he has embezzled a large sum. He comes to the house and tells the boy he has discovered the embezzlement, and that, if he doesn't get the money the old gentleman owes him, he is going to give the whole thing away. He swears he won't leave the house without his money.

"That was good as far as it went. But the deuce of it was that, having got Byrne into the house, we didn't know how to get him out of it. If we didn't get him out the play couldn't go on, because the boy couldn't pay the man, and he wouldn't go unless he was paid. Then Hamilton had a grand idea—I don't think. He said: 'I've got it. The heroine must get him out.' 'How?' says I, just as the boy in the play. 'I don't know,' says he, 'but somehow she must do it. Women do those things. We don't know how they manage it, but a beautiful, magnetic woman can do the most impossible things of that sort, and they *do* do them right along. Go away and write it.'

"'Well,' says I, 'I'd be tickled to death to write it if I had any idea how women do those things, but I haven't, not being a woman and never having had any of those things done to me. How does she do it?'

"'Now, I leave it to you,' continued the irate Thomas, "if that wasn't a reasonable question. But that Hamilton person got quite peevish about it. 'How the devil do I know?' he shouted. 'Go away and write it, and don't bother me any more. I've got to compose a lecture on the soliloquy in the drama of the Restoration.' So, of course, I went away and wrote Byrne right out of the house, but I must say I was a good deal annoyed."

"And what did you do to me?" said Hamilton, with some heat. "You and your confounded life insurance agent! I give you my word I was a whole week hitting on the idea of making the life insurance agent in love with the hero's sister, and hence likely to go to any lengths to keep the family from public disgrace and ruin. That life insurance agent spoiled my appetite for seven whole days. I don't believe I shall ever again enjoy paying a premium."

"I should think," remarked Thomas, reproachfully, "that you might overlook a little thing like that after all I've done for you."

"What did you ever do for me?" inquired Hamilton, scornfully.

"I got Byrne out of the house, didn't I?," demanded the other. "You got him in there and settled him down for life. If he wasn't somehow or other driven out the play would have stopped right then and there. There wouldn't have been any more play. And then you turn on me and you say, 'Get him out. I can't.' Well, I got him out, and what do I get for it? Ingratitude, ingratitude—how sharper than a serpent's tooth!"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Hamilton, with a grin. "That was a nice trick you played me with your old electric wires—having this boy arrange to kill himself so that it would look as if it were done by accident, when a chap told me only yesterday that an electrical engineer told him he doubted if it could be done that way."

"All those details are scientifically exact," shouted Thomas, by this time a good deal stirred up. "Didn't I go to old 'Dud' Field and get him to verify them, and if there's anybody in the telephons business that knows more about wires than 'Dud' Field, who is it? And as for its being possible, I was introduced to two electrical engineers at the Engineers' Club only last night. They had both seen the play, and they were quarreling about this very point. One said it couldn't be done and the other said it could, said he had known of just such a case. When I left 'em they had almost come to blows about it. I asked the chap who introduced me to them which was the better engineer, and he said it was hard to say. Both of them, he said, possessed national reputations in their line. So if I've got an electrical engineer of national reputation who says my scheme is all right, that's good enough for me. But if you're in any doubt we might try and see if we could kill you that way."

"Now, what's the sense of that?" demanded Hamilton. "If tha thing worked it would kill me, and there isn't any use trying to prove anything to a dead man."

"Well, anyhow," said Thomas, "I've offered to prove it. What could be fairer than that?"

The storm having blown over, the Eager Interviewer came out from under the table and remarked: "At all events, whatever your troubles may have been, I should think it must have been a lot of fun to write that novel play."

For once the collaborators agreed.

"It was," said they, "barrels of fun."

PLANS OF PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

GATHERING OLD FURNITURE FOR STAGE ATMOSPHERE

How the Curiosity Shops Are Ransacked to Adorn the Rooms in Plays Produced by Cohan and Belasco.

THE playgoer who watches a drama produced by George M. Cohan or David Belasco must often wonder where, when the stage setting is an old-fashioned room in an old-fashioned house, or when it is a typical small-town "parlor scene," the man who puts the play on the stage gets the hundred and one little knickknacks which make the setting true to life—true to the traditions of the one or the many old-fashioned rooms or small-town parlors the playgoer happens to remember so well.

Perhaps other producers do not take the same painstaking efforts that Mr. Cohan and Mr. Belasco do, or perhaps they do not put on as many plays which call for old-fashioned rooms and old-fashioned furniture, but, at all events, it is the Cohan and the Belasco productions which stand out head and shoulders above most of the others for correctness down to the minutest detail.

In the case of Belasco, that producer himself buys all of the odds and ends and queer bits of furniture used on the stage, and thereby hangs a tale which will be told later on. In the Cohan and Harris productions, however, George Cohan leaves the furnishing of the stage rooms to an assistant, who, through years of experience at that sort of thing, knows more about old furniture and things of different periods than most experts in that line.

Mr. Cohan's right-hand man is Max Mazzanovich, a Pole, who has been with the firm of Cohan and Harris ever since these two men got together to uplift the drama. At first Mr. Mazzanovich's knowledge of "props"—about everything on the stage except the scenery is called a "prop"—was confined to furniture of the different European periods. It didn't take him long to get an idea of the sort of stuff used for the "rube" drama, however, and now he can furnish a New England parlor or a Virginia great hall in something less than half an hour.

"It's really no hard matter to get a room just as it should be," said Mazzanovich the other night at the Astor Theatre. "I've been doing it so long now and have so much 'rube' stuff on hand that I can dig down into our storeroom and pull out enough furniture, and the things that go with it, to furnish a dozen houses. How do I know what I want? Well, of course, before a scene is made ready for the stage a miniature model is constructed. Mr. Cohan and I look that over and get fixed in our mind just what sort of a room the scenic artists are going to paint. Then I know what we want to furnish it with. If I have to go out and buy stuff, it's not a very hard job. There are hundreds of antique shops in town that have no end of almost every kind of furniture the world has ever known. Then, on Forty-second Street there is an old place that we call The Curiosity Shop where the proprietor, who is an Englishman, makes a specialty of collecting and selling stuff just for the stage. Sometimes when I am out looking for some special thing I run across some queer old piece, some odd picture or something of that sort, which I don't need at that time, but which I know will come in handy in the future. And so I buy it. Occasionally I run into some wonderful bargain that I buy for my own house or for Mr. Cohan or Mr. Harris.

"Sometimes we need handsome-looking oil paintings. In 'Officer 666,' for instance, we had to get a lot of pictures to make up the collection about which the story of the play hinged. I found an old pawnbroker who for years had made a specialty of buying paintings from artists who needed the money. I made a bargain with him for a flat rate of $10 apiece, and at that price I have bought many really fine works of art. A lot of those 'Officer 666' paintings are hanging in Mr. Cohan's home right now, and they are the real thing, too.

"The day when stage furniture was all cheaply made stuff has long since passed. For instance, the furniture used in the first act of 'It Pays to Advertise' cost $1,300, and one set of three pieces of furniture in 'On Trial' came to $575. Handsome chairs are handsome chairs, and old mahogany dressers are old mahogany dressers. In the old days, and not so very old, either, many a show was put on for less than a single set of stage furniture costs now, and put on pretty well, too.

"We have a great deal of stuff on hand in our storerooms, but nothing like as much as Mr. Belasco has. He likes to rummage around in old things and he buys up everything he sees.

Any time a Belasco show opens up out of town there are two or three antique furniture dealers here who rush a carload of old furniture to that place, open up a store, and when Mr. Belasco arrives some native, who has been coached in the part he is to play, whispers into Mr. Belasco's ear that there is some real stuff to be had cheap and away goes the manager to see it. I've known him to buy a whole freight carload of stuff in some small town which had been shipped from New York a few days before. I don't mean that he gets stung. He knows the values all right and he knows the fakes from the genuine, but he buys a lot of stuff that he doesn't want and wouldn't buy in New York just because it is shown to him under better stage management than it could be offered to him here."



Jean Murdoch, Princess.

Sara Biala and Margaret Wryling, in "Pilates Daughter" Century

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Wallacks.

Chauncey Olcott, in "The Heart of Paddy Whack," Grand Opera

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

A. E. THOMAS, the playwright, when he recovered from the shock of hearing that his and Clayton Hamilton's play, "The Big Idea," had been claimed by the author of "The Jungle," coughed twice and said he presumed he would be given time enough to tell his friends good-bye before being sent to jail for life.

"All that I have to say," said Mr. Thomas at The Players, "is that if George M. Cohan stole 'Broadway Jones' from Percy Mackaye, then Mr. Hamilton and I stole 'The Big Idea' from Upton Sinclair. Anyhow, it seems to me that anybody who would steal a humorous idea from Upton Sinclair would rob a Belgian widow. If he proves it on me I hope they send me to jail for life."

ROI COOPER MEGRUE is a firm believer in the statement that it pays to advertise. Not because he wrote the play, "It Pays to Advertise," which is running at the Cohan Theatre, but just because he knows that it does pay. The other night between acts at another play he was standing out in front of the theatre talking to some newspaper friends when an enterprising young street merchant with a tray full of chewing gum to sell came along and offered his wares with a patter that made Mr. Megrue watch him respectfully.

"I tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Megrue. "I'll buy two packages of gum from you instead of one if you'll go around while you are selling that stuff and start your spiel with 'It pays to advertise.'"

"Gimme the dime," said the street vendor.

He got it and a moment later he was offering his gum to every one else on the sidewalk in this sort of fashion:

"It pays to advertise! Chewing gum. Mister? Made in America, pure as gold! It pays to advertise! Only 5 cents!"

"That's the stuff," said Megrue, grinning. So did the other sidewalk folk, for they guessed what was up. So did the hawker for he sold out.

MOLLY HAMLEY-CLIFFORD, who plays the rôle of Lady Gower in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre, says that when you come right down to it every one is more or less superstitious, whether they own up to it or not. "The acting profession," says Miss Clifford, "is just a little more slavish in this respect than usual, because the calling depends for its success so largely upon the element of chance.

"Every one, of course, has a personal superstition. Mine is to always wear a bit of white feather in the front of my dress on opening nights. Then there are the superstitions of the rank and file of the profession, the ban on whistling in the dressing room; the same on singing Tosti's 'Good-bye' when trying out one's voice for an engagement; the rule to keep peacock feathers out of the theatre; the obligation to take every scrap of soap from your dressing room at the conclusion of your engagement; the mandate to never say the tag, or last line of a play, at rehearsal, and, above all, the rule to never quite finish cleaning up your box of grease-paints. Violate these and you are supposed to be haunted forever and ever by the ghost of your neglect."

WILLIAM J. WILSON says that the army of performers in the spectacle "Wars of the World" at the New York Hippodrome contains many a former circus "Kinker." One such, who has achieved a status of importance since leaving the sawdust arena, was detailing to a group of appreciative chorus girls the harrowing hardships of tented life, when Lawrence Grant interrupted to inquire why the victims tolerated it.

"Well, what else can they do?" demanded the narrator. "As a rule they are only poor dialects."

"Dialects! Dialects!!" ruminated the English actor, "you mean they are all foreigners?"

"No—broken down rummies."

And as the intended word, "derelict," flashed across Grant's mind the distinguished portrayer of "History" had to simulate an attack of choking to conceal his laughter.

AGONIES OF A STAGE MANAGER

By Arthur Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald is the stage manager of "The Law of the Land," the grisly melodrama by George Broadhurst, which has been running all Fall at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, with Julia Dean in the role of the woman who kills her husband, to the great delight of many audiences.

THEY call me the temperamental stage manager. For a time I did not inquire into the suitability or the fairness of this "nom-de-théâtre," but when, after the successful production of "The Law of the Land" with which I am associated, the producer charged me with this quality, I asked just what he meant. To which he replied, "You are so very particular and so very precise." From this I gathered that temperament consisted in doing one's work as well as one can.

Fine productions are seen in New York. Certainly nothing finer exists than the American housing of plays. Contrary to an all too general opinion, the staging of plays in America is not reckless. Lavish, yes, in the outlay of money, but painstaking always. The producers are not "satisfied with anything." I have known one man to replace a single chair seven times because it did not blend with the room.

In our play, "The Law of the Land," this exactness has been instilled into every one "back stage," so that our stage machinery works like a perfect clock. The curtain rises punctually, the necessary properties are checked and rechecked, and are always in their places. When a telephone bell on stage is to ring "in the middle of a word," as we say, the man off stage who pushes the button does it just as carefully and just as seriously as if he were playing his part in full view of the audience. There is an extra gown at the door in case something unforeseen should happen to the one which the butler ordinarily carries in for that funny situation in the last act. The property man has instructions to taste the near-whisky used in the first act. Imagine an experience of mine in the north of England. The hero was about to drink a toast to the heroine. He took a mouthful of the drink—it was varnish! In our second act grapefruit is actually eaten. Grapefruit is puckery. Miss Dean has a most demanding rôle, and the grapefruit does not help much. I spend my leisure hours at the grocer's finding the finest fruit.

The moon shines through a window onto the body of the dead man, and our producer and Mr. Broadhurst were not satisfied with the light during the first week of rehearsals. I went to an artist friend's studio for three nights, during which there was no moon, but on the fourth night the moon shone and I got the effect. Next night at rehearsal we tried it at the theatre and Mr. Broadhurst asked, "Is that moon coming in through the top of the theatre?"

The finger print charts are not faked, but are genuine, and the method used in taking them and in their use has been approved by Inspector Faurot of Detective Headquarters.

Lawyers' papers and documents, pencils for the stenographer, vichy, a waste basket, a bit of crumpled paper, an amber trimmed jet tassel, a dog collar, a dog whip, a revolver—these so-called "necessary props" are tripled and must each be in its place. The slightest change is a most dangerous proceeding.

In Dublin, once, a statue of the Virgin Mary was necessary to the play. In the hurry it was left to the property man. When the statue was undraped a moment before the curtain went up it was found to be the statue of Venus de Milo. The actor who referred to it in his part had a splendid presence of mind and read his line, "She is as chaste as the Virgin Mary and has a figure like the Venus de Milo."

Then there is the matter of understudies. One actor may be the understudy for five parts. Some years ago, in the north of England, our understudy became ill and the same evening one of our actors found himself locked in the dressing room and unable to get out. Without any make-up I rushed on and read his part, and when a signal from the wings told me that he was ready to come on I walked off and he walked on and finished playing the part to great applause.

And if this be temperament, what's the odds?

ELSIE FERGUSON EX-CHORUS GIRL

AS the star in "Outcast" Elsie Ferguson has not only the eminence of electric lights but the reward of a very wide and frequently voiced admiration for her achievement in the rôle of Miriam, the hapless heroine of the Hubert Henry Davies play now being done at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Ferguson has attained stardom while her youth is still fresh, but she has attained it only after traveling the long, difficult road of small parts. You are talking in terms of hard work when you make mention of the twenty-five rôles she has played.

Time was when the biographical sketches of all the stage folk started with a reference to some production of "Pinafore," but Miss Ferguson is one of the younger stars, and her theatrical beginnings were made not so very long ago. It takes no very venerable theatre-goer to remember the craze for "The Belle of New York," in which Edna May sang the Salvation Army lassie song, and it was in a No. 3 road company giving that musical comedy that Elsie Ferguson started. That first season meant twenty-eight consecutive weeks of one-night stands, a tour of 175 cities, a grand chance—to see the United States.

Her next engagement was in "The Strollers," and then came "The Liberty Belles" and a chance to speak one line. That was at the Madison Square in 1901. For the life of her, Miss Ferguson cannot remember what the line was.

In that same company, by the way, was the lovely Pauline Chase, the late Lotta Faust, Sandol Milliken, and Edna Hunter. Then came another season without a line, and then several seasons with increasingly important and distinguishable rôles. She was getting on.

She was in London after an engagement with Mr. Bellew in "Brigadier Gerard," when Cyril Maude offered her the part of Ella Seaford in "The Earl of Pawtucket." It was, said Mr. Maude, a typical American girl part.

"Ha!" said Miss Ferguson, "then I can play it, unless you happen to be obsessed with the idea that a typical American girl talks through her nose."

The next American part was in "Pierre of the Plains."

The later history is more familiar. "The Battle," "The Traveling Salesman," "Such a Little Queen," (the electric lights came then,) "Caste," "A Matter of Money," "Ambition," "The First Lady of the Land," "Rosedale," "Arizona," "The Strange Woman." And now "Outcast."

SHUBERT PLAYS TO MOVE.

The Shuberts announce that on Monday, Nov. 30, William Faversham will take "The Hawk" from the Shubert to the Maxine Elliott Theatre, following Walker Whiteside, whose engagement in New York in "Mr. Wu" comes to a close next Saturday night. Mr. Whiteside goes on tour, appearing in Shubert theatres through the country. Mr. Faversham continues his successful run in New York at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

"Suzi," which is now the attraction at the Casino, will be moved from that house to the Shubert. The World Film Corporation has leased the Casino Theatre for three weeks, beginning Nov. 30, and will show its picture entitled "The Seats of the Mighty," a photoplay presentation of Sir Gilbert Parker's story by that name.

This week will be the last in which Marie Tempest will be seen in "Mary Goes First" at the Comedy Theatre. On Monday night, Nov. 30, she will produce "At the Barn," by Anthony Wharton.

THE WEEKLY CHANGES

IN BROOKLYN THEATRES.

DE KALB THEATRE—"The Third Party," with Walter Jones and Taylor Holmes in the leading comedy rôles.

MONTAUK THEATRE—May Irwin and her company in the comedy, "Widow by Proxy."

MAJESTIC THEATRE—The big Winter Garden Spectacle, "The Whirl of the World."

PROSPECT THEATRE—Julius Steger and company in "The Warning," Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman in "The Society Buds," and Ruth Roye in ragtime songs.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—Houdini, the magician; Harry Fox and Yansci Dolly and Alice Eis and Bert French, the dancers.

ORPHEUM THEATRE—Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton in "A Wayward Conceit"; Grace La Rue in songs, and George Whiting and Sadie Burt.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chauncey Olcott will begin his engagement tomorrow night in a new play, "The Heart of Paddy Whack," by Rachel Crothers, which will be seen in Manhattan for the first time.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Too Many Cooks," the very successful comedy, which was seen for a long time at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

STANDARD THEATRE—Lawrence Eyre's play, "The Things That Count," with Alice Brady in the leading rôle.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—Sam Howe and his company in the two-act burlesque, "In Russia," together with a long vaudeville programme.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—"The City Belles," burlesquers, with a long variety bill between the acts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Jacobs and Jerome's "City Sports" burlesque company.

ACTORS IN HALF PORTIONS

FOR the last two or three weeks New York has been entertaining—the word is used advisedly—twenty little men and women who came here to entertain vaudeville audiences, but who are as pleased with what they have seen as are the people who are seeing them. The visitors are Singer's midgets, a troupe of very, very small Lilliputians, who range in age from 17 to 28 years. Last week they were on the bill at Marcus Loew's Seventh Avenue Theatre, and this week they will do their stunts at Loew's National. For the next ten weeks they will play in the Loew houses around the city and then start on a long tour across the country. The little folks, who are here under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. William Singer, who are quite of the ordinary height, are accompanied by two baby elephants, seven tiny Shetland ponies, and as many very large dogs. Incidentally, their clothes are carried in full-sized trunks, and their suitcases are just like any full-sized actor's bag—but they don't have to carry them themselves.

Last week at the Seventh Avenue Theatre up in Harlem the midgets had a hard time of it in their dressing rooms. Not one of them could see his or her head in the mirrors against the walls and not one, either, could climb up into the chairs to sit before the make-up tables without assistance. This week all will be different, for the circuit of Loew theatres has been in the hands of a number of carpenters who have lowered the mirrors and provided dolls' chairs and dolls' tables for their comfort.

These half-portion actors and actresses are smaller even than the famous troupe of Lilliputians who came over here a year or so ago and played in musical comedies in German. Inside of the theatres they are forced by their size to have special accommodations, and outside of it they live in a world of their own, a world necessarily small because of their inability to communicate with others, because of their lack of knowledge of English, and because they are very closely guarded.

The question of clothes and shoes is a serious one with them, and they find it costs more to dress than a grown up. The clothes they now use for stage and street purposes were made in England or Germany, but they will all need new garments. Everything must be made for them, including underwear, stockings, and shoes, for they can purchase nothing small enough. The little women are worried now because some of them need new corsets and they don't know where to get them. Shoes they must have made, and new stage gowns. Several need new suits for street wear. Two of the girls are clever needlewomen, and make their own waists, while all the girls make and trim their own hats, so this problem is solved. But the men must have long trousers made, and all must have shoes; some of them so tiny that the smallest baby could hardly wear them. All this means trouble, delay, and expense.

Only four beds are required for the entire company. The girls, six of them, sleep in one big bed, and find there is plenty of room. It is divided in half through the middle, sideways, and three sleep on each side, with plenty of room to spare. Five boys sleep in each bed. One can readily understand that they are not crowded when it is explained that twenty of them, with two grown people in addition, find it easy to procure room in a seven passenger touring car.

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Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. REGULAR WED. & SAT. MATINEES.
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING.
15TH BIG WEEK
THE RECORD OF THE SEASON.
THE *ONE REAL* FARCE IN NEW YORK.
TWIN BEDS
"THIS IS THE LIFE."
SELWYN & CO.'S LAUGH FESTIVAL

Grand Opera House 8TH AV., 23D ST.
Evgs. 25c. to $1.00. WED. MAT., 25-50c. Sat. MAT., 25-50-75c.
Beginning Tomorrow Night.
HOLIDAY MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In "THE HEART OF PADDY WHACK."
Rachel Crother's Comedy. Henry Miller, Mgr.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
LAUGHS ARE CONTINUOUS.
When an audience laughs for two hours and a half, you'd call it a funny show! WOULDN'T YOU?
COHAN & HARRIS Guarantee That
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
THE FARCE BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE AND WALTER HACKETT.
MAKES 'EM DO JUST THAT.
SEATS SELLING NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S.

ELTINGE 42'ST. WEST OF BROADWAY
EVES 8.20 MATS WED & SAT 2.20
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT WED.
ETXRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY
12TH WEEK
A. H. WOODS Presents
"A FASCINATING, VIVID ROMANTIC PLAY."—Globe.
INNOCENT

with PAULINE FREDERICK & ALL STAR CAST

REPUBLIC 42D ST., W. OF B'WAY
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Popular 50c to $1.50 Mats. Wed.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE PLAY OF TERRIFIC THRILLS
—GLOBE
"KICK IN"
By WILLARD MACK
THE PLAY THAT EVERYONE IS TALKING ABOUT
THE PLAY WITH A PUNCH

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42d St., Near B'way.
"The House Beautiful," Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
MATS. THIS WEEK: THANKSGIVING & SATURDAY ONLY. (Wed. Mat. Omitted.)
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Delight
PAPA'S DARLING
With its Great Cast of Favorites and Prettiest Chorus in New York
Frank Lalor, Dorothy Jardon, Alice Dovey, Octavia Broske, Fred Walton, Frank Doane, Jack Henderson.

Ziegfeld Danse de Follies
NIGHTLY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT 8:30.
ATOP THE New Amsterdam THEATRE W. 42d St.
Reserve Tables in Advance. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

PARK THEATRE Columbus Circle
THE LIEBLER CO.....LESSEES
GEO. C. TYLER.....Man. Dir
Matinee Wednesday (Pop.) and Saturday
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
Wednesday Eve., Nov. 25
The Liebler Co. will make production of what they confidently believe to be the most wonderful theatrical entertainment ever conceived,
THE GARDEN OF PARADISE
BY EDWARD SHELDON
So colossal is the production that notwithstanding constant mechanical rehearsals for the past two weeks there is no possibility of giving the first performance in less than 3 hours and 30 minutes.
Consequently on Wednesday Evening the curtain will rise at
7:30 SHARP
and at 8 SHARP at all other Evening performances, and at 2 o'clock at Matinee Performances.
Note.— THE OPENING SCENE IS SO VERY NOVEL, BOTH IN IDEA AND EXECUTION, THAT THE MANAGEMENT EARNESTLY ENTREATS THE AUDIENCE TO BE IN THEIR SEATS TO WITNESS IT.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. EVGS. 8:10 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:10
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
SEVENTH WEEK
(The Liebler Co., Mgrs.) AND COMPANY, FROM HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, (LONDON).
"PYGMALION"
A Romance in 5 Acts by G. BERNARD SHAW

Second month of first year of the run of Montgomery and Stone at the Globe "Chin-Chin."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

DANCING AROUND WINTER GARDEN WITH AL JOLSON
B'WAY & 50th St. EVGS. 8 MATS. TUES. THURS. AND SAT. 2
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES BEST ORCH. SEATS $1.50
THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE THURSDAY. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Tonight
SUNDAY CONCERT
STILL THE BEST SUNDAY NIGHT BILL: AL JOLSON, JOSE COLLINS & TOM McNAUGHTON, EUGENE & WILLIE HOWARD, BERNARD GRANVILLE, FANNIE & LEW BRICE, MOLLIE KING, CLIFTON WEBB & EILEEN MOLYNEUX, BERT SHEPHERD, CINQALESE DANCERS, FRANK CARTER, OTTO GYGI, OTHERS

FIRST NIGHT ANNOUNCEMENT
On Tuesday evening, November 24, F. Ray Comstock will present THE PRINCESS PLAYERS, at his PRINCESS THEATRE, in Thirty-ninth Street, West, in new plays by B. M. Dix, George Ade, and Frederick Truesdell; produced under the direction of Holbrook Blinn. Seats tomorrow.

44th St. West of B'way. THEATRE. Phone 7292 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
Extra Thanksgiving Mat. at 3 o'clock
The Dippel Opera Comique Co. presents
THE LILAC DOMINO
THE SINGING HIT OF YEARS.

Winthrop Ames'
Little THEATRE, 44th St., west of B'way.
Tel., 8100—Bryant. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
A Pair of Silk Stockings
CYRIL HARCOURT'S COMEDY
All seats at all performances, $2.00.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Phone 2628 Bryant
46th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50. Wed. & Sat., 2:20
Extra Thanksgiving Matinee Thurs.
LAST 6 NIGHTS
LAST 3 MATS. WED., THURS. AND SAT.
MY LADY'S DRESS
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Mon. Night, Nov. 30, at 8:15 (Seats Thurs.)
THE MODERN PLAY CO. Announces
Polygamy
A new American Play of Vital Interest. By Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford. Cast includes Chrystal Herne, Mary Shaw, Lincln Hudson Collier, Katherine Emmett, William E. Mack, Howard Kyle, Ramsey Wallace, Stephen Wright, Thos. Irwin & others.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. Evs. Popular Prices
Mats. Tuesday Matinee, 25c and 50c. Mats. Thurs. (Xmas Day) & Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20
WILLIAM A. BRADY (Ltd.) presents A PLAY PRAISED BY LEADERS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
By LAURENCE EYRE
With ALICE BRADY AND ORIGINAL CAST
Week Nov. 30th—"A PAIR OF SIXES."

39TH ST. NEAR B'WAY. 39TH ST. THEATRE. PHONE 418 BRYANT. EV'GS 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Wed. Mat., $1.50.
Extra Thanksgiving Mat. at 3 o'clock
LEW FIELDS IN The High Cost of Loving

41ST, NEAR B'WAY. PHONE 5194 BRYANT. Comedy EVGS. 8:15. MATS. TUES. & SAT. 2:25.
TUESDAY, MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
EXTRA Thanksgiving Mat. at 2:45
MARIE TEMPEST
LAST WEEK in MARY GOES FIRST
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 30, MISS TEMPEST Will Present Her Great London Success,
AT THE BARN
An Idyll in Three Acts. By Anthony Wharton.

43d St., West of B'way. Phone 3316 Bryant. Lyric Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Extra Thanksgiving Mat. at 3 o'clock
JOE WEBER OFFERS
"The Best Musical Comedy This Season."—*Evening Sun.*
THE Only Girl
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
"A Musical Comedy Gem of Purest Ray Serene."—*Eve. Mail.*
BARGAIN WED. MATINEES
Family Circle, 50c.
Best Balcony Seats, $1
All Orchestra Seats, $1.50.

39th St., near B'way. Phone 1476 Bryant.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.
Evs 8:30: Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30.
Wednesday Matinee, best seats, $1.50.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
Extra Thanksgiving Mat. at 3 o'clock
WALKER WHITESIDE
In the Dramatic Sensation
MR. WU
Mon., Nov. 30 | MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
With MLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT.

9th Big Week
AT THE 48TH ST. THEATRE OF GEO. BROADHURST'S Dramatic Triumph,
The Law of the Land
WITH JULIA DEAN
and the Best Cast in N. Y., Including
GEO. FAWCETT-MILTON SILLS
Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

44TH ST., West of B'WAY. SHUBERT THEATRE. PHONE 5429 BRYANT.
EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
LAST WEEK IN THIS THEATRE.
MOVES TO THE MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE, MON., NOV. 30.
EXTRA Thanksgiving Mat. Thursday
Popular Price Matinees Wednesday & Thanksgiving (Thursday)
FAVERSHAM

WITH THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ACTRESS, MLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT
The Author—Francis de Croisset. The Translator—Marie Zans Taylor.
MON., NOV. 30 | JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

BOOTH THEA. 45TH W. OF B'WAY. EVES. 8:20
MATS. WED. THUR. AND SAT.
THREE MATS. THIS WEEK. WED. (POP.) THURSDAY THANKSGIVING. (POP.) SAT. MAT.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
EXPERIENCE
EVES. 50c TO $2 GOOD SEATS IN 1ST BALC. 50c TO $1.50

39TH ST AND B'WAY CASINO PHONE 3846 GREELEY
Evenings 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50
EXTRA Thanksgiving Matinee Thurs.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. MOVES TO THE SHUBERT THEATRE MONDAY, NOV. 30.
LEW FIELDS Presents
THE BIG MUSICAL HIT,
JOSE COLLINS
With TOM McNAUGHTON, Connie Ediss, Lew Hearn and Company of 80, including Fritzi Von Busing, Robert Evett, Melville Stewart, Arthur Lipson.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 29. 2 Daily Performances—2:15-8:15.
Sir Gilbert Parker's Photoplay Masterpiece.
THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

84th Street and 8th Ave. Phone 477 Greeley. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE EVGS. 8. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY—25c. to $1.00—NO HIGHER.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY,
LIFE
By THOMPSON BUCHANAN.
Thousands Turned Away Every Night.
PRICES—25 CENTS TO $1.50—500 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.

HIPPODROME
6th Av.-43d & 44th Sts. | Phone 3400 Bryant. | TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8 P. M. | DIRECTION MESSRS. SHUBERT. | DAILY MATINEES, BEST SEATS. $1.00
An institution recognized throughout the universe as the playground of five continents invites you to witness the Poetic, Romantic, Picturesque beauties of
History
As Disclosed in the Superb, Sublime, Scintillating Spectacle
"WARS OF THE WORLD"

EVERY NIGHT 1500 CHOICE ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.50—AS MANY MORE GOOD GALLERY SEATS 25c-50c
CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED BY ARTHUR VOEGTLIN; STAGED BY WM. J. WILSON; MUSIC AND LYRICS BY MANUEL KLEIN.

4TH BIG MONTH
UNDER COVER
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING
THRILLS, LAUGHS, ROMANCE, MYSTERY, SUSPENSE, SURPRISES.
BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE
WITH WILLIAM COURTENAY
NOW PLAYING AT THE CORT
48TH ST., BET. B'WAY & 6TH AVE.
REGULAR MATS WED (POP.) & SAT
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY

VITAGRAPH 44th Street and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
COMMENCING MATINEE TODAY
SPECIAL: THE MEZZANOTTE TRIO IN OPERATIC SELECTIONS
FREDERICK CHAPIN'S THRILLING DRAMA,
THE SAGE BRUSH GAL
PICTURIZED IN THREE PARTS BY DORIS SCHROEDER. PRODUCED BY ROLLIN S. STURGEON.
ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER'S ENTERTAINING COMEDY,
THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR
PICTURIZED IN FOUR PARTS BY MARGUERITE BERTSCH. PRODUCED BY WALLY VAN.
TWO SPECIAL SINGLE REEL SUBJECTS—DESCRIPTIVE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC.

CENTURY Central Park West & 62d St. Tel. Col.—8900
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25
FIRST MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
The Famous Miracle Play,
PILATE'S DAUGHTER
By FRANCIS L. KENZEL.
Produced by The Alban Company. George H. Brennan, Managing Director.
CAST of 100—ALL WOMEN
Seven Massive and Inspiring Scenes.
1. House of Pontius Pilate During the Trial of Christ. 2. The World's Greatest Tragedy on Calvary. 3. Midnight in the Alban Hills near Rome. 4. Wondrous Temple of Vesta: The Sacred Fire. 5. Mamertine Prison; Captive Christians; The Mystic Cross. 6. Feast in the Palace of Empress Agrippina. 7. Beautiful Transformation; Claudia's Reward.
VOCAL AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, GRECIAN DANCERS
EVENINGS...25c TO $1.50
MATS. TUES., WED., THURS. & SAT. 25c to $1.00

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Nov. 23d. Mat. Daily 25c.
CLEVEREST CHARACTER SINGER ALIVE,
IRENE FRANKLIN
With BURTON GREEN at the Piano.
THE VEST POCKET COMEDIENNE.
TOBY CLAUDE & CO.
Remarkable Eccentric Singers, Dancers, Comics
DOYLE & DIXON
VALERIE BERGERE
AND CO. in Woolf's "Looks at Panama."
CHIC SALE Character Delineator.
LUCILLE. | WILLIE BROS.
Carl Demarest; Dupree & Dupree.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126th St.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Nov. 23d. Mat. Daily 25c.
England's Fairest Woman & Sweetest Singer.
KITTY GORDON
In Farcial "ALMA'S RETURN."
JACK WILSON
OUR PREMIER BLACKFACE FUNSTER
PAUL MORTON & GLASS NAOMI
In "BEFORE AND AFTER."
Willie Weston; Cameron & Gaylord
ROBINS, GLEESON & HOULIHAN.
The Stanleys; Kurtis' Roosters.

Adelphi THEATRE. B'way & 50th. Continuous, 1 to 11:30 P. M.
15c Today Only Last Times, CABIRIA
MONDAY TUESDAY YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME
AT MRS. HELEN M. SCOVILLE'S SCHOOL, 2,043 FIFTH AV.
RED CROSS BENEFIT
Dramatic presentation of JEAN D'ARC by MME. GUERIN, Monday, Nov. 30th.

NEW YORK THEATRE 45TH ST., B'WAY. Phone 671 Bryant.
BEG. TOMORROW MATINEE
THE RETURN TO THE SCENE OF HIS FIRST GREAT AMERICAN TRIUMPH
WILLIAM MORRIS presents
HARRY LAUDER

Gala Opening Night.
NEW SONG REPERTOIRE
6 MATS., 6 NIGHTS
Nights, Thurs. & Sat. Mats., 50, 75, $1, $1.50, $2.00.
Oth. Mts. 25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50.
NEXT WEEK. SEATS THURSDAY.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Daily, 2:30.
Stupendous Scenic Spectacle
Universal Moving Pictures present
DAMON AND PYTHIAS
IN SIX PARTS
ORCHESTRA AND SPECIAL MUSIC.
STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST FRIENDSHIP PICTURED IN ALL OF THE GLORY OF GREECE.
Seats 25c to $1.00. Mats. 25-50c
Endorsed by KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS Supreme Lodge

Punch & Judy Theatre.
49TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. Tel. Circle 238.
Direction of Charles Hopkins.
The Marriage of Columbine
THE LAST WORD IN THREATRE AND PLAY ACHIEVEMENT
with CHARLES HOPKINS, MRS. HOPKINS, HERBERT YOST, EDWARD EMERY, LOUISE CLOSTER HALE, ELEANOR CAREY and others
Seats 7 Weeks Ahead, incl. Xmas & N. Year's Orchestra, $1.50 & $2.00. Box Seats holding, 2, 3, 4 & 6 persons, $2.50 each. Evenings, 8:30.
MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:30.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE THURSDAY.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK POP. PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS $1.00. EVES. & SAT. MAT., 50c. to $1.50. SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING.
MAY IRWIN
AND HER "ALL-AMERICAN" CO. in the Comedy with Music,
WIDOW BY PROXY
BY C. C. CUSHING.
MISS IRWIN'S SONG HITS
"Winter Nights," "Revival Days," "I Work Eight Hours."
Next Week....."MY LADY'S DRESS"

MAJESTIC Beg'g Mon., Nov. 23, Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MAT.
The Winter Garden's Big Spectacle,
Whirl of the World
125 in Co., including Eugene & Willie Howard
50 Charming Winter Garden Girls
12 Mammoth Scenes—See the S.S. Vaterland Leave the Dock.
Nov. 30—Grace George. Seats Nov. 25.

DEKALB Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 25c. & 50c. EVES. 25c.-50c.-75c.-$1.00.
Bargain Ma... Th'sgiv'g Day, 25c & 50c.
F. ROY COMSTOCK presents
The New Farcical Comedy
THE THIRD PARTY
with TAYLOR HOLMES, WALTER JONES and original N. Y. Company
SUNDAY CONCERTS Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15-25c
Next Week—"The Story of the Rosary."

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Mat. Daily, 25c., 50c.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 and 8:15.
Commencing Tomorrow Matinee.
BERT CLARK & MABEL HAMILTON | GRACE LA RUE
Martin Brown & Roszika Dolly
WHITING & BURT | LIPINSKI'S DOGS | HAWTHORNE & INGLIS
Hanlon Bros. & Co., Primrose & Mckisson, Diamond & Clayton.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 42D ST. NEAR PARK AVE.
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.
CONTINUOUS CONCERTS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30. 10c-15c-25c.
To-morrow and Every Afternoon and Night.
CITY BELLES
COUNTRY STORE FRIDAY NIGHT.

CABIRIA WEBER'S B'way, 25 St.
D'ANNUNZIO'S STUPENDOUS PHOTO-SPECTACLE
FINAL WEEKS ON BROADWAY
MATINEE & NIGHT DAILY, Including SUNDAY.
Entire Orchestra 25c

CANDLER THEATRE. TEL. 6344 BRYANT. WEST 42D ST. NEAR B'WAY
Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.), Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY (Thanksgiving.)
SWEEPS AUDIENCES OFF FEET
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
(By Arrangement with Arthur Hopkins)
"ON TRIAL"
By ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
Seats Selling at Box Office NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Mats. Wed., Thurs. (Thanksgiving) and Sat., 2:15.
Opens Tomorrow Eve., 8:15
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING
FRANK KEENAN
IN
YOSEMITE
Supported by
GRACE VALENTINE
AND CAST OF PROMINENT PLAYERS.
Direction of Ralph Cummings.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Evs. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Mats. 25, 50 & 75c.
TODAY (Sun.) Mat. 25-50-75c. TONIGHT 25c. to $1.50.
CHING LING FOO, Walter C. Kelly, Willa Holt Wakefield, 3 Rastons, Toots Paka, Etc.
TOMORROW (MON.) MATINEE
Montgomery & Moore
"La Graciosa" (Posing Novelty)
6-Day Bike Winning Team
WALTER C. KELLY, CROSS & JOSEPHINE, VANDERBILT & CLEMONS, PIPIFAX & PANLO, FRANKLIN ARDELL & CO., & OTHERS.

STRAND
BROADWAY, 47TH ST. NOON TO 11:30 P. M.
10-15-25-50c.
Today and All This Week.
THE STRAIGHT ROAD
Other Superior Picture Attractions. Strand Concert Orchestra. FRADKIN.
Next Week: "The Rose of the Rancho."

F. F. PROCTOR'S
VAUDEVILLE THEATRES.
5TH. AVE. B'way & 28th St. Continuous
Pauline Harding & Raymon, Boston & Parker, S. W. La Veen & Co., Breano & Goodwin, Sidney Jarvis, others.
23RD. ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
Gertrude Arden & Co., Aubrey & Richie, Evelyn's Animals, Henry Bobker, Minnie 4, Panto-Plays.
58TH. ST. NEAR 3RD AVE.
Chas. Diamond & Bessie, Baker & Murray, Burke, La Fosse & Burke, Photo-Comedies.
125TH. ST. LEX. AVE.
Four Bendes, Farley Twins, Billy Jones, Katherine Gilbert, Mack & Stillwell, Animated News.

COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th ST.
BURLESQUE
Today—2 Big Concerts.
Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon.
SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF SHOW EVERY WEEK
TWICE DAILY. SMOKING PERMITTED. | POPULAR PRICES.

B'way and 50th St. MATINEE DAILY 25, 50, 75. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. | Every Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE
MAURICE AND FLORENCE WALTON
WORLD'S MOST POPULAR BALLROOM DANCERS IN THE NEW DANCES PRESENTED BEFORE KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.
MIKE DONLIN OF THE "GIANTS" AND MARTY McHALE OF THE YANKEES
Baseball Stars in a Novel Entertainment.
SECOND SENSATIONAL WEEK.
LA MILO
THE SENSE STIRRING, BREATHING MARBLE IN NEW NATURE POSES.
JOS. HOWARD & MABEL McCANE
THE COMPOSER AND PRIMA DONNA.
BERT LAMONT AND HIS COWBOYS | CHICK SALE Character Delineator. | OKABE'S SENSATIONAL JAPS JOE COOK
SECOND BIG WEEK.
BESSIE CLAYTON
Assisted by Lester Sheehan and The Clayton Sextette in a new series of dances.

TOUR THE WAR ZONES with ELMENDORF
ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR.
CARNEGIE HALL—57th ST.
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
Also TOMORROW AFT. at 2:45
"AROUND Northern Europe"
London—Brussels—Berlin—Vienna
Illustrated with Elmendorf's Marvelously Beautiful Pictures.
A Striking and Comprehensive Picture Survey of Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as They Were Just Before the Outbreak of Hostilities.
Tickets 50c, 75c, 1.00 & 1.50
900 GOOD SEATS AT 50c.
Box Office Open All Day Today.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE
AN EXHIBITION AT 715 7TH AV.
Owing to the Success of the Exhibition, it will be continued indefinitely.
OPEN DAILY From 10 A.M. on.
ADMISSION 50c
Arranged by the STAGE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK for the BENEFIT of the COMMITTEE OF MERCY.

CENTURY Central Park West & 62d St. Tel. Col.—8900
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25
FIRST MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
The Famous Miracle Play,
PILATE'S DAUGHTER
By FRANCIS L. KENZEL.
Produced by The Alban Company. George H. Brennan, Managing Director.
CAST of 100—ALL WOMEN
Seven Massive and Inspiring Scenes.
1. House of Pontius Pilate During the Trial of Christ. 2. The World's Greatest Tragedy on Calvary. 3. Midnight in the Alban Hills near Rome. 4. Wondrous Temple of Vesta: The Sacred Fire. 5. Mamertine Prison; Captive Christians; The Mystic Cross. 6. Feast in the Palace of Empress Agrippina. 7. Beautiful Transformation; Claudia's Reward.
VOCAL AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC, GRECIAN DANCERS
EVENINGS...25c TO $1.50
MATS. TUES., WED., THURS. & SAT. 25c to $1.00

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Nov. 23d. Mat. Daily 25c.
CLEVEREST CHARACTER SINGER ALIVE,
IRENE FRANKLIN
With BURTON GREEN at the Piano.
THE VEST POCKET COMEDIENNE.
TOBY CLAUDE & CO.
Remarkable Eccentric Singers, Dancers, Comics
DOYLE & DIXON
VALERIE BERGERE
AND CO. in Woolf's "Looks at Panama."
CHIC SALE Character Delineator.
LUCILLE. | WILLIE BROS.
Carl Demarest; Dupree & Dupree.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126th St.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
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England's Fairest Woman & Sweetest Singer.
KITTY GORDON
In Farcial "ALMA'S RETURN."
JACK WILSON
OUR PREMIER BLACKFACE FUNSTER
PAUL MORTON & GLASS NAOMI
In "BEFORE AND AFTER."
Willie Weston; Cameron & Gaylord
ROBINS, GLEESON & HOULIHAN.
The Stanleys; Kurtis' Roosters.

New History Group. European War Heroes. Kinemacolor Hourly. Admission 25c. SUNDAYS. 23D ST.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX
DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician, TODAY.

ROSE GARDENS THEATRE B'way & 52d St.
AL. JENNINGS, Ex-Bandit in BEATING BACK
ZUDORA and KEYSTONE COMEDY
Broadway Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St., 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Dancing ADMISSION FREE. Dining

THE LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11:30 A. M.
The Willis Steell Conferences
Catherine the Great
Seats, $2.00.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

VITAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Sage Brush Gal" and "The Man Behind the Door."
STRAND THEATRE—"The Straight Road."
BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS—"Beating Back," with Al Jennings in the leading rôle.

THE Vitagraph Theatre will offer another change of programme, beginning today, which will include the pictures, "The Sage Brush Gal," a drama in three parts, and "The Man Behind the Door," a four-part picturization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's story of the same name.

"The Sage Brush Gal" is a drama of the West during the early '50s, picturized from Frederick Chapin's story by Doris Schroeder and produced by Rollin S. Sturgeon, under whose direction "Captain Alvarez" and "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek" were screened. The story is told to a party of automobilists while the chauffeur is repairing a break, by a character typical of the early California days, and is replete with episodes characteristic of the time.

"The Man Behind the Door" is a comedy, and was adapted for the screen by Marguerite Bertsch, who, in visualizing Mr. Gunter's novel, adhered closely to the story of the book. It was produced by Wally Van, with a cast of Vitagraph comedians, including Mr. Van, Nitra Frazer, Cissy Fitzgerald, Albert Roccardi, Charles Wellesley, Harry Morey, William Shea, and Louise Beaudet.

While the feature pictures are a complete entertainment in themselves, a new feature of the Vitagraph programme will include operatic, popular and topical selections by the Mezzanotte Trio, which has been specially engaged.

At the Strand Theatre the initial screen performance of "The Straight Road" will be presented, with Gladys Hanson portraying the principal feminine rôle. The play was written by Clyde Fitch. The picture production was made by the Famous Players Film Company.

The main feature is surrounded by a new Keystone comedy, Topical Review, travel and scientific pictures, and Fradkin, the Russian violin virtuoso.

The Saturday Evening Post's "Human Document" serial, "Beating Back," has been visualized in six reels of film, which will have its first exhibition today at the Broadway Rose Gardens, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. The pictures present Al Jennings himself in this bandit story. Jennings was a train robber and convict, and his life and reformation constitute one of the most remarkable of human interest stories.

On Nov. 30, at the New York Theatre, the Universal Company will make the initial presentation of its newest film, "Damon and Pythias," and two performances will be given daily throughout the engagement. Greece, in its days of greatest glory, when the friendship between these men was formed and stood its final test, will be shown. Specially composed music will be rendered throughout the presentation by an orchestra. More than a thousand people were utilized in the production, which was staged at the Universal's California studios and at Universal City, Otis Turner being the director.

Although Lillian Russell has received many offers to appear in a photoplay version of her success, "Wildfire," she turned a deaf ear to all until she met Lewis J. Selznick. He was able to secure her signature to a contract which insured for the World Film Corporation her appearance before the camera in "Wildfire." The work has already started upon this feature, which will be released in January as part of the regular service of the World Film Corporation.

Commencing next Sunday, "The Seats of the Mighty," a photoplay based on Sir Gilbert Parker's novel of the same name, will be presented at the Casino Theatre. Lionel Barrymore is featured in "The Seats of the Mighty," and among the players associated with him in this production are Millicent Evans, Glen White, Lois Meredith, Grace Leigh, Marjorie Honner, and Thomas Jefferson. Special music has been written for this picture by Prof. Harper Garcia Smyth and Ludwig Marum.

HERE'S A REAL BAD MAN.

Movie Director Impresses Indians with "Prop" Revolver.

Every Indian between Fort Bliss and Ponca, Okla., firmly believes that Edgar Lewis is a "bad guy." They ought to know, for Edgar told them so himself. When Lewis was staging a prairie fire on the Miller 101 Ranch as a part of the feature film "Early Oklahoma," he agreed to give the Ponca Tribe a handsome lump sum for its services, said sum to be deposited to the credit of the tribe's common fund.

When it came to carrying out their part of the contract, however, the Indians refused to "make up," to set up their tepees, or to roll over and play dead, until Producing Director Lewis had paid them in advance. This Lewis refused to do, being familiar from boyhood with the little failings of Poor Lo.

The tribe then gathered around him menacingly. Lewis called aside the interpreter and tapped his holster, in which were two "forty-eights" filled with blanks.

"Tell Big Chief I am one bad guy," said Lewis to the interpreter. "Say for me that Silent Thompson, picture-gun-man, is forty-man-killer in Flatbush, Brooklyn. Tell Chief Thompson come West looking for bad Indians. He no talk; he shoot first and talk after Indian's dead. Come Thompson!"

Thompson strode over to the group of Indians and elbowed his way through them until he had reached beleaguered Lewis, drew his long, old-fashioned Colt, and grunted sternly.

The malcontents broke for cover. Lewis then turned to a score of young Indians who had showed some willingness to work.

"Every boy who stays good and wants his picture taken I will give $3.50 a day," said Lewis. "Little chiefs who set up tepees, $5 a day. All who won't work get out."

In a few minutes Lewis had twenty-five "good" Indians to work with, while prairie fires burned and "early settlers" were scalped and massacred before the lens.

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CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD



THREE OF THE 1915 MODELS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUT THROUGH THEIR PACES.

New automobile records are few and far between these days, and for this reason the performance of a Marmon "41" stock touring car, like that shown on the left, on the Indianapolis Speedway recently, when it covered 62.89 miles in one hour without a stop, is noteworthy. The run was made with top and windshield up and the car carried five passengers. The event was electrically timed under A. A. A. supervision.

A six-cylinder car of the same make recently made a 355-mile trip from Boston to Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, and return in 13 hours and 55 minutes, or at an average rate of speed of 33 miles an hour after deducting time for stops. The speed lever had been sealed and locked on high gear by a Justice of the Peace.

The stock four-cylinder Cole shown in the central picture established a record for gasoline consumption the other day by running over twenty-four and one-eighth miles on one gallon of commercial gasoline at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Tests conducted by the engineers of the motor company, the Stewart Warner Corporation, Stromberg Carburetor Company, and the Delco plant were under the supervision and sanction of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The car set a new ton mileage record in the tests by running 53 miles per ton of weight on a gallon of gasoline, which is equivalent to carrying one ton of weight 53 miles on a single gallon of gasoline.

Franklin touring cars, like that shown on the right, in many cities, were driven 100 miles continuously on low gear in order to demonstrate the efficiency of the air-cooling system used in these cars. The results showed the uniform ability of the system to perform its function under severe conditions.

NO SPEED LIMITS FOR WAR CYCLISTS

Thrilling Work of Motor Dispatch Riders Described by English Writer.

ALL DUST AND SMILES

Spirit of This Branch of the Allies' Forces Is Amazing, Says G. V. Williams—Life Is a Hard One.

Omnispresent dust and equally ubiquitous cheerfulness mark the young men who are motor cycle dispatch riders for the British forces, according to G. Valentine Williams, who describes the work of these daring young fellows in The London Daily Mail. Mr. Williams had a talk with a score or so of the riders, who were fresh from the front, at a tiny French town which maintains the usual censored anonymity. He says:

"I am not concerned here particularly with the performances of the motor cyclists' corps. Every General Staff officer with whom I have spoken is enthusiastic about the work it is doing, and as a corps it certainly has not its equal in any of the armies in the field. For the moment I am thinking only of the spirit of those youngsters who gathered around me in the circle of light thrown by their powerful lamps, resting on their travel-stained machines, eager, impulsive, high-spirited boys, laughing at the layer of petrol-scented dust with which hair and face and hands were covered, making light of the miles behind them as of the miles to come, though a cold night and a frosty dawn lay between them and their ultimate destination.

"Most of them had a rifle slung across their backs; some had none, but a revolver was strapped to the leather belt encircling their dusty overalls. On the carrier behind them they mostly carried a begrimed sack with their possessions—a brush and comb, a toothbrush, sleeping things, and shaving tackle, with perhaps a few maps. Looking at them, so dusty, so dirty, and so cheerful, I could not help thinking of them as many of them were in London, the immaculate motor cyclist of the suburbs with the lady of his affections instead of a grimy pack on the carrier behind.

"All classes are represented among the army motor cyclists. Most of them are undergraduates or public school boys, many have come from the Officers Training Corps, many are clerks or shop assistants. All the varied accents of class and county are heard in their speech, from the studied correctness of Oxford to the homely burr of the West. But the most complete democracy exists among these knights of the road. Cliques and classes seem to have vanished when the blue and white armband of the Signaling Corps of the Royal Engineers—the emblem of their branch—was fastened to their sleeve.

"Doubtless, after the manner of Englishmen herding together, they have also evolved their own code of manners and customs from which it is not permitted to depart an inch. One thing I know. 'Anything like 'grousing' or shirking is barred. I offered a clothes brush to one bronzed young man who was so smothered in dust that he looked as if he had been dropped into a flour bin. He politely declined it. 'If you look properly dusty,' he said apologetically, 'they'll see you've not been shirking, don't you know?'

"All the time we were talking more dusty and enthusiastic young men kept whirling in. A large convoy of army motor-lorries was parking for the night in the market place, and one by one the lorries came lumbering up. Every now and then a high pillar of dust would come skirting in and out of the clumsy vans. It would eventually materialize into a perfectly cool and extremely cheerful youth, who was quite willing to talk about the war and his experiences and who seemed only to remember as an afterthought that he had come sixty miles by road, had had practically nothing to eat or drink all day, that he was both tired and thirsty, and had forty-odd miles to go before daybreak.

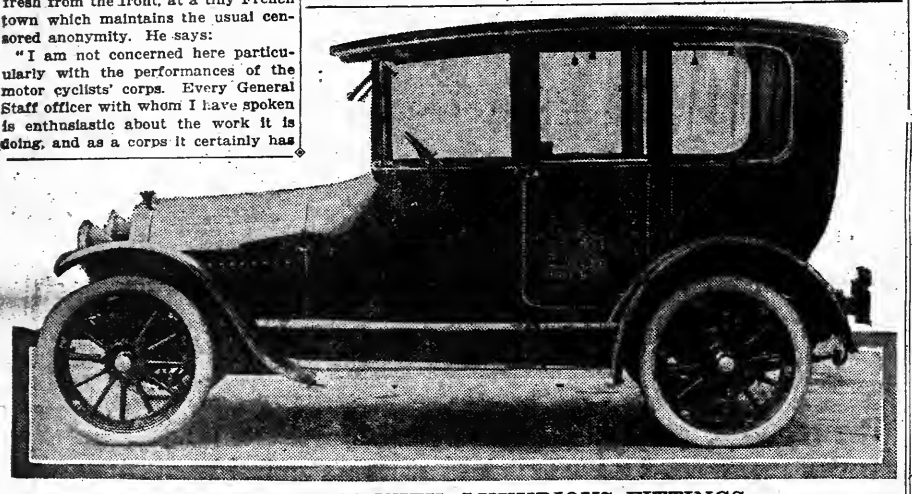
"His first thought is his machine, which he honors with a comprehensive glance traveling from the monkey mascot in front to the back tire; then, learning that there is a newcomer fresh from England present, he wants to come into the circle and hear the news, accepting a cigarette with a quiet bashfulness that is perfectly charming.

"The life is none too easy. The motor cyclist has mostly to shift for himself; he moves too fast and too often to be provided for by the machinery the army arranges for finding quarters. On arrival at headquarters with a dispatch, after he has presented it and been dismissed until wanted again he sets out to find (a) somewhere to wash, (b) something to eat, (c) somewhere to sleep, and (d) where the petrol is kept.

"'No speed limit, thrills all round, an open-air life, and lots of variety,' is the way in which one of the motor cyclists summed up his life at the front. They are the gallopers of modern war, though they must stick to the roads (some of these daredevils tried to use their machines across open country with dire results.) All along the straight white roads leading to the zone of operations you may meet them whirring by in clouds of dust—gone before you can bid them Godspeed. Their total lack of sentimentality about themselves and their work, their unselfishness toward one another, and their disregard of danger are worthy of the highest traditions of the British Army. Meeting them, one begins to understand something of that moral ascendancy which, according to official dispatches, 'French's contemptible little army' has already succeeded in establishing. Yet these boys have not been soldiering long enough to absorb the traditions of the army. One would like to think that theirs is the spirit of us all."

Pneumatic Hubs for Autos.

An Italian inventor has placed on the market a new type of jar-absorbing wheel for autos. Instead of pneumatic tires with their liability to puncture, this wheel has pneumatic cushions placed between the hub and felly. Besides lessening ordinary shocks as well as the common type, they lessen lateral shock somewhat more than outer-rim pneumatics. A six-passenger car equipped with this invention stood a fifty-mile-an-hour test with success.



SPECIAL BODY WITH LUXURIOUS FITTINGS.

In this sedan body mounted on the Mitchell light six chassis there are compartments with special appeal for Milady. They contain toilet sets, perfume holders, writing tablets, and other dainty accessories. Automatic lights are switched on when the doors are opened.

ROAD CONGRESS IS FOR FEDERAL AID

At Atlanta Meeting Representative Borland Urges Systematic Highway Work.

With delegates from all over the country it followed that Federal aid in good roads called for much attention in the deliberations of the American Road Congress at Atlanta, Ga., accentuated by the fact that the American Automobile Association co-operated with the American Highway Association in the conduct of the gathering. W. Tom Winn, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented this reference to "Federal Co-operation":

"That the American Road Congress emphatically indorses the principle of Federal co-operation toward the construction of main highways, and thus assist the several States to build the main market roads in the one-half of the country which is devoted to agriculture and to build through main roads in the one-half of the country which is not predominantly agricultural, but whose prosperity depends upon mining, the raising of live stock, and the presence of the health seeker and tourist."

Representative W. P. Borland made the principal address at the "Federal Aid" session, presided over by G. C. Diehl, Chairman of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board, and the Missouri Representative thus summed up the situation:

"It is easy enough to shout 'good roads' and to convey the adroit impression on the minds of every hill farmer that he will have the road pass his place, but when we get down to practical business we will find that only a very limited percentage can ever be improved to a high condition and that these roads must be the ones which will serve the greatest number of people. It is very easy to defeat the whole plan by appeals to the prejudices of those voters who would be led to believe that they will get no direct benefit from the roads.

"It will be necessary, in my judgment, to classify all existing highways into at least three classifications. The first is the great cross-State or interstate highways reaching into every county in the State, and opening up every section to the benefits of the improved land values, freer social intercourse, and higher intellectual life. The second is the main feeders or great country roads; and, third, the by-roads, local roads or lanes. These various classes of roads should be built, improved, and maintained with a view to the amount of traffic that they can bear and must bear. The first class should be of the most permanent and scientific construction. The second class could be of a less expensive nature and would need less maintenance. The third class could be improved only to the extent that the community required.

The expense of building and maintaining these roads should be distributed upon the same basis. The roads of the first class should be supported by the taxing power of a large area of country including at least the entire State, because the wealth gathered in the cities ought to contribute to them. The second class of roads should also have a wide taxing power at least co-extensive with the county and possibly with a group of counties or with some State aid. This would leave the small road district or local community only the burden of the smaller or purely local roads. However much politicians may twist and turn and argue about the question, we must eventually come to some scientific solution of the problem. I realize that when we begin to talk about real road improvement political difficulties of all kinds are encountered; what the people will demand in the next few years in this country is good roads and not politics."

RUNS TO BERKSHIRES AND THE WATER GAP

Best Routes for Autumn Trips to Those Localities Described by A. C. A.

SOME FINE SCENERY

For the Most Part Good Roads Will Be Found at Present from New York.

New York motorists, who wish to include Westchester County and Connecticut in their trip to the Berkshires, will find good roads by way of Danbury, also by way of Bridgeport and Waterbury, if the following suggestions, made by the Automobile Club of America's Bureau of Tours, are adhered to.

From Danbury, the new road is in good condition from Southbury by way of Woodbury, Watertown and Oakville to Waterbury. Motorists who are in a hurry to avail themselves of the attractions of Waterbury, will find a good road from Woodbury through North Woodbury, Bethlehem, Morris and Litchfield to Torrington. This route is about ten miles shorter than that by way of Waterbury from Southbury.

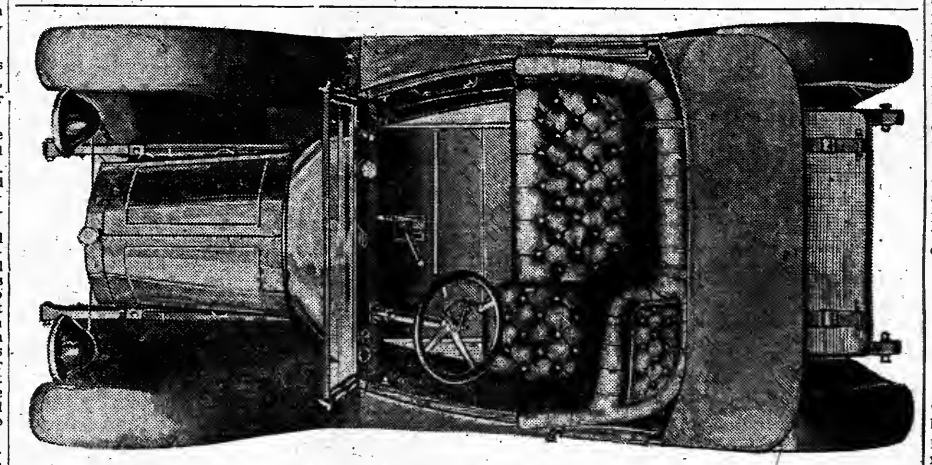
The road from Waterbury is in very good condition; it goes through a beautiful section following the Naugatuck River through Waterville and Thomaston to Torrington.

From Torrington, the direct road to Norfolk is under construction. In order to avoid this, a fine road will be found going from Torrington by way of Burrville to Winsted; thence west through Colebrook to Norfolk. The route is a trifle over three miles longer than that over the road now under construction. State Highway plans as to the improvement as a whole, but construction is being undertaken on short stretches and will be pushed to completion as appropriations are available.

The long route to the Delaware Water Gap is in good condition, excepting for the detour in Suffern and between Suffern and Ramapo. This may be avoided by following good roads through Montclair, Singac, Mountain View, Pompton, Haskell, and Midvale to Boardville, from which point there is a good dirt road by way of Ringwood Manor to Sloatsburg. Here the State road will be found in good condition through Tuxedo, Harriman, Monroe, and Chester to Goshen. From Goshen, part of the direct road to Port Jervis has been resurfaced and is now in good condition by way of Denton, Slate Hill, and Smith Corners to Port Jervis. This is a short cut which avoids the necessity of going by way of Middletown and Cuddebackville.

Leaving Port Jervis, there is one of the finest drives anywhere near New York; down along the Delaware River, over shale roads through Milford, Dingmans, Bushkill and Shawnee to the Delaware Water Gap.

For the shorter route to the Water Gap, there is a choice of roads to Hackettstown. One is by way of Morristown and the other, slightly longer, but better, is by way of Newark, Summit, Far Hills and Chester. After leaving Hackettstown, fair roads will be found, followed by a few miles of dirt road that is somewhat rough; then there is a State road through Belvidere, beyond where there is more dirt road to a new ferry operating across the Delaware River. The approaches to the new ferry have been very much improved and are in excellent condition.



NEW ROADSTER THAT SEATS THREE ABREAST.

The novel design of the Studebaker roadster shown here makes it possible for three to enjoy the advantages of the front seat. The driver's seat is slightly in advance of the rest to give plenty of elbow room. The price is $850.

TRUCKMAKERS AT SHOW.

No Vehicles to be Exhibited, but Truck Men Will Be There.

At a meeting last week of the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce plans were perfected to provide space for commercial vehicle makers at the National Automobile shows at New York and Chicago. It was agreed that no trucks would be exhibited, but that headquarters will be established in the automobile division where the thirty-one commercial vehicle manufacturers in the chamber could meet dealers and those interested in freight-carrying vehicles.

The Traffic Committee report showed that carload shipments during the month of October were 10,225, a substantial increase over the 7,694 carloads for the corresponding month of last year.

NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Although delayed for several weeks, the new light Baker electric coupe has at last arrived and was placed on exhibition last week in the company's salesrooms, 1,798 Broadway. Door windows are raised and lowered with a mechanical lift. A rain visor which requires no adjustment and cannot rattle, invisible drip molding over the doors which gives protection, and many appointments such as an eight-day clock, speedometer, cut glass silver mounted flower vase, adjustable rear vision mirror, dainty toilet case in recess panel, are features.

The Miller Rubber Company of Akron, O., reports that contracts have been let for the erection of a two-story 120x128 feet brick fireproof building which will be used as a tire building room, and when completed will increase the present capacity to over 1,000 tires a day. To take care of the additional factory space, which will total 272,905 square feet, or about six and one-half acres, a 2,000 horse power plant is being installed. Complete extensions are expected to be finished by Jan. 1.

The Splitdorf Electrical Company of Newark, N. J., having recently acquired a number of patents on magneto construction, there has been filed in the United States District Court for the Second District of New York a suit against the Bosch Magneto Company, in which the Splitdorf Company is the complainant. According to the statement on file, signed by John F. Alvord, as President of the company, the Bosch company has been manufacturing and selling a type of magneto that the Splitdorf people consider an infringement of their patent rights. The usual accounting, damages, and injunctions are asked. Broadly speaking, this patent covers the so-called "boosted" or "duplex" type of magneto.

R. C. Rueschaw, sales manager of the Reo Motor Car Company, is authority for the statement that never before in its history has the automobile industry generally been in so healthy a condition as at this moment. E. Le Roy Pelletier will write Reo advertisements for the coming year.

Lee Counselman, Vice President and General Manager of the Chalmers Motor Company, has severed active connection with the big Detroit factory. He will continue to act as one of the Vice Presidents of the company and will remain a member of the Board of Directors. It is also announced that he will retain his stock holdings. Mr. Counselman will be succeeded as General Manager by Lee E. Olwell, present Assistant General Manager. C. A. Pfeffer, present Treasurer, becomes his assistant.

The Singer Motor Company is now settled in its new factory in Long Island City. At the present time it is turning out five cars a week, and by the first of the year this will be increased to fifteen.

The big plant of the Willys-Overland Company at Toledo, Ohio, is to be still further enlarged. John N. Willys, President, has just announced that the company will immediately erect two large additional buildings. These two buildings will add practically seventeen acres of floor space, giving the Overland Company a total of seventy-nine acres of floor space in its Toledo plant alone.

To convince a skeptical prospect as to gasoline consumption the Stewart Automobile Company, Metropolitan distributors for the Lewis "VI.," ran a test last week in heavy traffic to prove to the prospect the actual mileage obtained per gallon. This test showed 15.2 miles to one gallon of gasoline. The time selected was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the streets of the shopping district were very much congested.

Oldsmobile

NEW LIGHT FOUR $1285

A car with every refinement, ample in power, exquisite in lines, fully equipped and including the Delco Self-Starting and Lighting System.

ALSO

FINEST SIX-CYLINDER CAR IN AMERICA

Model 55—6-cylinder Oldsmobile, equipped with famous Delco Self-Starting and Lighting System. Price, f. o. b. Lansing, $2975

OLDSMOBILE CO. of New York, 225-227 West 58th St. Near Broadway.

℞ For Winter Driving

Dayton Airless Tires

The riding qualities of a pneumatic with no punctures blowouts or road changes

Pleasure Cars Delivery Service

Special Type for Fords

Guaranteed 8000 Miles

New York Branch

1851 Broadway

Columbus 9794

Glidden Motor & Supply Co.

Authorized Exchange Agents for

Buick Motor Cars

Prices that defy competition.

Buick	1912	M-43	Lim.	$700
Buick	1912	M-29	Tour.	450
Buick	1910	M-17	Chassis.	200
Buick	1910	M-17	Tour.	225
Buick	1913	M-30	Rbt.	500
Maxwell	1912		Tour.	250
Corregia	1912		Rbt.	250
Grant	1914		Rbt.	250
Studebaker	1912	M-30	Tour.	250
Cadillac	1913		Tour.	750
Paige	1914	M-36		775
Lozier	1910	6 cyl.		400

Glidden Motor & Supply Co.,

239 West 58th St., at Broadway.

The result of 10 years' successful experience in building motor cars

HAYNES

America's Greatest "Light Six" $1485



You Can Drive This Car Slower Than a Walk—on High Gear

You can throttle down to *one mile per hour* on high gear without causing the motor to labor—yet touch the mile-a-minute mark with *ease*, in America's Greatest "Light Six."

To convince him that the perfectly balanced motor of America's Greatest "Light Six" would permit throttling down to one mile an hour on high, at our request a business man got out, *walked alongside the car, walked around the car, and walked backwards in front of the car*—while it was moving on *high* gear during a demonstration.

This low throttling feature—more than anything else—makes America's Greatest "Light Six" the *safest* car for women to drive.

A demonstration is convincing.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1,715 Broadway, New York City.

I. C. KIRKHAM, 1,365 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 37 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.
TRI-STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, White Plains, N. Y.
J. J. WACKER, 1,787 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
T. J. BUTLER, 540 Harrison Av., Harrison, N. J.
THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, KOKOMO, INDIANA

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

TROUBLE BREWING FOR N. Y. GARAGES

New Regulations to Go Into Effect Dec. 1 Issued by State Fire Marshal.

OF DRASTIC CHARACTER

Both Public and Private Establishments for Automobiles Affects —Some of the Provisions.

When a series of new regulations applying to their construction and character, issued in regard to automobile garages by the State Fire Marshal of New York, goes into effect on the first of next month, it is believed that a large proportion of such buildings in the city and State will find alterations necessary. The powers of the Marshal are wide and the new rules which have been drawn up cover the details of the operation as well as the construction of buildings in which automobiles are housed. Some of the provisions, compiled in brief by The Journal of Commerce, are as follows:

Section 50. "Public or commercial garage" is one storing more than three gasoline cars. "Private garage" is one housing three cars or less; if within fifteen feet of any other building must be non-combustible and is subject to the regulations. If any part of a building is used as a garage and is not separated by a fire wall the whole building is a garage.

Section 66. Classes of garages. (a) First class—May be in any city or town; walls, partitions, floors and roof of brick, cement concrete or some other fireproof material; stairs of iron or cement concrete; standard fire doors; interior finish of metal or wood metal covered; all windows exposing other buildings within twenty feet to be of wire glass with metal sashes and frames.

(b) Second class—Outside fire limits of any city or town; not exceed one story; ceiling of metal lath and hard plaster ¾-inch thick; fire resisting roof covering; walls, interior finish and windows as in first class.

(c) Third class—Outside fire limits; not less than 20 feet from building not more than three stories, 50 feet from high building; houses not more than four cars; walls and ceiling covered with sheet metal and a cement concrete floor; marshal may compel first or second class construction if he deems it necessary.

(d) Fourth class—Same location as third class; not more than one car; cement concrete floor; marshal may compel second or third class construction.

(e) Fifth class—Outside cities and outside fire limits of any town, and not less than 100 feet from any other building not owned or controlled by the owner of the garage; two-car capacity; non-combustible floor; may be conducted without license or permit, but is subject to regulations as to operation and maintenance.

Section 80. Before Dec. 1 all existing garages must conform to all following regulations: (a) Street floor 3 inches of concrete; (b) If more than one story, ceiling covered with metal lath and ¾-inch plaster; (c) Stairs and elevator shafts inclosed in metal lath and ¾-inch plaster, or sheet steel; (d) Automatic fire doors in said partitions with iron frames; (e) Wire glass windows and metal sashes.

Section 81. Repair shop must be separated by fireproof wall with automatic fire doors.

Section 82. Forge room and electric apparatus room must be fireproof and have exit to outer air only, or else have exit to garage through specially constructed vestibule. Safety matches may be used to light car lamps at night.

Section 83. No gasoline in repair shop under any conditions.

Section 84. Heating plan rooms shall have exit to outer air only.

Section 88. Eighteen inches between fenders of cars on storage.

Section 75. Any portion of building that is fireproof throughout may be used for repair shop.

Section 78. No garage floor shall exceed 10,000 feet without special permission.

Section 8. Special rooms for gasoline storage and handling shall be: Walls, floors, and ceilings of 8 inches of brick or concrete, or 4 inches of reinforced concrete; door openings to other rooms to have sills 6 inches high and have automatically closing fire doors; windows to be wire glass in metallic sash and frames; floor surfacing may be of wood; proper ventilation.

Section 9. No discharge system from gasoline storage tank shall have outlet inside building unless in a room as described in Section 8.

Section 22. Portable tanks not to exceed 60 gallons; tank must be of 3-16-inch iron or steel; openings at top; openings must be screened with 30x30 brass wire screen; rubber tires; tanks not easily tipped over; tightly fitting pump for drawing gasoline.

Section 25. Tanks may be underneath garage if three feet below lowest floor. Tanks shall be on firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand well tamped into place, or encased in concrete. Tanks may have a test well provided it extends to near bottom of tank; top end hermetically sealed and locked except when necessarily open. When tank is beneath building test well shall extend at least twelve feet above tank.

Section 27. Limit of gasoline storage tanks shall be as follows:

(a) Unlimited capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within a radius of 50 feet.

(b) 20,000 gallons if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within 30 feet.

(c) 5,000 gallons if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within 20 feet.

(d) 1,500 gallons if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within 10 feet.

(e) 500 gallons if not lower than every floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within 10 feet, in which case it must be entirely encased in 6 inches of concrete.

Section 31. All pipes to underground tanks must pitch forward without traps or pockets and shall enter tanks at top.

Section 34. Gasoline piping, unless without joints or connections, shall not pass through any room containing open light or fire.

Section 35. End of storage tank filler pipe to be outside building and not less than 5 feet from any door; shall be in locked metal box; shall have a 30x30 mesh screen in pipe.

Section 38. No drawing of gasoline by gravity permitted.

Section 39. Gravity drawing permitted if in Section 8 storage room; supply in this case not to exceed one day's.

Section 40. Heating by steam or hot water.

Section 59. No gasoline to run on floor or into sewer; gasoline not to be removed from car tank while car's lights are lighted.

Section 57. All incandescent lamps exposed to mechanical injury shall have "approved" wire guards; arc lamps shall be safely located and of inclosed type; "approved" reinforced cord must be used on portable lamps. Portable lamps to have "approved" metal guards and keyless sockets; all switches and lugs 5 feet from floor in fireproof cabinet.

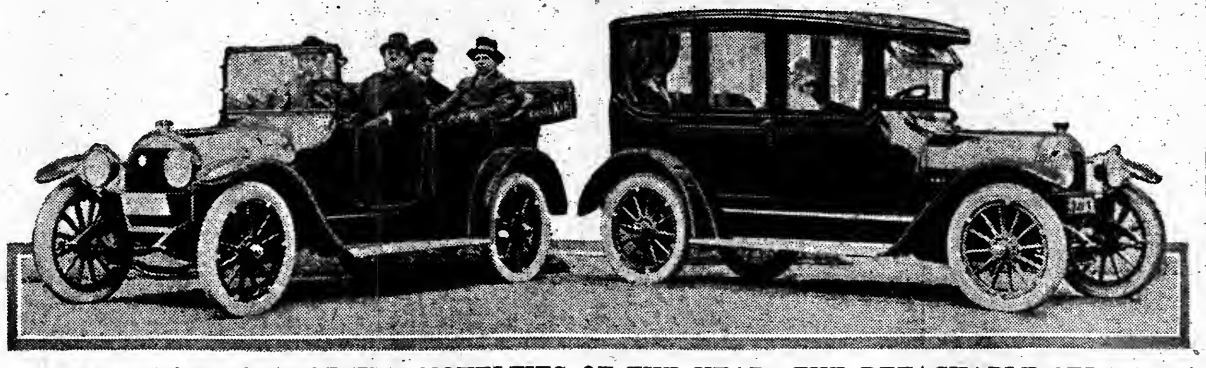
Section 60. All electric charging apparatus, except wires running to cars, shall be in fireproof room with walls equal to 4-inch reinforced concrete, self-closing fire doors and 8-inch sills.

Section 61. Sand buckets and hand scoops for every 2,000 feet of floor; or else sand cart holding 4 cubic feet.

Section 62. One hand fire extinguisher for every 2,000 feet of floor.

Section 63. Self-closing waste can for every 2,000 feet of floor; empty daily.

Section 65 (a) No garage within 50 feet of three-story hotel, a hospital, school, theatre, or other place of amusement or assembly. (Exceptions by Fire Marshal.) (b) No garage in building used as dwelling, tenement, lodging house, hospital, school or place of amusement or assembly. (Exceptions.) (c) No garage in paint storeroom or store, (d) in dry goods store, (e) in building for powder, &c.



THIS SHOWS ONE OF THE NOVELTIES OF THE YEAR—THE DETACHABLE SEDAN.

The Kissel Kar illustrated in this picture is fitted with a detachable sedan body, which can be quickly applied in case the closed is preferred to the open or touring form. When the top is off the body is not marred by unsightly attachments.

ARMORED CAR HAD THRILLING FIGHTS

Baron Ciergleys Describes Encounters with Germans—Suggests Improvements.

Baron Ciergleys, who has been serving with distinction in the Belgian Army, having charge of the first armored car used in the war, has just returned to his home at Great Chart, near Ashford, Kent, for rest and recuperation. The Baron has had many stirring adventures, and was wounded in three places during an encounter near Lille, when the driver of the car, Prince Baudouin de Ligne, and the Baron's cousin, Count de Villermont, were killed. For his bravery Baron Ciergleys has been awarded the Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold.

The Baron, profiting by experiences, is now engaged in designing an armored car that will adequately protect the chauffeur. He proposes providing a periscope, (similar to that used by submarines,) also foot mirrors, that will reveal to the chauffeur the whereabouts of the enemy. The Baron told of his experiences recently in a London newspaper, as follows:

"We had a terrible time near Lille when Prince Louis de Baudouin was killed. We had three armored cars, and suddenly we found ourselves in an ambush of 450 of the German infantry. They fired upon us, and we replied with our machine guns and rifles, but the number against us was too great. Six of our party were killed outright, one was missing, and supposed to be killed, and one is recovering with two bullets in his head and arm, while I was wounded in the head, arm, and leg. My cousin, Count de Villermont, was shot dead as he was clambering into my car.

"My gun was shot out of my hand, but I had the satisfaction of firing the last shot before the enemy, finding that their ambush had failed, had retreated. I shot the Major. Once we were motoring from Antwerp to Lille, and suddenly found a rope-cable drawn across the road, tied to trees on either side. It was an awkward trap. The enemy, having seen us coming, thought that we should have to dismount from our armored car to remove the rope, and thus be captured. The trap did not succeed, because I fired continually on one spot where the rope was drawn taut around the tree. The rope was cut, and fell into the road, and we drove off after giving a few shots more to the dismayed Germans.

"Upon my departure from Ostend I had the satisfaction of an encounter with the Uhlans, killing seventeen as they were riding in, before I bade adieu to my armored car, which is well known to the Uhlans, who call it 'The Devil's car.'"

GLAD OF EMDEN'S LOSS.

German Cruiser Had Been Costly to American Tire Industry.

The cruiser Emden, which was recently sunk after a career in which she destroyed many merchant vessels, was the cause of some worry to the rubber trade of the United States, and there was general relief at the news of her destruction, according to an official of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. This feeling had no relation to any one's sympathies in the present war.

"The Emden probably cost the rubber industry in America $1,000,000, directly or otherwise, and had she been allowed to continue to roam the Indian Ocean indefinitely she would have cost the industry still more," said this man last week.

"Before the engagement with the Sydney, which ended the Emden's career, she sank nearly two dozen merchant ships. One of these carried 2,300 tons of crude rubber from the Far East, bound for London, and two others carried 800 tons of crude rubber each. The United States gets most of its crude rubber supply from London. The effect of the Emden's activities on shipping was noticeable. Insurance rates became almost prohibitive. Crude rubber prices advanced steadily until they were 12 cents a pound above normal. Since the sinking of the commerce destroyer rubber prices have been gradually returning, the markets and insurance have eased, and the theory is that conditions will become even more favorable than they are now."

WANT MOTOR VOLUNTEERS

English Automobile Association Says 19,000 Members Have Given Cars.

The Automobile Association of England has asked the newspapers for the publication of the following:

"Although over 19,000 members of the Automobile Association have volunteered their cars and motor cycles for war service, difficulty is still being experienced in keeping pace with the requirements of the authorities and organizations working in various parts of the country. To facilitate the supply and distribution of cars called for, the secretary will be grateful if members will kindly notify which branch of volunteer work they would prefer to undertake, also the time they have available. Among the services for which members may volunteer are:

"Military service at home, which involves placing cars and drivers at the disposal of the military commands, at the various war centres throughout the British Isles, for the use of staff officers.

"Recruiting work in London and the provinces. Cars engaged in this work would bring in recruits from outlying districts or convey recruiting officers to the various recruiting depots.

"Red Cross work. This consists of conveyance of officials to various depots, attending ports and railway stations to convey wounded, on arrival, to hospitals, and removing wounded from London to various convalescent centres.

"Cars with motor ambulance bodies for lying-down patients are in greatest demand, and to assist members willing to convert their cars for this work the association has a variety of designs and estimates, showing that such conversion can be accomplished for a moderate outlay. At the same time, comfortable landaulette, limousine or cabriolet cars are very welcome for carrying patients able to sit up.

"Refugee work. A considerable number of cars are required for carrying officials to the various concentration camps, meeting refugees at ports and stations, and conveying them to their destination, also for removing refugees from concentration camps to temporary abodes."

PLAN FEDERATION FOR SAFETY FIRST

After Tour of One Hundred Cities Society Hopes to Standardize Traffic Rules.

Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary of the Safety First Society of New York, who has been making a country-wide automobile tour preaching the safety first doctrine, is expected back in New York early this week. He has visited more than one hundred cities and has covered nearly five thousand miles. Mr. Elliott's trip was planned for the purpose of obtaining information on traffic with a view of lessening street accidents. Since he started, however, the plan has been enlarged to include a movement for a national conference and probably a national federation of societies for the unifying of traffic regulations throughout the country.

The ultimate work of this federation would be to standardize regulations in all cities so that a traveler from any part of the country can enter any other part and find the same rules governing traffic as in his home section.

"I find sentiment everywhere in favor of standardization," said Mr. Elliott the other day. "If a conference is held, I think it will be possible to create the federation. Safety work would go forward by leaps and bounds. As it is, I find in most cities I visit that local committees are doing effective work. Don't think that because a wave of accidents sweeps the city the safety commission has failed in its work. Those things will come. In New York in July we had the lowest per cent. of accidents we have had since records were kept. In September we had the highest. I know personally that in the meantime the commission had gone on persistently and steadily in its work. The epidemic of accidents was itself accidental and does not in the least affect our work. The safety movement means more than statistics. The time seems to have passed, though, when the greatest good can be accomplished by individual community effort. We need federation."

Ecuador Buys Its First Truck.

A motor truck, the first sold in Eucador, has been purchased by the managing engineer of one of the Government railways for the use of his line.

Motor Ambulances for Indian Troops

A fleet of motor ambulances, to which the King, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra have each contributed one vehicle, is being got together for the special use of those Indian soldiers now fighting with the Allies who are wounded or fall sick. In London, too, a subscription is being raised with the object of presenting a number of motor ambulances to the Empress of Russia for the use of the wounded cavalry in the Russian Army.

AUTO EXPORTS ARE BUT LITTLE DOWN

Figures for First Nine Months Show Drop of Only 3.7 Per Cent. in Volume.

VALUE DOWN 14.2 Per Cent.

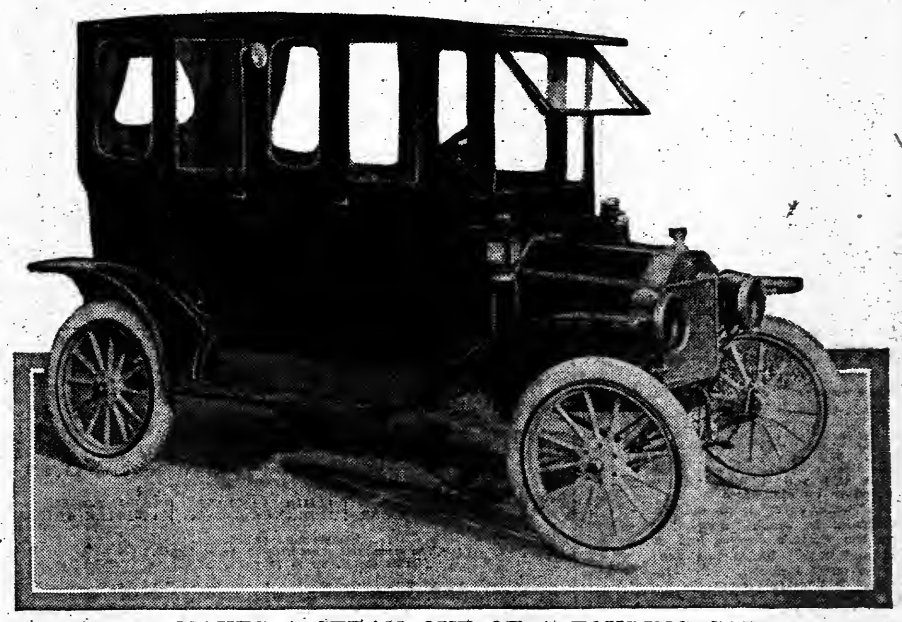
Auto Chamber of Commerce Analyzes Shipments Abroad Since the War in Europe.

The feature of the export trade in American motor vehicles for the first nine months of this year was that, despite the general shrinkage in exports of manufactured articles due to general business depression and the European war, the shipments of motor vehicles were only 3.7 per cent. less in volume and 14.2 per cent. less in valuation than in the corresponding period last year, as shown by an analysis made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Another phase of the situation was the maintenance and increase of exports of motor trucks during August and September. In those two months all automobile exports to France and Germany ceased completely. In August, when exports of passenger cars fell off 77 per cent. in volume and 71 per cent. in valuation, (from 2,014 cars in 1913 to 451, and from $1,983,749 in 1913 to $565,895,) the number of trucks sent abroad was 66 valued at $124,016, as compared with 68 valued at $109,437 in August, 1913.

In September the truck exports increased to 128 valued at $294,288, as against 48 valued at $91,054 in the same month a year ago. During the same month exports of passenger cars showed some improvement over August, amounting to 56 per cent. in volume and 42 per cent. in valuation of similar exports in September, 1913.

For nine months ended with September last the United States exported 19,530 passenger cars and 637 trucks worth $18,276,509, as against 20,175 passenger cars and 778 trucks worth $21,301,858 in the corresponding period last year. Exports of parts, not including engines and tires, increased from $4,448,792 during nine months in 1913 to $4,451,163 in the first three quarters this year.



MAKES A SEDAN OUT OF A TOURING CAR.

This shows the Topford detachable limousine body in place. The body is an innovation intended, as its name implies, for Ford cars. With it touring car or runabout can be quickly converted to a closed form.

USED CARS

Sold Under Our Guarantee.

1913 Benz Chassis, 60 H. P.
1912 Benz Runabout, 30 H. P.
1912 Benz Toy Tonneau, 30 H. P.
1912 Benz Limousine, 30 H. P.
ALSO
1913 Velie Touring Car.
1912 Otto Toy Tonneau.
1911 Hotchkiss Landaulet.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BENZ AUTOMOBILE SALES CORPORATION,
1,696 Broadway.
Phone Columbus 5947.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINE SALE

We will offer at SPECIAL PRICES this week all the enclosed cars now in our hands for sale.

36 and 48 Sixes with Landaulet and Limousine bodies at from $1,000 to $2,500. Also several enclosed cars of other makes.

Several Pierce Arrow touring cars are offered, subject to prior sale, at prices that will make it worth while to buy NOW.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

IF YOU WANT **BIG VALUE**
IN A NEW OR USED
Automobile or Motor Truck,
Come to Automobile Headquarters.
TIMES SQ. AUTO CO.
S. W. Cor. 56th St., Broadway, N. Y.
Send for Our Price Wrecker and save 50 to 75% on your auto supplies.

PIERCE ARROW RUNABOUT

38 Six of the new Series 3, delivered in October and only run enough to be nicely tuned up. Offered for account of owner who wants an enclosed car.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. 6671 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

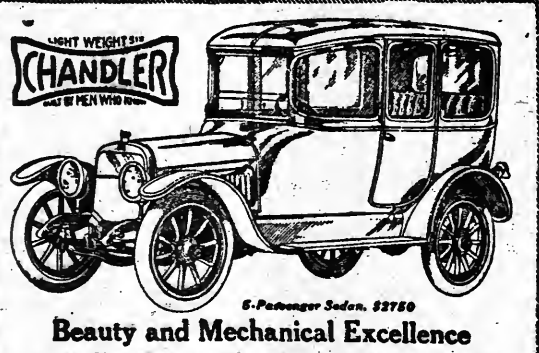
1915 Paige 36
Touring Car, like new, $850.00.
OVERLAND Touring
Car, late model, $525.
Paige Detroit Co. of N. Y.,
235 West 58th. Col. 8371.

REPAIRS

Now is the time to have limousines overhauled and painted. Good work takes time. Send for us now to make an estimate, lest you forget. We have a well-equipped machine shop for overhauling motors.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

LIGHT WEIGHT SIX
CHANDLER
BUILT BY MEN WHO KNOW



6-Passenger Sedan, $2750

Beauty and Mechanical Excellence
in the Chandler closed cars for 1915 combine to make them really exceptional cars.

The flexible, flowing power of the Chandler makes it especially popular for city driving while the new bodies offer style, comfort and luxury to satisfy the most critical purchasers.

Many who have seen the Sedan, illustrated above, declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. The grace of its lines, the luxurious comfort of its roomy body trimmed in grey cloth and lace with satin curtains, the completeness of its appointments, the ease with which it can be ventilated—leave nothing to be desired.

Its light weight makes it possible to drive this car anywhere a touring car will go. Throughout aluminum has replaced steel in body construction.

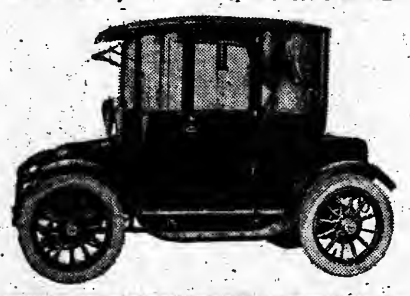
CHANDLER The Six With the Marvelous MOTOR

Models for 1915: 7-passenger Limousine, $2750; 5-passenger Sedan, $2750; 5-passenger Coupe, $2700; 5-passenger Cabriolet, $2550; 5-passenger touring car, $2500; roadster, $2565. All models completely equipped.

Immediate Delivery on All Models

Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
55th St., West of Broadway
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Baker Electrics
QUALITY & SERVICE
—arrived!
The New Light Baker Coupe.
BAKER VEHICLE CO.
1798 Broadway Telephone 2830 Columbus



SEE THE **TOPFORD**
Detachable Limousine for Ford Cars

Every Topford is fully equipped with clear vision windshield, dome light, flower vase, side lamps, silk curtains and seat covers which match the head lining of your car.

Price Complete Attached to Touring Car, $175

Topford Detachable Limousines are made for all other cars at special prices.

Topford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc.
1700 Broadway, Cor. 54th St., N. Y.

The Greatest Victories Ever Won on Any Tires

SUCH may be said of the Los Angeles-Phoenix and the El Paso-Phoenix Road Races ending November 11th, both of which were won on Firestone Tires. These races put tires to a terrific test in the grueling grind over mountain trails and desert sands.

Firestone TIRES

stood that test as shown by results:

Los Angeles—Phoenix 696 Miles

1st Oldfield Equipped with Firestone Tires
2nd Nikrent Equipped with Firestone Tires
3rd Beaudet Equipped with Firestone Tires

El Paso—Phoenix Race 533 Miles

1st Miller Equipped with Firestone Tires

At Phoenix the next day all cars that finished in both races entered in a track race where all the honors were also won on Firestone Tires.

These victories are but the climax of fifteen years of leadership. Think what this means to you. It means Strength and Endurance to meet all emergencies.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, INC.,
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank St., Newark
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

Queries and Answers.

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Transportation in New York.

J. M. K.—I should like information concerning the date of the stages going out and the horse cars coming in, and then when the horse cars went out and the electric cars came in.

The history of transportation in New York City has been so largely a record of experiments and innovations on individual lines that it is difficult to place exact dates for the definite adoption of new means of conveyance. The New York Public Library has an extensive and excellent collection of documents dealing with the entire history of street transportation in the city, which may be consulted, and from which you may obtain the best and fullest information. Cable cars were put on in 1888, and were superseded by electric traction ten years later. Twenty years ago a storage battery car was tried for some months, but was believed to be impracticable, and the city went back to horse cars. Horse cars were operated on the Park Avenue Tunnel line by the New York Central Railroad in the early fifties to bring its passengers into the city to its terminal here. The first horse cars superseded the general transportation stages on the Third Avenue line on July 3, 1853. The Fifth Avenue stages were taken off and the motor buses put on in August, 1907.

Belgian Relief.

Mrs. L. H.—Will you please tell me where a box of clothes may be sent for the Belgians?

Clothing for the Belgians may be sent to the Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, New York. The relief fund has an uptown branch at 281 Fifth Avenue and a Brooklyn office at 176 Montague Street. The food station is in the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. New clothing, if marked for its destination, may also be sent to the Red Cross Receiving Station, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

"Water-cures" and "Dumdums."

INQUIRER.—In his recent interview with the Associated Press Turkish Ambassador Rustum Bey referred to the "water-cures of the Philippines." Will you please explain what these "water-cures" are?

Also will you kindly tell what "dumdum bullets" are!

The "water-cure" is an old form of punishment in which water is poured down the victim's sleeves and on his head and neck. Its alleged use goes back to early Colonial history in this country, when Capt. John Smith used the "water-cure" to make lazy colonists work.

"Dumdum" is the name given to several kinds of expanding bullets. Dumdum is a town and cantonment in British India, where the existence of a cannon foundry and a percussion-cap factory first gained it the name of "the British Woolwich" and then gave its name to the expanding bullets. The kind first made there were hollow-nosed expanding bullets, which made an ugly wound, and they were first manufactured and used because ordinary bullets in frontier fighting were declared to be useless in battling with fanatical tribesmen in India. Improvised dumdum bullets have been used at various times and places in the East, the commonest forms being made by the filing down of the point until the lead core was exposed and by the cutting of longitudinal slits in the nickel envelope. All these are known colloquially as "dumdums." The proposals at the second Hague conference to prohibit their use in warfare were agreed to by all the powers except Great Britain and the United States.

"Diplomacy."

E. M. U.—Kindly tell me the original title of Sardou's play, "Diplomacy."

The original title of "Diplomacy" was "Dora."



Only the Exceptional

is sufficient to draw customers to a store outside their natural shopping district. Therefore, the number of New York women among our customers is highly significant of the excellence of Baldwin Shoes and Baldwin Service.

H. W. Baldwin Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
508 Fulton St., B'klyn, N. Y.
Between Bond Street & Hanover Place

Brooklyn's Home of Real Economy
McEnery's
86-88-90 Myrtle Ave.
Cor. Lawrence St.

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.
of Quality
LOW PRICES
LONG CREDIT

Home Outfits	3 Rooms Furnished	95.50
	4 Rooms Furnished	118.75
	5 Rooms Furnished	148.50

Open Saturdays Until 7 P. M.

A Few of Monday's Sales at GREENHUT'S Popular "Big Store"

J. B. Greenhut & Co., Bankers.
Under supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.
2 per cent. interest per annum on accounts subject to check.
4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Advance Notice!
For next Tuesday we have planned most wonderful
Sales of Curtains, Draperies, Lace Bed Sets, Etc.
Greatest of all values ever offered in these goods.
Full details in our advertising —Monday evening.



GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

WE GIVE 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

50 2½C Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY
With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon
THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY
Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½C Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday only, Nov. 24.
These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
J. B. GREENHUT CO.
Sunday Times—11-22-14. 2

MAIN BUILDING
Monday's Astonishing Sale!
Women's and Misses' Stylish $14.75 to $19.50 SUITS, at $8.95



In this sale we merge several very choice purchases from good manufacturers. Every suit measures up to the Greenhut high standard for style, material and workmanship.

We have added many suits from our regular stocks as well, so that every size from a 14-year miss to a 44 bust woman is included, but not each size in each style.

IN MOST CASES THESE SUITS ARE ACTUALLY BEING OFFERED FOR LESS THAN IT COSTS TO PRODUCE THEM.

Latest styles and of excellent quality BROADCLOTH, SERGE, GABARDINE, BOUCLE, SOLEIL, CHEVIOT, TWO-TONE MATERIALS and NOVELTY SUITINGS. Most wanted colors and plain black included.

Women's and Misses' COATS. Formerly Priced $14.75 to $19.75. Monday, at **$10.75**

A Wonderful Lot of Women's and Misses' Dresses Monday, at **$3.95**

MAIN BUILDING
$28 Chest of "1847" Rogers Bros. Silver Plated Table Ware for $20.75

We don't know anything in the line of holiday gifts that will give more lasting pleasure and satisfaction than will a chest of this superb ware.



In this sale you have a CHOICE OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS, including the very attractive "CONTINENTAL" and "CROMWELL."



The chest pictured is made of GENUINE MAHOGANY, and contains 50 pieces, viz.:—
12 TEA SPOONS. | 12 DINNER FORKS. | 1 SUGAR SHELL.
12 TABLE SPOONS. | 12 DINNER KNIVES. | 1 BUTTER KNIFE.

Complete for $20.75.
The same style chest with 26 pieces, $10.95.
Other chests, up to 71 pieces, at $53.

And Here's the Biggest Sale of Silver Plated Flatware Ever Held Here

Every piece FULLY GUARANTEED STANDARD QUALITY PLATE on nickel base. SIMON L. & GEO. H. ROGERS FLORAL PATTERN; A1 QUALITY.



75c. TEA OR COFFEE SPOONS; ½ doz. 57c
$1.40 DESSERT SPOONS OR FORKS; ½ doz. $1.14
$1.50 TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; ½ doz. $1.14
$2 DINNER OR TEA KNIVES; ½ doz. $1.50
$1.50 OYSTER FORKS OR ORANGE SPOONS; ½ doz. $1.14
$1.75 BUTTER SPREADS OR BOUILLON SPOONS; ½ doz. $1.14

WM. A. ROGERS LIMITED FULL SECTIONAL PLATE; The "STANDISH" Pattern; Entirely New.

$1.25 TEA OR COFFEE SPOONS; ½ doz. 75c
$2.40 DESSERT SPOONS OR FORKS; ½ doz. $1.50
$2.50 TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; ½ doz. $1.50
$2.60 DINNER KNIVES; ½ doz. $1.75
$1.95 OYSTER FORKS; ½ doz. $1.35
50c. COLD MEAT FORKS OR CREAM LADLES. 39c
98c. BERRY SPOONS OR GRAVY LADLES. 50c
$2.25 BUTTER SPREADERS; ½ doz. $1.50
98c. GRAVY LADLES. 65c
$2 SOUP LADLES. $1.50
1.25 BERRY SPOONS. 75c
75c. COLD MEAT FORKS. 50c
50c. SUGAR SHELLS OR BUTTER KNIVES. 35c
$1.50 SOUP LADLES. $1.14
98c. PIE SERVERS. 65c
25c. SUGAR SHELLS OR BUTTER KNIVES. 19c
MANY OTHER PIECES IN DISCONTINUED PATTERNS, WHICH WILL MAKE BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Special Showing and Sale of
SILVER FLATWARE, Much Reduced in Price.
$7.50 CHESTS OF ROGERS A1 SILVERWARE—Floral pattern; 26 pieces in a fine imitation mahogany drawer chest, complete. $5.50
$10 ROGERS SECTIONAL PLATE 26 piece CHESTS—The novel "Standish" Pattern; chest is of imitation mahogany. $7.25

MAIN BUILDING
20,000 Sweaters at ½ Regular Prices
Most Amazing of All Bargains for Women, Misses and Children

The biggest sale of sweaters New York has ever seen, and is likely to see for some time to come.

Sweaters for every day wear—Sweaters to wear at the football game—Sweaters for motoring—Sweaters for ice-skating—Sweaters for hockey—Sweaters for every conceivable outdoor purpose.

Every sweater is stylish, splendidly made and as desirable from every standpoint as you could possibly wish.

Every popular style and color in staple and novelty sweaters are represented in the immense assortments.



$2.00 Sweaters Monday, at **98c**
Most unusual and attractive variety of wool sweaters in white, navy, red, and dainty combinations of red and green, red and white. (Regular selling price $2.00).
Tomorrow at 98c

$3.50 Sweaters Monday, at **$1.95**
Nearly 4,000 sweaters for your choice. Plain and fancy weaves and solid colors —white, cardinal and gray. Every sweater guaranteed absolutely all-wool. (Regular selling price $3.50).
Tomorrow at $1.95

$5 & $6 Sweaters Monday, at $2.95
Fine Zephyr Sweaters, made with wide belts, so fashionable today. Some extra heavy and the large rope stitch effect, with extra large shawl collars. Endless variety of styles in tan, white, gray, maroon, navy. A limited quantity of sweaters in the popular plain cardigan stitch.
Regular selling prices, $5 and $6 and higher.
Tomorrow at $2.95

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
4 Carloads of Linoleums
Best Grades—Newest Patterns and Colorings
At Sensationally Low Prices—Monday

30,000 yards of the Finest Inlaid and Printed Linoleums of the Famous "Armstrong" make In this record-breaking distribution.

Unquestionably the greatest sale of Linoleums that New York has ever seen.

50c Printed Linoleums, 2 Yds. Wide; Sq. Yd., 33c | 75c Printed Linoleums, 4 Yds. Wide; Sq. Yd., 43c
60c Printed Linoleums, 2 Yds. Wide; Sq. Yd., 39c | $1.35 Inlaid Linoleums, 2 Yds. Wide; Sq. Yd., 69c

This is all genuine Cork Linoleum—newest and best looking patterns produced for this season. One to eight rolls of a pattern. But in every instance your choice is from complete rolls.

NOTE.—In this one gigantic transaction we have as many yards of fine Linoleums as many stores dispose of in an entire season. Just such events as this have made The Big Store New York's popular shopping centre. Bring measurements with you.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Thanksgiving Day Sales of Home Furnishings
All Sections of All Departments in Our Wonderful Annex Building Brimming with Timely Specials.
Everything to brighten the home for the coming festival, and at prices that allow of unusual economies.

Dining Room Furniture

Golden Oak China Closets

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$50	$40	$37	$29.50
$46	$36.50		
$40	$32	$42.50	$34
$32.50	$25	$41	$33

$1.50 SCRIM CURTAINS—pair 98c
$3.75 IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS—pair $2.95
$3.50 TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS—at $2.75
$6.50 FIGURED ARMURE PORTIERES—pair $5.95

Golden Oak Buffets

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$28	$23	$50	$35
$37	$31	$53	$40
$32	$26	$58	$50

$1.25 "SAVORY" DOUBLE SELF-BASTING PANS—at 95c
75c. ALUMINUM SAUCE PANS—at 39c
3-Piece "SHEFFIELD" STEEL CARVING SETS—with celluloid handles; at $2
$3 JAPANNED OIL HEATERS—at $1.90

Golden Oak Extension Tables

Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$15	$10.50	$42.50	$35
$32.50	$25	$11	$7.75
$39	$30	$20	$15

"Open Stock" Dinner Sets.
100-Piece PORCELAIN SETS—choice of several open stock dainty designs; at $9.75
100-Piece FINE PORCELAIN SETS—border design, pink or yellow rosebuds; at $14.75
And Many Other Open Stock Porcelain Sets, ranging up to a FINE COIN GOLD and GREEN BORDER DESIGN—at $25
100-Piece FINE AUSTRIAN CHINA SETS—complete for 12 persons; at $12.75
100-Piece FINE AUSTRIAN CHINA SETS—delicate pink design; at $14.75
100-Piece ROYAL BAVARIAN CHINA SETS—pink border design; at $19.50
And Many Others, ranging up to a FINE THEODORE HAVILAND SET—100 pieces; usually priced $65; at $49.50

MAIN BUILDING
Good Things for the Thanksgiving Feast

Order everything you need for the Thanksgiving feast at Greenhut's. WE DELIVER TURKEYS, POULTRY AND FRESH MEATS to all parts of the city and suburbs by our own free wagon delivery service. We cannot send Meats and other perishable goods C. O. D. If you cannot come to the store in person, send us your order by mail. 'Phone Chelsea—4000. These Specials are for Monday. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE IS READY. ASK FOR A COPY—FREE.

We Deliver Turkeys
Fresh Meats and Thanksgiving Poultry, but we do not send these goods C. O. D. All Paid and Charged Orders are delivered to all points of the city and suburbs reached by our Free Wagon Delivery Service. Freshly Killed, Dry-Picked Turkeys, Wisconsin Geese, Young Ducks, Roasting Chickens and Fowl from the leading nearby points in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Sale, Monday, at the lowest prices for Turkeys and Poultry of equal high quality. All goods carefully reweighed and rechecked.

Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets
Give your orders now and we will deliver the baskets any time you desire. If you cannot come to the store in person, order your baskets by mail or telephone (4000 Chelsea). We will send C. O. D. when requested.
EACH BASKET CONTAINS
Can Condensed Soup
Dry Picked Chicken
Package Poultry Seasoning
2 Quarts White Potatoes
New Yellow Turnip
Can New Red Ripe Tomatoes
Package New Macaroni
Pkge Crisp Soda Biscuits
Large Can Baked Beans
Three Ripe Sweet Oranges
Three Red Eating Apples
Pound New Mixed Nuts
Half Pound Coffee
All Packed In Basket for **$1.50**

Plum Pudding
FOUNTAIN QUALITY OLD ENGLISH STYLE PLUM PUDDING—can, 75c, 65c, 45c and 24c
EDDY'S PLUM PUDDING—6 cans, $1; reg. 25c can 17c
BEST PASTRY FLOUR—Fountain Quality; ½-bbl. bag, $5; 7-lb. bag 32c

New Crop Raisins
NEW MALAGA RAISINS—new ribbon-ded clusters; carton, 45c, 35c, 30c and 25c
¼ size box, $1.50 and 1.25
FRESHLY SEEDED RAISINS—Fountain Quality; doz., $1.65; package 14c

NEW SWEET PRUNES—2 lbs. 25c
CANDIED PEEL—orange or lemon; lb. 18c
MIXED TEAS, green teas or black teas; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3-lb. caddy, $1.75; lb. 60c

Sunshine Biscuits
VANILLA WAFERS, graham wafers, afternoon teas, matinee biscuits; 6 pkgs., 47c; reg. 10c pkg. 8c

Best Quality Nuts
NEW PAPERSHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.73; lb. 35c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 39c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
NEW BRAZIL NUTS—large size; 2 lbs. 30c
BEST MIXED NUTS—4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
NEW SOFT-SHELL ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.58; lb. 32c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 32c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 98c; 15 lbs. 25c
HAZEL RED CHERRIES—bottle, 65c, 43c and 25c

Apples
ROME BEAUTY APPLES—box, 125 $2.25
SPITZENBERG APPLES—box, 125 $2.75
JONATHAN APPLES—box, 125 $1.85
GREENING APPLES or Baldwin Apples; 5-quart basket 33c
KING APPLES or Pippin Apples; 5-quart basket 35c

Grape Fruit
Ripe, juicy, sweet fruit; case 84, $2.95; doz., 70c; 4 for 25c

NEW MINCEMEAT—Fountain Quality; 5-lb. pail, 94c; quart jar, 54c; pint jar 30c
NEW SWEET PEAS—Fountain Quality sifted Early June; case 2 doz., $3.80; doz., $1.95; 3 cans 50c

Fresh Fruits
FLORIDA SWEET ORANGES—box, 176, $2.95; ½-box, 88, $1.56; doz. 24c
CALIFORNIA SWEET ORANGES—doz. 35c
FRESH PINEAPPLES—doz., 94c; 3 for 25c
NEW CRANBERRIES—3 quarts 25c

Smoked Meats
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. 19c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 20c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 25c
SMOKED BONELESS SHOULDERS—lb. 18c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS, lb. 21c

NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 14c
GARDENER'S BOILED CIDER—large bottle 32c
LARGE QUEEN OLIVES—quart jar, 54c; pint jar 30c

Armour's Star Bacon
STAR BACON, usually 32c; special, lb. 27c

Candle Specials
XXX SUPERIOR CANDLES—carton, 6 sets $1
WHITE GRANITE CANDLES—6 in box 12c
SUPERIOR CANDLES—set of 6 candles 23c
KITCHEN CANDLES—Snowflake brand; 12 candles in box 10c

FANCY NEW CITRON—lb. 25c
PURE MOLASSES—Fountain Quality; open kettle; gallon can, 80c; ½-gallon can, 45c; quart jar 25c
PURE SPICES—cinnamon, ginger, mustard or pepper; freshly ground; lb. 25c
SAMPLE TEAS—mixed to order; 10 lbs., $2.15; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c
CONDENSED MILK—Imported from Holland; doz., $1; 3 cans 25c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c
TOMATO SOUP—Richardson & Robbins', Van Camp's or Snider's; reg. 10c can 8c

Coffee
Roasted fresh daily.
GENUINE MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE—separate or blended to order; 10 lbs., $3.75; lb. 38c
HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $6.10; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 25c
HERALD BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.95; 3¼ lbs., $1; lb. 31c
CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb. 18c

Our Own Baking
THANKSGIVING CAKES—made and decorated to your order; each, $5, $3, $2, $1.25 and 75c
FRESH POUND CAKES—each, $1.15; half cakes, 60c; 2 lbs. 36c
THANKSGIVING FRUIT STOLLEN—made German style; each $1.50, $1.75, 50c, 25c and 15c

NEW STRINGLESS BEANS—Milford quality; case 2 doz., $3.45; doz., $1.75; can 15c
NEW SWEET POTATOES yellow onions, red onions, white turnips, yellow turnips, carrots, parsnips or beets; 5-quart basket 33c
NEW LAYER FIGS—2 lbs. 34c

Sugar
DARK BROWN SUGAR—for puddings, desserts, etc.; 5 lbs. 30c
POWDERED SUGAR—10 lbs., 73c; 5 lbs. 37c
CUT LOAF SUGAR—10 lbs., 83c; 5 lbs. 42c

NEW EVAPORATED PEACHES—Jumbo size fruit; 2 lbs. 35c

New Preserves
FOUNTAIN QUALITY PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES, raspberries & ten other popular varieties; doz., $3.95; jar 34c
PURE FRUIT JELLIES—Fountain Quality; quince, grape, crabapple, currant, strawberry, raspberry; doz., $2.69; glass jar 23c

MAIN BUILDING
For Monday Only!
Men's, Women's and Children's
FINE GLOVES
At These Sensational Prices

In many instances 'way below standard value. A truly remarkable sale, of interest to every member of the family.

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES—black, white or tan; regularly 78c; pair 59c
WOMEN'S 1-CLASP HALF PIQUE WASHABLE CAPE GLOVES—the new tannage that makes leather gloves washable; tans; regularly $1.00; pair 75c
WOMEN'S 1 AND 2-CLASP PIQUE GLACE GLOVES—black, tan and white; regularly $1.15; pr. 75c
WOMEN'S 6-BUTTON LENGTH BIARRITZ GLOVES—the glove with the sack wrist; black, tan and white; regularly $1.15; pair 75c
WOMEN'S "MEYER MAKE" MOCHA GLOVES—grey, black and tan; regularly $1.25; pair 85c
MEN'S GREY SUEDE GLOVES—half pique sewn; Paris point back; reg. $1.00; pair 75c
MEN'S PIQUE WASHABLE CAPE GLOVES—easily washed in ordinary water with soap; tan, Havana and Manila; pair 75c
"MEYER'S MAKE" MEN'S CAPE GLOVES—PXM sewn; tan and oak shades; regularly $1.25; pair 85c

WOMEN'S REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES—MADE BY EMIL PERRIN—fine quality; perfect workmanship and material; black, tan and white; black with white embroidery; white with black embroidery; formerly priced $1.50; this sale, 2-Clasp Overseam sewn, 1-Clasp Pique sewn, 2-Clasp Pique sewn; reg. $1.50 $1

LONG GLOVES
12-BUTTON LENGTH GLACE, 2 PEARL CLASPS—white only; usually $2; at, a pair $1.48
16-BUTTON LENGTH GLACE FRENCH GLOVES—2 pearl clasps or 3 Cleopatra buttons; white or black; usually $2.50; pair $1.98
20-BUTTON LENGTH GLACE FRENCH GLOVES—3 Cleopatra buttons; black and white; usually $3.50; pair $2.48

"MEYER'S MAKE" GENUINE ARABIAN MOCHA GLOVES—Full pique sewn; grey only; regularly $1.50; pair $1.10
BOYS' AND GIRLS' $1 CAPE GLOVES—tans; pair 75c
BOYS' AND GIRLS' $1 SUEDE GLOVES—greys; at, pair 75c

EXTRA SPECIAL
A Wonderful Collection of
Samples and Resewn Gloves
For Men, Women and Children
From the most famous American glove maker. Cape, Suede, Kid, Chamois; formerly priced to $2; at, a pair 50c

MAIN BUILDING
CONSERVATORY SPECIALS

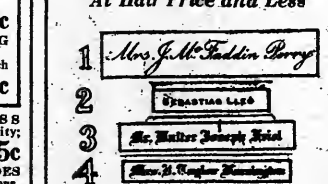
GERMAN CANARIES—extra fine singers; formerly priced $5 to $6, each $3.45
BRASS CAGES, at $1 and upwards.
DUTCH HYANCINTH BULBS—all colors; doz. 55c
TULIP BULBS—all colors; doz. 25c
PAPERWHITE NARCISSUS doz 35c
NARCISSUS AND DAFFODILS—mixed all colors; doz. 35c
PANS OF TABLE FERNS WITH PALM IN CENTER—at 45c
GREEN GLAZED DISHES—filled with growing Chinese Sacred Lilies & Narcissus 45c
LARGE SCOTTU FERNS—at 85c
SCOTTU FERNS—at 69c
LARGE RUBBER PLANTS—fine stock; at 59c
LARGE VARIEGATED ASPIDISTRA PLANTS—fine stock; at $1.85
TABLE FERNS IN VARIETY at 6c
ENGLISH IVY—fine plants; at 29c
GOLD FISH—including pail; 3 for 15c

EXTRA SPECIALS
For Monday Only

Because of the extraordinary character of these bargain items, No Mail, 'Phone or C. O. D. orders will be filled, and we reserve the right to limit quantities.

MAIN BUILDING
10c Shoe Paste—2 in 1, also Nugget, black or tan, at 4c
39c Storm Serge—black and colors; yd 18c
$1 All Silk Satin Messaline—36 inches wide; full assortment of street and evening colors; yd 59c
25c Mercerized Satin Moire Poplin—yd 10c
$1.35 Black Satin de Chine—40 inches; yd 78c
$1.25 All-Wool Broadcloths—50 inches wide; popular colors; yd 78c
$2.25 Imported Broadcloths—colors, also black; yd $1.35
$5.50 Black Broadtail—very fashionable; yd $2.98
Women's $1 Umbrellas—plain or fancy handles; at 58c
"Buster Brown" Umbrellas for Boys and Girls—at $1
(A "Buster Brown" Balloon Football Free with Each Umbrella).
$9 Traveling Bags—fine russet brown or black cowhide; sizes 13 to 20 inches for men and women; at $6.45
Women's $2 Hand Bags—fine English real grosgrain leather; fully silk lined; at $1.50
Women's $1.50 Real Morocco Leather Hand Bags—pleated fronts; at 89c
Women's Satin Sailors—new styles, large sailors with soft top crowns; colors include cerise, sand, garnet, bottle green, navy, also black and white; these hats are faced with black silk velvet $1.95
Satin or Shirred Velvet Sailors—black, brown, navy, white, cerise are included in velvet; in satin hats, same colors, also sand color as well; each, at 95c
Black Lyons Silk Velvet Hats—finished with flange on the brim; at $1.65
Men's $1 Negligee Shirts—white and colors (slightly soiled); at 39c
Men's $1 Natural Wool Shirts, also Drawers to Match—each, at 55c
49c Bed Pillows—each, at 25c
35c Bleached Turkish Towels—colored borders; each, at 19c
8c Bleached Muslin—yd 5c
Men's 50c Leather Wallets—popular 3-fold style; at 25c
50c Lead Pencils—several finishes; at, a dozen 25c
50c, 75c and $1 Books—fiction only; volume 15c
Santos Coffee—freshly roasted; 10 lbs., $1.75; 5¾ lbs., $1; lb 18c
Sherwood Pickles—spiced mixed pickles; 6 bottles; 55c; big 15 oz. bottle 10c
Armour's Star Bacon—usually 32c; lb 27c
Florida Sweet Oranges—box 176, $2.95; half box, 88, $1.55; doz 24c
Grapefruit—ripe, juicy, luscious fruit; box, 64, $2.95; doz., 70c; 4 for 25c
95c 7-Piece Coaster Sets—*Annex Building*—decorated porcelain tray, 6 tumbler holders; mounted in nickel plated rim; complete 69c
$1.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—*Annex Building*—at $1
$1.19 Hand-Colored Gravures—*Annex Building*—in neat gilt frames; at 69c

MAIN BUILDING
Cards Engraved
At Half Price and Less



NO. 1—50 VISITING CARDS AND NEW PLATE (name only); English script style; regular price $1 49c
NO. 2—THE SAME in Roman or Block type; usually $2 98c
NO. 3—THE SAME in Black Old English $1.05
NO. 4—THE SAME in Shaded Old English; regularly $2.75 to $3.25 $1.19
50 CARDS FROM YOUR OWN PLATE 29c

It is a positive fact that specialty shops have to pay more to have work of this high class done than you are asked in this excellent offering:—

100 WEDDING INVITATIONS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS; usually $8.75 to $12; at $6.50
10 lines in English Script.

Hurd's Super Plate Wedding Stock; 100 inside and 100 outside envelopes to match.
NO TELEPHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE. ORDERS FILLED IN ROTATION. 10 to 14 days required.

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS FOR XMAS.
Orders should be placed now, as a certain time for printing must be allowed. This year these private Greeting Cards are handsomer than ever.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY WE GIVE 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Section 8 | REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—FINANCIAL

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—FINANCIAL | Section 8

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1914. XX

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Resale of Apartment House Near Columbus Circle to an Investor for Cash.

TENEMENTS IN DEMAND

An Active Bronx and Suburban Market—Many Important Leases Signed.

A deal near Columbus Circle has just been closed which involved the sale to an investor in an all-cash transaction of the five-story apartment house known as the Hotel New York at 22 West Sixtieth Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue. It covers a plot 37.6 by 100.5. The property was sold by the Brown-Weiss Realty Company. The broker in the transaction was Vasa K. Bracher.

Harlem Apartment Traded.

The Argyle, a seven-story apartment house at 142 West 131st Street, has been sold by Daniel L. Korn, who bought the house in May, 1912. The purchaser gives in exchange for the Argyle two houses on Eighty-ninth Street, near Broadway, and a house on Hoe Avenue, Bronx.

Bronx Borough.

The three two-family brick houses, three stories high, at 2,876, 2,888, and 2,892 Bailey Avenue, each covering a lot 25 by 100, have been sold by Cahn & Pittman, in conjunction with James Brownshield, for the Marcus Nathan estate to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two detached houses at 2,422 and 2,426 Eighty-fifth Street for William P. Hill to an investor. Also for A. Shapiro the one-family brick house at 1,269 Eightieth Street to C. Drago for occupancy, and for the Gibraltar Construction Company to an investor a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of East Seventy-third Street, 140 feet west of Avenue W.

Larchmont Tract Sold.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, Inc., have sold for Benjamin L. Fairchild the tract known as Vanderburgh Park, at Larchmont, to a client for development into a high-class residential park. The property consists of 205 lots, partly developed, and within three minutes of the Larchmont Station and near the Sound. It was held at $75,000.

Sales at Newark.

The vacant plot at the northeast corner of Mount Prospect Avenue and Coeyman Street has been purchased by the Ampere Building Company from George Russell for improvement with an apartment house. The firm of Louis Schlesinger acted as the brokers, and they also sold for David C. Carr to Sabatino Calello the plot, 30 by 90, at 13 Nichols Street, occupied by a three-story frame residence.

Feist & Feist have sold for the Mentz estate to John Henry Smith the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 84 Fairmount Avenue, on a plot 25 by 86, and also sold to the Columbus Crystal Company the plot and building, 28.6 by 114, at 249 Plane Street, northwest corner of Hackett Street, for the Charles Lawrenz estate.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Robert Olyphant his five-story American basement dwelling at 16 East Fifty-second Street, to Benjamin L. Armstrong.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Eliza J. Arkenburgh the four-story dwelling at 127 West Sixty-seventh Street, to Margaret Bradley.

Commercial Leases.

The entire building at 294 and 295 South Street, with the exception of the top loft, has been leased by William A. White & Sons for Parke, Davis & Co. to the Acme Burlap Bag Company.

Realty Notes.

George B. Turrell, John W. Eginton, Jr., and Dwight Kirkby have opened a real estate office at 30 East Forty-second Street, under the firm name of Turrell, Eginton & Kirkby.

BUILDING HEIGHTS.

Ordinance Regulating Size and Arrangement Ready for Aldermen.

It was ascertained yesterday that Alderman Hamilton expects to introduce before the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday an ordinance regulating the height, size, and arragement of buildings. It will embody the recommendations of the Heights of Buildings Commission to the Board of Estimate last Spring.

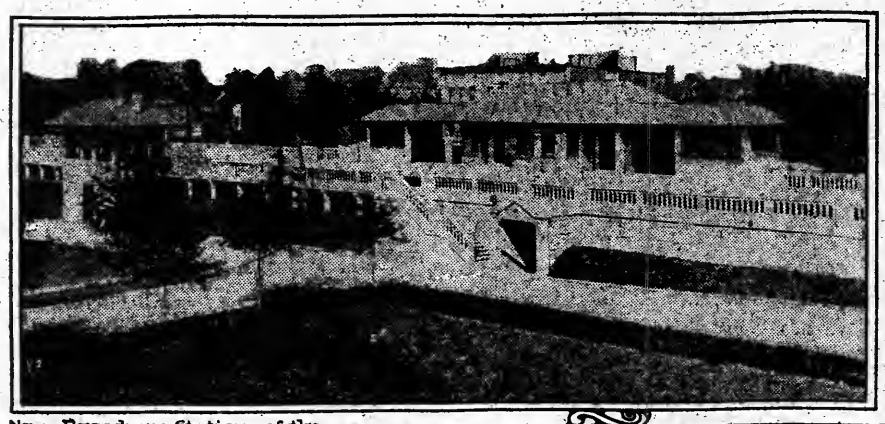
The ordinance will provide that any wall bordering on a street will be limited in height to twice the width of the street, but in no case more than 300 feet, but when a street is less than fifty feet in width such walls may go to a height of 100 feet. The building may extend above the limiting heights for the street walls provided it does not project beyond a plane starting at the limiting heights for street walls and including upward and backward from the street at the ratio of one foot horizontally for each four feet vertically.

It is further provided that towers which do not cover an area of more than 25 per cent. of the lot may be carried above the limiting heights if they are kept at least twenty feet from the lot lines. In the case of a building fronting on a public square or park or a body of water more than 150 feet in width, such towers will be exempt from these limitations.

It is further provided that yards shall be left at the rear of every building except such as are located on corners or run through from street to street. The depth of such yards is to be one-tenth of the depth of the lot, and the area shall be at least one-tenth of the area of the lot.

$3,000,000 RAPID TRANSIT LINE HELD UP BY LAND GIVEN TO LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FOR STATION PLAZA AT BROADWAY, FLUSHING

Two Hundred Feet Owned by Railroad and Assessed at $33,000 Defeats 60,720 Feet, Held by Taxpayers, Having an Assessed Value of $1,437,000—A Serious Delay in Completion of the Flushing-Bayside Line Feared—Courts Will Be Asked to Take Immediate Action in the Matter.



New Broadway Station of the Long Island Railroad in Flushing

The refusal of the Long Island Railroad Company to give its consent to the construction of the Flushing-Bayside branch of the dual subway system in front of its Broadway station in Flushing has caused a storm of protest such as has not been heard on the north shore of Long Island for many years.

The feeling, which is particularly bitter in Flushing, is largely caused by the fact that the land for which the railroad company refuses to give its consent was given to it for a station plaza by the property owners in the vicinity several years ago. Although assessed at $33,000, a peculiar provision of the law makes it possible for the railroad company to use this plot to defeat all the property owners along the line who have given their consents on property assessed at $1,437,000. The station plot has a frontage on Broadway of only 200 feet, but with this small frontage the railroad is able to defeat the will of property owners having a total frontage of 60,720 feet on the Flushing-Bayside line.

In other words, unless the Court of Appeal prevents the railroad company from carrying out its intention, it will be able to stop the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line by refusting consent for the station plaza plot given to it by the property owners, and having only 200 feet frontage out of a total of 60,720 feet frontage, and an assessed valuation of $33,000 against a total assessed valuation of $1,437,000 for which consents have been given.

Not only will the railroad company be able to defeat the property owners, but it will be able to defeat the action of the Board of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, the Flushing Business Men's Association, the Flushing Association, the Third Ward Rapid Transit League, and the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, all of which have approved the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line.

The peculiar provision of the law affecting consents for rapid transit lines by which a relatively insignificant piece of property is able to defeat millions of assessed valuation and miles of frontage is stated as follows:

The law provides that a rapid transit line cannot be built on any street without the consent of a majority in value of the assessed valuation on that particular street. The Flushing-Bayside line from the terminus of the Corona Division to Bayside Boulevard, is about five and one-half miles long. It runs for practically all of the distance on city streets on which a majority of the consents of the property owners have been secured, except where the line crosses Broadway in Flushing, where a peculiar situation develops.

The rapid transit line does not really run on Broadway at all, but simply crosses it diagonally. Lawyers therefore disagree in regard to the necessity of obtaining consents, but the Public Service Commission holds that as the line does not cross the street at right angles, it therefore must be considered as running on Broadway to some extent, and consents must be obtained for the four abutting plots. Three of these plots are laid out according to the city map, while the fourth, the station plaza plot, runs back from Broadway for approximately 1,500 feet.

The frontage of the three plots is largely in excess of the frontage of the railroad plot, but owing to the unusual depth of the railroad plot, its assessed valuation exceeds the total assessed valuation of the other three plots, and it is this fact which gives the railroad company control of the whole situation from Corona to Bayside.

It would be bad enough if the owners of property assessed at $33,000 could defeat the owners of property assessed at $1,437,000, but that is only the beginning. The Flushing-Bayside Line runs through the heart of the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, the assessed valuation of which in 1913 was $69,804,000.

This section does not today have one foot of rapid transit, and cannot have any until the Flushing-Bayside extension of the dual subway system from Corona is built. Consequently property assessed at $33,000 will prevent property assessed at $69,000,000, and 35,000 people living in that section, from having the benefits of rapid transit.

The residents of Flushing have another cause for feeling particular bitter at the railroad company for its action in this matter, for the company has just received from the city over $300,000 as the city's contribution toward double-tracking and rebuilding the company's line through Flushing.

One of the prominent business men of Flushing summarizes the whole situation as follows:

"The property owners have given the railroad company the land for the station plaza. The city has given the railroad company over $300,000 to reconstruct its line through Flushing. The company in turn shows its gratitude for the gift of the property owners and the contribution of the city by refusing the people of this section the benefits of the dual subway system, for which the city is now expending over $300,000,000.

"Now the question naturally arises, why is the railroad company so anxious to prevent the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line?

"The commutation to Flushing is 27 cents per day, to which must be added the carfare to and from the Pennsylvania Station, making a total of 37 cents per day, as compared to 10 cents per day, the fare on the dual subway system to any part of Greater New York. It is this 27 cents per day that the Long Island Railroad Company wishes to retain, and to which the people of Flushing so seriously object.

"The only argument used by the Long Island Railroad Company against rapid transit is that it parallels the railroad and therefore duplicates existing rapid transit facilities. It is true that it does duplicate tracks, but the claim that it duplicates facilities is absurd, for there can be no comparison between facilities costing 37 cents a day and facilities costing 10 cents per day.

"That the paralleling of railroads by rapid transit lines has always had the approval of the Public Service Commission and the authorities preceding it, is shown by the fact that the Third Avenue Elevated line in the Bronx for its entire length parallels the New York Central Road, and the White Plains Avenue extension of the subway system parallels the same railroad all the way to the city line.

"In Brooklyn the Fulton Street line parallels the Atlantic Avenue division of the Long Island Railroad and the new elevated extensions on Jamaica Avenue and Liberty Avenue parallel the railroad on both sides to Jamaica. In the Bronx the Westchester Avenue extension of the subway system practically parallels the Boston & Westchester branch of the New Haven Road and in Queens the Roosevelt Avenue line parallels the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad as far as Corona.

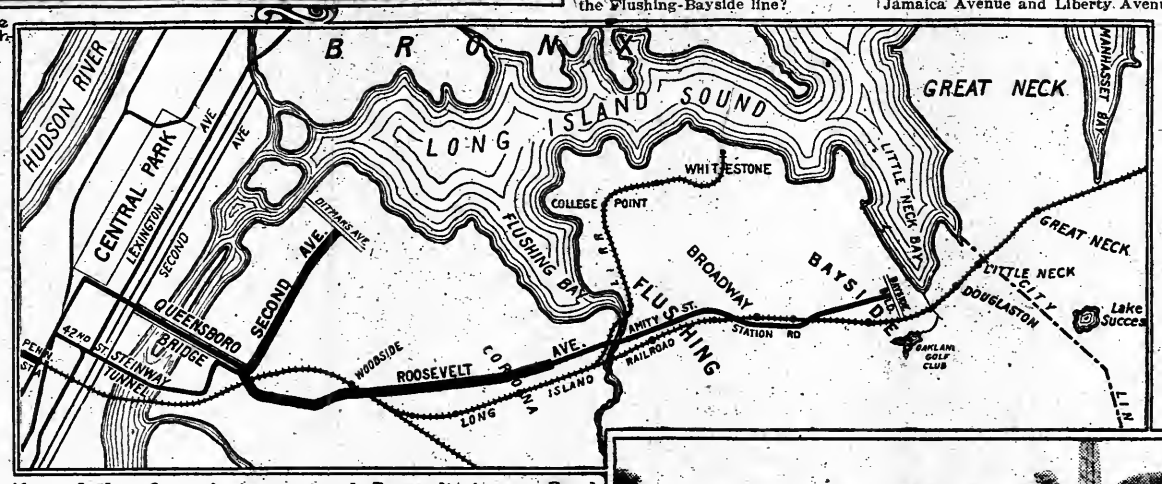
"The fact is that comparatively few people living in the Third Ward ride on the Long Island Railroad, as shown by the official statement of the Public Service Commission for 1912, which states that an average of only 783 people a day commuted from the four stations in Flushing. It is estimated that approximately 200 people a day travel on trip books, mileage, and single tickets, making approximately 1,000 people a day using the four stations in Flushing.

"In comparison to this, the report of the commission shows that in the same year an average of 70,000 people a day paid their fares on the trolley lines of the New York & Queens County Railway. It is estimated that about 20 per cent. of this number traveled to and from Flushing, making an average of 14,000 a day, or 7,000 each way, which is about seven-eighths of the total number traveling to and from Manhattan.

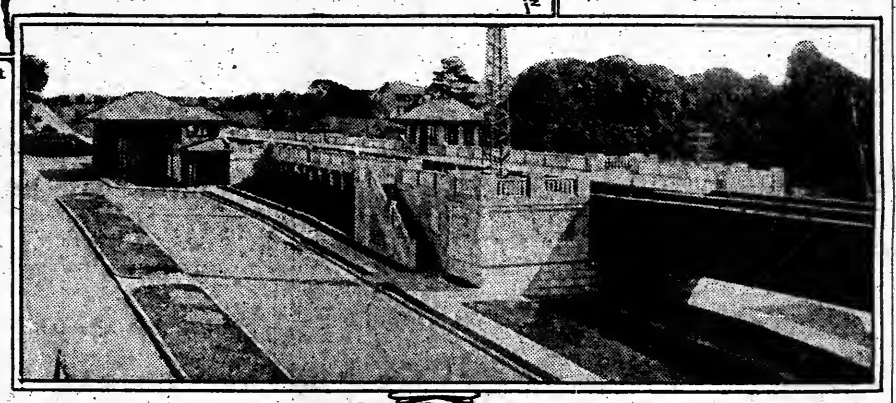
"It is evident, therefore, that only about one-eighth of the people in the Flushing-Bayside section now use the Long Island Railroad and that in order to hold one-eighth of the traveling public all the people of this section will be deprived of rapid transit unless the Court of Appeals decides against the railroad company.

"The railroad company particularly objects to having an elevated structure alongside of the new station at Broadway, and from an artistic standpoint the objection is well taken, for the company has built at this point probably the finest station on Long Island, except at Jamaica. When so much is at stake, however, the artistic side of it should not be considered for a minute. Broadway is the logical point at which passengers from beyond the city line would transfer to the elevated road, and an elevated station should be built there connecting with the railroad station just the same as the elevated station at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, connects with the Atlantic Avenue station, and the new elevated station at Woodside will connect with the railroad station at that point.

"There seems to be little probability that the courts will uphold the railroad company in its position, but a considerable delay will be caused, which is particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that more than $3,000,000 subway bonds, having become self-carrying, will soon be available for rapid transit extensions, and a part of this amount has been promised by the Board of Estimate for the construction of the Flushing-Bayside line."



Map of the Second Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue Rapid Transit lines and the Flushing-Bayside Extension from Corona.



Station Plaza at Broadway Flushing given to the Long Island Railroad now holding up Flushing-Bayside line

CHANGING TYPES IN CITY DWELLINGS

Statuary Marble Mantels Indicated the Fashionable Home of Former Age.

ODD CONTRASTS PRESENTED

Players' Club Home Advertised as Elegant Residence in 1845—Centres Ever Moving.

Seventy-five years ago an observer of the city's growth, in noting the improvements around Union Square, said:

"The fashion and wealth of the city is retreating nearer to the centre of the island and Fourteenth Street will doubtless be considered the heart rather than the extremity of the town in the course of a few years."

The prediction was verified and for many years that thoroughfare was adorned with some of the best homes in the city. In turn it experienced the same fate that had formerly driven the fashionable residents from lower Broadway, Beach and Laight Streets, and Bleecker Street, to new uptown haunts, and the movement farther north has not yet ceased.

The change in the character of the high-class city dwelling has been, in its way, even greater during these seventy-five years than in the shifting of localities. Increased wealth, the progress of architecture with its artistic treatment, even of the somewhat shut-in city home, the great private collections of books and art, in addition to other luxuries, make the up-to-date residences of today appear palatial as contrasted with the best city homes of fifty to seventy-five years ago.

Any one who will undertake a brief study of the development of the private house in New York City will find it an entertaining study, providing many curious comparisons. What, for instance, could the magnificent home of Henry C. Frick, just finished and occupied last week, be properly compared with in the period of 1850 or earlier? Occupying the block front on upper Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, it covers one of the largest plots on Manhattan Island devoted to private use. Although a trifle north of what has been called the centre of the fashionable city life, it is nearly a mile and a half south of the new Fifth Avenue residential line, while the usurpation of the old home sections south of Fifty-ninth Street by trade is causing an expansion of the upper east side home centre toward Third Avenue.

As a comparison from the present to the earlier home conditions of the city it may be interesting to notice the following announcement of 1845:

For Sale. New elegant Gothic stone front house and lot at 16 Gramercy Park, (Twentieth Street). The house is situated directly on that beautiful park, is 35 feet front, 64 feet deep, and three stories and attic high of most commodious construction. It has Croton water, gas pipes, and furnace tubes connected with an excellent furnace. There is a spacious hall, marble tiled, thirteen marble mantels, statuary in first story, plate glass in the whole front.

This is the house which later became the home of the actor, Edwin Booth, and is now the Players' Club. In, 1845 Gramercy Park, which had been laid out a few years before, was one of the most exclusive residential centres of the city, and it is due to the restrictions placed upon it that trade has not been able to wipe out its old characteristics.

A few other notices of fine homes, as they appear in early papers, describing their expensive equipment, may be interesting. The following is of a place on the celebrated Depau Row, in 1845:

To be sold, the new and elegant house at Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Thompson Street, being one of the elegant houses recently erected on and known as Depau Row, having a pump of excellent water and two cisterns in the yard, finished in a costly manner, hall lined with italian marble, dining room, 28 by 20, gas fixtures, etc., and white marble for the principal stairs.

This house covered a plot 42.10 by 123, and was offered for $30,000.

Wooster Street was a charming home centre in 1843, as indicated by the following:

A desirable city residence to let; the neat and convenient two-story brick dwelling house, 160 Wooster Street, near Houston, with handsome marble mantels and Berlin grates in the parlors and basement. The situation is pleasant, the neighborhood respectable, and the yard is well supplied with choice and productive Catawba grape vines. The Bleecker and Broadway stages pass within two minutes' walk.

Here is another notice of a fine Bleecker Street dwelling, advertised for sale in 1833:

That elegant dwelling house at 14 Leroy Place, Bleecker Street, at present occupied by Mr. Beekman, on lot 24 by 140, extending to a lot in the rear on Greene Street, on which there is an excellent brick coach house and stable. The house is finished with mahogany doors, marble mantel pieces, etc., a brick cistern and a well of excellent water and the garden stocked with shrubbery, grape vines, plum and peach trees.

Here was a delightful residence in fashionable Clinton Place in 1838:

For sale. The new three-story brick house, 40 Clinton Place, (Eighth Street), built upon the modern plan with windows down to the floor, statuary marble mantels, German silver grates, mahogany doors, two-story piazzas enclosed with glass, tea and bathing room, cellar arranged with compartments for coal and vegetables and warmed by a furnace and every convenience for a genteel family.

LIGHTING OF TENEMENTS.

The Law Not Being Complied With in Brooklyn.

According to notices sent out by the Tenement House Department, the law requires that, in every house which is occupied as the residence of three or more families, lights shall be kept burning in all the halls from sunset to 10 P. M. From 10 P. M. until sunrise, lights must be kept lit in the entrance hall and on the landing two flights up, where the house exceeds two stories in height.

This requirement is intended to facilitate escape or rescue in case of fire.

In a recent night inspection of the Borough of Brooklyn only about one-fourth of the houses visited were lighted as required by law. Another inspection will be made soon and if the houses are found dark a second time, the Tenement House Department says, it will be obliged to summon the owners of such houses to court and require a penalty in each case.

NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Planning Line from Corona to Lake Success.

Plans for a new high-speed electric railroad which on completion will open for development several thousand acres in Queens and Nassau Counties adjoining the city line, are being prepared by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his associates who control the Lakeville Holding and Developing Company. The property includes Mr. Vanderbilt's Lake Success estate and other tracts near by in which Joseph P. Grace, Payne Whitney, Stewart C. Schenck, and others are interested.

The proposed road will run from the terminus of the dual subway line at Corona to the Vanderbilt property at Lake Success. It will be a double track line and will cross the meadows and Flushing Creek by a viaduct and bridge high enough to permit tugs to go under. Thence it will run east parallel with the North Hempstead and north of the Black Stump Road and the proposed Grand Central Boulevard.

The maps indicate that from the Rocky Hill Road, at a point about 1,500 feet north of the proposed Grand Central Boulevard, the tracks will be laid on the roadway of the Long Island Motor Parkway, which, it is said, is admirably adapted for a high-speed electric road.

The consents of the property holders are now being obtained and preliminary surveys are being made.

It is said that the proposed railroad will give an impetus to real estate activity in a large section of the towns of Flushing and North Hempstead, which have been undeveloped because of the lack of transportation facilities.

No Losses in Twenty-three Years.

The twenty-third annual report of the Summit Building & Loan Association, Summit, N. J., ended October 31, 1914, shows assets of $274,775, with 416 shareholders, with a book value of $268,758 for all shares. The association is purely local, confining its activities to first mortgage loans on Summit real estate and loans to members. The President, James Heard, reports that in the twenty-three years of the existence of the association more than $1,500,000 has been received and disbursed without loss and ownership of any real estate.

Building Plans at Hartsdale.

The Allied Improvement Corporation has been organized to build and sell houses in the Greehacres section of the Scarsdale Estates at Hartsdale, N. Y. Four plots have just been purchased. Plans are being prepared for three houses to be built in the section recently opened on Berseley Road and Claremont Avenue.

BIG SCHOOL FOR QUEENS.

For Ridgewood Section and Will Cost $315,000—To Move Church.

Building operations in Queens last week represented a total estimated cost of $605,500, including 101 applications for new buildings to cost $526,000, and 87 applications for alterations to cost $53,000.

Plans have been made for one of the largest school buildings in the borough on Forest Avenue between Woodbine and Madison Streets, in the vicinity of the tenement developments in Ridgewood. It will be five stories high and cost $315,000.

In the Corona section several builders are preparing to put up tenements in sections adjacent to the new transit lines.

Estimates will soon be called for by Controller Prendergast for removing the First Presbyterian Church of Elmhurst a distance of 150 feet. It is a stone edifice with a tower 140 feet high. The removal is due to the widening of the Queens Boulevard to 200 feet.

New Structure at Great Neck, L. I.



One of the important improvements recently completed at Great Neck is the Grace business building, opposite the station, containing eight stores and sixteen apartments. The building of a new Catholic church in the centre of the old village, the opening of the new waterside park on Manhasset Bay, the enlargement of the Great Neck golf course to eighteen holes, the macadamizing of all main driveways through the Great Neck peninsula, the organization of the Community Church, and the starting of a sewerage system are other noteworthy improvements.

A half-million-dollar building corporation is about to be organized, for the purpose of erecting houses on from one to several acres of land on the Estates of Great Neck.

WANT SUBWAY EXTENDED.

Offer Made to Finance Project for Property Owners.

A meeting was held last week at Lavelle Hall, Riverdale Avenue and 260th Street, for the purpose of urging the extension of the present subway line from 242d Street to Yonkers. About one thousand local owners and residents were present.

H. Hudgins stated that if the city was not prepared to proceed with the extension of the subway through lack of funds he would arrange to finance the project for the benefit of the property owners in the district. It was estimated that the property affected represents a valuation of $12,000,000, owned by more than five thousand individuals and estates, who pay annually about $236,000 in taxes.

The meeting was presided over by Florence J. Sullivan, of Riverdale. A resolution was adopted to form a permanent organization. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx; Cyrus C. Miller, Representative Joseph A. Goulden, Assemblyman Henry Patton, the Rev. Michael J. Murray, Supreme Court Justice Beall, of Yonkers; Thomas J. Totten, Assistant District Attorney Mackenry, Thomas W. Whipple, Park Commissioner, and James R. Murphy.

FACTORY LAWS HEARING.

To Be Held During Present Week in Supreme Court Chambers.

Public hearings will be held throughout the present week at 1:30 A. M. in the Chambers of Part XVII. of the Supreme Court, County Court House, for the discussion of the factory laws and the tentative plan prepared by the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, Robert F. Wagner, Chairman, for the consolidation of departments and bureaus making building inspections.

This matter important to real estate interests—and its probable outcome, the creation of a department of buildings, and a board of standards and appeal therein, will be discussed tomorrow. The remainder of the programme follows:

Nov. 24 (Tuesday)—Hearing on the administration of the labor law. Discussion of necessary changes in the proposed recodification of the labor law issued by the commission.

Dec. 1 (Tuesday)—Wage problem. Submission of findings on wages and standard of living of employes in industries investigated by the commission. Testimony of Director of Investigation and the agents and investigators of the commission.

Dec. 2 (Wednesday)—The wage problem and minimum wage legislation. Constitutional amendment to permit enactment of minimum wage law for women and minors; discussion by economists, social workers, and those interested in the problem generally.

Dec. 3 (Thursday)—Same subject as preceding day; discussion by employers and representatives of labor.

Dec. 4 (Friday)—Summary of arguments for and against a minimum wage law for New York State.

Auction of Queens Lots This Week.

Thirty lots in the industrial section of Queens, opposite the Bliss and Carolin Street station, in the blocks bounded by Queens Boulevard, Bliss Street, Carolin Street, Nott Avenue, and Gosman Avenue, will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly next Saturday on the premises. All improvements have been installed, including water, brick curbs, concrete sidewalks, macadam streets, and sewers. Some of the property is available for business use, but most of it is suitable for apartments, as it occupies high ground and lies far enough away from the factory centre to be free from any objectionable features.

REALTY BOARD PLANS ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Programme Includes Important Constructive Work in Relation to City Departments.

THE 1915 TAX RATE

Strenuous Efforts Being Made to Cut It Down to the 1914 Figure —Many Charter Amendments.

The Real Estate Board of New York announced a definite programme yesterday upon which it is already at work. This programme, which contemplates important constructive work with relation to city departments, the Legislature, charter amendments, and the Constitutional Convention, is a continuation of activities in which the board recently has been engaged.

The most important work already accomplished along lines looking to economy in city affairs and the protection of property owners and taxpayers throughout the city includes certain reasonable amendments to the labor law; crystallizing sentiment for a simpler method of building supervision; specific recommendations looking to the reduction of the enormous city budget of more than $210,000,000, as at first contemplated in the estimates of heads of departments.

The tentative budget forwarded to the Board of Aldermen by the Board of Estimate showed a reduction to $199,238,000, and the Real Estate Board has suggested further reasonable economies in view of the distressing conditions in real estate. These economies, if granted, would further reduce the budget by about $5,000,000.

If these further reductions are not granted the 1915 tax rate will not be far below the $2 mark.

The Real Estate Board, however, realizes that even if these reductions are granted this work will have to be done over again next year and in succeeding years. The board's present aim is to correct radical defects in governmental processes, and to eliminate that large proportion of waste which could be avoided if certain methods now in vogue were changed. Unless this is done taxes will be enormously high in 1916 and will reach increasingly high points in 1917 and 1918.

While this work is primarily for the relief of property owners, it is only to a slightly less degree an important contribution to civic progress and betterment; and for this reason the Real Estate Board looks for the support and co-operation of civic and taxpayer bodies, and of broad-minded and progressive city and State officials.

The programme which the board proposes to follow vigorously is as follows:

Before the Legislature.

The Constitutional Convention may provide certain remedies. Relief should also be looked for in the proposed new Charter. But both of these processes will be slow, while the need is for remedy at the earliest possible moment. The Legislature must, therefore, be asked to aid, and among the more important legislative efforts will be the following:

1. Secure legislation requiring that all salaries which must be provided for in the City Budget be fixed by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that all laws conflicting with such provision or fixing other than eight hours as a legal day's work be repealed.

2. Amend the State labor law so that the State Labor Department shall have jurisdiction only over the employes themselves and the housekeeping of the buildings in which they work.

3. Amend the tax lien law so that the interest due on a tax lien must be demanded in writing or by proper publication before the lien can be foreclosed, and limiting the cost of this notice to a fixed sum in foreclosure.

Charter Amendments.

Charter amendments will be sought to provide:

1. For a central purchasing bureau, by enlarging the powers of the Board of City Record.

2. For a new Department of Buildings, to have entire jurisdiction over buildings and to take over the inspection functions now exercised by other departments, including the State Department of Labor, its inspectors to be the only ones charged with the enforcement of the necessary regulations. In this work the board is cooperating with the State Factory Investigating Commission.

3. That all claims against the city be audited only by the Controller's office or, if in the form of a contract, by the Bureau of Contract Supervision as well as the Controller's office.

4. That water taxes be collected by the Controller at periods during the year when such collection will not interfere with the work of collecting other taxes.

5. For a Board of Education small in number, with paid members, to have absolute control over all educational matters, subject only to the State Board of Education, the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen.

6. For the consolidation of the Department of Bridges and the Department of Docks and Ferries. The completion of the great construction work that made these two departments necessary no longer exists.

7. For the consolidation of the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction.

8. That all hospitals be put under one administrative head.

9. That there be one administrative head for parks.

10. That there be one administrative head for public libraries.

11. That all city employes, except administrative heads, work the legal eight-hour day and be paid only the prevailing rate of wages.

Constitutional Amendments.

The Real Estate Board's programme for proposals to the Constitutional Convention is less ambitious than some that have been suggested. Its work in this particular will necessarily be limited to such constitutional changes as intimately affect real estate, leaving it to other civic organizations particularly charged with that duty to work out other equally important problems. It recognizes, however, the importance of the following, which it will urge:

1. An amendment to provide for absolute home rule in cities of the first class.

2. An amendment to provide that all real estate taxes must be levied both on land and the improvements on land.

3. An amendment opposing any attempt to increase the debt limit now fixed in the Constitution at 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate.

The present State Constitution and all proposed changes will be considered by a committee of which some prominent citizen will be Chairman, and which will consist of business men, lawyers, real estate owners, and others representing real estate interests.

The views of the committee, when adopted by the Real Estate Board, will be submitted to the Constitutional Convention by paid eminent counsel.

Growth of Apartment Houses.

"The American Universal Cyclopedia," published in 1882, contains the statement: "The number of hotels in New York City (Manhattan and the Bronx) is 63; of apartment houses, 45."

Today there are thousands of hotels—hundreds of them palatial in their size and appointments—while apartment houses are thickly scattered over all the five boroughs.

The official count of the Tenement House Department at the beginning of the year showed there were 102,400 apartment houses of all kinds in New York City.

The following table gives both the number and size of apartments in all five boroughs:

Rooms per Apartment.	Manhattan.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total in City.
1	3,609	172	649	96	4	4,530
2	48,490	1,047	16,626	4,274	151	70,588
3	136,671	13,036	38,029	2,344	437	190,517
4	159,541	36,362	99,487	8,117	776	304,283
5	91,398	35,885	63,393	6,329	532	197,537
6	53,682	13,163	30,397	1,761	224	99,227
7	25,278	3,777	6,913	183	47	36,198
8	9,773	365	1,837	85	25	12,055
9	2,437	11	106	7	7	2,568
10	1,042	3	27	....	3	1,075
11	323	....	1	....	....	324
12	237	....	1	....	....	238
13	23	....	....	....	....	23
14	73	....	....	....	....	73
15	15	....	....	....	....	15
16	12	....	....	....	....	12
17	2	....	....	....	....	2
18	3	....	....	....	....	3
19	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	1	....	....	....	....	1
Total	432,610	103,821	257,466	23,196	2,206	919,299

OPPOSE TRESTLES IN SUBWAY WORK

Realty Men Obtain Hearing Before Contract Award for William St. Branch.

SERIOUS BUSINESS MENACE

Mr. Noyes Says Overhead Mains on Broadway Have Caused Great Losses to Merchants.

Aroused by the injustice inflicted upon property owners and merchants on Broadway due to the unsightly trestle work to carry the gas mains during the digging of the subway, the William Street business interests succeeded last week in persuading President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen to call a public hearing on the matter next Tuesday.

It was generally expected that the contract would have been awarded for the William Street section last Friday by the Board of Estimate.

A committee consisting of Charles F. Noyes, William Shields, Joseph P. Day, George W. Van Pelt, and Frank Lord had been appointed from the Real Estate Board of New York to urge that no further subway contracts be awarded until it was agreed between the contractor and the Public Service Commission that gas mains and other conduits should not be carried on trestles.

Charles F. Noyes, Chairman of this committee, appeared before the Board of Estimate and explained that the real estate interests did not desire to hold up the awarding of the William Street contract, but felt that nothing should be done until the question of carrying the gas mains and other sub-surface conduits, either on the level of the street or below the surface, had been definitely settled.

Maurice Deutsch, consulting engineer, representing the Merchants' Association, also stated that after carefully examining the subway plans he did not think it necessary to carry the gas mains on trestles in the William Street work.

Mr. Noyes called attention to the fact that subways have been constructed in New York without using trestles for carrying gas mains. That the matter was important, he added, is indicated by the fact that real estate values on the easterly side of Broadway, between Canal Street and City Hall, had tremendously depreciated on account of these street obstructions. Instances were cited where property values had been reduced and where the business of merchants had been curtailed so that their rent could not be paid.

That the proposed action regarding the William Street subway is proper is best seen when it is noted that William Street is only forty feet wide and the street bed itself is only twenty feet wide. The sidewalk is only nine feet eight inches on the east side, and the gas mains are on that side. This and Nassau Street are the narrowest thoroughfares downtown. Mr. Noyes pointed out that 7,000 people pass on William Street in one given hour's time.

The hearing on Tuesday will be held in President McAneny's office at 3:30 o'clock.

MANY CITY OFFERINGS.

Madison Avenue Corner and White Plains Block Front at Auction.

A number of choice properties, to liquidate old estate holdings, will be offered by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom on Tuesday, Dec. 1. Among them will be the six-story apartment on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 62.2 by 100.8, for the estate of Wolf Kronethal. Other Manhattan offerings will include the five-story tenement at 64 West 100th Street, the five-story tenement at 27 Columbus Avenue, the four-story dwelling at 120 West Seventy-fourth Street, and the tenements at 213 Avenue C and 649 and 651 East Thirteenth Street, being the northwest corner.

On the same day he will also sell a White Plains block front, on the west side of South Broadway, between Martine Avenue and Mitchell Place, 186.52 by 306.93, on which is a four-story Colonial house.

City Wins Pavement Suit.

An important decision was handed down last week by the Court of Appeals to the effect that street railway companies in Queens must pay the cost of laying modern pavements between their tracks and for three feet outside of their right of way. The decision was given in a suit against the company operating on Jamaica Avenue and affirms the right of the city to collect from the company $68,789.

The railroad contended that it was only responsible for an amount which would represent the cost of laying a macadam roadway, but the city claimed that payment must be made for the pavement used on the road.

Building Code Committee.

As many of the ordinances which are being incorporated into the new Building Code by Rudolph P. Miller are of interest to real estate owners, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has appointed a Building Code Committee to look after the interests of property owners in connection with the new ordinances. It consists of Henry W. Hodge, Otto M. Eidlitz, and Julius Franke.

Recent Buyers at Kensington.

Three sales of fine residences have lately been made at Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., by the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company. In value they aggregate about $100,000. Edward J. McGrath purchased a $40,000 red brick Georgian Colonial house on a plot having a frontage of 200 feet at the corner of Beverly and Netherwood Road. Mrs. Anne M. De Lisser bought an Italian villa home on a plot fronting 375 feet for $35,000, and J. C. Matlack acquired a new $30,000 house on Park Lane and Beverly Road. All the available residences there except one are now sold.

To Sell Rockaway Coast Plots.

Several plots and dwellings on the Rockaway coast will be sold by Bryan L. Kennelly at the Vesey Street Salesroom next Tuesday. At Hammels a two-family house will be offered and at Belle Harbor a number of building lots, including a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Beach (128th) Street and Newport Avenue.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARCEL of land beginning at a point 525 it e of Broadway and 45 ft s of 113th St, runs s 50x w 20x n 44.4x n w 27.7 to beginning; Rachel Kafka against Nicholas S. Cavour et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm.

57TH AV, 973 to 979, and 57th St, 301 West; Isaac Middleman against City Real Estate Improvement Corporation, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. W. Fried.

77TH ST, 12 West; Wilber A. Bloodgood against Francis J. Reilly et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Baskerville.

108TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x35; W. Emlen Roosevelt et al. against Katherine Hocter et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Kobbe.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of 183d St, 100x115; Flora L. Root against Mary A. Keenan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

LOT 1,107, north half, map of Village of Wakefield; Gertrude Mayer against North Bronx Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

LOT 39, Block 15, map of part of Section B, Edenwald; Lillian W. White against Rufus R. Randall et al.; (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

LOT 40, Block 15, map of part of Section B, Edenwald; Lillian W. White against Rufus R. Randall et al.; (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

LOT 445, map of Van Nest Park, Ward 24; Charles H. McBride against Charles Hinglestein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Nelson.

FOUND AT ONCE.

Lost property should be advertised for immediately. A brief announcement in The New York Times finds it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING PRES. CHAS F. BERGER C.E. V. PRES.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS

100 W. 34 St. NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, at centre line of 143d St, 1.0.8x—; John H. Ficken to Sophie Meyer, 176 Manhattan St, Oct. 23; attorney, Sallet & S., 140 Nassau St.....$1

QUERCK ST, s w corner 3d St, 77.3x100x90x100.10, (foreclosure Nov. 19;) Jerome Wilson, referee, to Otto Gerdsen, 164 W. 75th St, (mtg $50,000,) Nov. 20; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$45,000

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Eugene L. Buske, referee, to Louis W. Haslam et al., 171 West 81st St, Nov. 9; attorney, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$25,000

MOTT ST, 277, w s, 20x1½, block; Luigi Soviero to Assenita Palmieri, 150 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, July 26, 1912, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Palmieri & W., 401 Park Row.....$1

NAGLE AV, n w s, at s w s Arden St, 130x129.6; Douglas W. Brown to The W. S. Hill Corporation, 103 Park Av, (mtg $182,000,) Nov. 5; attorney, C. S. Davison, 60 Wall St.....$1

5TH AV, 1,326, w s, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 25x100; Emanuel Hoffmann to Bertha Hoffmann, 212 W. 137th St, all liens, Nov. 21; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$1

16TH ST, 25 West, n s, 600 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Douglas W. Brown to The W. S. Hill Corporation, 103 Park Av, (mtg $28,000,) Nov. 5; attorney, C. S. Davison, 60 Wall St.....$1

74TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Mary Realty Co. to Miriam R. Sturmdorf, 51 West 74th St, Nov. 19, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

89TH ST, s s, at centre line old Bloomingdale Road, runs w 50.6x s —x e 100x n 100.8± w —x n e —; Broadway Trust Co. of New York, guardian, to Metropolitan Impt. Co., 100 Broadway, 1-500 part, Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$00

103D ST, 135 West, n s, 281.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.1; James K. Thurber to Reversionary Estates Company, 1 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., 1-6 part, subject to life estate of Sarah A. Thurber, all liens, (mtg $600,) Nov. 19; attorney, L. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.....$1

109TH ST, s s, 307 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Dalton Realty Co., Inc., to Francesco Paolo Fabolino, 230 East 109th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $16,500;) attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

109TH ST, 10 East, s s, 133 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Rose M. Matthews to Esther Schneider, 943 Longwood Av, Bronx, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret A. Bouvet to Eva A. Marbach, 303 East 146th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $18,333.33;) attorney, George W. Simpson, 51 Chambers St.....$100

123D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 35x100.11; Maurice J. McCarthy, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 18; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$26,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 147th St, 25x90; John Eggers to Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St, Nov. 20; attorney, John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Eggers to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, Nov. 20; same attorney.....$100

BURKE AV, n s, 200 ft e of Barnes Av, 70.8x102.8; also 205th St, s s, 260 ft e of Barnes Av, 42x100; Howard C. Lake, referee, to Catherine C. Hill, 63 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., Nov. 19; attorney, George Hill, 41 Park Row.....$500

FOREST AV, w s, 1,054.2 ft s of 165th St, 36.3x300; James F. Donnelly, (referee,) to Leopold Guttag, Lake Pleasant, N. J., Nov. 19; attorney, William C. Rosenberg, 149 Broadway.....$500

HOE ST, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; Benjamin Marder to Malka Marder, 784 Kelly St, Nov. 16; attorney, L. & J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

LEGGETT ST, n s, 50 ft w of Barry Av, 25x100; William R. Houlihan to Ellen M. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 100x50; same to same, Oct. 29; attorney, same.$1

LOT 39, Map Haight Estate; Joseph D. Saltzman to Charles P. Hallock, 2,070 Honeywell Av, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

LOTS 198 and 199, Map Hunts Point Realty Co.; William R. Houlihan to Ellen M. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 230 ft s of 177th St, 100x irregular; John J. Hynes, referee, to Mollie Katzen, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, Nov. 20; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$10,850

QUIMBY AV, 2,161, n s, 24.10x108; Stanley Fryer to Charles E. Hailey, 2,275 Lyon Av, (mtg $5,500,) Nov. 12; attorney, Charles E. Hailey, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, 296, n e corner of 140th St, 27.6x101.11; John Eggers to Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St, Nov. 20; attorney, John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Eggers to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, Nov. 20; attorney, same.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 139th St, 45x100; John Eggers to Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St, Nov. 20; attorney, same.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Eggers to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, Nov. 20; attorney, same.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 429.7 ft n of St. Johns Av, 55.1x102.7; William R. Houlihan to Ellen M. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 60.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 50x140.2; also Undercliff Av, w s, 169.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 50x144.7; John F. Kaiser to Thomas H. Reynolds, 982 Anderson Av, (mtg $5,400,) Nov. 18; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Simplex Improvement Corporation to Maria Sebin, 530 West 132d St, Oct. 28; attorney, William C. White, 154 Nassau St.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, 910, e s, 25x134.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Isabella Bates, 174 Covert St, Brooklyn, Oct. 31; attorney, George H. Boyce, 110 Van Sicien Av, Brooklyn.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x138.8; William R. Houlihan to Ellen M. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n s of Leggett Av, 50.7x98.5; same to same, Oct. 29; attorney, same.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 43.6x irregular; Benenson Realty Co. to Cornelius O'Keefe, 1,227 Hoe Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

156TH ST, n s, 200.11 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50.10x100.3; John Eggers to Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St, Nov. 20; attorney, Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Eggers to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, Nov. 20; attorney, same.....$100

163D ST, s s, 225.6 ft e of Melrose Av, 50.1x100; Augusta Reuhl to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $44,250,) Nov. 14; attorneys, Eilers & A., 277 Broadway..$1

164TH ST, 440 East, s s, 25 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Alex S. Wenzel et al to Julia Collins, 185 Maple Av, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $5,650,) Nov. 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, 910, e s, 25x134.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Isabella Bates, 174 Covert St, Brooklyn, Oct. 31; attorney, George H. Boyce, 110 Van Sicien Av, Brooklyn.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x138.8; William R. Houlihan to Ellen M. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n s of Leggett Av, 50.7x98.5; same to same, Oct. 29; attorney, same.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 43.6x irregular; Benenson Realty Co. to Cornelius O'Keefe, 1,227 Hoe Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

156TH ST, n s, 200.11 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50.10x100.3; John Eggers to Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St, Nov. 20; attorney, Diedrich Eggers, 415 East 237th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Eggers to John Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, Nov. 20; attorney, same.....$100

163D ST, s s, 225.6 ft e of Melrose Av, 50.1x100; Augusta Reuhl to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $44,250,) Nov. 14; attorneys, Eilers & A., 277 Broadway..$1

164TH ST, 440 East, s s, 25 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Alex S. Wenzel et al to Julia Collins, 185 Maple Av, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $5,650,) Nov. 16; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of Park Av, 62x90; Sidney W. Stern, referee, to Co-Free Realty Co., 1,115 Boston Road, Nov. 20; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$100

169TH ST, s s, 62.10 ft e of Union Av, 18.7x irregular; Joseph E. Dutey to Victor Gerhards, 800 East 169th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 19; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

8 p. c.; attorney, Catherine Kennedy, on Washington St, Hempstead, L. I....$1,000

VYSE ST, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 20x100; Union Street Realty Co. to Frederick William Co., 2,429 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, prior mtg $8,000, Nov. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hottenroth & C., 261 Broadway.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, n w corner 28th St, part of second floor; Harris Mandelbaum et al. to Athanas Antoniadis, 125 West 28th St, 10 years, from completion of building....$1,500

8TH AV, 612, store and basement; Lumeno Masucci to Alfonso Massucci, 1,323 Clinton Av, 4½ years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$2,400

9TH AV, 914, store; Clara R. Gerken to S. Boorstein, 359 West 58th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914.....$1,880

105TH ST, 146 and 148 West, s s; Harry S. Burdick to May Weinstein, 545 West 111th St, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$4,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Jerome Av, e s, 51.52 ft n of Mount Hope Place, for a one-story brick office, 17x38.3; Rilma Building Co., Samuel H. Raphiel, 409 West 129th St, President, owner; Eugene Schoen, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 55th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 65.4x98.3; Park Avenue and 55th Street Corporation, 49 Wall St, owner; Gross & Gross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $400,000.

160th St, n s, 271.6 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for two six-story apartments, 125x80.1; Hudson View Construction Co., 169 Broadway, owner; H. C. Young, 1,204 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 361 to 375; Northern Waterproofing Co. against Mid-Crosstown Railway Co. and Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co., owners; Eagle Concrete Arch Engineering Co., contractor.....$512

45TH ST, 150 West; Triborough Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against John Doe, owner; Faretti Tile Co., sub-contractor; Frank Siery, contractor.....$430

90TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum against 69 West 90th Street Corporation, owner; Banks Laboratories, Inc., lessee; William S. Jennings, contractor.....$150

110TH ST, 31 West; Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co. against Young Women's Hebrew Association, owner; Jacob A. Zimmermann, Inc., contractor.....$715

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x61.10; Crystal & Gold Contracting Co. against 138 East 38th Street Co., Inc., owner, (renewal).....$1,073

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,502; Samuel Baxter against James S. and J. Wilson Bryant, owners; J. Wilson Bryant, contractor, (renewal)....$125

GUNTHER AV, w s, 200 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Yonkers Woodworking Co., Inc., against Louis Pugliese, owner; John Marx, contractor.....$240

KELLY ST, w s, 100.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Karl F. Buchebaum against Kelbert Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$105

VALENTINE AV, w s, 210 ft n of 183d St, 100x100; Bronx Cut Stone Co., Inc., against Vaihalla Corporation, owners and contractors.....$400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

UNION AV, 1,232; Sam Burnstein against Gustav L. Becker et al., Aug. 11, 1914...$71

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 23.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 110 West, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 1; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $234.40.

129th St, 112 West, s s, 123.6 w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 2; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $231.40.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Lewis St, 91, w s, 98.2 s Stanton St, 24.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; Maer Pearl against Samuel Stoopack et al.; Weismann & H., attorneys; H. A. Friedman, referee, due, $8,317.60; taxes, &c., $258.10; subject to first mortgage, $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Tichenor et al., administrators, against Lena Koransky et al.; Appell & T., attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $15,653.50, taxes, &c., $5,078.33.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrien.

Southern Boulevard, 1,480-2, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings, 50x100, five-story flat and stores; Alma Greenebaum against Sonsin Wahlig Construction Company et al; Alex Greenebaum, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $9,456.18; taxes, &c., $371.70; subject to a mortgage of $34,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

College Av, 1,043, w s, about 130 ft s of 166th, 22x92.6, three-story dwelling; W. H. Lefferts, executor, against P. B. Pugh et al; Brush & C. attorneys; J. R. Trucsdale, referee; due, $9,378.31; taxes, &c., $297.

By Henry Brady.

River Av, 2,062, e s, 125 ft n of 180th, 18.9 x104.8x18.9x104.5, three-story dwelling; Charlotte Trubenbach against R. F. Levin, et al; Baldwin, F. & F., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $7,250.33; taxes, &c., $418.44.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Belle Harbor, L. I., 7 plots on Beach Channel and Bayside drives, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st Sts.; also Newport Av, n e corner Beach, 128th St, 100x100, vacant.

Hammels, L. I., 65 Hammels Av, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

105th St, 312 E, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. et al, against Bartolomeo Palumbo et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $495.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, 594 East, s s, 327.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; William Dannheim et al. against M. M. Bucker et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $9,995.01; taxes, &c., $265.50; subject to mortgage of $24,500.

Anthony Av, 2,184, e s, 249.4 ft n of 181st St, 25x139, two-story frame dwelling; D. A. Tower et al. against H. C. Lord et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,570.24; taxes, &c., $1,089.12.

College Av, 1,267, w s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x55, two-story frame dwelling; M. A. Kreuter against W. L. Phelan et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; T. H. Keough, referee; due, $1,670.00; taxes, &c., $143.

Washington Av, 1,718, e s, 135.1 ft s of 174th St, 41.5x109.9, five-story flat; Isaac Leader against Harris Drusin et al.; Oscar Englander, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,153.29; taxes, &c., $1,657; subject to first mortgage of $27,000.

Friday, Nov. 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.3x75.8x121.2, six-story apartment house; Max Mandel against Eva Trop et al.; A. A. Berberyan, attorney; A. C. E. McNevin, referee; due, $12,721.02; taxes, &c., $1,500.

99th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; A. C. Cochran against Anna Galland et al.; S. T. Carter, Jr., attorney; P. B. Olney, Jr., referee; due, $20,038.27; taxes, &c., $422.80.

5th St, 207-209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; A. C. Dittrich et al. against Isaac Josephs et al., executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Roman, referee; due, $7,793.98; taxes, &c., $762.60; subject to first mortgage of $65,000.

Lexington Av, 1,491-1,498, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x26, five-story flat and stores; S. A. Jefferson against A. J. Adams et al.; Hart & T., attorneys; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $48,501.29; taxes, &c., $1,515.78.

Grand St, 137-139, e s, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 35.11x80, seven-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against Michael Weelandt, Sr., et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $64,047.39; taxes, &c., $1,503.40.

12th St, 623 East, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; L. G. Hamersley against Joseph Fine et al.; Action 1; Emmet & P., attorneys; J. A. Donegan, referee; due, $30,209.58; taxes, &c., $1,805.54.

12th St, 625 East, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $30,199.58; taxes, &c., $1,831.21.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Park Av, 1,742, n e corner of 121st St, (No. 101,) 20.11x75, four-story tenement and store; United States Trust Co., trustee, against A. C. Larney et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; J. F. Donnelly, referee; due, $13,657.93; taxes, &c., $173.46.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 882, e s, 136.11 ft n of Longwood Av, 37.3x100, four-story flat; Isidore Kassel et al. against Beck Street Realty Co. et al.; Willard Schwarz, attorney; G. S. Bee, referee; due, $1,804.27; taxes, &c., $61.54; subject to first mortgage of $15,000.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to

Sprinkler Equipment.

Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

The outlay automatically reflects itself in the immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.

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Absolute Trustee's Sale

To Close the Estate of WOLF KRONETHAL, Dec'd.

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Madison Ave. & 91st St.

(Known as 1270 Madison Ave.)

A 6-story and basement brick and brownstone elevator apartment house with 2 stores. Size of plot, 62.2½x100.8½.

JAMES H. DEIGNAN, Esq., Atty., 233 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Estate Sales

Estate of ALFRED L. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

28 Barclay Street

(Bet. West B'way & Church St.)

A 5-story and cellar brick loft building with store. Size of lot 24.2x100.10.

120 West 74th St.

(Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.)

A 4-story and basement brownstone front private dwelling. Size of lot, 22x102.2.

Estate of EDWIN A. DODD, Dec'd.

108 Fourth Avenue

(Bet. East 10th & East 12th Sts.)

A 4-story brick building with store and basement store. Size of plot, 25.1x115.6x irreg.

Estate of JOSEPH PFEIFFER, Dec'd.

N. W. Cor. Ave. C & 13th St.

and Adjacent Parcel

(Known as 213 Av. C & 651 & 649 E. 13th St.)

(To be sold as one parcel.)

Nos. 213 Avenue C and 651 East

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

Are You Looking

for a cozy three-story modern dwelling with two baths, electric light, parquet floors, and all improvements; convenient to Subway and "L?" If so, consult us without delay, for we have just the house you want.

Houghton Company

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Mapleton Park

Semi-detached, brick, one-family houses at station of the new

SEA BEACH SUBWAY

Location ideal. Houses are seven rooms, bath, &c.

Easy Housekeeping

Price $5,500—$500 cash; balance monthly, same as rent.

Twenty Years' Time Given

All modern improvements, from gas and electricity to shower and parquet floors. Large porch, lawn and garden. Booklet on request.

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,

60 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Capital $600,000. Tel. Cortlandt 2552.

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corner of De Kalb Avenue, facing the park, and having western and southern exposure; 4½-story and basement stone front, 16 rooms and 2 bathrooms, parlor floor dining room, with extension butler's pantry; electric light; lot 22 feet in width in front, 40 feet in rear, by 95 feet in depth; room for a private garage. This property would alter into a first-class bachelor apartment, and the location is ripe for one, or would be suitable for a sanitarium. Offer wanted.

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Cor. Fulton & So. Oxford Sts.

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1-Family Brick, $4,700-$4,800

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Easy terms. Write or call. FLEER BROS., 854 Elder's Lane (Enfield St.), Brooklyn, N. Y.

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AT ELMHURST

ON 2 LOTS, 50x100.

New detached one-family house; 8 large rooms and bath, storeroom, laundry; steam heat, electric and gas lighting; all of the interior beautifully finished in the natural hardwood; bay windows, window seats, leaded glass, &c.; parquet floors; house connected with the city sewer; spacious porch; perfect southern exposure; both sides of street lined with trees; parklike surroundings; restricted property, beautifully located, convenient to station, trolley lines, school, churches and stores; price $8,500, $1,000 cash. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 73 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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SUBURBAN HOME.

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Select all-year home on hill top; house, 8 rooms and foyer hall, bath; hot-water heat; electric light, gas, sewer, cement sidewalks; very fine train service; privilege to elegant bathing beach, dock, and tennis court; $500 cash needed; balance monthly if desired; willing to sell very cheap. Address C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

MOVE RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME FOR $20 A MONTH.

Up to date; plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; small down payment; 28 minutes out; one block from trolley; stores, schools, and churches; title guaranteed. Address C. BARSHAD, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

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TO LET.

15-room modern private residence with all latest improvements; excellent state of repair; 4 baths; surrounded by two acres ground; garage with servants' quarters above; high-grade residential surroundings, commanding superb view of bay and ocean; 3 minutes' walk from trolley; 35 minutes from Battery. Apply Cornelius Kolff, 45 Broadway, N. Y., or Crabtree Building, opposite ferry landing, St. George.

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Some sites commanding view of the Sound. Others overlooking a beautiful State.

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Located at Katonah, on the Harlem Railroad, about forty miles from Grand Central Station; 20 acres, on lake; beautiful house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms, bath; electric light, hot water heat; fine gardens; all kinds of fruits and vegetables; stable, garage; cow barn; chicken houses; 3 acres woodland; beautiful views; elevation 600 feet; cost owner in 1910, $68,000; will sell today for $45,000. Photographs.

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Will Sacrifice, Owner Ill,

All year home; near station; finest neighborhood; Colonial House, 15 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements. Large stable with quarters. Three acres; tennis court, flower and vegetable gardens, fine trees and lawns. For further particulars and photographs apply to

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Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK

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ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.

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Very Convenient to Express Station, 44 Min. on Lackawanna R. R.



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Central hall; very large living room, with large open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, seven large bedrooms; billiard room, storage room. Very large verandas, open terraces, upper balcony. Parquet floors; walls panelled in hardwood; beamed ceilings; laundry. Perfect heating plant; electric light. Established, select neighborhood; all Summer and Winter recreations; automobiling; best of water sports; fine country club conveniently located on lake; best of schools, churches, stores. A permanent all-year home, with all modern conveniences; magnificent views. Highest, healthiest climate; within commuting distance of N. Y. City.

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Beautiful Shore Front Hotel

Will be sacrificed to cash buyer.

Located on Long Island, one hour from New York City. Modern hotel, containing about one hundred and twenty rooms, furnished. Coolest spot on the Island. Beautiful view, fine boating, bathing, fishing, etc. Ideal location for automobile trade. If you mean business this is an opportunity you may never get again. Triflers please don't answer. Address, Sacrifice, Box 605, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

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New "Old English" stucco house and garage; 10 rooms; 3 baths; all latest improvements; decorated to suit; on acre of ground carefully planted, with right of way to the water. Rent reasonable.

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.

$3,700. Craftsman's high-grade bungalow; 6 spacious rooms and bath, conservatory, steam heat, gas, extra improvements, large garden, view of bay; 25 miles out; station 5 minutes' walk; a genuine home, substantial and beautiful; easiest terms. Call or write, A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I. Telephone 118 Wantagh.

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The ideal North Shore suburban home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; nine-room stucco house and two baths; two large plots overlooking Bay and Sound and one on the shore at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars.

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Farm of 68 acres at Huntington, L. I.; fine views; 2 miles of station; ten-room house and good barn; price, $225 per acre. Apply to A. L. Field, Huntington, L. I.

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Have four beautiful lots, near station, 30 minutes out; North Shore; value, $4,000, will sacrifice for $2,000. Ideal building site. This is worth investigating. F. A. Wheeler, 958 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE STATE IS BEHIND THIS OPPORTUNITY

Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, are being sold by order of the Supreme Court at prices that average about 50% of the sale price of former owners.

70% to 75% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage.

You should by all means be among the many who are now taking advantage of the extraordinary promise of profit that these fine properties hold forth.

The State Banking Department is holding the sale to liquidate the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.

Inspect these properties personally or apply for detailed information to

BENJAMIN D. HAIGHT,

Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks,

601 Times Building, New York City.

Gentleman's Farm Free and Clear.

Far Hills, Somerset County, New Jersey, northwest corner Larger Cross Roads, Lackawanna Road; 83 acres, clean, high, very fertile land; heavy stream of water, fine buildings, all improvements, fine condition. Must be sold to settle estate. Worth $35,000. Look at property and make me a business proposition. Will consider $7,500 cash, balance can remain on mortgages for long term. Brokers can make full commission.

DAVID STEWART, 203 B'way, Manhattan.

A HOME you have been looking for; in convenient located; beautiful section, 15 miles New York, 5 minutes' walk stations two different railroads; excellent service; houses are well built, semi-bungalow style, stucco finish, all improvements, large plot, sidewalks; near schools, churches, stores, trolleys, etc. $2,500 up. Terms same as rent; no extras. Worth investigating.

ROWLAND-JOHNSON COMPANY,

Opposite Erie Station, Passaic N. J.

SAFEGUARD YOUR TITLES.

North Jersey property is our specialty. We examine titles and insure them.

If you are interested in Bergen County Real Estate, our Booklet A will enlighten you.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

BUNGALOWS in a highly developed Residential Park among the Pines at Beautiful Health giving Lakewood, N. J. All modern improvements. Easy terms.

Lakewood Pines Developing Company, Fisk Ave., Winfield, L. I.

STUCCO HOUSE of seven rooms and tiled bath.

Large living room with tapestry brick fireplace, artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing; steam heat; asbestos tile roofs; parquet floors; sleeping porch; fine shade trees; near station and trolley; fireproof garage; price, only $5,750; liberal terms. Lambert, owner, 233 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Barclay 6984.

$5900 NEW MODERN HOUSE. **Montclair**

1st floor, living room, dining room, sun parlor, kitchen, den, and porch. Plot, 40x115, at

2d floor, 3 large bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, and enclosed sleeping porch.

3d floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Oak floors, hardwood trim, 2 open fireplaces. Miller, opp. Lackawanna Ter. (Phone, 2721.)

NUTLEY Just finished, 7 rooms, tiled bath, vestibule, parquet floors, open fireplace, steam heat, gas and electric kitchen—lot 50x122; high residential neighborhood; $5,000, $500 cash, $30 monthly.

Myerhols & Dressig, Real Estate, Union Ave. and Centre St., Nutley.

ENGLAND—FOR SALE.

Ready for Occupation.

ENGINEERING WORKS (with an iron foundry) in England, in an excellent skilled labor centre; complete, with well selected, high-class machine, tools, and electric cranes; on perpetual leasehold land of 20,000 square yards, of which ¼ is covered by buildings, all of ground floor level only; a railway siding affords excellent rail and water facilities. PRICE £100,000. E. J. K., L 847 Times Downtown

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SIR HENRY APARTMENTS

East 16th Street and Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER

From 1 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MENU.

Oyster Cocktail.

Olives. Sweet Pickles. Celery.

Cream of Princess. Bouillon.

Boiled Kennebec Salmon Normandie.

Roast Vermont Turkey, Chestnut Dressing. Cranberry Jelly.

Filet of Beef and Mushrooms, Asparagus on Toast.

Mashed Potatoes. Mashed Turnips.

Sweet Potatoes. Creamed Bermuda Onions.

Squash. Victoria Salad aux Mayonaise.

Colonial Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce.

Mince Pie. Apple Pie. Pumpkin Pie.

Ice Cream, Royal de Maraschino.

Assorted Cakes. Assorted Nuts and Raisins

Brie Cheese Crackers Coffee Cider

Seventy-five Cents.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 — FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue

Corner 72d Street.

New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

One 7 and One 3 Room

Suitable for Physician or living apartment.

9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Rental $3,500 to $5,500.

Rental Agent on Premises. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d Street

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.

New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rental $1,800 to $2,650.

Rental Agent on Premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200

150 West 79th Street

One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.

Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue

N. E. Cor. 87th Street.

9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,800.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET

NEW APARTMENTS

One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1750 TO $2400** 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet upon request

PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner,
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

New 12-Story Apartment House

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
Living Room 21x32.6

RENTS $4,000 TO $11,000

Booklet on Request

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents,
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 MADISON AVENUE

To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.

Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms. Housekeeping and Hotel Apartments. Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient. Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.

F. E. GOING, Resident Manager.

PHELPS STOKES ESTATES, Owners, 100 William Street, N. Y. C.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Rockledge Hall

Riverside Drive

South Cor. 102d St.

Choicest part of Drive

One corner apartment of

9 all outside rooms

3 baths, 2 maids' rooms

RENT $2800.

The Clifden

264 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

$1,400 TO $2,500.

Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Janus Court

S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.

9-Story Fireproof Building.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,100.

Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

'Phone, 8380—Riverside.

"The Strafford"

777 West End Ave

S. W. Corner 98th St

10 Rooms, 3 Baths,

Rent, $2,750

8 Rooms, 3 Baths

$2,050 and $2,500

Exceptional Floor Plan

All Large, Light Rooms

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies, at $2,000 to $3,500. Resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

BIG CONCESSIONS

High Class Elevator Apts. near Riverside

314-315-321 W. 94th St.

7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maids' lavatory, per annum, $960.

5 and 6 rooms and bath, $50 to $65.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 FIFTH AV.

Extensive Duplex Apartment

10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"The Britannia"

527 West 110th St

Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave

6, 7 & 8 Rooms 2 Baths

Moderate Rentals

Large Rooms, all light

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone, 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

MODERATE RENTS

Excellent Service

6 R M S { 616 WEST 116TH.....$780; 509 WEST 110TH.....$1,050

7 R M S { 515 WEST 110TH.....$1,200; 606 WEST 116TH.....$1,150; 616 WEST 116TH.....$1,150

8 R M S { 174 WEST 79TH.....$1,400; 445 RIVERSIDE DRIVE...$1,450; 515 WEST 110TH.....$1,500

—Booklet on Application—

Apply to Superintendents, or

EARLE & CALHOUN

B'way & 72d St. Tel. 5116-7-8 Col.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,

Southeast Corner.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

or larger combinations, maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.

Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL $900 to $1500

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel., Columbus—8896.

Prince Humbert

220 Cathedral Parkway

110th St., near Broadway

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

A Very Desirable Apartment

ALL FRONT ROOMS

Southern exposure overlooking river.

6 Rooms....$1,300.

Apply on premises, or

Thomas J. O'Reilly,

Broadway and 109th Street.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.

Apartments 2, 6, 7, 9, 10 Rooms,

May be had on favorable terms.

UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

ATTENTION!

THE MILLARD

High Class Elevator Apartment

18-20 WEST 107TH ST.

5 to 7 EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS $40 to $60

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4	1	600 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	660 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNWALL

255 West 90th St.

Northwest Corner Broadway.

One of the new and finest 12-story fireproof Apartment Houses on west side; apartments in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; one corner Apartment, nine rooms, two baths, $2,800; one west Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,800.

4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Southern Exposure.

New Fireproof Building.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

Large Rooms a Special Feature.

An exceptional Apartment of 9 Rooms and 4 Baths may be arranged.

105 West 72d St.

Adjacent to Subway and "L" express stations.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.,

Southwest Corner Broadway.

A 12 story steel fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; Subway station at the corner.

7 Large Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents Moderate.

New Windsor

294 Central Park West,

Near 89th St.

8 and 9 Large Rooms & Bath.

Newly Decorated.

Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Rents Reasonable.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.

2 Rooms and Bath,

$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.

SHARP & CO.,

Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

226 West 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

New High Class Elevator apartment house TO SUBLET.

3 Rooms & Bath

with kitchenette

Living room 13x19 feet.

Rent $950

Supt. on premises.

The OAKDALE

non-Housekeeping Apartments

36-38 W. 35th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.

RENTS $500 TO $1,000.

Superintendent on premises.

Phone 6180 Greeley.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT

A few choice Apartments in the vicinity of Columbia University.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms

may be had at a substantial reduction to desirable tenants on lease.

BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD, 2201 Broadway.

WELLESLEY

N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.

Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

551 West 149th St.

near Broadway.

5-Room Apartments.

High-class House.

Hall Service, Private Telephone. Electric Lights. First Floor

Rent, 38-40 Dollars.

Bachelor Apartments The ROYALTON

44 West 44th St.

254-256-258 W. 25TH ST.

High-class elevator apartments 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; large, sunny rooms; electric light, open plumbing, baths; rent $35 to $50 per month. These apartments are the greatest bargain ever offered. Superintendent on premises.

THE DALHOUSIE

40-48 West 59th Street

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.

Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure. ONE APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. APPLY SUPT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAUXHALL

780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.

4 Rooms, from $700 | 6 Rooms, from $1200

5 " " 950 | 7 " " 1350

1, 2 and 3 Baths.

All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.

Secure the Benefits

of exceptional rental opportunities offered by the

New Eleven-story Absolutely Fireproof Building, representing the most advanced ideas in apartment house construction. Location is the best and most convenient on Washington Heights, commanding a view of the Hudson, accessible to subway express stations, Broadway surface line and elevated. Overlooking grounds of Hispania Society of America.

Telephone, Audubon 870

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.

BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.

Rental Representative on Premises.

SUBLET UNFURNISHED

at Greatly Reduced Rental.

AN APARTMENT OF

14 ROOMS—5 BATHROOMS.

BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS. DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGN. EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.

ALWYN COURT

182 WEST 58TH ST.

ONE FURNISHED SUITE TO SUBLET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms.....$47.50

3 Rooms.....$45 to $50

4 Rooms.....$50 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

Phone 8380 River. B'way. cor. 105th St.

Especially Arranged for Dentists or Doctors.

CLUNY,

133 West 72d Street.

High Class Professional Building. One of the Most Convenient Locations in the City.

Rents Very Moderate.

Booklet, floor plan and further particulars on application.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

162 West 72d Street.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St.,

Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.

6 AND 7 ROOMS

Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.

Rents $720 to $960 Per Year.

Superintendent on premises.

THE STANWOOD,

321 West 55th St.,

one block west of Broadway. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

552 North of 127th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE THE MADRID

4 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $45-$55-$65.

High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

VERSAILLES PALACE,

605-607 West 113th St.,

between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

6 ROOMS & BATH, $1,150; 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS, $1,700. Apply on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3117-3131 Broadway,

at 124th St., two blocks from Manhattan St. Broadway Subway Station.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT 4-5 ROOMS, $45 TO $55.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

315 West 89th St

Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive

NEW BUILDING

3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath

Rent $780

8 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $2,500

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St

Telephone, 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on Premises

525 West End Ave

N. W. Cor. 85th St.

7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $2,700

10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rent $4,800

Mark Rafalsky & Company

527 Fifth Ave., at 44th St.

Tel., 5220 Murray Hill

Or Representative on premises

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

NEW BUILDING

Furnished and Unfurnished.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

New Idea Small Apartments.

Completely equipped kitchens

Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Unfurnished, $1,020 to $1,100

Furnished, $1,290 to $1,370

135 West 79th St.

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Unfurnished, $62.50 to $67.50

Furnished, $75 to $80.

Absolutely fireproof. Living rooms about 16 ft. square. Exceptional closet space. Completely equipped kitchens.

THE STANWOOD,

321 West 55th St.,

one block west of Broadway. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 W. 40th.

250 WEST 88th ST.

METROPOLITAN

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

1 apartment left, 6th floor, has 11 spacious closets. Special rental figure. House conducted by resident Owner. Apply on premises or Phone Schuyler 5945.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

THE HUDSON, No. 227, Cor. 95th St. Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 4 to 7 rooms. Rents $780 to $1,200; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Superintendent.

OWNER leaving city will sublet six rooms and foyer with three baths; corner Apartment, in new building. Apply

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,

B'way & 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 2300.

THE PROSPERITY LUNCHEON

1,045 Reservations for Merchants' Association Feast.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that 1,045 reservations had been made for the "prosperity" luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the association, which will be held in the Hotel Astor at noon on Tuesday. The purpose of the meeting is to demonstrate the belief of New York's business men that good times are at hand, and that business stagnation is at an end.

The reservations made for the luncheon come from the business leaders of the city representing the principal firms in more than 300 distinct fields of business activity. The meeting will be the largest of its kind ever held in this city. The fact that so many business men are willing to give up two hours in the middle of the day in order to go on record as optimists proves conclusively the strength of their conviction that prosperity is surely coming.

In recognition of the fact that the establishment of the Federal Reserve banking system has probably had a greater effect than any other event in relieving depression, the luncheon will be given to the officers and Executive Committee of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The guests of the Members' Council will be Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; William Woodward, Deputy Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank and Federal Reserve Agent; Charles Starek, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Deputy Chairman of the board; Henry R. Towne, member of the Executive Committee; William B. Thompson, member of the Executive Committee, and James F. Curtis, Secretary of the bank. William C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, will preside over the meeting.

ILLINOIS BREWERS INDICTED

Government Accuses Them of Falsely Stating Weights.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—The Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments against the Union Brewing Company and Clarke Brothers, distillers, charging them with falsely stating weights on bills of lading and falsely describing shipments.

The indictment against the brewing company contains twenty-eight counts, on which the maximum fine would be $140,000. Three indictments, containing thirty-two counts, were returned against the Clarke Company. Maximum penalties in the Clarke case would be $100,000, or two years in the penitentiary on each count.

R. N. Trezise, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is here in connection with securing the indictments, said the cases had been worked up by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Western Weighing Commission.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Free Rent
UNTIL
February 1st
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms
Elevator Apartments
on Fort Washington Ave., the most select and aristocratic section of Washington Heights.
Moderate Rents
only three blocks from subway station, all new and modern improvements.
The right rent will be made to reputable and quiet tenants.
Address Confidential,
Box 306 Times Downtown.

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
681 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
Rooms and Bath, $65.
Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
Rooms,) 3 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Spacious elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Albert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

Special
CONCESSIONS
The last and the only vacant apartment in building.
Hague Court
Near Columbia University
400 West 118th, facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1000
Beautifully decorated, location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 9 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall. 3 baths. Corner apartment.
Rents, $1,800 to $2,200.
WM. P. SHERIDAN, Agt.,
549 Riverside Drive. Tel. 434 Morningside.

WASHINGTON ARMS
Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Cor. 170th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
Charming Elevator Apts. All Front Rooms.
Most Beautiful and Exclusive Section IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
4 Rooms & Bath, $40-$45 | 5 Rooms & Bath, $52-$55
6 Corner Rooms $65
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agts., 4249 Broadway.

BIG CONCESSIONS
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 Rooms, $40; 3 W. 104th St.
5 Rooms, $40; 40 W. 127th St.

THE BERMUDA 303-10 WEST 156TH ST., near Riverside Drive.
Elevator; every modern improvement; 6, 7 rooms and bath; $50 to $60.
Apply on premises or SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
One six and one four room, in absolutely high-class elevator block front; most refined on Heights; exceptional opportunity; owner on premises, Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 180th Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 3-4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 11 East 55th Street,
opp. St. Regis Hotel. Maid Service. All-Night Elevator Service. 5 Rooms, 2 Baths. Kitchenette; 2 Rooms, 1 Bath, Kitchenette.
Building is 81 feet wide, insuring large, light rooms.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

"THE WALPOLE,"
43 East 25th St.
Desirable apartments, two rooms and bath, to let; suitable for residence, physician's or dentist's office; up to date in all respects. Apply on premises, or to
F. & G. Pflomm, 9 West 29th St.

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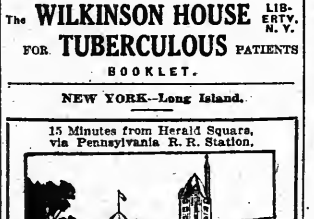
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The New York Times
INDEX
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July-August-September
1914

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

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This reference work is alphabetically arranged with classifications and full cross-references, giving correct date, page, and column to The New York Times. It is equally valuable as an index of dates and events to other newspapers.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX,
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

GREAT ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE

Industry Beginning to Feel Big Demand for Material, Mostly from the Powers at War.

MILLS WORKING EXTRA TIME

Pennsylvania Field Increases Help and Employs Day and Night Shifts to Fill Big Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—A downward tendency in prices for finished steel is emphasized by the quotations at the close of the week on bars. It is said that several round lots of bars have been contracted, for deliveries into next year, at 1.05c, Pittsburgh mill. Bars, plates, and shapes have been previously quoted at a uniform minimum of 1.10c, Pittsburgh mill. This is the low point reached in the decline in bars and plates. The historic out by the Republic Iron and Steel Company in 1910 was to 1.10c on bars and plates.

Several sales of merchant bars for deliveries up to April 1, of next year, are known to have been made at 1.05c, at mill. Open quotations on crude steel also have declined, the new minimum on billets at Pittsburgh mill being $19.

Allied industries are feeling the effects of the foreign demand for material. The Pittsburgh plant of the American Steel and Wire Company—a Steel Corporation subsidiary—is working double time to complete an order for horseshoe bars. Two independent wire companies in this district have increased their working time since Nov. 1, in order to complete orders for wire products from one of the belligerent powers.

The Pittsburgh aluminium interests at New Kensington, Penn., are working nights in an effort to turn out the tonnage demanded for export to Europe. Two electrical wire and cable interests here put their plants on night turn this week in order to get out the work demanded for them. A steel spring interest in this territory has doubled its rate of operations in order to deliver automobile truck springs to its customers without interfering with a huge European order just received.

Within the last forty-eight hours inquiries for rails, steel cars, and bridge material have been filed involving a total of close to 70,000 tons of steel. Domestic demand continues quiet, with present inquiries for bridge steel for deliveries on American work reduced to about 30 per cent. of normal.

No change is noted in quotations on pig iron. Bessemer iron maintaining its November level of $13.75 at Valley furnace, basic iron at $12.50 at furnace, and foundry iron at $12.50@$12.75 at furnace.

DUTY ON MIRRORS.

It Is Not Affected by a Powder Puff Attachment to Them.

The ingenuity of foreign manufacturers of women's hand mirrors in turning out articles capable of uses additional to their primary object is responsible for a controversy between the Custom House authorities and B. Altman & Co. The mirrors in question are in chief value of celluloid, circular in shape, and may be carried in a handbag or otherwise. In the back of the case holding the mirror is an opening in which a small amount of powder and a small powder puff may be placed.

Appraiser Sague's examiners considered that the articles are something more than mirrors, owing to the powder compartments, and assessed the goods at 60 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of pyroxylin, under the act of 1909.- Altman & Co. insisted that the articles have not changed their character by reason of the extra use to which they may be put, and claimed duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as mirrors.

Judge Sullivan says in his decision that, after consulting judicial decisions having a bearing on the case at bar, he is unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the classification claimed by the importers is the correct one. He holds that the addition of a frame and a case neither changes the character of a mirror nor its use. Neither is it advanced into a new article. In disposing of claims made by Adolph Strauss & Co. and B. Illefelder & Co. the board held that plain pocket mirrors are not "toys," but are properly dutiable at the regular rate of duty applicable to mirrors.

Short-Paid Postage Hurts Trade.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the different departments of the Government and those of many commercial organizations and trade papers, some American firms desiring to establish business relations with Chilean dealers and merchants have not yet learned that it is necessary to pay foreign postage on all mail sent. According to Consul D. J. Myers, Iquique, the regulations of the International Postal Union require the postal authorities of the United States to accept and forward all short-paid letters to foreign countries, but no rules of the foreign office compel the addressee to accept such mail and pay the penalty of double the deficiency. In mails arriving from the United States recently fifteen letters from American firms were received at the Iquique consulate. Six of these carried two-cent stamps, instead of five-cent ones, as required. The letters with full-paid postage were delivered in twenty-four hours, but notices of the arrival of the short-paid letters were not received until almost a week after these letters had reached Chile.

Work on Army Contracts.

An exporting concern with representatives in England has engaged the entire output of several knitting mills until Jan. 15, amounting to 50,000 sweater coats a week. An order has also been given by this firm for 250,000 pairs of socks, part of a contract for 1,000,000 pairs for which negotiations are now pending, to have the delivery time extended from four to seven weeks. The Boston representative of this company is understood to have closed an order for 500,000 pairs of shoes involving the expenditure of $1,300,000, which a combination of factories in Massachusetts has obtained.

Editorial Clerk Wanted.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, gave notice yesterday that a civil service examination will be held Dec. 2, at different cities of the country for the position of editorial clerk in the bureau. The place pays $1,600. The competitive examination will include the following subjects: Statistical calculations, proofreading, report writing, editing, thesis, education and experience. E. E. Pratt head of the bureau, said yesterday that he hoped the examination would attract earnest students of economics and commerce as it is desired to bring into the Government service the best men obtainable. Full information may be obtained regarding the examination by applying to the local office of the bureau, Room 400, Custom House.

CHANCES IN GUATEMALA.

Samples Are Available of the Kind of Goods Sold There.

Several samples of German, Italian, and English dress goods have been received at Washington by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. They were sent in by Commercial Agent B. Joachim, who is investigating the markets for wearing apparel in Central America. They were obtained in Guatemala and show the character of the goods on sale there. They may be examined at the Washington headquarters of the bureau, or they will be forwarded on request to any of the branch offices of the bureau in other cities, where interested persons may see them.

Regarding the trade in woolens in that country, Mr. Joachim says: "The import of woolens into Guatemala is important, amounting to $300,000 in 1912, of which the United States supplied very little. Apparently the only reason for this is that the patterns of American woolens are not suited to this market. With the right patterns and careful attention, the American woolen manufacturers, under normal conditions, should have most of the trade."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

THE NEW FEMINISM, by George Middleton, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Handel's "Largo" and Chopin's "Nocturne in E Flat" on the programme.

A LEADER COURAGEOUS, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "How Man Began His Civilization," by Prof. Samuel C. Schumucker, 5 P. M.; "Thanksgiving of the New Puritan," by Dr. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

THE FAILURE TO PREVENT WAR IN EUROPE, discussion of "War and Democracy" from the point of view of different political parties, by Miss Ida Tarbell, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, William English Walling, Algernon Lee, and Prof. Carlton Hayes, under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DANNREUTHER STRING QUARTET, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, 8 P. M.

THE BIBLE AND DEMOCRACY, by the Rev. Raymond C. Knox of Columbia University, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

PRACTICAL LIFE SAVING FOR EVERY DAY, by Wilbert E. Longfellow, Public School 101, 111th Street, near Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

SOME ASPECTS OF EMOTIONAL REACTIONS, by Dr. Wayne P. Smith; "Motor-Emotional Expression of An Infant," by [illegible] Myers; "The Logic of Intermediate Steps," by Prof. H. L. Hollingworth; "Experiment vs. Court Decision," by Fishpaugh H. Paynter; "Demonstration of Psychological Apparatus," by Prof. C. Homer Bean; meeting section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the American Psychological Association, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE OPTICS OF PAINTING AND COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY, by Dr. Ernest R. von Nardoff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE, by Dr. Charles F. Horne of the College of the City of New York, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES CENSUS, by Dr. Francis Bolt-Wheeler, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of the College of the City of New York, at Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE EVOLUTION OF SHIPS, by George H. Streaker, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE FEDERAL PARTY, opening a course on "Growth and Development of Political Parties," by Miss Jennie M. Davis, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

PARTIES, THEIR ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS, by Dr. Edgar M. Dawson of Hunter College, at St. Peter's Hall, Twenty-ninth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE CULMINATION OF THE RENAISSANCE, first lecture in course of three, by Kenyon Cox on "The Golden Age of Painting," under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Lecture Hall, the Museum, entrance Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, stereopticon illustrations following the lecture, 4:15 P. M.

COLLECTING IN PORTO RICO FOR THE NEW YORK ZOO, by Lee S. Crandall, illustrated with skins and living specimens, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

THE WAR IN ITS RELATION TO THE EUROPEAN JEW, by Dr. H. G. Enelow, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE ALPS, by Garrett P. Serviss, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY: The Insects, illustrated with motion pictures, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator at the Bronx Zoological Gardens, Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ROSTAND'S PLAYS, by J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, Public School 86, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, by Alexander T. Van Laer, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING EVE AND ENGLISH HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE, old St. Paul's, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Streets, 12 o'clock noon, Edmund Jaques, organist-choirmaster; contribution in alms box for Belgian widows and orphans.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

HOW THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CONTROLS CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, by Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, Hunter College, Lexington Avenue, 4 P. M.

HOW SINGLE TAX WILL SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS, by James R. Brown, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, 8 P. M.

PHYLLOGENETIS, BEMERKUNGEN UBER ALGEN, by Dr. N. Wille; "Note on a Fresh Water Cladophera from Porto Rico," by Dr. M. A. Howe; "Notes on Uronema," by Dr. T. E. Hasen, Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

MAETERLINCK'S PLAYS, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, Cooper Institute, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

ELECTRO-MAGNETS AND THEIR USES, by Prof. William Clarke Peckham of Adelphi College, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND, by Dr. Edward P. Humphrey of Columbia, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 16 West 125th St., 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

GUARDING THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY: SAFETY OF PUBLIC BATHS, by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Department of Health, 139 Centre Street, fifth floor, 4 P. M.

THE WAR AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY, by William English Walling, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ACROSS THE CANADIAN ROCKIES INTO ALASKA, by Miss Rosemary F. Mullen, Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B, 8:15 P. M.

LEARNING TO ADVANCE: OR, THE WORMS AND THEIR ALLIES, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester (Penn.) State Normal School, Public School 86, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY, first of a course on "Correctional Institutions," by Orlando F. Lewis, Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

COMPOSERS AND MUSIC OF AMERICA, by Clarence De Vaux Royer, Public School 188, Suffolk and Rivington Streets, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

HAUNTS OF NATURE, by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE ALPS, by Garrett P. Serviss, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

LEARNING TO ADVANCE; OR, THE WORMS AND THEIR ALLIES, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester (Penn.) State Normal School, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

MONEY, WEALTH, AND LABOR, first of a course on "Economics," by Dr. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANCE, by Dixon R. Fox of Columbia, Public Library, 503 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

NO LOSS TO LENDER IF A CITY DEFAULTS

Court Decision Shows Bondholders How to Get Even Collection Expenses.

ATCHISON CASE SETS RULE

Highest Tribunal in Kansas Leaves No Doubt of Municipal Responsibility.

The allowance of damages, including attorneys' fees and expenses, incurred by the Columbia Trust Company and the banking firm of E. D. Levinson & Co., in their successful suit to compel the City of Atchison, Kan., to pay its bonds, is of importance to all holders of municipal obligations, as it is believed to be the first case on record to establish the rights of bondholders in this respect.

In case an individual debtor fails to pay his obligation the remedies for the creditor are well known and the process of collection is reasonably convenient. He obtains a judgment and the debtor is compelled to pay if he can. Similarly in cases of firms and corporations receivers or trustees in bankruptcy are appointed. In case of mortgage bond issues of corporations a protective committee ordinarily is formed, foreclosure proceedings are taken, the property sold and the proceeds distributed among the bondholders up to the face value of their bonds with interest.

The majority of municipal bondholders, however, have had a very vague idea as to the proper proceedings in order to collect their claims in case of default. This is, of course, due to the fact that defaults in cases of municipalities of good credit have been very rare, and in practically every case the default has been cured by a voluntary payment by the municipality.

When the bonds in question matured, on June 30, 1913, C. C. Finney, the Mayor of Atchison, informed all holders that, although a sinking fund had been provided for, none had been accumulated and the city was unable to pay them. He offered the holders new bonds at the same rate of interest, 4 per cent, arguing that if that had been good enough for thirty years it ought to be good enough then.

Within the thirty years, however, the prevailing interest basis for such bonds had advanced considerably, and he was met with the assertion that the proposed bonds would not be worth par. Aside from this point, it was insisted by the two New York interests, which held $55,000 of the bonds, that they be paid.

Suit was brought in the Supreme Court of Kansas, which ordered the city to pay the bonds and to impose a special tax levy for the purpose if necessary. The city paid the bonds held by the complainants and some others and made exchanges of new bonds wherever the holders could be induced to take them.

The Columbia Trust Company and E. D. Levinson & Co. then began an action for damages in the Kansas Supreme Court, which has just been decided in their favor. The damages include all disbursements made necessary by the principal action, such as traveling expenses, postage, and telegrams.

WHOLESALE PRICES FIRMER.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Nov. 20. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$6.25	$6.10	$5.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.06¼	.06⅜	.10⅜
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.07	.07	.08¼
Printcloths, yd	.03	.03	.05
Butter, creamery, ex., lb.	.34	.30	.34
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.15½	.15	.13¾
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.34	.33	.36
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.08¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10½	.10¾	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05½	.05¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07½	.05¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	5.65	5.75	4.40
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.25	5.25	4.10
Wheat No. 2 red, bush.	1.25½	1.24½	.99
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.75	.74¾	.54¾
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54½	.54¾	.47
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	7.50		13.9
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.20	1.10	1.05
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.22	.21½	.19¾
Hides, Chi., cured, lat., lb.	.20¾	.20	.18¾
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.45	.45	.42
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Pa., ton.	14.50	14.50	16.50
Steel billets, Pitts., f.o.b.	19.00	19.50	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.12¾	11.4	.16
Lead, N. Y., lb.	03.7	.03.0	.04.3
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.32	.32¾	39.8
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.10
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	5.75	6.00	6.65
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.25	7.70	7.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	5.50	5.75	3.90
Lard, prime, Chi., 100 lb.	10.55	12.00	10.85
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lb.	9.75	10.75	10.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	19.75	20.50	20.50
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05⅝	.05¾	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.67	.65	.78
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	5.10	5.10	4.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.13	.13½	.13¾
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.18¾
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.50	1.50	2.25
Wool, av. 100, Phil., lb.	.254	.254	.225

A firmer tone developed in commodities prices last week, and, according to Dun's list, there was only one more decline than there were advances. This is the closest the division has come to being equal in several weeks. Forty-one of last week's changes were declines, while forty were advances. Compared with the previous week, when there were eighty-four changes in the 315 commodities listed, last week's figures showed ten more advances and thirteen less declines.

Despite the strength of the general list, the markets for foodstuffs were easier than in the preceding week. The declining quotations nearly doubled those which moved upward. At Chicago there was marked weakness in the major provisions. Not a single advance was recorded, but there were declines in live hogs, live beef, and live sheep, as well as in prime lard and mess pork. In this city hams and tallow were quoted lower also. The flour market was steady throughout, save for a drop in the price of Spring patent.

Fresh fruits showed little change, but fresh vegetables were firmer with the coming of cooler weather. Dried fruits were firm as a rule. Coffee and one of the cheaper grades of tea were lower, and raw sugar also declined. Standard granulated sugar neither advanced nor declined. Spices were a bit unsettled, but a little firmer on the whole. In dairy products more liberal supplies and only a moderate demand depressed prices on butter, but cheese developed a firmer tone and the scarcity of the better grades of eggs resulted in higher prices.

The brisk foreign demand for American leather has stimulated business in the raw hides, especially in the heavy varieties, and there was a sharp and general upward movement to prices in this part of the list. Leather prices remained very firm, but did not actually change. In the metals markets a more cheerful sentiment prevailed in spite of the fact that prices on several varieties of the finished metals declined. In the minor metals there were advances in copper, spelter, and lead, and declines in aluminum, antimony, tin, and tinplate.

The strength developed in the market for oils was the feature in that part of the list, which showed a firmer tone than for some time. In drugs, chemicals, and oils together there were shown twenty-six changes, of which eleven were upward. The grain market was firmer on most items, the only decline having been recorded in corn. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, and straw advanced.

Hemp and jute were lower, though burlaps showed no change. Hops furnished the remaining decline, while the advances were completed by upward revisions in turpentine and crude rubber. The price of the latter commodity was firmer as a result of the report in the trade that England had placed an embargo on shipments of plantation (or eastern) rubber to this country. Brazilian rubber strengthened in sympathy with the upturn in the plantation sorts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GLEN ISLAND REALTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Glen Island Realty Development Company by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for these creditors: Walter F. Carr, $80; Charles Bielitz, $800, and Edwin H Skinner, $771.

COOPERSMITH & GINDLIN, manufacturers of furs at 41 East Twenty-first Street, have made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by these creditors: D. E. Horwitz, $500; S. Michael Cohen, $300, and E. S. Wheeler, $691. The partners are Louis Cooperesmith and Barnet Gindlin. Liabilities are reported to be $30,000 and assets $10,000.

M. TRACHTENBERG & BROTHER, manufacturers of furs at 144-152 West Twenty-seventh Street, have made an assignment to Simon Sutta. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by these creditors: Cassileth & Maskin, $228; Max Schwartz, $500, and Jacob Clark, $451. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $10,000. The partners are Meyer and Hyman Trachtenberg.

S. BECKERMAN & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Beckerman & Son, manufacturers of furs at 90 West Twenty-ninth Street, by D. E. Horwitz, a creditor for $500. They made an assignment on Friday.

ETTA KOSOFSKY, dealer in women's apparel at 789 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $12,408 and assets $5,000, in stock and fixtures. Among the creditors are Hyman Shapiro, $3,000, and Rothstein & Potofsky Company, $1,619.

SIMON KOSOFSKY, manager at 789 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $4,000 and assets consisting of $2 cash and $770 owed to him by Etta Kosofsky for rent and taxes. He was in a gown and fur business for twenty years.

UNIVERSAL PIANO COMPANY of 144th Street and Whitlock Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities $147,171 and assets $69,245, consisting of stock, $25,000; machinery, $4,300; accounts, $16,752, and equity in assigned accounts, $17,891. Among the creditors are Louis A. Valenti, $51,151, secured; Premier Pneumatic Action Company of Syracuse, $37,998; Loeschen Piano Case Company of Paterson, N. J., $16,693.

M. & B. JAFFE, lawyers, of 309 Broadway, have filed schedules showing firm liabilities $20,431 and assets $212, in open accounts, mostly uncollectible. Moses Jaffe has individual liabilities $46,522 and assets of unknown value, consisting of a certificate of indebtedness of the Springfield, L. I., Cemetery Society, face amount $187,000, given as security for a loan of $25,000 by the Northside Bank of Brooklyn. Benjamin Jaffe has individual liabilities $34,333 and no assets. The State Bank is a creditor for $13,000, and holds as security a certificate of indebtedness of the Springfield Cemetery Society for $50,000.

M. STEMPEL & SON, importers of furs at 135 West Twenty-seventh Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,404 and assets of $3,527, consisting of stock, $400; accounts, $1,400; notes, $1,442, and cash in bank, $285.

SIDNEY L. BENNETT, shoe dealer at 663 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,787 and assets of $500 in stock.

CHESHENSKY & KOGELMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for Cheshensky & Kogelman, manufacturers of furs at 53 West Twenty-eighth Street.

SAMUEL LEVY.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Boyd receiver for Samuel Levy, grocer at 945 East 165th Street.

The CROWLEY NECKWEAR COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of women's neckwear at 7 and 9 East Twentieth Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Jaffe. The business was started in 1913 by Florence J. Crowley and was incorporated on March 13, 1914, with capital stock of $50,000 and Florence J. Crowley as Treasurer.

JACOB COHN, dealer in hosiery, gloves, and underwear at 48 and 50 Walker Street, has made an assignment to Lewis H. Saper.

SILVER & GENDEL.—Harry D. Silver and David Gendel, composing the firm of Silver & Gendel, manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing at 110 Bleecker Street, have made an assignment to Benjamin Merkowitz.

ANTON SCHLATTER, electrical contractor at 97 Reade Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Nunberg.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. J. Peyton & Co.—City of New York, $359.
Adams, Geo. W.—C. Kavner et al., $201.
Amato, Pietro—A. Seligmann, $206.
Bobrow, Mayer, and Benjamin Schick—A. F. Nacham, $1,900.
Blechman, Sam—J. Zinnian, $205.
Boyarsky, Isaac—Peoli, $743.
Bedford Aluminum and Specialty Co. and George P. Bedford—J. C. Foley, $602.
Brody, Michael—Schenk & Schiechte, Inc., $113.
Cohn-Black Co.—Otto Jaeger & Son Co., $312.
California Ins. Co. of San Francisco, Cal.—S. Jurow et al., $445.
Friedenberg, Gustav—T. J. Brennan, $274.
Hess, Joseph—D. D. Stevens, $148.
Foote, Chas. S.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $1,427.
German Fire Ins. Co. of City of Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. Jurow et al., $462.
Gerbarda, Albert—J. Meresca, $105.
Gliben, Ida—A. C. Grant, $139.
Gibson, James—Miller Rubber Co., $109.
Hurlburt, Wm. B.—C. R. Pelgram et al., $114.
Husser, Charlotte—Famous Underwear Co., $146.
Hyman, Bernard, and Harry Arbesman—Wormser & Co., $2,850.
Klein, Harry, and Phoebe Lehrman—People, &c., $500.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—D. Weinstein, $492.
Kohnken, Anna O.—George Ringler & Co., $300.
Larson, Bertha—United Wine Trading Co., $277.
Leahy, John J.—National Casket Co., $157.
Mitchell, Mary—Dermott Construction Co.—R. Kiefer, $206.
Metropolis Land Co.—City of New York, $416.
Morse, Edw. P.—Same, $489.
Mayham, Henry J.—B. F. Myers, $3,265.
New Bridge Incandescent Light Co.—City of New York, $132.
Neinerar, Meyer—City of N. Y., $245.
People's National Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.—S. Jurow et al., $1,482.
O'Dell, Mary J.—L. H. Kane, $104.
O'Toole, Eugene C.—Same, $245.
Patterson, Lillian C.—Ipterborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $108.
Pearl, Chas. E.—City of N. Y., $350.
Queen, Emmet—H. E. Gorey, $26,760.
Savoy Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—L. J. Saul, $1,177.
Sexton, Ronald Co.—Indian Refining Co., $103.
Traser Co.—E. B. Latham & Co., $291.
Wells, Adolph J. and Lillian—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $109.
von Reitzenstein, Hugo G. A.—M. M. Kridel et al., $9,719.
Wing, Tom, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—G. R. Knowles, $377.
Zorzoli, Ettore—Strauss Pritz Co., $103.

In Bronx County.

Borman, Charles—M. F. Pfaiser, $230.
Greenberg, Harry, and Abraham Kraus—S. Hechter, $114.
Hoffman, Emma—L. Hill et al., $120.
Johnsen, Charles—M. Valentine, $102.
Kalus, Isidor—Machinery Merchants, Inc., $454.
Kaufman, Joseph—Sulzberger Sons Co., $198.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Coppinger, George, and Thomas Lloyd—People, &c., Nov. 16, 1914, (vacated,) $500.
Dhes, Geo. C.—R. H. Langley, Nov. 16, 1914, $1,500.
Bliss, Jessamine C., and Chas. B. Haughey—N. L. Vought, June 29, 1914, $102.
Kelly, William, De Witt C. Bouker, Jr., and Andrew A. Bouker—Asphalt Construction Co., May 11, 1914, $164.
Same—Same, July 24, 1911, $34,807.
Seeley, August, and Thomas Lloyd—People, &c., Nov. 16, 1914, (vacated,) $500.
Thompson-Starrett Co.—R. A. Egan, Jan. 23, 1914, $12,039.
N. Y. Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, otherwise known as Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital—American Hardware Corporation., $1,500.
Same—A. Happel, Nov. 20, 1914, $2,457.
Same—M. F. Westergren, Inc., Nov. 20, 1914, $1,682.
Same—W. C. Leiber et al., Nov. 2, 1914, $1,110.

EDUCATION NOTES.

P. S. 53, Brooklyn, of which Sidney M. Fuerst is Principal, is giving instruction after the regular school hours in the elements of commercial art, dressmaking, embroidery, electrical wiring, millinery, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy. It has eighteen classes, with a register of 700. It issues "The School Book, Printed in the Interest of Boys and Girls, Who Want to be Somebody."

Free courses are offered at the Murray Hill Evening Trade School, 257 East Thirty-seventh Street, for persons desiring to enter the city, state, or Federal service.

Permission has been granted to the Alumni Association of P. S. 148, Brooklyn, to use its playgrounds on Saturday evenings until May, 1915, for conducting a class in social dancing for the neighborhood. The dances are under the supervision of a teacher, whose services are paid for by the Alumni Association.

The Board of Education has granted to the Parents' Social and Recreation Centre Association of P. S. 17, Manhattan, the use until the close of the recreation centre season in 1915 of the auditorium, inside playgrounds, some classrooms, and the gymnasium of the school on four evenings a week for motion picture shows, dancing, &c.

Permission has been granted to the Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill to use the gymnasium of P. S. 90, Queens, on Friday evenings until June 1, 1915, for basket ball and gymnastics.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR BOND TRADING

Governing Committee of Stock Exchange May Decide on Tuesday the Date of Reopening.

RESTRICTIONS AGREED TO

It Is Understood Minimum Price Will Be Established for Each Bond Dealt In.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange announced yesterday that its plan for trading in bonds on the board, which was held up last Thursday for reasons not yet made public, had been completed. This statement was issued in behalf of the committee, signed by George W. Ely, Secretary of the Exchange:

The Special Committee of Five announces that having consummated its plan for bond transactions on the Exchange under certain specified restrictions, the same will, in accordance with the constitution of the Exchange, be submitted to the Governing Committee at the regular meeting to be held on Nov. 24.

If the recommendations of the special committee are adopted by the Governing Committee the plan will go into operation at an early date.

From the wording of the statement the Street gathered that the plan was substantially the same as the one discussed in inner circles of the Stock Exchange earlier in the week. The "specified restrictions" were supposed yesterday to be that a minimum price would be established for each bond dealt in, and that measures would be taken to control liquidation from abroad if it should make an appearance.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will ratify the findings of the Committee of Five. The banks have arranged for a call loan pool of $25,000,000 to finance the early operations of the Exchange, which will be available whenever business opens up.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for civil service examiner will be issued from Nov. 25 to Dec. 10. The minimum age is twenty-one years. There is one vacancy at $2,400. Another vacancy is at $2,100. There are several other vacancies at $10 a day.

The following new positions have been established in the office of the Commissioner: Custodian, at $1,260 a year; tabulator, at $1,050; attendant, at $900, and investigator, at $1,500.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 2 and 3, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for assistant engineer in forest products, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Forest Service duty at Madison, Wis., and elsewhere as they may occur, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. The Forest Products Laboratory deals with economic and technical problems concerning the utilization of the products of the forests of the United States. The work is conducted largely by experimental and research methods and consists principally of investigations of the mechanical and physical properties of wood, processes for the preservation of wood against decay and other destructive agents, practical problems of the pulp and paper industry, the wood-distillation industry, other industries utilising wood by chemical means, and the naval stores industry. The technical force of the laboratory consists chiefly of men who have had an engineering or a chemical training. The present staff consists of about thirty men. Besides the laboratory at Madison, Wis., offices are maintained at Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Col.; San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Laboratories for testing the mechanical properties of timber are operated at Boulder, Col., and Seattle, Wash., and a laboratory for the study of the manufacture of paper pulp by the mechanical process is conducted at Wausau, Wis.

Competitors will be examined in technique of drying, treating, and testing timber, mechanics and mathematics, drafting and machine and structural design, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth, but not their fortieth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Themes That Attract Attention in Different Lines of Mercantile Activity.

More seasonable weather and the decided easing of rates for money during the past week added to the general feeling of confidence in mercantile circles. Reports, too, of resumption of operations by factories in different sections of the country increased the optimistic sentiment. It is not pretended that a business boom has set in which affects every industry, but most people are ready to believe that this is likely to come in with the new year. In the meantime, the volume of business, taken as a whole, is more than reassuring.

Cotton Pool and Prices.

Almost concurrently with the opening of the Cotton Exchanges came the announcement that the subscriptions were filled to the $135,000,000 fund for loans on cotton. Significant were certain facts which the published subscription list revealed. One of these was the small amount subscribed in New England. The banks there took the position that their duty was rather to loan to the cotton mills than to the cotton growers. The banks of this city, as is usual in all general movements, had to bear the greatest portion of the load. Down South there seems to be no enthusiasm for the plan proposed under which the Southern banks would be relegated to the position of junior debenture holders. The Savannah banks refused positively to make any subscription, and a prominent banker referred to the movement as a "huge bluff." Now that the fund is filled, however, few believe that it will be drawn against to any great extent. It will be extraordinary, in view of those best informed, if as much as $30,000,000, all told, is put into cotton loans. This will not be because cotton at 6 cents per pound is not regarded as an adequate security, but because it will be discovered that the situation is not quite so acute or the distress as far-reaching as it was at first feared it would be. The transactions on the Exchanges have revealed that the demand will be greater than was anticipated and that, once large buying sets in, there is not likely to be the amount of sacrifice which some anticipated.

The "Buy-a-Bale" Fiasco.

During the week a number of persons have received a reminder of the fiasco once dignified as the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton movement." It was begun here as a newspaper advertising proposition with a great deal of hullabalioo. The Merchants' Association was induced to give it some kind of standing by allowing the meetings for the purpose to be held in its rooms. Committees were appointed to get subscriptions, on the basis of ten-cent cotton, from all the different lines of trade. All of a sudden silence ensued. This silence has been broken by a series of requests to the subscribers to send in 75 cents for each bale subscribed for by them, respectively, the money to be applied to the expenses incurred. They were also informed that not a bale of cotton had been bought, or would be, and that any checks which had been sent in for the purpose either had been or would be returned. It is understood that the result of all the efforts was the promise of enough money to purchase about 160 bales out of the surplus of about 5,000,000 bales. The promoters of the scheme slid from under when it came to paying the expenses.

Britain's Wool Embargo.

Word was given out from Washington on Friday that the efforts to secure a modification of the embargo on wool from Great Britain and her colonies had resulted in failure. The reason put forward was that all of the material is, or will be, needed for the uses of the armies in the field, and coupled with this was the fear that, if allowed to come here, it or cloth made of it would find its way to the enemies of the United Kingdom. It is a curious circumstance that this action on the part of the British Government should be indorsed by a group in this country. The group in question is known as the National Wool Growers' Association. The persons composing it met a few days ago in Salt Lake City and passed resolutions favoring the wool embargo. It was the same organization which last year insisted that the wool industry of the country would be ruined if wool were put on the free list. What they predicted did not, of course, happen. Instead, domestic wool has been selling at higher prices than since 1897. It must be said, however, of these political wool growers that they had some sane moments, since they determined to do what the wool buyers and manufacturers of woolen goods have been urging them to do in order to get better prices. This is to grade the wool as it comes from the backs of the sheep in the shearing corrals. The estimate is that this will cost from one-fourth to one-half cent a pound, and it will result in the growers getting several cents a pound more for the product. It has been the custom in Australia, and this fact is one reason why wool from that part of the world has commanded better prices than it otherwise would.

Wool Supply and Demand.

It is difficult to tell exactly what the conditions are in this country so far as the wool supply is concerned. Taking into account the large quantities which have been sold comparatively recently for export to Canada and Great Britain, the visible supply is said to be small. Manufacturers have not been, however, showing any especial eagerness to stock up, and apparently have not felt the need of trying to outbid foreigners. This is true not only as regards the wool which has been or is here, but also with reference to the stocks in South America. Argentina and Uruguay are the two countries to the south of us from which supplies might be drawn. In the first-named country British agents are active in securing the offerings. In Uruguay the Germans, who are especially influential there, are able to control the clip. Still, the impression seems to prevail that, in one way or another, all the wool needed will be had. What worrying there is seems to be on the part of the wool dealers. It is, of course, possible that the manufacturers would display more interest if business were brisker. As it is, they have been advancing the prices of their goods, and it is safe to say that further advances are very likely in the Spring.

How Others Do It.

For those who are urging the expansion of the export trade there is food for reflection in an occurrence brought to notice recently. This concerns a loan for $50,000,000 for the improvement of the City of Hankow, China, the opening up of industrial enterprises there, and the construction of a bridge or tunnel connecting the city with the City of Wuchang, besides certain other bridges and canals in the Yangtse Valley. A stipulation made is that all the materials to be used in the enterprises shall be British, other things being equal. As the agents for the supplies of these materials are a firm of London bankers, it is safe to assume that exporters in other countries will have no chance to compete successfully. Precisely the same method of dealing has long been in vogue in South American and other countries by both the British and the Germans, and it adds to the difficulties which American manufacturers seeking to extend their markets have to deal with. It will always be more or less of a handicap until some of the financing of enterprises in foreign countries is done with American capital.

South American Exports.

That this is getting to be understood in this country is one of the encouraging things connected with the effort to secure a larger export trade with the Latin-American States. It is realized that, under existing conditions, more than ever before, the increase of such trade is in great measure a financial problem. Even if American manufacturers or merchants can get the customers, how are the latter to pay for the goods? This country does not afford the market for many of the South American products which Germany and Great Britain do, and cannot, therefore, have the degree of reciprocity possessed by the latter. There must be some arrangement whereby cash or suitable credit can be provided for the merchants in South American countries. Propositions to do something of this nature are now under consideration. One of these was suggested at the International Trade Conference of the Mississippi Valley and Central West, which met at Memphis the other day. This involves the advancement of a large sum of money, to be raised by subscription. Another one is being studied out by the Department of Commerce. A few concerns in this country are big enough to do their own financing, but the great majority of those who would like to do business with the republics to the south are not in as happy a position. They must be helped in some way if a great expansion of trade is sought.

Cancelling Goods Orders.

Knit goods manufacturers, who have been rather often the victims of the cancellation of orders evil, have made a test case, which is on its way through the courts. There is no question as to what the ultimate decision must be. In every other line of human effort it is distinctly understood that if a person enters into a contract or agreement he must abide by it. In merchandising, however, it seems that a buyer insists on his right to cancel an order if he finds it to his interest to do so. Sometimes very trivial reasons for breaking the contract are given. In most instances none is vouchsafed. Similar conduct in other occupations would result in the destruction of every form of business enterprise. Manufacturers and jobbers in textile lines have been the victims of the cancellation practice because they were afraid to alienate customers, and the latter played on their fears. If those in any line would insist on a buyer's taking and keeping goods which he ordered—as a few have done—and would refuse to do business with one who did not regard his contracts as sacred, the evil would stop at once. As it is, people are never sure that goods are sold until they receive payment for them. One good lesson in the shape of a court judgment would help things amazingly.

May Be a Revelation.

One of the results of the war, in preventing the export of cotton goods from certain of the nations in conflict to South American and Asiatic countries, will be the revelation to the peoples of those countries that they have been systematically swindled. This has been done by the use of well-known American brands or marks put on inferior and weighted goods by unscrupulous European manufacturers. American Consuls for years have called attention to the nefarious practice, but the domestic manufacturers have apparently been loath to do anything to stop it. The dealers in the countries to which the spurious products of European looms have been sent seem to have been satisfied. It is said that one of the arguments used to induce them to take and sell the inferior goods was that these goods would not last so long as the better kind and that, therefore, they would need more frequent renewal which would result in larger sales. A great deal of trade has been built up on this basis. Should now the exports of the inferior goods be atopped and the genuine and better American product be substituted, it is quite likely to lead to a larger permanent trade. It is hardly conceivable that the consumer, once he becomes familiar with the merits and economy of the better article, will allow himself to be humbugged by a worthless substitute.

WHERE CUSTOMERS ARE TO BLAME

Hardships to Sales Persons Caused by Thoughtless Women Who Shop for Fun.

Economists and others interested in the bettering of conditions for the working people are encouraged in their labors by the growing interest which the women of means are taking in them. And yet, in at least one very practical way, the welfare workers are getting no assistance at all from those women who could do the most. Speaking more plainly, the workers in the retail stores, both large and small, (more particularly the dry goods stores,) are being kept from earning the wage that is theirs by right of their abilities, efforts, and patience, by that class of women which looks on the stores and shops as places of amusement instead of business. This was the opinion expressed yesterday to a TIMES reporter by a well-known local merchant.

"I speak specifically," he said, "of the woman who shops idly hour after hour from store to store, ordering hundreds of dollars' worth of merchandise sent to her home which she has no intention of using or keeping. It has doubtless never occurred to her that, by returning these goods for no other reason than that she does not want them, she not only causes a loss to the owner of the store, but causes a definite shrinkage in the earnings of the sales persons who waited on her. But this, nevertheless, is the case.

"The merchant suffers from the loss entailed in the damage that often occurs to the goods while in the hands of the purchaser, as well as from the loss arising from the cost of delivering and bringing back this merchandise. He also suffers from the lost time of the sales persons who make the sales and the lost time of all the other employes of the store who handle the goods before they are sent out.

"But it is upon the sales person that the heaviest burden of the return evil falls, and for this reason: In all kinds of retail selling the merchant must base the wage of those who do the selling on a certain percentage of the selling price. This means that to earn a given weekly salary the sales person must sell a definite amount of merchandise every week. If she falls below the required amount over a period of six months, she is in line for a reduction in her salary to the extent of her falling off. It does not please any merchant to reduce the salaries of his workers, for it means that when the employes' sales fall to such a point that reductions are necessary his own profits fall with the sales.

"Now, here is where the woman who returns goods indiscriminately is involved: She comes into a store and amuses herself by selecting a considerable amount of merchandise. She takes up the time of the sales person, who often is rendered unable to take care of her regular customers. She raises the hopes of the sales person by the large value of the goods she is ordering, that the latter's volume of sales will be great enough to warrant a substantial increase in salary at the end of the half year. Then, a few days later, she sends all of the goods back to the store. What is the effect?

"Aside from the loss she has caused the merchant, she has taken up the time of the sales person and has, doubtless, prevented her from waiting on some other customer who would probably have bought just as much as she, and who would have kept all the goods she bought. And in taking up the time of the sales person she has prevented the latter from earning anything during the time she was being served.

"It is not exaggeration to say that in some of the local stores the returns run as high as 25 per cent., the great bulk of which is made up of goods returned for no better reason than that the customer never did want them. With the salary of the sales person based on the amount of her sales, this means that it is possible her earnings are reduced one-fourth by these returns. This is a serious thing, and it should be pressed home on the women who are in the habit of shopping for fun, or who order things sent to their homes simply to impress some companion with their financial standing.

"I have had girls come to me in tears time and time again because wealthy women have used them as tools to their pleasure and have thereby prevented them from earning the wage to which their energy and abilities entitle them. But the merchant is powerless to help them. Present-day competition will admit only of payment of salaries on such percentage bases as will allow him to compete with other merchants. Nor can he refuse to accept the illegitimate return of merchandise unless the other merchants join him. The whole matter is one of educating the public, principally the women, as to why they should not return goods. They should be shown how the workers are directly injured by the practice and, in a spirit of charity, if no other will prevail, they should be asked not to amuse themselves at the expense of the store's employes.

"If such an appeal has no weight with the women who are guilty of the practices herein outlined, they should be appealed to from the standpoint of hygiene. They should be shown that it is impossible for a store to offer immaculate merchandise when so much of it is handled, mussed up, and soiled through the abuse of the return privilege.

"In closing, let me say that nothing I have said is meant to apply to the woman or man who returns a thing for some honest reason. All merchants realize that absolute perfection in anything is not to be had, and all of them are willing and ready at all times to give credit for or exchange any article returned for a legitimate reason. It is to the minds and hearts of the women of all classes who return things for no reason at all that my words are addressed. women who, in their thoughtlessness or ignorance of the real facts, have been making life harder for their sisters who serve them over the counters or on the floors of the stores and shops. The hardship is great and real, but it is one which can be removed easily by co-operation, and removed without injury or inconvenience to any one."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Somewhat Quieter and Bidders Ask Concessions.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 21.—There was rather quiet trading in the print-cloth markets last week and it is reported that about 130,000 pieces were sold. Buyers were not active at any time and what bids were offered were for concessions. Odd styles of 38½-inch goods sold in moderate quantity. There was some business put through on cloth suitable for bags, but the volume of business was by no means large.

The slowing up to business for the past two weeks following a fair market has caused much disappointment to both manufacturers and brokers alike. A very large portion of the business that was put through last week was done on a concession basis and this was followed out this week. Mills making fine goods report that they have not done very much business and, as was the case with mills making medium and low count goods, buyers sought concessions

Curtailment still goes on among certain mills, and present indications are that it will continue for some time to come. The week closed with the demand rather quiet, business being carried on along reduced prices. The quotations:

	Nov. 21-13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
28-inch, 64-64	3¼	3	3
28-inch, 64-60	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
27-inch, 64-60	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞
27-inch, 56-54	3½	2⅞	2⅞
27-inch, 56-52	3¼	2⅝	2⅝
38½-inch, 64-64	5¾	4	4
38½-inch, 64-60	5½	3⅞	3⅞
36-inch, 68-72	6¼	4⅝	4⅝

DECISION ON DRAWNWORK.

Test Case for Determining the Duties on Such Goods.

The initial attempt of importers to nullify the drawnwork provision of the Tariff act of 1913 failed yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers overruled a protest by K. Takayama of this city, which was in the nature of a test of the present law. The merchandise in controversy consisted of tidies and bureau scarfs in each of which a number of threads running in one direction were withdrawn. The remaining loose threads were adjusted and grouped by means of additional threads inserted by hand, so as to form patterns or figures in the shape of an hour-glass, between which were diamond-shaped open spaces.

The articles were also embellished by hemstitching, but that part of the decoration is not in question, so the board considered only the drawnwork ornamentation. Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358, specifying "woven fabrics or articles from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving, forming figures or designs, not including straight hemstitching." While the importer made several claims for duty lower than that assessed, the one relied on was for a rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton. According to this latter contention, the highly ornamented goods in question would pay no higher duty than the plainest of cotton fabrics.

Briefly stated, the importer and his attorneys contended that Paragraph 358 covers only that class of drawnwork in which the added threads form figures. It was urged that the phrase "forming figures" limits "threads," and that consequently the provision covers only those articles in which spider webs, wheels, Maltese crosses, and other lacelike effects in various forms are added or inserted in the open spaces by withdrawing the threads. In conclusion it was denied that added threads in the fabrics under consideration form any figure or design.

Judge Cooper, who wrote the decision for the board, says he cannot agree to the construction contended for by the importer. From the grammatical construction of the clause, says the General Appraiser, it is patent that the legislative purpose was to provide for articles decorated with figures or designs by specified operations, which means two operations; namely, by withdrawing the threads and introducing other or foreign threads. The board is called upon to decide whether or not the articles in question come within that description.

"It is our opinion," says the decision, "that such ornamentation brings the articles directly within the purview of the paragraph. Nor is it required that the figures or designs specified shall be formed entirely by the added threads. The phrase 'forming figures or designs,' being separated from the balance of the clause by disjunctive terms, the result to be obtained by the whole process described, and does not modify the word 'threads' alone, as contended by the importer. The protest is overruled."

It was said yesterday that Mr. Takayama will carry the issue to the United States Court of Customs Appeals. Other cases are being prepared by attorneys for the purpose of trying to break down the high duty barrier on fancy fabrics of the kind figuring in the protest just decided, the indications being for a prolonged litigation over Paragraph 358. The history of litigation over drawnwork articles entered under earlier tariff laws shows a great diversity in the constructions placed on the drawnwork provisions by the courts.

BIG FOREIGN ORDERS.

Over $2,000,000 Worth of Goods for Army Use Called For.

Contracts to the amount of $2,115,000 will be placed by Morris Peristein, Inc., 366 Broadway, with manufacturers of sweaters, stomach bands, gloves, and socks for supplying the armies of England and France. R. L. Baggs at the same office, representing a number of mills, including the Great Western Knitting Company, the C. L. McBride Manufacturing Company, and the Reliance Manufacturing Company, among others, is associated with the concern in this foreign business, and, during the last month, has shipped abroad for army purposes 2,600 dozen sweaters a week. He has also delivered one order for 11,000 pairs of gloves and another for 102,000 pairs.

Specifications for the new war orders received by this company are as follows:

Sweaters, all wool, no pockets, no buttons, V neck, khaki color, men's sizes, 1,250,000 at 61 each approximately.

Knitted gloves, 50 per cent. wool, dark colors, 1,600,000 pairs, at 16 cents a pair approximately.

Stomach bands, ribbed, worsted plaited, 10x12½ inches and 11x18 inches, 600,000, at 18 cents approximately.

Mixed wool socks, dark colors, white heel and toe, 600,000 pairs, at 14½ cents a pair approximately.

First deliveries are to be made in two weeks, and fourteen weeks are given to complete the orders. The payments will be made in net cash, New York, the company bearing the expense of billing and bonding the goods.

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DEALERS INVITED.

ALARM EXPRESSED AT LACK OF WOOL

A Mill Owner's Views on Results of the British Embargo on the Article.

There is no little alarm expressed at the present time by woolen manufacturers at the results which must follow the wool embargoes proclaimed by England, if they prove of considerable duration. The impression is just beginning to grow that the British Government, in forbidding the export of wool, has gone after two birds with the same stone. As much care is shown, it is claimed, in the endeavor to protect her foreign trade as in supplying her armies with clothing. A few more large orders of the size that have already been placed by the foreign Governments and an awakening of the domestic demand, which has been backward for some time, will see the wool market practically cleaned out of certain grades of wool.

Mill representatives approached on this subject are inclined to believe that such an emergency is not far off and they base their opinion on sharp advances which have already taken place in the prices of certain grades of raw product. It would occasion no surprise if quarter bloods were sold at the prices now being obtained for half bloods. The difference even now between three-eighth stock and quarter blood wool is not appreciable, considering the variance in value. Buyers from England and Canada were enabled to make large purchases in the Boston market, while the domestic mills were powerless to prevent the withdrawals, owing to the fact that demand here was very slack. Now that prices give an indication of how scarce the stock of wool in this country is, the mill men are puzzling over the proposition of where they will get the needed raw material when conditions in the industry regain the normal level. If England still insists on continuing the embargos she has instituted, although a scarcity should develop in this country, it is pointed out in responsible quarters that our importations of fabric must be even greater than in time of peace.

Here is how one prominent mill owner sums up the situation.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "the British Government has prohibited the export of wool (except mohair) from England, excepting to the Allies, and from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, excepting to England. There is one exception. South African woools, being short and fine, are not suitable for military uses, and it is reported that licenses are therefore being issued for their re-exportation from England. It is furthermore reported—and denied—that British vessels are forbidden to carry wool from Argentina and Uruguay, excepting to England. In spite of the denial, which appears to be purely official, I have the best information from the Boston wool trade that it is impossible to obtain transportation from South America to this country, and several of us are, therefore, in treaty for a vessel to proceed to South America in ballast to bring wool here.

"In order to insure an adequate supply of raw material the British and Canadian merchants, with Governmental encouragement, have bought heavily in this market of raw wool and noils, as well as of the lower grades of American-grown wools. We do not know the amount, but it is very large. They have also bought quarter-blood tops in considerable quantities, and heavy contracts have been placed for hosiery, underwear, sweaters, shirting flannels, and cloth for overcoats, the bulk of all these fabrics being made from low-grade stocks.

"The result of these factors has been to create a great scarcity in this country of the lower grades of wool, excelling even the scarcity existing in England, whose bona fides may be judged from the fact that it both permits and encourages the export of yarns and cloths of all kinds, excepting such cloths as are suitable for military purposes and are, therefore, actual contraband of war. The object appears to be quite as much to protect English trade as to clothe England's soldiers, a suspicion which is confirmed to my mind by the continuance of heavy exports of all classes of merchandise from the Bradford district.

"It is needless to point out that the present tariff is well adapted to assist in such a plan, and that the effect is directly felt by the American consumer. It is also felt by the American manufacturer, in a most unfair way, as I will attempt to point out. First, he is deprived of raw material for certain classes of domestic trade; second, he is deprived of raw material with which to manufacture further supplies of military goods for export, which contracts already placed, together with the exports, having substantially consumed the available material in this country; third, any relief which may be expected from suspension of embargoes will affect only short, fine short wools, primarily those from South Africa, which compete chiefly with our own territories; fourth, even if the South American market should be opened to us, the price of wool would still be affected by the British efforts to outbid the German buyers who, we are informed, are seeking to supply themselves from the only market open to them in the world from which shipment can be made in neutral bottoms."

A little figuring on the part of those interested in the situation faced by the woolen men would, this man pointed out, serve to give a fair idea of the immense quantity of wool which will be consumed in clothing the armies of Europe.

Taking three and a half yards as the amount of material needed for making a uniform, he showed that ten pounds of greasy wool, or seven pounds of the scoured product, would be needed for each garment, where the weight of the cloth per yard was twenty-four ounces. It has been estimated that, under the modern system of warfare which employs such obstacles to the enemy's progress as barb wire entanglements, a uniform would be badly worn out within six weeks' time. On the basis of six million men in the field, and doubling the life of the uniform to twelve weeks, this would mean the consumption of wool for uniforms alone in a year of 480,000,000 pounds. There are overcoats, underwear, shirts, hosiery, blankets, gloves, and a variety of other things that will add tremendously and may individually eclipse the consumption of wool for uniforms.

Further war contracts will be placed here by England, this man believes, even though report has it that a large number of the Belgian refugees who were textile operatives in their own country have obtained work in the British mills.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Bath Tablets, Blankets, and Pincushions.

Bath tablets are not "medicinal preparations," according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The Adams Express Company entered the goods at Boston, where the Collector exacted a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as a toilet preparation. The forwarding agent protested that the tablets are of a medicinal character, properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The tablets have a strong perfume, but a Government analysis failed to divulge anything in the make-up of the articles resembling a medicine. As reported by the chemist, the tablets consist of talc, starch, soda, tartaric acid or citric acid, coloring matter, and perfume. Judge Sullivan accordingly overruled the protest.

In sustaining a protest by Stern Brothers the board in a decision by Judge Brown held that a blanket does not cease to be a blanket if used in an automobile or carriage to keep out the cold from the body. Appraiser Sague reported that the merchandise consisted of "so-called" blankets which he claimed are also known as woolen rugs or auto rugs. He returned the goods for duty under the wool schedule of the old tariff at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem. The importers denied the Appraiser's statement and testified that the articles are used as bed blankets or couch blankets. The evidence was that the blankets in question are not of the width required for automobile rugs and are not sold for the latter purpose. Judge Brown says that the blankets in question are of too fine a texture to be used as automobile rugs, but that even if they should be put to such use they are specifically provided for as "blankets" at the rate of 33 cents a pound and 40 per cent. on their value.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, were sustained in claims for lower duty on pincushions in chief value of cotton. The Collector imposed 60 cents and 60 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909 on the plea that the articles are artificial flowers. The importers submitted evidence to the effect that the goods are made principally of cotton. It was accordingly claimed that the articles are properly dutiable at only 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton.

TO HELP THE BUYERS.

An Exhibit of Wares and of Methods of Merchandising.

Something new in the way of merchandise exhibit has been opened in this city, the purpose of which is to permit buyers of general merchandise, particularly dealers in low-priced lines, to inspect samples without obligation of any kind, and to observe the methods of store management and display practiced by the big chain store systems. In addition to affording the independent dealer in 5, 10 and 25 cent goods a gratuitous opportunity to keep informed as to merchandise and merchandising methods, the managers of the exhibit will handle orders for buyers or sellers without charge. The exhibit is located at 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, and is under the management of K. Anderson, editor of The National 5, 10 and 25 Cent Magazine, and A. J. Schaffer, whose experience in low-priced merchandise was gained in stores operated by the Kress and McCrory syndicates.

One of the features of the merchandising information to be supplied is a series of specialty displays, window trims, and counter and booth decorations. These exhibits will be on view a month or two months ahead of the time they will be actually needed by the retailers, the idea being to give the latter plenty of time to absorb the points of the displays they want to adopt and to get the proper merchandise with which to make them.

Upon data compiled by Mr. Anderson, it is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the gross business of the larger syndicate stores handling small wares is done in the special seasonable items of merchandise introduced to meet the demands occasioned by different holidays and in response to the varying habits and tastes of the public. Neglect, for any reason, to display these items at the right time and to reduce stocks at the right time causes the independent merchant to lose business that his syndicate competitor gets. To overcome this loss occasioned by neglect or lack of merchandising knowledge is one of the prime purposes of the exhibit.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

A very high-grade stock of
FURS
inventoried at over $20,000, consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats; also a stock of very high-grade MINK SKINS,
Will Be Sold Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auct'r.
This stock consists of Russian Sable, Hudson Seal, Civet Cat, Persian Mink, Mole, Fitch, Baumartin, Lynx, Beaver, Hungarian Cat, Raccoon, Black, Red, Cross, Blue, Sitka, Isabella, and Pointed Fox; Sets, Scarfs, and Muffs; also a stock of very fine Hudson Seal, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Pony and Alaska Seal Coats, in the most up-to-date styles.
NOTICE.—This merchandise was all made for this coming season, by one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city, and is appropriate for stores carrying this class of merchandise.
Will be sold strictly without reserve.
For information telephone Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.
Tomorrow, Monday, Nov. 23d, 10:30 A. M., in our new salesrooms, 520-522 Broadway, between Spring and Broome Sts.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.
Special peremptory auction sale.
Very large and seasonable offering
Men's, Youths' & Children's
HIGH CLASS
CLOTHING
all made for the reliable retail trade.
Sale will commence with
30,000 Yards LININGS,
such as Italians, Serges, Alberts, &c.;
Also large line of 6-4 WOOLENS.
$100,000 worth men's and boys' clothing; lots to suit purchaser, below cost of production.
A. Schaap & Son, Auct'rs, 394 Broadway.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Preliminary Notice.
Benj. S. Wise, Auct'r,
has the honor to announce a sale by auction of the entire costly furnishings of a mansion
AT 8TH ST. AND 5TH AV.,
by order of the executors of the
Myers Estate,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1 AND 2.
Cards of admission to exhibition will be sent on request to auctioneer, 126 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 7175—Schuyler.

MAKING CUSTOMS RATES UNIFORM

Perfecting a System for Having Imports Classified the Same at All Ports.

The Treasury Department is rapidly perfecting a system whereby imports at all ports will be returned for duty at uniform classifications. This matter has long been regarded by honest importers and domestic manufacturers as one of the vital features of an efficient tariff administration. In view of the large imports at this port and the exceptional facilities for familiarity with all kinds of imported merchandise, the New York Appraiser's office has been made the centre for this work.

Complaints have been many in the past that differences in the classification of imports by officials at the several ports resulted in inequalities in duties paid, besides working an injustice to both classes of merchants dealing in competitive goods. In some instances incorrect classifications resulted in importers paying lower rates of duty, while those at other ports were taxed higher rates. Naturally importers benefiting by the lower duties found themselves in a more favorable situation in the selling of goods than those paying the higher rates.

The local appraiser's office has had for some time a division known as the Correct Valuation Reports Bureau, the purpose of which is a practical harmonizing of the valuation and the classification of merchandise by the different ports of the United States. At the Conference of United States Appraisers held here last July a committee was appointed for the revision and improvement of the correct valuation reports system. The committee consists of Deputy Appraiser George W. Wolf of this city, Appraiser W. T. Hodges of Boston, and Appraiser W. W. Roper of Philadelphia. The final report has not been submitted to Washington for action, but the committee is now working on it. In the meantime the bureau is making changes in its practice and scope in line with the recommendations made at the conference.

In order the better to carry out the recommendations of the conference, John K. Sague, Appraiser of this port, has issued an order assigning to Deputy Appraiser Wolf the supervision and direction of the Tenth Division of the Appraiser's office, which embraces the Correct Valuation Report Department, Bureau of Protests and Appeals, Appraisements, &c. Mr. Wolf will administer these bureaus in addition to his present duties as Assistant Appraiser in charge of the Fifth Division.

Speaking of the work to be accomplished by the bureau, Deputy Wolf said:

"A return card system will be established whereby one card received from a port for information will be replied to on the return card, and the original card will be filed in the Correct Valuation Reports Bureau for future reference. A change will take place in the valuation or classification of such merchandise, by a complete cross-filing system of indexing the different ports receiving such merchandise will be notified of the changes.

"A complete system of indexing of all communications received at the different ports, with the manufacturer's name, will be established for quick and accrate reference. A system of periodic inquiries at different ports as to the practice in valuing and appraising various commodities will be a part of the plan.

"Any information regarding values or classifications received at one port will not be pigeon-holed at that port, but will by the new system be sent to all of the ports handling such commodities.

"There will be regular investigations made through the bureau as to the correctness of returns made by the various ports. The bureau will also be of great assistance to the Attorney General's office in trying cases before the Board of General Appraisers, in furnishing complete and accurate information as to the practice followed by the different ports and with indexed information collected and filed on all commodities and all manufacturers."

The Correct Valuation Reports Bureau, not only seeks enlargement and uniformity in securing and tabulating information from the domestic markets regarding the value of imported merchandise, but plans as well to secure data from the foreign markets with a view to making accurate appraisements and classifications. This will be accomplished by finding the location of principal markets in foreign countries, the determination of usual and ordinary wholesale quantities, foreign inland freight, commissions and discounts, the relation of manufacturing processes, wages, trade organizations, and similar data.

With all this information readily available, the local bureau will act as a sort of customs clearing house for all ports of the country. Appraising officers at all ports will be required to keep in close touch with the bureau here, which will be in a position to furnish accurate information relative to appraisements and classifications concerning which doubts may exist at outlying ports. Instructions have been issued to customs officials throughout the country to communicate with the New York bureau whenever uncertainty arises in the fixing of values or classifications on imported goods.

Appraiser Sague expressed the belief yesterday that the bureau will prove of the greatest benefit to the Government and merchants alike in placing the administration of the customs law on a uniform basis at every port of the country.

WHERE IMPORTERS LOST.

Failure to Present Manifest Led to the Levy of Duty.

That importers may not make entry at Custom Houses on imported merchandise until the shipper's manifest has been presented, was established yesterday by a ruling of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Parke, Davis & Co., drug manufacturers of Detroit, imported gum arabic, which arrived at this port September, 1913, but without bonded manifest accompanying the billing. The commodity was marked for immediate transportation to Detroit.

The Collector would not accept entry without the production of the manifest. The firm stated in its protest to the board that it was not able to get a duplicate manifest from Collector Mitchel, of this port, and on that account entry was delayed until Nov. 21, at which time the Collector classified the gum arabic under the specific provision therefor in Paragraph 36, Tariff act of 1913, carrying a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound. The protestants claimed that the product should have been given free entry as a crude drug under Paragraph 559, of the act of 1909, and that, but for the two months' delay, it would have been so classified as the present law did not become effective until Oct. 4, last.

Judge Waite, overruling the protest, says that the importers cannot be given the same standing as though the goods were entered under the law of 1909. He holds that it was the importer's duty to deliver the manifest and that it is doubtful if the importers can shift to the Government the responsibility of delivering the manifest to the Collector at Detroit as the carrier would be considered the importers' agent. No relief can be granted, the Collector's assessment under the act of 1913 being affirmed.

Printcloths Were Pretty Quiet.

Yesterday was a pretty quiet day in the local printcloth trade. There was some business done on 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅝ cents for nearby delibery, but the orders taken on the other constructions were not large enough to be worthy of mention. Prices did not show material change either way, yesterday's closing figures being:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-56s	3¼c
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wagner Clothing Co.; C. Wagner, mfrs. clothing; New Victoria.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; J. G. Porter, hdkfs.; Remington.
BOSTON—Hanover Clothing Mfg. Co.; E. Stone, mfrs. clothing; Bristol.
BOSTON—Local Clerk Co.; H. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, skirts; B'way Central.
BOSTON—J. & A. Ehrlich; J. Ehrlich, furniture; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. F. Gibson, representing; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ready to wear, (basement;) 220 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 2 Walker.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—J. H. Howarth & Co.; Mrs. J. H. Howarth, furniture; Churchill.
PHILADELPHIA—J. C. Wilson, wallpaper; 33 W. 34th.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Wand & Co.; J. Wand, petticoats, muslin underwear; 33 W. 34th; Wallick.
ST. LOUIS—N. Cramer & Sons; C. H. Cramer, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
TROY—M. P. Gold, hosiery, underwear; Continental.

Buyers' Wants
45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Job 200 boys' balmacaans, 11 to 18, $3; Phil Walcoff, 632 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'klyn 3858.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358 BRYANT ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND COMMODITIES MARKETS

FIRST STATEMENT BY RESERVE BANK

Transactions in Opening Week of New Institution Were Comparatively Small.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Surplus Reserve Up from $8,000,000 to $177,000,000 Owing to Change in Law.

The first weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank was made public yesterday, showing its condition at the close of Friday. Some details were omitted, as the bank had had comparatively little business to transact so far beyond receiving deposits, making a few discounts and issuing a few notes. More detailed figures will be given hereafter.

Cash on hand was in excess of the total of deposits and notes, so that the reserve, which the law fixes at 40 per cent. for notes and 35 per cent. for deposits, was more than 100 per cent. The rediscounts were less than the capital paid in.

The Clearing House bank statement was issued in its new form for the first time and the only comparisons that could be satisfactorily made with the preceding week were in loans and circulation, the former showing an increase of $13,000,000 and the latter a decrease of $14,000,000.

The surplus reserve jumped from $8,000,000 to nearly $177,000,000, but, as the Clearing House Committee has pointed out, this represents no material change in the condition of the banks, but a change in the law, reducing the reserve required from 25 per cent. to 18 per cent. This does not mean, the Clearing House Committee says, that any such great amount of cash is available for investment, as the banks in this city feel it necessary to continue to carry about the same proportion of cash, although not required to do so, as heretofore, especially in view of the derangement of the international banking situation and other factors, due to the war.

Discounts	$3,023,500.00
Cash	108,314,674.00
Capital	3,321,950.00
Federal reserve notes outst'd'g.	224,875.00
Net deposits	107,529,994.35

The above is exclusive of Federal Reserve notes on hand, earnings, expenses, and accruals.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, DAILY AVERAGE.

Loans, &c.	$2,140,189,000
*Reserve in own vaults	350,462,000
*Reserve in Federal Res. Bank	96,060,000
*Reserve in other depositories	64,424,000
Net demand deposits	1,936,028,000
Net time deposits	91,982,000
Circulation	92,852,000

*Aggregate reserve, $510,946,000; excess reserve, $176,830,540.

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$561,111,700	+ $782,600
Specie	41,739,200	+ 249,800
Legal tenders	12,399,000	— 977,500
Total deposits	636,633,500	— 1,199,900
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	553,451,200	+ 126,900

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$12,231,300	13.13
Deposits in banks and trust companies	11,554,100	12.40
Total	$23,785,400	25.53

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$41,906,900	9.70
Deposits in banks and trust companies	75,203,300	17.40
Total	$117,110,200	27.10

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $140,895,600; $2,061,700 decrease. Per cent. of legal reserve, 26.80.

Summary of weekly statement of State banks in Greater New York:

		Change.
Loans and investments	$322,247,000	+ $1,905,900
Gold	47,048,900	— 1,609,200
Currency and bank notes	37,261,700	— 1,512,800
Deposits	409,228,400	— 1,030,800
Reserve on dep'ts.	103,889,900	— 2,256,900

Percentage of reserve, 29.5%.

Summary of weekly statement of trust companies in Greater New York:

Loans and investments	$1,103,917,000	+ $3,991,800
Gold	80,975,600	— 1,288,700
Currency and bank bills	22,430,200	— 1,240,000
Deposits	1,199,174,700	+ 7,065,900
Reserve on dep'ts.	241,162,100	— 1,826,000

Percentage of reserve, 25.4%.

COTTON PRICES STRONGER.

Census Report Shows 11,313,236 Bales Have Been Ginned.

In the face of evidence that the yield this season would prove to be the greatest of several years, cotton prices yesterday displayed marked strength, especially in the December option. December contracts advanced to 7.40 cents a pound, a figure 55 points above the lowest level of the week.

The census report on ginning, issued yesterday morning, broke all records for the time of year. It showed that 11,313,236 bales had passed through the gin houses up to Nov. 14, as compared with 10,444,529 bales last year in the same period. From this comparison it could be easily reasoned that, while consumptive demand has been made limited by the war, the crop promises to approach in size the output of 1911.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1914.	Total U. S. 1914.
Nov. 21	$1,402,345,263	$2,670,971,034
Nov. 14	1,309,947,031	2,627,037,033
Nov. 7	*1,308,062,075	2,687,008,340
Oct. 31	1,212,968,748	2,513,694,894
	1913.	1913.
Nov. 22	$1,848,11,072	$3,410,700,117
Nov. 15	1,867,707,890	3,424,237,570
Nov. 8	1,821,205,909	3,406,949,354
Nov. 1	1,906,724,548	3,352,098,060

*Five days.

YEAR'S COTTON CROP MAY EXCEED RECORD

Census Bureau's Fifth Report of Season Shows Big Ginning Prior to Nov. 14.

FOUR NEW STATE MARKS

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Oklahoma Exceed Former Figures —Crop Will Be More Than 15,000,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Possibilities of this year's cotton crop equaling, or even exceeding, the greatest crop heretofore grown were indicated today by the Census Bureau's fifth ginning report of the season, which showed the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14, was 11,624,708 bales, the heaviest on record. In the last seven years the average of the entire crop ginned to the end of the same period was 75 per cent. On that basis the present crop would seem to be between 15,500,000 and 16,000,000 bales.

The ginning for the period from Nov. 1 to 14 established a record of 1,795,626 bales, exceeding last year by 152,000 bales and 1911 by 453,000 bales. For the season this year's ginnings exceed the record by 311,000 bales.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Oklahoma new records for ginning to Nov. 14 were established.

The report announced that 11,624,708 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to Nov. 14. This compared with 10,444,529 bales, or 74.7 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned prior to Nov. 14, last year, 10,299,646 bales, or 76.4 per cent. in 1912 and 11,313,236 bales, or 72.7 per cent. in 1911. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14 in the last seven years was 9,406,645 bales, or 74.2 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 32,454 round bales compared with 74,167 last year, 62,768 in 1912, and 75,963 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbered 53,875 bales, compared with 51,950 bales last year, 40,389 bales in 1912, and 71,204 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to Nov. 14, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in these States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

	Bales.		Bales.
ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1914	1,263,430	1914	555,401
1913	1,181,232	1913	493,360
1912	961,313	1912	627,251
1911	1,239,211	1911	716,200
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1914	735,228	1914	840,634
1913	606,388	1913	666,736
1912	547,644	1912	725,006
1911	563,115	1911	657,497
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1914	65,903	1914	1,091,289
1913	53,217	1913	995,398
1912	42,263	1912	883,536
1911	65,236	1911	1,163,884
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1914	2,061,251	1914	238,401
1913	1,821,789	1913	233,663
1912	1,554,709	1912	158,161
1911	2,106,305	1911	204,777
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1914	341,342	1914	3,511,138
1913	276,271	1913	3,313,443
1912	306,452	1912	4,020,939
1911	269,548	1911	4,473,762
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES	
1914	838,355	1914	82,338
1913	734,988	1913	66,044
1912	644,554	1912	56,782
1911	719,638	1911	74,023

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Nov. 14, by States:

	Florida.	Georgia.	So. Car.
1914	23,751	28,478	1,646
1913	19,542	29,355	3,053
1912	15,032	22,878	2,464
1911	26,818	41,730	2,656

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued on Tuesday, Dec. 8, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 30.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop...5	Mar. 15,'15		100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco...5	July, 1915		99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T.					
sub.....5	Apr., 1916		99¾	99¾	5.09
Am. Tob...6	Sept., 1915		100⅛	100⅜	5.05
Balt. & O....4½	June, 1915		99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Beth Steel..5	June, 1915		99¾	99⅝	5.45
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918		98¼	98⅜	5.50
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		101⅝	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & O...5	June, 1915		99⅛	99⅛	5.60
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1915		99	99½	5.60
Chi. Gas.....6	July, 1916		94	98	6.35
Con. Gas.....6	June, 1915		100¾	101	4.37
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1915		98¾	98¾	6.33
Erie R. R...5	Oct., 1915		97⅛	97⅜	5.90
Erie R. R...5½	Apr., 1917		94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors..6	Oct., 1915		100¼	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber..4½	July, 1915		99	99¼	5.20
H. R. P.....5	May, 1915		99	98	14.00
Hock. Val...6	Nov., 1915		99½	100	6.00
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'15		99⅞	100¼	4.45
Lack. Steel..5	Mar., 1915		97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S...5	June, 1915		100⅛	4.75	
Mich. Cent...4½	Mar. 2,'15		99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P...6	Apr., 1915			99½	7.65
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917		87½	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent...5	Apr., 1915		99½	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent...4½	May 1,'15		99⅛	99⅜	5.00
N. Y. Cent..5	Sep. 15,'15		98½	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent...5	Oct., 1915		98½	99¼	5.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.5	May, 1915		93¼	97	18.25
Pac. G. & E.5	Mar. 25,'15		99¾	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv..3½	Oct., 1915		98¾	98¾	4.80
P. S. Corp.					
of N. J....5	Mar., 1916		97½	98½	6.25
Sea. Air L..5	Mar., 1916		97¾	98¾	6.00
South. Ry....5	Feb., 1916		98	99	5.55
South. Ry.s..5	May, 1917		97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916		98¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918		95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.5	Jan. 15,'16		96½	98½	6.35
United Fruit.6	May, 1917		100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.5	May, 1918		98½	97¾	5.90
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917		96	99	6.50
Con. P., Minn.,					
pay M. & N.6	May 1,'17		95	97¾	7.00
Western Pow.,					
pay J. & J.6	July 18,'15		99	99½	6%
Minn. Gen. El.,					
pay J. & J.6	June 1,'17		98	98½	6.50
Louis. G. & E.,					
pay A. & O.6	Apr. 1,'18		95	97	7.00
N. Y. City...6	Sep., 1915		101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City...6	Sep., 1916		102¾	102¾	4.52
N. Y. City...6	Sep., 1917		103¾	103¾	4.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Incorporated today:

The Pure Gum Co.; $300,000. H. S. Decamp, F. Baumer, Charles M. Morland, 5 Av. Building.

Standard Safety Nut Corp., railway supplies; $125,000. I. Vernon Welebrod, G. N. Whittlesey, P. W. Dieter, 30 Church St.

Isaacs & Sons, ladies' waists, foreign dry goods; $50,000. J. P. and H. I. Isaacs, 30 W. 26 St.

C. S. & R. Co., motors, engines, machinery, bicycles, agency; $50,000. F. W. Ritter, J. H. Pease, F. H. Harbach, 8,681 B'way.

Durkin & Haas, realty, construction; $20,000. H. Greenberg, H. F. Haas, W. Stanley Ashworth, 430 E. 155 St.

Protectyre Co., motor vehicles, tire protecting devices; $20,000. Alexander, H. J. Rosenblum, I. Neuendadter, 63 Park Row.

Bovio Bros., millinery, wearing apparel; $20,000. A. Cary, T. Gerango, Vincent Bovio, 601 West 168th St.

Regal Satchel Co., bags, designs, novelties; $10,000. Matthew Swerling, G. L. Ehrardt, L. H. Ferber, 141 B'way.

After-Glow Realty Co.; $10,000. W. M. Parke, F. Dubois, W. V. Saxe, 11 Pine St.

Ratner & Millinger, B'klyn, shoes; $5,000. M. and I. Ratner, M. Millinger, 84 W. 113 St., Manhattan.

Melvin & Godfrey, Liverpool, farming, live stock, produce; $10,000. C. and R. C. Melvin, S. Godfrey, Baldwinsville.

Barrick-Jennings Co., Lyons, hardware, machinery, autos, wagons; $15,000. E. J. and C. W. Barrick, J. E. Jennings.

Seeligson Coffee Co., $5,000. L. Spitz, P. Fisher, D. Seligson, 50 Howe Av., Passaic, N. J.

Dresner Real Estate Co., Rochester; $10,000. M. Cohen, H. and A. Dresner, 30 Lewis St., N. Y.

Xavier Publishing Co., Yonkers; $5,000. J. Xavier McCarthy, M. Xavier Fay, F. E. Xavier, 13 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Voluntary dissolutions: Sharon House, Sharon Springs; Manhattan Island Realty Co., Manhattan.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The volume of business in the Wheat Market was again small and prices were easier, closing at ⅛c. net decline. Receipts at interior points fell off steadily during the past week and the aggregate movement for the week amounted to 13,146,000 bushels, compared with 15,563,000 last week and 9,632,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red winter wheat was quoted at 1.17⅝; No. 2 hard, 1.17⅛; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.20⅜, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.24, all nominal c. i. f. Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	..	..	..	1.23¼	1.23⅜	95¾
May	..	..	..	1.30⅜	1.30⅞	98 9-16

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

May	1.30⅝	1.30¼	1.30⅜	1.30½	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.15¼	1.13	1.15	1.15½	86¼	
May	1.21½	1.21¼	1.21½	1.21⅝	90½	

CORN.

Prospects for an early movement of new corn was the dominating factor in the corn market and prices were lower in the face of reports of export sales of about twenty-five loads, closing ¼ to ⅝c below the final of Friday. Receipts for the week showed an increase of 1,323,000 bushels, over the previous week and an increase of 2,804,000 over last year. In the local cash market, new No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 70½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine, at 78 to 70c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66⅜	70¼	
May	71	70⅝	70¾	71	70⅝	

OATS.

Reports that about 1,000,000 bushels of oats had been worked for export gave the oats market a steadier tone than prevailed in either wheat or corn, and final prices were ⅛c net higher. The movement for the week fell off 1,157,000 bushels compared with last week. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 55@55½c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 53¼@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	54	53¼	53⅞	53¾	41⅞	

PROVISIONS.

The volume of business in the market for hog products was extremely small, especially in lard and ribs, and after a steady opening prices developed weakness in anticipation of a more liberal run of hogs in the near future, and on reports of a disappointing cash demand for fresh meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000, estimated for Monday, 33,000, and for the next week, 135,000; Kansas City received 300 and Omaha 4,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.20	11.80
May	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.32	11.10
Ribs—					
January	10.05	10.00	10.00	10.07	10.90
May	10.35	10.27	10.27	10.32	11.10
Pork					
January	18.67	18.60	18.60	18.72	20.77
May	19.20	19.07	19.10	19.12	20.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

An unusual spurt of activity occurred in the cottonseed oil market on Saturday, total sales for the day amounting to 22,000 barrels. Several prominent commission houses were active buyers early in the day and the spot and nearby months advanced 15 to 20 points. At the close prices were irregular, ranging from 10 points net decline to 15 points advance.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.60	5.59	5.60@5.65	6.40
November	5.60	5.59	5.60@5.61	5.45
December	5.63	5.60	5.55@5.60	5.54
January	5.83	5.71	5.71@5.72	5.75
February	5.97	5.89	5.86@5.90	5.87
March	6.17	6.05	6.05@6.06	5.99
April	6.23	6.20	6.15@6.20	6.10
May	6.36	6.21	6.20@6.21	6.24
June	..	..	..	6.20@6.50	6.30

COFFEE.

Sales of coffee through the Liquidating Committee on Saturday amountad to only 3,250 bags, and final prices in the liquidating room were: December 5.32c to 5.40c; March, 5.71c to 5.79c; May, 5.91c to 5.99c; July, 6.71c to 6.80c. Wednesday will be first notice day on December contracts, and it was the general impression that liquidation will be about complete by that date, and that arrangements will be made to open the Exchange soon afterward. Trading in the spot market was inactive and prices remained practically unchanged. On the spot, Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTON.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 1 point, and almost immediately became firm on renewed covering by December shorts. The strength of the near position encouraged buying of later months, and the general list sold about 11 to 24 points net higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 15 points advance, on the basis of 7.75 for middling upland. Sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.40	7.17	7.26@7.27	7.16
January	7.60	7.45	7.45@7.47	7.39
March	7.69	7.54	7.57@7.58	7.56
May	7.88	7.74	7.75@7.76	7.75
July	8.05	7.94	7.94@7.95	7.94
October	8.16	8.06	8.10@8.11	8.08

Note—November and December are old-style contracts, while January and later months are for new style.

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Saturday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,114	26,700	17,063
New Orleans	7,822	13,075	8,269
Mobile	377	1,081	2,350
Savannah	8,884	8,882	7,420
Charleston	1,705	2,509	2,773
Wilmington	1,142	1,767	2,073
Norfolk	2,864	2,710	4,237
Other ports	....	172	50
Total today	52,423	57,307	44,981
Since Friday	52,423	....	44,981
Since Aug. 1	2,443,409	....	5,227,846
Stock at all ports	1,118,751	....	1,012,783

RECEIPTS PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS

	Saturday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,290	2,520	1,919
Memphis	4,589	6,566	11,990
St. Louis	345	415	4,840
Houston	19,194	19,331	28,418

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS MONDAY.

		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	29,750	24,257	21,568
New Orleans	11,500	6,568	13,213

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.
Galveston	3,768	11,110
New Orleans	....	3,527
Savannah	....	7,900
Philadelphia	....	490
Texas City	12,564	....
Total	16,320	23,027

Total today, 39,347, against 66,329 this day last year; since Aug. 1, 1,047,702, against 3,686,267 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price, Middling.	Stocks. 1914.	1913.
1,125...New Orleans	7⅜	199,590	201,739
150...Mobile	7⅜	34,183	44,923
100...Charleston	7@7¼	82,775	74,704
2,565...Savannah	7⅜	164,251	177,958
100...Galveston	7⅜	414,850	300,744
...Wilmington	7⅜	37,725	40,942
1,298...Norfolk	7 3-16	43,816	41,090
694...Augusta	7¼	146,870	56,277
3,100...Memphis	7¼	229,117	162,337
...St. Louis	7⅜	29,634	12,583
...Baltimore	7¼	4,643	12,004
...Philadelphia	8	5,937	....
3,769...Houston	7 11-16	140,744	178,071
...Boston	7.90	7,577	....
...New York	7.75	75,150	41,942
...Little Rock	6¾	40,620	44,917

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,819 packages. The market has taken a little turn for the better; demand shows more force, and stock is coming up more closely. Prices are steady to firm on the higher grades of fresh creamery, but there is still an easy tone on the secondary qualities. Process in moderate demand. Ladles and packing stock still very slow. Creamery, extras, (92-score,) 34c; higher scoring lots, 34½@35c; firsts, 30@33c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92-score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, fine, 25½@24½c; ladles, factory make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,409 cases. The market closed quiet; high qualities of fresh gathered are closely cleared and the few such available sell promptly at fully sustained prices. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 40@42c; extra firsts, 38@39c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 27@33c; thirds and poorer, 23@26c; dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; Pull refrigerator, finest, 27@30c; poor to good, 20@26c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 16@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by bennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; defective, 45@55c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@55c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by bennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; near-by refrigerator whites, 25@30c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Atl. C. Line	1½	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Ches. & Ohio	1	—	Dec. 31	*Dec. 5
Chestnut Hill	1½	Q	Dec. 4	Nov. 20
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
C., N.O. & T.P.	3	—	Dec. 10	*Nov. 28
C., N.O. & T.P.	2½	Ex.	Dec. 10	*Nov. 28
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 21
N.Y., P. & N.	$3	—	Nov. 30	*Nov. 14
Reading 2d pf.	1	Q	Jan. 14	*Dec. 22

STREET RAILWAYS.

El Paso Elec.	2¼	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 1
Do pf.	3	—	Jan. 11	*Dec. 24
M. Bdg. & L.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 27
No. O. T. & L.	1¼	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 30
Roch. Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 23
Wash. (D. C.) Ry. & El.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Wisc.-Minn. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Gas	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Atlas Powder	1½	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
Bord. C.M. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
B'klyn U. Gas	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	.....
B'klyn U. Gas	1	Ex.	Jan. 2	.....
Cen. Miss. Val.				
E. Prop. pf.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Cheseb'h Mfg.	8	Q	Dec. 22	Nov. 30
Cheseb'h Mfg.	4	Ex.	Dec. 22	Nov. 30
Col. Power pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 30
Col. Gas & F.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 14
Ct. Pow. pf.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 21
Cont. Oil	3	Q	Dec. 1	.....
C.-Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Deere & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 14
Dom. P. & T. pf.	2	—	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Du P. I. P. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Eastman Kod.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 5
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 5
Es. & H. Gas	4	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Galena-Sig. Oil	3	Q	Dec. 31	*Nov. 30
Do pf.	2	Q	Dec. 31	*Nov. 30
Gen. Chemical	5	Ex.	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Gen. Electric	2	Q	Jan. 15	*Nov. 28
Gt. N. ore cfs.	50c	—	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
Gt. N. Paper	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Har.-Walk. R.	3	—	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Haw. C. & Sug.	2	—	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Haw. C. & Sug.	50c	Ex.	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Int. S. P. & C.	⅝	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 21
Lac. G. Light.	1⅝	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do pf.	2½	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Merg. Lino.	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Merg. Line.	3	Ex.	Dec. 31	Dec. 5
Mont. Cottons.	1	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 5
Nat. Lead	¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
N. Sugar Ref.	1½	Q	Jan.	Dec.
Nat. Transit	.75c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
N. Y. Air Br.	1½	Q	Dec. 23	*Dec. 2
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	1	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Ogil. F. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Ohio Oil	$1.25	—	Dec. 19	Nov. 24
Ohio Oil	.75c	Ex.	Dec. 19	Nov. 24
Penn. Light'g.	1	—	Nov. 30	*Nov. 24
Quaker Oats.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 27	Feb. 1
Solar Refining	5	—	Dec. 21	Nov. 30
So. P. R. Sug.	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
S.W. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 25
St. Oil, Neb.	10	—	Dec. 20	Nov. 20
St. Oil of N. J.	5	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 20
St. Oil of Ohio.	3	Q	Jan. 1	.....
De (ex.)	3	—	Jan. 1	.....
Texas Co.	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Und. Typew'r.	1	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 19
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 19
Utah Con. Min.	50c	—	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 10

*Holders of record; books do not close.

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, gen. 4s, '95.	90	91	90½	90¾
Atchison cv. 4s, '60..	90	91½	90½	91½
Atchison adj. 4s, '95..	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52..	87	88	86¾	87¾
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52..	84½	85½	84½	88
Ref. & Cv. 4s, '48..	88	89	88½	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33..	83¾	84¼	84¼	84¾
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41..	80	82	80	82
B.& A. O. Div. 3½s, '25	88	88½	88½	88½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92..	83	83	83	85
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30..	67½	68	67½	68
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s, '21	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	89¾	89	89¾
C.M.&St.P.gen.3½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C.,M.& St.P.gen.4s, '89	90	92	80	92
C.,M.,&St.P.gn.4½s, '89	97	98½	97½	98
C.,M.& St

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The Christmas Number
of
The New York Times

Sunday, December 6th, 1914

THESE paintings are owned by Senator William A. Clark and are reproduced by The New York Times with his special permission. The pictures are printed on fine super paper by the best three-color process, similar to that used in The Times's reproductions of "The Holy Grail," the Morgan and the Altman Collections. One of them occupies a double page, in size 13½ x 31 inches, the others are 9½ x 21 inches, and the first page is 15 x 17 inches. Each picture is well worth preserving and if bought at an art store would cost many times the price of The Sunday Times. The cost of these reproductions to The New York Times is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers. It is intended as a gift to them. The edition of The New York Times for December 6th will be limited to the advance orders.

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THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; light, westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,757. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SECRET SERVICE IS INVESTIGATING FABBRI WIRELESS

Led to Suspect Brothers' Outfit at Bar Harbor of Being Used for Germany.

BRITISH EMBASSY PROTESTS

Alleges a Maine Plant Gave News That Led to Sinking of Cradock's Ships.

E. FABBRI ENTERS A DENIAL

Admits Entertaining Capt. Polack and Cecilie's Crew, but Thinks the Rest a Joke.

Ernesto G. and Alessandro Fabbri of New York and Bar Harbor are under investigation by United States Secret Service agents in an attempt to learn if they have supplied to German agents information obtained by wireless at the Fabbri estate in Bar Harbor, where the most powerful and fully equipped wireless plant in New England is situated.

The Fabbris are prominent in New York society. Ernesto Fabbri married Edith Shepard, daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard of this city. Her mother is a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Ernesto Fabbri, father of the brothers, was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. before he retired from business to seek his health abroad, where he died. The Fabbris are of Italian extraction, but, according to W. H. Sherman, Town Clerk of Bar Harbor, Alessandro Fabbri is pronouncedly pro-German in his sympathies.

The surveillance over the Fabbri brothers is the result of a complaint to the State Department in Washington by the British Embassy there, alleging that the German Government was obtaining wireless information in this country concerning the movements of English warships and vessels sailing under the English flag, this at a time when all wireless communication between Germany and this country was supposed to be under a strict censorship.

British Embassy's Protest.

It was this information, the British Embassy protested, that enabled the Germans to find and destroy Admiral Cradock's cruisers, the Good Hope and the Monmouth, off the coast of Chile. Also, the activities of the several German cruisers in the Caribbean Sea and further south is charged to information relayed to them from this country.

The Secret Service men are working on a theory that information concerning British ships is gleaned from the wireless by an amateur, that this information is put into code and transmitted by telegraph over land wires to the various German centres, and thence to German officials. The supplying of such information by a citizen of the United States would be in violation of our neutral status.

Immediately on receipt of the complaint the State Department looked up every registered holder of a license to operate an amateur wireless plant. The law requires licenses for those who send messages, but not for those receiving them. Information soon reached the department that the operations of English ships and the results of the battles in Europe were being sent to New York from Bar Harbor, Ellsworth, Bangor, and Lewiston, Me. This took Secret Service men into Maine in a hurry.

Plants in Maine Inspected.

Every holder of an amateur license in that State, including the Fabbris, was investigated. The Government learned that of the twenty-one amateur wireless outfits in Maine, five, including the Fabbri plant, which was the most powerful, were in Bar Harbor. The Secret Service men soon discovered that the Fabbris, particularly Alessandro, were on very intimate terms with Capt. Polack of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which put into Bar Harbor to avoid capture by British cruisers that were in hot pursuit shortly after war began.

The Government agents learned that Capt. Polack was entertained at dinner in the Fabbri cottage, that the steamship's band played on the Fabbri lawn, and that the Fabbris entertained squads of 250 at a time of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie's crew in the Star Theatre in Bar Harbor, where moving pictures of the crew made by Alessandro Fabbri, who owns two moving picture manufacturing outfits, were thrown upon the screen. Each man received a cigar as he passed out of the theatre. These entertainments were repeated for several weeks while the liner lay at anchor in Frenchman's Bay, the waterway between Bar Harbor and the mainland.

Further information was obtained by the Government agents that for three days after the arrival of the German liner in Frenchman's Bay both Fabbris locked themselves up in their wireless room, refusing to see or speak to any person other than the servants who served them their meals, night and day. The apparatus was very busy during this period, the informant said, and the brothers slept and worked in relays.

Doubt Tale About Ledyard Blair.

The agents discovered that the Kronprinzessin Cecilie headed a straight course for Bar Harbor when she turned at sea in her race for a neutral port. Little credence was given by the Government men to the story that Capt. Polack found it necessary to have Ledyard Blair, the New York yachtsman, pilot

Continued on Page 5.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 28th. —Advt.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

WANT STRIKE TROOPS OUT.

Colorado Apparently Ready to Handle Situation with Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—With the Colorado National Guard equipped for war and the State authorities apparently determined to master the strike situation, Gov. E. M. Ammons is said to be ready to make formal demand upon President Wilson that he withdraw the Federal cavalry from the strike zone.

Gov. Ammons and his successor-elect, George A. Carlson, are working together on the troop situation, and were in conference at the State House this afternoon, following the submission of a report by the Burris Legislative Investigating Committee, calling upon Gov. Ammons to "prepare to accept for the people of this State the responsibility of again being a State." This committee, appointed to make a thorough investigation of the strike and advise with the Governor, says in its report:

"We recommend that you issue a proclamation that every person within the State is commanded to obey the law and to refrain from all incendiary utterances. Make it clear that each able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is in fact a member of the militia and that if it becomes necessary he will be called into active service."

At a National Guard banquet here last night Gov. Ammons and Gov.-elect Carlson both made addresses declaring for a united citizenry, and the latter intimated strongly that if the strikers failed to refrain from lawlessness they would be deported from the State.

It is expected that the Federal troops will quit the State on Dec. 1, the day on which the United States Industrial Relations Committee will begin a tendays investigation of the strike.

GAVE UP LIFE FOR SISTER.

Pushed Younger Girl from Track as Train Was Upon Them.

Susie Lindstrom, 11 years old, of 7,817 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, was killed by a train on the West End line after she had saved the life of her little sister, Grace, 8 years old, yesterday morning. The children were returning from Sunday school and got off the Coney Island train at Seventyninth Street. They were in the middle of the parallel track when they saw a Brooklyn train almost on them. Susie pushed her sister off the track, and then made an effort to escape, but was too late.

John Lindstrom, their father, is janitor of the apartment house where the sisters lived. Their mother, who has recently recovered from an attack of blood-poisoning, saw the accident from the window where she was awaiting their return.

Patrick J. Grady of 609 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, the motorman, stopped the train as soon as possible, but not before two cars had passed over the child's body. Dr. Gerow of the Coney Island Hospital said she had died instantly. When the body was lifted up the Sunday school pamphlet containing the day's lesson was tightly clutched in the girl's hand.

The police said Grady could not have prevented the accident.

GETS $2,500,000 WAR ORDER.

Vermont Firm Closes Big Contract for Cartridges.

Special to The New York Times.

SWANTON, Vt., Nov. 22.—The Robin Hood Ammunition Company has just received an order for $2,500,000 worth of rifle cartridges for one of the belligerent powers. The name of the purchasing country is kept secret, but it is said that the cartridges will be sent to New York as fast as they are manufactured, shipped to South America, and then forwarded to their ultimate destination.

In order to handle this contract, the largest that ever has come to a Vermont concern, the Robin Hood Company has rush orders in for about $250,000 worth of new machinery. A large additional working force will be engaged and the plant will be pushed to its capacity day and night. It will require about a year to fill the order.

Similar contracts have been closed with the Western Cartridge Company of Chicago and the Winchester Company.

Ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith is President and the directing head of the Robin Hood Company.

BRITAIN'S SUNDAY RECRUITS

Many Enlisted as the Result of All-Day Parades and Addresses.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The recruiting campaign which is being carried on throughout the British Isles resulted today in bringing many men to the colors.

Troops with banners flying and bands playing marched today through the East End of London to Victoria Park, where speakers addressed the crowds from early this morning until late this evening.

LA CORRENTINA SUNK?

German Ship Lands British Liner's Passengers at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22.—The German steamer Sierra Cordoba arrived here today and landed the passengers and crew of the British steamer La Correntina and the crew of the French ship Union.

The Sierra Cordoba left Montevideo Oct. 17 without her destination being made known. The last report of La Correntina was that she was overdue at Liverpool on a voyage from Buenos Aires. The Union left Fort Talbot, Wales, on Sept. 6 for Valparaiso.

NINE BRITISH OFFICERS DEAD

Latest Casualty List Also Records 12 as Wounded, One Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A casualty list received from British Army Headquarters in France, dated Nov. 19, gives the names of nine officers killed, twelve wounded, and one missing. Among the killed is Lieut. Col. M. C. A. Green of the South Lancashire Regiment.

50,000 HEAR POPE SPEAK.

Large Congregation Attends His First Address in St. Peter's.

ROME, Nov. 22.—For the first time since his election Pope Benedict today delivered an address in St. Peter's. Fifty thousand people heard his Holiness speak on "Faith."

Afterward the Te Deum was intoned.

Lakewood Laurel House and Laurel in the Pines now open. Special Thanksgiving golf tournament Nov. 26, 27, 28.—Advt.

FUNSTON'S TROOPS ALL READY TO SAIL

Six Thousand Men Will Leave Vera Cruz for Home About Noon Today.

WARSHIPS TO KEEP WATCH

Carranza's General Ready to Take the City, but There Are Threats of a Contest.

ORDER IN MEXICO CITY

Blanco Polices the Capital as Villa Is Held Back—Angeles Ready to Bombard Guadalajara.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 22.—Unless there are unexpected developments, Brig. Gen Funston and his command of United States troops will be at sea and on their way to the United States shortly after noon tomorrow.

What forces are to take the place of the Americans is not known tonight, and perhaps will not be determined upon before the Americans are under way. As the government of Vera Cruz will not be "turned over" to any faction of Mexicans, but simply will be abandoned, its government probably will be undertaken by the strongest force appearing in the rear of the departing Americans.

Representatives of Gen. Candido Aguilar have received every facility for the inspection of the books and the work done by the Americans in various departments, but no one has been designated by him to enter and formally receive the city prior to the American evacuation.

It is assumed that Gen. Aguilar's men will succeed those of Brig. Gen. Funston, but should the alleged threats of the followers of Gen. Villa, Felix Diaz, and others unfriendly to Gen. Carranza be carried out, the occupation of Vera Cruz will be contested.

The American Army officials will take with them the moneys collected for customs and from other sources of revenue, while the carefully preserved records and archives will be left with Consul General W. W. Canada. These data and the money ultimately will go to some Mexican Government which the United States deems a proper one to receive it.

The Mexicans gaining control of the city will receive one thing—a large consignment of arms and ammunition in the Custom House, ordered by Gen. Huerta when he was President.

A large number of Americans continue to obtain temporary quarters near the American Consulate. Col. Baker, the depot Quartermaster, is being besieged with applications from Mexicans and Americans for passage on the army transports and the chartered steamer Antilla of the Ward Line. Already reservations have been made for 500 persons on the Antilla, almost all of them Mexicans.

The American officers and men spent today finishing packing their personal and companies' effects. The open air cafés presented a lively scene tonight, hundreds of persons visiting them to bid good-bye to the officers and men.

Washington Sends Last Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge were in conference at the War Department until midnight tonight perfecting the final arrangements for the withdrawal of the American army of occupation from Vera Cruz tomorrow. Final orders to leave the city were cabled to Gen. Funston as late as yesterday, and the State Department, the Navy Department, and the White House agreed today that there was no chance of the orders being countermanded at the last moment.

A high official of the Government said tonight that no orders had been sent to Gen. Funston to turn over the city and port of Vera Cruz to any particular person, faction, or authority. This appears to mean that Gen. Aguilar of the Carranza forces, who is near Vera Cruz with about 6,000 men, will take possession of the city soon after Funston's troops withdraw.

Mexican citizens who have the most to fear from disorders following the American evacuation will come away with the American troops. Customs duties collected by the Americans at Vera Cruz will also be brought away.

Few details remained to be adjusted at tonight's late conference at the War Department. Mr. Garrison returned to town about 11 o'clock, and an automobile carried him swiftly to the War Department, where he was closeted with Mr. Breckinridge. It is understood, however, that no orders in addition to those sent yesterday were forwarded to Gen. Funston.

Eight transports are now at Vera Cruz, waiting to bring back the expedition, and one warship will convoy them to American waters. The transports McClellan, Kilpatrick, and Sumner will bring the soldiers of the regular Army. The City of Macon, the City of Denver, and the San Marcos will transport the large detachment of marines from Vera Cruz to Philadelphia, where they will be thanked in the name of President Wilson for their splendid achievements during the attack on Vera Cruz and its subsequent occupation. The Kansan will bring home the horses of the artillery and cavalry contingents. The other transport is the Cristobal. In addition to these, Gen. Funston has chartered a Ward Line steamer to bring to the United States Catholic priests and nuns and such other refugees as may prefer not to meet the incoming Mexican troops.

As far as is known here, Gen. Carranza heads the nearest Mexican force that is strong enough to occupy Vera Cruz. The First Chief now has his seat of government at Orizaba, near Vera Cruz, and within the last few days Gen. Obregon, who commanded the City of Mexico in the First Chief's name, has joined him with the garrison of the capital.

The regular troops now at Vera Cruz are the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth regiments of Infantry; the First Battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery, and troops I and K of the Sixth Cavalry. There are also about two regiments of marines.

These 6,000 men who depart tomorrow and haul down the Stars and Stripes have been in Vera Cruz since last April. The five battleships at Vera Cruz and Tampico and the string of vessels on the west coast will remain indefinitely. No orders have been issued by Secretary Daniels to the fleet. They will continue to afford by their presence protection to Americans and be in readiness to meet emergencies.

It was just seven months ago that

Continued on Page 5.

SAY GERMAN FLEET PREPARES FOR ACTION

Fishermen Report Plans at Emden for Decisive Campaign in the North Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—"Messages from North Holland say that unusual activity prevails at Emden," says a dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague. The telegram continues:

"Fishermen who daily cruise near the German waters say that the German fleet is preparing for decisive action in the North Sea. Prince Henry of Prussia was at Emden yesterday for an inspection of the torpedo and submarine craft."

FIVE RIOTERS KILLED IN DETENTION CAMP

Guards Open Fire When 2,600 Aliens on Isle of Man Attempt to Escape—Twelve Wounded.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Monday, Nov. 23.—Five alien prisoners were killed and twelve others were seriously wounded in a riot on Thursday at the detention camp here. The riot was precipitated when some of the prisoners attempted to escape. These facts were brought out at an inquest held at the camp Friday.

According to the evidence presented to the jury, the affair occurred at 2 o'clock Thursday, just after the midday meal. There were 2,600 alien prisoners in the dining room at the time. The guards, consisting of national reservists, were standing in a room which separated the dining room from the kitchens.

At an arranged signal—the breaking of a window with a chair—the prisoners suddenly attacked the guards with cups, saucers, tables, and anything else that happened to be handy. The guards fired a volley in the air. This failed to quell the riot, and a second volley was fired, as a result of which four of the prisoners fell dead or so seriously wounded that they died almost immediately. Twelve others were so badly wounded that they had to be conveyed to the hospital.

The rioters then surrendered. When quiet had been restored it was discovered that one alien had escaped through a window, and while running along a roof had fallen through a skylight to a stone floor below, breaking his skull.

Formal medical evidence was given, and the inquest was adjourned for one week, so that a representative of the War Office might be present. The circumstances of the riot will be further inquired into at the next session.

GEN. DE WET ESCAPES, HIS FORCE HEMMED IN

All Surrender Save Group Which Flees with Leader—Dutch Reports of Rebel Gains.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pretoria says:

"It is officially announced that Gen. De Wet's rapidly dwindling rebel commando became surrounded by loyal forces in the vicinity of Bossof, on the Vaal River. Gen. De Wet succeeded in escaping with only twenty-five men. The remainder of his force surrendered."

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Statements given out by the official press bureau include the following:

"Dutch newspapers report that the Boer rebel forces are appearing everywhere in the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. Gens. De Wet and Beyers, the rebel leaders, are reported to have joined hands, the combined forces now being 15,000 strong. A lasting disaffection in South Africa, the newspapers say, is an assured fact.

JAPANESE ARMY READY CAN SEND 500,000 MEN

London Hears They Could Be Fighting in Two Months—War's Toll Now 5,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Arthur Diosy, founder of the Japan Society and an authority on Anglo-Japanese affairs, says Japan is ready to furnish a large army if it is found necessary to increase the allied forces in Europe.

"The Japanese Army is in a complete state of readiness," says Mr. Diosy, "and if it is necessary to increase the allied forces in Europe the Japanese are ready to supply immediately a large, admirably equipped, and highly trained army. The Trans-Siberian Railway and an ample supply of Japanese steamships make the transportation of half a million men in two months easy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTERN FLANDERS, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—The astounding casualties which three and a half months of modern warfare have produced is a serious matter for the whole of Europe.

I have authority for stating that this war has already accounted for something like 5,000,000 of the pick of European manhood.

This is no fancy figure. It has been carefully worked out.

PEACE POSTERS IN BERLIN.

Police Tear Them Down, but They Are Replaced Each Night.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns from Berlin that placards are posted nightly in the suburbs of the German capital demanding peace and containing threats.

The police tear the posters down, but they always appear the next night, says the correspondent, and the authorities do not seem anxious to catch the offenders for fear of drawing further attention to the peace agitation.

YPRES MAYOR SHOT AS SPY.

Report Reaches London That He Was Executed by the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—A Daily News correspondent in the north of France says that the Mayor of Ypres was shot by the Allies as a spy.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated America's Favorite.
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world. —Advt.

WAR UNDERMINING CASTE IN GERMANY

Heavy Losses Have Raised Many "Rankers" to Commissioned Commands.

LONG WAR IS EXPECTED

But the Nation Is United, Particularly in Detestation of Great Britain.

THE PATRIOTISM OF TRADE

'Brummer' Shells in Soap and Chocolate—Hindenburg Cigars and Beseler Boots and Shoes.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—One of the most interesting, and, to a good American, gratifying features of the war is the apparent democratizing effect on Germany which it already seems to be having, with the possibility of far-reaching results in recasting the whole caste system, if it lasts long enough. To one who knew the peace-time gulf that divided the officer caste from the rank and file it came as a distinct shock to see an officer and a private walking down the Friedrichstrasse together—not such a rare sight now—or a party of officers and non-coms taxicabing in Unter den Linden. One notices, too, that young Lieutenants have shed their—to Americans—seeming snobbing manner along with their full-dress uniforms, and that officers, even crusty Colonels and imposing-looking Generals, now unbend and return the salutes of their inferiors with a new spirit of cordiality.

In the field the change of heart that has come over German militarism is even more striking. Bullet and shell are quick and efficient levelers of artificial rank, and the man-to-man basis is soon reached under fire. Men returning from the fronts—forgetting the bullying disciplinarian of peace days—speak affectionately of their fallen officers, and in some cases with surprising familiarity. As a typical instance, in a military train I was "swapping" Hamburg cigars for war stories with a group of wounded soldiers from around Verdun, and one of them told how their Captain had fallen and how his men had cried when they picked him up dead, concluding: "He was a fine fellow, (ein guter Kerl.)" Such a phrase, in the mouth of a private, would have been a high crime in July. Another, a Sergeant, started a fruitful theme of discussion by remarking: "Our company has had seven commanders since the war started. I led it for a while—till I got this," pointing to his arm in a sling. Signs are not wanting that the common people are coming into their own—even in the army—in the not distant future if the casualty lists continue with the same ratio of officers to men.

The probable undermining effect of the war on the socially exclusive officer caste was indicated by a wounded Major of a Bavarian Guard regiment, who told me: "My whole circle of friends has been wiped out"; while a study of the casualty lists of, say, the crack Prussian cavalry regiments of the Guard shows how the flower of German military aristocracy has fallen and is still passing. Every other one is a Count or better; all are socially "glit-edged" names. That the cadet corps has been pretty well drained of potential officers is indicated by an item in The Breslauer Zeitung, chronicling the fact that one Werner Rubaschok, a youth of 15 years and 5 months, has been made an officer on the battlefields of Belgium, thus becoming the youngest Leutenant. He came from the cadet corps.

Officers from the Ranks.

The problem, however, is not to find competent officers—for from first-hand accounts the under-officers make excellent company leaders in the field—but to keep the patrician officer caste from being hopelessly diluted by the admixture of this plebeian element. So far the dilemma has been temporarily solved by calling the men from the ranks who have taken the places of fallen Captains and Lieutenants, substitute officers (Officier stellvertreter.) To prevent misunderstandings, a general army order was issued that these "substitute officers" should enjoy the same precedence and were to be saluted as full-fledged officers. That they are still "rankers," however, is indicated by the fact that they must continue to wear the sword belt on the outside of their coat and not under it, as in the case of other officers. Already, however, exceptional cases are recorded, in which these "substitutes" of plebeian extraction have been promoted to the full rank for distinguished bravery, the Iron Cross helping to bridge the gulf of caste: and one case is on record of a mere private in the ranks, a musketeer, being made a Lieutenant inside of six weeks, having won the second, then the first class of the Iron Cross. It does not seem far-fetched to suggest that if the war lasts a year longer the patrician officer caste will probably be a closed chapter in German social history, and that the close may even see the dawn of a real democracy, more consonant with American ideals.

The end of the third month of war sees a still united Germany, now thoroughly realizing that it is in for a hard fight, but undiscouraged and confident of winning in the end, though "it can last a long while yet," as many soldiers returning from the front have told me. They reflect the general opinion; a long war is now taken for granted, and there is no longer any attempt, even in print, to underrate their opponents' strength.

Stories emanating from allied sources of "fights between Bavarian and Prussian soldiers," or "disaffection in South Germany," may safely be consigned to the scrap heap, however. The tradi-

Continued on Page 4.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELA. Mild and full of fragrance. A favorite for years.—Advt.

GERMANS ONLY 40 MILES FROM WARSAW AND ADVANCING ON A 55-MILE FRONT

Summary of War News.

The German army has further penetrated Russian Poland, according to unofficial advices to London, and has now reached a point forty miles from Warsaw. It is advancing on a fifty-five-mile front.

The Russians report that the fighting between the Warthe and the Vistula Rivers continues with persistence and partial successes have been obtained. Two thousand prisoners have been captured near Cracow, it is said, while in Galicia the Austrians are said to have evacuated Sandec, an important railroad junction.

The French War Office announces that a violent bombardment of Ypres took place yesterday, during which the market place and Town Hall were destroyed. Strong cannonading took place near Soissons and Vailly.

Berlin reports that bad weather still hinders operations in France and Belgium, but the troops are preparing for a further advance of their lines.

A dispatch from The Hague says unusual activity prevails at Emden, the German naval base. Fishermen say that the German fleet is preparing for decisive action in the North Sea.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, with torpedo craft, bombarded the Russian port of Taupse, on the Black Sea, doing some damage, and killing three soldiers and a civilian.

Constantinople tells of the defeat of a British force along the Shat-el-Arab River in Arabia after a severe battle Wednesday. The Turks also claim to have defeated the Russians near Erzeroum.

GERMAN SHELLS RAIN ON YPRES

Violent Bombardment Wrecks the Market Place and Town Hall.

CANNONADE NEAR SOISSONS

Comparative Quiet Elsewhere, Due to Bad Weather—Germans Preparing to Advance.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

Today there was a violent bombardment of Ypres, during which the market place and the Town Hall were destroyed.

In the region of Soissons and Vailly there was rather strong cannonading.

There is nothing to report from the other parts of the front.

The text of the afternoon report was as follows:

The day of the twenty-first was calm on the whole front. In Belgium, as in the region from Arras to the Oise, there were only intermittent cannonades. Our artillery evidenced in general more activity than that of the enemy. Our batteries succeeded in demolishing many lines of German trenches. The enemy worked elsewhere to construct new ones in the rear.

The day was equally calm on the Aisne, in the Champagne, as well as in the Argonne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Bad weather has hindered the operations in France and Belgium, but it is understood that the Germans are steadily preparing for a further advance of their lines.

The medical authorities of the German Army report that the health of the troops in the west is excellent.

GERMANS TRAPPED BY FLOODS.

Only 40 Out of 1,500 Saved After Two Days of Allies' Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Paul Chautard, La Liberté's special correspondent at the front, says that 1,500 Germans were encircled by floods on a hillock east of Dixmude the night of the 18th. For two days they remained under the Allies' fire, endeavoring to attract the attention of rescuers by night bonfires, which only enabled the Allies to reopen their fusillade.

Finally, on the morning of the 21st, those who were left surrendered; but the water was so deep that the Allies' efforts to reach them with pontoons were unavailing, and barely forty survivors were saved by swimming.

The same writer says he is informed that another considerable force of Germans has been trapped northeast of Perryse, on the right bank of the Yser. Until now they have refused to surrender, but their escape is impossible and their supplies are rapidly failing.

KAISER IN DISGUISE TO AVOID AIR BOMBS

German Prisoner Says He Had Two Different Lodging Places in Roulers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Germans captured near Ypres say that ten days ago the Kaiser spent four days at Roulers.

Quarters were engaged for him in two houses at opposite ends of the village. He wore the uniform of a cavalry Sub-Lieutenant and was continually passing from one house to the other.

These elaborate precautions are taken as the best compliment yet paid to the Allies' aeroplane service.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says Emperor William has decided to return to Berlin shortly, to be present when the Reichstag opens.

The correspondent adds that instructions have been issued to the officials of the Emperor's Berlin castle to prepare it for a long sojourn there by him.

TOY Dealers and Jobbers—ARTEASY, the new educational drawing toy on the market; will help your Christmas sales; card for particulars. CENTURY NOVELTY CO., 177 Pearl St., New York. —Advt.

GERMANS FORTIFYING THE BELGIAN COAST

Heavy Guns From Knocke to Nieuport—Planning a Base for Invading England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—No civilian has been allowed within two miles of Zeebrugge for the last fortnight, and it is known that big engineering works have been in progress at the head of the canal.

The whole coast line from Knocke to Nieuport is now dotted with heavy gun positions, the German artillery being of sufficient range and calibre to make an effective response to warships attempting to bombard the littoral.

It is asserted that this is only the first step in the execution of a great scheme for holding and fortifying the coast—a scheme which was to have been carried out as far as Calais—and may be regarded rather as the preparation of a base for an attack upon England, according to the prearranged plans of the General Staff than merely as a precautionary measure to cover a possible German retreat.

The origin of the statements in circulation a few days ago that ships of the British fleet had bombarded Zeebrugge is now plain. A mine drifted ashore in heavy weather last Sunday and exploded against the breakwater, doing great damage. The noise of the explosion was heard in Flushing, and gave rise to the sensational rumors mentioned.

WORKING TO RANGE BALKANS WITH ALLIES

Rumania Will Advise That Little Kingdoms Take a United Front Against Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since the beginning of the war Bucharest has been the centre of persistent efforts to reconstruct the Balkan League. At the outset Servia and Greece were entirely opposed to making concessions to Bulgaria, and Bulgaria herself appeared to be entirely in the hands of the Austrians.

Talaat Bey's visit here, ostensibly to discuss the question of the Aegean Isles with Greece, in reality had for its object the formation of a Turco-Bulgarian-Rumanian entente against Russia. From the outset Talaat Bey saw it would be impossible to draw Rumania into such a combination and himself was advised that it was better for Turkey to remain neutral. After the fall of Lemberg Bulgarian sentiment underwent a slight modification, and further efforts were made in the direction of the reconstitution of the league, but again without success.

Now it is known here that the powers of the Triple Entente are working in the same direction, and I am able to say that, so far from any obstacles being raised in Bucharest, Rumania will counsel Servia and Greece to accept the advice of the Entente powers. It is realized that the efforts of the Triple Entente would be powerfully aided by an understanding among the Balkan States, that the intervention of Turkey would be nullified, and the advance of Austria into Servia impeded.

Without such an accord, should Bulgaria range herself on the side of Austria, the military forces of Greece and Rumania, instead of affording help to the Entente forces, would be obliged to confront the Turkish and Bulgarian armies.

The present Bulgarian Ministry is believed here to be Austrophile, and to be relying upon the ultimate victory of the Dual Alliance. The nation is in sympathy with Russia, and the Opposition in particular would oppose any action against the Triple Entente powers.

[The remainder of this message has been deleted by the censor.]

TAKE GERMANS IN DISGUISE.

British Capture Two Officers with Turkish Sailing Vessel.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"A British destroyer has captured a Turkish sailing vessel on which were two German officers in disguise. They were proceeding to Smyrna.

"An Anglo-French squadron fired on some Turkish torpedo boats in the Dardanelles, but the latter disappeared."

THANKSGIVING AT HOT SPRINGS, VA. Golf, tennis, baths, dancing, mountain riding. Special return train arrives N. Y. 8 A. M. Monday. —Advt.

Huge Force Fighting Russians from Lowicz to Skierniewice.

COSSACKS TAKE GUMBINNEN

Important Town in East Prussia Reported Captured After Five Days' Fighting.

PRZEMYSL SORTIES FAIL

Garrison, Cut Down by Cholera, Is in Desperate Plight—Circle of Guns Defends Cracow.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—While the headquarters of both armies are confining themselves to the briefest statements concerning the hostilities on the Russian frontier, saying merely that fighting is in progress, news comes from unofficial sources that the German advance has penetrated further into Poland than had been disclosed previously and that Warsaw is threatened for a second time. Gen. von Hindenburg's army has advanced as far as the Lowicz-Skierniewice line, which means that the Germans have covered two-thirds of the ground to the Polish capital, from which they are now only forty miles distant.

Further south in Poland, however, the Teuton allies are said to have been repulsed between Radom and Kielce.

The Russians continue to advance in Galicia and are still fighting on the Czenstochowo-Cracow front.

The battle in Poland in the direction of Lowicz is the most critical one, and, while the Germans have the greatest confidence in Gen. von Hindenburg since his defeat of the Russian Gen. von Rennenkampff in East Prussia, here and in Petrograd military observers express the opinion that Russia's overwhelming superiority in numbers of men again must tell, as was the case when the Germans made their first attack on Warsaw.

Russians Take Gumbinnen.

The correspondent of The Telegraph in Petrograd reports the capture of Gumbinnen, East Prussia, by the Russians. He says:

"Although official dispatches only mention skirmishes in East Prussia, a dispatch from a correspondent with the active army reports, with circumstantial details, the Russian capture of Gumbinnen after a battle lasting five days, the Cossacks being the heroes of the most stirring incident of the struggle, capturing the enemy's batteries by a daring charge which put the gunners to flight.

"The German defenders declined to await a bayonet attack, and the Russians entered in triumph to discover the town half demolished by shell fire and abandoned by the population."

Germans Advance Between Rivers.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The following official report from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

The fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe continues with great persistence. We have obtained some partial successes.

The fights on the front of Czenstochowo-Cracow have resulted in no essential changes. We have taken 2,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

In Galicia the Austrians have evacuated Neu Sandec under the pressure of our troops.

[Neu Sandec is an important railroad junction on the River Donajec and the main line to Cracow. It is fifty miles southeast of that fortress.]

The German column between the Warthe and Vistula Rivers, according to today's official reports from Russian Poland, comprises six army corps and presents a front fifty-five miles in extent. The two rivers prevent flanking by either side, hence the fighting consists of straight frontal attacks, in which the losses of both armies are heavy, but neither side so far has been able to gain a marked advantage.

The Germans, military observers contend, cannot advance further in this region since the Russian concentration, which was delayed by bad roads and by a lack of railroads, now is complete.

GERMAN LINE BENT BACK.

Said to Have Failed in Attempt to Break Through to Lowicz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Across a sixty mile gap approximately between Plozk on the Vistula and Unieyev on the Warthe powerful masses of the best troops on both sides are beating against each other for a supreme stake. This region, where neither army can outflank the other, where each has its wings protected by the riverside, is now the cockpit of the eastern campaign, where Slavs and Teutons are thrown at each other in frontal onslaughts.

After three days of intensifying strain the Russians have bent back the Germans from their fiercest effort, which aimed at breaking through the Russian position in the direction of Lowicz.

The present operations are fateful to Gen. von Hindenburg's entire Winter campaign. If he can maintain his hold on the present ground, it would serve to protect his southern forces from danger of meeting the continuous Russian advance westward, and he may hope, by prolonging the great battle, to compel

the Russian northern army to relax its grip on East Prussia.

The desperate struggle in the north does not delay the Russian advance around Cracow. The army from Western Galicia has crossed the River Rava, the only remaining natural protection of the Cracow fortress on the east.

PETROGRAD CONFIDENT.

Says Even Success in Dash on Warsaw Wouldn't Avert Strategic Blow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The absence of news from the seat of war continues without, however, arousing any particular anxiety. The fighting is going on and previous experiences have been quite sufficient to inspire confidence as to the results.

The situation in Poland is satisfactory from the Russian point of view, but is not likely to yield an immediate harvest of successes unless the Germans suddenly collapse.

The position is strategically extremely interesting. North, the Russian front is moving forward into East Prussia, and in the south on Cracow.

In the centre the Germans have driven in on upper Poland, bringing an enormous weight of picked forces to bear, and they are straining their last efforts to burst through in this region. This is a desperate expedient to hinder the progress of the Russian movement so long planned and now in process of execution.

Between the Vistula and the Warthe, where the rivers have only about forty miles of space between them, the Germans have strongly intrenched positions, protected by the broad Vistula on the left, and the Warthe, with fortified places, on the right. Behind this line something like from ten to twelve German army corps have been gathered to force by sheer weight a path toward Warsaw.

As a punitive expedition in revenge for the recent flight from Warsaw this move is perfectly intelligible, but from no other point of view. Even complete success could not avert the strategic blow which the Grand Duke Nicholas is aiming against the Germanic hosts.

The time limit is against the Germans, whose one chance here, as elsewhere, was in the smashing hammer-stroke, but the Russian anvil is proof against the German hammer, and we wait confidently for the moment when once again the anvil swings into position to smash the hammer.

GERMANS VERY SANGUINE.

Think von Hindenburg Has Russian Army in Bad Position.

BERLIN, via Rome, Nov. 22.—Apparently no decision has been reached in the great eastern battle which is being fought in the territory between the Warthe and the Vistula Rivers, although Berlin is filled with rumors of a great victory. No authentic private information is available; the official reports continue to register a succession of tactical successes which may form the basis for a decisive victory.

Gen. von Hindenburg and Archduke Charles Francis of Austria seem to have accepted battle along a battle line highly favorable strategically to pressing home a central attack against the enemy who is suffering the same disadvantages as the Germans encountered before the Warsaw-Ivangorod line recently. The roads in the Russians' rear are in a wretched state, the Germans having accomplished a thorough job of destruction on their retirement. The Russians are jammed together on three sides and are hampered greatly in bringing up supplies.

The military critic of the Vossische Zeitung considers the Austro-German situation as extraordinarily favorable retreat. He says that the success which the Germans claim near Czenstochowo and giving ground for hope of a complete victory in which the Russians may be cut off entirely from a line of is particularly encouraging, as it relieved the situation on the Silesian frontier.

The Austrian reports say that the Carpathian passes are being held strongly against the Russian advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The week closes with optimism prevailing in Berlin regarding the situation in Russian Poland, as all reports published here indicate that the fighting now in progress is going satisfactorily for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

According to the Austrian official report issued today the Germans and Austrians are pushing their attacks along the whole line. Two Russian battalions, it is announced, have surrendered in the fighting to the northeast of Czenstochowo. The Austrians also are said to have resumed the offensive on the line of Cracow and Przemysl.

The following was given out by the Official Press Bureau:

"Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, in an interview today praised the excellence of the Austrian Army, and sharply condemned the lies which have appeared relative to dissensions between Austrian and German troops."

GUNS MASSED AT CRACOW.

Largest Number Ever Used to Defend a City, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to Il Popolo d'Italio, a new Milanese daily paper founded to promote Italy's participation in the war, the Austro-Hungarians have massed at Cracow the biggest number of heavy guns on record in defense of any beleaguered city, Emperor Franz Joseph having given special personal orders to prevent at any cost the capture of the fortress.

SAYS HE'LL SHOOT CIVILIANS.

Governor of Cracow's Method of Getting Rid of Them.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The military governor of the Austrian fortress of Cracow has published a decree, says a dispatch from Rome to the Havas Agency, warning the civilians that if they do not quit the city they will be court-martialed and shot. The decree says:

"As the civil population of Cracow is not obeying with sufficient punctuality the order for the evacuation of the city the Government warns those who are slow in obeying that they will be court martialed and that they will suffer the death penalty."

As a result of the ordinance, the dispatch adds, approximately 50,000 Poles took immediate flight in all directions, adding their sufferings to those of the Galician refugees.

CHOLERA WASTING PRZEMYSL.

Plight of Garrison of Austrian Fortress Pictured as Desperate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A desperate state of affairs prevails at Przemysl, the Giornale d'Italia learns from Bucharest. Although the Austrian garrison is fairly strong, it is being decimated by cholera, all the victims being buried on the outskirts of the town in great pits, over which quicklime is strewn. Because of the epidemic, an enormous amount of provisions had to be destroyed.

BRITISH NAVY DOMINANT.

Berlin Paper Warns Germans Against Overconfidence as to Fleets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung issues a warning against exaggerated estimates of German naval successes. If one were to consider the prospect of a general combat between the two navies, it would, it says, be seen that the British navy is but little weaker than at the beginning of the war.

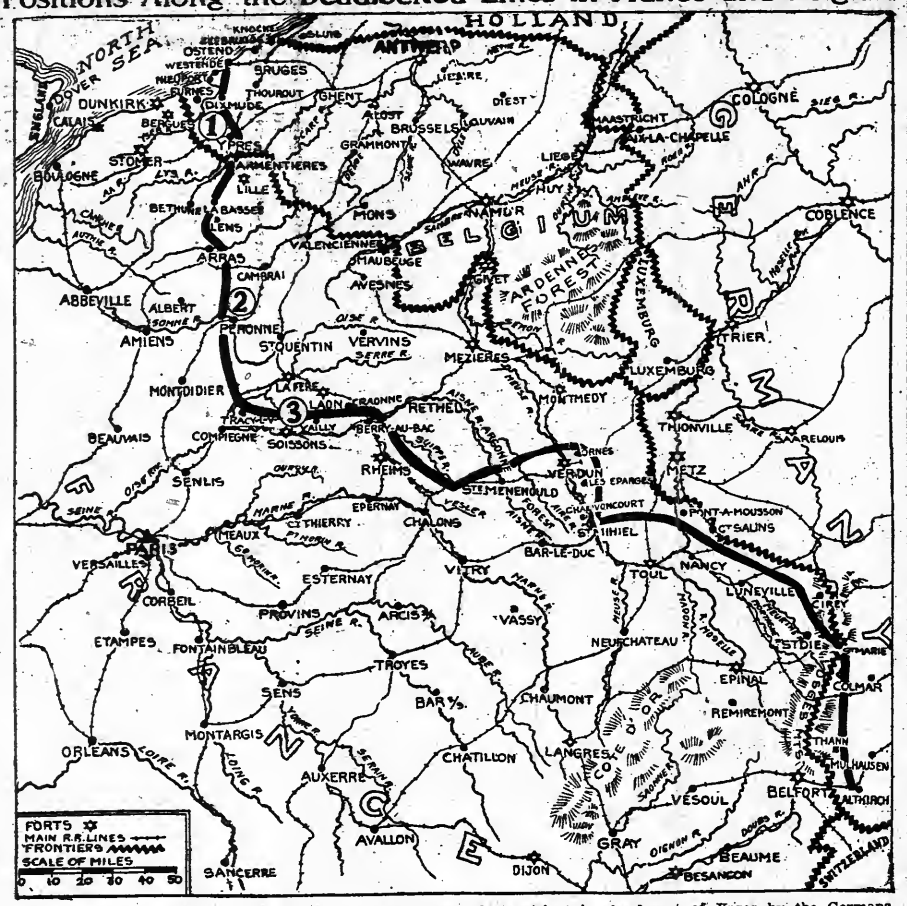
The only real loss inflicted was in the Pacific and this loss could be repaired without great difficulty.

The exploits of the Emden and other German cruisers had caused financial loss to certain people in England, but could not directly or immediately influence the course of the war.

Germany greatly valued the successes of the German submarines, which showed the excellence of German material, the ability of German sailors, and the power of the young German Navy to obtain moral successes over the greatest sea power.

The main naval strength of England remained unweakened and unsullied, however, and the British could still deliver battle whenever they liked.

Positions Along the Deadlocked Lines in France and Belgium


HOLLAND
BELGIUM
GERMANY
FRANCE
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ANTWERP
OSTEND
BRUGES
GHENT
DUNKIRK
CALAIS
YPRES
LILLE
ARMENTIERES
BETHUNE
LENS
ARRAS
CAMBRAI
ABBEVILLE
ALBERT
PERONNE
AMIENS
MONTDIDIER
BEAUVAIS
COMPIEGNE
SOISSONS
SENLIS
PARIS
VERSAILLES
MEAUX
ESTERNAY
CORBEIL
PROVINS
ETAMPES
FONTAINBLEAU
TROYES
SENS
MONTARGIS
ORLEANS
AUXERRE
AVALLON
SANCERRE
DIJON
BOULOGNE
STOMER
MONS
VALENCIENNES
MAUBEUGE
AVESNES
MEZIERES
VERVINS
LAFERE
LAON
RETHEL
RHEIMS
BERRY-AU-BAC
VAILLY
CRAONNE
FORT DE CONDE
FORT DE MONTBREHAIN
FORT DE MARCHAIS
FORT DE MONTCORNET
FORT DE LA POMPELLE
FORT DE BRIMONT
FORT DE LA POMPELLE
FORT DE NOGENT

Haan's Restaurant
13 Park Row

SHELL FISH specials at very moderate prices, and without any sacrifice of the superior food, superfine cooking and excellent service for which this restaurant has long been famous.
Music.

AEROPLANE, DISABLED, STILL THREW BOMBS

Guns at Lake Constance Brought Down One Raider — Super-Zeppelin Reported Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Switzerland, Nov. 22. (Dispatch to the London Chronicle.)—It is now possible to give a fairly full report of the air raid on Friedrichshafen, Germany, though the exact number of aeroplanes which took part in it is not known.

Much excitement was caused in Basle yesterday morning by the whirring noise of an air motor and a few minutes afterwards those of us who were standing on one of the Rhine bridges saw a large biplane traveling at a great height toward the Black Forest. Some twenty minutes later two other machines followed it.

The three aeroplanes were seen at various points along the Swiss-German frontier, and a few minutes before 1 o'clock they made their presence known to the inhabitants of Friedrichshafen by dropping six bombs aimed at the Zeppelin dirigible works on the lake shore from a height of 1,200 feet.

German official reports say only two aeroplanes appeared over the Zeppelin town, and that the bombs did no mischief beyond damaging two houses, killing a civilian and wounding two women. On the other hand, I am in possession of details sent by a reliable correspondent at Romanschorn, which faces Friedrichshafen from the Swiss side of Lake Constance, who declares that onlookers saw at least four machines, and that one of the bombs fell on a large airship shed and broke the glass roof. It is a significant fact that a super-Zeppelin in this particular shed was to have been taken out for the first time yesterday, while up to the time of writing the new airship, or what remains of it, is still in its damaged home. No workmen could have been killed, as they were all away during the luncheon hour.

Immediately the aeroplanes were sighted over Lake Constance a storm of shrapnel and other shots burst around them from guns and mitrailleuses at Friedrichshafen and from gunboats of the German lake flotilla. Guns at Constance, Meerburg, and Immenstaad also joined in the bombardment. One machine was hit several times, and the aviator was obliged to plane down in spiral curves, with his motor shut off. The aeroplane itself was not greatly damaged, but the pilot (name cut out by censor) was taken to the hospital with severe wounds on the head and

Meanwhile the other raiders had risen to a height of 1,800 feet and escaped. They flew westward over the course by which they had come. All the military stations near the frontier had been warned of their presence and they were saluted by machine guns at various points. They again passed near Basle in the middle of the afternoon and later they landed safely in France, somewhere in the neighborhood of Belfort. It is not known whether all the craft were British or whether some were French.

PREDICTS AIR RAID ON LONDON SOON

Observer Says 30 to 45 Zeppelins Are Ready—Work on War Materials Being Rushed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—The Times prints a mailed dispatch from its Lubeck correspondent, who writes from his intimate knowledge of Germany from the inside. He says:

"All the factories producing war material are working at high pressure. The great shipyards in northern Germany are working night and day. The night I stayed in Kiel I hardly slept, the noise from the yards was so great, and, as it seemed to me, unusually heavy wagons moved to and fro over the old streets.

"I gather from men who know a great deal about the aerial work of Germany that about thirty-five to forty Zeppelins are ready for immediate use and that about fifteen are being built, besides some smaller and less important types. It is difficult to say how the Germans will employ their aerial fleet, but that they will make some use of it is certain. They have for a long time been busy in Belgium building sheds for their airships. In the near future a Zeppelin raid will doubtless be attempted on London.

"The Germans are preparing for a long war. To starve them out will hardly be possible. They may run short of wheat, and eggs are so dear that they can only be used for the wounded and children, but there is abundance of other foods.

"Knowing Germany as I do, I venture to insist that the war is far from being popular among the people as a whole. The newspapers say that it is, but they would not dare to speak otherwise, for fear of being suppressed at once, as Vorwärts was a little while ago."

SAYS TURKISH ARMY IS AT SUEZ CANAL

Constantinople Reports Battle Near Port Said, with Heavy English Losses.

CLAIMS OTHER VICTORIES

Russians Report Gains Near Juzveran and Say Entire Turkish Army Is at Erzerume.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—Reuter's Constantinople correspondent in a dispatch sent by way of Berlin gives the following official Turkish statement:

"The Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In fighting near El Kantara, (a port on the right bank of the canal about twenty-five miles south of Port Said,) the English suffered heavy losses and took flight."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes an official Constantinople telegram received by way of Berlin as saying:

"A heavy battle, lasting nine hours, occurred on Nov. 18 along the Shat-el-Arab River (this river empties into the Persian Gulf and forms part of the boundary between the Persian and Turkish dominions) between British and Turkish troops. The British losses were heavy. Captured British soldiers declare that the wounded included the British commander.

"One shot from the Turkish gunboat Marmaris hit a British gunboat and caused an explosion. Details are not yet available."

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Turkish General Staff, in a communication made public officially here today, reports a victory for Gen. Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces, near Batum, Asiatic Russia, in which the Turks claim they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Unofficial news advices from Turkey say that the Ottoman troops were victorious over the Russians and British. The Russians are said to have been further driven back in the Caucasus region, and they are reported to have suffered heavy losses in the Van district, being driven beyond the Chursk River.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus has issued this bulletin:

"In the direction of Erzerum one of our columns has made important progress above Juzveran. Our advance posts continue to tread the heels of the Turks. Other detachments are inactive."

TURKISH SHIPS SHELL OIL PORT IN BLACK SEA

Russians Report Fleet Driven From Taupse by Fire of Land Batteries.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The following communication from the General Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus was issued today:

"On the morning of Nov. 20 the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, followed by a flotilla of torpedo boats, appeared off Taupse, on the Black Sea, and opened fire, hurling 125 projectiles into the neighborhood. The Russian artillery immediately replied with a very effective fire. Our losses consisted of three soldiers and a Sister of Charity wounded, one civilian killed, and ten other civilians injured. The material damage was insignificant."

It was officially announced today that the Russian littoral of the Black Sea has been mined, in many places for a distance of sixty miles out from the coast. Ships are absolutely forbidden to sail at night in or out of the Russian ports on the Black Sea, through the mouths of the Rivers Dnieper and Bug, and in the Gulf of Kertch.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"An official Constantinople telegram, received by way of Berlin, says that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh yesterday bombarded and destroyed the Russian petroleum depots and wireless station at Taupse, near Novorossysk."

KAISER PRESENT AT QUARREL?

Petrograd Hears of Grave Differences Between Germanic Allies.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post wires:

"No doubt now remains that serious differences have arisen between the Germanic allies. It is said that a stormy council was held under the Presidency of the Emperor William at Breslau, following the German flight from Poland. After mutual recriminations, Germany demanded that Austria should give up every man for the defense of East Prussia, implying that Austria already was beyond hope of saving. The Austrians, on the other hand, required that the Germans should make a serious attempt to save Cracow.

"It appears that this stormy council had been preceded by actual fighting between Austrian and German soldiers, in the course of the retreat, when the Germans reached the neighborhood of Pabiantze, which is largely peopled by German colonists, the rest of the inhabitants being exclusively Jews, the Germanic armies appeared to feel already at home. Quarrels broke out which terminated in the Austrians leaving the Germans and striking away on their own line of retreat.

"Strong bodies of Germans were sent after them and both parties opened fire. The result was decided by the arrival of German reinforcements who are believed to have exterminated what they considered mutinous troops rather than misused allies."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The war in Europe has now made progress to a stage where the operations in France and Russia are intimately related. The fighting in Servia and in Turkey also has some influence in diverting troops from the main battle fields, but to a relatively small degree. The uses that Germany is now making of her interior position and of her great railroad system link the eastern and western campaigns so closely that each is dependent upon the other.

Germany is now engaged in one of the greatest strategic moves of history. In a supreme effort to crush the Russians she has cut down her forces in every quarter to the minimum in order to deliver against the Russians the strongest blow of which she is capable. Despite the fact that her armies in France were already inferior in numbers to those of the Allies, she has even further reduced their strength by withdrawing the mounted troops and sending them to the east, where they could be used to better advantage. Still more is German strength on this border affected by the stoppage of the normal flow of reinforcements in order to direct this stream of soldiers also to the eastern field, which for the present has greater importance.

It takes much courage and decision to adopt a plan like this, which offers many possibilities of disaster, but the Austro-German allies are in a position where such measures are necessary. They have undoubtedly given a careful study to the state of preparation of the allied armies in France, and have also sized up the personalities and probable lines of action of the opposing Generals. The worst that is likely to happen to them in the west at present would seem to be an enforced retirement to the line of the Meuse in France and the Dyle River in Belgium. It seems even probable that the inactive policy to which the British and French have committed themselves may permit the Germans to hold on to their line in France in spite of the reduction in strength of the German armies.

The extensive use that the Germans are making of the machine gun especially strengthens their defensive work. These guns can be placed so as to sweep ground over which the enemy would have to advance in making an attack. When the signal is received from the observing station that the enemy has reached a particular stretch of ground the gun that covers this front can then turn loose a storm of bullets that will wipe out any troops in its path.

This helps to explain the apparent confidence with which the Germans have turned their main efforts eastward, in spite of the immense armies that the French and British now have in the field. The Germans depend upon their six-inch siege guns to give them the advantage in the long-range fighting, and upon their machine guns to make up for their disparity of numbers in the fighting at short range.

In both of these arms the Germans had a large superiority at the outbreak of the war. Even more than other machinery, guns and rifles wear out rapidly in service. Many are captured, others are lost, and others are broken. It is doubtful whether Germany can replace this great drain upon her military equipment. On the other hand, the Allies have the gun factories of their own countries working on double shifts, while to some extent all of the rifle and ammunition factories of the neutral world are aiding them in increasing their mechanical fighting equipment.

The report of the new French four-inch gun, which is being rapidly turned out by the great works at Creusot, is a significant item. Both in France and in Great Britain the national gun foundries are undoubtedly working to their limit to turn out still heavier guns in preparation for a great aggressive campaign in the Spring.

Meanwhile the fighting in France and Belgium has become a merely defensive campaign on the part of the Germans and an inactive one on the part of the Allies. A minor success was gained yesterday by the French near Dixmude. The official bulletins report only violent bombardment along the rest of the line. The fighting unofficially reported at Ornes, eight miles north of Verdun, shows that the French are holding the Germans back out of range of the Verdun forts.

The great battle in Poland has now reached a critical stage. The advance of the German army along the Vistula to Lowicz, only forty miles from Warsaw, places the entire Russian army in Poland in a very dangerous position. Unless the Russians soon check this victorious march of the Germans the Russian line of retreat via Warsaw will be cut off and their army will be forced back toward Galicia.

As usual during the occurrence of decisive events, the censorship is tightened so that almost no news comes through. There is little question, however, that the Russians have already abandoned their advanced positions along the Warthe and that they have hastily drawn back their army toward the Vistula in order to present a united front against this new German invasion.

Both in East Prussia and in Galicia the operations have slowed down while waiting for the outcome of the decisive campaign along the lower Vistula. The victory in the battle on the Lodz-Lowicz front will have a far-reaching influence on this Winter's campaign.

SEE PEACE CAMPAIGN IN MR. SCHIFF'S TALK

London Is Told that New Movement Here May Gain "Inconvenient Strength."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—The Times publishes a dispatch from its Washington correspondent summarizing at length Jacob H. Schiff's interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The correspondent regards it as one of the signs that Germany is again planning to make a bid for American sympathy by peace talk.

"Mr Schiff's brief for Germany," the correspondent says, "is a lamentation over the misery of the war, annotated as it is by accounts of the suffering in Flanders. His appeal to the humanitarian instinct of the American people, to their sympathy for the under dog, to say nothing of his other points, all show a considerable advance of the Teutonic grasp of the American point of view since the Bernstorff manoeuvres at the end of the Summer.

"Even THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose grasp of the basis of the issue I have often pointed out, is particularly clear-visioned, while it thinks the plea is rather premature, hopes that in a few months, should one side or the other score decisively enough to snatch from its enemies the hope of ultimate victory, the proposal of a conference might become the opportunity of the President.

"It also expresses what undoubtedly is the general opinion over here, when it says:

"Whatever aims the belligerents in the moments of heat and passion may profess, we here in America do not want to see Germany crushed, none of us want to see England crushed, or France, or Russia. We have no wish to see any great people crushed. Such a result of the war would be almost an irreparable disaster, and we should share in the loss."

"The lessons of the above are fairly obvious. The peace campaign already launched by enterprising journalists, amiable pacifists, financiers worried by heavy German commitments and by German propagandists, will sooner or later gain inconvenient strength.

"No pains must be spared to continue to advertise above board our conception of the fundamental issues. It must continually be made clear that we are fighting against German militarism and not against the German people; that no peace can be lasting until the present German régime is crushed, nor, judging from comment current here, is it enough simply to proclaim the fact."

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent, who also cables Mr. Schiff's interview, says it is one of the most significant pleas for peace yet made on German inspiration.

SCENTS A CONTRACT RING.

London Chronicle Demands Inquiry Into Purchases of Iron.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 23.—Under the heading, "Is the War Office Being Fleeced?" The Daily Chronicle makes a demand for an official inquiry regarding the Government's contracts for the purchase of galvanized and corrugated iron. The newspaper suggests that Parliament ought to set up a vigilance committee "to keep an eye on all contracts made by the great war spending departments and nip scandals in the bud."

Regarding the iron contracts, The Chronicle says it believes it has evidence of a trade ring, which is maintaining prices for Government work as much as $9 per ton above the prices openly quoted for private persons.

ASKS WHY CENSOR DIDN'T STOP SHAW

Robert Blatchford Wants "Common Sense About the War" Taken Up by Parliament.

ASSAILS AUTHOR BITTERLY

"A Bumptious Merry-Andrew, Hungry for More Notoriety," He Says and Has "Perverted the Truth."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—"Will any member of Parliament ask in the House whether Bernard Shaw's pernicious pamphlet passed the censor, and, if so, why the censor allowed it to be published in its present form?" This is the question asked by Robert Blatchford, the author and editor, in an article in The Weekly Dispatch, wherein Mr. Blatchford expresses his opinion of Shaw to the extent of several columns. He refers to the question put in Parliament recently in regard to Keir Hardie and the reply given that as the latter's statements were false the best thing was to treat them with contempt.

"Shaw," writes Mr. Blatchford, "cannot be treated with contempt. Shaw has a great reputation in America and Germany, and his insidious and tricky perversions of truth will assuredly work mischief incalculable."

Mr. Blatchford proceeds to traverse some of Shaw's statements. He begins with Shaw's declaration that the English were as bad as the Germans in the making of this war; in fact that "we began it." Mr. Blatchford claims to speak with authority on this point as one of the protagonists in the awakening of England to the German menace. He says:

"Shaw says 'The Battle of Dorking' had an enormous sale, and its moral was 'To arms or the Germans will besiege London as they besieged Paris.' He then makes the following amazing assertion: 'From that time until the present the British propaganda of war with Germany has never ceased.'

"This," says Blatchford, "is one of the most insolent falsehoods ever uttered by any special pleader with anti-British bias. 'The Battle of Dorking' was published in 1873 or 1874, and from the year 1874 to the year 1904, just thirty years, the only nations with which the British Government or press regarded war as possible were France and Russia. We have had Russian scares from 1878 to 1884 or later. We were uneasy about France on and off from 1860 till after the Fashoda trouble, when I first began to help in the public warning against German designs, which certainly was not more than ten years ago.

"We had then no naval base in the North Sea; we had no North Sea fleet; we had no fortifications other than those at the Thames mouth, and we had only just emerged from a long period of Lord Salisbury's attempts to establish an entente with Germany. At that time our naval strength was in the Channel, Mediterranean, and Atlantic. All our fortifications were on the south coast. We had no military camp or centre of any importance on the east coast or near it.

"The commencement of British propaganda not of war with Germany, but of German designs on Great Britain, was received with coldness, indifference or contempt even after years of earnest work and after the Government had begun to base our forces partly on the eastern coast. When I wrote a pamphlet on the German menace only five years ago the danger of war with Germany was ridiculed as a baseless scare, and more than one Cabinet Minister and more than one Socialist tub-thumper declared I had been bribed by Tories to make an attack on the Government just before a general election.

"The British propaganda of the German menace is not ten years old, and the facts of the menace are so little understood even today when we are in the midst of war that it is possible for George Bernard Shaw to publish a vulnerable and dastardly pamphlet like 'Common Sense About the War' without being universally despised for the perpetration of a dirty trick."

In conclusion, after painting a picture "of this awful and bloody war from which the Allies could not escape and to end which they will be compelled to sacrifice and destroy hundreds of thousands of useful and brave lives," Mr. Blatchford says:

"In the midst of the fury and blood and tears, a bumptious merry-Andrew, hungry for more notoriety, calls upon the nations to listen to his cracked laughter and his reckless slanders and perversions of truth. Go away, George Bernard Shaw! Go and hide your shame. You are worse than Launce's dog."

PRAISES SHAW'S COURAGE.

But Novelist Hocking Deplores His "Excess of Cynicism."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Silas K. Hocking, the novelist, writes the following letter to The London Daily News:

"In his manifesto, 'Common Sense About the War,' Shaw has done himself less than justice. Much of it is eminently wise and sane. He said many things that badly wanted saying, and which few people appear to have had the courage to say.

He put his finger boldly on the weak places in our armor, disturbed not a little our self-complacency, pointed out dangers that we tried to ignore, brought us down from our highfalutin to prosaic facts, and has shown us a good many things, that had got out of focus, in their true perspective for all which we ought to be duly thankful.

"But, while saying so much in defense of Shaw, I am bound to add that he seriously lessened, if not wholly destroyed, the value of his article by his excess of cynicism. His incurable habit of poking fun at everything runs away with his better judgment. Some of his criticisms are not only farcical but untrue.

"His love of fault-finding blinds him to obvious virtues. This is a pity. He says so many things that are wise and true that it is annoying to discover so much that will not bear close examination.

"My object in writing is to suggest that if Shaw decides to issue the article in book form he will carefully revise it before doing so. Free use of the blue pencil would in my judgment add immensely to its value."

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PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with Plain Ends
in the distinctive single-row package

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

DESKS
at big discounts

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Beginning this morning and continuing Tuesday & Wednesday

A Most Important Sale involving 1,000 pairs of

Men's Shoes at $3.95

Sold regularly at $5 and $6 per pair.

¶ All of this season's models—a total of ten different button and lace styles—in mahogany and tan Russia calf, patent coltskin, black vici kid and gun metal calf; as well as the newest novelty in men's footwear, a combination shoe, with gun metal calf vamp and imported gray cloth tops, made on a new English last, which is singularly attractive in its lines. 5th floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B



"Some" stock record

In one of Boston's suburbs is the headquarters of a manufacturing concern that does business in almost every civilized country on the face of the globe.
They make machines. The machines break down once in a while, or a part wears out. A new part must be supplied—quick!
And so this concern keeps in stock, in its various supply depots, about 100,000 duplicate parts.
To keep track of these parts—how many came in—how many went out—where—when—to whom—used to be a good deal of a job.
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Beginning this particular Monday morning

An Extraordinary Sale of 40,000

Distinctive Silk Scarfs for Men

in such variety and at such low prices as to make this the greatest sale of fine neckwear in a decade

Made of the choicest and newest of foreign silks, and ranging through all the chromatic riches of design and color, they are classics in scarfs!

¶ In Europe today men are wearing khaki, not cravats. They have knots enough—more's the pity!—without tying new ones. And thus it is that we have come by these great collections of imported silks at a fraction of their actual worth. We have made a purchase which, for sheer, downright economy, nothing but this lamentable war could have brought either to us or to you. We have obtained at a purely nominal cost rich and exclusive neckwear creations which were originally intended for the Burlington Arcade, London, and for the smart shops of Paris, Berlin and Vienna. And whatever be your creed in clothes, whatever color and design your scarf choice runs to, whether you have the inherited discrimination of birth or the acquired discrimination of brains, there is in this magnificent, this wonderful collection of fine neckwear, all that birth and brains can ever ask! Main floor

One hundred sales-people have been recruited for this singular event, and we have given up four of our Broadway windows to the display of these wonderful scarfs, so that our appreciation of this opportunity may be commensurate with its importance.

$3 and $3.50 Scarfs at 95c
The sort of scarfs that are usually "made to order"

The finest that England, France, Italy and Austria can produce. Vienna squares, Spitalsfields silks—and when we say Spitalsfields silks we mean that they are made in the township of Spitalsfields, and not in Hoboken—*English* woven in the selvage. Made up into big ended four-in-hands with the liberality of an ascot.

$1.00 Scarfs at 45c
A selection which is nothing short of superb

Negative advertising is bad, but we must emphasize the fact that these scarfs are full grown, liberal, four-in-hand scarfs and not the dwarfed products of a false economy, too often characteristic of popular price neckwear. Beautiful quality silks, and affording a range of choice which has no parallel in contemporary offerings.

$1.50 & $2 Scarfs at 65c
A riot of color surcharged with the quiet of distinction

Foreign silks exclusively—and that means, real silks, not wood fibre or artificial silks. Embroidered figures on moire antique—an original idea. Regence cloth, plain and figured. Royal Persians, basket weaves that will not pull out of shape, and an army corps of stripes. Scarfs that are the quintessence of exclusiveness.

65c Scarfs at 29c
New York has nothing better at 65c right now

Take any 65c scarf selection in town and this wonderful lot of scarfs at 29c will put it to everlasting shame. There is in this collection more variety and more value than 65c can purchase elsewhere. And when you look at that silk list below remember this:—Every kind of design therein mentioned is included at 29c.

Varying in quality according to price, the following weaves are to be found at each of the four prices:

Printed Warps	Scotch Plaids	Fancy Silks	Moire Silks	Ombre Silks
Silk Twills	Panama Repps	Persian Silks	Staple Silks	Basket Weaves
Checks	Regimental Stripes	Pastel Silks	Novelty Silks	Peau de Soies
Brocades	Black and White Stripes	Silk Satins	Mogador Stripes	Polka Dots

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

November Reduction Sale

Today and Tomorrow

Affording seasonable, pre-Thanksgiving opportunities, at greatly reduced prices.

Embracing assortments of fashionable Winter Coats and Suits for Girls and Misses; Winter Coats for Boys, and an unusual offering of Young Men's and Boys' Shirts and Sweaters.

All typical De Pinna productions.

Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats

Formerly Priced up to $35
Sale Prices, $12.50 and $18

Includes all the fashionable De Pinna models, in plain tailored coats, in rough materials suitable for school wear, and the finer, dressy coats of broadcloth, in a variety of smart shades.
Sizes, 4 to 14 years.

Girls' Dresses

Formerly Priced up to $25
Sale Prices, $8.50 and $12.50

In De Pinna navy serge, light shades of cashmere and fancy plaids and checks.
Models specially appropriate and becoming—for girls of 4 to 14 years.

De Pinna Junior and Misses' Suits

Formerly Priced up to $45
Sale Prices, $19.50 and $24.50

A wide selection of plain tailored and dressy models, in cheviots, gabardines and wool poplins.
Sizes, 14 to 20 years.

Junior and Misses' Winter Coats

Formerly Priced up to $25
Sale Price, $12.50

The newest models, special De Pinna designs, in Sport Coats and Auto Coats, of fashionable materials.

Junior and Misses' Serge Dresses

Formerly Priced up to $35
Sale Price, $22.50

The effective, smart, plain tailored models, correctly designed and tailored.

DE PINNA Boys' Winter Coats

A sharp reduction in models for boys of all ages, in many materials and becoming styles.
Include Balmacaans, Reefers and Belted-Back Coats.
Sizes, 3 to 8 years,
Formerly Priced up to $20
Sale Prices, $9.50 and $12.50
Sizes, 8 to 15 years,
Formerly Priced up to $22
Sale Price, $16.50

Boys' Shirts and Sweaters

Negligee Shirts, fine imported Madras, 12 to 14 neck; formerly priced $1.50.
Sale Price, $1.15

English Madras, 12 to 15 neck; formerly priced $2.50.
Sale Price, $1.85

Pure Silk Shirts; formerly priced $5.50.
Sale Price, $3.75

Boys' Negligee Blouses, imported Madras, collars attached, 8 to 14 years; formerly priced $1.50 and $2.75.
Sale Price, $1.15

Same in pure silk; formerly priced $5.
Sale Price, $2.95

Heavy School Sweaters; formerly priced $5 and $7.
Sale Price, $3.95

Reduced Goods Not Sent on Approval

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

KANSAS GIVES 50,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR

Ex-Gov. Stubbs Pledges State to Begin Shipments to the Belgians on Dec. 1.

PLAN TO RAISE SMALL SUMS

Communication Slow in the War Zone—Messenger to Whitlock Walks to Brussels.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that ex-Gov. Stubbs of Kansas had undertaken the Belgian relief work in that State and had notified the commission, and that the Kansas committee is getting together a shipment of 50,000 barrels of flour as its donation to the Belgians. Gov. Stubbs wired that he expected to have the first shipment ready to start east by Dec. 1, and that other shipments would follow at short intervals after that date.

The commission also received a cablegram from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Commission in London. The message said it requires at least a week to communicate with Brand Whitlock, the American Minister in Belgium, and that messengers sent from London with messages for Mr. Whitlock are often compelled to walk from the Holland border to the American Legation in Brussels.

Shilling Fund Growing.

The British War Relief Association, with offices in the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, announced yesterday the following additional subscriptions to its Shilling Fund:

Miss E. M. Clark	$500	R. R. Kelynack	$5
Mrs. C. F. Clark	50	A Friend	4
Mrs. G. H. Payson	25	Mrs. G. L. Jewett	5
Col. by Mrs. Losee	10	Albert O'Donaghue	3
Miss Smith	5	Mrs. E. Chetham	3
Miss S. J. Day	5	Mary McCord	2
Mrs. H. Greene	5	H. MacMahon	2
N. Y. Baseball Club	5		

The following gave $1 each: Miss J. MacDougall, Mrs. J. P., Miss J. Johnson, F. C. Overbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. MacKay, A. H. Gloeckner, Edward Ash, Mrs. Grandspere, Miss A. L. Lewin, R. R. Kirk, D. M. Jones, Miss H. Friend, P. H. Dreffus, Miss E. L. Tucker, F. W. Settle, Mrs. C. S. Miller, John M. Keene, Mrs. J. G. Patterson, Edward O. Chase, Miss A. Newton, A. M. H., and "Anon."

The Dollar Christmas Fund for the Belgians now amounts to about $13,000. Saturday's contributions of $703 included $20 subscribed by Boy Scouts in California and $27 collected by girls in New Mexico, who rode from farm to farm. Readers of The Duluth Herald (Minnesota) sent $31, a sixth instalment; Mrs. I. L. Demuth, New York, $150; John L. Saltonstall, Boston, $50; A. P. Loring, Boston, $50; Samuel Avery Montford, $25; Conrad Schweitzer, Los Angeles, $25; Miss Caroline Dalton, Cambridge, Mass., $25, and Miss A. Mercer, Newark, $20.

To the Belgian Relief Committee, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans is the President, there came yesterday a check for $165.50, to which fund 168 men and women employed by the Northern Iron Company of Standish, N. Y., contributed. Accompanying the check was a letter which contained a suggestion that the committee considers worthy of consideration by others whose means are limited. The suggestion follows:

> It was the object of those who had to do with the drawing up of the subscription form to endeavor to relieve the suffering Belgians without imposing a hardship on any one contributing to the cause. It was therefore stipulated in the subscription that no one person should contribute more than $1, with the provision that any one wanting to contribute more than that amount could do so for members of his family, relatives, or friends. The amount of this subscription indicates that a large amount of money can be raised without imposing a hardship on any one person.

Vacation Fund Donations.

The following list of contributions to the Vacation War Relief Fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, was given out from the offices of the committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. In the list cents are omitted:

GENERAL DONATIONS.

Miss C. Leffingwell	$5	Mrs. C. W. Ogden	$20
Miss A. S. Smith	6	Edgar Printing Co.	5
Mrs. James Speyer	50	Mrs. A. C. Saunders	5
Mrs. W. Emerson	50	Somerset Hills Com.	100
Col. by Miss Wetmore	4	Col. at Amherst-Williams football game	68
Mary Ordan	50	Alice Ketcham	20
D. C. Chauncey	10	Miss M. Crosby	10
Miss A. Van Vleack	5	Mrs. M. T. Pyne	25
May Sharwood	5	Mrs. Snow	10
Mrs. John Sanford	100	Anonymous	1
Mrs. T. B. Frazin	25	Mrs. Paul Morton	20
Mrs. C. M. Bliss	50	Charity Organization reimbursed for salaries of girls in workroom	14
Mrs. W. G. Dominick	5		
Louise Eitinge	1		
W. W. King	1	Surg. dress. dept.	57

RELIEF AND LOAN.

Mrs. J. Fuller	$10	Mrs. P. Ogle	$20

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Elsie Dominick	$10	Miss J. W. Drewey	$5
Mrs. O. R. Dyer	50	Mrs. F. B. Pratt	4

ORDERS WOOL AND NEEDLES.

Mrs. A. B. Talbot	$2	Miss S. E. Judson	$1
C. N. Edge	6	Mrs. C. Tracy	1
Mrs. F. Chauncey	1	Mrs. M. P. Peck	1
Mrs. F. B. Jennings	6	Mrs. A. Monell	2
Mrs. D. Provost	2	Mrs. Lewis	2
Miss A. Morgan	5	Grace Bigelow	12
Mrs. J. Kidder	5	Mrs. F. C. Bartlett	6
Mrs. W. Emerson	50	Mrs. A. A. Cook	7
Miss A. D. Pauldling	6	Mrs. M. L. Smith	1
Mrs. K. L. Fredrick	3	Anonymous	52

FRENCH AND BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Mrs. Collins	$207	Grace Bigelow	$150
Janet Waring	10	Mrs. W. Proctor	4
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	50	Mrs. C. Holmes	100
Miss I. Sullivan	10	Mrs. Samuel Howe	9
Cornelia Knox	10	Anonymous	13

FIELD SUPPLIES.

Mrs. A. H. Maston	$2	Mrs. W. Proctor	$1
Mrs. Holt	37	Anonymous	2

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Mrs. G. M. Allen	$50	Mrs. Holt	$12
Miss Marshall	2	Mrs. Peck	9
Mrs. H. L. Robbins	25	Weekly Pledges	3
Misses Pooler	3	Depositors'	18

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Mrs. J. M. Townsend	$4	Grace Bigelow	$3
Mrs. Holt	4		

Benefit at the Beaux Arts.

The Café des Beaux-Arts was crowded yesterday afternoon for the concert and dance which Mrs. Louis Bustanoby arranged for destitute families of French and Belgian soldiers who have been left here in New York. More than $900 was realized. There was more of concert than dance, for when the regular programme was finished, volunteers were found to help a good cause with their voices. The decorations were largely pro Allies, the flags of that side being grouped wherever there was space on the wall, while at the entrance were a big American flag and the Tricolor. To heighten the effect, the waiter captain paraded bravely in the uniform of a French cavalry officer, while another was no less conspicous in a Belgian uniform.

The list of contributions for the Red Cross Hospital in Dinard, France, as printed in Saturday's Times contained two errors. Mrs. F. Carolan contributed $50, and Pauline Colland contributed $8, and not $4.

RED CROSS SEALS ON SALE.

Money Goes to Fund for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A statement with reference to the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, the proceeds of which go to the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, given out yesterday, said:

> Few people are aware that the National Red Cross Society is engaged in any activity aside from war relief and emergency relief made necessary by sudden great disasters. Perhaps its greatest peace work has to do with the fight against tuberculosis. In this it co-operates with local anti-tuberculosis organizations all over the country. One way in which it co-operates is to supply at Christmas time to the various organizations large quantities of seals to be sold, the proceeds to remain in the treasury of each organization making the sales.
>
> In Manhattan the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society has opened headquarters for the sale of the seals in Manhattan and the Bronx. As in previous years, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has given a large office in the Arcade, Madison Avenue, for the use of the committee, and the selling campaign has begun in earnest.
>
> The committee has received 3,000,000 seals, which it hopes to dispose of between now and Christmas. A number of automobile concerns have lent cars, which have been used for distributing more than 600,000 seals and advertising material among such agencies as stores, businesss houses, hotels, churches, hospitals, social and labor organizations, and others. About 25 per cent. of the seals are sold in this way.
>
> Robert W. de Forest, who is head of the Charity Organization Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, recently issued a word of warning to the people who are able to aid the causes in need of help that, in meeting appeals for assistance abroad, the pressing need at home should not be lost sight of, and already the returns from the sale of seals seem to indicate that the people have realized the truth of the matter, for the returns are in excess of the same period in 1913.

Among the members of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis are Vincent Astor, George F. Baker, Otto T. Bannard, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Bishop Greer, James Speyer, Jacob H. Schiff, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

ITALY WILL GUARD THE PEACE OF LIBYA

Appropriates $9,200,000 for Military Purposes—Fears Religious Uprising.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The Italian Government has assigned $9,200,000 for extraordinary military expenses in Cyrenaica, where despite the Turco-German promises that the pan-Islamic movement will not affect Libya, the Italians doubt whether Turkey, even if she would, could check the religious fanaticism which she has unchained. Besides, it is pointed out, were the British expelled by Turco-Germans from Egypt and the French from Tunisia the Italians isolated in Libya could not survive.

Signor Nathan, ex-Mayor of Rome, today delivered an important address in the Constanzi Theatre in which he asked what Italy's position should be in the face of the present war between two empires pervaded by an autocratic spirit and "France, the France of 1859; young Servia, warlike Montenegro, glorious Belgium, and England, the land of every liberty.

"Italy's interests," he said, "colonial and national alike, are at stake. The former are endangered by the pan-Islamic war. When the settlement comes the neutrals will have no voice; whereas a new force by intervening can decide that war."

Mr. Nathan expressed the hope that the hour of Italy's intervention was nigh. I am informed that a German propagandist with a quantity of a slides to illustrate British atrocities, made in Germany has been unable to get a passport for America from the United States Ambassador here.

ITALIANS BAITING AUSTRIA.

Display National Colors in "Lost Provinces"—Indicted for Treason.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Austria seems determined to hasten a conflict by persecuting everything Italian, and reprisals seem inevitable. The most characteristic Austrian provocative acts are those occurring in the Italian provinces under Emperor Francis Joseph's rule, where there is a reign of terror. The police power is supreme, and the inhabitants have recourse to all kinds of manifestations to show their national feelings.

Thus last night a large Italian flag was hoisted from the tower of St. Just, which in Trieste might be compared to the Capitol in Washington.

At Trent many dogs were let loose, painted red, white, and green, which are the Italian colors. In both cases the police were unable to find the culprits, who were indicted for high treason.

ROCKEFELLER SHIP IN PORT.

Cargo Being Transferred at Rotterdam to Canal Boats for Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Rockefeller Foundation food ship Massapequa, which left New York on Nov. 3 with provisions for the starving Belgians, arrived at Rotterdam late today. The Rotterdam representative of the American Relief Commission took charge of the vessel and began the immediate discharge of her cargo, which will be on the way to Belgium in canal boats tomorrow.

A report on the activities of the commission to date shows that it delivered in Rotterdam during the first four weeks of its existence 23,200 tons of foodstuffs, most of which have been actually distributed in Belgium. Ships now loading or under charter with cargoes awaiting them will provide a further 68,000 tons, and from various quarters of the world 70,000 tons additional have been assured.

THOSE DEADLY BRITISH PAPERS

Prisoner Says German Officers Fear Them More Than Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Hanoverian prisoner, captured by the British near Dixmude last Wednesday, says that his regiment left Germany three weeks ago, with instructions to garrison Calais. To their amazement they found that Calais was still occupied by the British.

He says that the German officers fear the aeroplanes of the Allies, not only because of their bombs, but also because of the London and Paris newspapers which they drop. A German soldier, he says, is shot if a French or English newspaper is found in his possession.

FINDS NO REAL LAW ON LAYING OF MINES

Ancient Rule of Freedom of the Sea the Only Established Principle.

HAGUE CONVENTION VAGUE

Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, French Authority, Sees No Protection for Neutrals.

Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris and French exchange professor at Columbia University, yesterday afternoon gave out a statement embodying the latest rulings of international law on the question of mine laying, and the protection of neutral commerce against mines.

Though there is no formal rule absolutely binding the nations now at war, the latest authoritative declaration is that of the eighth Hague Convention, adopted Oct. 18, 1907, at which time a notable difference on the question between the German and English delegates resulted in the adoption of somewhat vague and unsatisfactory regulations.

"The imperfections of the conference of 1907," said Prof. de Lapradelle, "are due to the fact that Great Britain, whose commercial navy was threatened by the laying of mines, was as anxious to restrict the laying of them as Germany was desirous of keeping that privilege, inasmuch as it was a most effective arm against Great Britain, however dangerous it might be to neutral nations. Great Britain tried in vain to obtain a ruling that no mine, moored or floating, should be placed in the open sea—that is, the open sea in its legal sense, which means all waters outside the three-mile limit.

Germany's Declaration Then.

"When this rule was not adopted, Sir Ernest Satow declared that Great Britain considered this convention merely a first step toward a satisfactory settlement of the question, for in the convention as finally adopted neither the right of neutral powers to protection nor the sentiments of humanity were taken sufficiently into consideration. Germany's chief delegate, the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, merely replied that 'a belligerent who lays mines assumes a very heavy responsibility toward neutrals and toward pacific navigation. On the point we are all agreed. No one will resort to this weapon without absolutely urgent military reasons, and military operations are not governed solely by the principles of international law. There are other factors. Conscience, common sense, and the sense of duty imposed by principles of humanity will be the safest guides for the sailor's behavior, and will constitute the most efficient guarantee against abuse. The officers of the German Navy, let me publicly affirm, will always fulfill in the strictest possible manner the duties which proceed from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization.'

The rules actually adopted by this convention in the matter of mine-laying follow:

ARTICLE I.

It is forbidden:

First—To lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after those who laid them have lost control of them.

Second—To lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings.

ARTICLE III.

When moored automatic contact mines are used all possible precaution should be taken for the security of peaceful navigation.

Belligerents undertake to arrange, as far as possible, that these mines shall become harmless after a limited lapse of time, and, when they cease to be guarded, to indicate the dangerous regions, as soon as military exigencies permit, by a notice to navigation, which should also be communicated to the Government through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE VI.

Contracting powers which have not yet at their disposal mines, such as provided for in this convention and who consequently cannot at present comply with the rules laid down in Article I. and Article III., undertake to alter their stock of mines as soon as possible in order to comply with the above-mentioned rules.

ARTICLE VII.

The provisions of the present convention are only applicable as among the contracting powers, provided the belligerents are all parties to the convention.

Commenting on these provisions, Prof. de Lapradelle observed:

Forbids Contact Mines.

"Because this declaration was unsatisfactory the question was taken up by the Institute of International Law at its meeting at Oxford in 1913. This body, in which all nations are represented, is composed of experts on international law and of men most prominent in diplomacy and politics. Its decisions are not formally binding, but they represent the opinion of the men best qualified to express it, and their deliberations are usually taken as the basis for the rulings of The Hague Conference, modified, of course, by the conflicting interests of the various nations which the conference represents. Had it treated the question of mine-laying before 1907 the rulings of the convention might conceivably have been different. Now in its Manual on the Laws of War at Sea, unanimously adopted at Oxford in 1913, the Institute expressly forbids the laying in the open sea of automatic contact mines, whether or not they are moored. This may be considered a unanimous expression of the doctrine.

"But even in the absence of any binding declaration on the matter, is the laying of mines in the open sea absolutely free? Certainly not. Aside from the unanimous declaration of the Institute of International Law, in which every civilized country of the world is represented, there remains the principle of the freedom of the sea—one of the oldest and most definitely established principles of international law. As I have already stated in an article in the Revue de deux Mondes of August, 1908, the principle of the freedom of the sea is opposed to any action by which belligerents may prevent the navigation of nations on the open sea, of which they have but a momentary control, at best. It is upon this principle that neutral powers may base any protests they deem advisable."

PESSIMISTS AROUSE ANGER OF ENGLAND

"Dismal Jimmies" and the "A. I. L.'s" Are the Targets of the Optimists' Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Among the new expressions which the war has added to the language are the "Dismal Jimmies" and the "A. I. L.'s." The "A. I. L.'s," a popular writer says, belong to the "All Is Lost Brigade." They and the "Dismal Jimmies" are the persons who take a gloomy view of the war.

Whether optimism or pessimism over the prospect is the most profitable frame of mind for the nation in these days is a question much debated in the newspapers. Undoubtedly optimism is the view which the Government encourages. Most of the newspapers follow the same policy.

The Government, of course, wants the nation to sleep comfortably of nights, as Lord Fisher of the Admiralty once asserted it could do so far as the navy was concerned. On the other hand, the vital business of recruiting flourishes best in the darkest hours. Every announcement of a British reverse has been followed by a boom in recruiting, while the men who are undecided whether to enlist hold back as long as they think they are not needed.

The London Times asserts that if the newspapers fail to give a well-balanced view of events the public is largely at fault. It says:

"Any attempt to discuss unpleasant factors with frankness produces storms of protest from indignant Britons. Letters pour in complaining that such candid writers are 'dark-siders' or 'panic-mongers' or 'Dismal Jimmies,' or whatever may be the popular epithet of the moment. But it must be added that for the general tendency of the newspapers to publish only good news the Government and not the press is solely to blame. The newspapers publish good news because, as a rule, they are not allowed to publish bad news. The Government has taken over control of the functions of newspapers as collectors and purveyors of news, and, on the whole, the control is being exercised with extreme inefficiency. In spite of all protests, it steadily tends to grow more rigid."

The newspaper then refers to the silence of the Colonial Office regarding events in East Africa and in other overseas areas as an example of the unsatisfactory conditions, but concludes that "the public has throughout been furnished with a broadly accurate impression of the progress of the war, though often an 'unduly belated one.'" Rightly or wrongly, persons familiar with Government affairs place the responsibility for the Government's policy in the matter of publicity wholly on the shoulders of Lord Kitchener. "K," as the head of the War Office is called, is regarded as the autocrat of the war. He took his office with the proviso that he must have a free hand, according to general belief. Lord Kitchener has barred correspondents from the front entirely, and no other feature of War Office policy has caused so much grumbling by the public. The people want to know where the regiments in which their friends and relatives have enlisted are sent, and what they are doing. A few organizations, notably the London Scottish, have achieved fame already, and many persons write to the newspapers complaining that injustice has been done to others with equally fine exploits to their credit.

AUDACIOUS NOT TORPEDOED

Lord Nevill Positive That a Mine Sank the Battleship.

In view of the reports that the British superdreadnought Audacious, which was sunk off the Irish coast, was the victim of a German submarine, it was recalled yesterday that Lord Richard Plantagenet Nevill, who arrived here last week, was very positive as to the cause of the disaster.

Lord Richard said he had heard on the highest authority that the ship was not sunk by a torpedo, but by a mine.

"It is very probable," he said, "that the White Star liner Olympic might have hit the mine if the Audacious had not been ahead of her."

"Why did the British Admiralty keep the loss of the warship a secret so far as the English press was concerned?" he was asked.

"There were no lives lost and probably the disaster was not made public for strategic reasons," he replied. "I was informed that the Audacious had foundered in shallow water and that the guns would be saved."

Lord Nevill has been appointed Controller to the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada.

A naval officer, who was in New York yesterday, said that if the Audacious had been sunk by a submarine the cruiser Liverpool would not have zigzagged across the Olympic's course three hours after the warship had been struck.

OUR SHIPS TO GUARD NONE BUT AMERICANS

Secretary Daniels Revises Orders to Captains of Vessels Near Turkish Coast.

GIVES THEM MORE LATITUDE

But Cautions Commanders of Tennessee and North Carolina to be Careful of Their Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—With Ambassador Morgenthau's report in the possession of the President showing that the Turkish view was that the shots fired at the launch of the cruiser Tennessee on Monday by the Turkish forts at Smyrna were merely intended as a friendly warning, the Navy Department today relaxed somewhat the restrictions on the discretion of American naval officers in the Levant. But the orders sent to Capt. Oman of the North Carolina at Beirut and Capt. Decker of the Tennessee at Chios by Secretary Daniels today did not give those officers the latitude they had before the Smyrna incident. They are merely permitted to take preventive measures when the lives of American citizens appear to be endangered.

Secretary Daniels cabled Capt. Decker and Capt. Oman that they should keep in close touch with the Navy Department and the American Embassy at Constantinople, making comprehensive reports on conditions as they found them. Only in extreme emergencies, when prompt measures were necessary to protect American lives, the Secretary added, should the commanders feel privileged to act on their own initiative. At the same time, he cautioned them to consider carefully the critical conditions brought about by the war in Europe and the desire of the United States to preserve a strict neutrality.

The warships are not to be used to protect the subjects of other nations, even though these are in the care of American Consuls.

When Mr. Daniels first announced that he had ordered Capt. Oman and Capt. Decker to do nothing to involve the United States without specific directions from the department he explained that his order was of a temporary sort and might be rescinded when Mr. Morgenthau's report was received. That order took the North Carolina and the Tennessee out of the control of Mr. Morgenthau, who had directed their movements for several weeks. Today's order does not restore the ships to the direction of Mr. Morgenthau, and to that extent the incident is not closed.

Await Further Advices.

While President Wilson and Mr. Daniels were understood to be gratified at the explanation volunteered by the Turkish Minister of the Interior and Minister of War, the President in his statement on the subject last night said that this Government was awaiting further advices from Mr. Morgenthau. When he forwarded the Turkish version of the Smyrna incident he had not received the State Department's request for a full report, and his answer to that request is yet to come.

As things stand now, the Administration seems to require more explanation from the American officials concerned than from the Turkish Government. The first statement issued at the White House yesterday contained statements of fact about the incident that varied materially from Capt. Decker's report. But that statement came very near agreeing with the summary of the Turkish explanation issued by the President. It would seem, therefore, that if the President accepted the Turkish explanation he would be putting Capt. Decker in the position of representing the incident or of attaching from excitement or some other reason too much importance to it.

In somewhat the same way the burden of explanation seems to be left to Mr. Morgenthau. Capt. Decker reported that he had visited Vourla, across the bay from Smyrna, and finally left that little port at the request of the American Ambassador. Today's order restores to Mr. Morgenthau no control over the American cruisers, so that apparently the wisdom of his previous exercise of that control is at issue in the minds of high officials here.

Yet there has been nothing disclosed about the incident to show the least failure either in judgment or diligence on the part of Capt. Decker or Mr. Morgenthau. The Ambassador has been publicly thanked by some of the belligerent powers for his wise and active good offices in behalf of their nationals since Turkey entered the war, and his dispatch of the Tennessee to Smyrna, according to Mr. Daniels's account yesterday, followed reports from Consul General Horton at that city more alarming than any reports received from Turkish cities. The situation outlined by Consul General Horton seems to justify Mr. Morgenthau in sending the Tennessee for the very work for which she had been sent to Turkish waters in the first place. And as there has been nothing said, except in the Turkish summary, to indicate that notice had been given of the closing of the port, Capt. Decker appears to have been justified in proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna in his launch. All these points may be cleared up when Mr. Morgenthau's report is made public.

Plan to Avoid Friction.

It is probable that the American Ambassador as a result of the Smyrna incident will be instructed to make arrangements whereby the American Consuls at Turkish coast towns will notify Turkish land forces of the desire of small boats from the American cruisers to come ashore, so that all friction may be avoided. Although Turkey's right to exclude neutral vessels and merchant men from her territorial waters in time of war when ports are mined and closed is not disputed, and while American warships will rendezvous in Grecian waters, fifty or sixty miles away Administration officials do not think they will have any difficulty in obtaining permission from Turkish authorities for launches from the American cruisers to keep in touch with American Consulates.

One phase of the situation which, however, will be impressed upon American Consuls is that in taking care of British and French interests, they are not to place themselves in the position of partisans, merely following the diplomatic courtesies usual in such situations. High officials here think that, while Turkish diplomatists and higher officers may understand the custom of caring for the diplomatic interests of belligerents in time of war, the Turkish populace may not have as clear a conception of the niceties of such duties.

American warships are in no case to be used, as has been frequently reported, as a means of forcing protection for British and French subjects because the latter are in the care of American Consuls. The duty of a neutral Consul, it was explained tonight by a member of the Cabinet here, is merely that of a mediator who exercises good offices for the protection and care of the non-combatant subjects of the enemy.

Herbert Corey Never Detained.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Ambassador Page cabled from London today in response to State Department inquiries that Herbert Corey, the correspondent of The Globe, New York, reported under arrest, never had been detained in any way by the English police.

FROM ALL ANGLES

From whatever angle you care to consider it, the Thompson-Starrett organization is the logical organization to employ on a building project.

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Men's Undershirts and Drawers	$2.50	$3.50
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The New Department for Young Men's Clothing

located in the Madison Avenue section of the Second Floor, is making a display of the new diamond tartan fabrics in Young Men's English Patch-pocket Suits, in blue, brown and heather.

These Suits feature an advance Spring model —a distinct innovation in style. They are now being shown for the first time in the regular stock at $25.00.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
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WAR UNDERMINING CASTE IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

tional ill-feeling between Bavarian and Prussian has been, temporarily at least, shelved by the common desire to "beat the English." A Prussian Foreign Office official remarked to me: "The Bavarians are now fighting at the post of honor—against the English in the North."

It is significant that to be sent against the British is now considered an honor, the greatest that can come to the lucky regiment, division, or corps—the order greeted with cheers by the men who are "congratulated" by their less fortunate brothers in arms on their chance of having a go at the English. Soldiers returning hot from the front speak mostly with a note of pity of the "misguided Belgians, led astray and then betrayed by the British"; of their French foes they speak not unkindly and sometimes with admiration. "They're putting up a game resistance," "They aren't such a bad sort," "They're human beings, same as we are," and "Some of them are fine, brave fellows," were comments which I was at first surprised to hear from German soldiers. Even against the Russians there is no very marked bitterness of sentiment.

Bitter Hatred for the English.

But the English! They are regarded as the real arch-foe. There is no doubt in any German's mind, layman or soldier, with whom I have talked, that Germany has had an unwelcome war forced upon her as a result of a conspiracy engineered and instigated by England, personified by the "cold, snakelike Grey," and feeling runs accordingly. "A war to the finish between England and Germany" is the way it looks through German eyes. Belgium, and even France, are regarded as more sinned against than sinning. They could probably have peace at a bargain price tomorrow if they would allow themselves to be used as a thoroughfare for the German invasion of England. The all-absorbing popular topic of interest is not when Paris will fall, but how soon the Zeppelins will go to England—and the new big submarines (of the class to which the famous U-9 belongs) and the 42-centimeter mortars, too. Even well-informed Germans are convinced that a big aerial coup is only a matter of time, and that London is already shaking in its boots. Reports of London's alleged preparations and precautions again "the Zeppelin spectre" are read with the same grim amusement as the disquisitions of the military critic of The London Times, who probably does not know how large a "following" he has among German newspaper readers.

In fact, so great is the interest in everything that pertains to England that the Berlin papers now print more news from English and pro-British sources than from all others combined. There is more joy over the sinking of one British tramp steamer by the elusive little Emden than over the capture of 10,000 Russian prisoners; and the Emden's recent exploit in sinking a Russian cruiser and a French torpedo boat produced the editorial comment, "Unfortunately they were not English," while in the reported Boer insurrection, headed by De Wet and Beyers, stories of trouble brewing in Egypt, and circumstantial accounts of more trouble in India, the man in the street sees the beginning of the end of the British Empire. The accession of Turkey to the Dual Alliance, it is confidently believed, will hasten the process of disintegration, while the reported onslaught of a portion of the Tory press on Winston Churchill is regarded as a hopeful sign of internal weakness. "Kitchener's recruits" as a joke, and the English charges of German atrocities as well as the reported "persecutions" and "pogroms" of Germans in England as the last desperate tactics of a losing enemy.

Signs of German Solidarity.

By way of contrast, the Germans point to their own "compact unity, organization, and discipline" for justification of their hope of ultimate victory; and whatever may be one's private opinion of the relative merits of the white, blue, orange, yellow, and purple papers put out by the warring press bureaus for neutral consumption, their perfect team work of the German people is impressive, and one is inclined to believe those who tell him that all classes, including the Socialists, are squarely behind their Kaiser in the war, while such phrases as "to the last drop of blood" do not sound so much like mere rhetoric as they once did. One gets an overwhelming impression here that all the people are filled with a common purpose, and that the whole nation is a smooth-running, efficient fighting machine for what its individuals apparently sorely believe their self-preservation; also that the "machine" will "take a lot of stopping."

The heavy price of the war in blood, however, becomes more obvious every day in the increasing signs of mourning. Black sleeves and crêpe veils seem likely to be the prevailing fashion for half the women in Germany this Winter, and even more next Spring. The large percentage of women in mourning is especially noticeable not in Berlin, but in such cities as Munich, Magdeburg, Dresden, and Cologne, and in the street cars, shops, restaurants, even theatres—black everywhere. The wearers, with a curious stoicism, look as if they regarded their crêpe as a badge of distinction, seemingly proud of the fact that son or husband or brother has "died the hero's death for the Fatherland," as the curious large-type, two-inch display death advertisements, which are now full page—and sometimes two and three page—features of all German newspapers, quaintly phrase it.

A bizarre feature of Berlin life, as of other large cities, is the number of wounded officers and men one sees in public, in various stages of convalescence. Drop in at the Palm Lounge of the Adlon for 5 o'clock tea—if you are not afraid of being taken for an Englishman—or coffee, if you prefer to play safe, and you will see a handsome young Lieutenant in the full-dress uniform of a crack hussar regiment, his head swathed in bandages. Strolling down Unter den Linden, you will pass a dozen officers in as many minutes, some with their arms in black slings, others limping along with canes. If their heads are still closely shaved you can tell that they have just come back from the field hospital. Look over the bald military heads at the theatre and you will see more than one of them heavily plastered over. Most of these men wear the Iron Cross conspicuously pinned to their chests; a few modestly tuck the cross between buttonholes and show only the black and white ribbon. At the present wholesale rate of distribution an officer without one will soon be painfully conspicuous.

Making Money Out of Patriotism.

The Germans have always been hero-worshippers, and shrewd merchants and manufacturers have been quick to see their opportunity by taking the names of winning Generals in vain. Hindenburg, "the liberator of East Prussia," being, of course, the odds-on favorite, with von Beseler, "the conqueror of Antwerp," a strong second. Thus you can already buy Hindenburg cigars, Hindenburg soap, Beseler boots and shoes, &c. The best of Generals, however, is no guarantee of quality, since any manufacturer or merchant is at liberty to name his goods after any General in the war; also after captured forts and cities, submarines, cruisers, (the Emden is a prime favorite,) the new 42-centimeter mortars, or anything else making a patriotic appeal, the Government having passed a special ruling that such names are every man's property and cannot be registered for exclusive trade-mark purposes, as to allow this to be done would "put a check on patriotism." Also, Berlin is threatened in the near future with having streets named after victorious Generals and other war heroes, the local Board of Aldermen, or whatever corresponds to such a body here, being already at work on an eligibility list.

Nothing that has emerged from the war so far has struck the popular f

TALKED WITH DEAD, SAYS OLIVER LODGE

Received Scientific Proofs, He Avers, That They Were Friends Who Had Passed Away.

COMMUNICATION NOT EASY

But It Is Possible, Says Investigator, Avowing Entire Faith in a Future Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In a lecture today at Browning Hall, Walworth, Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the Society for Psychical Research, made a striking declaration of his spiritual faith. He expressed his absolute conviction of a future existence and stated that he had conversed with friends who had passed away.

Sir Oliver said at the outset that once one realized that consciousness was something outside of the mechanism it made use of, one realized that survival of existence was naturaly the simplest thing.

It was unreasonable, he added, that a soul should jump out of existence when the body was destroyed. He went on:

"We ourselves are not limited to the few years that we live on this earth. We should go on without it; we should certainly continue to exist; we should certainly survive.

"Why do I say that? I say it on definite scientific grounds. I say it because I know that certain friends of mine still exist, because I have talked to them.

"Communication is possible. One must obey the laws and find out the conditions. I do not say it is easy, but I say it is possible, and I have conversed with them as I could converse with any one in this audience.

"Now being scientific men, they have given proof that it is real, not an impersonation, not something emanating from myself. They have given definite proofs. Some of them are being published. Many are being withheld for a time but will be published later.

"I tell you that it is so with all the strength of conviction I can muster—that it is so; that we do persist; that people still take an interest in things going on; that they still help us and know more about the things than we do and that they are able from time to time to communicate with us.

"I know that man is surrounded by other intelligences. If you once step beyond man there is no limit until you come to the Infinite Intelligence Himself. Once having gone beyond man, you go on and must go on until you come to God.

"But it is no strange land to which I am leading you. The cosmos is one. We here on this planet are limited in certain ways and blind to much that is going on, but I tell you that we are surrounded by beings, working with us, cooperating and helping, such as people in visions have had some perception of, and that which religion tells us saints and angels are. That the Master Himself is helping us is, I believe, literally true."

Sir Oliver Lodge, who was born in a poor family of Staffordshire and got the beginnings of his education at night school while working in the potteries, had made himself famous as a physicist and electrician before he took up occult phenomena and the attempt to formulate a science of these phenomena. In the early eighties, shortly after he became Professor of Physics at Liverpool University, which position he held until 1900, he began his investigation of the occult, but his first public utterance on the subject was at Cardiff in 1891, when he spoke as President of Section A of the British Association. Since then he has been one of the best known leaders of the Society for Psychical Research, and one of the most courageous defenders of the theory that the occult may itself be a science with laws of its own, for all that its phenomena are intangible.

In the Summer of 1908 there were widespread reports that he and some of his friends had had unquestionable communication with Edmund Gurney, Dr. Richard Hodgson, Frederick W. H. Meyers, and other persons no longer living. These stories were quite circumstantial, and declared that the communication had been established through several mediums, among them Mrs. Margaret Verrall, wife of the Cambridge professor; Mrs. Piper, and Mrs. Holland. At that time Gurney's spirit was said to have described the process of communication with living beings as like the telling of a vastly important message to a sleeping person. Most of the messages, however, purported to come from Mr. Meyers. It was said at the time that Sir Oliver Lodge was sure of the genuineness of the communications.

In September of that year, however, Sir Oliver himself denied that definite messages had been received by him or that he positively knew of their reception by others, although he discouraged the theory that telepathy would account for the incident. He compared the state of psychic research at that time to people digging a tunnel from both ends, who were now beginning to get close enough to hear the sound of each other's pickaxes. "We feel that there is cooperation," he said, "that there is constructive ingenuity at work on the solution of the problem on the other side as well as on this."

Sir Oliver made no other positive statements on the subject for five years. Then, in the President's address at the opening of the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham in 1913, he said that there was evidence, of whose sufficiency he was convinced, to prove that discarnate intelligence may react on us in a material way and perhaps show us how to bridge the chasm between the material and unseen worlds. "A body of responsible investigators," he added, "has even now landed on the treacherous but promising shores of the new continent." Sir Oliver himself, however, has not given his authority to any definite statement that he himself has received communications from known individuals.

In this same address he warned the scientists that their method of arriving at the truth was not the only one, and that much could be learned from the prophet, the poet, and the saint. Sir Oliver had already expressed his belief in the incarnation in Jesus of the "Christ-spirit which has existed through all eternity," and in the possibility of miracles and of the prevision by Old Testament prophets of the birth of Christ.

In 1910 he said that he himself knew of an instance in which the birth of a human child of exceptional spiritual attainments was foretold more than a year in advance. His belief in higher orders of beings, whether angels with a non-material existence or residents of another planet, is likewise well known. Although belief in the persistence of the personality after death is one of his strongest tenets, he is not inclined to hold that previous existence was personal, but rather that we may all have been "chips or fragments of a great master mind."

FUNSTON'S TROOPS ALL READY TO SAIL

Continued from Page 1.

the bluejackets and marines under Rear Admiral Fletcher seized Vera Cruz by orders of the Washington Government as an act of reprisal for affronts to the American flag at Tampico, where a boatload of American bluejackets were arrested. Gen. Huerta, who controlled the forces at Tampico, had refused to comply with the demand of Admiral Mayo for a salute of twenty-one guns.

Advices from Mexico today were as confusing as they have been for several days, but the determination of the United States Government is to withdraw the small army which replaced the naval forces at Vera Cruz, and thereby remove from Mexican territory a possible cause of international friction, as well as a potential factor that might become a domestic issue as between the factions in Mexico.

President Wilson is hopeful that the evacuation of Vera Cruz will be an enduring demonstration to Central and South American countries of the policy of the United States, enunciated in his Mobile speech a year ago, to seek no territorial aggrandizement south of the Rio Grande. The original purpose of the occupation of the port—to gain satisfaction for an affront to the flag—having been accomplished, he believes further presence of American forces on Mexican soil would be misinterpreted through Latin America.

It is probable that Gen. Funston will be assigned to the command of the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, a post which has been vacant since the transfer of Major Gen. William H. Carter to Honolulu.

MEXICO CITY IS QUIET.

Blanco Keeps Order and Villa's March Is Held Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—The capital recovered today some of its former cheerfulness, though the situation is yet undefined. On the streets are seen some familiar faces, pale and haggard through confinement in the dungeons of the penitentiary or in places of hiding for the last three months.

Though many political prisoners have been released, some of the wealthier ones are still held, and, according to present arrangements, will be transferred to the fortress of San Carlos de Perote, built 1770-77, and at this season of the year in a region of almost perpetual snow. The local Government is unorganized, but the city is quiet and a sense of relief and hope for better things is experienced.

Blanco's forces remaining here number 4,000. Little comment is heard about the expected evacuation of Vera Cruz tomorrow.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Perfect order was maintained in the capital today. Gen. Lucio Blanco, who took over supreme control of the city last night, has apoointed local authorities in all the suburban towns. In an interview today Gen. Blanco said:

"I am neither a follower of Gen. Carranza nor of Gen. Villa, but a Mexican and a soldier. When I was asked to leave the city absolutely unprotected that the forces of Emiliano Zapata might enter, I refused because my first duty was to the inhabitants. I will gladly turn over the city to a competent authority, when such an authority shall arrive."

Gen. Blanco today ordered many automobiles, which had been commandeered to be returned to their owners. He said that no confiscation of property would be allowed while he was in command.

Much satisfaction was expressed here today at the strong stand taken by Gen. Blanco.

To Bombard Guadalajara.

Special to The New York Times.

AGUASCALIENTES, Nov. 22.—Gen. Villa, who is at Irapuato with 10,000 men, has telegraphed to headquarters here that Gen. Felipe Angeles, Commander in Chief of his artillery, is in position with 100 field and siege guns at Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, and is prepared to bombard the ancient capital of the State unless the large Carranza garrison which was left there by Obregon when he captured it from the Federals capitulates. While Angeles is in command of 14,500 men before Guadalajara, Agustin Servin, Villa's artillery commander of the north, is advancing on Tampico from the direction of San Luis Potosi, according to semi-official advices received at headquarters here.

The Constitutional Convention, supreme in power now that Carranza has practically evacuated Mexico City, is going south toward Queretaro from here. The Villa army is pushing on south from Iraquato and is being preceded by a pioneer train of 2,000 men in command of Gen. Carlos Dominguez y Rubio, who is repairing all of the railroad lines and reporting the positions of the enemy along the route. He has reached San Juan del Rio Station and is being followed by the main command under Gen. Villa, reports from the military telegraph say.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, Provisional President ad interim, is trying to bring his brother, Gen. Luis Gutierrez, into line, although he persists in holding for Carranza the country around Saltillo.

Headquarters are soon to be moved to Queretaro, and President Gutierrez will go there as soon as he has conferred with his brother. Railroad tracks are being torn up by the retreating rear guard of the Carranza garrisons south of here, and sixteen kilometers of the main line to Mexico City are reported to have been destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The opinion was expressed tonight in a well-informed quarter that no effort to prevent Villa ond Zapata from entering Mexico City would be made by the troops that remain loyal to Gen. Carranza. It was said that through withdrawing the Carranzistas would prevent themselves from being subjected to flank attacks by the forces of Villa and Zapata. Gen. Gonzales of the Carranza forces is supposed to be at Queretaro with 25,000 or 30,000 men, and it is expected that the first major action of the Carranza and Villa armies will take place in that vicinity.

THE FRAM SEIZED BY BRITISH PATROL

Steamship, Once Chartered to Aid German Cruisers, Taken to Shetland Islands.

DICTOGRAPH BARED SCHEME

The Stormstad, Which Kaiser's Agents Were Said to Have Engaged, Overdue Abroad.

The Norwegian steamer Fram, which officials of the Hamburg-American Line were accused of loading with a cargo for the converted German cruiser Wilhelm der Grosse that was intended later for the cruiser Karlsruhe, has been seized by English warships and taken to Lerwick in the Shetland Islands, according to a cable message received from Lerwick yesterday by Ralph James M. Bullowa, counsel in this city for Wrangell & Co., a Norwegian firm which owns the Fram.

The cargo of coal and provisions had been taken off, and when the Fram left Philadelphia on Oct. 20 she was loaded with about 4,900 tons of oilcake used for stockfeed and was destined for a Norwegian port. It is not known whether the oilcake has been seized as contraband intended to be reshipped from Norway to Germany, or whether the Fram is being detained until her cargo is searched to determine that she contains anything else.

The Somerstad, owned by the same company, another ship which Hamburg-American Line officials were accused of attempting to use as a supply vessel for German cruisers, left Charleston, S. C., at about the same date that the Fram sailed. She had not arrived at her port in Norway, although some time overdue, and no word has been heard from her.

British Consular authorities in this city and Philadelphia took an active interest in these two ships when it was charged that they were about to be used as auxiliaries in the German Navy, and the suspicion attaching to them may have resulted in their seizure despite the apparent character of their cargoes.

The Somerstad and the Fram were chartered originally to Hasler Brothers, subchartered by them to the Hamburg-American Line, and subchartered by that line to the Gans Steamship Company, according to Mr. Bullowa. Their original cargoes were discharged at Philadelphia late in September, after Mr. Bullowa had served notice on the charter parties that he considered that the conditions of the charter were violated by loading the ship with a cargo which was intended to become contraband.

This action was taken after the publication of part of a dictograph record purporting to give statements made by Karl Buenz, a Director, and Purchasing Agent Hackmeister of the Hamburg-American Line, in which they admitted that cargoes of the two steamers were intended for German warships.

The Somerstad and the Fram were to sail to Cadiz, Spain, with a load of coal, sixty tons of fresh water, and quantities of food supplies. Agents of the owners remonstrated against loading the ship with water, saying that she had a condenser to supply her with fresh water. The Hamburg-American line representatives said, according to Mr. Bullowa, that it would be well to take the water anyway.

Before the ships were ready to start, word was received that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had been captured off the west coast of Africa. In an interview which the Captain of the converted cruiser gave later, he said he had been running short of fresh water and food.

Immediately after the news of the loss of this converted cruiser had been received the destination of the Fram and the Somerstad was changed from Cadiz to Pernambuco, Brazil, in the region where the Karlsruhe had made numerous captures.

After this change of port, Mr. Bullowa said, it was pointed out that it was very extraordinary to be carrying a large quantity of coffee to Brazil.

After several suspicious circumstances of this kind had been reported, it was charged that the Hamburg-American Line officials made the dictograph admissions. According to Mr. Bullowa, two German officers, one of whom had a stolen passport, were to go with the Fram as supercargo. Representatives of Hasler Brothers, he said, informed the ship's officers that they would profit largely by it, if they would take their instructions regarding the sailing from the officers.

When it was objected that the ships were likely to be captured and destroyed Mr. Bullowa said that he obtained a signed agreement from Buenz on behalf of the Hamburg-American Line, guaranteeing payment of damages that might be caused while the ships were carrying cargoes to German cruisers. After obtaining what he considered complete proof of the intention to use the ships as contraband carriers Mr. Bullowa said he gave the order that the ships should be unloaded. This was done without protest, he said.

Later, when they were loaded with oilcake and destined to Norway, he considered the neutrality of the ships to be assured and made no further objections.

FORCE SIEGE OF NACO.

Villa Men Getting Closer—Wounded Allowed to Cross Line.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 22.—Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander, today showed renewed interest in his long drawn out siege of Naco, Sonora, where Gen. Hill is entrenched with his Carranza garrison.

Approaches were begun to enable the attacker sto occupy an arroyo within 500 yards of the beleaguered town.

Stray bullets contined to come to the Arizona side. One Mexican child was struck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gov. Hunt of Arizona wired the department today that in Gen. Hill's force, now fighting just across the line at Naco, were thirty wounded men and he asked permission of the authorities here for the admission of the wounded men to treatment on the American side. Instructions have been sent to Gen. Bliss to let any men in danger of death pass into the United States.

According to today's advices, Private Semler, an American soldier along the border, has been wounded in the thumb by a Mexican bullet that crossed the frontier. Three Mexican shells came across the line a little beyond Naco, but failed to explode.

SAY HUERTA WOULD AID VILLA

Carranza Men Hear ex-Dictator Has Offered Sword and Fortune.

Victoriano Huerta, the deposed Mexican dictator, is anxious to return to Mexico and join forces with Villa in the war against Carrenza, according to a statement issued by the Carranza representatives in the Whitehall Building last night. They based this information on a cablegram from Madrid, sent by Juan Sanchez Azcona, once private secretary to the late President Francisco I. Madero, and now the Constitutionalist diplomatic agent in the Spanish capital. This is the message as it was given out at the Mexican Information Bureau:

MADRID, Nov. 22.

Authentic information has reached me to the effect that Victoriano Huerta has offered his services to Villa. A few days ago he cabled Villa congratulating him for having made the attack on First Chief Carranza. Huerta said that he was willing to return to Mexico, take command of the old Federal forces, and assist Villa in ousting Carranza. Huerta further informed Villa that his entire personal fortune would be at his disposal and that he would do all within his power to assist in driving Carranza from power.

SANCHEZ AZCONA.

Gen. Huerta is now, it was stated, at Santander, an important seaport in the northern part of Spain, about 200 miles from Madrid. Gen. Blanquet, who was his Minister of War, is said to be in the same place, while in easy call are a score or more of the men who were powerful in Mexico City during the Huerta and Diaz régimes.

Today the eyes not only of the Carranzistas in New York, but of the representatives of the factions led by Villa, will be turned, not toward Mexico City, but toward Vera Cruz, which is to be evacuated by the American troops some time today. In the strong boxes of the Vera Cruz Custom House there is something like $2,000,000 in gold collected by the Americans for the Mexican Government, while the people of the city have as a result of the seven months' visit of the Americans been able to gather in more real money than have any people in Mexico.

The local Mexicans admitted that the Vera Cruz the United States turns back to Mexico would be very different from the Vera Cruz which Admiral Fletcher captured last April. Then it was a dirty, tropical seaport, with buzzards staggering about its streets, hundreds of homeless dogs prowling about scattering disease, small-pox so common that the average Vera Cruzan paid no attention to it, the many prisons of the city were "veritable holes of Calcutta," as a staff officer of the Atlantic Fleet once expressed it; the people were in poverty, and crime was the usual, not the unusual, thing.

Under the Americans all this has been changed. The buzzards have gone, because the city is too clean for them; the dogs are dead, the homes of the people have been cleaned out, scrubbed, and whitewashed within and without; the people for the first time in a decade have enjoyed real protection, and the hundreds of men who were in jail, charged with no offense except a dislike of Huerta and his methods, have been freed.

INVESTIGATING FABBRI WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

the big ship into the open harbor at Frenchman's Bay, where a mighty navy could swing at anchor, with ample room.

The steamship, soon after her arrival at Bar Harbor, was moved from her first mooring to one just opposite the landing at the Fabbri estate, which faces Frenchman's Bay, and Capt. Polack went ashore at the Fabbri landing and not at the customary wharves. The Secret Service men learned, too, that the Fabbri motor boats, the Wibs, which is among the fastest on the Maine coast, and the Narcissus, plied between the Fabbri landing and the liner late at night.

Harvey Hodgkins, a waterman, who sold 3,800 tons of water at 50 cents a ton to the liner, told of seeing the Fabbri boats alongside the Kronprinzessin Cecilie late at night, and commented on the fact.

Capt. Myrick of South Goldsboro, across the bay, who had charge of the Fabbri boats all Summer, complained to his friends that the presence of the big liner in the bay caused him to be up at all hours of the night. Capt. Myrick took ashore from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie a particular piece of wireless apparatus owned by Alessandro Fabbri. This was used, according to the Government agents, to try to get into wireless communication with Germany, although Capt. Polack had promised Lieut. Mannix, U. S. N., that the liner's wireless apparatus would not be used while the ship remained in the bay.

Liner's Wireless Not Sealed?

H. A. Lawford of Bar Harbor, who had an amateur wireless plant of 250 watts, and who was sworn in by Lieut. Mannix for the work of sending Western Union code messages from Bar Harbor to the United States naval vessels in the harbor by wireless, said:

"I am quite sure the Cecilie's wireless apparatue was not sealed. I asked the radio operators on the ship and the officers, and they told me it had not been sealed."

Mr. Lawford made the further statement that British warships were "swarming" off the Maine coast, there being eleven of them one evening last week. He said that he heard their battle calls, which were sent in numbers and not in word signals, and that he was unable to tell their names because the code book recorded the names in word signals.

Some of the warships were far out at sea, Mr. Lawford said, and some were close to the Maine coast. He related that on one occasion he heard a British warship signal, in English words, for the cruiser Suffolk in Halifax Harbor to leave that port with full steam ahead, and that orders were sent for the cruiser Lancashire to take the place of the Suffolk in Halifax Harbor, after which the warships resumed their communication in numbers.

Mr. Lawford explained that he operated a sight-seeing auto during the Summer months, but was at leisure in the Winter and "killed time" by "listening in" at night, until 2 and 3 o'clock A. M., with his wireless. Every night, he said, he got the time at 10 o'clock from the Cape Cod wireless station, and heard the "press" or news service from that station to the ocean-going steamships which used it for the daily morning papers printed on board. He heard the Titanic's call for help, he said, and the Carpathia's answers to her; also ex-President Taft's inquiry concerning the fate of Archibald Butt.

Could Receive from Germany.

The Fabbri plant, with which he was familiar, was sufficiently equipped to receive signals from Germany, but could send out signals only about 150 miles, Mr. Lawford thought. He said that the Fabbri sending apparatus was out of commission during the months just past, but that there was nothing wrong with the receiving boards, which were made especially for the brothers according to their directions.

Mr. Lawford did not know whether the plant had received messages from Germany, but he felt sure that the amateur wireless operators in the neighborhood were receiving messages from far greater distances than was the Government station at Portland, Me. He told how he had relayed, by wireless, a message to Lieut. Mannix, directing the naval officer to have full steam up in the torpedo boats that were to convoy the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Boston, and recalled that Capt. Polack held back for three days, fearing to go to sea lest he fall a prey to the British cruisers outside the harbor.

Town Clerk Sherman of Bar Harbor said he was unable to understand why Capt. Polack was so insistent upon remaining in Frenchman's Bay for the Winter after being directed to take his ship into Boston Harbor. The Captain, according to Mr. Sherman, at first was positive the anchorage in Frenchman's Bay was dangerous because of ice in Winter, but when ordered out of the bay he protested that it was more desirable there because he could handle his men with much greater ease in a port where there was only a small population in the neighboring towns.

Denial by Ernesto Fabbri.

The Fabbris have closed their Bar Harbor residence for the Winter. Alessandro having gone South on a hunting expedition, and Ernesto having taken up his residence at 15 East Sixty-fourth Street, his town house. When a TIMES reporter who found him there last evening asked about the use of the Bar Harbor wireless plant, Ernesto Fabbri treated the whole story as a joke. He denied that he or his brother ever conveyed any information to German officials, but admitted Alessandro had attempted to get into communication with Germany by attaching a "detector" of his own to the wireless apparatus on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Ernesto Fabbri explained that his brother maintained the plant "merely for his own amusement." He admitted he had taken motor boat trips to the liner at night, and that he entertained Capt. Polack and was a very close friend of the Captain. He took kindly to the German people as individuals, he said, but was strongly against their system of militarism, and his brother shared these sentiments with him. After admitting that he and his brother paid for the entertainment of the crew of the liner at the Star Theatre, Mr. Fabbri said:

"I guess we were too kind to the poor fellows."

Mr. Fabbri added that he and his brother had even arranged for the boat races in which the crew participated in Frenchman's Bay, and that he himself had given medals to the winners. He said he was not aware that the Government was watching his movements.

Ernesto Fabbri is President of the Society of Italian Immigrants at 129 Broad Street.

TURKS NOT TO EXPEL JEWS.

Ottoman Government Offers Chance of Naturalization.

The Turkish Government has assured the State Department at Washington that it will not expel Russian Jews residing in the Ottoman Empire, but will permit them to become naturalized Turkish subjects en bloc, according to an announcement made last night by the American Jewish Committee.

The committee said that 5,000 Jews in Jaffa alone had applied for permission to take advantage of this decision. More than 15,000 Russian Jews are residents of the Palestine region alone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., today pledged $12,000, in addition to a $1,000 donation for each month that the European war continues, toward the re-establishment of the Jewish nation in Palestine. Mr. Rosenwald's gift followed a plea made by Louis Brandeis at Temple Emanu-El for funds for the relief of Jewish people rendered homeless and destitute by the war.

TO TALK VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Political Union Will Hold a Week's Series of Meetings.

The Women's Political Union will hold daily meetings on woman suffrage at 4:30 P. M. at the offices at 663 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street. The speakers for Monday are George Middleton and Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale. On Tuesday Miss Alice Carpenter will talk and a debate will be held on the question, "Is any advantage to be gained through enfranchising the women of New York State?" Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will take the affirmative and Alfred R. Conkling the negative.

On Wednesday William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union, and Miss Anna Doughty will speak; on Thursday J. Aspinwall Hodge and Miss Georgina Roberts, on Friday Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy and Miss Mary Snow of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, and on Saturday James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and Miss Beulah Amidon of the North Dakota Suffrage Association.

Admission is free to all the meetings.

TO AID IN CITY PLANNING.

Advisory Committee Appointed to Help Board of Estimate.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday that as Chairman of the Board of Estimate's Committee on City Plan he had appointed an advisory committee to assist in the consideration of plans affecting the future physical development of the city. The commission is made up men who have been prominent not only in municipal affairs, but in the commercial and industrial activities of the city. It includes engineers, architects, financiers, railroad officers, merchants, and public officials. In announcing the creation of the advisory committee, President McAneny said:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment's Committee on City Plan, which has thus far confined its attention to individual improvements, is charged with the much greater work of formulating a general scheme of improvement with which all local improvements may be co-ordinated. In creating a standing committee for this purpose, the City of New York made an important step forward, in that it made planning an integral part of official municipal work. In most instances in the past, wherever there had been any interest in city planning, it had been left to unofficial bodies with no power to carry out their ideas."

The members of the Advisory Committee are: Edward M. Bassett, Edward W. Brown, Arnold W. Brunner, Irving T. Bush, John M. Demarest, Michael Furst, Herbert F. Gunnison, J. Monroe Hewlett, Robert W. Higbie, Richard M. Hurd, Robert D. Kohn, C. Grant La Farge, E. E. Loomis, Milo R. Maltbie, Cyrus C. Miller, John J. Murphy, Charles D. Norton, E. H. Outerbridge, William Barclay Parsons, Frederick B. Pratt, William Allaire Shortt, F. De Hass Simonson, Daniel L. Turner, and F. B. Williams.

DROWNS OFF GOULD'S YACHT

Body Found of John J. Reilly, Second Engineer of the Niagara.

John J. Reilly, 40 years old, of 443 East 136th Street, second engineer of Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, was found drowned in Tebo's Yacht Basin at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, not far from where the yacht is put up for the Winter. John McCann of 201 Thirty-second Street, found the body, and it was taken to the Fourth Avenue Police Station, where James Gibbon, a sailor on the Niagara, identified it. He said that Reilly had been missing for the past ten days and no trace could be found of him.

It is supposed that Reilly fell overboard in the night and was drowned.

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WHAT'S LOST?
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ARSON CLUE IN FIRE THAT COST 8 LIVES

Tenant at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street Had Received Black Hand Threat.

LINKED WITH SECOND BLAZE

Building with Same Owner Menaced a Few Hours Later — Inquiry as to Locked Door.

Fire Marshal Prial, Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, and detectives from the Second Branch Bureau began an investigation yesterday to determine whether an Italian Black Hand band had started the fire that cost eight lives and burned out the five-story brick tenement house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, early yesterday morning. The fire was described in a late edition of THE TIMES.

Several persons told the police that one of the tenants had received Black Hand threats. Shortly afterward Inspector Eagan was in the neighborhood of the burned tenement house and recognized Gaetano Shambri, who, he remembered, had reported to the police a year ago that he had received Black Hand letters.

When the Inspector and detectives questioned Shambri he admitted that he lived on the third floor of the burned building, on which floor the fire might have started, and that he received a mysterious telephone message on Friday morning from a man who told him to be at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street and to give $1,000 to a man wearing a red tie or expect to be killed. Shambri said he ignored the threat.

The fact that the third floor of the building and the floors above it seemed to have burned before the first and second floors convinced some that the fire had started on the third floor, but the building was damaged so badly by the flames that it was impossible for any one to tell positively where the fire began.

Seeking Firebug Clue.

The police and Inspector Eagan were so much impressed with Shambri's story and the indications the fire started outside his door that they questioned him and several other Italians until late last night, and said they would continue their investigations today.

While detectives were talking to Shambri, others suggested a new theory of the origin of the fire. Louis Gordon of Gordon, Levy & Co., real estate agents at 230 Grand Street, owned both the house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street and the tenement house at 407 West Fifty-third Street, which caught fire yesterday afternoon. The fact that both houses were owned by the same man or firm and that both were afire within fifteen hours suggested to the police that some enemy of Mr. Gordon had started both blazes.

Neither Mr. Gordon nor his partner, Mr. Levy, could be found last night, and the common ownership of the properties could not be verified beyond that a recent real estate directory gave Mr. Gordon as the owner of both houses. The police will investigate today to determine whether Mr. Gordon has received any threats or has cause to fear an enemy.

Another question in connection with the East Twenty-ninth Street house was whether a door leading from the top floor to the roof was locked. All of the bodies of the seven persons burned to death were found on the top floor near where the stairway to the roof had been, showing that they had been caught by the flames as they were attempting to escape to the roof.

Louis Costa, the lessee of the tenement house, who also lived in it, said positively that the door never was locked. The police, however, thought that the door might have been jammed so that it could not be opened. The entire destruction of the interior of the building precluded the possibility of determining by examination whether this was so.

Eight Lives Lost.

The eighth death resulting from the fire was that of Mrs. Annie Catalo, 52 years old, who lived on the fourth floor. She was rescued by Policeman Kane of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and was taken in a hysterical condition to the home of her brother-in-law, Ijazo Catalo, at 310 East Twenty-ninth Street. She was suffering from shock and exposure, but appeared to be improving until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she dropped dead while sitting at a table.

The seven who were burned to death were:

PALADRIE, JOSEPH, 24 years old, a laborer.
ROSATO, MARINO, 60, a pianomaker.
ROSATO, LIGA, 55, his wife.
ROSATO, VITENA, 18, his daughter, a seamstress.
ROSATO, ANTINA, 17, his daughter, a seamstress.
VITENI, COSTONOREA, 17, his niece, a seamstress.
VITENI, MANENA, 24, also his niece, a seamstress.

The list showed that six of the seven persons burned to death were of one family. The seventh, Joseph Paladrie, was a boarder with the family in their rooms on the third floor. Consequently all of those burned to death came from the same part of the building. Only one of the Rosato family escaped. He was Gasparo Rosato, 17 years old, a son of Marino. When the family was awakened by the fire he fled to a fire escape while the others rushed up the stairs to get to the roof. It was thought that he could tell whether his family had had time to reach the roof if the door had been unlocked or whether the door was kept closed or open, but he could not be found yesterday.

Seven of those injured in the fire remained in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, the condition of three of them being critical. All were suffering from burns. They were:

COPPELLO, JOSEPH, 18 years old, condition critical.
COPPELLO, JOHN, his brother, 29, will recover.
CRISANO, FRANK, 32, condition critical.
CRISANO, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, his wife, will recover.
CRISANO, JOHN, 1 month old, their baby, will recover.
GALLINA, CHARLES, 24, will recover.
URSO, Mrs. FRANCES, 23, condition critical.

Capt. Daniel E. Davison of Fire Engine Company 5 and Capt. William H. Cozine of Hook and Ladder 24, who were injured when a landing from which they were fighting the fire fell in, were reported to be resting comfortably at their homes. Both suffered burns and cuts.

Daring Work of Rescuers.

Had it not been for three policemen of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station—Kane, Cunningham, and McCormack—and the members of the Drovers' Social Club, who had rooms at 501 First Avenue, around the corner from the tenement house, the loss of life would have been much greater. John McGarry, a member of the club, discovered the fire, and called four other members who were in the clubrooms. They rushed through the building, awakening the tenants, and carried out eight or ten persons.

Policeman Kane made the most daring rescue. When in front of the tenement he saw John Coppello about to jump from a window on the top floor. Shouting to the man to wait, he ran into the adjoining tenement house at 405, and went to the fire escape balcony at the first floor, intending to go up the fire escape to the man. But although the balcony reached partly across the front of both the buildings, there was no ladder connecting it with the balcony above. Kane stood on the top of the railing of the first floor balcony, and by grasping the iron bars on the floor of the second story balcony, pulled himself up to it and climbed over the railing. Then, finding no ladders between the landings above, he climbed back into the house at 405, ran upstairs to the top floor, and got out on the highest balcony.

Coppello was swaying on the windowsill, which was four feet or more beyond the end of the balcony, but before he could fall Kane reached far over the railing, seized him about the arms, and swung him to the balcony. The man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The fire at 407 West Fifty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue, was discovered at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the tailor shop of Julius Chait, on the ground floor. Sixteen families lived in the house, many of whom were at home, and several daring rescues were made by Policeman Fleisher of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and others. The origin of the fire was a mystery. Chait told the police that he and Philip Berkowitz, both of whom lived in the house, were in the shop at 3:30 o'clock, negotiating for its sale from Chait to Berkowitz. Berkowitz agreed to buy the place and gave Chait $55 down. Both men went to their separate apartments, and were startled shortly afterward by the alarm of fire. The damage was slight.

ARRESTED AS HOTEL BEAT.

Henry T. McCombs Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

Henry T. McCombs, a retired broker, who was arrested on Saturday after detectives of the Hotel Protection Bureau of the Burns Agency had traced him to the apartment of Randolph B. Martine, Jr., in the Severn, at 170 West Seventy-third Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday morning on the charge of cashing a worthless check for $50 at the Hotel Majestic on Oct. 22. Pending an investigation, McCombs was held for examination on Nov. 30 and bail was fixed at $1,000.

Most of the checks, which were returned marked "No account," were made out on Henry Clews & Co., and among the names signed to them were H. T. Martin, H. T. McConn, F. R. Sherwin, W. T. Wyckes, and H. M. Townsend. The detectives say that McCombs had been in hiding in the Severn since Wednesday last, and that they had picketed the house, watching all of the entrances night and day. He finally decided to surrender. His friends permitted him to remain there, it is understood, because it was believed that his affairs might be settled without recourse to the courts. J. Carleton Rivers of the Majestic, however, refused to withdraw the warrant.

Detectives Farrell and Downey of the Burns Agency say the hotels victimized include the Murray Hill, the St. Andrew, Belleclaire, Berkeley, and Colonial, in Manhattan; the Standish Arms, in Brooklyn, and the New Monmouth, at Spring Lake, N. J.

FIND MOROPUS IN QUARRY.

Natural History Museum Has Clawed Horse 200,000 Years Old.

Four specimens of the great-clawed ungulate, known to scientists as the Moropus, an animal resembling the horse and the rhinoceros, which roamed the Western country some 200,000 years ago, were found in a fossil quarry at Agate, Neb., by Albert Thomson, who has recently returned from an expedition in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History. The Moropus is said to be related to the odd-toed ungulates, of which the horse, the rhinoceros, and the tapir are living representatives, and dates back to the Miocene period.

The quarry where Mr. Thomson unearthed his find was first opened up by the members of an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, and it is the only place known in the world where specimens of this strange animal have been found in abundance. Examples have been found in Europe, even the scientists are puzzled as to what use he made of his claws. The specimens found by Mr. Thomson will be mounted in a group, and eventually will be placed on exhibition in the Tertiary Mammal Hall of the Museum. The quarry at Agate where these examples of the Moropus were found is said to be filled with thousands of skeletons of the early rhinoceros.

ROB WOMAN OF $600 IN HALL

Thugs Lie in Wait Till She Comes Home with Cash from Store.

As she was entering the hall leading to her home in 175 Third Avenue last night, Mrs. Adolphine Heidbrader, 37 years old, was attacked by two young men and robbed of $600 and two gold watches belonging to her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, who live at the same address.

Mrs. Heidbrader works in a delicatessen store owned by the Schneiders at 161 Third Avenue, and was taking the money and watches in a handbag from the store to Mrs. Schneider when attacked.

Upon recovering her wits, Mrs. Heidbrader ran to the Schneider apartment and gave the alarm. Detectives from the Second Branch Bureau found no trace of the robbers, of whom the victim could give only a meagre description.

Motor Cycle Hits Pole; Two Hurt.

Albert Avans, a coal merchant of 1,865 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and his wife, Kathryn, were injured yesterday afternoon, when a tandem motor cycle on which they were riding on Queens Boulevard, near Morningside Avenue, Maple Grove, Queens, struck a telegraph pole. At St. Mary's Hospital it was found that Avans had suffered a fracture of the jaw. Mrs. Avans's left leg was fractured, and she was severely cut and bruised.

Allies or Competitors?

Bankers are wondering how much competition in the lending of money they will have to meet from the Federal Reserve Banks. An interesting discussion of this phase of the new banking system in this week's ANNALIST.

Another article deals with the movement for the abolishment of the seven-day work week and for the shortening of hours. Employers find that money is saved by giving all employes a day of rest each week.

THE ANNALIST, published every Monday morning, contains much valuable information for all those interested in Finance, Commerce, and Economics.

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ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

NO MERGER AFTER PARDON OF PATRICK

Ex-Gov. Dix's Denial of Deal Corroborated by Many Men Interested.

MILLIKEN IS EMPHATIC

Counsel for Joseph Walker, Jr., Says George C. Goodrich's Charges Will Be Disproved.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Before leaving for New York tonight, ex-Gov. John A. Dix repeated the denial made over the telephone to THE TIMES early this morning that he had pardoned A. T. Patrick at the request of Joseph Walker, Jr., of 20 Broad Street.

The charge was made in an affidavit by George C. Goodrich, formerly a St. Louis mining man, that Joseph Walker, Jr., obtained the pardon of Patrick, serving a life sentence for the murder of William Marsh Rice, in order to procure from Patrick's brother-in-law, John T. Milliken, a St. Louis millionaire, an option on Milliken's Golden Cycle Mine in Cripple Creek.

At the home of Joseph Walker, Jr., in Garrison, N. Y., it was said that Mr. Walker was ill, and inquiries about his affairs were referred to his lawyer, Jacob Halstead. Over the telephone from his home in Mamaroneck Mr. Halstead said:

"The charges are absurd and will be disproved. I know enough about Mr. Young's affairs to know of my own knowledge that there is absolutely no truth in the charge that he had anything to do with obtaining the pardon for Patrick."

Ex-Gov. Dix said tonight that he pardoned Patrick solely for the sake of Patrick's children. Mrs. Milliken, he said, had written to Mrs. Dix several times in behalf of Patrick, and after Patrick's release had written a letter of thanks. He said he had been originally introduced to Mr. Milliken in 1912 by Horace C. Young, who served on several bank Directorates with Mr. Dix and who was mentioned by Goodrich as one of those anxious to bring about the merger of Colorado mines.

Oscar L. Hascy, a retired lumber merchant and father-in-law of Mr. Young, who was also mentioned as interested in the Colorado mine merger, said he knew nothing about the matter.

"False," Says Milliken.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—John T. Milliken, wealthy chemical manufacturer, mining and oil operator, tonight unequivocally declared the affidavit of George C. Goodrich published in a New York newspaper this morning purporting to tell the "inside" history of the pardon of Albert T. Patrick, to be a tissue of falsehood.

"This man Goodrich," said Milliken tonight, "is simply sore at me because I would not give him an option for the purchase of the Golden Cycle gold mine for $6,000,000. I did, later, give the option to the New York firm, but that was a straight out business proposition, and the name of Patrick was never mentioned in connection with the deal, and so far as I know was never thought of. The story is made out of the whole cloth.

"It was not Goodrich who broached the matter to Dix. It was H. M. Kohlsaat of Chicago. He mentioned the matter at a dinner, and then told me I ought to see the Governor. I did as he suggested, and Gov. Dix told me he had a copy of Justice O'Brien's opinion, and while he did not tell me he was going to pardon Patrick I was much encouraged by my talk with him.

"I never saw him again, nor communicated with him directly or indirectly, and I am positive that Gov. Dix could have no connection with any mining deal that may have been interested in. I shall communicate with Gov. Dix and will suggest that he institute proceedings against those who have defamed him."

Denver Scoffs at Story.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—Publication here today of a sensational story from New York declaring that John T. Milliken of St. Louis had bartered an option on the celebrated Golden Cycle mine for the pardon of Albert T. Patrick, his wife's brother, brought skeptical comments from men prominent in mining affairs in Colorado. Relatives of Albert T. Patrick live here. They include his mother and a sister, Mrs. W. B. Milliken. Another sister is the wife of John T. Milliken, although the two Millikens are not related.

United States Senator Charles S. Thomas, former counsel for the Portland, scoffed at the story.

"I know Mr. Milliken and I know the Walker firm," he said. "I do not believe that either would ever enter into such a deal."

Tyson S. Dines, Jr., son of the chief counsel for the Golden Cycle, said he thought the story political and filled with improbabilities.

James F. Burns, President of the Portland, was interviewed at Colorado Springs.

"I had correspondence with the Walkers in 1912," he said, "and it was quite extensive. I cannot say whether this was used to get Milliken to New York."

The Golden Cycle, alleged ransom for Patrick, is the most famous gold property operating in Colorado today. John T. Milliken acquired control in 1900 and since that time, on a capitalization of $1,500,000, it has paid out $3,618,300 in dividends. Of this sum, $825,000 has been paid in eleven months, this year.

PUT FOOTPADS TO FLIGHT.

Doctor Hit Armed Robber — Many Hold-ups in Bronx.

Dr. W. Lenetska of Lincoln Hospital, at 142d Street and Concord Avenue, reported to the Bronx Detective Bureau last night that two masked men on the preceding night had attempted to hold him up at 139th Street and Concord Avenue. Dr. Lenetska said that he started to obey the command, enforced by a revolver aimed at his head, to hold up his hands, but he changed his mind and hit the footpad on the jaw. Both of the men then ran.

Joseph Greer of 16 East 177th Street, the Bronx, manager of the Tremont office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, reported to the Bronx Detective Bureau that on Thursday evening W. H. Heeman, who lives at Ninetieth Street and Madison Avenue, was held up by two men at 177th Street and Jerome Avenue while he was taking home Miss Edna Greer, and that later, as he was going home alone, three men attacked him and robbed him of $70, a watch, and a stickpin. Then they beat him severely.

Neither of these cases was made public by the police. A number of similar hold-ups have occurred recently in the Bronx, but the police have refused to make public any of the facts.

Because of the frequency of hold-ups the North Side Board of Trade last Tuesday protested to Police Commissioner Woods that the police protection in the Bronx was inadequate. They said that there were only twenty-five detectives in active service in the Bronx, and that the number of crimes made it necessary that the force of detectives should be doubled. They asked also that a Deputy Police Commissioner should be named for the Bronx, so that a responsible head of the police should be located in that borough, where he would acquire a knowledge of local conditions. The North Side Board of Trade will consider the question of calling a mass meeting on this subject.

RUMANIAN JEWS PROTEST.

Will Try to Stop Government from Borrowing $12,000,000 Here.

At a conference of the lodges affiliated with the Workmen's Circle and other Rumanian organizations representing 5,000 members, held yesterday at 106 Forsyth Street, it was decided to protest against the reception of the envoys of Rumania, who are expected soon to arrive in this country to borrow money for their Government. The condition of the Jews in Rumania was explained, and the following resolutions were adopted:

In view of the fact that delegates of the Rumanian Government will soon arrive here, expecting to borrow $12,000,000 for the use of their Government, it is the duty of the Rumanian Jews in this city to call to the attention of the American public the distress, suffering, and oppression under which 200,000 Jews are living in that country, especially now that the war has wiped out all means of existence and has brought the Jewish population to the last ditch of suffering.

A relief committee will call on all Jewish organizations to help the work of "enlightening the American public as to the condition of the Jews in Rumania." This committee will also collect funds for sufferers in Rumania and Rumanian immigrants in this country.

Woman, Hit by Train, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 22.—Miss Celia May Conklin, who was struck early this morning by a Long Island Railroad train in Hempstead, died tonight in the Nassau Hospital. James T. Woodbridge, who was accompanying Miss Conklin home from a dance and was also hit by the train, was said at the hospital to be in a serious condition, suffering from internal injuries. Miss Conklin lived at 63 Columbia Street, Hempstead.

UNEMPLOYED VISIT RICH MEN'S HOMES

Ex-Soldiers and Sailors in a New "American White Cross" Movement.

MARCH DOWN FIFTH AVENUE

See the Butlers at Carnegie, Phipps, Warburg, Gould, Hamersley, Clark, Duke, and Brokaw Houses.

Twelve men, headed by Francis J. Lowe, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, according to the Chairman, walked down Fifth Avenue from Ninety-second Street to Forty-second Street yesterday, and stopped at the homes of Felix M. Warburg, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Jay Gould, and other wealthy persons to solicit contributions for "the American White Cross."

Lowe, who said he was formerly a Corporal in the Sixty-ninth Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish war, was responsible for the organization of the new society last Monday, when five or six hundred destitute men who had formerly been in the army or navy met at the Broad Street Curb Market, and started the "charity-begins-at-home" movement.

There was no demonstration and there were no threats of violence or "demands on the capitalistic class" on the march. Three entered each house. They did not gain an audience with any individual they sought. At Mr. Carnegie's home they were told to return at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Warburg was not at home. Later they telephoned to him, and Mr. Warburg personally promised, according to Lowe, to "look into the matter."

Lowe met the men who accompanied him on the trip at a little restaurant at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street at 1:45 o'clock, and bought coffee for all of them. Most of them, he said, had had nothing to eat since Saturday, when Charles Gumaelius, formerly of the Navy, supplied their needs at a sailors' lodging house he conducts at 6 Coenties Slip. Mr. Warburg's house was the first visited. The men then went to Mr. Carnegie's house and then to the homes of Jay Gould and Henry C. Frick. Both were out. The home of Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, at 1030 Fifth Avenue, was visited next, then that of William Saloman, at 1020 Fifth Avenue, but both were out. Ex-Senator W. A. Clark's home was visited, but it was closed. The Duke, Brokaw, Harkness, Guggenheimer, and other homes were then visited in turn.

At most of them the committee gained only an audience with the butler. They showed him a ledger they carried, containing the names of 177 former Army and Navy men who have joined the movement thus far, together with honorable discharge papers. They said all that was asked was a contribution to get under way a home where destitute Army and Navy men could be helped until they could find employment, and where a free employment agency could be conducted for them.

In only one case were they treated discourteously, they said, and in all the others the butlers either took the book upstairs for inspection and returned with the information that the matter would be looked into, or promised to lay the matter before the owner of the house when he returned home. At all the houses the request was made that contributions be sent to Mayor Mitchel. Lowe said his committee had visited the Mayor's Secretary and that the Mayor had agreed to accept contributions for the movement. The committee is to visit Mayor Mitchel at 12 o'clock today, Lowe said.

He said the movement is not temporary, but that George Hiram Mann, a lawyer of 71 Wall Street, had promised to have it incorporated under the name of "The American White Cross, Inc." Efforts will be made to interest Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd, who has taken great interest in the United States Navy. Her house on Fifth Avenue was visited yesterday, but was closed.

"While our men and their families are in desperate straits," Lowe said yesterday, "we do not want our movement to be confused with that of the I. W. W. or the old Tannenbaum crowd, or the Anarchists, or any other organization. We were formerly military men and know the necessity of discipline and organization, and so we have no idea of threatening violence or demanding anything. All we want is enough help to get an institution started which will be of service to the men who fought for their country, or were prepared to, and who are now in need.

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Embracing the Latest Designs and also Conservative Models—Specially Priced

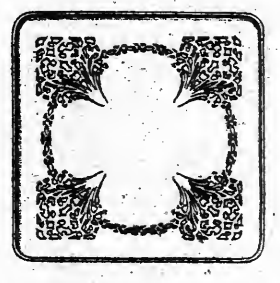
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Also exclusive effects in

Dyed Blue Fox Sets	From $110
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The Sandwich Tray Provides a Useful and Inexpensive Gift

The pattern illustrated is entirely new.

Saw-pierced in a graceful pattern, the new square form is an effective variation from the round or oval, and is much admired.

Made in three sizes: 7 inches square $5.00, 8½ inches square $7.50, 10 inches square $10.25.

This new tray is merely suggestive of hundreds of other artistic gift things in silver, that have recently been received from our many factories.

Please accept our invitation to look through the exhibition in our block-deep store at your convenience.

International Silver Company
Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established, 1852
49-51 West 34th Street
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
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Final Week of the Closing Out Sale
Young Men's and Boys' Clothing
Discontinuing This Department
Entire Stock Regardless of Original Prices

415 Young Men's Suits and Overcoats
Sizes 32 to 42—suitable for medium size men.
English hand tailored Suits and Overcoats. A large assortment of desirable fabrics in the newest colorings. Regular 20.00 and 25.00 values } **12.00**

375 Boys' English Norfolk Suits
Boys' English Norfolk Suits, *with extra Knickers*, in various desirable fabrics, including blue cheviots, stripes, checks and mixtures. Ages 7 to 18 years. Regular 8.50 and 10.00 values } **5.50**

225 Boys' Winter Overcoats—To Close Out
Boys' Overcoats, in a large selection of styles and newest fabrics. 4 to 18 years. Regular values to 12.95 } **7.50**

No Credits No Exchanges No Alterations

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."



Coward Extension Heel
The Original and Most Helpful Heel

For 34 years, in his Custom Department, James S. Coward has made a specialty of the Coward Extension Heel, for the relief of fallen arches, weak ankles and flat-foot conditions.

For Your Arches' Sake—
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JAMES S. COWARD, 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

ANNULS WILL MADE IN 'LONELY OLD AGE'

Surrogate Says Benefited Friends of Woman of 80 Were Drawn by Wealth.

MANY SOUGHT HER BOUNTY

Finds No Overt Conspiracy, but That Factions Fought to Wield Influence.

In a decision in which Surrogate Fowler analyzes the motives of the parties concerned and some of the things that took place, he has refused to probate the will of the late Magdalena Herrmann, who died at the age of 80, leaving an estate of about $200,000. The Surrogate describes the rivalry of two factions of friends of the old woman, adding that "the fortune of Mrs. Herrmann obviously furnished her chief attraction in the eyes of many of those who were about her in her later life."

The Surrogate goes far back into the old woman's history, telling of her early employment in a bakery, then her service as a young housekeeper for Frederick Rollwagen, a wealthy butcher, who married her and left a will in her favor. This will, the Surrogate says, was rejected on the ground of undue influence, in a judgment that was unsparing in denunciation of her acts and conduct. The final judgment in the Rollwagen will case was rendered in 1876.

Between that time and 1912, Mrs. Rollwagen became affluent as Rollwagen's widow, married a man named Herrmann, whom she later divorced, and finally entered on what the Surrogate describes as "a somewhat pathetic or lonely old age." It was in this period that she made the will which has since been disputed.

"She had then no near relative," says Surrogate Fowler, "and was surrounded in the main by persons who as strangers in blood could have no great affection for an old woman living alone. For many days prior to the making of the will, Mrs. Herrmann had lived alone with a single servant in her own substantial dwelling in this city. Among those who ministered to her during these years was Mrs. Stein, wife of the executor of the will in question.

"She cared for the testatrix in sickness and in health, and the testatrix had a real regard for Mrs. Stein, if she had for any one. Mrs. Stein called her 'Aunt,' though not a blood relation."

But Mrs. Herrmann also had friendly relations with her lawyer, John B. Quintin, and her neighbor, Henry Leis, a butcher in the quarter where she had long lived.

"Mrs. Stein obviously regarded herself as a legitimate object of the bounty of Mrs. Herrmann," says the Surrogate, "and Mr. Quintin and Mr. Leis, legatees as well as Mrs. Stein under an earlier will made by the testatrix, regarded Mrs. Stein and her faction as dangerous opponents. It was apparent that Mrs. Stein by herself was not a match for the other and more astute faction."

Mrs. Stein's conduct, Surrogate Fowler says, would doubtless have continued irreproachable had not a Mrs. Noll appeared on the scene in the early part of 1912, the year in which the will now contested was made. This woman, Beatrice Noll, whom the Surrogate refers to as "a German woman of marked criminal antecedents, and before this time an entire stranger to Mrs. Herrmann," came into Mrs. Herrmann's house ostensibly as a dressmaker employed by Barbara Hecht, the old woman's solitary servant, and, according to the Surrogate, she "soon ascended through the kitchen to a most extraordinary familiarity and influence with old Mrs. Herrmann."

A lawyer who, the Surrogate says, had apparently defended Mrs. Noll in a criminal case, and who had no former acquaintance with Mrs. Herrmann, superintended the drafting and execution of the propounded will, which would carry to Mrs. Noll a substantial part of Mrs. Herrmann's estate. On that occasion, Surrogate Fowler says, the lawyer brought to Mrs. Herrmann's home a strange young woman whom he then represented to be his wife, contrary to the fact, which circumstance the Surrogate cites as significant "to refute presumptions arising by reason of the attendance of a lawyer licensed to practice his profession in this State," when the will was brought into being. The lawyer in question, the Surrogate adds, admitted that he did not draw the will himself, but engaged counsel to draft the will from his dictation, and he had destroyed his memoranda.

"He admits that he himself was not versed in the law of wills," says the Surrogate. "Thus the presumption of regularity in the execution of a will which arises from the presence and attendance of a highly respectable and competent lawyer is much affected when we come to its application by the facts disclosed by the evidence."

The Surrogate says he does not think that an overt conspiracy between Mrs. Stein, Mr. Stein, Mrs. Noll, and Mrs. Noll's lawyer was at any time made out during the trial; and he dismisses as unworthy of extended consideration the contention of the contestants that on the day of making the will Mrs. Herrmann was induced to drink an excessive quantity of champagne, in order that the scheme of those accused of unduly influencing her might be the more readily consummated. He finds, however, that there was sufficient proof that the mind of the testatrix was coerced by misrepresentations and her mind unfairly prejudiced against Mr. Leis and Mr. Quintin. Accordingly, he refuses probate of the will.

The contest of the paper was brought by George Herrmann, a nephew of the decedent, and by Henry Leis, the latter of whom asserted he was an executor of the earlier will of Mrs. Herrmann, together with Adam Stein, Emma Stein, and Henry Kuhl.

FAILS IN SCHOOL; MISSING.

Relatives Ask Aid in Finding Harry Kaplan of Chesterfield, Conn.

Samuel Kaplan of 235 Second Avenue has asked THE TIMES to aid in the search for his fourteen-year-old brother, Harry Kaplan, who disappeared from his home in Chesterfield, Conn., on Nov. 16. Mr. Kaplan allowed a confidential alarm to be sent out through New Jersey and New York a few days ago, but not a clue to the whereabouts of his brother has been found.

The missing boy is the son of Julius Kaplan, proprietor of a general merchandise store in Chesterfield. He failed in the entrance examinations for the New London High School this Fall, and has been despondent since, according to his brother.

"My brother took $39 out of the bank before he left," said Mr. Kaplan yesterday. "We thought he would go to some of his relatives, but apparently he has been lost. We fear that he may have come to this city, and that something has happened to him. He is a good boy, and his father will welcome him back home."

Young Kaplan wore a blue serge suit when last seen. He is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs about 125 pounds. He has brown hair, and is of dark complexion. His eyes are gray. He was once employed as a grocer's boy, and it was suggested that he might have applied to a grocer in this city for work.

CHARITY.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOME NEEDS $3,000 TO MEET DEFICIT.

In order to finish the current year with all bills provided for, it is necessary for St. Christopher's Home to secure three thousand dollars additional money. The Home is located at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was founded in 1881, and cares for one hundred and twenty-five destitute and homeless children.

Since July the distractions created by the European situation have tended to divert contributions that otherwise might have been received. The work is so important and the need so real that it is hoped there will be willing response to this appeal.

It is inevitable with the approach of Winter that demands for relief of the children in Europe will be upon the home, and funds for the relief of these should be provided. Communications may be addressed to Miss Ellen M. Lent, Treas., 7 East 42d St., New York, or to St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BURDETTE B. BROWN, Supt.

BINNEY, AUTO SPEEDER, DIES

Expires Unexpectedly at His Wife's Home in Mount Vernon.

Harold Osgood Binney, whose escapades as an eccentric yachtsman and automobilist have frequently attracted attention, died suddenly last night in the home of his wife in Mount Vernon, N. Y. None of his friends knew that he was ill, and the news of his death was not generally made known among them. It was only known that when he was released from Blackwell's Island on Nov. 4 last, where he had gone to serve a sentence for a row with a policeman growing out of an automobile escapade, he went to the home of his wife and mother-in-law for rest. The next heard of him was the news of his death.

Mr. Binney inherited considerable money from his family, and first attracted public notice when he started in to spend some of it with his yacht, the Mist. After a short cruise the yacht was wrecked off the New Jersey coast and Binney and his companions narrowly escaped. A short time later, after the yacht had been repaired, he took a party of friends around the world on it.

Returning to New York he took up automobiling for a diversion, and soon came to be known as a speeder. On one occasion he raced ahead of motor cycle policemen down Broadway from 110th Street to Columbus Circle, knocking over two carts, bumping into several automobiles, and frightening two horses in his mad ride. Several other times he speeded through the streets causing fear wherever his car went. On every occasion he was fined for reckless driving, but the fines did not seem to bother him.

His most recent escapade, however, landed him on Blackwell's Island. After he had had trouble with a Broadway garage keeper and run his automobile around the garage at dangerous speed he was arrested and put under $1,000 bond to keep the peace by Magistrate Appleton. He refused to put up the bond, and was sent to the Island. After he had been there a day his wife came to the city from Mount Vernon and pledged the $1,000, thereby obtaining his release.

Binney was a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street, and practiced in the Federal Court. In 1913 he married Mrs. Elsie Stella Well Martin of Mount Vernon, she being his second wife and he her second husband. At that time he was 41 and she was 21. Her first husband was Richard Martin of London, from whom she was divorced.

HELD AMERICAN OPERATOR.

D. E. Price Says British Troops Invaded American Rights in China.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Dwight E. Price, Vice President of the Rogers Wheel Corporation of Boston, who arrived here today from the Orient, said that the State Department at Washington was suppressing many reports of infringement upon the rights of Americans in China at the hands of Great Britain, and was also failing to extend the relief which the American citizen expected. Mr. Price also stated that the newspapers of China were under the influence of the Allies, and many astounding stories have so far been untold.

Mr. Price reached Hongkong shortly after war was declared, and was in China during the succeeding two months.

"On Aug. 6," he said, "British officers boarded the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria in Hongkong Harbor, invaded the wireless room, seized all the copies of messages sent, and arrested Fritz Kaufmann, one of the operators, who was born in Germany, but who is an American citizen. Twenty-four Manila business men of German nationality were also taken off the ship and put to work cutting stone in a prison island in Hongkong Bay. Kaufmann appealed to the American State Department for protection, but his request was refused.

"A few days later Chinese bandits wrecked a train en route from Hongkong to Canton, on which several Chinese businessmen were traveling with money for deposit in the Canton banks. Four men were killed and $100,000 taken by the robbers. There was also fighting between the Portuguese and Chinese residents of Macao, in which several men were killed. None of these incidents became public.

"Ten thousand soldiers have been sent from the Indian Army to Hongkong. One may walk scarcely a block without being challenged and examined. I was arrested and held for two hours in the army barracks until the photographic films I had taken were developed and examined."

Price has just completed a tour of the world and is preparing to motor to New York.

THAUMASITE SECRET SOLVED BY AMATEUR

Frederick Innis Allen Says Rare Mineral Is a Decomposition of Anhydrite.

FOUND AT WEST PATERSON

Crystal Substance First Discovered in Sweden and Described in 1878—Tests at Yale.

By examining crystal blasted out of trap rock in a West Paterson quarry, Frederick Innis Allen of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street has discovered that two rare mineral substances, heretofore considered to be entirely independent of each other, have the relationship of parent and offspring.

It was the pursuit of Thaumasite crystals and zeolites that attracted Mr. Allen to West Paterson. He studied crystals when he was an undergraduate at Yale and retained an amateur's interest in them after he left the university with the class of '79. He became a lawyer, was Patent Commissioner under President McKinley, and a lecturer on patent law, but he never lost his interest in crystals and the odd formations of them sometimes occurring in trap rock.

The men in charge of the blasting at the quarries drove in their powder on Wednesday, and when a fresh heap of trap rock formed below the ledges where they worked they found some new crystals, the like of which they had not seen before. They sent for Mr. Allen. He found the new crystals to be too fragile for any use outside of a collector's cabinet, but he worked over them in the Yale University laboratories until he determined that they were composed of sulphate of lime, which in decomposition furnished the rare mineral already reported as existing at West Paterson and in Sweden.

"The only thing worth while in this connection," said Mr. Allen, "is that one of the ways nature makes her most beautiful objects has come to light. No, it hasn't any commercial value. A beautiful crystal, already known, but not known to be at West Paterson, is found to be the parent of another beautiful crystal, also known to be there."

Mr. Allen declined to go into details in an interview, but, to insure technical accuracy, insisted that he be permitted to write out his report on the "Origin of Thaumasite" as a letter to the editor, which follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thaumasite is a rare mineral of most remarkable composition. It was first described in 1878 by Baron von Nordenskiöld, who discovered it in copper mines in Sweden. It was reported to be composed of the carbonate, sulphate, and silicate of lime, with much water.

It was named from the Greek verb "thaumazein," which means "to be surprised." The name was given because of its unique composition. The report of its discovery gave rise to assertions that a mineral of this composition could not exist.

In 1896 the mineral was again reported, this time by S. L. Penfield and J. H. Pratt, who described it and identified it in an article in the American Journal of Science, Vol. I, fourth series. They reported that they found it occurring at Burger's Quarry, West Paterson, N. J., in the trap rock. This remarkable mineral, although very rare elsewhere, occurs in considerable quantity at West Paterson.

About a week ago specimens of a mineral of novel appearance were found at this place, and I obtained some specimens which prove to be Anhydrite, a sulphate of lime, and I find also that Thaumasite was produced by decomposition of this mineral.

The Anhydrite is transparent and light blue in color and occurs surrounded by amethystine quartz, making unusually handsome specimens. Decomposition changes this mineral to a pure white crystalline mass of Thaumasite, which remains in place and in the form of the original Anhydrite. Every grade of the change may be seen from the blue transparent Anhydrite to the white Thaumasite.

The specimens leave no room for doubt that the origin of Thaumasite was this Anhydrite. The Thaumasite has in many cases disappeared from the places of its formation and the resulting cavities in the quartz are in the forms of the original crystal masses of Anhydrite.

Specimens showing these right-angled cavities have been collected in large numbers and have been known as Pseudomorphs. They may be seen in many collections and collectors have speculated as to what the missing crystal could have been.

It can now be said that these right-angled cavities were first occupied by crystals of Anhydrite either singly or in groups. A technical article on this subject is now in preparation.

FREDERICK I. ALLEN.

New York City, Nov. 21, 1914.

Before announcing the concusions of his own laboratory experiments with the crystals obtained from the quarrymen, Mr. Allen obtained the results of an independent analysis made by members of the Yale University Faculty.

FIND UNION MEN GUILTY.

Prison Sentences for Leading Officials of Butte Miners' Organization.

BOULDER, Mont., Nov. 22.—Michael McDonald, President of the Butte Miners' Union at the time of the miners' riots in Butte, was found guilty last night of a charge of kidnapping miners who refused to join the union. His punishment was fixed at three years in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary.

Joseph Bradley, Vice President of the union, also was convicted of kidnapping, and his punishment was fixed by the jury at five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Joseph Shannon, member of the Executive Board, was acquitted by the jury.

The cases of the three union officials were combined. The charges were the outgrowth of the deportation of miners belonging to the Western Federation of Miners who had refused to join the Mine Workers' Union, a local organization made up of miners who had abandoned the Western Federation.

Detained Ship Has New Captain.

The Dutch oil tank steamship New York arrived yesterday from Rotterdam in charge of a new Captain. On her eastward voyage the vessel was taken into Plymouth by a British cruiser. As Carl Juifs, the Captain, was a German, he was arrested and taken to the detention camp at Dorchester. The New York was released and was taken to Rotterdam by the chief officer. On the return to New York Capt. Siesing was placed in command.

In the Candy Dept. EXCELLO SWEETS CHOCOLATES, Lb. 60c.

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

In the Candy Dept. BILLIE BURKE CHOCOLATES, Lb. 50c.

THANKSGIVING Table Luxuries.





Here is, indeed, a list of "Good Things To Be Thankful For." These luxuries will help to make the Thanksgiving feast more enjoyable. In spite of the general advance in the price of foodstuffs we have not advanced prices on coffee, tea and other food products.



THE CUP THAT CHEERS

INARI TEA comes direct from the fields in air-tight leaden chests, and is delivered to you packed in air-tight tin foil. You will enjoy its superior flavor. Three blends; English Breakfast, Ceylon, Oolong; lb., 50c.; ½ lb., 27c.; trial package 10c.

OLIVE OIL FOR SALADS

A good oil is often the secret of a good dressing. This fine quality virgin Olive Oil from France makes excellent dressing. Bottles, 25c., 65c.

Tins, gallon, $3.25; ½ gallon, $1.75; quart, $1.

PLUMP OLIVES

Just place a dish of these olives on the dinner table and see how quick they go. Their fine flavor is quick to be appreciated. Bottles 10c., 25c., 60c.

Stuffed Olives, 10c, 25c, 35c.

PURE HONEY

Delicious pure sweet honey; in air-tight glass jars 10c, 15c, 25c



THE COOK SAYS

that better results are obtained from using Riker's orange, lemon, vanilla and almond flavoring extracts than from any others, because they are extra strength and superior flavor. You, too, will find them most satisfactory in making pastry, candy and deserts. Per bottle 17c

CLOVES, CINNAMON, NUTMEG and PAPRIKA

Best quality, absolutely pure. Packed in 1-oz., 2-oz. and 4-oz. tins. Price, 6c., 10c. and 18c

Spices, 5c, 9c, 15c; Maillard's Cocoa, ½-lb. tin, 24c; Grape Juice, 25c, 45c; Stone's Lime Juice, 23c.



FREE
MON., TUES. AND WED.
ONE POUND CLUB COFFEE

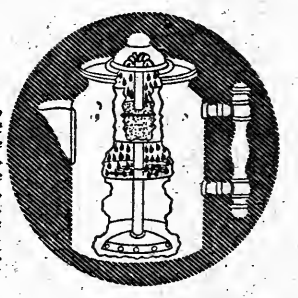
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ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR AT $1.39

No imitation or substitute can ever take the place of the rich aroma and superior flavor of the real coffee bean. CLUB COFFEE is scientifically roasted and packed while hot in air tight containers and delivered to you with all its original strength and flavor.

2,500 PERCOLATORS AT $1.39

With a pound of Club Coffee FREE to the first 2,500 customers to take advantage of this offer. These percolators are simple in construction, easy to keep clean and, best of all, will make coffee of the same uniform deliciousness for every meal.





Extra fancy, selected, large Spitzenberg apples, which usually retail at 50c to 60c dozen 33c

Special At Our Fountains

APPLE SUNDAE 10c

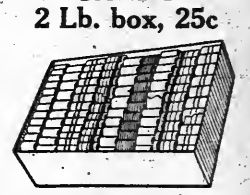
A tempting combination of vanilla Ice Cream with Pure Apple Syrup, Whipped Cream and Cherry.

RIKERDYMONS RELIEVE SORE THROAT



At the first sign of soreness or huskiness you should begin taking Rikerdymons. These pleasant-tasting lozenges are most effective in relieving throat irritations. Per box 19c

RIBBON CANDY 2 Lb. box, 25c



Flavored with peppermint, wintergreen, clove, cinnamon and lime. Keep a box of this pure sugar candy on the table and make the children happy.

Crystallized Ginger, 15c up. Glace Fruits, 59c, $1.12. Cherries, 28c, 44c, 83c.



CIGARS

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Long Havana filler and Sumatra Wrapper. 10c value for 7c

Six-O-One
We honestly believe this to be the best cigar on the market today for 5c

Pittsburgh Fliers
A Stogie that appeals to those who want all the value in the cigar ..... 2 for 5c

La Purinda
The very highest type of cigar made in Porto Rico of Porto Rican tobacco; each 6c 10c

La Rosa Aromatica
Made specially for smokers of imported cigars. Made in Tampa, Florida, by Cuban workmen from the highest grade Havanna tobacco. ..... 3 for 25c

DRINK HOT "STEERO"



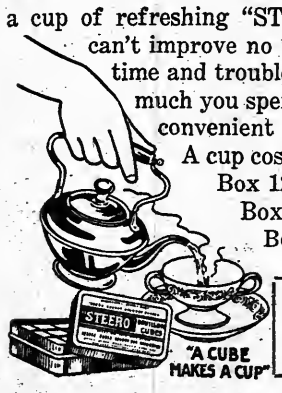
Just a cup of "STEERO" bouillon will warm the very cockles of your heart. Its flavor of beef, vegetables, spices and seasoning, perfectly blended, is particularly satisfying these cold days. "STEERO" is appetizing, refreshing, healthful and equally good for big and little folks. It never varies. The cubes retain all their goodness until used.

DROP A CUBE IN A CUP

and pour in boiling water.

That's all. It dissolves at once and you have a cup of refreshing "STEERO" that you can't improve no matter how much time and trouble you take or how much you spend. "STEERO" is convenient and economical.

A cup costs but 2½c.
Box 12 cubes 28c
Box 50 cubes ... $1.05
Box 100 cubes . $2.00



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Celebrate Thanksgiving in an American way with American wine.

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"The coolest, most fragrant, most pleasant tobacco in my experience — Tuxedo. Leads in mildness and purity."

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THE keen trapshooter has to be a man with steady nerves and muscles absolutely under control—always ready, at the sudden jerk of a string to swing his gun into place and bring down his clay pigeon. This means trained, not to the minute, but to the split-second. *He* takes no chances with his *nerves*.

We present the names of some of these crack shots who smoke Tuxedo. They like to smoke; but they take no chances on a tobacco that might "throw them off."

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is purposely made to give you all the benefits of the highest grade smoke. It is made from the very finest tobacco Kentucky grows—ripe, mellow, sweet and mild old Burley, aged right up to perfection-day. Then treated by the original "Tuxedo Process," which takes out the sting, makes Tuxedo smoke cool and slow, and guarantees that it *cannot bite* your tongue.

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Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper . . 5c

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

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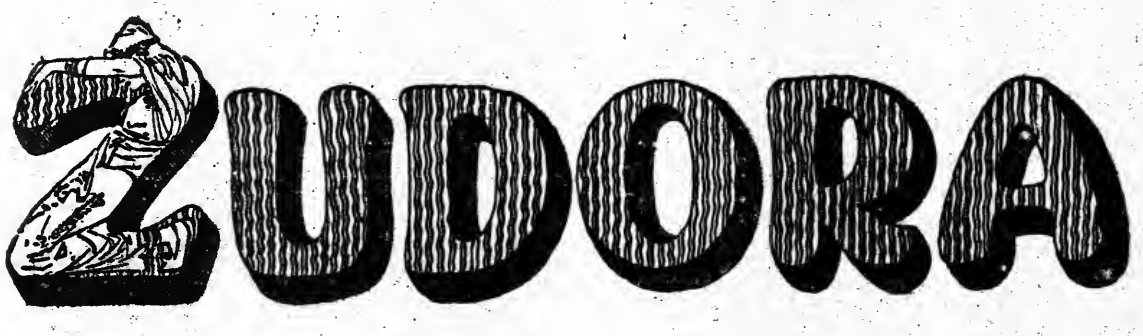
I am ZUDORA—

the mystic girl detective you've heard so much about. I'm just eighteen. By some stroke of fortune, I have been endowed with supernatural powers of deduction, hypnotism and scientific analysis. I've come here to show you, in mot on pictures, twenty episodes of my life—twenty baffling mysteries. These episodes are full of thrills and excitement. They have been idealized by Daniel Carson Goodman and Harold MacGrath—two of America's foremost authors. They depict many of the tense situations into which a young American girl may fall. They illustrate the strength and daring of girlhood when opposed by powerful forces. You are invited to see these baffling, scientific and instructive motion picture episodes of my life, at the better theatres STARTING TODAY.

—ZUDORA.



She's Here!



The Beautiful, Mystic, Girl Detective in Thanhouser's Greatest Photoplay—ZUDORA

A Stupendous Production of Love, Mysticism and Science in 20 Baffling Episodes. 3000 Scenes—Cast of 1000. Shown at the Better Motion Picture Theatres, Starting TODAY.

TODAY starts the most elaborate motion picture story ever presented—a Thanhouser production created by Daniel Carson Goodman, author, philosopher, scientist and originator of the modern school of realism in motion pictures—and novelized by Harold MacGrath—famous author of The Million Dollar Mystery, Kathlyn, The Man-On-The-Box, etc.

This mammoth production—idealized by two of America's greatest literary lights—will be presented in 20 baffling episodes of 2 reels each. A new episode will appear every week for 20 weeks. It will be different from anything that has preceded it because *each episode will be complete in itself*, although a master plot will be carried through the entire series.

Every installment will reveal a complete episode from the life of beautiful ZUDORA—the mystic, girl detective whose powers of deduction and scientific analysis seem superhuman. In each of these 20 episodes you will witness the baffling mysteries which develop in ZUDORA'S life. You will see the cunning ZUDORA display more genius than Sherlock Holmes or Lecoq. You will see her use the newest methods of science—the X-ray, liquid air, novel electrical appliances—in her daring attempt to solve weird mysteries. These scenes will not only be an extraordinary recital of adventure, but an education as well.

The Thanhouser Film Corporation of New Rochelle, New York, has engaged a cast of 1000 for this master photoplay. 3000 scenes will be used. The cast is headed by Marguerite Snow—star of the Million Dollar Mystery—who will interpret the part of ZUDORA. James Cruze and Harry Benham—two of Thanhouser's leading men—will be seen at their best in ZUDORA.

This great attraction will be exceptionally fascinating because of the intense, interest-compelling scenes, because of the baffling mysteries which confront beautiful ZUDORA, because of the wonderful scenic and mechanical effects and because of the dramatic acting.

The story by Harold MacGrath will be presented each week continuously Monday, Wednesday and Friday in The Globe, beginning today, November 23. See the motion pictures. Read the story.

Following is a list of the theatres showing ZUDORA TODAY and TONIGHT. These theatres will show a new episode of ZUDORA every Monday. Select your favorite theatre—go see the first episode and then follow the actions of ZUDORA each week. You're bound to pronounce this the greatest motion picture production you ever saw.

See the First Episode at These Theatres TODAY

LOEW HOUSES

Loew's Seventh Av., 7th Av. and 124th St., N. Y. C.
Loew's Delancey Str., Delancey & Suffolk Sts., N. Y. C.
Loew's Boulevard, South Boulevard & Westchester Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's American, 42nd St. & 8th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Lincoln Sq., 66th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.
Loew's Greeley Sq., 30th St. & 6th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Bijou, Smith and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Fulton, Fulton St. & Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Manhattan—Broadway Rose Garden, 7th Ave. & 52d St.

ZUDORA
Trade-Mark Reg.

Read This Baffling Story by Harold MacGrath in Today's

NEW YORK GLOBE

Thanhouser
Trade-Mark Reg.

HARVARD LEADS AT FOOTBALL --- SHORTER ROWING COURSE --- ATHLETICS --- TENNIS

HARVARD FIRST IN EASTERN RANKING

Capt. Brickley's Team Showed the Best Football of Recent Years.

There isn't any doubt about which is the greatest football team in the East this season. In fact, as the mighty Harvard eleven stood on Saturday, at the very height of its perfection, it ranks with the greatest teams of the game. There have been teams mightier in defense under the old smashing game, but there has been no eleven with a better rushing open game. This latest product of Percy Haughton knew as much about football and how to put it into execution as any big eleven the game has known. It stands up in front with the best teams that ever wore the Crimson.

The team played together in perfect unison, and it seemed that in every play against Yale on Saturday each one of the eleven Harvard players did something or other which directly or indirectly enhanced the progress of the ball. Its success did not depend on any one player or any two or three players. It was a compactly welded machine, with every man of one mind on each play. Unlike some of Haughton's great teams in the last half dozen years, this team was not too mechanical. It had a mind of its own, and it also had football intuition and resource.

Haughton seems to have the faculty, better than any other football coach, of bringing his men up to top form at a given time. Physically, it is impossible to train men to play as strenuous a game as football at top form over a period of two months. Harvard's object each year is the final contest of the season with Yale. Haughton brings his team along slowly and gradually until he has it at top mark of form and condition in the final contest. The two ties which Harvard played this season, one with Penn State and one with Brown, cannot seriously be argued against the high standing of the Harvard eleven, for in these contests the Crimson did not send its fullest strength onto the field.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that any of the big college teams want to be beaten or even tied by smaller college teams, but they accept this condition rather than expose an injured player to further injury when he is needed for more important games later in the season.

Judge as the Crimson played against Yale, the team was exceptionally strong, surely the superior of anything in the East, and it is not unreasonable to suppose superior to any of the Western teams. Harvard's victory over Michigan was slight, but could have been greater if Harvard had wished to call upon her reserve strength. It is impossible to say, however, that Harvard is better than the best of the Western teams, because there is no true test on which to compare them.

Harvard's resource was shown in the Yale game, when the ends and forwards quickly diagnosed all of Yale's tricky passes which were new to them. Yale at the outset expected that Harvard would look for an open game, and the Blue figured that the Harvard defense would be spread out to meet this condition. With this in mind, Yale tried to rush through the Harvard line, but to her disappointment found that even when playing wide open the Harvard line was strong enough to withstand the Yale assault.

Harvard's end play, with Coolidge and Hardwick, was of the highest order. They got down under punts well and were unmistakable cleverness at spoiling Yale passes. They were down under kicks with remarkable speed, and made Mahan's punts great ground gainers.

The Crimson line from tackle to tackle proved to be more than a match for the type of the attack of Yale's much-touted back field. Yale's back field men did not fail to gain because they did not measure up to the mark that was expected of them, but they failed because the strength of the Harvard line had been underestimated by her opponents.

Eddie Mahan will rank with the best had backs that ever wore the Crimson. His speed, ability to dodge and shake off tacklers, cleverness in sticking close to his interference, and his great kicking ability make him the most valuable back field performer of the season.

The followers of the Blue find great disappointment in the showing made by Yale's team. However, it must be considered that Yale's team was developed under the first year of a radically different coaching system than Yale has been accustomed to. Too much cannot be expected in one season. The team, all season, has been too highly praised and, from the first, too much has been expected of it. The eleven's failure on Saturday is not a fair test of Hinkey's system. It will take two or three more seasons to prove its worth. Yale will have a lot of good material left for next season and, with the foundations which were laid this year, the chances for a strong team are promising. Yale's playing, which looked as well for three periods against Princeton, looked sluggish and slow against Harvard simply because the Harvard eleven had more snap and dash.

Yale's disastrous mistakes in fumbling are inexcusable in an eleven which has been as carefully coached as Yale. To handle the ball is one of the rudiments players are drilled in and is the one feature of play which should be absolutely perfected. Yale's fumbles on Saturday came twice when touchdowns were in sight. Football teams of far smaller calibre than Yale can play game after game without making mistakes in fundamentals, such as this.

Another surprising thing about Yale's play on Saturday was the uncertain tackling. Wilson, on the secondary defense, was kept busy all afternoon bringing down Harvard runners who had slipped out of the grasp of Yale tacklers. Harvard's tackling was far more deadly than Yale's.

Great features of the Harvard team were the variety of play and the versatility of attack. There was never a moment's hesitation on the part of Quarter Backs Logan or Watson about calling off a play. There were many plays in Harvard's repertoire, and they were used with fine judgment. The execution of one was just as perfect as another. It showed that the team had been perfectly drilled in its attack and could shift from one line of offensive tactics to another without the slightest hesitancy.

The end of the football season comes at the end of this week. The big game on Thanksgiving Day will be the Cornell-Pennsylvania struggle at Philadelphia. Cornell's team this season has made a fine record and will no doubt continue its success at Franklin Field, as Penn has had a disastrous season, and has shown no signs of recovering from the slump it fell into several weeks ago.

The Army-Navy game at Philadelphia on Saturday will mark the close of the season. The Navy made a good showing against Urasinus on Saturday, using many second string men. The Army defeated the strong Springfield Y. M. C. A. college team by a safe margin, although they were scored upon in the final period. The Navy has hopes of beating the Army this season and atoning for last year's defeat. The Army has a finely perfected game of new football, and will be hard to beat.

New York will see some good football on Saturday, when the Rutgers team plays Washington and Jefferson at the Polo Grounds. Rutgers will play New York University at Ohio Field on Thanksgiving Day, but does not expect to have to call upon her full strength to win. Coach George Sanford expects to save the Rutgers stars for Washington and Jefferson.

Brickley to Referee Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Charley Brickley has accepted an invitation to referee the annual football game here between the Annex and Washington Glee Athletic Clubs. His selection is expected to be ratified by both clubs tomorrow night. Among the college players who will be enrolled with the Annex eleven will be Pennock of Harvard, Oatregen of Holy Cross; Louden, Ghie, and Kelly of Dartmouth, and Sullivan of University of North Carolina. The teams play yearly on Thanksgiving Day for the city championship on Yale Field before about 15,000 people.

HARVARD LOSES MATERIAL.

Only Three of Eleven Who Started Yale Game Available Next Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—With the 1914 season closed successfully by the victory over Yale Saturday, Harvard football enthusiasts today surveyed the material for next season.

Head Coach Percy D. Haughton, in his eighth year as mentor of the Crimson's football teams and the last one under his present contract, will lose most of the men who worked for Harvard's success at New Haven. Only three of the eleven men who started the game will return to college. Fifteen of the twenty-five players who won their letter will be lost to the team.

The crack kicking and running half back, Edward W. Mahan, is the probable choice for Captain to succeed Charles Brickley. Parson, who was impressed from the crew squad to fill left tackle, and Wallace, placed at center late in the season, are the other two regulars remaining. Three members of last year's winning eleven, J. L. Gilman and Ross Cowan, both linemen who have been prevented by Faculty restrictions from playing recently, and Soucy, who limped onto the field for a moment Saturday, are expected to be available.

C. A. Coolidge, R. Curtis, and J. L. Bigelow, linemen, R. S. King, and G. A. McKlinlock, back, and S. D. C. Watson, who filled well at quarter back when Logan was injured, are the holdover substitutes who earned their letter Saturday. Willcox, a fleet back, is one of several promising reserves who did not get into the game.

The 1918 class team will send several stars to the 'Varsity squad. These include Enright, the spectacular full back and Captain; Robinson, another successful drop kicking half back; Murray and Taylor, quarter backs, and several strong linemen. End material for next year's 'Varsity is lacking, and it is probable that Soucy, center against Yale last year will be developed further in that direction.

WANT HINKEY AGAIN.

Yale Star Players Have Faith in System of Former Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22. — Although Yale's football team went down to a crushing defeat at the hands of Harvard on Saturday, plans were under way today for next season. A large gathering of Yale's star players of other days discussed informally the coaching question, and the hope was expressed that Frank Hinkey would be invited to take charge again next year. The selection of a coach rests with the captain of the team. The opinion was also held that Hinkey has laid the foundations of a sound system, but it will take a couple of years to perfect it.

The Yale team will meet soon to select a captain. It is said that A. D. Wilson, quarter back, and Carroll Knowles, half back, are the leading candidates. Four of the players who started against Harvard will be lost by graduation—Capt. Talbott, Brann, Stillman, and Ainsworth. These substitutes will also be graduated, Pumpelly, Cornell, Dakes, Macleish, and Carter.

This year's powerful freshman team, which overwhelmed both the Harvard and Princeton yearlings, is looked upon to furnish considerable 'Varsity material.

It was announced today that the receipts at Saturday's game amounted to $137,000.

Navy Prepares for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 22.—During the present week the Naval Academy coaches will complete their work of preparing the team for the Army game in as quiet a manner as possible. The team will be kept free from excitement, and every man will be impressed with the idea that West Point can be defeated only by each player putting forth his most strenuous efforts. It is felt that a powerful attack has been built up and that the back field is particularly strong in the number of excellent substitutes. On the other hand, it is clear that the line is not as strong as the forwards of Navy teams in recent years. Capt. Overesch has shown ability in taking care of Blodgett's long passes, and T. Harrison did well in this line on Saturday. Blodgett at right half and Miles at quarter seem sure of their places for the Army game, but the other half back position may be filled by either Failing or Craig, and either H. Harrison or Bates may start at full back.

Cornell Players to Go to Seashore.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The hard practice work for the year is a thing of the past, and the Cornell football squad packed up today preparatory to its departure for Atlantic City tomorrow night. The members of the squad went for a walk over the Ithaca hills late this afternoon, and a short signal drill in the baseball cage is scheduled for tomorrow. Nothing but signal drills are on the programme for Tuesday and Wednesday during the stay at Atlantic City. All of the practice will be held in the morning. The team will go to Philadelphia Thursday morning. Coach Sharpe said today that he would take twenty-seven players in the party, the 'Varsity eleven and sixteen substitutes. The students have collected a fund which will pay the expenses of the squad for the Philadelphia trip and which also will make it possible for the cadet band to go along and lead the Cornell singing. Based on the seat sale there will be fully 1,000 more persons in the Cornell cheering section than ever before in the history of the game.

Poor Practice Grounds for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A serious situation confronts the Army team as it begins the final preparation tomorrow for the game with the Navy. The playing field is a swamp-like surface, soft during the day, which freezes up each night. As speed is the thing the coaches are insisting upon now the outlook is discouraging, to say the least. The men came out of the Springfield game in good condition. Oliphant's injury, it is thought, will not prevent him getting a chance to play against the middies next Saturday. Van Fleet's fine showing is expected to result in his being used considerably behind the 'Varsity line this week during the final workouts.

Brooklyn's Football Bargain Day.

The climax of the Brooklyn interscholastic football season will be reached on Thursday, when four of the leading schools in the borough—Bay Ridge, Boys' High, Manual, and Commercial—play a double-header at Ebbets Field. Manual and Boys' High will be opponents in the game which will start the bargain bill. After one-half of this contest has been played the Bay Ridge and Commercial elevens will engage in the initial half of their exhibition, at the conclusion of which the Manual-Boys' High game will be resumed. Thousands of tickets have already been purchased for the games, and a crowd even greater than that which witnessed the first football double-header at Ebbets stadium that year is expected. Play will start at 1:45 P. M. sharp.

Tourists Divide Double Header.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The All-Americans and All-Nationals divided a double-header today. The first game was an All-American victory, 4 to 3. The All-Nationals took the second, 13 to 2. The teams will leave for Honolulu Tuesday.

Scores:

At Oakland—Morning game—

	R.	H.	E.
All-Nationals	3	4	1
All-Americans	4	8	1

Batteries—James and Clarke; James and McAvoy.

At San Francisco—Afternoon game—

	R.	H.	E.
All-Nationals	13	9	1
All-Americans	2	9	4

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Bush, Mitchell, and Henry.

Basket Ball Practice at N. Y. U.

Basket ball practice is now steadily progressing at the New York University, Coach Lush, who had charge of the championship Yale team of 1906-07, being present on three of the nightly workouts each week. So far thirty-five candidates have shown up for practice, and from these Coach Lush believes that he can mold a good quintet. Cummings, Capt. Levy, and "Marty" White of last year's regulars are still with the team, while there is a correspondingly greater number of second-string men from whom to choose. The freshman class is also showing some very promising material. The schedule, which is complete except for the possible addition of two games, is as follows:

Dec. 11, Columbia, at Columbia; 19, Georgetown, at New York; 22, Yale, at New York; Jan. 9, Rutgers, at New York; 16, C. C. N. Y., at C. C. N. Y.; Feb. 6, Navy, at Annapolis; 8, Georgetown, at Washington; 13, Wesleyan, at Middletown; 25, Washington and Lee, at New York; March 10, Wesleyan, at New York.

STEWARDS FAVOR SHORTER COURSE

'Varsity Race at Poughkeepsie Regatta Likely to be Reduced to Three Miles.

In the renewed agitation at Cornell for a three-mile 'Varsity crew race to supplant the four-mile row, the death knell of the longer course has in all probability been sounded. The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which is now composed of Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania, are known to favor the shorter race, and although they will not yet commit themselves on the prospect of a change before the regatta next June, the followers of the sport confidently expect the outcome of Cornell's fresh activity along this line.

Following the regatta at Poughkeepsie in 1913, the stewards concluded to cut the length of the 'Varsity race to three miles, and to change the four-oared event to a race for junior eights. The University of Pennsylvania promptly opposed this change, and ever since has stood out against a three-mile race. The substitution of the junior eight event was finally approved and became effective last season, the four-oared race going by the boards.

In respect to the University of Pennsylvania, the stewards decided finally to table the resolution to cut the length of the big race until this year, but with the intimation that it would be pushed through some time this winter. Wyckoff Nickalls, the rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania, which made such a surprising showing in the regatta last June, when the Quaker eight beat Cornell and finished second to Columbia, is unalterably opposed to the change, but Coach Charles E. Courtney of the Cornell squad and Coach James C. Rice of Columbia are heartily in favor of a shorter race. It is certain that their views and those of the rowing authorities back of these two college coaches will be the determining factors when the question comes up for final solution before the stewards.

An interesting feature which will arise in the event that the 'Varsity race is shortened to a three-mile contest is the course which will be pursued by Princeton. Since rowing was re-established at that college efforts have been made to induce the Tigers to enter one of the big regattas. Princeton, however, has no four-mile course and so would not train for a four-mile race, but it is understood that they would be willing to enter three-mile events.

Which of the two important regattas the Tigers would select is in doubt. There is no question that they would be welcomed to the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie to take Wisconsin's place, but the general opinion seems prevail that they would rather throw their fortunes in with Yale and Harvard. Rowing is still young at Princeton, and the Tigers feel that they would be on more equal terms at New London than at Poughkeepsie.

Guy Nickalls Sails Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Guy Nickalls left this city today expecting to sail tomorrow for England to remain till March, when he will resume coaching the crew candidates. He said he was pleased with the Fall work of the Yale oarsmen. He will resume his brokerage business in London.

DECLINES TROTTING CUPS.

Nathan Straus Shows True Sporting Spirit in Speedway Brushes.

A special series of brushes on the Harlem Speedway yesterday brought the local amateur light harness racing season to a close. The regular matinée events were decided last Thursday, but as a curtain-raiser to the presentation of prizes, which took place yesterday afternoon in the club house of the Road Drivers' Association, seven events were contested. The feature was a special time race for a silver cup for horses that had participated in the Fall brushes, but had not won a trophy. The time was placed at 1:20. Each driver was barred from carrying a watch, and each horse allowed but one trial. The result proved a tie between G. E. M., driven by Dr. C. Martin, and Tommy Baron, handled by E. Carpenter. The former's time was 1:26 1-5 and the latter's 1:25 4-5. The drivers tossed for the cup, which was won by Dr. Martin.

The result of the speedway brushing in the trotting division was changed owing to the sportsmanship of Nathan Straus, who declined to accept the two cups won by Fair Malden and H. O. McKinney, respectively, and the presentation ceremonies Mr. Straus announced that he had entered the brushes out of the love of trotting, and not with the intention of depriving worthy horsemen of trophies they deserved. Mr. Straus was loudly cheered for his generosity, and the first cup went to H. S. Crossman's Vermont Bellini, while the other cups went to W. Witzel's Jessa Chester, E. O. Binzen's Acora, J. Gilmore's Billy Barlow, and J. P. Kennedy's Courier Boy. The cups in the pacing division were presented to the winning owners as announced last week. A supper followed the presentation of the trophies.

SLOSSON VS. HOPPE.

Veteran Will Play Youthful Champion for 18.2 Balkline Title.

George F. Slosson has challenged William F. Hoppe for the 18.2 balkline billiard championship. Had last Saturday passed without a challenge having been issued the cup, emblematic of the championship, would have become the personal property of Hoppe, and the championship would have terminated. Saturday afternoon Slosson filed a challenge with a deposit of $250.

Firmin Cassignol, the best of European carrom experts, who arrived in New York Oct. 16, is on board the Touraine, which sailed Saturday for Havre. When he got here he said he hoped to arrange matches with Hoppe for balkline championships. A few days later it was announced that he and Slosson were going to the Pacific Coast on an exhibition tour. The only public performance in which he figured during the visit was at the Elks' Club, where he made an amateurish showing, averaging only 11 and being badly beaten by Slosson. He claimed that the ivory was heavy and non-resilient as a result of a cold table bed and a draught through the large hall in which the game was played.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Jersey City—Brooklyn Celtic, 5; Greenville F. C., 1.

At Greenpoint—Our Boys, 2; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Astoria—White Rose, 1; I. R. T. Strollers, 1.

At Jersey City—Brooklyn F. C., 2; Clan McDonald, 0.

At Manhattan Field—Bronx United, 5; Newark, 0.

At Harlem Oval—Subway F. C., 4; McDuff, 2.

At Macomb's Dam Park—Hudson United, 1; St. George, 1.

At Chelsea Park—Chelsea, 8; West Side Rangers, 1.

At Woodside—Greenpoint, 4; Fulton, 0.

At Huber's Oval—Hudson United, 2; Visitation, 0.

At Bay Ridge—Clan Scott, 2; Bay Ridge, 1.

At Paterson—Cameron, 0; Hawthorne United, 0.

At Lenox Oval—Continental, 5; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Jersey City Heights—Jersey Blues, 1; Greenville Rangers, 0.

At Van Cortlandt Park—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Overseas, 2.

Watts Wins President's Cup.

C. F. Watts won the President's Cup at the Flushing Country Club yesterday, when he defeated Morel P. Lewis in the final by 1 up. The final was at thirty-six holes, and Watts won on the thirty-seventh green. Handicaps were played during the season at monthly intervals, and sixteen qualified for match play rounds. In his match with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Watts was allotted a handicap of two strokes for the thirty-six holes.

Hoppe Runs Away from Inman.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 22.—Willie Hoppe, balkline billiard champion of the world outclassed Melbourne Inman, English billiard champion, in two sessions at the balkline game yesterday. In the afternoon Hoppe ran 500 to Inman's 83, while the evening result was Hoppe 500, Inman 36.

CYCLISTS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Six-Day Riders Show Little Ill-Effects of Long Grind.

The big wooden saucer at Madison Square Garden is no more; the riders have left New York, and most of them are stopping in Newark, and the only thing left of the six-day cycle race at the Garden is a memory. Shortly after Alfred Goullet had shot across the finish line Saturday night at 10 o'clock the riders packed up their belongings and left the Garden. The only rider who has suffered any ill-effects from the race is Alfred Grenda of the winning Australian team of Goullet and Grenda, and it will be several days before Grenda has recovered from the effects of the race. Four weeks before the start of the contest Grenda was stricken with appendicitis, and instead of undergoing an operation and having his appendix removed he had it frozen. The hard, gruelling grind for six days has aggravated the malady, and Saturday night at the close of the race he collapsed, and was unable to himself for over an hour. He was able to be around yesterday and expects to be in first-class condition in a week. Alfred Goullet, his partner, whose wonderful sprint in the last three laps of the race on Saturday night brought victory to his team, is in fine condition. He accompanied Manager Floyd McFarland to Newark on Saturday night.

It is estimated that the riders will receive about $26,000 for their week's work. Of this amount $2,100 is for prize sprints, which were introduced for the first time this year. At the finish of every sprint the winner received the prize money, but the big finish prizes will not be paid until Tuesday. The Goullet-Grenda team will receive $1,600 for finishing first, Lawson and Drobach will receive $1,000, Moran and McNamara will get $700 for third place, and the Egg-Verri and Fogler-Hill teams, tied for fourth place, make an even split of $900, while Cameron and Kaiser will collect $350 for sixth place. In addition to these sums every rider received a bonus for every day he was on the track. Goullet will get $250 a day for 25 days and Fogler will receive $200 a day. The other riders will also get extra money. Goullet and Grenda, the winning team, will appear in vaudeville this week.

Emile Cousseau, George Parent, and George Seres, all of whom dropped out of the race about the middle of the week, sailed for France Saturday. Oscar Egg of Switzerland will sail for Europe during the coming week, while Victory Linart of Belgium and Francesco Verri of Italy will remain in this country and take part in the six-day races to be held in Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

The race this year was attended by as large a crowd as ever witnessed a six-day race in Madison Square Garden. The amount of money taken in this year is estimated to be as large, if not larger, than in former years, and the race was a success in every way. The new finish system met with the approval not only of the spectators and fans but also with that of the riders themselves, and the old mile sprint finish will probably never be revived.

HARD BOUT FOR WELSH.

Lightweight Champion to Box Young Shugrue at Garden on Dec. 2.

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, was matched last night to box Young Shugrue ten rounds at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2. Welsh's last appearance here was three weeks ago, when he defeated Ad Wolgast, a former champion, who was compelled to quit after the eighth round because of a broken hand. Since that time Welsh has had two bouts in the West, both of which ended in unsatisfactory decisions.

Manager Jimmy Johnston has been looking about for some time for a worthy opponent for the Welshman, and in Young Shugrue he has secured one of the hardest propositions in the lightweight class. Shugrue recently returned from a successful trip to Australia, where he defeated many of the best men of his weight. The contest should prove a hummer, and Welsh must be at his best in order to retain his title.

Shugrue has a much harder punch than the champion, and possesses grit in plenty. He has fought several hard battles with Leach Cross, and each time got little the worst of the milling from the east side dentist. Welsh's cleverness might prove a handicap for Shugrue, but there is danger of his losing his title if the little Jersey boy connects with a solid blow. Walter Mohr, a promising Brooklyn boxer, felt the sting of Shugrue's wallop at the Broadway Sporting Club last week. Welsh's coming opponent gave the Brooklynite a severe lacing, which even Leach Cross found impossible to do.

While no bouts of international importance are scheduled for this week, a number of good contests have been arranged by the managers of local clubs. One of the best cards announced is that by Manager Donnelly of the Olympic Club of Harlem, which will be staged tonight. In the main bout of ten rounds Jack Palmer, the promising Newark welterweight, who has made a good impression with the Harlem fans, will mix in exhibitions with Sailor Maher, the rugged and aggressive welterweight of Staten Island. In the semi-final Frankie Conifrey, the Fire Department Mascot, will face Eddie Morrisey of Yorkville, while the third encounter will bring together Frankie Daly, the clever featherweight contender for the metropolitan title, and Johnny Russell of Harlem. Several good preliminaries have been booked, and Billy Roche will be the third man in the ring.

Being assured by the Boxing Commission that a license will be granted in time to permit them to stage the show, the Federal A. C., which supplants the old Atlantic Garden A. C. on the Bowery, will put on its inaugural bill tonight. The opening show of the new club will consist of three ten-round bouts. Tommy McCarthy, the newly arrived "white hope" from the Northwest.

The first appearance of Colin Bell, the heavyweight champion of Australia, in a local ring will create more than usual interest, as his opponent, Al Reich of New York, the most promising of aspiring white hopes, should test his skill and ability to the limit. The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, which will stage the bouts tomorrow night, have secured Jim Flynn, the Public Fireman, to face the winner three weeks later. Gunboat Smith has also signified his willingness to tackle Colin Bell, if he wins decisively over Reich.

Charlie Doesserreck, manager of the Pioneer A. C., which will open its doors for the first time next Friday night, has arranged two star ten-round bouts as features of his inaugural card. Tony Ross will oppose Tom Kennedy and Sailor Fred Fritss will clash with Terry Kellar. Although none of the contestants is a national headliner, their bouts should prove interesting. The new club will occupy the quarters of the old National Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street.

The special boxing show which the Fairmont A. C. arranged for last week will be staged on Thanksgiving Day afternoon. The show will be put on at popular prices. Matchmaker Tom McArdle has made a slight change in the card he originally arranged. Tom Gibbons will box Billy Glover in the main event, while in the semi-final Phil Bloom and Benny Leonard will be the contestants. The first bout will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will also stage a special show on Thursday afternoon, with Soldier Bartfield and Jack Britton of Chicago as the principals. Eddie Wallace and Frankie Fleming will furnish the semi-final bout.

Harvey Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, who stopped Young Brown, the east side lightweight, in three rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club recently, has been matched with Johnny Harvey, the Harlem lightweight, for the feature bout at the Fairmont A. C. on Saturday night.

George M. Lawrence, manager of Colin Bell, the Australian heavyweight, takes exception to the statement that Bell failed to show up for his bout at the Fairmont A. C. on Thursday night, and says: "It is an error to state that Colin Bell, the Australian heavyweight champion, did not show up at the Fairmont Club on Thursday evening and, in consequence, the meeting had to be postponed. The fact is, that Bell was all ready to go there, and at 7 o'clock that evening, the manager of the club called me up and said it looked as though some of the principals would not show up, and also on account of the weather it did not look well to give the meeting."

GREEK ATHLETE WINS ROAD RACE

Voteretsas Leads Field in St. Anselm's Run—Many Harriers on the Road.

Preparation for two open road races, to be run on Thanksgiving Day, was completed by almost twoscore athletes yesterday, when they competed in two practice events held by the St. Anselm Athletic Club in the Bronx. One was at five and a quarter miles and the other over a nine-mile course. The shorter contest resulted in a victory for J. F. Losgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L., with L. O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. second and F. Guido, a clubmate of the winner, third. Losgar's time was 27:50. Victor Voteretsas of the Greek-American A. C. gave a promising performance in leading a field of twelve over the nine-mile trail in the fair time of 51:45. He was chased all the way by R. Brand of the St. Anselm A. C., who was only fifteen yards behind the winner as he breasted the worsted. C. Lauth, another St. Anselm runner, was the third man home. Summary of the five-and-a-quarter-mile run:

J. F. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L., 27:50; J. E. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 27:55; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L., 28:32; G. Gerhardt, Bronx Church House, 28:36; H. Rust, Bronx Church House, 29:36; Cy Du Bois, St. Anselm's A. C., 30:40; C. Massina, unattached, 31:05; C. Koop, Presentation Club, 31:31; J. Staib, St. Anselm's A. C., 31:33; F. Griswold, Pennant A. C., 31:40; C. Holland, St. Anselm's A. C., 31:59; T. Hieropulos, Greek-American, 32:00; S. Minkoff, Bronxdale A. C., 32:33; E. Kiernan, St. Anselm's A. C., 32:41; C. Tetley, West Harlem A. C., 32:43; A. Bramley, West Harlem A. C., 32:56.

Finish Nine-Mile Race.—Vic Voteretsas, Greek-American A. C., 51:45; R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 51:48; C. Smith, St. Anselm's A. C., 53:35; C. Mulinos, Greek-American A. C., 55:58; G. Rouse, St. Anselm's A. C., 56:08; P. McLaughlin, Mohawk A. C., 56:30; S. Levy, unattached, 56:40; A. Mindkiff, Bronxdale A. C., 56:54; J. Primlochic, S. Anselm's A. C., 57:30; D. Hurley, St. Anselm's A. C., 58:20; E. Rank, unattached, 59:03; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C., 59:06.

Pores Leads in Nine-Mile Run.

Eight long-distance runners had a good workout yesterday in a nine-mile run conducted by the Holy Cross Lyceum from its clubhouse, 321 West Forty-third Street, in conjunction with a three-mile road race. Charley Pores of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum easily led in the longer event and J. Cunningham of the home club was second in the pacemaking nine-mile contest, in which nine athletes started. The court for the nine-mile run was practically the same as that over which the Millrose A. A. ten-mile run will be contested two months hence. It led from the Holy Cross Lyceum Street clubhouse east of Fifth Avenue, up that thoroughfare to 110th Street, around Central Park, east again on Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-third Street, and thence to the start. Jimmy Fitzgerald, the professional distancer, went along with the pack, but was unable to beat Pores, who in the actual race won from Eddie White of Holy Cross Lyceum by 200 yards. Tom Harris, the colored veteran, was third. J. Wanamaker of Union Settlement A. C. was runner-up in the three miles. Finish of the nine-mile run:

Charles Pores, College Point Y. M. C. L., 50:25; Ed. White, Holy Cross Lyceum, 51:15; T. Harris, unattached, 51:59; J. O'Meara, unattached, 52:01; J. Haegan, Mohegan, A. C., 52:24; G. Schmidt, Holy Cross Lyceum, 52:29; J. Hogan, unattached, 54:13; D. White, unattached, 54:37. Finish of three and a half-mile run;

J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:00; J. Wanamaker, Union Settlement, 23:19; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 24:22; J. Wright, Salem-Crescent A. C., 24:50; J. Watt, Holy Cross Lyceum, 24:52; C. Horn, Trojan A. C., 24:54; P. Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum, 24:57; W. Nathan, Lyceum Club, 25:02; J. Mason, unattached, 25:10.

Cornell Athletics Show Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—According to the financial statement of the Cornell Athletic Association for the year ending Aug. 31, issued today, Cornell spent $93,148 on athletics last year, while the income was $90,148. This $3,000 deficit was incurred largely through extraordinary expenses in permanent improvements to property. The handicap which geographical location places on the athletic treasury is shown in the football receipts. Cornell took in but $36,378 from football last year and spent over $26,000. Direct student support by season tickets netted about $20,000. It cost $15,000 to develop the champion track and cross-country teams. The returns from track were but $5,000. The cost of crew was $15,000, and for permanent improvements to the boathouse and boat building $5,000 more was spent; baseball did a little better than split even. The Spring Day Show brought in over $4,000 profit.

De Silva Scores Over Big Field.

A large pack turned out for the weekly four-mile road run of the Trinity Club in Brooklyn yesterday. H. De Silva of the home club proved the winner in 21:25, beating his clubmate, P. Blum, by fifty yards. M. Greenberg of the Sheridan Athletic Club was third. The order of finish of the first ten: H. De Silva, Trinity Club, 21:25; P. Blum, Trinity Club, 21:38; M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C., 22:40; J. Edwards, Mohawk A. C., 22:58; R. Whitman, Trinity Club, 23:39; F. Engblom, Trinity Club, 24:02; M. Steinfeld, Sheridan A. C., 24:15; M. Smith, Brooklyn Evening High School, 24:22; H. Raymond, Prospect Park Y. M. C. A., 24:48; W. Fitchett, Kings County A. A., 25:02.

Anchor Club Holds First Run.

The Anchor A. C., which is trying to give impetus to amateur athletics in Hudson County, held its first road run through the streets of Jersey City yesterday, and had a large entry, mostly from neighboring youngsters. Charles Elbert, a member of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, had charge of the contest, which was won by F. Andrews of the Holy Family Lyceum, who covered the two and three-quarters miles in 16:03, seven seconds faster than T. Peter, also of the Holy Family Lyceum. Third place went to J. Weinke of the Anchor Club.

Masterson Beats Heydet in Sprint.

Frank Masterson, the New York A. C. harrier, proved too fleet for L. Heydet of the West Harlem A. C., in the home stretch sprint of the four-mile road run, held by the latter athlete's club yesterday. Twenty-five yards from the finish line Masterson and Heydet were on even terms, but the Mercury Foot athlete got the jump on his rival and won by five yards in 22:57. L. Metzger, another West Harlem road runner, was a close third.

Dolan Captures Morningside Chase.

J. Dolan, the Mohawk A. C. runner, won the weekly invitation road race of the Morningside A. C. yesterday, covering the course in 20:40. C. Nelson of the home club finished second in 21:10, and T. Halpine, also of the Morningsides, was third in 21:30. The first ten finished as follows: J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 20:40; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 21:10; T. Halpine, Morningside A. C., 21:30; T. Colman, unattached, 22:04; R. Christ, Hudson Colts A. C., 22:15; A. Winograw, unattached, 22:30; J. Muller, Grace A. C., 23:00; C. Rosel, Morningside A. C., 23:15; G. McIntyre, Morningside A. C., 23:40; M. Ferguson, Morningside A. C., 23:50.

Cline Outplays Cochran.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 22.—Harry Cline defeated Walker Cochran 300 to 227 in a Billiard Player's League match here yesterday. The averages and high runs were: Cline, 15 15-19, 76; Cochran, 12 11-18, 33.

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Ribbed Balbriggan, 79c; reg. $1.25.
Ribbed Wool, $1.75; reg. $2.50.

LESLIE ROUNDING TO FORM.

Cross-Country Champion Breaks the Atlas Club Course Record.

Syd Leslie, junior national cross-country champion, who remained out of the metropolitan senior championship on Saturday because of lack of condition, gave evidence of return to form when he annexed the initial honors in the weekly three and three-fifths miles road run of the Atlas Club in Brooklyn. Incidentally the Long Island A. C. athlete clipped thirty-five seconds off the course record by covering the route in 18 minutes 38 seconds. He displayed splendid form and won so easily that he defeated the second man, H. McLaughlin of the Knights of St. Antony, a minute and a half. The titleholder never extended himself and led by a big margin at all stages after taking the pacemaking position from McLaughlin in the first mile. The Long Islander had 300 yards' advantage at the second mile, and as he turned into the homestretch the other contestants were lost to view. F. P. Thomas, an unattached runner, was the third man to cross the line following 150 yards behind McLaughlin. Summary:

Syd Leslie, Long Island A. C., 18:38; H. McLaughlin, Knights of St. Antony, 20:09; F. P. Thomas, unattached, 20:40; W. H. McGuire, Ozanam Association, 20:54; R. A. Taube, Atlas Club, 21:29; A. Hundermark, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 21:30; G. Jackle, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 22:06; E. Lewis, Mission Club, 22:19; B. Moore, Colin A. C., 22:33; F. Weiss, Long Island A. C., 22:47; J. McDevitt, Presentation Club, 22:55; J. Langer, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 24:15; E. Priefer, Long Island A. C., 24:37; S. Herman, unattached, 24:37; N. Menshon, Atlas Club, 24:49.

Pluck Gives Cyclist Zemo Victory.

In winning the weekly point race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association over the Pelham Parkway course yesterday Louis Zemo, handicapped at one minute, gave a plucky exhibition. Shaken off by the fast pace of his opponents in the early stages of the five-mile contest Zemo refused to quit, and by hitting a desperate clip in the fourth mile he drew up on even terms with A. Desimone, who started from the same mark and was leading the field. Entering the home stretch Desimone gained what appeared a winning lead, but he started his sprint too soon, and nearing the tape he faltered. Zemo, with a burst of speed, drove his bicycle across the line a winner by a fourth of a second. J. Naphtal was the first scratch man completing the distance, drawing down third prize. Summary:

Louis Zemo, (1:00,) 14:08 1-5; A. Desimone, (100,) 14:03 2-5; J. Naphtal, (scratch,) 13:03 3-5; E. Jensen, (scratch,) 13:03 4-5; J. Cauldwell, (1:00,) 14:04 2-5; H. Whiteman, (scratch,) 13:10; A. Mor

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JUDGE HOLT ON "CONSTRUCTIVE NEUTRALITY."

Ex-Judge GEORGE C. HOLT pleads, in the current number of The Independent, eloquently and indignantly for a change in the policy of our Government as to violations of The Hague Convention. He strongly approves the neutrality proclamation and the President's advice to abstain from taking sides. But he points out that we are a signatory of The Hague Convention along with all the Powers engaged in this war, and with a number of others; that this convention, "a "solemn treaty between all the parties "to it," has been repeatedly violated, and that our Government has made no protest. Undefended places have been bombarded from the air; floating mines have made the commercial pathways of the open ocean unsafe for neutral use; the territory of neutral nations has been violated; buildings dedicated to religion, art, and science have not been spared; prisoners have been forced to dig trenches; suspected spies have been shot without trial; pillage has been allowed; fines far in excess of any military or administrative requirements have been imposed; "in short, The Hague treaty, like the "original Belgian treaty, has been "cast into the waste basket like a "scrap of paper."

The protest which Judge HOLT exhorts our Government to make against these violations of The Hague Convention and of international law would at this time be a step of doubtful wisdom. It will be noted that nearly all the violations, and especially the more serious of them, have been charged against the Germans only. In the case of some of them the charges are not, and at present cannot be, based on conclusive evidence, and have not been, and at present cannot be, impartially investigated. If the United States Government should present a protest to Germany against the list of offenses submitted by Judge HOLT, that Government might fairly challenge the impartial neutrality of the protesting Government. And in any event, such action would be hailed by the Allies with enthusiasm, while in neutral nations it might easily impair the reputation of the United States as to the maintenance of moral as well as legal neutrality. Such a protest could hardly be expected to modify the conduct of Germany, and would, therefore, have no practical effect on the course of events save the undesirable one of exasperating the feeling of the Government and people of Germany against us. It would, we think, tend to impair the influence our Government may fairly expect to exercise when the question of peace and the terms of peace shall be taken up.

So far as the expression of public opinion and sentiment in this country is concerned, there is no reason that it should not be unrestrained save by considerations of candor and justice, and certainly it has been. As a contribution to that opinion, Judge HOLT's article will have its weight. The feeling that inspires it is very general in this country. His plea would be stronger if it were a little less sweeping. Some of the offenses he lays to the account of the belligerents are not clearly established, and are freely charged by each side against the others. Others, especially the violation of neutrality, are the very essence of the dispute now undergoing the arbitrament of arms. We may have, and, so far as we inform ourselves carefully, we should have, our own views regarding them. It is not easy to see how our Government could take cognizance of them without an implied intention ultimately to take part in that arbitrament.

RAILWAY RATE ADVANCES.

The advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railways should increase their income otherwise than by an advance in rates was strongest the day it was made. Its progressive weakening is due to the logic of events, against which there is no appeal. Last week the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Commissioners suspended the higher passenger rates which the railways proposed to charge in accordance with the counsel of the Federal Commission. The Illinois Public Utilities Commission suspended until March 30 the advance of the "trap car" tariffs, which also were advanced according to still another counsel of the Commission, which it has itself modified in many ways since the advice was given. Also last week at Washington the National Association of Railway Commissioners resolved that the Federal Commission should confine itself to the regulation of interstate rates, and should not interfere with rates within a State.

That applies to the entire class of terminal charges involved in the industrial or plant railway facilities, and would leave hardly a shred of income available under the Commission's showing of how easy it would be to raise the money the railways need, even in the Commission's opinion, without advancing rates. However admirable the Commission's alternative is in principle, in practice it has proved futile. It is even worse than futile, for it has aroused protests which have embittered the question. It is lamentable that the conflict between Federal and State control should assume the contentious political form resulting from the Commission's procedure. The Commission or Federal control should prevail, but the contention is gratuitous and embarrassing to the cause of regulation.

The longer the Commission delays its decision the more impossible it will be to deny that the path of least resistance to the solution of the railway problem is through the railways' often rejected method. Persistence in theoretical and unworkable regulation is prejudicial to regulation itself as well as to the railways.

GETTING BACK TO FACTS.

In her letter to THE TIMES, printed on Saturday, Mrs. JOHN MARTIN betrayed undue exaltation over a remark of THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S, which she thought "inadvertently "gave away the case for woman suffrage." The remark was:

> No man is fit to be the free citizen of a free republic unless he is able to bear arms and serve with efficiency in the army.

Mrs. MARTIN says that women are unable to do this, and, therefore, are "clearly unfit for citizenship." If we are to dispose of the woman suffrage campaign it must be done by arguments that rest on fact. The objections to woman suffrage are many and weighty; the chief among them is the danger of increasing the electorate by a body of citizens who have shown no special aptitude for dealing with the kind of questions that are submitted to voters, and whose view of such questions is likely to be amateurish, and that the consequences of such an enlargement might be disastrous is a fact too plain to be waved aside.

But to advance the hoary and foolish argument that Mrs. MARTIN does is simply to play into the hands of the adversary by setting up a man of straw to be knocked over. In the first place, Col. ROOSEVELT is wrong and the right to vote does not depend on physical force; if it did every blind man would be disfranchised. But aside from that, the part the woman plays in the defense of a nation from attack is not less than that which the man plays. Col. ROOSEVELT himself has recognized that over and over again, and it is the real argument that lies behind his talk about the thing he calls "race suicide." And in serving the nation in this way the woman is no whit behind the man even in the matter of physical courage; if he risks his life to defend the flag, so does she in furnishing the men to defend it.

Woman suffrage is a dangerous experiment, and the agitation for it is a regrettable incident in our national life. The reasons against it are deep and strong. There is no sense in opposing it with bogies and false theories; when that is done it simply increases the momentum which has carried the "cause" to victory in twelve States.

ITALY'S PROBLEM.

The coolest and most conservative minds in Italy manifest increasing anxiety as to the effect on the future of the nation of continued neutrality in the present war. There is no doubt that the declaration of neutrality was a very substantial aid to the Allies at the outbreak of the war. It permitted the French Government to strip its Alpine frontier of troops and to mass its full force in the north and east to resist the Germanic invasion, and it is a reasonable inference that, without this reinforcement, Paris might have been besieged and the Allies, not the Germans, have been foiled in the long and bloody battle of the Meuse. And, of course, the appearance of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean would have changed the naval situation materially. Even more important than these material advantages accruing to the Allies was the moral effect of the action of Italy in proclaiming to the world that the war made by the Germanic Empires was one of clear and inexcusable aggression. It was on that ground that Italy declared the Triple Alliance not binding upon her, as it had been violated openly by two of its members. In the face of this concrete evidence the plea of Germany and Austria that they took arms in self-defense became absurd. The verdict of Italy helped to turn the feeling of the civilized world against the pretensions of Germany.

It undoubtedly was expected by the leaders in the Italian Government that the extremely valuable services of Italy to the Allies would be considered when the final settlement came, and that Italy would be regarded, if not as a partner, at least as a party in interest, entitled to a voice and to recognition. The points in the future of that country to which its Government and its people attach the most importance are (1) the assurance of peaceful development of the colonial enterprise in Tripoli and Cyrenaica; (2) the recovery from Austria of the Trentino and the provinces about the Port of Trieste, which strategically, politically, and commercially are of great value; (3) the extension of Italian interests along the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic in Albania. Had the war come to a prompt conclusion, or had there been a distinct advantage won by the Allies in the operations of the first three months, these claims would have been very strong and their recognition would have been cordial. But there are signs that the Allies feel that Italy has not done enough for them to make her position indisputable. The tone of the British press and even of the French press has perceptibly changed, and though it is still friendly it is also a little admonitory. This has been more marked since the entry of Turkey upon the war. Italy is reminded that this is a serious menace to her interests in the Balkans and in Tripoli, which can best be met by a coalition with the Allies. Turkey will be helpless if the Germanic Empires are defeated, and Italy's claims can best be protected by joining in that defeat. The southeastern situation is unquestionably very complicated and full of difficulty. The tendency is to force Italy to take a decisive part, and though this would involve grave risks and immense cost, it may become inevitable.

A WORD FOR THE NEW FREEDOM.

Competition used to be the word. Co-operation is its successor. Now that the President is in that frame of mind it would serve the purpose so near his heart if he would pass the new word to his District Attorneys. For instance, it was announced last week that an appeal was taken to a higher court in the case of co-operators certified to be in good business standing. It may have been all right to attack them when their crimes were unfashionable, and it was thought they could be proved, and that good public service would be done thereby. But in this case, and others like it, has not enough been done when the offenders have been brought into court, and have defended themselves against aspersions by the Government, and by the Government alone?

Is it absolutely necessary to proceed with such cases? Or, if it is necessary, why not take the opinion of the Trade Commission, especially set up as judges of unfair methods of competition? Now that suspicion and ill-will have passed away we can afford to believe that men who have satisfied the courts of their probity are good enough to be let alone. Character is like guilt in its personal quality. It is not a mere mercantile asset. It is something human and linked with the privileges of life itself. For that reason, if the President recognizes the sentiment, he may check those who are so zealous in the service of the people as to bear false witness against their neighbors, and prostitute the processes of the law to those unfair methods of competition which now are to disappear into the bewildering fogs and noxious miasmas of the past, which we were assured were realities against which we must take up arms.

It is cheering to learn that we were mistaken, and that now an era of good feeling is to come through the disappearance of the dangerous illhumors that made co-operation seem like conspiracy, and made the people think that they wanted competition, rather than the fruits of competition. Business men no doubt will be glad to find themselves well spoken of once more. But will the Government truly do its share? Will it cease to set its officials upon those whom it cannot get juries to indict or to convict? Will it bring prosecutions solely in the public interest, and not press them beyond the public interest?

In that way we may be as peaceful and prosperous as before. But what a nightmare we have had!

A GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Directors of the Government-owned Panama railway met in this city on Saturday to consider whether the company should buy or charter more steamships. The railway operates under a New York charter, and they want to know what rights they have under it. Presumably they have the same rights as all other holders of New York charters, that is the right of applying to the Interstate Commerce Commission and learning whether it is in accordance with its views that the railway should operate its steamships through the canal, or with discriminating facilities and connections at the canal. There are other railways now asking the commission the same question, and it would be of interest to know whether there is to be one rule for the Government railway and another for the privately owned railways.

The operation of this law is not yet clearly developed. It is only a few days since the Pacific Mail Steamship Company withdrew from the canal trade, in deference to this law, after an operation of sixty years. At the present time the transcontinental railways are revising their rates, due to the effect of canal competition in connection with the Interstate Commerce Commission's administration of the long and short haul clause. The regulated railways find competition with the unregulated steamships impracticable, with profit, and are abandoning the business. The railways are excluded from the canal business lest they should compete with the coastwise monopoly, but there is no tenderness for the railways in the regulation of the rates which are controlled only by the monopoly.

If any railway ought to be regulated it is the Government-owned Panama route. It belongs to the conspiracies in restraint of trade which the Government is prosecuting. Its rates are excessive, and excessively profitable. It earns double the rate of profit which the Interstate Commission refuses to allow other railways to increase. There is no reason to suppose that the Government-owned railway would reduce its water rate from any experience on either land or water, even the carriage of cement for the canal not having been at an economy. This is true although the Government did not get back the interest on the cost of its steamers nor charge any depreciation in its account.

Whatever may be the merits of Government railways or steamships, or a combination of them, they are not commercial undertakings, and they are fatal competitors of private companies under limitations of law and principles of solvency. Just in proportion that Government enters any business private business withdraws. Government competition on that basis is unfair. The Trade Commission may have the Government before it as a first defendant, if the Government pushes its plans to the bitter end.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Demands High Pay for Soldiers.

Among the suggestions made by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW in the article printed yesterday by THE SUNDAY TIMES was one to the effect that "labor"—or "labour" as MR. SHAW, with his well-known conservatism and his tender respect for the established and authoritative, insists on spelling it—that "labour" should refuse to do any military service in any country except at the prevailing rate of wages for skilled workmen in the dangerous trades.

As it has usually been found easy, everywhere, to get soldiers for a few dollars per month in addition to their board and clothes, the proposal to pay them at a rate in something like proportion to their perils and the quality of work demanded of them, seems at first thought merely another Shavian "whimsicality." There is more to it than that, however, and the longer one considers the plan, the more clear is realization that such a readjustment of the private soldier's wage would very seriously affect the conduct of war and do not a little toward lessening its frequency and duration. Obviously, too, if men wouldn't fight unless well paid, either their demands would be granted or—an alternative by no means horrifying—there would be no fighting.

The weak link in MR. SHAW'S logic is his failure to take into account the fact that most men go to war, not as workmen employed to do a given job of slaughter, but as patriots, convinced, by good arguments or bad, that in risking their lives they are serving their endangered country. Whenever that conviction can be widely implanted, recruiting is brisk; when efforts to spread it fail, recruiting lags or stops and resort to conscription has to be made. With it, any wage, or none, is enough to draw men to the colors, and without it few indeed would be tempted, even by many times the wage proposed by MR. SHAW, to endure what, without audible protest or complaint, millions of men are suffering in each of the several "theatres" of the present war.

And war, though a profession, in a way, for some, is a trade for none—in these days, at least—and the pay of the privates is no more disproportioned to their abilities than are the salaries of the officers to theirs. It promises a fortune to nobody, and even a competence to very few.

Laudations Open to Criticism.

Papers all over this part of the country are already commenting, invariably with warm approval and high expectations, on the selection of THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE for Warden of Sing Sing Prison. There is a curious significance in the fact that not one of these commentators ventures even to hint regret or disapproval of an appointment made for reasons so dissimilar from those which in the past prompted the appointment to such positions of men utterly different from MR. OSBORNE—men without one of his qualifications, and sure not only to do none of the things he will at least attempt, but likely, if not certain, to do all the things he will try to avoid.

Had the familiar use of the prisons for the purposes of machine politics been as vigorously resented and protested as the unfamiliar use of them is praised, then—well, perhaps prison reform in this State, instead of being still a possibility of the future, would have been accomplished long since.

One could wish, too, that the current comment did not so frequently refer to the sacrifices which a man like MR. OSBORNE makes when he accepts an office like this, and did not so often list high among his qualifications for the place the fact that once for a week he underwent in Auburn Prison a far from close approximation to the experiences of its convict population.

Now, if MR. OSBORNE is the man we all think him to be he has made no sacrifices at all, but considers himself highly fortunate in getting such a magnificent opportunity to render a great public service and to advance a cause that has long interested him deeply. As for his experimental imprisonment, he may have learned a little something from it, indirectly, but the conditions were such as to justify more than doubt that he underwent prison life as it really is, at Auburn or anywhere else. Of course, he got a near view of the old system in operation, but he could hardly have seen any of its evils that would have been undiscoverable—that were not discovered years ago—by investigators not playing at being prisoners among officials and convicts who all knew who they were and what they were doing.

Puzzling for the Martians.

If one were to judge by the size of the crowd that flocked to New Haven Saturday, and paid high prices for the privilege of sitting for several hours in a bitterly cold wind, there is nothing that so deeply interests so many Americans as a game of football between the elevens of two famous universities.

If the Martians, to whom reference in connection with this matter has already been made on this page, had been moved to investigate it still further, and to find out what activities came nearest to football in exciting our public and collective manifestations of interest, those visitors from another planet would have been in for more astonishment. Inquiry would have promptly revealed to them that the only crowds comparable with the multitude in Yale's "Bowl" were, first, those that gather to see the competitions of professional baseball players, and then—at a considerable distance—those attracted by horse racing.

After that somebody might have told the strangers that on a few occasions races between automobiles had drawn a greater army of spectators than any of the events already listed, and that a Presidential election will till miles of Broadway with a solid mass of excited people. Only at the last piece of information would the Martians see any reason for crediting us with an intelligent appreciation of relative values. Before it came they would be lost in astonishment and wonder at our frivolity and childishness.

Canada Shows Caution.

Individual temperament must decide whether smiles or frowns should follow hearing the news that Canada has barred from her mails certain German and pro-German newspapers published in this city, and has made it a heavily punishable crime to sell those papers anywhere in the Dominion.

Are the Canadians afraid to hear the German arguments, and do they so doubt the firmness of their own loyalty that they will not expose it to such shaking as the German editors can give it?

On this side of the border, of course, the conditions are not quite the same; indeed, they are quite considerably different. Still it doesn't seem to us that in any circumstances we would show the same timidity, and it does seem that we would not only want to know, but would insist on knowing, what the people who differed with us had to say for themselves. Presumably, we would scorn their logic and deny all of their assertions. But we would give them a hearing.

At least we can hope that we would, for to refuse it is pretty small and 'fraid-catty.

A NATION'S VITALITY.

An Important Factor in Defense, Mr. Rittenhouse Points Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Stockton has done the country a service by calling attention to the apparent decline in American patriotism. It is possible, as THE TIMES intimates, that this condition is more apparent than real, but the Admiral might have gone further and called attention to the apparent decline in the physical fitness of our people. This condition must also be looked at from the standpoint of patriotism.

Our first line of defense against a foreign foe consists not of battleships and forts, but of strong men.

There seems to be ample evidence that the power of Americans to resist chronic diseases is steadily weakening. This means that the power to resist fatigue is also being reduced. The breaking down of the hard-worked organs of the body, such as the heart, circulatory system, kidneys, &c., has not only increased in middle life and old age, but has also increased greatly among young people.

Owing to the rapidly changing conditions of life, mental exertion has increased and physical exertion has decreased. Through overstrenuousness, on the one hand, and indolence and inactivity on the other, and overindulgence generally, the life strain under our civilization is constantly increasing.

If this apparent decline in our national vitality (which is supported by statistics) is not checked, our country's defense and future development will be in the hands of a flabby-muscled race, with its power to endure hardship and fatigue at a very low ebb.

If patriotism consisted merely of a willingness to stand up and be shot, and of throwing one's self against a bayonet in the Nation's service, surely there would be no lack of patriotism in our country. But if our nation is to endure either with or without war, we must have a people strong and vigorous in body as well as in mind. Obviously patriotism, as well as considerations of common humanity, demand that our people and their leaders give heed to these evidences of decline in the vital forces of the race.

E. E. RITTENHOUSE.
President, Life Extension Institute.
New York, Nov. 20, 1914.

America's Duty to Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your high-minded and eminently fair editorial articles during the last three months on the European war have so commanded my best judgment that I dissent with reluctance from the one of Nov. 8 on "Our Duty Under The Hague Treaties." In criticising MR. Roosevelt's censure of the present Administration's policy in regard to Belgium, and in repudiating his suggestion that "the United States Government should put itself on record" with reference to the situation in Belgium, you say:

> There remains the question of protest. It is debatable. It might not have been unneutral, it might not have been an impropriety for us, as a signatory power, to protest against the devastation of Belgium. But how faint and colorless and feeble would have been a written protest signed by the Secretary of State when compared with the unsparing denunciation that the whole American people have pronounced upon Germany for her savage treatment of the Belgians.

Neutrality is one thing, but calculated indifference and silence is quite another. How much more forcibly the splendid indignation of "the whole American people" would appeal to the seared conscience of a belated militarism, if the official representative of that people in international intercourse had found some mode of expression out of his inimitable vocabulary to make it known that people and President are at one in the maintenance of high standards of international conduct. This ought not to have been difficult for a President who undertook to make international law rather than to follow it when he determined to tell Independent Mexico what kind of a Government she could not establish. Are we to be strenuous only to the weak?

JOHN J. HALSEY,
Professor of International Law.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., Nov. 20, 1914.

Sailors Like The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the publications for which this institution subscribes, I wish to say that at least 100 copies of your valuable paper are bought here daily. I simply cannot do without it.

CAPT. J. C. NORTON,
Librarian Sailors' Snug Harbor.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON THE WAR.

Germany's Responsibility for It, America's Opinion, and Other Matters Discussed in a Letter to Lord Newton.

From The Spectator (London.)

Lord Newton sends us for publication some extracts from a memorable letter written to him by a distinguished member of America's most distinguished family, Charles Francis Adams:

South Lincoln, Mass.,
Oct. 21, 1914.

My Dear Lord Newton—As respects the war and the attitude of Great Britain, the situation is very clearly understood in America, and the current of public opinion is all one way, and in your favor. You can safely leave the course of events and the trend of opinion to the representative Germans in this country, including more especially the Ambassador at Washington, von Bernstorff, who strikes me as being utterly unfit for his position. He has done the German cause immense harm and brought himself into great discredit. This by indiscreet and unnecessary talking. The man apparently does not realize that foreign nations do not like to be everlastingly instructed as to their obligations, their duties, and the direction in which their sympathies should go forth. They are apt to think that, not being wholly devoid of common sense, they are competent to form their own opinions. They therefore invariably resent the schoolmaster and the propagandist. It was just so during our civil war, when we sent out, to my father's great annoyance, a host of journalists, clergymen, lecturers, and characters otherwise eminent to descend like a swarm of locusts on Great Britain and instruct the people of your community as to their moral obligations in the struggle then going on. It was on our part a mistake, and anything of the same character now would be a mistake on your part.

Moreover, as I have already intimated, the representative Germans over here are doing the cause of their "Fatherland," as they are pleased to call it, infinite injury. The sophistries and perversions of fact to which they have recourse are creative of more amusement than disgust, even, and that is saying much. Under these circumstances you Englishmen, so far as America is concerned, can safely leave well enough alone. The current is all running your way, and the best thing you can do is to let it alone. The "scrap of paper" episode, the brutal violation of Belgian neutrality, the destruction of Louvain, the bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims "did the job" here most effectually so far as the Germans are concerned. They are regarded in America now generally as a nation of neo-vandals. * * * The time had come and the conditions were ripe. Under these circumstances it was agreed between the potentates and war parties of the two nations that Austria-Hungary was to have full swing, or, as the Kaiser expressed it, a "free hand," as respects the Balkans. There the hegemony of Austria-Hungary was to be assured. On the other hand, Germany was to make France pay the expenses of the war, was to have an equally "free hand" so far as Belgium and Holland were concerned, and was to receive as part of the indemnity all the French extra-territorial colonial possessions. The thing is manifest; and there was hardly a pretense of concealment. It is practically proclaimed throughout the various official publications—white, red, blue, and orange. Now, we in America are not altogether devoid of common sense. We can see a thing when it hits us between the eyes. The present case was in point. The Monroe Doctrine looms a menace!

Thus much as respects the situation here; and you are entirely free to quote me as an authority on this topic. I do not want to see you English falling into the mistake which we Americans fell into fifty years ago. Let foreign public opinion take care of itself. As Hamlet long since observed: "When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw."

Here, as with you in England, at present no one is thinking, talking, or reading of anything except Germany, German policy, the Kaiser, and the operations now going on in France and Belgium. The most ridiculous stories are prevalent of "barbarisms," violations of every rule of humanity on one side and the habitual digging out of the eyes of wounded Prussians by Belgian women on the other. The stuff which in this respect now fills our papers recalls to me strongly our own experiences fifty years ago, when in England it was widely asserted that we had carried the severities of warfare back to the days of Tilly and Wallenstein, and that the events in daily occurrence in America "simply staggered humanity." This kind of twaddle is always prevalent whenever war breaks out. Meanwhile, I have seen reason to support that, so far as the Balkans and Turkey are concerned, it would be difficult to exaggerate what actually occurred. As to the Germans, you probably remember that when the first contingent of the German Army was sent out on the China expedition in 1900 the Emperor personally addressed them in these words:

> When you meet the foe you will defeat them. No quarter will be given; no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns, a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again dare to look askance at a German.

The Germans are now following out this precept. My friend Gen. James H. Wilson, who commanded the American contingent in China, assures me that the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans there, especially as respects women, were something too atrocious for record; and, moreover, were unblushingly acknowledged as a regular feature of warfare. Wilson on this point is an authority. He knew from personal observation that whereof he spoke.

As to the outcome—I have had too many experiences of the uncertainties of warfare to venture any predictions. I well remember, for instance, that fifty years ago all England, with Mr. Gladstone at the head, declared that our war could have but one end, and that end was already "an accomplished fact"—the independence of the Confederacy. Lord Derby then asserted that the one utterly impossible result was the restoration of the old Union. I also have a distinct recollection of how subsequently Mr. Gladstone mounted the stool of repentance and referred to his attitude and utterances at the previous time as a mistake of "inconceivable grossness." I do not, therefore, venture on any prediction; but I am strongly of opinion that the struggle can have but one result, if Great Britain retains its naval supremacy. It is only a question of time when Germany, shut up within its own limits, and throttled by a blockade, will get black in the face, and drop from inanition. The first indications of some such result are already apparent.

Meanwhile the cost in men, money, and material of the struggle is something I in vain try to grasp. I take it that it is not unreasonable to say that, aggregating the six or eight combatants, including Belgium and Servia, with Italy, Switzerland, and Rumania incurring the cost of mobilization, the outgo is not less than ten millions sterling a day. I see it so computed in The Economist. I believe Germany already admits to a loss of life exceeding 300,000, or 150,000 a month. Adding the losses of France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, I see the total loss to date computed by careful investigators at 1,750,000, or nearly 80,000 for each day of active operations. This, if so, does indeed "stagger humanity"! As to the consumption of war material, the magazines which had been prepared in anticipation are now about exhausted, the Winter is at hand, and European buyers are everywhere in America, purchasing, at about any price, whatever war supplies are to be had. It is stated in the papers that wheat in Berlin is now nine shillings a bushel, whereas in New York it is four and sixpence! As to horses, our market is being swept clear. Poor brutes!

You must overlook the length, and perhaps diffuseness, of this letter. You know that, unable as I am because of eyes, &c., to write with my own hand, dictation has become with me a second nature. I simply talk on paper! In this particular case, knowing from you how solicitous the English are as to public opinion at this juncture in America, I have thought it worth while to speak with a good deal of detail and with some emphasis. You mix more or less with public men and those seeking to affect the course of events over here. You are very welcome in that connection to make any use you see fit of this letter, as it will merely contribute to a more correct understanding of what seems now in England to be a matter of general interest. Believe me, &c.,

CHARLES F. ADAMS.

"SHOP EARLY."

Consumers' League Urges Public to Spare Store Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fifteen years ago almost every retail store in the country remained open until late at night from one to three weeks before Christmas. This meant that hundreds of sales people, bookkeepers, wrappers, and delivery men worked such long hours that Christmas meant to them nothing of joy and good-will, but only exhaustion and misery. This condition of affairs was brought about by an unintelligent shopping public, which thought that it must do its Christmas shopping in crowds and in a rush at the eleventh hour.

The Consumers' League, realizing the seriousness of this overwork, instituted the "Shop Early for Christmas" campaign. Thanks to the splendid co-operation of the press, this movement for early shopping has grown to such an extent that each year fewer and fewer stores remain open at night. There has been a consequent lessening of fatigue and suffering for the workers at Christmas time.

Last year in New York City six large retail stores and many small neighborhood stores remained open to the public until 10 P. M. and later the week before Christmas. In three of these larger stores the employes received no extra compensation; in the remaining three stores supper or supper money was provided.

After a working day of fourteen hours in one of the stores last year one woman, selling waists, said: "Tired? I have been wishing all day that I was a horse; then I would have somebody to look out for my interests."

The Consumers' League is trying to look out for her interests. Cannot we count upon your help and co-operation?

HANNAH ANDREWS,
Chairman of Publicity Committee, the Consumers' League.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

Red Cross Christmas Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would voice the protest of all self-respecting people regarding the proposed manner of dealing with the Christmas gifts diverted to the Red Cross. Surely they are welcome to all the money they can get that way—but save us from the insult of having "properly worded cards" sent with the announcement that So-and-So would have sent us a Christmas gift but sent such an amount to the Red Cross Fund instead.

I can't imagine grown people concocting such a vulgar scheme, and pray that it may not be perfected. Another reason for condemning it would be the absorption of much-needed money in red tape and clerical work—stamps, printing, and stationery.

M. A. PARKES.
New York, Nov. 20, 1914.

Disarm, and Debts Forgiven.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not permanent peace be secured by an international agreement between civilized countries, that all national debts would be canceled, upon the condition of a total and permanent disarmament?

This is a large idea, and open to many serious objections, but would it not secure the greater good?

A. W. PARSONS.
Tampico, Tams, Mexico, Nov. 12, 1914.

CONTRAST.

All day I've hurried up and down
The dreary town,
And now, through gloomy dusk and rain,
The buildings frown;
The wan lights flicker through the mist
Upon the glass,
And dully cast a pallid gleam
On those who pass.

A few bare leafless branches loom
Grotesquely high,
Starkly inanimate and grim
Against the sky;
The sharp wind whistles shrilly through
The cheerless streets,
Blowing the rain now here, now there,
In icy sheets.

But somewhere in a cozy room
The firelight glows
And glistens brightly, while outside
The storm-wind blows;
And some one's eyes are beaming with
A tender light,
Which all the dreariness and gloom
Make doubly bright.

A. N. E.

APPELLATE DIVISION POWER IS DEFINED

It May Finally Dispose of All Cases Not Heard Before a Jury.

A NEW TRIAL IS DENIED

Dismissal of Case of Lamport vs. Smedley et al. Sustained by Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals has just decided that the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure that went into effect on Sept. 1, 1912, conferred upon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the power of disposing finally of all cases brought before it except those that were heard before a jury. The decision was in the case of Albert G. Lamport, administrator of the estate of Hiram H. Lamport, against Mary Clementine Smedley, the Chemical National Bank and others. The action was brought to set aside a transfer of stock and life insurance policies which it was alleged was procured through undue influence. The Special Term of the Supreme Court found in favor of the plaintiff. The Appellate Division reversed the judgment as contrary to the evidence and dismissed the complaint.

It was contended that the grant of power to render final judgment was neutralized by the provision that when necessary or proper a new trial must be ordered, and that a new trial was always necessary and proper when it is conceivable that new evidence might vary the result. It was also contended that the amendment to the code did not apply to appeals pending at the time of its adoption. The decision of the Court of Appeals said that the purpose of the amendment was not doubtful and then it said:

"In equity causes, before the days of code practice, the Appellate Court was not constrained upon reversal to order a new trial, but might proceed to render whatever new decree the justice of the case required. The Appellate Division has now been reinvested with that power indeed the power has been extended, for it applies to all actions and proceedings, whether equitable or legal, except where the trial under review has been before a jury. The limitations upon the power of the Appellate Court in the latter class of cases we need not now consider. The appellant insists that the grant of power to render final judgment is neutralized by the concluding provision that when necessary or proper a new trial must be ordered. He asks us to hold that as a matter of law a new trial is always necessary and proper when it is conceivable that new evidence might vary the result. Such a construction of the statute would leave the law exactly where it stood before the amendment was adopted. The Legislature did not have in view a vain and nugatory enactment. It intended to work an important reform in procedure, and its purpose ought not to be thwarted by any narrow construction. The Appellate Division has still the power, when it is of the opinion that such relief would be in furtherance of justice, to order a new trial. In this case it held that justice would not be promoted by the concession of that privilege."

In summarizing its decision the Court of Appeals said:

"The Appellate Division has the power in an action in equity, when it reverses the judgment of the trial court, to make its own findings and proceed to a new and complete adjudication of the case. By the code amendment authorizing this the Legislature intended to work an important reform in procedure, and its purpose ought not to be thwarted by any narrow construction (section 1,317.)

"The amendment applies to appeals pending at the time of its adoption."

IN PROF. GILLETT'S MEMORY

Gift of His Library Announced at New York University Service.

A service was held in the Gould Memorial Library at New York University yesterday in memory of Prof. William Kendall Gillett, head of the Department of Romance Languages in the University, who died in September. Among those present were delegations from the class of 1880, with which he graduated from the University, and from the Delta Phi Fraternity, of which he was a member. Lewis B. Reed of the class of 1843, the oldest living alumnus of the University, was present also.

It was announced at the service that Prof. Gillett's library, comprising between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, had been given to the University by Mrs. Gillett and by his brother, Dr. Charles Gillett, Dean of Union Theological Seminary.

Among those who spoke were Bishop W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who delivered the invocation; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, Dean A. L. Bouton of the College of Arts, Prof. Lawrence McLouth, head of the Department of German; Prof. Marshall S. Brown of the Department of English, the Rev. Gaston E. Leary and C. A. Eddy, who represented the class of 1880.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS.

Two Days' Programme for Dec. 4 and 5 at Hotel Astor.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 4 and 5. Most of the sessions will take place at the Hotel Astor. On Friday morning President Seth Low will deliver his annual address, and reports will be heard from August Belmont, John Hays Hammond, Alton B. Parker, Vincent Astor, Miss Maude Wetmore, William R. Willcox, and Roland P. Falkner, heads of the various departments of the federation's work.

On Friday afternoon the topic will be government ownership of public utilities. The speakers are to be Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, ex-Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, Congressman David J. Lewis, and Dr. Frederick C. Howe.

Saturday morning's meeting will deal with the question of social insurance, with George W. Perkins presiding. At a luncheon to follow difficulties arising from the operation of various workmen's compensation acts will be discussed. Saturday afternoon's programme treats of America's preparedness for war and duties under The Hague Conference, and the speakers will be Dr. David Starr Jordan, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Samuel Gompers, and Dr. Talcott Williams.

The woman's department, under the Chairmanship of Miss Maude Wetmore, will meet at the Colony Club, 120 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 3.

Calcutta Exchange Professor Here.

Jagadahl C. Bose, Professor of Biology in the University of Calcutta, arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool, to lecture as exchange professor at Columbia, George Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other universities. He was accompanied by his wife and a staff of native servants.

Canon Powell Now a Parish Priest.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22.—Canon Wesley Powell, for five years President of King's College, has resigned to become a parish priest, saying he is "obeying an imperative call of the Divine Voice to resume humbler duties."

DR. MOSKOWITZ WEDS MRS. B. L. ISRAELS

Head of Civil Service Commission and Noted Social Worker Married in Yonkers.

BRIDE'S WORK FOR GIRLS

To Her Efforts Are Due Improvements in Playgrounds and the Reform of the City Dance Halls.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of this city, and Mrs. Belle Lindner Israels, who is prominent in social work, were married in the bride's home at 21 Edgecliff Terrace, Parkhill, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphanage in 166th Street, Manhattan.

The guests were members of the families of the bride and bridegroom and Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement and Dr. John L. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Moskowitz left for Atlantic City. They will live at 147 East Thirty-eighth Street.

The bride is the widow of Charles Henry Israels, an architect of this city, who died three years ago. She was born in New York and before her first marriage was Miss Belle Lindner. After graduating from Horace Mann High School and Teacher's College, she studied under Heinrich Conreid and first became interested in welfare work, through coaching plays and entertainments given at the Educational Alliance Settlement. She was then made Chairman of the Department of Children's Amusements, and became interested in roof garden and playground development, and eventually took up the task of reforming delinquent girls. In the course of this work she founded the Lakeview Home for Girls.

Later she was connected with the survey, and the suggestion that she should investigate the amusements of working girls, in 1908, caused the formation of the Committee on the Amusement Resources of Working Girls, of which she became the Chairman. It was through her efforts that the dance hall license law of 1910 was passed. It is said that this law has done more to improve the moral surroundings of young girls of Manhattan than any that has been passed in recent years. Under this law her committee investigated all the dance halls in the city and forced their proprietors to regulate their conduct. She advocated also the establishment of model dance halls, the first of which was opened in Newark several years ago.

In January she resigned from the Sociological Fund Committee of the Medical Review of Reviews, saying that she did not approve of the White Slave films that the committee had indorsed and which were then being shown in this city.

Dr. Moskowitz has been prominent in the civic life of Manhattan for several years. He was brought up on the east side and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the class of 1899. He then became a school teacher and studied ethics, sociology, and pedagogy at Columbia University. He attended the University of Erlangen, Prussia, while there he took the degree of Doctor of Philosphy in 1906. On his return to this country he called the attention of Dr. Felix Adler to deplorable conditions in some parts of this city and he was one of the organizers of the Committee of Fifteen, which brought about the reform wave that resulted in the election of Mayor Low. He was the arbitrator of many strikes on the east side, and in 1910, with Louis Brandeis settled the strike of 70,000 cloakmakers. Later he was made Secretary of the Board of Arbitration and of the Board of Sanitary Control of the Cloakmaking Industry.

He was Chairman of the first Fusion mass meeting at the beginning of the last campaign, and appointed the members of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, which nominated Mr. Mitchel for Mayor. Dr. Moskowitz was also Chairman of the committee that drew up the State platform of the Progressive Party, and although an independent in politics he has identified himself with the party because of its antagonism to Murphy and Tammany.

WEDS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Miss Johnson of South Orange Marries Ensign Bryant.

Her friends in the Oranges learned yesterday that Miss Valeda Johnson, daughter of Mrs. J. Augustus Johnson of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., was married last Friday in Constantinople to Ensign Stuart Bryant of the United States Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant met at a reception in the Turkish capital several weeks ago. With her mother, Mrs. Bryant, went abroad in June to join her brother, Hallett M. Johnson, one of the secreteries of the United States Embassy in Constantinople.

Miss Madeline Ashwell to Wed.

Mrs. William Cawley Ashwell of 24 Gramercy Park announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Madeline Ashwell, to Dudley Hammond Barrows of Plainfield, N. J. Miss Ashwell made her début three years ago. Mr. Barrows is a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1907. No date has been set for the wedding.

Brothers to Wed Sisters.

Two brothers will marry sisters on Thanksgiving Day, when Jesse B. Smith and Alvin B. Smith of Blairstown, N. J., will wed Miss Jennie Simmons and Miss Anna Simmons of Newark, N. J. They will be married in the same church by the same minister, and on returning from their honeymoons will live in adjoining bungalows in Blairstown.

Plans for Junior Assemblies.

The Junior Assemblies, under which name the Junior Cotillions are being carried on, will be conducted this year under the management of a committee appointed by Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who formerly managed them. This committee is made up of Mrs. Pierre Mali, Chairman; Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Walter S. Oakman and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter. The first dance will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Sherry's. Others who are interested in the assemblies and whose daughters are members include Mrs. A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert, Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin, Mrs. William Beals Kendall, Mrs. W. H. Woodin, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Henry Holt and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr. The patronesses have been asked to have their dinners at an early hour on Dec. 1.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC.

Unfamiliar New Compositions Presented by Draper and Sapirstein.

The Society of the Friends of Music, established to introduce to a chosen public music not readily afforded a hearing in concerts of the usual kind, gave a concert yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. There was a large gathering in the concert room, and music was performed that concert-givers might hesitate to produce publicly on their own account. Mr. Paul Draper sang, and Mr. David Sapirstein played the piano. The songs included some of the less familiar of Brahms and Karol Szymanowski's series of six "Hafis Liebeslieder." Mr. Sapirstein played a sonata by Szymanowski, Op. 21, and both these were marked "first time in America." He also played shorter pieces by Julius Weissmann, Cyril Scott, Maurice Ravel, Michael Von Zadora, Laurent Cellier, and McNair-Ilgenfritz, and he joined Mr. Draper in Szymanowski's cycle, playing the extremely difficult accompaniments.

Mr. Szymanowski's sonata is also difficult in technique and in its appeal to the listening ear. Probably many, or most, or perhaps all of the listeners found difficulty in discerning thematic material in the first movement, or anything more than disjointed phrases of incessantly shifting harmony, or any logical development into what is connoted by the word sonata. The second movement, consisting of several enchained sections, is more easily grasped; there were moments in which the music made out a case for itself, several shorter pieces showed agreeable traits, as the two by Julius Weissmann, though the "Wiegenlied in Gounen," by emerging into a somewhat clearer light of day, betrayed something like commonplace; and the "Kirgisische Skizze" of Michael von Zadova had a vigorous individuality.

Mr. Sapirstein played these pieces with much zeal and with every evidence of good faith, also with much technical skill and with the command of coloring that is indispensable to many of them. Mr. Draper's voice, sounding more than it did in its best period, and it could ill spare any seem of tonal quality that it then showed, intelligence in phrasing and in delineation of the mood and significance of the songs marked his performance, as well as an excellent diction. The songs by Szymanowski make little impression of beauty or poignancy on a first hearing. They offer great difficulty to the singer in intonation which Mr. Draper met successfully.

THE BARRERE ENSEMBLE.

Programme of American Music Played on Wind Instruments.

The Barrere Ensemble, an organization of players of wind instruments, under the direction of George Barrere, gave its first concert of the season last night at the Belasco Theatre, in conjunction with David Bispham, baritone. The programme was devoted to the works of American composers exclusively, and most of the selections were given for the first time in public.

The new music was a "Suite in the Olden Style," by M. W. Hill; "The Frogs" and a Scherzino, by George W. Chadwick; an "Ecstasy," a piece for solo baritone, wind instruments and piano, by Ward Stephens, and "Evening Song" and a Scherzino, out of four idyllic pieces, under the title of "Eclogue," by Howard Brockway. Besides these numbers there were "Solitude" and "Humoresque," by Victor Herbert, which the composer conducted; two excerpts from the California Forest Festival Plays, by Henry K. Hadley and William J. McCoy; and songs by Huntington Woodman, Sidney Homer, Louis Elhel, and Henry F. Gilbert.

JOHN McCORMACK SINGS.

Tenor Gives His Second Recital at Carnegie Hall.

John McCormack, tenor, gave his second recital of the season yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall before a large audience. He was assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, accompanist. Mr. McCormack's programme opened with a Romanza from Mascagni's "I Rantzau," included a group of songs by Hugo Wolf, Max Reger, and Schumann, sung in excellent English versions, and another group of old Irish melodies, and concluded with four songs by Eugene Haile, Edwin Schneider, Coleridge-Taylor, and Bizet.

Mr. McCormack was in good voice. Mr. McBeath's violin numbers were an agreeable part of the programme, and Mr. Schneider supplied excellent accompaniments.

MME. PASQUALI'S RECITAL.

Metropolitan Singer Heard in a Varied Programme.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, a soprano long connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her voice is of the coloratura type and her programme was designed to some extent to display florid singing. Perhaps there was a trifle too much of it for an audience of this day.

The singer devoted most of the second half of her programme to modern compositions. Her second group consisted of little songs antedating the eighteenth century, which were given delightfully. Mme de Pasquali was in good voice and showed considerable vocal flexibility and the ability to produce a tone of pure quality. Clemente de Macchi accompanied her.

Third Lecture by Elmendorf.

Dwight Elmendorf entertained a large audience at Carnegie Hall last night with descriptions of life and scenes in and around Belgium, Germany, and Austro-Hungary. Mr. Elmendorf had an appreciative audience, which applauded his many colored slides and moving pictures.

Vaudeville for the Lexington.

Arthur Hammerstein announced last night that he had taken over the control of the Lexington Avenue Opera House, which was built by his father for grand opera, and would reopen the theatre next Wednesday night with vaudeville and moving pictures. The theatre closed as a moving-picture house last week after a short season.

Patrolman's Silver Wedding.

Patrolman Edward Bauldauf, on duty at Fulton Street and Broadway for the past ten years, and his wife celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary last evening at their home, 316 West 116th Street. About 100 guests brought many gifts of silver. Patrolman Bauldauf is well known to the communicants of St. Paul's Church and to Maiden Lane jewelers.

Arrivals on the Philadelphia.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Philadelphia were:

Miss E. G. W. Adam, Miss M. E. Appleyard, G. W. Archibald, Mrs. M. L. Barnes, Miss M. Barnes, Mrs. Ada Beckett, T. E. Beaumont, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Bose, Miss Bose, Miss Bertha Corbett, the Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Freeman, Miss Nina Gale, T. H. Harris, A. H. Hunter, W. E. Lake, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Annie Parkerson, R. H. Robson, T. E. Varley, Count Oscar V. von Oberstadt, A. Ward, Miss J. Ward, Miss May W. Yarde, and Miss L. F. Tisdall.

FEBRILE NEW PLAY AT THE LONGACRE

"What It Means to a Woman" Told by Two of Them in Four Acts.

CHIEF ROLE IS ALCOHOLIC

Inexpert Play Tells of an Anchorless and Frustrated Woman Who Drinks Herself to Death.

WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN, a play in four acts by E. H. Gould and F. Whitehouse. At the Longacre Theatre.

Warren Grieves	Frank Mills
Julia Grieves	Rita Jolivet
Dr. Haskell	Joseph Kilgour
Miss Marion Gardner	Laura Nelson Hall
Mrs. Harry Mead	Catharine Calhoun
Mrs. Joseph Stanton	Jean Newcombe
Miss Dalgren	Alice John
Helen	Mary Miles Minter
Nurse	Florence St. Leonard
Montague	Royden Keith
John	Arthur P. Hyman
William	Frederick Butler

"What It Means to a Woman," a new play in four acts by Miss E. H. Gould and Frances Whitehouse, was produced for the first time on Saturday evening at the Longacre Theatre. It purports to reflect a certain giddy, shallow, and perilous current in the self-suffering stream of New York society and to follow along it, the bobbing, cork-like course to destruction of a woman without the anchor of a satisfying love and without the ballast either of an appreciated responsibility or of a preoccupying routine. The treatment is superficial and unsatisfying, the craftsmanship noticeably inexpert, and the acting hardly good enough to make amends. "What It Means to a Woman" contains not a little interesting material and it has been sympathetically and sincerely written, but, as it stands, the new play at the Longacre provides neither a nourishing nor a diverting evening in the theatre.

The woman in question is Julia Grieves. Mrs. Grieves is the wife of a wealthy and absorbed business man. She craves the devotions of some one, and there is, in the title and at intervals in the text, the exculpating though hardly convincing suggestion that she might have been content with those of her husband had they been continuously and warmly applied. But since he has been too engrossed to supply this need, she has taken feverishly to various substitutes, looking to her substantial doctor and her unsubstantial dancing master for amatory experience, lavishing her affections on a Pekinese, playing poker for high stakes, chasing sensations around and around the block, filling her empty days with empty people, and guzzling liquor at every opportunity. This last taste, which has run in the family and which has at least the force of an expected legacy, takes full possession of her. Strong drink rages through the four acts. She becomes a confirmed alcoholic and finally dies in a heart attack when, after having attained sobriety for the doctor's sake, she finds that she is not to be allowed to have him after all.

There are doubtless just such currents in rootless New York society as the one followed here, but the dramatist who employs so extravagant a background decidedly courts the difficulty of doing without that first aid to conviction afforded by the aroused faculty of recognition on the other side of the footlights. And only with considerable skill can the cheap and hollow patter of the smart-smarty set, come on the lips of a group of characters without creating the confused impression that they are people in a cheap and hollow play.

Furthermore, to deal successfully with such sour and abnormal material calls for something more than good intentions, sincerity and a wholesome point of view. Certainly it calls for a more searching gaze and more discreet hands than those which fashioned "What It Means to a Woman." The utility of such material is dubious at best, and it is small praise to it for the casual or the inexperienced playwright. And the play at the Longacre seems thin, not merely because the surface of the subject has been only skimmed, but because it is so unskillfully put together that the cracks show.

The method employed suggests an admiring but unprofitable study of the works of the late Clyde Fitch. Types and incidents are brought in to serve an interpretative purpose, but it is always disturbingly clear that they have been brought in. They seldom seem to belong there. And the portraits of the illustrious folk who largely people the play are akin to the work of a draughtsman, who has the gift of likeness, but does not know how to draw.

Rita Jolivet, as Julia Grieves, gives a creditable performance throughout and so does Frank Mills as the troubled husband. Several of the minor roles are well enough played, particularly one by Laura Nelson Hall and another by Royden Keith, who does Montague, the shiny-shod dancing master. The playwrights this season seem, by the way, to be painting most unflattering pictures of the teacher of the modern steps. This is the second play which introduces as sleek and objectionable a creature as could possibly be found about the house, while the head of it is downtown at work. In other roles, neither Catherine Calhoun nor Joseph Kilgour do work on which they can look back with any great pride in the who shall say how distant future when "What It Means to a Woman" is a matter for retrospect.

The Sherry Dances.

The first of the three Sherry dances will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 4, at Sherry's. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm. Among others interested in the dances are Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, Mrs. H. E. Coe, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Warren Delano, Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. C. H. Mellon, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. W. S. Oakman, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. H. W. Sibley, and Mrs. H. G. Trevor.

The Metropolitan Concert.

The first of the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday concerts was given last night, with Frank Gittelson, violinist, and Lucrezia Bori and Arthur Middleton, the new American baritone, as soloists. Richard Hageman directed. Mr. Gittelson played Bruch's G minor concerto and a group of smaller pieces. Miss Bori sang arias from "Manon Lescaut" and "Madama Butterfly," while Arthur Middleton's numbers were "O du mein holder Abendstern," from "Tannhäuser," and the "Air du Tambour Majeur," from "Le Cid." The orchestra played the Overture to "Die Meistersinger," a ballet suite from Massenet's "Le Cid," and Saint-Saëns's "Marche Heroique."

Y. M. C. A. HOUSE IN HAVANA.

Cornerstone Laid with Ceremony—New Yorkers Give Bulk of Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The cornerstone of Havana's Y. M. C. A. Building was laid this afternoon, Secretary Montoro acting for President Menocal, who was detained in the interior of the island. Ex-Vice President Zayas was the orator of the day.

The event was of special interest to New Yorkers, who contributed two-thirds of the $128,000 which will be spent on the project.

'WOMAN AN EXEMPT VOTER.'

Has Not Man's Contract to Support Ballot Box Results, Says Mrs. Dodge

"The voting woman has retained most of the special rights and exemptions made under man-made laws, while she has failed to discharge the obligations which the voting man assumes with the elective franchise."

So writes Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in the current issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"The vote of the man," Mrs. Dodge says, "is a sort of contract to support the verdict of the ballot box, if need be, by the jury box, the cartridge belt, or the Sheriff's summons. The woman is exempted from this obligation. She is a privileged voter.

"Tariff reform, fiscal policies, international relations, those large endeavors which men now determine, are foreign to the consciousness and pursuits of the average woman."

Mrs. Dodge contends that the place for women is in the educational and not the political field, and that women educators should not have the obligations that go with woman suffrage thrust upon them.

WOMAN DIES IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Dingee Passes Away While Mass Was in Progress.

When the congregation of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., began to leave the building after the 8 o'clock mass yesterday morning several of the worshippers noticed an elderly woman huddled motionless in a corner of one of the pews. They found that she was dead. Mgr. Cassidy hurried out from the vestry to administer the last rites, but it was too late.

The woman was Mrs. Mary Dingee, a widow, 60 years old, who lived alone at 40 Montgomery Street, Tompkinsville. She had been a regular attendant at the 8 o'clock mass for years. The authorities are trying to locate her relatives.

WHITMAN ADMIRES GLEASON

Governor-Elect Goes to Church and Shuns Office Seekers.

Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman spent a quiet day yesterday, declining to see office seekers or their friends. He attended the University Place Presbyterian Church in the morning, and heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander.

Mr. Whitman in answer to a question as to whether he would feel pleased if Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, were appointed counsel to the State Controller said he admired Gleason personally, and the appointment would be most agreeable to him.

Mr. Whitman said he was in doubt as to whether he would go to Hot Springs over Thanksgiving, as he had planned.

Dinner Dance at Irving School.

The teachers in the German department of the Washington Irving High School and the music teachers of the school gave a Thanksgiving dinner dance in the school building on Saturday evening. Ex-Principal William McAndrew, now the Associate City Superintendent of Schools, was the guest of honor. More than 250 teachers and their guests were present. In the course of the repast the students presented a maseque, the "Seasons."

Col. A. E. Sholes Ill.

Col. Albert E. Sholes is dangerously ill at his home, 40 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., of pneumonia. Col. Sholes is owner, editor, and publisher of The Flushing Daily Times. He is 68 years old and is a veteran of the civil war and a member of George Huntsman Post, G. A. R.

Movies in the Casino.

The Casino Theatre will be given over to moving pictures for at least three weeks, beginning next Monday. Next Saturday night "Suzi" will move to the Shubert Theatre. Emma Trentini in a new musical comedy is announced to follow the moving pictures in the Casino, but if the film plays prove successful there, another theatre may be found for the musical piece. The first picture to be shown at the Casino will be a film play of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hazen Dawn in "The Debutante" will succeed "The Girl from Utah" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, beginning Monday, Dec. 7.

A contract has been signed between the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company and Blanche Sweet whereby that actress will appear in the new series of Lasky-Belasco productions now being staged for the screen.

"The Denial," a new play by J. L. Barrie, has been added to the Princess Theatre programme and will be performed for the first time tomorrow night. The new programme, as finally fixed, includes these plays: "Nettle," by George Ade; "The Fog," by Frederick Truesdell, and "Across the Border," by M. B. Dix.

Motion pictures of the Yale-Harvard football game of last Saturday at New Haven will be shown at the Palace Theatre and other B. F. Keith houses this week, beginning with the matinee today.

From 234 definitions of the word "impropriety" received by Miss Marie Tempest in response to an announcement sent out by her last week, the one submitted by Henry Hazlitt of the Dow, Jones & Co. publishing firm, 44 Broad Street, has been awarded a stage box seating six persons for tonight's performance of "Mary Goes First" at the Comedy Theatre. Mr. Hazlitt's explanation of the term "impropriety" was as follows: "That which you enjoy when your wife isn't around, but which shocks you when she is."

P. J. Doyle, who appeared in the original production of "The Chocolate Soldier," has been engaged by the Shuberts for "The Peasant Girl," the musical comedy which will be seen here shortly, with Emma Trentini as the star.

Winthrop Ames's production of the American prize play, "Children of Earth," by Alice Brown, originally announced for Thanksgiving, has been postponed till Jan. 4. The theatre has not been selected.

Gabrielle Dorziat, who is playing with William Faversham in "The Hawk," has rented the Little Theatre for Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1. She will give on that day at 4 o'clock readings from French poetry and dramatic selections. The entire receipts will go to the European Actors' War Relief Fund.

The reappearance of Lou-Tellegen in this country has been arranged by H. H. Frazee, who announced yesterday that he had placed the young French actor under contract for this and next season. Mr. Frazee also obtained the dramatic rights to a new play called "Secret Springs," which has been adapted for the stage by Kate Jordan from her story of the same name which appeared in Ainslee's Magazine a year ago. Lou-Tellegen will have the principal part.

DEDICATE $350,000 HOME OF Y. W. H. A.

New Eight-Story Structure, Facing Central Park, Equipped to Give Girls Every Comfort.

MANY MEMORIAL ROOMS

Building Was Erected with Popular Subscriptions Started by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

The new $350,000 home of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 31 West 110th Street, facing Central Park North, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, in the presence of hundreds of men and women prominent in welfare work among the city's Jewish population. The building is eight stories high, and contains dormitories, clubrooms, classrooms, where cooking, stenography, dressmaking, and hat trimming will be taught; a reading room and library, gymnasium and swimming pool, social parlors for the girl residents, and a synagogue on the ground floor. It was built by popular subscription, the fund having been started by a gift of $70,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

There was a preliminary service in the morning, at which the synagogue was consecrated. The ark, given by Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg in memory of Adele Epstein, was dedicated with impressive ceremony, after which the lighting of the perpetual lamp was performed by Miss Adele Unterberg. Rabbi Nathan Blechman and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereria Mendes officiated.

The same room was used for the afternoon exercises, but the crowd was so large that after 600 persons had been admitted the doors were closed, and hundreds of late comers were turned away. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, the Chairman of the Building Committee, C. Richard Davis, in a speech said that there was still a deficit of $36,000. The building alone cost $250,000, he said, the land and equipment representing an investment of about $100,000 more.

Gives Working Girls Opportunities.

Mr. Davis then turned over the keys of the building to Mrs. Unterberg, who accepted them on behalf of the association. Felix M. Warburg, President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, spoke of the necessity that had long been felt for such a building and the wisdom of erecting it in the heart of a neighborhood which has become the uptown centre of Jewish population. Mr. Warburg pointed out that the new building would provide fuller opportunity for working girls to qualify for higher service and to become leaders of their people. He referred to women like Miss Lillian D. Wald as examples for them to follow.

The thanks of 1,400 girl members were expressed by Miss Augusta Wolf, who said that the chief peril of city life was its tendency to undermine the religious beliefs of young women, those who came here to work. She urged the association not to neglect the religious side of its activities. Other speakers were Judge Julian Mack of Chicago and Mrs. A. N. Cohen. Miss Annette Kohn played a poem by the late Rev. H. G. Enelow pronounced the benediction.

Members of the association explained that the arrangement of the building was such as to provide every facility for their social, educational, and religious work. The four upper floors consist of dormitories, accommodating 160 girls. There are thirty-seven single and fifty-four double rooms, besides four rooms accommodating three girls each. It was said that every room had already been applied for and that there was a long waiting list. Most of the girls are stenographers, office assistants, salesgirls, students, and operators, and all come from outside New York. They pay from $3 to $6 a week for lodging and board.

Equipped with Clubrooms.

There are parlors connected with the dormitories, where the young women may receive callers, and there are also five clubrooms on the second floor, which are so arranged that they may be thrown into one big room, suitable for dances and other entertainments. The building has several novel features. One is a laundry, which the young women are permitted to use at 5 cents an hour on Sunday mornings and weekday evenings except Friday. This is intended to enable them to reduce the cost of living by attending to their own laundry work.

Many of the rooms were given as memorials, among the donors being Paul M. Warburg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, James Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marshall, William Salomon, and Mrs. Virginia Dansiger. The library and reading room were the gift of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association was founded in 1902, and formerly occupied quarters at 1,578 to 1,582 Lexington Avenue. The new building is constructed of steel and concrete, with a front façade of yellow brick and terra cotta. The architect was Louis Allen Abramson of 220 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Sophia Berger is the resident Superintendent.

The Rev. B. F. Apple.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Rev. B. F. Apple, pastor of the Lutheran Church at North Water Gap, died yesterday. He was 82 years old and was ordained fifty-two years ago. He married 1,054 couples, baptized 2,212 persons, served at 1,229 funerals, and preached 6,434 sermons. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Octogenarians' Society of Monroe County.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD FISCHER, one of the founders and active members of the Law and Order Society of Fort Lee, N. J., died suddenly at his home, 125 State Street, Hackensack, on Saturday night, following a second stroke of paralysis. He was 68 years old. He was at one time a Justice of the Peace, and was active in the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He leaves a wife and three children.

ROBERT EMMET CARROLL, formerly of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Richmondville, N. Y., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man and went into the produce business in Brooklyn. He retired to his farm in Schoharie County a few years ago with his wife and three children, who survive him. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

TOMPKINS CLOSE DELAVAN, formerly a member of Cummings & Co., brokers, but recently in business alone at 51 Exchange Place, died yesterday at his home, 60 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, in his sixty-third year. He was the first broker to establish a direct wire connection between his office and political headquarters and the London market. Mr. Delavan was a member of the Transportation Club and the Kane Lodge.

Mrs. FRANK W. ANDREWS of Newport and Washington, D. C., died yesterday at the Vendome Hotel in Boston, where she fell in her apartments on Monday. Mrs. Andrews was 85 years old. She leaves two sons.

CITIZENS NEED THE JOBS.

Bricklayers' Agent Wants Subway Contractors to Advertise.

John Gill, the business agent of the bricklayers, who is at the head of the fight to carry out literally the section of the labor law so that 18,000 noncitizens will not be able to continue subway work, said yesterday that he would have proofs of many cases of violations of the law to submit to the Public Service Commission at its hearing on Wednesday.

"As to the statement that enough citizens could not be found for the work," he said, "if citizens were advertised for, more than enough could be found for every branch of the work. We are getting proofs that many of the men are employed under the padrone system. Meantime we are watching carefully the attitude of those who should be foremost in protecting the interests of American citizens, especially those out of employment."

CHARLES F. SMILLIE DEAD.

Banker and Traveler Was a Son of Noted Landscape Painter.

Charles Francis Smillie, a merchant and senior member of the banking firm of Charles F. Smillie & Co. of 27 Cedar Street, died yesterday at his home, 29 East Thirty-eighth Street. He was 66 years old. He was born in this city and was a son of James Smillie, the noted landscape painter and engraver, and Catherine Van Valkenburgh Smillie. Mr. Smillie, after graduating from school, spent two years studying architecture, but finally decided to become a merchant

From 1884 until 1896 he was identified with the cattle business in Wyoming, and was President of one of the few successful cattle companies in that State. He traveled extensively on this continent and in Europe.

Mr. Smillie was a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, the New York Zoological Society, and the New York Botanical Gardens. He was a member of the Century Union League and Lawyers' Clubs of this city, and of several of the more prominent clubs of Boston. He was unmarried.

Charles F. Rigoulot.

Charles F. Rigoulot, circulation manager of The Outlook, died yesterday at the S. R. Smith Infirmary on Staten Island in his fifty-fourth year. He was a native of Alsace and came to this country when a boy. Mr. Rigoulot had been in the employ of The Outlook for forty years and was the oldest employe, in point of service, in the organization. He was admitted to the Smith Infirmary on Nov. 18, suffering from rheumatism, which eventually attacked his heart. Mr. Rigoulot was active in French circles in this city. He was unmarried and is survived by his parents, who live in Alsace. Of late years he has made his home at Rosebank, Staten Island.

Playing with Rifle; Kills Cousin.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Leon Folts, 13, was accidentally shot and killed last night by his cousin, Frank Clark, 16, of Starkey Station, this county. Clark was playing with a rifle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DAVID.—Nov. 18, 629 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. David, a daughter.

LIEBERMAN.—Nov. 20, 127 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Leberman, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALTSHUL—DEMBOW.—Jennie Dembow to Charles Altshul.

BARIN—STRAUSS.—Stella H. Strauss to Julius P. Barin.

BERNSTEIN—COHEN.—Estelle Cohen to Henry S. Bernstein.

DAVIS—ISAACS.—Jessie Isaacs to Law Davis.

DAVIS—PULVERMACHER.—Etta C. Pulvermacher to John H. Davis.

DIAMANT—LYONS.—Leah Lyons to Sidney J. Diamant.

FATT—ROSENTHAL.—Miriam Rosenthal to Isidore Fatt.

FIEGEL—KAUFMANN.—Maybelle C. Kaufmann to Dr. D. G. Fiegel.

GOLDINBERG—BIERMAN.—Marie Bierma to Dr. Herman Goldinberg.

GOTTSHALL—GOLDMAN.—Eva Goldman to Max Gottschall.

HESS—LEVY.—Blanche Levy to Gerald S. Hess.

KAUFMANN—NORDHEIMER.—Flora Nord heimer to Henry Kaufmann.

KELCHAL—HOERTH.—Elizabeth Hoerth to Arthur L. Kelshaw.

KLEIN—REICHELSHEIMER.—Myrtle Reich elsheimer to Samuel Klein.

LEVY—EDELMAN.—Dorothy Edelman to Harry Levy.

LIPPMAN—MYERSTEIN.—Sayde Myerstein to Mosse Lippman.

MENDOZA—LEVIN.—Dina Levin to Morris Mendoza.

NATKINS—SINGER.—Goldie Singer to Benjamin F. Natkins.

NEWMAN—RABINOWITZ.—Felecia Rabinowitz to Kenneth C. Newman.

PHILLIPS—BERLINGER.—Beatrice Berlinger to Gus Phillips.

PICK—LIEBERFELD.—Florence Lieberfeld to Milward Pick.

PONEMON—STERN.—Lillie Stern to Philip L. Ponemon.

RICE—STERN.—Adele Stern to George Rice.

ROSENBAUM—SICHELMAN.—Minnie Sichelman to George H. Rosenbaum.

ROSENBLITH — GREENBAUM. — Violet Greenbaum to Maurice Rosenblith.

RUBIN—WALDMAN.—Fanny Waldman to Irving G. Rubin.

SCHUMANN—FORSTMAN.—Anna F. Forstman to Feodor R. Schumann.

SLATER—LEWIS.—Juliette Lewis to Barnett Slater.

STRAUS—HEILBRUN.—Florence Heilbrun to Joe Straus.

TAUB—JACKSON.—Freda Jackson to Jacob Taub.

VAN VORT — FRANKENSTEIN. — Sarah Frankenstein to Morris Van Vort.

WEISS—FROMOVITZ.—Gertrude Fromovitz to Samuel Weiss.

WEISS—LEWENGOOD.—Lucille E. Lewengood to Arthur Weiss.

Married.

BURNETT—BUEL.—Nov. 21, Constance C. Buel to Vivian Burnett.

GLENNON—CARMODY.—Nev. 17, Kate Carmody to John Glennon.

MANDELBAUM—KIRSTEIN.—Nov. 18, Grace G. Kirstein to Charles B. Mandelbaum.

NARGANES—COLL.—Nov. 19, Rolanda Coll to Federico Narganes.

WARD—GRILL.—Nov. 18, Marie J. Grill to Diederich H. Ward.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Nov. 22, Isabella Adams. Funeral services at residence of Mrs. Miller, 250 West 126th St., Monday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

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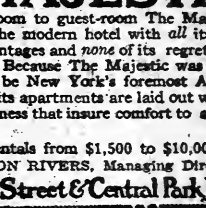
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Died.

ALLEN.—At his home, 341 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 21, William Allen. Services at Trinity Church, South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

ALLEN.—Kane Lodge, No. 464, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge to be held at Trinity Church, South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over our late brother, William Allen.

WILLIAM FLETCHER STONE, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BAKER.—John E., suddenly, Nov. 21, 1914, in his 67th year. Funeral private from late residence, 165 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, East Greenwich (R. I.) papers copy.

BAKER.—Alonzo. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23, (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock. Motor cortege.

BAYLES.—On Nov. 20, 1914, at his residence, Hartford, Conn., George James, son of the late Catharine Seguine Bayles and George Bayles, M. D., in the 46th year of his age. Services at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown, N. J.

BENJAMIN.—At his home, Stratford, Conn., Nov. 20, 1914, Arthur Bedell Benjamin, beloved husband of Jessie S. Benjamin. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Stratford, Conn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown, N. J.

BENJAMIN.—At the House of Rest, Inwood, Nov. 21, Margaret (Minnie) Bollard. Funeral from the Funeral Chapel, 851 Amster

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The fact which stands out conspicuously in the record of financial events last week is the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks. Managed as they should be these institutions will be a powerful instrument for good in the country's business, and proof has been given in the initial stages of the establishment of the new banks that the purpose is to manage them with due regard to the best interest of the country as a whole. It is most fortunate that the appointments which President Wilson made to the Federal Reserve Board equipped it so well to deal with the problem of overseeing the setting up of a new banking system. The machinery which has been intrusted to the guidance of the Federal Reserve Board is most powerful, and is capable of great good or of great harm, according to the manner in which it is run. That being true, all branches of the new system and borrowers as well should remember that the conservative course will be the most profitable course in the end. The Federal Reserve Board has set itself against encouraging any inflationist tendencies, and their hands should be unhesitatingly upheld in this respect.

Many problems will arise as the activities of the new banking institutions are extended which will call for careful consideration and the co-operation of all concerned, but the fundamental fact in respect to our passage from the old to a new banking system is that means have been placed at the service of the business community which will enable it as time goes on to profit more fully than in the past by the opportunities which trade at home and abroad present, and to profit by those with greater assurance than has been felt in the past. It is a step of great importance that the country has taken, but it has taken it in the right direction. Looking to the broad field of foreign commerce there have been chances which have been neglected in the past, but not neglected altogether from oversight or from indisposition to make the most of them. Some such opportunities have been allowed to pass to others because our banking machinery was less well adapted than that of other countries to uphold our merchants dealing abroad. To enlarge our activities in that field and to gain a more intimate command on our foreign trade through financing it as well as supplying the material for it will now be possible in a way in which it has not been possible in the past. Nor will home trade by any means lack benefits from the new system. It should make credit flow more smoothly and should relieve it of certain hazards to which it has been exposed in the past. That is not to say that money will hereafter be free to all. No more under the new system than under the old should credit be open to any than those who deserve it. But often in the past credit has cost more than it should have cost merely because of the inadequacy in one way or another of the country's credit machinery. Trade has thrived greatly in the past, but it should thrive still more under the conditions to be created through the development of central banks of rediscount and issue.

The significance of the passage into a new banking era is, therefore, by no means confined to the financial field strictly speaking. It extends to that, but far beyond that to business at large. It should render easier the solution of some of the problems which we have been forced to face as a result of the war. Last week was an auspicious time for the start of the new system. For a good while evidence of improvement in the financial situation has been afforded, and this evidence was increased last week. Security prices continued during much of the week to improve, money ease continued, and the banks made further substantial progress with the clearing away of the special measures which were adopted to meet the crisis caused by the war. Bank notes were retired in further considerable amount, many Clearing House loan certificates were paid off, and trade reports began to reflect a more cheerful spirit as well as some actual improvement.

Passing to the more immediate affairs of the financial district it was made still plainer than it had been before that a very substantial investment demand for securities had grown up. Between fifty and sixty listed stocks were selling at the week's close at or above the Stock Exchange minimum prices, which means that they had recovered all of the ground which was lost after the close of the Exchange on July 30. In the bond market prices also advanced upon broadening demand, while the short-term security market reflected the appetite of buyers for those securities, whetted as it was by the declining tendency in the money market. It caused no surprise, therefore, when the Stock Exchange let it become known on Wednesday that the Committee of Five had decided that public trading in bonds under proper restrictions could be resumed by the end of last week, or the first of this. The news increased the cheerfulness of financial sentiment and was commended by representatives of important banking interests. It was with regret, therefore, and astonishment that the financial community received the news on Thursday that the committee had changed its plan and that the Stock Exchange would not be thrown open to bond trading by today. Until some explanation of this change is made the adequacy of the reasons for it cannot be judged, but fortunately the first impressions formed that this action meant an indefinite postponement of reopening may prove to have been too large an assumption. The committee has arranged for a meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, at which a plan for resuming bond trading will be laid before that body. The fact that the question is soon to be taken up again for reconsideration and the assurances had on all sides among bankers preclude any assumption that the postponement of the plan to reaume public trading was due to any sudden discovery of impairment of the situation, although some were quick to jump at the conclusion that some unseen danger had suddenly been brought to light. That was the real harm which was done by the failure of the Stock Exchange to explain its sudden change of position. Happily there is now likelihood that the matter will be quickly cleared up.

Among the things which were particularly noted by the financial community last week was the President's expression of opinion regarding the business future in his acknowledgment of the Secretary of the Treasury's notification that the new banking system had been established. He gave reassurance to the business community generally, but the passage of his letter most often spoken of was that which dealt with the railroads. What he had to say on this point was regarded as indicating pretty clearly that he felt that the railroads were entitled to relief in the circumstances in which they find themselves. There is no reason to doubt that the granting of a rate increase to the railroads would strengthen their credit, improve the standing of their existing securities and facilitate the financing which the railroads have to undertake. As few new commitments as possible are being made, but a large amount of capital in permanent form will have to be provided in due course to care for the obligations which have been carried along in the shape of short-term issues. If the railroads are to be strengthened as they should be strengthened by the granting of higher rates, another and important factor will be added to those which are already at work to restore the business and financial situation to a normal state. The underlying movement in that direction can be accelerated or retarded by the public attitude toward business problems and business men as a whole would no doubt be heartened by the grant of relief to the railroads. We have been recovering rapidly from the stress imposed on this country by the war, and new opportunities are opening before us which have but to be profited by to add greatly to the notable achievements which this country has already attained.

WAR LOAN A SUCCESS.

London's Huge Offering Oversubscribed—Sentiment Improves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The £350,000,000 war loan was the event of last week. The first £100,000,000 was taken by banks and other institutions. Regarding the remaining £250,000,000, which was available for public subscription, the wildest rumors have been current, but it can now be said confidently that the amount has been more than subscribed.

The offering made a strong patriotic appeal to the small investor. There were practically no speculative applications because the Stock Exchange is closed. Already a small but real premum has been established for the issue.

The Stock Exchange settlement is well over, and as a result sentiment is optimistic. The feature of the week's dealings was revived interest in American shares, due to encouraging cables from your side. The Stock Exchange Committee met on Friday. No announcement concerning its deliberations was made, but it is believed the question of a restricted reopening was seriously discussed for the first time. This cannot take place without the Treasury's approval. Military events are believed to have taken definitely a more favorable turn, which may hasten events on the Stock Exchange, but actual reopening seems unlikely this year under present circumstances.

The success of the war loan has reassured holders of all gilt-edged stocks. Confirming the impression regarding labor conditions previously cabled, the official figures for October show unemployment in trade unions amounted to 40 per thousand members, against 59 in September and 71 in August.

STILL IDLE IN PARIS.

Bourse Remains Closed—French Buy Liberally of English Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The widespread effort which has been under way to reopen the Bourse is still unavailing. Sentiment has become rather more depressed since Wall Street renounced the plan to resume trading next week. Prices on the provincial Bourses are fluctuating, but the prevailing tendency is downward. This is particularly the case with the shares of banks with South American and Turkish interests.

Some French houses have London balances now due, and several operators are trying to unload in the London market. This is reflected in the excessive weakness of the London check rate. This stands barely above 25 francs, despite good French purchases of the English national loan.

LESS INCOME FOR M., K. & T.

Missouri and Oklahoma Rate Cuts Reduce Revenue $841,500.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company reports gross earnings of $31,521,188 in the year ended on June 30, a decrease of $825,070. The annual report says the enforcement of the two-cent-a-mile passenger rates in Missouri and Oklahoma during the year caused a loss in revenue of, approximately, $676,500, while reduced freight rates brought a further decline of $165,000, both of which together more than accounted for the year's decline of gross operating revenue.

The company's net income was $8,799,069, a fall of $738,776 from 1913. After paying taxes, rents and interest a balance of $539,226 remained, compared with $2,316,864 at the close of the preceding year.

BUSINESS BAD IN ANTIPODES

Australian Says Many Workers Are Unemployed and Restless.

Thomas H. Auckland of Adelaide, Australia, who arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool on his way to look after the Australian exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, said that business conditions in the Antipodes were not flourishing. A number of workers were unemployed, he said, and the prices of foodstuffs, except mutton and flour, were high. There was a strong feeling among the working classes for the nationalization of all public utilities.

Capt. Arthur R. Mills, the commander of the Philadelphia, said that the liner had encountered strong westerly gales and heavy seas all the way across from the Irish coast, which had delayed her twelve hours in arriving.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb market for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 21:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800.	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary ...	15½	15¼	15½	..
600.	Br.-Am. Tob., O. B'r.....	17	16	16	..
1,302.	K. Springfd.	63	51	62	+10
50.	K. Sp. T., new, 1st pf.	75	75	75	..
54.	Kelly S. T., new, 2d pf.	93	90	93	..
600.	Marc. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1,350.	Maxwell Mot.	14¾	13¾	14¾	..
20.	Maxwell Mot., 1st pf.....	44	44	44	..
400.	Maxwell Mot., 2d pf.....	18	17	18	— 1
500.	Mays Oil....	15	15	15	..
19,200.	Riker & H...	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ½
32,200.	*Riker & H. Cor. rts....	35	21½	34	..
200.	Savoy Oil...	7¼	7	7¼	..
2,250.	Sterl. G.,w.i.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
200.	U.C.S.Co.Am.	88	85	88	1
16,100.	U. C. S., new.	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8,820.	U.P.Sh.Corp.	12⅜	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
100.	U.S.L.&H.new	3	3	3	..
50.	U.S.L.&H.pf.	20	20	20	..
500.	Way, O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	..
125.	Willys Ov'l'd.	70	68	70	..
1,410.	World's Film	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
72,500.	Atlanta	30½	25	29	+ 2½
5,000.	Braden Cop..	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
500.	Buffalo M...	⅝	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
1,200.	*Caribou Coh.	64	62	62	— 6
8,500.	*C. O. D. Con.	5	4½	5	..
11,500.	Comb. Frac.	11	10	11	..
100.	Con. Ariz. S.	5-16	5-16	5-16	..
120.	Copper Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1,600.	Crown Res....	84	63	68	—20
9,000.	Diam. B. B..	3	2	3	..
8,325.	Florence	45	35	39	+ 7
16,900.	Gold'd Con..	1 9-16	*95	1½	+9-16
3,500.	Greenwater...	5	4½	5	..
1,100.	Halifax Con..	25	24	24	..
6,100.	Int. M. Dev..	22½	21	22½	..
235,900.	Jumbo Ext..	1¼	83	13-16	+5-16
400.	Kerr Lake...	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
11,150.	McKin.-Darr.	57	48	57	+13
500.	N. Butte Dv.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
57,500.	Oro	10	8	8½	+ 1
22,000.	Pac. Smelt's	1⅛	1-16	1⅛	..
6,900.	Stewart	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
24,100.	Tono. Merger	37	31	36	+6 —3-16
4,425.	Tono. Ext...	2⅝	2½	2 9-16	— ⅛
5.	Tn. M. of N.	7	7	7	— ⅛
2,000.	Tularosa....	¼	2-32	¼	..
750.	Tuol. Copper.	35	30	30	..
500.	U. Verde Ex.	1½	1½	1½	..
16,600.	W. End Con.	57	46	57	+ 2
600.	W. End Ex..	2	1	2	..
200.	W. K. C. pf.	1	1	1	..
500.	Yukon G. M.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
47.	Atl. Refin..560	515	558	+30	
82.	Buck. P. L..115	112½	113	— 3	
16.	Cont'l Oil..219	215	218	+ 3	
20.	Cresc't P. L.	45	41	42	..
89.	Cumb. P. L.	58	54	55	..
15.	Eureka P. L.	225	220	225	+10
32.	Galena S. O.	173	172	172	+ 4
86.	Ind. P. L...	99	93	95	— 2
183.	Natl. Tran..	38½	36½	37½	— 1
42.	N. Y. Tran..	225	220	220	..
40.	Nor. P. L...	91	90	91	+ 1
805.	Ohio Oil....	170	170	174½	+ 4½
190.	Pierce O., n.	16	14	14½	+ 1¼
223.	P. Oil & G..	385	370	383	+11
11.	Polar Ref...	235	235	245	..
800.	Ang.-A. Oil..	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
150.	S. Penn. Oil.	279	248	279	+29
112.	So. P. L....	198	193	195	..
13.	S. W. P. P.L.	120	118	118	..
565.	S. O. of Cal.	293	285½	294	+ 4
144.	S. O. of Ind.	475	460	475	..
32.	S. O. of Kan.	352	343	351	+16
17.	S. O. of Neb.	340	325	330	..
335.	S. O. of N. J.	380	371	384	+ 6
504.	S. O. of N. Y.	198	188	190	— 2
17.	S.O. of Ohio.	425	417	425	+ 7
2.	Swan & F. C.	106	106	106	..
200.	Union Tank.	81	79	80	+ 1
115.	Vacuum Oil.	185	181	183	..
13.	Wash. Oil...	40	40	40	..

Will Sell

30	GEO. W. HELME COMMON
25	AMER. MANUFACTURING CO. PFD.
50	AMER. MANUFACTURING CO. COM.
6	AMERICAN MACHINE & FDRY CO.
50	CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED
20	YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
100	WESTERN POWER PREFERRED
5	U. S. FINISHING CON. 5s, 1929
50	NEW ENGLAND POWER COM.
300	AMERICAN INVESTMENT SEC. COM.
75	NICHOLS COPPER COM.
100	DAYTON POWER & LTG. COM.
25	DAYTON POWER & LTG. PFD.
25	ART METALS CONSTRUCTION CO.
5	TIDEWATER OIL CO.
50	REMINGTON TYPE. 2D PFD. STOCK
25	REGAL SHOE CO.
25	INT. EDUCATIONAL COM. & PFD.
25	INTERNATIONAL TEXT BOOK
25	DU PONT POWDER PREFERRED
15	INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COM.
15	CELLULOID CO.
50	INT. AGRICULTURAL CORP. PFD.
25	EAGLE LOCK CO.
5	STERLING DYEING & FINISHING 5s

Will Buy

50	NILES-BEMENT-POND COMMON
50	UNITED GAS & ELEC. 1ST PFD.
100	UNITED GAS & ELEC. 2D PFD.
22	YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
200	U. S. FINISHING PREFERRED
20	MUTUAL FILM COMMON
50	INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. PFD.
50	ADIRONDACK ELEC. P. COM. & PFD.
20	AMERICAN SNUFF COMMON
25	AMERICAN SNUFF PREFERRED
100	AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COM.
100	AMERICAN BRASS CO.
25	INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. COM.
25	AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COM.
100	SOUTHINGTON HARDWARE CO.
25	COLTS ARMS CO.
5	LACKAWANNA COAL & LUMBER 6s
25	CONN. RY. & LIGHTING PFD.
8	CHICAGO UTILITIES 5s
50	FEDERAL LIGHT & TRAC. PFD.
25	PECK, STOWE & WILCOX
25	SOUTHERN AMERICAN TELEPHONE
25	STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N.Y. Phone 3580 John. 53 State St., Boston. Private Phone to Boston

1857

Standard Oil

Revival of investment interest in Standard Oil Stocks again brings them into prominence. They might interest you.

Call or write to our Department of Service for information on any of these stocks.

F. S. Smithers & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1857

44 Exchange Place

MEMBERS OF New York, STOCK EXCHANGE

1857

Safe Investments

IN

Public Utility Bonds

AND

Preferred Stocks

Send for offerings

Purchases made now return unusually good income rates and should show excellent profits with the improvement in investment conditions.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit

London Paris

William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

TOBACCO STOCKS

UNLISTED STOCKS

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co

15 BROAD ST.

TEL. HANOVER 7474

MEMBERS NY STOCK EXCHGE.

Have You Money on Deposit Awaiting Investment?

Are you satisfied with the rate of interest you are receiving? Would a guaranteed investment returning 4½% payable in 30, 60 or 90 days appeal to you?

Your idle funds would then be returning you an income while not permanently employed.

The Federal Reserve Act has opened a new field for short term investments —"Acceptances" based on imports and exports are now available. They are guaranteed by a National Bank. They are more attractive than a certificate of deposit.

Write or call for full information.

PRICHITT & CO.

Investment Securities

60 Broadway New York

Telephone 9457 Rector.

WHEAT

The World's Statistical Position. An Exhaustive Review by J. E. Garney

Copy on Request

Keusch & Schwartz Co., Incorporated

MEMBERS { NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE; CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE; BUFFALO CORN EXCHANGE; PHILA. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

Direct Private Wires to the Chicago Board of Trade. Instantaneous Service

Produce Exchange, New York

General Motors Com. & Pfd. Maxwell M't'rs Com., 1 & 2 Pfd. Inter. Agric. Corp. Securities Pitts, Cin. Chic. & St. L. Com.

Didrichsen & Co.

Investment Securities

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We Specialize In Anglo-Am. Oil

Alex Herman & Bro.

25 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 1511-2 Broad.

$100,000

Tampa, Fla., 5s

Maturing Dec. 1, 1962. Optional 1932.

Price 100 & Interest.

Circular Upon Application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.

NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO

31 Nassau St. 111 W. Monroe St.

Investment Bonds

MUNICIPAL BONDS

	Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield
Albany County, New York	4¼	1936	99.50	4.30
City of Los Angeles, California	4½	serial	100	4.50
City of Oakland, California	4½	serial	100	4.50

PUBLIC SERVICE BONDS

Chicago City Railway	5	1927	98.50	5.15
Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation	5	1939	95	5.38
Minneapolis Gas Light Company	5	1930	96	5.38
Springfield (Ohio) Railway	5	1935	93	5.55
Canton-New Philadelphia Railway	5	1923	96	5.83
Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Ry.	5	1941	90	5.75
Southern California Edison Company	5	1939	90	5.75

SHORT TERM ISSUES

Market Street Cable Ry. (San Francisco)	6	Dec. 1915	100	6.00
Huntington Collateral Trust Notes	6	Sept. 1915	100	6.00
Huntington Collateral Trust Bonds	6	Dec. 1915	100	6.00
Huntington Collateral Trust Bonds	6	Dec. 1916	98.16	7.00
New Orleans Railway Debentures	6	June 1916	98.60	7.00

Owing to the strong indications of an advancing scale of prices for high-grade investment securities, we call particular attention to the fact that the above offerings are very strictly subject to prior sale and advance in price.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

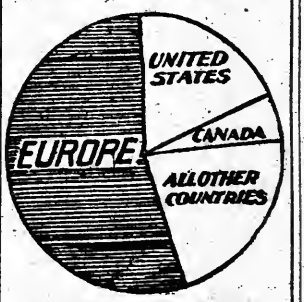
43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston Philadelphia Chicago Denver

San Francisco Los Angeles London

Telephone Broad 2505

WHEAT



World's supply of wheat. Shaded portion shows production affected by war.

Send for our Special Grain Letter R.

RENSKORF, LYON & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR) New York.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois

Prior Lien Mortgage 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

All holders of the above bonds who have not heretofore done so, and who desire to avail of the benefits of a Protective Agreement dated September 2, 1914, are requested to at once deposit their bonds with September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached, with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary thereunder, which will issue Certificates of Deposit therefor. Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary or from any member of the Committee.

NO DEPOSITS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER NOVEMBER 30, 1914, EXCEPT BY CONSENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND ON SUCH TERMS AS IT MAY IMPOSE.

Dated: New York, November 19, 1914.

SIDNEY C. BORG, Chairman;
HENRY E. COOPER,
THOMAS DENNY,
ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR.,
Committee.

J. N. BABCOCK, Secretary, 37 Wall Street, New York.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Counsel.

Electric Boat

Common and Preferred

J. Robinson-Duff

Specialist

35 BROAD ST. TEL. 2702 BROAD.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago	1st 5s
Colorado Southern	1st 4s
Grays Point Terminal	6s
Milwaukee Electric	4½s
New England Power	5s
N. Y., N. H. & H. Conv.	4s, 6s, 8½s
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge	4½s
New York Central	Deb. 4s
Ray Consolidated Copper	6s
Southern Indiana	4s
Virginia Railway & Power	5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston. Phone 3580 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.

TEFFT & CO.

5 Nassau St. Tel., 5400 Rector

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000

Total Resources, over $200,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

80 BROADWAY.

Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.

Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of New York Tanning Extract Company will be held on the 8th day of December, 1914, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Five Hundred and Forty-five Thousand ($1,545,000) Dollars, consisting of Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty (15,450) Shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each to Sixty-one Thousand Eight Hundred ($61,800) Dollars, consisting of Six Hundred and Eighteen (618) Shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1914.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of KOLB BAKERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at 30 CHURCH STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM E. GAMBLE, Secretary.
New York, November 23, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of 3-5 and 7 West 61st Street Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 1,452 Broadway, Room 509, Fitzgerald Building, New York City, on the 7th day of December, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

E. A. REILLY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.

Dated October 23d, 1914.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Eighteenth day of November, 1903, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing an issue of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds, dated November 18, 1903, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 28, 1914.

TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Twelfth day of March, 1906, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, relating to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds of 1906, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of

Preferred and Common Stock

OF THE

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

Pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement Dated September 1, 1909

Holders of outstanding Stock Trust Certificates of the Voting Trustees are notified to present the same for exchange prior to December 1, 1914. Upon and after that date, payment of Two Cents per share will be required under the Federal Stamp Tax Act.

Dated New York, November 12, 1914.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,435.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

October 24th, 1914.

Notice to Holders of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds:

The Issue of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds, maturing December 1, 1915, are hereby called for redemption on December 1, 1914, as provided in indenture, after which date interest will cease.

Bonds with coupons attached should be presented at the club office, 58 West 59th Street, New York City, for payment.

M. S. PAINE, Treasurer.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, October 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

G.M.-P. Murphy & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Executive reorganization and operation of industrial properties

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%

Founded 1888. Under Banking Law. War cannot affect its securities. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 30th earn from Dec. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A, 28 Park Row, New York City.

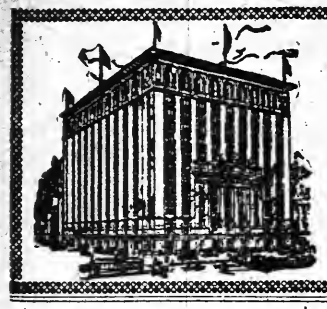
Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Sep. 21, 1914. Bid.	Quotation Sep. 21, 1914. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	36	40
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	80	84
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	45	48
Am. L. & Tr.	14,615,244	2½5	Q	Nov 2, 14	308	312
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	104	106
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1½	..	July 1, 14	57½	60
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	80	82½
Do 6% non. '21	2,250,000	3	S	F. & A.	90	95
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	⅜	..	July 1, 14	35	45
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 10, 14	63	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	95	96¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105¼
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 7% pf..	425,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Nov 2, 14	55	58
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.
Dealers permitted to bring their customers.
Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
46th St., Lexington Av., 47th St.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
FRIDAY, November 27, 1914.
At 10:30 A.M., at our Salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City, we will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern,
$20,000 worth of Plush, Velours, Velvets, Velveteen & Silks,
mostly all in Original Pieces.
The above stock is worthy of the attention of Jobber, Manufacturer and Retailer.
Terms of Sale—CASH. Deposits of 25 per cent. required from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Telephone Spring 18.

David W. Biow Co.
520-522 Broadway, near Spring St.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.
Sell Today, Monday, Nov. 23, 10:30 A. M., Without Limit or Reserve.
Very Large and Seasonable Stock Men's, Youths' and Children's High-Class
CLOTHING
Consisting of 2,500 Men's & Youths' Suits, 2,000 Men's and Youths' Overcoats, 3,500 pairs Men's Pants, 5,000 Children's Suits and Overcoats, 150 DOZ. VERY FINE KNEE PANTS.
Will Also Sell at Start of Sale
30,000 yds. Linings
Consisting of Serges, Italians, Alberts, Alpacas, in Blacks and Colors. All Original Pieces.
2,500 yds. Woolens
A Very High-Grade Stock of
FURS
Inventoried at Over $20,000.00
Consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Sets and Coats. Also a stock of very high-grade Mink Skins will be sold
Tomorrow, Tuesday, November 24, 1914, AT 10:30 A.M. AT SALESROOM,
3 Greene Street, New York. (Near Canal Street.)

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer
This stock consists of Russian Sable, Hudson Seal, Civet Cat, Persian Lamb, Mole, Baumartin, Lynx, Beaver, Hungarian Cat, Raccoon, Black, Red, Cross, Blue, Silka, Isabella and Pointed Fox, SETS, SCARFS and MUFFS; also a stock of very fine Hudson Seal, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Pony and Alaska Seal COATS, in the most up-to-date styles.
☞ NOTICE:—This merchandise was all made for this coming season, by one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city, and is appropriate for stores carrying this class of merchandise.
For Information, Telephone Spring 4299.

$30,000 Manufacturers' High-Grade Stock of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S
CLOTHING
WOOLENS and TRIMMINGS.
Van Praag & Company, and Merchandise Purchasing Company, John Van Praag, Auct.:
Will Sell today, Monday, November 23d, '14, At 10:30 A. M., on the Premises,
462-464-466-468 BROADWAY,
(Cor. Grand St.,) N. Y. C.,
Entire Stock of Morris Levy & Co., (Retiring from Business.)
2,000 Men's Suits and 500 Young Men's Suits, Overcoats, in Balmacaans, Convertible Collars, and Staples.
The above firm sold their merchandise in every city from coast to coast, and was noted for big values. Will Be Sold in Large Trade Lots.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10:30 A. M.,
On Premises, 147-149 West 22d St., N. Y.,
WOOLENS, SILK
Plant and Fixtures
Of L. LOWENFELS & CO., Retiring from Business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
SUSANNA SCHLEICH, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of GEORGE SCHLEICH, deceased, plaintiff against PAUL SCHLEICH, defendant.
Please take notice that the whole co-partnership effects of the co-partnership conducted by George Schleich, deceased, and Paul Schleich, under the firm name and style of Paul Schleich, except the debts due the firm, but including the good will and all right, title and interest which George Schleich, deceased, and Paul Schleich may have had in and to the lease of any of the premises wherein the business of the firm was conducted at Nos. 362-372 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold at public auction, as one parcel, by Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, at the place of business formerly conducted by said firm, No. 362-372 Second Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
PAUL SCHLEICH, Surviving Partner.
GUSTAV LANGE, JR., Attorney for Paul Schleich, 257 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON November 30th, 1914, at 4:30 P. M., at 368 West 51st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction all his right, title and interest in and to the personal property, consisting of certain pictures, brushes, clothes, &c., now in his possession, as Receiver duly appointed by City Court of City of New York in a proceeding supplementary to Execution upon a judgment obtained by Caton Realty Corporation against Carl O. Van Buskirk.
November 21st, 1914.
MATTHEW HENKEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 18, 1914.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-351. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1,036 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-123 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 12:00 M., December 4, 1914. R. E. RUTHERFORD, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, for Contract AF, for printing.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Department of Supplies,
402 Fulton St., Jamaica,
Borough of Queens, City of New York.
Sealed Bids or Estimates will be received by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1914,
for furnishing electric light fuses and tungsten lamps in various sizes.
Blank forms, specifications, and further information may be obtained at the above office.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 26, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Newport Harbor, R. I., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, November 25, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application.
JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 62 Park Row. B'klyn 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1258
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS 25 cents up. 1,000 styles at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL
MADE WITH DEAN LOCKSTITCH
DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED
Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21st ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS WANTS JOBS OF SILKS CHEAP; MUST BE PERFECT GOODS.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
HENRY E. FRANKENSENG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

FUR HATS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

FURNITURE BOUGHT.
WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES', MISSES' WINTER COATS.
200 Chinchillas, black, gray, navy.
$3.50, regular price $6.00.
ANDREWS, 4 W. 22d St.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6283. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.
"THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS."
$1.65 Per Dozen. All Jobbers, or of S. COHEN, Mfg., 89 East Broadway, N. Y.

PLANTS.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

RAINCOATS.
Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonlms, 265 Greene.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW. 622 Broadway. 624 " 626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

SALVAGES.
Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only.
LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Blue and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.
JEWELRY.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10:30 A.M.,
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
Large, high-grade stock of
Diamonds & Jewelry
150 Bracelet Watches
In Gold-filled Sterling, etc.
5,000 Pieces Art Metal
Holiday Novelties
Silver, Gold and Ivory Art Metal Novelties in Jewelry Cases, Candelabras, Inkstands, Clocks of every description, Trays, Figures, Vanity Cases, etc.
1,000 Rhinestone Shoe Buckles,
1,500 Neck Chains in Coral, Jet, etc.,
Ivory Toilet Sets, Mirrors
and Ivory Articles of Every description

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
On MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1914,
10:30 A. M.,
At 539 Broadway, N. Y. City
Best in the market. Just the goods for the holidays, such as Diamond Jewelry, Rings, Watches, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Lavalliers, &c. A chance seldom offered to the Jewelry and Diamond trade. To be sold without reserve.
DEALERS INVITED.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SANTIAGO BREWING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
64-66 Wall St.
New York City, November 6th, 1914.
To the Stockholders of the Santiago Brewing Company:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Santiago Brewing Company, a New York corporation, will be held on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of said Company, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
(a) to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from the present amount thereof, to wit: $300,000, divided into three thousand (3,000) shares of the par value of $100 each, all of which is common stock, to $350,000, divided into three thousand five hundred (3,500) shares of the par value of $100 each, of which five hundred (500) shares shall be seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and three thousand (3,000) shares shall be common stock;
(b) to authorize the issue of $27,000 par value of the preferred stock of said Company for the surrender and cancellation of the coupons appertaining to the said Company's Ten Year Six Per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Bonds at present issued and outstanding, maturing October 1st, 1914, April 1st, 1915, and October 1st, 1915, having an aggregate face value of $27,000;
(c) to consider such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of W. H. BALE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

APPALACHIAN POWER CO.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on December 1st, 1914, at the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in Chicago, will also be paid in New York at the First National Bank.
A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the BRISKMAN, SHAFF & SALOMON, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 19th day of November, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
JOSE R. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 16	$1.15⅝	$1.14⅜	$1.21⅝	$1.20⅜
Nov. 17	1.15⅞	1.13⅜	1.21⅛	1.19⅝
Nov. 18	1.16	1.15	1.22⅜	1.21
Nov. 19	1.16⅜	1.15	1.22½	1.21⅜
Nov. 20	1.16	1.15⅛	1.22⅛	1.21⅛
Nov. 21	1.15⅛	1.15	1.21½	1.21⅛
Week's range	1.16⅜	1.13⅜	1.22½	1.19⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 16	68	67⅛	71½	70⅛
Nov. 17	67⅛	66⅝	71	70⅛
Nov. 18	67⅝	67	71½	70⅞
Nov. 19	67⅜	66⅞	71⅛	71
Nov. 20	67	66⅜	71⅛	70⅝
Nov. 21	68⅜	66⅛	71	70⅝
Week's range	68	66⅛	71½	70⅝

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 16	49⅜	49⅛	53⅞	53⅛
Nov. 17	49⅛	49⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Nov. 18	50	49⅝	53⅞	53⅞
Nov. 19	50⅛	49⅝	54	53⅝
Nov. 20	50⅛	49⅝	53⅞	53⅛
Nov. 21	50⅝	50⅛	54	53⅜
Week's range	50⅝	49⅛	54	53⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 16	10.45	10.40	10.60	10.55
Nov. 17	10.37	10.22	10.50	10.32
Nov. 18	10.15	10.10	10.25	10.22
Nov. 19	10.17	10.10	10.27	10.25
Nov. 20	10.22	10.20	10.37	10.32
Nov. 21	10.15	10.15	10.30	10.30
Week's range	10.45	10.10	10.60	10.22

RIBS.

	Jan High.	Jan Low.	May High.	May Low.
Nov. 16	10.27	10.20	10.50	10.50
Nov. 17	10.17	10.05	10.47	10.30
Nov. 18	10.00	9.97	10.27	10.22
Nov. 19	10.07	10.00	10.32	10.25
Nov. 20	10.10	10.05	10.35	10.32
Nov. 21	10.05	10.00	10.35	10.27
Week's range	10.27	9.97	10.55	10.22

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 16	19.20	19.12	19.62	19.55
Nov. 17	19.00	18.85	19.42	19.12
Nov. 18	18.92	18.62	19.02	18.92
Nov. 19	18.75	18.62	19.20	19.02
Nov. 20	18.80	18.72	19.25	19.12
Nov. 21	18.67	18.60	19.20	19.07
Week's range	19.20	18.52	19.62	18.92

COTTON.

New York.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Nov. 16	7.48	7.28	7.85	7.59	7.95	7.77
Nov. 17	7.30	6.96	7.58	7.23	7.71	7.45
Nov. 18	6.97	6.85	7.21	7.15	7.43	7.36
Nov. 19	7.03	6.93	7.27	7.25	7.50	7.43
Nov. 20	7.17	7.00	7.40	7.29	7.57	7.45
Nov. 21	7.40	7.17	7.60	7.45	7.69	7.54
R'ge for week	7.48	6.85	7.85	7.15	7.95	7.36

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Nov. 16	8.15	7.96	8.20	7.95
Nov. 17	7.94	7.65	8.10	7.83
Nov. 18	7.76	7.68	7.82	8.05
Nov. 19	7.70	7.63	7.93	7.85
Nov. 20	7.76	7.66	7.94	7.89
Nov. 21	7.68	7.74	8.05	7.94
R'ge for week	8.15	7.57	8.20	7.72

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Nov. 16	8.30	8.38
Nov. 17	8.06	8.06
Nov. 18	7.96	7.96
Nov. 19	8.01	8.01
Nov. 20	8.08	8.08
Nov. 21	8.06	8.06
R'ge for week	8.50	7.98

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Forecasts:
N. Car., S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.
Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light n. to e. winds.
East. Tex.—Fair Mon., except rain in s. w. Tues. fair, light e. to s. e. winds.
West. Tex., Utah, Okla., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.
Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.
Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.
Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light variable winds.
Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cloudy and warmer; light variable winds, becoming s. e.
Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; probably snow; light w. winds, becoming s. e.
Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light w. winds, becoming s. e.
Minn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; colder in w.; light variable winds, becoming s. e.
Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.
N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. Tues. fair and colder.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ANTIGO, Wis.—Goldberg Dept. Store; G. Goldberg, men's, boys' mackinaw coats; 1,265 B'way, Room 501.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.: P. L. Beardon, silks, dress goods; W. H. Rich, general merchandise; 148 W. 23d.
BINGHAMTON—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. J. Maguire, Books, stationery; York.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodale, Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, hosiery, furs, goods; Martinique.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Coakley, ladies', misses' muslin underwear; T. Lyford, furs, fur coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—J. Ehrlich & Co.; J. Ehrlich, furniture; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Blake & Stern; J. C. Thomas, woolens; Wallick's.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss B. Freak, ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear, petticoats; Miss M. Garry, kimonos, kitchen goods, aprons; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; Miss M. Moore, waists; W. R. Betcher, dry goods; F. E. Fernald, dry goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Greenberg Co.; J. Goldman, clothing; York.
CHICAGO—Baer-Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, cloaks, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—S. Cohen, dry goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—J. H. Spencer, woolens; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; J. P. Co., ribbons, dress goods; 487 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. Miller, blankets; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mondel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, basement; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—E. P. Mfg. Co.; Mr. Reed, Spring silk dresses; 8th floor; 20 W. 22.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, flannels, linens; 57 W. 26th.
DENVER, Col.—W. Weinberger; N. Weinberg, jobs, pile, cloth coats; 1,161 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 43 Leonard.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. Young, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; C. Kennedy, silks, dress goods; 26 Madison Av.
KENOSHA, Wis.—Barden Store Co.; H. Barden, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 65 Madison Av.
MANGOR—A. L. Freese, notions, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Graff Bros. Co.; A. C. Graff, millinery; Grand.
NEW HAVEN—Chartersberg & Robinson, Miss M. Burnham, gloves; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Cortrous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, clothing, hats; 55 White.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—M. R. Wilder & Sons; L. B. Wilder, general mdse.; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—W. & T. Co.; C. R. Thomas, clothing; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, coats; 474 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Collender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Steel, dress goods, silks; F. E. Leach, dress trimmings; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 631 B'way.
PROVIDENCE—H. Gladding D. G. Co.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 55 White.
ROANOKE, Va.—French Shop; A. C. Corban, ready-to-wear; Strand.
SALEM, Mass.—Hardy, Hollow & Washburn; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO—M. R. Fleishman & Co.; M. R. Fleischman, ladies' underwear, petticoats; Waldes.
SAN FRANCISCO—Victor Ulman & Co.; V. Ulman, shirts, overalls; 47 White.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; G. G. Nash, furnishing goods, hosiery; T. G. Page, underwear; 225 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Kuehn, ribbons; S. V. Silverhorne, notions, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, notions, fancy goods, silverware, leather goods, toys, stationery; 470 4 Av.
ST. LOUIS—M. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. Friedman, Spring suits; 1,204 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Nolte, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. M. H. Black, ladies', infants' wear, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. W. Warren, linens, white goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Eslund, domestics; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; A. Singer, cloaks, suits; 648 B'way.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; D. B. Cavanagh, general merchandise; Brextell.
SYRACUSE—Bastable, Tappen Co.; G. R. Taylor, dress goods, silks; 225 4 Av.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
WASHINGTON—M. Kann Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; 215 4 Av.

Buyers' Wants
45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
"From stock clerk to advertising manager" marks the opposite limits of my connection with one of this country's greatest mercantile houses.
Five years in the latter capacity has given me experience and knowledge of modern publicity methods which I am now open to apply in a wider field; am under 35; have demonstrated my ability to produce; am looking for a live wire organization that needs a man of my talents.
For the right concern I am an opportunity.
Progressive Ad Man, 108 Times.

JOBS WANTED
AT ALL TIMES BY OWNERS, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

TO MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.
Long-established dress, suit, millinery house wishes to get in touch with progressive, fair-minded people, able to supply on consignment, medium-priced fure, at figures allowing the advertising of sales, to meet competition. Right party will congratulate himself for present opportunity. M 27 Times.

200 LADIES', MISSES' FINE CHINCHILLA COATS, black, gray, navy, plush, shoal collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price, $6. B Andrews, 4 W. 22d.

HIGH-CLASS MAN desires to connect with reliable concern with a view to traveling with its line in any State, Pacific Coast on salary or commission basis. H 35 Times Annex.

COAT SHOP, 32 machines, fully equipped; pressing machines, motors, blower, time clock; low rent. Call afternoons, all week, 2 to 4, 26-30 Bleecker St., fifth floor.

Manufacturers having desirable stocks of coats, dresses, and skirts to close at a price should correspond with Paul Sieketes & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.

We have open to buy jobs on the fabrics and cloth coats for cash. Call with samples Monday, 10 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, Room 509.

Salesman, energetic, wants meritable specialty for Philadelphia. J. B. Rothenheim, Lippincott Bldg., Philadelphia.

WE ARE open to buy job of 200 long suits; must be cheap; will pay spot cash. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring samples of ladies' cotton, woolen, and silk dresses. 12 West 32d St., first floor.

MANUFACTURER has surplus lot of kid gloves on hand to close out. Royal Glove Co., 46 West 4th St.

MANUFACTURER has 500 men's overcoats to close out at sacrifice. Simon Singer & Co., 114-116 Bleecker St.

300 girls' coats, made of plushes, astrachan, chinchilla, latest models, to close out. P., M. & S., 36 East 20th St.

1,000 pile fabric coats of the latest models to close out for immediate delivery. Eagle Mfg., 14 West 17th St.

Experienced salesmen cloaks, suits; large following; catering to offices, jobbers. L 108 Times.

Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring cloaks and suits. Fifth floor, 15 East 32d.

JOBBER is open for street dresses in silks and serges. 130 West 29th St.

Job 500 $2.25 Norfolk suits, $1.50. Phil Walcoff, 632 Broadway.

JOB 100 boys' Balkan suits to close out cheap. L. & D. Workman, 126 Bleecker.

READY to look at Spring line of cloth and silk dresses, 115 West 27th St., third floor.

LOOKING at Spring suits. 31 East 28th St., 10th floor.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

35,000 sq. ft. on a floor
at low rent. Low insurance rate; unusual elevator facilities; excellent light; sprinkler system. Sixth Av., 220 to 232 St.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.
Rental Agents 35 Liberty St.

REAL BUSINESS SOON FOR RESERVE BANKS

Rates Set to Discourage Discounting Till Organization Is Completed.

SMALL DEMAND FOR NOTES

New York's Reserve Deposits Nearly Half the Total of All the Twelve Banks.

The statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of Friday and those of other Federal Reserve Banks telegraphed to THE TIMES, with the summary for all twelve given out by the Federal Reserve Board and published yesterday, showed that little business had been done by them in the first week of their existence beyond receiving the deposits of the member banks.

Rediscounting by all of them aggregated only $5,607,000 and only $1,215,000 of the new Federal Reserve notes were put into circulation. This was altogether in accordance with expectations and the discount rates fixed by the Federal Reserve Board were purposely made high in order to discourage too much rediscounting at the start, in order that the banks might get in their deposits and become fully organized before being called upon to make extensive advances.

The capital of each bank so far paid in amounts to 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the member banks, the membership consisting of nearly all the national banks and a few State banks and trust companies. The law required each member bank in the twelve districts to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of its district to an amount equal to 6 per cent. of its own capital and surplus. The first installment, amounting to one-sixth of the subscription, or 1 per cent. of its own capital and surplus, was payable on Nov. 2, and by the end of a week it had practically all been paid in. Another installment of the same amount will be due in February and a third in May, the other half being payable whenever the Federal Reserve Board calls for it.

The amount of capital of the New York Bank—which has the State of New York as its district and is the largest of the twelve—that was payable on the first call had all been received a week before the bank opened, on Nov. 16. This amounted to $3,321,950, as shown in its statement. In all the districts the capital payment was made in gold or gold certificates, as required by law, and this is included in the gold holdings shown in the statements of some of the banks, which gave this item separately.

By far the largest part of the cash resources of the Reserve Banks, however, consists of the reserve deposits made by the member banks. The member banks in the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago and St. Louis—are required to maintain reserves amounting to 18 per cent. of their own demand deposits and 5 per cent. of their time deposits. Of this 7-18ths must be deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, 6-18ths must be kept in cash in their own vaults, and the remaining 5-18ths may be kept either in vault or on deposit with the Reserve Bank. The member banks in other reserve cities, of which there are about fifty, are required to keep reserves to the amount of 15 per cent. of their own demand deposits and 5 per cent. of their time deposits, of which at this time only 5-15ths need be deposited in the Reserve Banks. Member banks in all other places are required to keep reserves to the amount of 12 per cent. of their own demand deposits and 5 per cent. of their time deposits, of which only 2-12ths need be deposited in the Reserve Bank at this time.

These deposits of portions of the reserves of member banks were ordered made on Nov. 16, thus marking the formal opening of the Reserve banks. They were begun on that day and continued through the week, so that when the statements were made up at the close of Friday practically all of them had been made. They appear on the statements as "reserve deposits." In the New York Bank they amount to $107,529,904, not far short of half those of the twelve banks together, which were $227,138,000.

These deposits, with the capital already paid in, gave the banks the cash with which they could begin their chief function, that of "rediscounting" or making advances to their member banks. A Federal Reserve Bank holds the same relation to its depositors, the member banks, that an ordinary bank does to its depositors, so far as its principal functions are concerned. An ordinary bank receives deposits from individuals and lends the money out to the same individuals or others. A Federal Reserve Bank is a bank of banks. It receives deposits from the member banks and by rediscounting makes advances to the same banks or to other member banks.

The first step necessary in organizing the Reserve Banks, therefore, was to receive the deposits of the member banks. It was not desirable that they should begin rediscounting extensively until these deposits, as required by law, should have been substantially completed.

The Rediscounting Process.

The way in which the Reserve Banks are to utilize the money in their possession, consisting of payments of capital stock and the portions of reserves deposited by the member banks, is by rediscounting bills and notes held by member banks. When a member bank makes a loan to a merchant it receives his note. The operation is called discounting the note, and the notes are entered among the bank's assets as "discounts."

When a member bank desires to convert its "discounts" into cash or into credit immediately available it takes to the Reserve Bank a batch of notes that it has discounted and "rediscounts" them. The Reserve Bank credits the amount to the member bank's deposit account. The latter is free to check against the credit thus created in its favor just as the merchant was free to check against the proceeds of the first transaction. The advances so made by the Reserve Banks to their member banks appear in the statements as "rediscounts," or, more simply, "discounts." The item, therefore, represents the amount advanced by the Reserve Bank. This item is small in all the statements for the first week, as few such advances have yet been made. For the twelve Reserve Banks the total is only $5,607,000, of which the loans made by the New York Bank are $3,023,500.

When a Federal Reserve Bank desires to increase its own cash resources by putting out circulating notes, just as an ordinary bank puts out banknotes, it pledges an equal amount of its rediscounted paper with the Federal Reserve Board, as represented in each district by a Federal Reserve agent. The agent has on hand a quantity of unissued notes and upon receiving and approving the rediscounted notes tendered by the Reserve

SAY WASTE CAUSES HIGH COST OF FOOD

Municipally Owned Cold Storage Plant Is Remedy, Mayor's Food Committee Reports.

GREATER PUBLICITY URGED

President Marks Argues Against Establishing the Proposed Department of Markets.

The consumers' lack of information, the need of a municipal control of cold storage, wholesale waste, better and more fish markets, and the handicaps under which the retailer works are given as some of the causes of the high cost of living in a report made by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, of which George W. Perkins is the Chairman. In the report made public yesterday the committee urges the establishment by charter revision of a Market Board, as foretold in THE TIMES.

"Your committee finds that one cause of the high cost of living is lack of information on the part of the purchasing public as to when certain articles of food are to be had in abundance in this market and when they are scarce," says the report. "Vast quantities of food are often wasted and thrown away because they cannot be sold for enough to pay transportation charges; and yet our great purchasing public is ignorant of the fact that the supply has reached the city.

"Your committee believes that producer, dealer, and consumer could all be materially benefited if the proposed Market Commission were empowered to issue bulletins—one for the benefit of the retail dealer and the consuming public and another for the benefit of producers and shippers who consign food supplies to the city. To be made effective, the first-named bulletin would doubtless have to be issued daily through the newspapers in a block of space assigned especially for this purpose, so that every housewife and purchaser of food supplies would know exactly where to look for this bulletin, would consult it daily, and would rely upon it as a guide.

"The bulletin for the benefit of producers and shippers should be issued for the purpose of informing them as to the demands in New York and as to the condition each day of the market in New York from the standpoint of scarcity or over supply. Under our present market system a large waste and expense now exists because of a lack of knowledge on the part of many shippers as to the requirements of the New York market.

Would Promote Broad Market.

"The first bulletin would be an expense to the city, but the second bulletin could doubtless be made a paying proposition. The bureau that issued these bulletins could also answer any telegraphic requests from distant points as to the demand in this city for any given article that was to be had in abundance at any distant point. In this way the bureau would gradually develop and promote broader markets from which to gather our food supplies."

The cold storage facilities of New York are not sufficient for present needs, the committee points out. It says that an amount of foodstuffs that are now wasted could be saved if the municipality owned or controlled cold storage. To determine whether such city control would be practicable would be one of the tasks of an established Market Board or Commission. In this respect the report states:

"This city has spent many millions of dollars building reservoirs in Greater New York in which to store water for future use. It has not spent a dollar for cold storage in which to store food for future use. Cold storage has come to be a great and important factor in saving the waste and in equalizing the distribution of food throughout the year. The cold storage plants in New York are privately owned. Had it not been for the private cold storage plants in and about New York at the time of the floods in Ohio several years ago this city would have been greatly inconvenienced in connection with its food supply, as these cold storage plants were heavily drawn on at that time. The same thing occurred during our heavy storms of last Winter."

After much investigation the committee has come to feel that the retail dealer is seriously handicapped in his efforts to supply food at reasonable prices. In most cases he has to pay high rents and go long distances for his supplies, and then deliver them to his customers at great cost. Some sort of co-operative delivery would, in the opinion of the committee, save the waste and reduce costs. On this point the report says:

Cost of Delivery High.

"After our retail dealers receive their food supplies from such crude, inadequate and inconveniently located centers as no wexist, the expense of delivering them to the consumer is not only very large but very wasteful. Lines cross each other in every direction. Work is duplicated time and time again. It is no uncommon thing to find as many as twenty grocery wagons calling in a day at a given apartment house to receive and later on deliver orders. The expense of this is, of course, borne by the ultimate consumer and is estimated to be 10 per cent. of the average grocery man's expense."

Mr. Perkins points out that no city in the world is as backward and destitute in the matter of fish markets as New York. The report continues:

"At the same time, there is probably no city in the world that ought to have as good fish markets as New York, where fish can be supplied so abundantly and, with proper markets, so economically. Thousands of tons of fish that might be used are thrown away in our harbor, and thousands of tons of fish are sent to Barren Island to be converted into fertilizer, because of the lack of proper facilities for reaching consumers. Many carloads of fish are shipped from New York to other cities that ought to be consumed here. The lack of knowledge among our people of the value of fish as an article of food and the lack of ability to get fish that is fresh, and get it at reasonable prices, is little short of a disgrace to a city like ours. Immediate attention should be given to this matter. It is a fair question whether New York as a city ought not to take up the question of handling and regulating its fish supply and do it promptly."

OPPOSES MARKET BUREAU.

Marks Says Power Should Remain with Borough Presidents.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Chairman of the Board of Estimate Committee on Markets, announced yesterday that at a meeting of the committee it was decided to prepare a market bill for the next session of the Legislature, representing the views of the committee. He believes each Borough President should be charged with the responsibility of developing markets and their administration in his own borough. The members of the committee are opposed to the establishment of a Department of Markets, which would take away the power of the Borough Presidents in the maintenance and development of markets.

"Personally, I believe," said President Marks, "that the establishment of a so-called Department of Markets would involve the city in an expenditure of at least $100,000 a year, and that such commissioners would require several months, if not years, to prepare details of specifications and plans, and, in the meantime, there would be no new markets to supervise and administer. For this and other reasons I am opposed to such a department. The jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen should be continued as at present, the right to grant franchises to remain with the Board of Estimate.

"The law should be permissive in its nature. No mandatory legislation is approved. All so-called promotion charges, involving the appointment of commissioners to make blueprints, to select sites, and other indefinite matters, must be avoided. I am not in sympatny with those who believe that market terminals alone, without proper retail distribution centres, will suffice."

President Marks is in favor of the purchase of additional market sites, when necessary, in any of the boroughs when the finances of the city will permit.

"The open markets have done much to stem the tide of advancing cost of living," he says, "and public opinion is now developed to force further market improvements in this city, and the Government should promptly respond."

President Marks says he has received from Daniel W. Blumenthal of 55 Nassau Street, the offer of property, rent free, which Mr. Blumenthal owns at College Point for the use of a free public market.

"These offers," said Mr. Marks, "indicate the support and indorsement the general public gives to open markets and emphasizes the widespread desire which the residents of various districts throughout the city have for securing additional benefit through the location of an open market in their immediate district."

SOCIAL SERVICE AND BUYING.

Mrs. Nathan Urges That Higher Standards Be Followed.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, addressed the Messiah Social Service League of the Church of the Messiah last evening on "Buying as an Opportunity for Social Service."

"Each year the charities directory grows more bulky with the number of agencies actively engaged in carrying on social service work in our community," she said. "More and more complicated become the problems, the solution for which tax the minds of the men and women who give up a large share of their time to the contemplation of them. Many of this vast army of philanthropists and social workers, in their endeavor to make limited funds go as far as possible, buy the material they need in the cheapest markets regardless of how cheapness has been brought about.

"Charitable organizations, even more than individuals, should exert their vast influence in order to create high standards. The power of the individual consumer is great, the power of a group of consumers banded together for a specific purpose is still greater. Ruskin's advice must be constantly borne in mind: 'To consider first in all our buying the condition of existence we cause in the producers of what we buy.'"

RESORTS.

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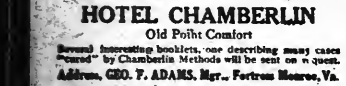
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Association of National Advertising Managers, a domestic membership corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the County and City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Association of National Advertisers, Inc."

Dated New York, November 10, 1914.

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGERS.
By C. W. PATMAN, Secretary.

HARRY D. NIMS, Attorney for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Gruhb, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Western Dev<McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Hill<Whalen & Martell
Edison<Cont Chemical.
Nyc<Patlie Freres.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Haud, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Vassazki<Cons Coal.
McKinnon<Ala Sec.
Fox<East Side Metal.
Fox<Taylor.
Connore<Oceanic Steam Nav.
Moriotti<NYC & HRR
Smith<NY, N H & H RR.
Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Uptegraft<Penn Co.
Goumis<Ramsdell.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Boland<L. I. RR.
NY L Ins<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & Read C & I.
Weekworth<NY, NH & H RR.
Baeltz<NY, N H & H RR.
Weckworth<NY, N H & H RR.
Metzler<C RR of N J.
Donoghue<Oceanic. St Nav.
Yuhasz<Carnegie St.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Washko<L Val Coal.
Mariotte<Kelly.
Eiwell<Elwell Rubber. (2 acts.)

Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—P. O. Building—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Julia Mays.
Frank Mennillo.
Rossman&Goetz.
Breian Bros.
Sol A Waltearrass.
William A Levy.
Maurice Meiser,
B & L Lewin.
Albert Klenk.
Cee E Conley & Co.
Benjamin E Palmer.
Perath Elec Co.
Miller Bros.
Jacob Perlis.
H A Wilkus.
Under objections:
James J Fero.
Simon Spero.
Joe Stein.
Nathan Adams.
Samuel Shapiro.
Robert J Newman.
Diedrich Niemeyer.
Philip S Herberger.
Henry S Morris.
Adjourned cases:
Henry Kohler.
Pascal Cohn.
Paul J Samuels.
Weinstein<Fantel.
Ekiel Satan.
Webb<Lieescher.
Modone<
J Stein & Sons.
Ratner & Sprazar.
Hamly Realty Co.
Isaac Simelwitz.
Hotel St Andrews Co.
Herman Buschen.
C Fernandez & Co.
Abraham Cohen.
Frank F Roberts.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar.
At 10:30 A. M.:
Allano<Met Stpr.
Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Kobre & Kobre.
At 2 P. M.:
Bogert<So. Pacific.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Products Mfg.
US<Stefano Aiello.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Nemeth, Inc.<Tracy et al.
People<Willett.
People<Cassidy.
Fraser & ano<CNY.
Prior<Hunkin-Conkey Const Co.
N Y Life<Manning.
Middleton<Whitridge.
Famborille<Atlantic, G & Pac Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Election cases:
Re Madigan.
Re Saloonion.
Ottinger<Bennett.
Fitzgerald<CNY.
People ex rel Hahn<Waldo.
People ex rel Hoch<same.
Gallo<Mayor, &c.
V J Hedden & Sons<CNY.
People ex rel Sullivan<Waldo.
Hall<J T Mulligan Shoe Co.
Carter<Carter.
Liebmann<Liebmann.
Pichler<Pichler.
Bobbs Merrill Co<Llebaw.
Goldman<Goldman.
Re St. John's Guild, &c.
Re Sound Rlty.
Re Goldinger.
Rep Bag<Hoffman.
Gropper<Gropper.
Hoyt<Dick.
Elec Cons Co<Arnold.
Hoyt<Dick.
Rosenbaum<Carnevale.
Magill<Oliverage Co.
Verschleiser<Verschleiser.
Baumgarten<Dutting.
Re Kupferschmidt Mfg.
Vickers<Sheridan.
Pond<Pond.
Met Life<Diller. (2 acts.)
Giesler<Henry Co.
Horn<Richard.
People<Gold. (May.)
Epstein<Goldsmith.
Charal<Charal.
Same<same.
Re Baychester Av, (Lotter.)
Klingmann<Klingm'n.
Re Dodd.
Dillon<Hicks.
Humski<Egi.
Marks<Cowdin.
Korolovitch<Hooper.
Re E 227 & E 228 Sts.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Re Grand Av.
Rothschild & Co<Edelson.
Hanover Nat Bk<Oriental Bechen.
Beck & Sons<Hartke.
Bayer<Bayer.
Malden Lane Rlty<Robinson Co.
C & M Envelope<Bulkley.
Corwell<Corwell.
Demurrer:
Dime Sav Bk<Butler.
Preferred causes:
Starr Con<CNY.
NY, W & B RR<CNY.
Hirsch<Marx.
Conde<Conde.
Zerega<Barnard.
CNY<39 St.
City R Est<Hermann Rlty. (2 acts.)
Repazzke<Geiger.
Martin<Stuart Co.
General calendar:
Case on—Garcewich<McGrew Rlty.
Smith<Smith.
Butera<Gen Express.
Price<Price.
O'Brien<Floral Pk V.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Heidelberg<Rud Rlty.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases:
Oppenheimer<Purdy et al.
Cornell Univ Club<Purdy.
Ellsworth<Purdy.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10 A. M.
Ing., Miller<Sarter.
Ing., Marsuila<Neahtawanto Prod Co.
Jones<Nat Surety.
Oesterle<Winters.
Prusan<Serv Storss.
Iet N Bk, Roselle<Wupperman.
Emp State Liquor<Martuf.
Cohen<Novick.
Schroeder<Zylka.
Jacobson<Walthamsen
United Surety<Meenan
Postal Life<Burns.
Alexander<Henry, (2 acts.)
Comm'l Tr<Nixon.
Schwartz<Cohen.
Pauker<Kopf.
Robinson<Brighton.
Colline<Oxford.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term.) Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on.
Butler<Isman.
Boromalo<Familiar Assn.
Miller<Campbell.
Batson<Gavigan.
Bank of Sicily<Castello.
Herring<Nemcof.
Vanderhoef & Co<Levy.
B'way Barg House<Swezy.
Cole<Harrison.
Justice<Justice.
Assets Real<Title Guar Co.
Simpson<Met Trust.
Bernheimer<Palmer.
Amend<Wolfram Wire Bebe<Rothschild.
Mallah<Cunesse.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Torisco<3 Av Ry.
Binder<Ershonsky.
Mullumpy<NY Rys.
CNY<Zimmerman.
Byrnes<5 Av Coach (2 acts.)
Rink<R & L Co.
Hecht<NY Rys.
Salka<Forest Box.
Jacobson<Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
Bark<Teepe.
Lo Presti<Simbar Rlty Co.
Jacobson<Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
Regan<CNY.
Bogart<Same.
Boldicker<NY Rys.
Hurter<Flagg.
O'Donovan<Huber.
Case on.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bark<Teepe.
Lo Presti<Simbar Rlty Co.
Jacobson<Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.
Regan<CNY.
Bogart<Same.
Boldicker<NY Rys.
Hurter<Flagg.
O'Donovan<Huber.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Epstein<Rocky C Dev.
Fischer<NY Rys.
Wright<B R RR.
Talamonti<Union Ry of NY.
Regan<Sargeant.
Flood<Un Rly of NY.
Bach<NY Rys.
Victor<Goldberg Son.
McGinnis<Becker.
Gray<Churchman & Co.
Morris<Playfairs.
March<Barthel.
Berstein<Goldberg Bros & Co.
Heckel<Locke.
Muller<Locke.
Consocenti<Ree's Sons
Jurist<Lockie.
Faulkner<N Y C & H R RR.
Bournes<Same.
Farshat<Kovacs Con.
Smith<Clare.
Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Yates<C RR of N J.
Gray<N El RR.
Carlson<Paterson.
Carl<Bliss Co.
Earle<N Y C RR.
W Cotter<Daniels.
J Cotter<same.
L Lewis<S Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis<same.
Anteo<Alfieri.
C McKeon<Sherman.
W McKeon<same.
Schwarz<Bounem & Co
Same<Quinlan.
Kraus<N Y Cons RR.
Horvitz<Baron.
Baumann<Wanamaker
Giffert<Musical Am.
Same<Music Trades.
Healy<Cent RR of NJ
Perlstein<Rity Holdg.
Slavik<Barrillo.
Allen<Witzel.
McKee<Miller.
Citizens' Nat Bk<Moody Manual Co.
McGarrell<CNY.
Slavic<McGovern.
P Oaglio<Stuyvesant Real Estate Co.
Schweitzer<NY C RR.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Frost<Schiff.
Nelson<E E Smith Co
Guzzano<Eng SS.
Linetzky<Bartlett.
Silverstein<B,QCeRR.
Olsen<Terry & T. Co.
Petronello<Ippolito.
Pellak<Goodman.
Meehan<Cauldwell&W
Lofaso<Hunzeker.
Frazee<Greenberg.
Nawadrowski<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Clark<Mason & S.
Martin<Topf.
Cloak<Interboro R T.
Lemeson<Rockowitz.
Cunningham<B H RR
C Leonard<I R T.
E Leonard<same.
Farley<Interboro R T
Kursh<Marx.
Tuttle<Panama RR.
Lofasco<Hunzaker.
Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Werner<Barrett.
Levy<same.
Howland<NY Rys.
Hubbell<same.
Caso on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sullivan<Adams.
Baker<Jennings.
Meyer<NY Con Rys.
Mauer<NY Rys.
Soudant<Junction Rty.
Schuette<Webber.
Nakence<O'Flaherty.
Hurley<Hall.
Burke<Dreyfuss.
Goodman<Kesslinger.
Greenberg<Uris I Wks
Levine<Wolf.
Craco<Bradley Con.
Smith<Childs Co.
Bozonelli<Herbert.
Stremnitzer<Herrman Furn Co.
Cohen<Wilkes.
Sorrento<Parnolo.
Kantor<Sobel.
Chiavaro<Neumer.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Peretto<Edelstein.
Selich<McAvoy.
Gansvoort Beef<Com Advertiser.
L Butler<O'Brien.
W H Butler<same.
Hogberg<Hartford, &c
Van Riper<Ray.
Mentor<Ely & Taylor
Jenks<Dieterle.
Bosko<Linch.
Moreseca<McIntee.
Lopez<Linch (2 acts.)
Weinreb<NY Rys.
Phillips & Co.
Valentine<NY Rys.
Middleton<5 Av Coach
Jansen<Cohen.
Doyle<Hotel Walton.
Ipsits<Reilly.
Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Earl<Wubbs.
Blenaventa<3 Av R R.
O'Meara<Naughton.
Hughes<Im Prop Hold
Prescott<same.
Sandrock<Kramer.
Fuller<Lederle.
West Presby Ch<Trustees.
Israel<Skolny.
Hammerschlag<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Drummond<Fraser.
Skeels<Coal Co<Baker.
Phillips<Christian N. P. Co.
Eastn States Ref<Wyatt.
Ward<Morrie Park.
Robertson<Robertson.
James<CNY.
NY Dock<Seaboard Nat Bk.
Slavics<McMullen, S & Triest.
Citron<Bklyn Un Gas.
Bogart<Mitchell.
Ritchey<S Feinberg.
Geelan<Southern Bvd.
Healey<Proctor.
Goldwater<Hagerty.
Power<Krauss.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
R Berus<Cummings.
E Berus<Cummings.
Van Duzer<Stauch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fitzgerald<Cons Gas.
Kolbrener<Bab.
De Carvalho<Brunner.
Lange<Ludaroff.
Miller<Ball.
Glass<Kolar.
Futoransky<Nas E RR.
Bringman<Smith.
Chernick<C I. &c, RR
Morse & Rog<Linker.
Benson<Stratton.
Hagner<CNY.
Taubenfeld<Whipple.
Berenson<Riegers Sons
Graham<Bonta Hotel.
Kuhlmann<B H RR.
Druckman<CNY.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lahey<Topeka Co.
Southall<New Amst Gas Co.
Glass<Breser.
McElroy<Fed Sign Elec Co.
Lands<NY Rys.
Drake<NY Rys.
Liddell<Penn Coal.
Andesner<Aaron-B Co.
O'Connor<Borden's M
Marotta<Cunard SS.
O'Connor<Oceanic Stm Nav.
Fisher<Royal Ind.
Grecco<Ryan Con.
Dipaola<Motor Taxim
Olsen<Ryan Con.
Kaplan<Beck.
G Von Glahn<I R T.
M Von Glahn<same.
Sterlinger & Swift.
Jordan<Oceanic Stm N
Hirsch<Dwyer.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hollander<Kauffman.
Oshinsky<Rubenstone.
Canassa<Bresal.
Strauss<Regan.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Frooks<Ruhiln.
L Tannenbaum<Strauss&Wilson.
McElhany<Sprague.
Wellwyn Rlty<N J Terra Cotta Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Harbison Walker<190 St Rlty Co.
Dick<Busch.
Bittngon<Lederer
Cohn<St'd Mail Order
CNY<Title Guar, &c.
Asphalt Fav, &c,<CNY (4 acts.)
Finkelstein<Iroquois Door Co.
Spring<McMillan.
Giles<Trow Directory, &c. Co.
CNY<McCarthy.
Quincey<Hatch.
Wiedenfeld<Doherty.
Salmon<Ballance.
Polok<Bartek.
Maxim Hat Wks<Public Bk (2 acts.)
Myers<Weschler.
Union Tr, &c, Co<Dixon.
Solomon<Solomon.
Straus<Hack.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Tadrosse<Mead.
Alberito<Thompson-S.
Strauss<Green.
Lichtenstein<Regal Motor Car Co.
Metallurgical Sec Co<M & Metals N Bk.
Jamaica Est<Smith.
Combs<Haebler.
Stetson<Gallant.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Burton<Ryno Films.
Smiley<Same.
Kirkpatrick<Blan.
Berger Rlty, &c, Co<Parnes.
Wagner<Lockwood.
Martin<Kohn.
Andrews Co<Morgan.
Liberty Sheet M Wks<Fenn.
Shilvek<Bernstein.
Rattner<Hull Pottery Co.
Beyes<Post.
Rosenthal<Intl Coll of Lang (2 acts.)
Rochemont<Boston & Me RR.
Ehrig Rlty Co<Cohen.
Loew<Miller.
Passaic Falls T Co<Villeneuve-Pahn.
Mairs<Holden Paper.
Lazarus<Philipp.
Henkel<Augenblick
Howe<Plym'th Rub.
Van Bueren, &c,<Levy Oper Co.
Palmer<Gannt.
Solomon<Scott.
Same<Bernfeld.
Scott<Arkowsky.
Baldwin<N SCas, Clement, &c, Co<Farrell Co.
Waldeman<McDonald.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hoessle<Halsey.
Greenwald<Pack<Oshinsky.
Leikert<Byrne.
Butler<Morris.
Zgat<Zgat.
Sandrock<Kramer.
Fuller<Lederle.
West Presby Ch<Trustees.
Israel<Skolny.
Hammerschlag<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Drummond<Fraser.
Skeels<Coal Co<Baker.
Phillips<Christian N. P. Co.
Eastn States Ref<Wyatt.
Ward<Morrie Park.
Robertson<Robertson.
James<CNY.
NY Dock<Seaboard Nat Bk.
Brush Fibre Sup<Halstead.
Cohen<Siegel Cooper.
Marlowe<Equit L I.
Andrews<Kent Bldg.
Whitcomb<Burr.
Kean<CNY.
Benton<Langford.
Moran<Std Oil.
Martin<Brown.
Lenk<Bernstein.
Knick Ice<St Nicholas H I.
Wiley, H & C Co<Simonson & Son.
Colety<Columbia Bk.
Brooks<Kassak.
Munroe<Comp Francaise, &c.
NY Dairy Dem<Fairfield Co.
McArthur Bros<CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cobalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Vincent Krestan,
Abraham Baum,
John J Berth,
John L Fruant.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Matilda Culver.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Sawsky<Denoe.
Storck<Middleton.
Carmack<Coyle.
Butman<Calhoun.
Elmer & Amend<Wellman Wire Co.
Slaf<Canavan Bros.
Stein<Farvale Rlty.
Elser<Granat.
Prevost<Wyo Apt.
Bonetto<Biotto.
NY Univ<Pugliatti.
Dougherty<Weiss & Klaw Co.
De Feo<Popper.
Gluck<Conn Truck Co
Chadwick<Eaton & G.
Labatti<Toch.
Goldner<Norew'd Rlty
Trap<Prieburg.
Greenfield<Cit Sav Bk
Bannon<Wright's Gar.
Adelstein<Venus Undergarment Co.
Conyngton<De Witt.
Sperlazza<Caslessa.
Panarise<same.
Elmer & Amend<Wellman Wire Co.
Dowley, Jr<Haines.
Bacanby<Ocean Acc. & G Corp.
Apsel<Greenberg.
Bahutsky<Menschel.
Schoerlin<Procter.
Sammer<Levy.
Abrahams<Gottfreund.
Anderman<Mandel.
Druck<Phillips.
Miller<Bryant.
Goldberg<Weinstein.
Salter<Rothkrug.
Youngstown Grocery<Brina.
Nat P&E<Armstrong.
Wannegan Rlty<De Bess.
Saule<Lookstein.
Edelstein<Jaburg.
Offerman<Marcauth Rlty.
Hess<Glatner.
Harbauer<Wansch.
Fedor<Galambos.
Raab<Nat Slavonic Society.
Berkowitch, Linde Air Prod<Ashton Laird Co.
Sarcher<Gelband.
Locomobile<Nichols.
Fitzgerald<Bennett.
Hartwig<Howilson.
Martin<Am Transp.
Harris<NY Rys.
Martin<Samson. (2 acts.)
Brooks Bros<Bellows.
Wormser<Field Co.
Santantonio<Killam.
Reeve<Ginsky.
Chute, Thornton & Baley<Peck.
Krakauer<Melton.
Fedor<Galambos.
Bonetto<Biatto.
Precious Wood Handling<Watson&Pl
Drescher & Rothberg<Landecker.
Scott<Taylor.
Tinkelman<Long Dock M & E.
Beckman<Later.
Same<same.
Schilling<Harper.
Kopstein<Union Ry.
Chenanio<Zimmer.
Arnold<Conlon.
Same<same.
Torientino<Gerosa.
Kamisaroff<Webster Live Pity Mkt.
Puglesi<Gallick.
Silver<Stein.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Kutzka<Dongan—Edward D Dowling. Sondheim<Owen—Edward D Dowling. Westerfield<Miller—John P Dunn. Blockhaus<Benjamin—William J McKeown.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.. 11 West 25th Street Co<Louis Eschen—Michael H Marks, Katharina Hett<Adelaide Wetzler—Peter S O'Hara.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
Ridgewood N Bk<NY & Q E L & P.
Clement<Clement.
Same<same.
Migorski<B H RR.
Keenan<Nassau RR.
Feetey<same.
Nolan<So Bklyn Ry.
Foster<Nassau RR.
Same<same.
Jones<B H RR.
Wood<same.
Aufrichtig<Cong Ad Is
Same<same.
Dougherty<NY, NH & H RR.
Smith<Kothe.
Ruth<Johnson.
Gorman<Leroy.
Same<same.
Morrey<Werner.
Berk<Berk.
Stobbe<Werner.
De Quillfeldt<Schuitz's
Same<same.
Dailey<Penn. Term.
Ginsberg<Goodman.
Kusevich<Acme Fdry.
Loyd<Loyd.
Cohen<Goldsmith.
Cyclo<B U Gas Co.
Nadelweiss<Kingshire & an.
Harris<First Cong.
Schnibb<Schneaman.
Gill<Nassau RR.
Carter<B H RR.
Same<same.
Re Malbone St, (Golden Rd.)
Armstrong<Lakeside P
Marrapoli<NY & P R SS Co.
Moore<Levy.
White<Prendergast.
People<Nadler.
Johnson<Rodgers.
Lederman<Blue Ridge Con.
Brown<Garlick.
Same<same.
Farber<Farber.
Meighan<Rohe.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.
White<Moore.
Schnizel Co<US Fashion.
Mintz<Berg Bros.
Levy<Lasher.
Karp<N Y Rys.
Horowitz<same.
Fuchs<same.
Gallagher<same.
Fidelity, &c, Co<A. McMullen.
Hageman<Weingarten.
Miller<Ideal V Clean.
Filipschuck<Peih'm Op
Morrison<NY Rys.
McCullum<Batti.
Kurth<F B Stearns.
Mendeltort<NY C Rlty
Rice<Faden.
Vermosky<Bradley Co. (2 acts.)
Martel<Brannigan.
Lawrence<Oestreicher.
Alcohol Utilities<Hondin Co.
Schwartz<Shapero.
Jefferson Ldy<NY Rys
Kottler<Mason-S'man.
Horowitz<Ivalde Asph Pav, (2 acts.)
Wehsler<Etelson.
Brecher<Barrash.
Palmer<Crawford Co.
Foot<same.
Greenberg<Nas El RR
Same<same.
Frank<NY Rys.
Same<same.
Hyman<5 Av Coach Co
Melnick<Gaffney.
Fuchs<same.
Bernstein<Funt.
Nat Cash Reg<Goldberg Pub.
Kennelly<Wildhart R.
Krohmberg<R A Rlty Con Co.
Savin<Un Cigar S.
Rankin<Kristan.
Waters<NY Rys.
McConihe<Rycroft.
Markowitz<Mayer.
Kovalesky<Ehret.
Schammer<Linch.
Slama<Whitridge.
Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
NYC Car Adv<Reid.
Friedman<Steierman.
Scott<Taylor.
Hillelson<Rosendorf.
Kamarow<Enison, Inc
Flammenbaum<Schneider.
Peck Bros<White.
Seadale<Phelan Bros.
Willis<MacDowell.
Koehler<Mass Bondg.
Hoffman<Keith.
Kitzmyer<Orsansky.
Western Nat Bk<Suderov.
Lein<Martin.
No Am Audit<Encyclopedia Press.
Levison<Toll.
Greenstein<Radow.

These cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:
Alexander<Hepner's Cos.
Wilson<Duncan.
Springer<Mercus.
Tellanoff<B Hyman & Shevell Co.
Pitts<Green.
Lewis<Cohen.
Pringle<Allen.
Garnar<Godward.
Levy<Hagadorn Bros.
Gutter<Durkker.
Eggleston<Nat Type.
Berta<Armato.
Nifosi<Parsarelli.
Fletcher<Elliott Fisher.
Union Tr<Cheney.
Same<same.
Ginde Rlty<Higgins.
Maynard<Gen Accdt F & L Assur Co.
Moskowitz<Greenwich Bank.
Evans<Woodard.
Fersch<Linder.
Celbaud Con<Volk Co.
P H Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Ross<Somers.
Nat Nassau Bk<Gillen. (2 acts.)
Feldman<Boston Ins. Co.
Same<Globe & R.
Same<Homes Ins.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Same<People's N Ins.
Same<Western Ins.
Wool Mfg & Rlty<Power.
Wagner<Henderson.
Salmon<N London, Inc
Wagner<Henderson.
Bellar<Singer.
Wilson<Lux Mfg.
Same<same.
Auto F Alarm<Susq Silk Mills.
Hertwig<Howleson.
Cohn<Goldfarb.
Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Fineline, J., case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., clear; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Friedlander<Herrman—Abraham Stern.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Demarest<Cox.
Matter of Levine.
Molostowsky<L I Ry.
Finkenauer<Finkenauer.
Cardashien<Whisten Con.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Donovan<Donovan.
Davis<NYC R R.
O'Connor<Borden's

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The weather in the eastern part of the country is dominated by an area of high pressure central in the Middle Mississippi Valley. A barometric depression overlies the region north of Montana.

Very little precipitation has occurred in the last twenty-four hours, except in Oregon and Washington. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States and Florida and has fallen in the upper lake region.

The outlook Sunday is for several days of fair weather, with seasonal temperatures in the East and South. In the interior valleys the weather will become unsettled by the middle of the week, probably with rain.

No important temperature changes for the next several days are now apparent.

FORECAST TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York—Snow Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, somewhat warmer Tuesday.

Northern New England—Fair and colder today. Tuesday, fair.

The temperature recora for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	52	29	4 P. M.	40	40
6 A. M.	46	30	6 P. M.	40	40
9 A. M.	53	33	9 P. M.	60	37
12 M.	52	38	11 P. M.	59	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 39; maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees, at 2 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—783 10 Av.; D. Minen	$35,000
2:25—403 E. 29 St.; Gordon & Levy, and 405 E. 29 St.; P. Oranto	$12,000
4:05—354 W. 14 St.; A. Gildea	$50
4:40—14 Suffolk St.; N. Rothkowitz	Slight
5:30—613 2 Av.; C. Trosson	Slight
6:20—119 E. 34 St.; M. Edwards	Slight
10:00—60 E. 102 St.; I. Beher	Slight
11:15—1,014 Home St., Bronx; W. Wilkes	Slight
11:25—40 and 42 W. 22 St.; not given	Slight
11:50—Southern Boulevard, Bronx, 141 and 142 St.; R. Cardel Construction Co.	$600
P. M.	
12:30—8 Stanton St.; P. Cotlana	Slight
1:00—247 E. 119 St.; I. Katz	Slight
3:00—1,075 1 Av.; W. Hughes	$10
3:10—239 W. 143 St.; not given	Slight
3:30—551 E. 83 St.; B. Brodell	Slight
4:35—488 E. 176 St.; T. Smith	Slight
4:50—600 Prospect Av., Bronx; S. Young	Slight
5:20—81 W. 130 St.; G. Goetel	Slight
5:25—407 W. 53 St.; J. Trail	$1,000
5:40—2,337 Webster Av., Bronx; S. Levine	Slight
6:15—115 Manhattan St.; J. Dearing	Slight
6:30—19 to 23 W. 18 St.; Lobell & Hausich	$300
7:00—167 Perry St.; G. Skinowsky	Slight
7:20—239 E. 10 St.; L. Oliver	$100
7:30—139 6 Av.; not given	$25
8:10—483 Willis Av.; P. Condon	Slight
8:45—144 W. 28 St.; not given	$6,300
9:05—14 Pitt St.; M. Barth	Slight
10:15—2 E. 110 St.; J. Brown	Slight
11:40—72 Grove St.; E. Foster	Slight

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made and entered October 10, 1914, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned Special Master will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, 713,553 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Said shares of stock will be offered for sale in one block or parcel. The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $350,000 cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned as Special Master, or in lieu thereof $5,000,000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued under the Trust Agreement dated August 1, 1902, between said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1st, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received when offered as aforesaid, and will knock down the property sold to such bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court, to the acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted must forthwith deposit with the undersigned, in addition to the cash or bonds deposited in order to qualify him to bid, the additional sum of $150,000 in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, as Special Master, or in lieu thereof $1,000,000 face amount of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, and matured and unpaid coupons. The said purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash. The right is reserved to the Court to retake and resell the property upon such notice as it may direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. Said purchaser or his successors and assigns will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to become a party to this cause.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 22, 1914.

BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

How to Sell Your Car

As Winter approaches the opportunities of disposing of your automobile are lessened.

If you are prepared to sell a good car at a reasonable price, a buyer can probably be found among the readers of The New York Times.

The Automobile Exchange of The Times is the road to more prospective automobile buyers than can be reached through any other newspaper.

Rates upon request.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

FINE FACTORY BUILDING, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW HOUSE in a rustic, still convenient neighborhood, all improvements; large fireplace in living room; handy to cars, trains, schools, and churches; can be completed to suit purchaser; commutation $5.60; just over the line in Westchester County; $4,000. C. C. Mullaly, Nepperhan Heights Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

IMMEDIATE RENTAL.

Nine-room modern house on high land in Westchester County; commutation $5.60; rent $35; all improvements, in attractive neighborhood. C. C. Mullaly, care of the Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.

Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

Little poultry farm must be sold at once at a big sacrifice; price, $275; $25 cash; balance $4 a month, buys it. Address A. Brand, Inglenook Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Huntington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.

Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Slinger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months; for 3 and 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent, four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars from SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST. Telephone, Murray Hill 5382.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.

Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

143d, 501 West.—Bachelor apartment, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath. Apt. 27.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Plaza.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 18th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 52d St.—The Newport; only two apartments left; one five room and one six room; rents, $75; elevator, steam heat, and electric light. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1200 Riverside.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

THE NORE, 151 West 96th St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $40. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

178th, 656 West.—Five and six room apartments; large, light rooms; conveniently located; moderate rent. Apply janitor.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

RUTHERFORD, 206 EAST 17TH ST. high-class elevator apartment, four light rooms, all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; private house; $30-$40; electricity; one, two adults.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty Cents a Line.

Furnished apartment, one large, two small rooms, with bath; references; location 30th to 59th Sts., central. M 29 Times.

A.—A.—Well furnished apartment; 4, 5, or 6 rooms wanted. Ben L. 110 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A large desirable parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or any professional business; fitted to suit; hot water, steam heat, electric light; good business section; private house, long lease. Moderate, 165 West 122d.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.

Anything from desk room to entire floorn on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 151 West 39th St., cor. Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 406, Times Building, Times Square.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

157th, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

177th, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

38TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 326 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, southern exposure; good table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths, $7-$14 up; Southern-era accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; near Subway, "L"; phone.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large second floor front, newly furnished; piano; superior table; parlor dining.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—In newly furnished house, ideal double room, adjoining large bathroom; twin brass beds; second floor front; superior cuisine; separate tables; table boarders accommodated.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small rooms, with lavatories; unusually attractive house; excellent home table; moderate.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor dressing rooms; excellent table; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.

Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

88TH, 190 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for particular, home-loving people. Bell 2.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has double room, suitable two; home cooking.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

127TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th St. Janzen.

STRICTLY private family, Washington Square section, offers 2 or 3 attractive rooms and private bath; comfortable house; refined surroundings; exceptional table; competent servant; other guests; tourists, $300; for three, $400. Box N W 76 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.

Single $10 up; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 9400.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD,

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK C. SASS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 23rd, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Bway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamonds, jewelry, ring, pins, brooches, lavalieres, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

ROBERT S. CONKLIN, Trustee.

SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Attorney for petitioning Creditors and Trustee, 27 Cedar St., New York.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt. 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant, large rooms; kitchenette; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH ST., (687 Lexington Av.)—Large parlor, adjoining bedroom; conveniences; independent entrance; references. Lawson.

58TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlor, connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 858.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

West Side.

7TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

14TH, 218 WEST.—Double, single; furnace, hot water, shower bath; references; phone.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

54TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, bath; heat, large closet; every convenience; $15; also single room; moderate; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4599 Broadway.

49TH ST., 300 WEST.—Very attractive, comfortable, front room; bath, electric light, steam, telephone; apartment house; private French family. B. Talol. Telephone 7720 Bryant.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms; bath; small rooms; telephone. Ritterbusch.

49TH, 300 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity; steam heat; telephone; elevator service; reasonable.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

50TH, 53 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

52D, 54 WEST.—Comfortable room; ground floor; congenial location; bedroom or office.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Beautiful room; suitable couple or two gentlemen; elevator, electricity, telephone. Eaton.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; southern exposure; luxurious bath; valet service; electricity; private house; breakfast optional.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Attractive suite, suited for gentlemen; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful location; southern exposure; bath; $8, $2.50. 9987 Col.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; telephone; references.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephones; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly, en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundinkre; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Janitress.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Light, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; reasonable; private family. Sullivan.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 258 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Nice, light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private house.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5238.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; clean, select house; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 786 Riverside.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large ball room; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms; suitable two; $4; small, $3.

91D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room suitable two, $4; small $3.50. Phone

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

93D, 45 WEST.—Two large rooms, parlor floor; homelike; reasonable; "L," subway.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; back parlor, hall room; board optional.

95TH, 819 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT; ADJOINING BATH; PRIVATE HOME; $15.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

102D, 1 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; private family; elevator apartment. Apply Hallboy.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

106TH ST., 88 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apt. 50.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large sunny front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; private family, refined surroundings; electricity; elevator; reasonable; references. Apt. 43.

111TH, 148 WEST, (convenient "L" Subway.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; separate entrance; bath; electricity; phone; $2-$3; private German family. Berkits.

111TH, 255 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

113TH ST., 538 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive room; conveniences; business woman, gentlemen.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

116TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking campus; all conveniences; restaurant, elevator. Apartment 74.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment. 37.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Large, attractive living room; also single room; moderate price. Oakley.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; refined surroundings and comfort; Subway. Park.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

136TH ST., 623 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 27.

150TH AND BROADWAY, (Southold Apartment.)—Refined business woman's opportunity to enjoy cheery southern exposure room, with adjoining bath, in home of private family; reasonable. Apt. 6 B.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

BROADWAY AND 110TH ST. — Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $5 per week. 9,621 Riverside. Apartment 3E.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

BROADWAY AND 72D, 147.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 85.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,

each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 6400. Thornton.

SUITE of two rooms and bath or two single rooms, beautifully furnished; most desirable part of city; convenient to Subway, Broadway surface, and 5th Av. coach line. T 113 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 32½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; $18; Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Extra large room (corner Broadway apartment) in the 70s, at Subway station. Apply F R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

PARK AV., 947, (81st.)—Large and small rooms, light housekeepmg; all conveniences. Hutter.

67TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ROOM and BREAKFAST for respectable young man in a respectable private family, between 79th and 86th Sts., east side; references exchanged; permanent. M 30 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEICHTER BROS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Monday, the 23d day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 13 East 8th St." Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, fixtures, &c.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES GOVERNALE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S

LOCK UP NEW YORKER AS AN EMBEZZLER

W. D. Morgan, Lured to Hartford by Ruse, Arrested as He Leaves Train There.

TWO SISTERS ACCUSE HIM

Alleged to Have Retained Stock Worth $52,474 Intrusted to Him—A Former Hartford Bank Cashier.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—William Dennison Morgan, ex-cashier of the Aetna National Bank of this city, and since last April President of the Morgan Bankers' Service Corporation, a New York concern, which he established with an office in the Woolworth Building, was arrested here, on a warrant, charging him with the embezzlement of $52,474, a few minutes after he stepped off the noon express from New York to-day. Detective N. L. Williams of the Hartford Police, was at the station waiting for Morgan in response to word telephoned from New York, by those who had had the man under surveillance since last Thursday.

Morgan, who seemed taken completely by surprise, is said to have broken down when he reached Police Headquarters. He is a member of one of Connecticut's oldest families, 41 years old, and lives with his wife and two children in New Rochelle. Mrs. Morgan hurried here this afternoon and with their lawyer, Ernest B. Ellsworth spent the rest of the day trying to secure the $50,000 bail, under which her husband was held.

The warrant accuses Morgan of the embezzlement of Aetna Life Insurance Company stock, worth $545 a share. The total value is placed at $52,474. The President of the Aetna Life is Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Bulkeley is senior Director of the Aetna Bank and is distantly related to Morgan.

The stocks for which Morgan was acting as agent belonged to Miss Elizabeth F. Hubbard of West Hartford, and her sister, Mrs. J. W. O'Connor of New Rochelle. Miss Hubbard and her sister are both well to do. It had been their custom to consult Morgan when he was cashier of the bank concerning investments. This went on for a considerable period, during which they trusted him with securities of no small value. At one time Morgan held 400 shares of Aetna Life stock belonging to them. These he reinvested and accounted for to their complete satisfaction.

Miss Hubbard in December, 1913, gave Morgan 100 shares and Mrs. O'Connor fifteen shares of their insurance company stock, and asked him to reinvest these advantageously. Morgan took the securities and later made an accounting for eleven shares, leaving eighty-nine shares belonging to Miss Hubbard and Mrs. O'Connor's fifteen shares unaccounted for. The sisters felt no uneasiness at the time, expecting to hear what had been done with the remainder at a later date.

Morgan last April created some surprise among his friends by resigning as cashier of the bank, which is one of the largest in the State, and announcing that he intended to devote his entire time to the Morgan Bankers' Service Corporation. It was then that he moved to New Rochelle and opened an office in the Woolworth Building in New York. Little was known here of the corporation, except that its purpose was to supply bankers with envelopes and certificates used in connection with income tax payments.

As time went on and nothing was heard concerning their insurance stock, Miss Hubbard and Mrs. O'Connor became suspicious. The former finally took the matter to her lawyer, Edward Broder of this city. Broder sought out George F. Corbett of 54 Wall Street, New York, attorney for Mrs. O'Connor, and an investigation of Morgan's business affairs followed. Since last Thursday, it was said, a close watch was kept on Morgan, and finally it was arranged that the ex-cashier should come here today to have a talk with Miss Hubbard.

The scheme, it is said, was merely a ruse to get Morgan here so that he might be held under the Connecticut laws. The ex-cashier was on his way to keep the appointment when Detective Williams arrested him in front of the Hotel Bond soon after he stepped off the train. Mrs. Morgan, who was Miss Lucilie Snow Couch of Providence, was unable to obtain the necessary bail, and tonight Morgan is a prisoner at Police Headquarters. Morgan will be arraigned in court tomorrow at 9 o'clock before Judge Frederick E. Eberle.

WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH.

Three Times Mrs. Hoffman Went to Roof Before She Jumped.

Persons living in the tenement house at 222 East Fifty-sixth Street saw Mrs. Amelia Hoffman, who lived on the third floor, walk up to the roof three times yesterday afternoon. She walked around and around as if contemplating whether or not to jump off. As she went back to her rooms on the ground floor after each visit, the neighbors finally lost interest.

At 10:20 o'clock last night they were aroused by a thud in an open court, and on looking out of the windows saw Mrs. Hoffman's body. She had jumped from the roof and had been instantly killed. Tenants said Mrs. Hoffman was 60 years old and that she was despondent because she was out of work and had no money. It was said she had a married son, E. Rosien, living at 1,448 Cromwell Avenue, the Bronx.

A $25,000,000 LAND SALE.

Big Western Pennsylvania Coal Tract Bought by New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—Practically the last large tract of coal land remaining in speculative hands in Western Pennsylvania has been sold to New York interests. It consisted of 41,000 acres in Greene County, north of Waynesburg, adjoining a similar tract bought recently by H. C. Frick. The land was owned by J. V. Thompson of Uniontown. It is said the price approximates $25,000,000, of which $400,000 was paid in cash.

The new syndicate, it is said, will hold the property as a reserve. Other large tracts in recent years have been taken up by the Frick Coke Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the Republic Steel Company and other large manufacturing interests. Greene County coal is displacing Connellsville coking coal, as the latter is being mined out, hence its great value to the pig iron producers.

DIVORCE KEY AT THE ALTAR.

Bouck White's New Ceremony Only Binds While Love Lasts.

Marriage service with vows that bind only until the contracting parties care to quit, and baptisms called "services of consecration" will be featured at Bouck White's Church of the Social Revolution after next Sunday, according to announcement made by White to his congregation last night.

White said the ideal of his new marriage ceremony recognized "the fact which the standard wedding ceremony ignores at the time of marriage and then winks at at the time of divorce—namely, that the vows are not for life, but only, as a matter of fact, for so long as love lasts."

"Our ideal," he said, "comes from our faith in monogamy, but in monogamy that is tempered by divorce. We are trying to bring religion into the Socialist movement, so long said to be a movement of industrialism only, with no spiritual accompaniment. Socialism believes in squaring all customs to the facts, and the facts are that divorces break up many marriages in spite of all the vows.

"So we make our vow to take in the possibility of divorce. We rid our service of hypocrisy, and our service will read that the vow shall bind so long as love shall endure. We express hope, of course, that love may endure for life. And I really think the new service will help it so to endure, for if the contracting parties know that each carries the key to freedom in the vows taken, may it not make more endurable the prison that married folks sometimes find themselves in when they throw away the key on entering?

"Our service veers away all along the line from the established religious service, but it is for people who have joined in the remarkable uprising of the past decade and are in a spirit of revolt against the old customs. If some constructive method is not devised chaos may come from this revolt, and this we hope to avoid."

The first baby to be blessed under the "service of consecration" will be Russell Palmer Gollner, who will be 6 months old next Sunday. The baby's parents, according to White, withdrew in resentment from their former church, and yet were not willing to have their baby brought up entirely away from spiritual nurture, so they asked him to arrange a service to replace the usual baptismal service for infants.

A delegation of I. W. W. members was present at White's church last night, with the avowed purpose of "mussing things up" if White again assailed the I. W. W. as an anarchist organization. They came forward after the service and thanked White for his conciliatory comments on their organization.

SEE JOKER IN RATE APPEAL.

Would Greatly Increase Cost of Meats, Stockyards Men Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Shippers of live stock from Chicago, Kansas City, and other stockyard centres allege that a joker in the pending application of the Eastern roads for a freight-rate increase would add from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. to the nation's freight bill on live stock and meats, and would make this class of traffic, which constitutes only 2 per cent. of the total railway tonnage, provide $20,000,000 of the $50,000,000 of additional freight revenues which the roads hope to get.

F. D. Witherspoon, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, has telegraphed to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the existing rates on live stock and meat are higher than on many commodities and that the proposed increase seems unjust. He asks on behalf of the 40,000 shippers in his organization that the increase be held up until its reasonableness can be established. Many similar protests have been sent by mail and telegraph.

The packing house interests assert that the increases carried in the new application are on the average four times as large as those proposed in the prior rate case. They say that the tariffs now on file would increase the freight bill on a carload of cattle from Chicago to New York from $56 to $69.30. A carload of hogs, now carried for $48, would have to pay $64, while the freight on a carload of sheep would be advanced from $54 to $72.40. Fresh meat would pay $105, as against the present rate of $90.

Special meetings of all live-stock exchanges have been called to make a concerted demand for a hearing on the proposed rates. The objecting cattle men think that it would be unfair to place such a burden on them following the loss suffered through the epidemic of foot and mouth disease.

SIEGEL TRIAL NEARS END.

Prosecution Will Rest Its Case at This Morning's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The prosecution in the trial of Henry Siegel, the former head of department stores in New York, will rest its case tomorrow morning after calling two additional witnesses, whose examination will consume probably not more than an hour. For the defense Charles D. Newton probably will examine two or three witnesses about the business methods of Mr. Siegel.

It is understood that one of these witnesses is to be H. D. Fernald, a public accountant, who has prepared charts similar to those used by the prosecution, showing the condition of the various mercantile enterprises of the defendant and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel.

The defense will endeavor to establish that the credit statements submitted to the National Bank of Commerce by Siegel and Vogel to obtain a loan of $100,000 substantially were correct, and that the prosecution's comparative statement of the condition of these institutions showed large discrepancies, because all assets were not included, and because certain reductions should have been made in the liabilities.

The indications are that the case will go to the jury late on Tuesday afternoon.

SULZER VOTE MAKES ISSUE.

Starts Controversy in Delaware County Over Legal Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

DELHI, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Robert P. McIntosh, editor and proprietor of The Delhi Republican, through his attorney, A. F. Curtis, has served papers on the Board of Supervisors, demanding that the board shall nullify its previous action in designating The Walton Reporter, the representative of the Democratic Party, to publish the session laws for the coming year, and shall appoint his newspaper instead.

Mr. McIntosh asserts that Mr. Sulzer, leading the American ticket, received more votes in the county than Gov. Glynn, leading the Democratic ticket, at the last election and, as The Delhi Republican supported the American ticket it should be selected to publish the session laws as the American Party is one of the two leading parties in Delaware County, according to the election returns.

The case will be carried up to the highest courts and the result will be watched with much interest in counties of the State where Sulzer polled a heavy vote at the last election.

WANTS ARMY VIEWS TO FORCE CONGRESS

Testimony as to Our War Unpreparedness, Gardner Believes, Would Compel Action.

ASKS GARRISON'S AID

Thinks Facts Which Would Be Disclosed at Public Hearing Would Astonish the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts in a letter to Secretary of War Garrison made public tonight, urges that officers of the United States Army be permitted to testify voluntarily before the House Rules Committee as to the preparedness of the nation for war. "I believe," said Representative Gardner, "that the facts which they are sure to disclose will be so astonishing as to challenge the attention of the country and force the hand of Congress in case it is reluctant to grasp the nettle of adequate expenditure for our safety." Mr. Gardner points out the danger of "the atmosphere becoming surcharged with the idea that the President deprecates all discussion of our military and naval defenses."

Chairman Henry of the House Rules Committee has been requested by Mr. Gardner to arrange for a hearing on the pending resolution. Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge have been invited by Mr. Gardner to appear before the committee if Chairman Henry agrees to the hearing. Other witnesses will be Charles J. Bonaparte and George Von L. Meyer, former Secretaries of the Navy, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War.

In view of the recommendations of Major Gen. Wotherspoon, who retired last week as Chief of Staff, for the improvement of the efficiency of the army, Senators and Representatives who are in this city have manifested more than ordinary interest in Mr. Gardner's efforts to obtain a hearing on his resolution. Recent dispatches from Tokio reporting that Count Okuma, the Prime Minister, will recommend to the Japanese Imperial Diet that "the international situation does not permit the postponement of an increase in the army," has also had the tendency to attract attention to the Gardner resolution, in that it shows the trend among nations to be prepared for war. Representative Gardner, in his letter to Secretary Garrison, says, in part:

"I have read your open letter published Nov. 14, 1914, in which you take up my resolution providing for a commission to inquire into the adequacy of our army and navy to protect this country. As is well known to us both, it will be necessary for the Committee of Rules of the House of Representatives to hold hearings and make a report before the members of Congress can get a chance to vote on this resolution, no matter how much they may desire to do so. Furthermore, as is also well known to us both, the Committee of Rules can absolutely prevent such a vote by the simple device of failing to make any report at all.

"Now, in your letter you address yourself particularly to the question whether or not you will approve of army officers testifying before the Committee on Rules when the hearings are held. Before commenting on your views, permit me to express the hope that you yourself will be the very first witness before the committee, and that Assistant Secretary Breckinridge will likewise consent to give his testimony. The fact that I happen to belong to the Republican Party by no means forbids me to express openly my belief that you both deserve the confidence of the public and that you abundantly possess mine.

"In addition to extending an invitation to you and Mr. Breckinridge, I am inviting the testimony of a number of army officers particularly well qualified to testify as to the facts. I am prepared to admit that I am especially anxious for the public testimony of our army and navy officers because I believe that the facts which they are sure to disclose will be so astonishing as to challenge the attention of the country and force the hand of Congress in case it is reluctant to grasp the nettle of adequate expenditure for our safety."

Guardian Personal Loan Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Guardian Personal Loan Company of 51 Liberty Street, New York, has filed a certificate with the State Banking Department. Its capital is $50,000. The Directors are Augustus K. Sloan, Newton E. Whiteside, Andrew J. Hedges, and William D. Allen, all of New York, and I. Newton Rudgers of Montclair, N. J.

A Hart Schaffner Marx Suit or Overcoat at $19.50 is a real reason for Thanksgiving.

REGULAR prices up to $30—But lines of sizes are broken and we cannot get more hence the reduction and your opportunity to save some real money.

Wallach Bros.

246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave. corner 122d St.
Broadway at 29th St.
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

$9,000,000 FOR STREETS.

Fetherston Says New Cleaning Equipment Is Needed.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, besides telling the Mayor about his new plan for shoving the snow into the sewers next Winter, has reported that beginning July 1 next he will have motor-driven apparatus, covered refuse cans, and covered dumps in a "Model District" on Murray Hill. In his report to the Mayor the Commissioner says:

"To bring street cleaning methods not only up to date, but well in advance of all cities not only in this country, but in Germany, France, or England, the principle of the Model District programme must be extended to the final disposition of refuse. Such a plan has been worked out by the Commissioner and is awaiting favorable action by the next Legislature. It will involve an expenditure of about $9,000,000, but will save from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 per annum to the city."

Commenting yesterday on the Commissioner's report the Mayor said:

"The parade of street cleaning appliances is an earnest of the improvements contemplated in the equipment of the Department of Street Cleaning. The exhibit which will follow is the first attempt made in this city to bring together for comparison and test the most modern machinery for street cleaning work. It will continue during the week, and I trust that the people will attend and see for themselves what the department is doing for the betterment of street conditions.

"Seventeen years of stagnation in the Street Cleaning Department cannot be cured in a day. But Commissioner Fetherston knows the problem he has to meet better than anybody in the country, and he is working like a Trojan to solve it under difficult conditions, which every intelligent citizen will appreciate.

"Mr. Fetherston is keeping the streets as clean as they can be kept with his present equipment. The Board of Estimate, too, just gave the funds for new equipment, and when this is bought, he will be able to improve conditions. Personally, I believe that the streets are being kept in good shape, except where cuts and subway construction make proper cleaning impracticable."

The Mayor added that Commissioner Fetherston had his full confidence, and will have his unqualified support.

ARREST POLICEMAN IN ROW.

Smith Is Charged with Assaulting Street Car Passenger.

As the result of a fight on a surface car in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, Patrolman Thomas Smith of the West Thirty-seventh Street police station was arrested last night on the charge of assaulting John Michaels, a sign painter of 440 West Thirty-first Street. Smith got into an altercation with the conductor, who refused to change a $5 bill. During the row Michaels attempted to leave the car. He alleged that Smith struck him without provocation, knocking off his eyeglasses.

Smith was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Police Surgeon Murray, who examined him, said that he was slightly intoxicated. He was held in $300 bail for examination today by Magistrate Simms in the Night Court.

HEAR
Al Jolson
SING
"Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers"
and
Bernard Granville
SING
"It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary"
in the
WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST SUCCESS
DANCING AROUND



From Life's Confidential Guide.

"Lots of girls, music, gay costumes, scenery and the other things that go to make the Winter Garden a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50. Matinee Thanksgiving, Best Seats $1.50. Evenings, Good Seats, $1, $1.50 and $2.00.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World."
Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.00. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat.
MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First."
NEXT MON., Miss Tempest will present her Great London Success, AT THE BARN.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Th'ksg'g & Sat.
EXPERIENCE
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Balc. 50c, 75c, $1

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
LAST WEEK.
My Lady's Dress
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Phone 7292. Mts. Wed., Th'ksg'g & Sat. Bryant.
Lilac Domino

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk."
NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thanksgiving & Sat.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Manhattan Op. Ho., 24th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Pop. Mat. Wed. Special Mat. Thanksgiving.
LIFE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

"THEATRE OF THRILLS" Opens Tomorrow Night
ALL NEW PLAYS
SEATS TODAY.
39th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Thanksg's. Reg Mat. Sat 2:30.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"Best Musical Comedy this season." —Eve. Sun.
BARGAIN WED. MATINEES. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50.

Wiothrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
11 Seats $2.00.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" Thanksg'g
NEXT MONDAY Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK."
With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Thanksgiving & Sat.
OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK
LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 6:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT.
with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss.
Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

CORT 48th bet. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Under Cover
EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksgiving Day).

Standard B'way & 90th St. Eves. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c and 50c.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
3 MATS THIS WEEK—Wed., Thur., Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Near Broadway. Evenings at 8:20.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN THE VITAL, THROBBING HUMAN PLAY
OUTCAST
MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—WED., THURS., SAT.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S M. Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g, Mats. Wed. (Pop.) THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:20

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20
Twin Beds
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:20

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Mats. Thanksgiving, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
FIRST TIME—POSITIVELY
WED. NIGHT AT 7:30
and at 8 o'clock all other evenings thereafter,
Edward Sheldon's
THE GARDEN OF PARADISE
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING AT 2.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mts. Wed., Th'ksg'g & Sat. 2:10
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mts. Wed.-25, 50. Thurs. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Heart of Paddy Whack."

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THANKSGIVING & SAT. MATS. THIS WEEK.
(REGULAR WED. MATINEES OMITTED.)
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Joy
Papa's Darling
WITH ITS GREAT CAST OF MUSICAL COMEDY FAVORITES
Prettiest Girl Chorus in New York!
After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE OF FOLLIES, atop this Theatre.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2.
TONIGHT AT 8—First American Appearance
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY in SHAKESPEAR'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20.
MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents
The Big Idea
An Unusual Play. (Direction: Cohan & Harris.)
"LIVES UP TO ITS TITLE."—Herald.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Wed. (Pop.), Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK,
"KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 28-St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum)
Central Park W., 62nd St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
LE DANSEUR INCONNU
with Prominent Parisian Players.
Special Literary Mat. Frid., L'AVENTURIERE.

MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today.
COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Sam Howe & His Love Makers. CITY BELLES. Mat. Today.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c.
Maurice & Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, La Milo, Donlin & McHale, Howard & McCane, others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
IRENE FRANKLIN, Toby Claude & Co., Doyle & Dixon, Valerie Bergere.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
KITTY GORDON, Jack Wilson, Morton & Glass, Willie Weston and others.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Violin Recital
FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mat. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
SIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thanksg'g & Sat., 2:20.
THE MIRACLE MAN
Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. First Mat. Next Wednesday.
What It Means to a Woman
A NEW PLAY IN FOUR ACTS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
"TOO MANY COOKS" Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight, 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Herts.
Wed. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Egener, Matfield; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Hori; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. Evg. at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco.
HABDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
Commencing WED. EVE., NOV. 25
FIRST MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
Pilate's Daughter
THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3.
SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
at which
Miss ISADORA DUNCAN
WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER
YOUNG DANCERS
(First appearance in America.)
Seats 50c to $2. Boom 1202, AEOLIAN HALL.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE
AN EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av.
OWING TO THE SUCCESS OF THE EXHIBITION IT WILL BE CONTINUED INDEFINITELY
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON.
Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Friday Aft. at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist
Bizet, Cesar Franck, Ropartz, Chabrier.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

ELMENDORF
TODAY at 2:45 CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.
"AROUND NORTHERN EUROPE"
LONDON—BRUSSELS—BERLIN—VIENNA
POPULAR PRICES, 90c TO $1.50

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 8.
LEONARD PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). Seats at Box Office.
BORWICK
Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall. Tomorrow (Tues.) Evg. at 8:15. Violin Recital.
EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15
Joint Recital OSSIP and CLARA
GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3.
Second Recital by the remarkable American 'cellist, FREDERICK FRESTON
Search
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

NEW YORK 45TH ST., B'WAY. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $2.50. MAT. DAILY.
Commencing Mat. Today (One Week Only.)
HARRY LAUDER
& Big Co. GALA NIGHT TONIGHT.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St.
AL. JENNINGS, Ex-Bandit, in
BEATING BACK
ZUDORA and KEYSTONE COMEDY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. TONIGHT at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
Frank Keenan in Yosemite
With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238. Matinees Thanksgiving, Friday, Saturday, 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. E. B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30.
THE SAGE BRUSH GAL.
THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.
The Messanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
"THE STRAIGHT ROAD."
Strand Orch. & Quartet. Next Wk. "The Rose of the Rancho."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Graciosa" (poses.) Winners of 6-day "Bike" Race. Walter C. Kelly & 13 other acts.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone, 6442 Greeley
Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

FOR SALE.
Two Metropolitan Opera Tickets, Orchestra, T 5 & 7, Thursday and Friday nights, $204 for either night during whole season. Tel. 4271 Plaza.

OPERA TICKETS Telephone Greeley 3843.
Choice Seats, Caruso, Carmen, all parts of house. 39th St. Opera Ticket Office, 1,409 B'way, S. W. Cor. 39th.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 25-50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c and $1.00.
THE THIRD PARTY
Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving 25, 50c.
with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES.
Next Week—"The Story of the Rosary."

MAJESTIC Mat. Wednesday. Special Matinee Thanksgiving.
WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Nov. 30—GRACE GEORGE. Seats Nov. 25.

FRANCES MORGAN, 102 West 71st St. Columbus 2597.
Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A. M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.



Theatre Ticket Service at the
CARLTON TERRACE
BROADWAY AT 100th ST.
New Innovation a Big Hit!
Since the "CABARET LUNCH, Gratis" was introduced to Broadway by the CARLTON TERRACE, "The Restaurant of Ideas," New Yorkers have been guessing what CARLTON TERRACE would do next.
Their conjectures are now answered by the announcement of the new complimentary Theatre Ticket Service, something not hitherto attempted in New York. To explain:
While dining, you decide to see "The Miracle Man," (for example.) Tell the headwaiter you would like to have seats. He telephones the theatre and procures the tickets. You pay for the tickets at the Carlton Terrace.
AT BOX OFFICE PRICES
You are not even charged for the telephone call—and you can dine at your leisure until theatre time, and save the annoyance and delay of standing in line at the theatre. Isn't that a convenience?
J. F. PIKE, Proprietor

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
Famous for Cuisine and Service
Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
Grill Luncheon 75c
Beaux-Arts Dinner $1.50
"Really Different"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Sloane & Morgan in Ballroom Dances. Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7. Direction of S. Mark Minuse Dancing Instructors.
THURSDAY, NOV. 26 THANKSGIVING DINNER (Noon to 9 P.M.) $1.25

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS WHITE WAY AT 52ND ST.
BEST DANCING DINING TALENT IN TOWN | ADMISSION FREE
RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.
Broadway at 48th St.

THOMAS HEALY
BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET.
Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX
In THE BALCONADES BALLROOM, (Third Floor)
This Week, Special Entertainments.
Afternoon Tea Dances.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9280 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing.
"Thes Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:50 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice.
MAURICE & Florence WALTON.
THE KING'S FAVORITES.
FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.
Next Friday will be "Al Jolson Night."

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly including Sunday, 10:30 until closing time.
Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie, and Geo. Harcourt.
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra, Leo Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

Hotel Bretton Hall

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, not much change in temperature; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,758. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SIEGEL GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR

Sentenced to Ten Months' Imprisonment and to Pay $1,000 Fine.

THEN LET OUT ON PAROLE

Court Gives Him Until June to Make Restitution to the Bank Depositors.

HE ACCEPTS THE VERDICT

Failure of Felony Charge a Victory, His Counsel Says—Siegel Hopes to Earn Money to Restore Lost Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Henry Siegel, the former department store head and private banker, was convicted of a misdemeanor at 11:43 o'clock tonight. The jury was out three hours and a quarter.

Immediately after the jury returned its verdict, Justice Clark said:

"Mr. Siegel, I have been informed through the newspapers and other sources that you intend to make restitution to the depositors. I want to ask you if that is correct?"

"I hope to earn it," replied Mr. Siegel.

"Can you say when you expect to make restitution, or how much?"

"I expect to make substantial payment," replied the convicted man.

"Have you any reason to expect that you can make a substantial payment in the next two months?"

"I will try," said Mr. Siegel, as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Justice Clark then said that the verdict was fully warranted by the evidence.

"Indeed," said he, "it was the opinion of the court that the conviction might have been for the higher count," meaning grand larceny.

"The sentence of the court," continued Justice Clark, "is the payment of a $1,000 fine and a term of ten months in jail. The latter part of the sentence will be stayed until the second Monday of next June.

"You can furnish $25,000 bail and appear before me here in Geneseo then. If at that time you have fulfilled your promise to make a substantial payment to the depositors it will be taken into consideration. If you shall have failed to fulfill that promise then I will consider whether you are to serve the term."

Justice Clark was about to adjourn court when Frank A. Cook, ex-District Attorney of Livingston County, told the court that Siegel had not furnished new bail.

Mr Stanchfield thereupon requested the court to parole the convicted man in his custody and Justice Clark agreed to do this for a period of ten days.

Justice Clark then thanked the jury, which he said had performed its duty honestly and intelligently, and adjourned court. After adjournment Mr. Stanchfield said:

"I regard this verdict as a great victory. I was ready to plead guilty to a misdemeanor at any time. The case will not be appealed."

Assistant District Attorney Train, in discussing the verdict, said:

"I regard Siegel's conviction of any degree of crime as a victory for New York justice. His offense was highly technical and the case unique. At any rate it has been demonstrated that simply because a man is the head of a business organization he cannot violate the criminal law and hide behind its complexities and the intricacies of his business. Any conviction of criminal offense arising out of commercial dealings is bound to put the fear of the law into the hearts of business men who may be tempted to do wrong. The suspension of the sentence pending restitution will, I hope, result in a substantial repayment to the depositors."

Mr. Siegel, when he was asked what he thought of the verdict, replied: "I have nothing to say."

When court adjourned about twenty persons rushed to the side of Mr. Siegel and congratulated him. When the verdict was announced there was some applause. The outbreak caused a reproof by Justice Clark.

Questions by the Jurors.

From the time that the jury retired until nearly 11 o'clock nothing was heard from it. At that time Justice Clark, who meanwhile had gone to his home, returned to the courtroom and sent for the jurors. He told them that he understood that some questions were puzzling them. In reply to this the foreman handed this memorandum to the Justice:

"We would like to know if a misdemeanor is committed when a statement that you know to be incorrect is handed to the bank, or if money has to be checked out, and if it has to be proved that money so checked out is part of that borrowed and not some that you might have on deposit."

In answer to this Justice Clark said:

"Gentlemen: A misdemeanor is committed if it is established beyond a reasonable doubt that a man makes a false statement in writing as to his corporation's means or ability to pay, knowing such statement to be false. If such a statement is made with the intent that it shall be relied upon, and is made for the purpose of obtaining money or credit, and he procures such money on the faith of such statement, the precise fund from which the money comes is not important."

The jury at once retired, and a little more than a half hour later returned with the verdict, which was found for a violation of Section 1,293 of the Penal Code for obtaining credit by false financial statements.

Close of the Trial.

When it became apparent that the case could be sent to the jury tonight, Justice William W. Clark agreed to prolong the session from 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon so that each side might

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STEAMER, 58 ABOARD, ON PACIFIC COAST REEF

Heavy Swell and Fog Prevent Rescue—Lifeboat Smashed and Five of Crew Are Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Shrouded in the milky fog, which lured the little steamer Hanalei of the Independent Steamship Company to destruction on the jagged teeth of Duxbury Reef—"the graveyard of the Pacific"—is the fate of the fifty-eight people making up her passengers and crew.

The Hanalei, bound here from Eureka, having on board twenty-eight passengers and a ship's company of thirty hands, drove into the rock-studded shoals nine miles north of the Golden Gate this morning. Off the fringe of the outer reef, unable to lend assistance because of the nasty swell, three steamers—the Revenue Cutter Rainbow and the oil tankers, Richmond and El Segundo—are waiting for the swell to subside and the fog to lift.

During the afternoon the fog veil lifted at intervals, and during one of these three men, with lines about their waists, were seen to separate from a group gathered on the after part of the vessel, where the waves broke less frequently, and plunge into the sea. Two reached shore alive and were hurled up on the beach, but without accomplishing that for which they had taken the desperate chance, for the lines had been torn from them. They were unconscious. The body of the third man, Elwood Schwerin, was lifeless.

Five members of the Fort Point lifesaving crew lost their lives in attempting to reach the wreck, their boat striking a rock on the reef. Capt. Clark of the lifeboat was washed ashore alive, while the remaining living members of his crew were seen to clamber aboard the Hanalei.

Later two passengers succeeded in swimming ashore. The crew of the Hanalei, which lay in a seething maelstrom about 600 feet from shore, tried to launch two boats, but they were capsized and swept beachward like egg shells. Two life rafts were torn adrift and one of these was washed up on the beach with the boats.

FRANCE ENTERS FAIR TO SHOW GOOD WILL

Hopes for Closer Friendship With This Country—Wishes to Show Gratitude, Herrick Says.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 23.—A semi-official communication announcing the intention of the Government to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition says this country's action will be an expression of the good will of the French toward the United States, and that it is the desire of France to draw yet closer the bonds connecting the two great republics.

The communication says that Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador to France, recently expressed an earnest desire to see France affirm again her sympathetic feelings toward the American people, and today Charles C. Moore, President of the Exposition, in a message to Minister of the Interior Malvy, referred to the immense satisfaction caused in the United States by the determination of France to be represented officially.

The communication describes the plan of the French participation, and says that ample spaces have been allotted to French industry and to show the achievements in French art, science, and engineering. It announces that the American Government has placed at the disposal of the exhibitors a naval vessel which will leave a French port early in January to transport exhibits to the United States free of charge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The decision of the French Government to adhere to its original intention of participating in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is an act of gratitude for American aid to the wounded and suffering of the present war, according to advices received by the State Department today from Ambassador Herrick. France also is desirous of showing, Mr. Herrick says, that notwithstanding the invasion of her territory and the stress of war, she can join the nations of earth in celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal.

A LLOYD'S HINT OF PEACE.

Rates Fall on Policies Insuring Against L... by End of March.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes this article this morning:

"Will the war be over by the end of March? There is a certain volume of opinion at Lloyd's that thinks the chances are good, and, indeed, better than they were a week ago.

"Inquiries in the City yesterday showed that last week 75 guineas per cent. was quoted for a policy under which total loss would be paid in the event of the war not being over by the end of March. The rate had fallen yesterday to 60 guineas per cent.

"On the other hand, there has been an increase during the last week or ten days of five shillings to seven shillings sixpence and even ten shillings in the full war risk rate of insurance on private house property on the east coast. For big works, such as the Tyne yards, the rate advanced ten shillings to £1."

CALLS PEACE TALK "IDIOCY"

Cologne Gazette Says There's No Reason for Germany to Wish It.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.)—The Cologne Gazette says that the reports of a German desire for peace, which it says are probably inspired by the British, belong to the "region of higher political idiocy." It continues:

"The position of the Germans neither in the east nor the west is critical. The German military undertakings on all the battlefields are progressing favorably.

"Neither the military nor the political situation contains any reason which might make Germany desirous to conclude peace."

CABLE CUT BEFORE THE WAR

Jamaica Reports Hostile Cruisers' Act as Occurring Aug. 3.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Official Information Bureau announced today that, according to a message from the Governor-General of Jamaica, there was interruption in the cable communication with Jamaica early in August of this year, which at the time was thought to be due to an earthquake.

It is now known that the Jamaica cable was cut by hostile cruisers on Aug. 3, at 6:40 A. M., the day before England declared war against Germany.

Beerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them; New York store, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 2382 Cortlandt.—Advt.

AMERICAN ARMY OUT OF VERA CRUZ

Evacuation Accomplished Without Clash, Carranza Troops Occupying the City.

TWO BATTLESHIPS REMAIN

Guns Cover American Quarter—Our Troops Coming Home on Nine Transports.

STILL FEAR OF DISORDER

Cuba Sends Warship There—England and France Apprehensive Over Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 23.—The American troops evacuated Vera Cruz today, and Gen. Candido Aguilar's Constitutionalist Army took possession. The change was effected without disorder, and with little show of enthusiasm on the part of the Mexicans.

The evacuation movement began at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the American outposts began to draw in. It continued slowly, methodically. Transport after transport was loaded, and at 2 o'clock the embarkation was complete. At that hour the Christobal, with Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the last of his command aboard, left the wharf and drew out to join the other transports anchored in the channel, the transport fleet sailing soon afterward.

As the American troops, numbering about 4,000 infantrymen and 2,600 marines, began to draw in toward the water front, the Mexicans started their advance. Thus the Mexicans followed the Americans in, always keeping about two blocks in the rear. The Constitutionalist General had under his command a force of 3,500 infantry with three batteries of artillery, four companies of machine guns, and about 600 cavalry. The Mexican soldiers had the appearance of veterans. They were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. For the most part they were well uniformed. A complete hospital corps and many military automobiles accompanied the army.

No Formal Transfer.

When the American troops occupied Vera Cruz on April 21 last, Gen. Huerta was in control in the capital. Now Huerta is in exile, and his conqueror, Gen. Carranza, is faced with the formidable Villa revolt. Because of the chaotic condition of Mexican affairs no formal transfer of Vera Cruz to any authority was attempted. The Americans simply marched out, leaving the city to be occupied by the Constitutionalist army that had been encamped near by for months awaiting evacuation. Now there is talk that Carranza is to arrive here soon and make Vera Cruz his capital.

Some nervousness was evident as the evacuation was begun. There had been rumors that followers of Villa would attempt to obstruct the occupation of the city by the Carranzistas, but nothing of the sort occurred. Absolute order prevailed throughout the city.

The Constitutionalists entered with flags flying and bands playing. Gen. Aguilar immediately issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all Mexicans and foreigners. Chief of Police Frezieres also issued a proclamation. This directed that all arms must be delivered to the police within twenty-four hours under penalty of death at the hands of a firing squad. All thieves and other criminals caught and handed over will be shot. All the saloons were closed until further notice.

Fabela Criticises Wilson.

Gen. Aguilar and other Constitutionalist leaders addressed the populace in the Plaza. Gen. Aguilar announced that any disorder would be severely punished. At the same time he asked the support of all citizens, for the sake of the ultimate triumph of the Constitutionalist cause. Foreign Minister Fabela criticised President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico. The speaking was frequently interrupted by cries of "Death to Huerta and Villa!"

Late in the day decorations began to appear on the houses, in preparation for an evening celebration. Small crowds carrying flags were parading the streets, but their enthusiasm was not exuberant.

About the time the last American transport backed away from the wharf the telegraph line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was cut—somewhere between here and Cordoba, Gen. Carranza's headquarters. This caused some apprehension.

More than 2,000 persons witnessed the formal raising of the Mexican flag over the Municipal Palace at 6 o'clock tonight by Gen. Aguilar, the crowd cheering wildly for the Constitutionalist cause.

Gen. Aguilar in an interview said: "I am well satisfied that the day has turned out so peacefully. The Mexican people are glad to have shown the world that Mexico is a cultured nation. I appreciate the efforts of the American people and Government, which have made it possible for the occupation to end this way."

Gen. Aguilar said that Gen. Carranza would not arrive here for two or three days.

Consul General Arnold Shanklin has chartered the Hotel Terminal for Americans who are afraid to live in their residences. The hotel is on the water front and under the guns of the U. S. S. Minnesota anchored in the harbor.

Gen. Carranza Not Pleased.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—Gen. Carranza was quoted by Constitutionalist representatives here as being displeased with the method used by the Americans in evacuating the city and as having criticised sharply the failure to make a formal transfer of the various departments.

The American Army officials are taking with them the moneys collected for customs and from other sources of revenue. These will ultimately go to some

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Fine Sight—Invisible, frameless eyeglasses accurately fitted at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR AN INVASION

Government Is Giving Instructions to Committees But Refuses to Make Them Public.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Plans for dealing with a possible German invasion were spoken of in the House of Commons tonight by Under Secretary for War Tennant.

W. C. Bridgeman, a member from Shropshire, asked whether the wearing of brassards (arm bands) would insure that persons taking part in the defense of the country would not be regarded as civilians. He also asked if the Government was aware that many active men over the recruiting age desired to fight in the event of an invasion, and were prepared to furnish their own arms and equipment if the War Office would design a uniform for such a force.

Mr. Tennant replied that the War Office felt it was the first duty of the navy to prevent a raid.

"In the event of it taking place," he said, "it is our duty to drive the Germans into the sea as fast as we can, and I hope we shall be enabled to do so."

In regard to the action of the civil population if an invasion should take place, Mr. Tennant pointed out that emergency committees had been formed in the various counties where there was danger of an invasion, and that instructions were being issued to those committees. He thought it was not desirable to state at this time what these instructions were.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the report of "liveliness" at Emden says it "accords very well with what passed in this country last week."

"Military movements took place," continues the paper, "which, of course, we shall not dwell upon in detail, but which gave rise to the almost universal belief that the authorities had news of some attempt to be made against us. The attitude of the public mind was one of interest. It certainly was not one of alarm."

GERMAN ALARMISTS WILL BE IMPRISONED

Munich Commander Decrees It —Army Picture Hissed by Wurtemberg Audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The truth about the war is gradually permeating Germany.

The authorities are taking drastic measures to prevent the people from discussing too freely the events at the front.

The Commander in Chief of Munich, Gen. von der Tann, has issued the following decree in order to suppress the alarming reports which are recurring with ever-increasing persistence:

"I decree that any one who spreads reports of a nature likely to alarm the population shall be punished with one year's imprisonment."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A neutral traveler who has just returned from Munich and Nuremberg reports some incidents that he witnessed there which are not without significance. At a cinema theatre in Munich he saw a man arrested because he shouted, "Down with the Kaiser!"

When some patriotic pictures were shown in Nuremberg a picture entitled "Long Live Our Army" was hissed down, and the audience shouted, "We want peace! We want peace!"

ZOUAVE IN FOE'S HANDS TOLD COMRADES TO FIRE

Fell Dead by Their Bullets, but Defeated Ruse of Germans Who Were Pushing Him Forward.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—This story was given out semi-officially this afternoon:

"The other day in Belgium a German column was advancing to attack the forest of Brie, defended by a detachment of Zouaves. Our men noticed that before them the Germans forced a Zouave prisoner, and at the same time they heard cries of 'Stop firing!'

"For an instant our riflemen and the men in charge of our machine guns hesitated. Then from the German ranks they heard the voice of the Zouave prisoner, who called to them:

"'Tirez donc, nom de Dieu!

"There then flashed out from the ranks of the Zouaves a general discharge of rifles and machine guns. This fire laid low the assailants of the Zouaves, and with them fell the heroic soldier, whose devotion made it possible for his countrymen to checkmate the ruse of the enemy.

"If the name of this brave man is unknown, at least his regiment will retain forever the remembrance of his sacrifice, which is equal to any of the most courageous personal incidents recorded in our glorious history."

BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL MAY GET A MEDAL

With Shells Falling Around, She Stayed at Her Switchboard Answering Calls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Among the brave deeds of war the plucky devotion to duty shown by a girl at the telephone exchange at Novorossisk during the bombardment deserves a high place.

While shells were falling around and every one else had fled she remained at her post and calmly answered calls. Not until 8 o'clock at night, after enduring the din and danger since early morning, did she ask the head office when she could expect to be relieved.

Gen. Babitsch is interesting himself to obtain for Miss Tatscheva a decoration for valor under fire.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Advt.

SEA LAWS IGNORED, GERMANY CHARGES

Protests to United States That Allies Flagrantly Violate Declaration of London.

ASKS WHERE WE STAND

Contends She Is Strictly Observing the Code, but May Be Forced to Other Steps.

UNITED STATES REPLIES

Tells Germany London Declaration Is Void and That We Rely on Tradition and Old Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Germany has addressed to the United States and to other neutral Governments a vigorous protest against the attitude of England and France toward the treatment of contraband, and the Declaration of London relative to the Law of Naval Warfare.

The protest called for a statement by the American Government of its position, and the answer of the American Government has been delivered. It is to the effect that the United States does not regard the declaration of London as binding.

Germany complained that the modifications of the rules of the Declaration of London regarding contraband that had been made by the British Government, obliterated vital points covered by the declaration and encroached on accepted rules of international law. After setting forth elaborately the German attitude toward the Anglo-French position respecting contraband the German Government asks for specific information from the United States and other neutral Governments on two points. These are:

First.—What position the United States and the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France contrary to international law.

Second.—Particularly whether it is the intention of the United States and other neutral powers to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property.

London Declaration Discarded.

In its answer the United States informed Germany that, in view of the fact that some of the belligerent powers involved in the present war did not care to ratify the Declaration of London without material modifications, this Government withdrew its suggestion, made at the beginning of the war, that the Declaration serve as a code of law for naval warfare. The United States also said it was the purpose of this Government, in any controversy that might arise over questions of contraband and other points covered by the Declaration of London, to rest the American position on our rights under international law as interpreted by traditional American policy up to the time that the London Declaration was signed in 1909.

The German protest and the American answer mean that for all practical purposes the Declaration of London has been thrown into the discard, and that after the war is over it will be necessary to devise another code. These exchanges also mean that the plan for the creation of an International Prize Court under one of The Hague Conventions of 1907 has been indefinitely postponed.

The prize court was never set up, because the leading nations would not ratify that convention without some definite code of rules for the guidance of the court. The Declaration of London was intended to serve as a code of rules; but since this is tossed aside, it means indefinite delay in the creation of an International Prize Court.

Text of the Protest.

The text of the German note was made public today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, as follows:

According to an Order in Council of Aug. 20, 1914, the British Government intends to act, during the present hostilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare of Feb. 26, 1900, subject to some additions and modifications. However, these additions and modifications are of such a nature that they obliterate the said declaration in several vital points and, at the same time, encroach on the accepted rules of international law. Further modifications of great consequence are contained in the proclamation of Sept. 21, 1914.

First—The most vital modifications of the Declaration of London are contained in the rule concerning conditional contraband under Nos. 3 and 5 of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

Article 33 of the Declaration of London defines that there can be no question of conditional contraband except in the case where cargo is destined for the use of the administrative departments or the military forces of the hostile power. Moreover, according to Article 35 the question whether goods are conditional contraband or not can under no circumstances arise when the vessel is sailing for a neutral port.

Annulled by British Order.

The above provisions which are, in the main, in accordance with the accepted rules of international law and represent the outcome of a just weighing of the interests of the belligerents on the one side and of the neutral countries on the other side, are as good as annulled by the said Order in Council, for, according to its No. 3, the hostile destination of the cargo is to be presumed in every case where the consignee of the cargo is under the control of the authorities of the hostile State. This, however, means nothing else but that each and every cargo shipped to the hostile country is liable to be seized because all inhabitants of that country are under the control of the authorities. This rule is supplemented by No. 5 of the said order, which sets forth that all vessels on the voyage for neutral ports are liable to be seized for

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GERMANS ARE RETREATING IN POLAND; MORE NATIONS NEAR WAR, LONDON SAYS; BRITISH SINK A GERMAN SUBMARINE

BALKANS FOR THE ALLIES?

Italy May Remove Bulgaria's Grievances by Making Sacrifices to Servia.

RUMANIA IS FRIENDLY

Minister Jonesco's Declaration in Favor of the Entente a Warning to King Ferdinand.

ANXIETY OVER SCANDINAVIA

Sweden's Fear of Russia an Argument for Joining Hands with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Events are moving rapidly toward the further extension of the European war, and, according to the best sources of information available here, the impending developments are calculated to bring remarkable surprises in their train. Germany and Turkey have up to the present been confident that, in the event of hostilities spreading within the area of the Balkan States, Bulgaria would take up arms against Servia and thus avenge herself upon the powers which spoiled her of the fruits of her early victories in the Balkan wars.

For some time past secret negotiations have been going on with a view to removing the Bulgarian grievances in this regard, and there is good reason to believe that these have made satisfactory progress—thanks chiefly to Italy's willingness to meet Servian aspirations. These plans, of course, assume the sympathy of Italy, even if not her actual co-operation with the Allies.

After the speech delivered yesterday by ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome, Italy's participation in the war is regarded here as a certain development of the new year. The influence of the Masonic lodges upon Italian policy is considered to be a factor which will undubitably decide the hesitations of the Rome Cabinet.

The question of Rumania's attitude is also believed to have been settled in a way satisfactory to the general scheme of policy of the Allies. From the outset, when it was feared that Bulgaria might throw in her lot with Turkey when the latter entered the fray, the allied statesmen counted upon Rumania's forces to offset those of King Ferdinand. Now that the Bulgarian danger is believed to have been averted, Minister Jonesco's declaration that Rumanian interests are indissolubly bound up with the Triple Entente is welcomed as an especially significant contribution to the cause of the Allies.

In those quarters where the belief that Bulgaria has been won over is still treated with skepticism it is suggested that Jonesco's statement is in the nature of a direct warning to King Ferdinand's Government.

While the diplomatic wire pulling is thus believed to be favorable to the allied cause in southeastern Europe, there exists some anxiety as to the success of German endeavors in the same line in the northern part of the Continent. The Scandinavian nations since the beginning of the war have admittedly been taking precautionary measures by ordering partial mobilization, and the reports which now come from Canada of the calling in of the Swedish and Danish reserves in the Dominion are an incidental demonstration of the extent to which these measures go.

But authorities on Scandinavian affairs agree that none of the three little northern nations—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—seek military adventures, and that they are solely actuated by a determination to protect their neutrality. The German campaign in Sweden, however, is regarded here as a potent factor of danger. Fear of Russia rather than love of Germany is at the root of the Swedish attitude, though there is a strong pro-German leaning on the part of the aristocratic and military cliques of the population. Sweden's military preparations have gone much further than Norway's or Denmark's. Complete mobilization has been ordered for certain districts, including the fortresses that are the keys of the country's long and exposed coasts. On the other hand, Sweden's observance of neutrality has been scrupulous.

Another point, to which attention has recently been drawn by Edwin Björkman in a contribution to an English paper, is that the heavy expenses of their defensive measures have had a good effect in bringing home to all three countries the fact that their cause is a common one, namely, the preservation of their independence; and this to some extent has led them to forget their mutual differences. Although the relations between Norway and Sweden have not been cordial, the understanding at which they arrived almost immediately after the war begun amounts almost to a defensive alliance against all comers. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's voice has been raised in favor of extending this understanding beyond the duration of the present war.

Nevertheless, some traces of anxiety as to developments among the little nations of Northern Europe are continually to be noted in the English press.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The German submarine U-18 has been rammed and sunk by a British patrolling vessel off the north coast of Scotland, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty. Only one of the crew was drowned.

The German torpedo boat destroyer S-124 collided with the Danish steamer Anglo Dane, off the coast of Denmark, and sank. Sixty of the crew were lost.

The German advance on Warsaw has been checked by the arrival of large Russian reinforcements. News dispatches say that the Russians have scored a decisive victory in the battle between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers.

The French War Office bulletin tells of fierce fighting in the Argonne, both sides making attacks, but without result. Ypres was again violently bombarded by the German artillery yesterday.

The Germans report that they are gaining ground steadily in the Argonne, taking one trench of the enemy after another.

The Turks announce, without confirmation, that they have reached the Suez Canal, after defeating the British forces.

Great Britain announces that the British forces near the Persian Gulf have inflicted severe defeats on the Turks near the Tigris River, the Ottoman forces fleeing and leaving behind their wounded and many cannon.

The British admit the defeat of a British expedition sent out to capture a German railway terminal in German East Africa. The strength of the German garrison was underestimated, and the British were driven off with a loss of 705 men in killed and wounded.

RAMS GERMAN U-18, CAPTURES CREW

British Warship on Patrol Hits Submarine and She Comes Up Flying White Flag.

FIGHT NORTH OF SCOTLAND

German Craft Submerged an Hour Before Surrender and Finally Founders.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the German submarine U-18, which was reported off the north coast of Scotland this morning, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel and foundered.

The patrolling ship rammed the submarine at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon. The U-18 was not seen again until 1:20 o'clock, when she appeared on the surface flying a white flag. Soon after this she foundered just as the British destroyer Garry came alongside. The destroyer rescued three officers and twenty-three of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned.

The names of the German officers captured are Capt.-Lieut. von Hening, Engineer-Lieut. Sprenger, and Lieut. Neuerberg.

The submarine U-18 of the German Navy was built in 1912. She had a cruising radius of 2,000 miles and a speed of fourteen knots above water and eight knots submerged.

Several naval casualties similar to the ramming of the U-18 have been recorded. On Sept. 5 in the North Sea the British cruiser Pathfinder rammed and sank a German submarine which had just fired a fatal torpedo into her hull. On Oct. 26 the British Admiralty reported: "A German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Fremantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged." On Nov. 19 it was reported from Paris that the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau, after being attacked in the air by an aeroplane, on the water by a destroyer, and under the water by a submarine, had vanquished the last assailant by ramming her. The scene of the engagement was the Adriatic and the enemies were Austrian craft.

NEUTRAL AID FOR THE U-18?

British Writer Suggests German Submarines Have a Depot Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's naval expert, pointing out that the German submarine U-18 had proceeded something like 600 miles from her home base, says:

"We are tempted to surmise that German submarines operating in these waters must have either a floating base or have secured a temporary base on some remote point of the Norwegian coast or in one of the islands.

"This would be possible, because no great resources, save a supply of oil, are required by submarines, and a small reserve could easily be estab-

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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

FOES SPLIT, RUSSIANS SAY

Petrograd Hears Czar's Troops Are Driving Part One Way and Part Another.

CROWN PRINCE HEADED DRIVE

His Army Now Said to be in Danger of Being Flanked from the North.

CRACOW AGAIN ATTACKED

Reports in Russian Capital That Austrian Fortress in Galicia Is Being Bombarded.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—An official communication given out in Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, announces a German retreat in Poland. The statement says:

"Between the Vistula and the Warthe the Germans have retreated from the line running from Strykow to Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunska Wola, and Wozniki."

The line from which the Germans have retreated, according to the above dispatch, runs from the northeast of Lodz down past that town and to the southwest.

A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says:

"The expected victory between the Vistula and the Warthe has been confirmed by private advices. Large bodies of the enemy's forces were surrounded and captured near Lowicz. The enemy is reported in some cases as abandoning his guns."

The Times correspondent in another dispatch says:

"According to unofficial information reaching here, the German Army of 400,000 which made an irruption between the Vistula and Warta Rivers has been broken up into several parts, one of which was compelled to divert its course southward and another northward.

"Apparently in each case the Russian forces succeeded in getting behind these disjointed corps and inflicted upon them great losses."

"The Germans are believed to have suffered very heavy reverses at Brzezniny and Tuszyn. It is impossible as yet to give even approximate figures."

The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent intimates that the German Crown Prince's army during the last five days threatened Warsaw, but has been severely repulsed. The correspondent says, however, that his forces arrived alarmingly close to Warsaw before they were finally checked.

"At Plock," the correspondent continues, "five German corps were opposed by only two Russian corps which, after putting up a desperate defense, were compelled to retire. This left the road to Warsaw open and the Germans pushed ahead, staking all on arriving at Warsaw before reinforcements could be brought up, leaving their line of communications to take care of itself.

"The Russians made a stand on the Bsura River, though that position was not the most favorable. The Germans were always in superior numbers, but a number of Russian corps were moving speedily, against immense difficulties of transportation, toward the threatened quarter.

"But for the German skill in retirement they would be in a perilous position. They are in a long tongue of land between the Vistula and the Warthe, depending entirely on these walls of water to defend their flanks."

Emperor Reports a Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have excellent authority for a statement, which still awaits confirmation by the military officials, to the effect that the Russians have scored considerable success between the Vistula and Wartho Rivers, where two entire German regiments have been taken prisoners. This afternoon Emperor Nicholas, while visiting the wounded at Tsarskoe Selo Hospital, gave this news, which has just been received.

From other sources, for the accuracy of which I cannot vouch, I hear that the Russians are already bombarding Cracow, which is partly in flames.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—The following statement from the Russian General Staff was issued tonight:

"The fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe Rivers continues. It still maintains the character of extreme stubbornness. Throughout the entire day of Nov. 23 we repulsed everywhere impetuous German attacks.

We discovered toward Valloun new German forces with which it was intended to turn our left wing.

On the front of Czenstochowo-Cracow there is no essential change in the situation. In the fighting of Nov. 21 we captured more than 5,000 Austrians.

10,000 GERMANS TAKEN.

Surrender with Many Guns When Cut Off and Surrounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The greatest

concerted effort of the Germans to break through the Russian line between the Vistula and the Warthe was made on Saturday afternoon.

When the Germans were being turned on the defensive the Russian cavalry succeeded in cutting deeply between the German columns and an entire German division to the north of Lenchiza was in this way separated from the main retreating body and surrounded.

Ten thousand surrendered and many guns were captured.

GERMANS ADMIT CHECK.

Say Russian Reinforcements Postpone Decision in Poland Battle.

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (via London.)—The Army Headquarters Staff gave out the following bulletin today:

In East Prussia the situation remains unchanged.

In Poland the appearance of Russian reinforcements is postponing a decision of the battle.

In the region to the east of Czenstochowo and in the northeast of Cracow the Austro-German offensive was maintained.

All the Berlin newspapers comment very hopefully on the possible outcome of the fighting in Poland. They express the opinion that these engagements may decide the entire Russian campaign, if not the outcome of the war.

The Lokal Anzeiger has published an interview with an officer who speaks for the military authorities. He says that in consequence of the rolling up of the Russian right wing by Gen. von Hindenburg and the simultaneous attack of the Austrians on the Russian left, a general Russian retreat with the evacuation of Lemberg is only a question of time.

In their previous attack, this officer says, the enemy operated in accordance with their programme, but today they have been forced to give up their war plans and face an entirely different situation. Existing conditions were foreseen by the German and Austrian commanders.

According to the same authority the Russians lack artillery and rifles.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to The Associated Press.)—The General Staff of the German Army, referring to the important operations in Poland now nearing a decisive outcome, announced today that it considered the situation everywhere favorable.

CAPTURE 2,400 RUSSIANS.

Austrians Also Report Successful Sortie by Przemysl Garrison.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—An official statement issued by the Austrian General Staff is contained in a telegram from Vienna, via Amsterdam, to Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

In Russian Poland till now there is no decision. We continue our attacks east of Czenstochowo and northeast of Cracow.

While occupying Pilica (in Russian Poland, thirty-three miles north-northwest of Cracow) our troops captured 2,400 Russians. The firing of our heavy artillery is of great effect. The Russian troops which had crossed the Dunajec were unable to proceed further.

The general situation has brought it about that some of the passes of the Carpathians were temporarily left in the hands of the enemy.

On Friday a sortie from Przemysl threw back the Russians from the west and southwest point of the fortress. The enemy is now out of range of our cannon.

COSSACK TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Contrasts German Troopers and Horses with Russian Cavalry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Here is a Cossack's story of the fighting on the East Prussian frontier:

"Their cavalry we saw precious little of. They don't use cavalry to scout as we do, but keep it for charges. We would go out scouting in the usual way and hardly ever came upon any German scouts, but often enough knocked against trenches. It was on one of these occasions that I got shot. I received five bullets, one in the right arm and the rest in my clothes, but my horse was not touched.

"Their horses are good enough, but not as spry as ours. Their riders come off if you catch 'em with the butt of your lance or jolt 'em with the elbow, and, once off, the German trooper is disarmed, for all his arms are on his saddle. We don't fall off, even when shot dead, and our horses bring us home to our lines. Why, the German horses left riderless come after us themselves, and we got lots of likely mounts in that way. In our little affairs you knock your man off and finish him, and his horse turns to go after the others, but comes at a word and goes off with us."

AGAIN BOMBARDING LIBAU.

German Fire Kills Many Persons, Mostly Women and Children.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says:

"Advices received here from Libau are to the effect that the Germans have opened a second bombardment of the city, which was especially directed against the most open and populous quarters.

"A great many inoffensive persons, principally women and a number of children, were killed.

"The exact number of the fatalities is not yet known."

KAISER AS KIN OF CYRUS.

German Propaganda That Is Making the Persians Laugh.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The methods of the German propaganda are admirably illustrated by the following, which I have from a high official:

The Germans spread about Persia, both in printed form and verbally, the theory that the name Germania is of comparatively recent date in the history of the world; in fact, has only been known since the Roman days. The real and most ancient form of the name is Cyrmania, which is derived from Cyrus, the Persian monarch of the ancient world, with whom the German Emperor claims kinship.

Persian descendants are summoned to recall the glories of the great days of the long-buried past. The German Emperor, it is said, willingly recognizes himself as only belonging to the younger branch of the ancient ruling house of the Orient, and if its glories, as a result of the great mission which Germany has taken upon herself to free the Oriental peoples from foreign yoke, should be restored, the Emperor will recognize the Persian Monarch as his Over-Lord and become his vassal.

In the Western world such a farrago of nonsense seems unworthy of notice, but not so in the Orient. However, in the present instance this would-be dangerous propaganda has aroused more amusement in Persia than Western people are capable of appreciating. The form in which Emperor William postulates "Cyr" or "Keer" is not the Persian name for Cyrus, but for something else totally removed. The Persian monarch there is known as Chosroes.

The only result, therefore, is that the bazaars of Persia are convulsed with laughter at the present moment owing to the misguided efforts of the German propaganda to explain the kinship of Emperor William with Cyrus the Great.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN THE ARGONNE

Step by Step, Says Berlin, They Are Forcing the French Back and Winning Trenches.

YPRES AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Important Buildings in Harassed Town Suffer from German Artillery Attack.

NEW GERMAN ATTACK NEAR

New Forces Massing Opposite British Lines in Preparation for a Hard Blow.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

Today, as yesterday, there was cannonading in the north in the direction of Soissons and Rheims.

In the Argonne there were violent attacks by both sides which, however, were without results.

The afternoon bulletin said:

Yesterday was marked by a violent artillery fire. The enemy directed his attention particularly to the town of Ypres, where the belfry, the cathedral, the markets, and a number of houses were set on fire; to Soissons and to Rheims.

In the Argonne the day was characterized by very hot fighting. The enemy delivered spirited attacks, which were repulsed.

In the Woevre and in the Vosges the situation is without change.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to London.)—An official communication, issued by the General Army Headquarters today, says:

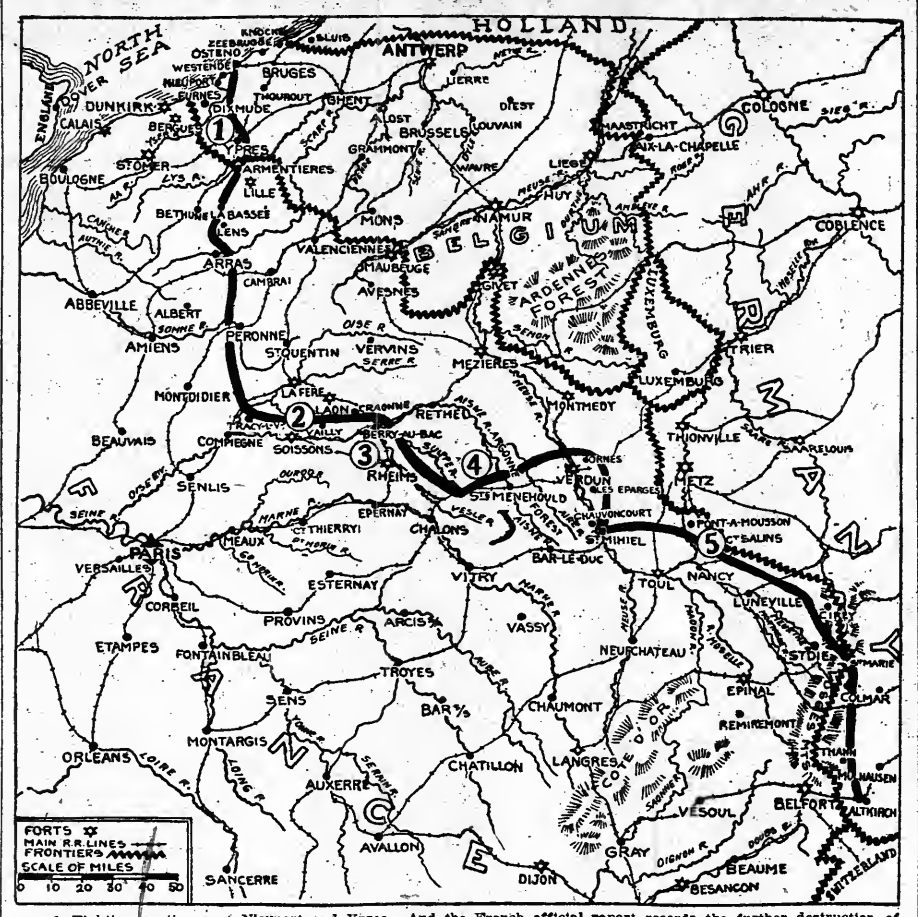
Fighting continues at Nieuport and at Ypres.

A small British squadron twice approached the coast, but was driven off by our artillery. The British naval guns had no effect.

In the forest of the Argonne we are gaining ground step by step, one trench after another and one point of support after another being wrested from the French, and a number of prisoners being taken daily.

A violent reconnoitring expedition against our position on the east of the Moselle River was made ineffective by our counter attack.

Points of Contact on the Western Battle Front.



1. Fighting continues at Nieuport and Ypres. And the French official report records the further destruction of prominent buildings in the latter town. Berlin tells of British ships being driven away from the coast by German batteries.
2. Violent artillery fire has been resumed by the Germans near Soissons, according to Paris.
3. Rheims also is said to be suffering further under the cannonading of the invaders.
4. Severe encounters are evidently going on in the Argonne, but there is sharp divergence of views as to the results. Paris says German attacks were repulsed, but Berlin asserts that the French are being driven back, losing one point after another.
5. According to German advices, French troops on the east of the Moselle River engaged in a "violent reconnoitring expedition," but a counter-attack made it futile.

GERMANS ARE MASSING AGAINST BRITISH LINES

English Correspondent Tells of Fight in Which Invaders Lost 3,000 Dead or Captured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—There is no doubt in my mind that the Germans were massacred on the Yser. They abandoned enough baggage to equip an army of 100,000 men, and this baggage rests today under a great sheet of ice. I have myself seen thousands of rounds of ammunition under the hedges and in the ditches. Helmets galore strew the fields and rifles, motor lorries, and field kitchens are common finds.

But the Yser is now past history, at any rate from the coast to Dixmude. It was realized only too late by Germany that there was no passage here.

Further inland, however, from Dixmude to Ypres, the battle rages incessantly day and night with a stubbornness on both sides that constitutes an entirely new aspect of warfare.

As an instance of the desperate nature of the fighting which Sir John French has victoriously conducted recently, I have only to say that ten days ago the Germans actually entered —, (name deleted,) but let me add that out of the 3,000 men who entered the town not one left it as a useful unit of the German Army. They were all slain or taken prisoners. Since then the German front has receded five or six miles to the east of the town.

Although the incident has not been chronicled officially, it is nevertheless true, and I regret that the infantry regiments which took part in the British counter attack on this occasion have not been publicly credited with their gallant feat. I only know that the Scots Greys, South Wales Borderers, and Royal Welsh Fusiliers used their bayonets in the streets so well that they metamorphosed the German host into a fugitive mob. Other regiments took part, but theirs, alas, is anonymous glory.

The Germans have brought up tremendous reinforcements lately and posted them almost exclusively opposite the English army. They are expected to have new guns ready to cover another offensive movement.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—While undertaking a great task in the east the Germans, according to all accounts, are preparing to begin another offensive movement in the west.

Just where this is to strike is known, of course, by the General Staff alone. It is believed here, however, that they will make another effort to get through to the French coast and perhaps try at the same time to force the line of French fortresses in the Argonne region.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Ypres in Flanders, Soissons in the Aisne valley, and Rheims, while they have been making attacks in force in the Argonne region. The French say that the assaults in the last-named region have been repulsed, while the Germans assert that they have been gaining ground steadily.

This activity may be intended to divert attention from the quarter in which the supreme attack is to be made, but the Allies are likely to discover soon where they must expect the next blow. To ward off the possibility of the Germans again trying to move along the coast the British fleet has been bombarding their positions from the sea.

A Times correspondent in Flanders telegraphs that he expects a fresh German attempt to break through the allied line to Calais, and considers that this will be their final attempt because all preparations have been made for a retreat in the direction of Bruges, Ghent, or Brussels. He continues:

"Strong positions have been established in the vicinity of all these towns, and all necessary transportation arrangements have been made.

"The new forces gathered in Flanders under the Duke of Wurttemburg are at least a fourth new selection made since the commencement of the North Sea campaign, and German officials estimate that their casualties during the battle along the Yser total 200,000."

DELAY IRKS THE GERMANS.

Huddle in Shattered Belgian Houses, Waiting for Engineers to Stop Flood.

THIELT, Belgium, Nov. 23, (via The Hague and London.)—There are indications that "General November" was to take a leading part in the operations along the front by the Yser River. Ten days of cold, wet weather have been followed by three days of frost over the territory outlined by the cities of Middlekerke, Thourout, Thielt, Roulers, and Ypres. Much of this region is covered with stubble fields, over which there is a coating of ice, making them almost impassable for man or beast.

The German troops are living in the ruins of two scores of village and small cities. They are becoming impatient at the delay, and are suffering from the icy winds, which penetrate the windowless buildings in which they seek shelter. They would prefer a general attack to finish the battle, but any such movement is prevented by the inundation along their front. The water-covered territory is now crusted with a thin coating of ice which supports large colonies of hungry seagulls. Thousands of lives have been lost in this inundated area without effecting any decisive changes.

On the other side of the inundated country, safely intrenched behind frozen dikes, stand the British, Belgian, and French guns. The soldiers there, on account of direct communication with France and England, are well cared for, while the Germans are handicapped by being obliged to requisition supplies from the devastated country where the population is dependent upon American charity.

The automobile supply system of the Germans is working less satisfactorily, owing to the growing scarcity of gasoline.

The Germans are awaiting with hope the arrival of engineers, whose duty it will be to find some means of crossing the inundated territory, but the methods which are to be employed are being kept secret.

Meanwhile, a strong second line of defense is being prepared by the Germans. It runs from Courtral to Ingelmuneter, Wardamme, Oostcamp, Bruges, and Blankenberghe. Trenches are being constructed along this line, and cannon are being set up to make ready for any eventuality.

ENEMIES BECAME FRIENDLY.

French and Bavarians Fraternized at Spring Used in Common.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—An aviator officer tells the Temps how French and Bavarian troops fraternize nightly at the only available spring near the trenches on the Alsatian frontier. He says:

"At the beginning each side fetched water separately with the tacit understanding that both should be unmolested. Then gradually parties going at nightfall talked with the enemy and even exchanged cigarettes and newspapers. But throughout the rest of the day both maintained the most active hostilities, the German fire destroying the French works, while the French cannon was equally effective.

"Finally, during an evening truce, two German officers met us, suggested the absurdity of both sides destroying each other's work, and offered to leave us alone in return for similar immunity. We agreed.

"Before leaving, one of the Germans said they expected shortly their removal elsewhere. They did not know what troops would replace them, but if they were Prussians they would warn us by attaching white paper to the barbed wire entanglements, as the Prussians hated the French bitterly."

WON'T PAY ANTWERP FINE.

Deputy Burgomaster, Asking German Pledge, May Be Imprisoned.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23, (via London.) —The Handelsblad learns that the Germans are still insisting that Antwerp pay a war levy of £2,000,000, ($10,000,000,) and Deputy Burgomaster Franck has refused until he is assured that the Germans will make no more requisitions for supplies.

The situation has reached a deadlock and is strained, and it is feared that M. Franck may suffer the same fate as Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who, because of the non-payment of the Brussels indemnity, was taken prisoner to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—A Daily News correspondent in Rotterdam says that the process of "squeezing" Ghent in the interests of the German officers who have made it their headquarters proceeds merrily.

The latest so-called requisition, he asserts, is for 20,000 bottles of the finest champagne, 20,000 cigars at 15 cents, and 2,000 cigarettes at 8 cents.

RAMS GERMAN U-18; CAPTURES CREW

Continued from Page 1.

lished without attracting attention. It is possible, however, that some vessel flying a neutral flag may be acting as a depot ship to the German submarines. The U-18 was a comparatively recent boat, and, although not of the largest class, probably had a displacement of about 600 tons submerged.

"With us twenty-one of the larger class was reached, displacing 800 tons with 17 knots speed on the surface and 12 knots submerged. These vessels carry two guns. The precise characteristics of the U-18 are not known."

GERMAN DESTROYER WRECKED IN CRASH

S-124 Run Down by a Danish Steamer—Some of the Warship's Crew Perish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The Danish United Steamship Company's steamer Anglo-Dane came into collision last night with the German destroyer S-124 near the Swedish coast. The destroyer was steaming at full speed, without lights, when she was rammed amidships. Two other German destroyers came to her assistance.

Most of the crew was saved by the German vessels. Two of the men were taken aboard the Danish steamer, very badly burned. The first, an engineer, died almost immediately and the other man died on the way to the Royal Hospital at Copenhagen.

The Captain of the Anglodane refused to take the men rescued from the S-124 to Warnemunde because he was nearer the Danish port.

It is reported that S-124 has been towed to Sweden in a sinking condition and disarmed.

The torpedo boat destroyer S-124 was one of a class of five completed in 1905, and had a rated speed of twenty-eight knots. Each of the vessels of the class has a steaming radius of 1,400 miles at a fourteen-knot speed, and at their maximum speed can steam 500 miles. They have three eighteen-inch torpedo tubes mounted on the deck and have also three four-pounder and four machine guns. Their displacement is about 420 tons, and the S-124 carried sixty officers and men.

The Anglo Dane was built by A. Leslie & Co. at Newcastle-on-Tyne and placed in commission in 1896. She is 208 feet over all, twenty-eight foot beam, with a displacement of 808 tons, and is a single-screw vessel. Det Forenede Dampskib Selsk are the owners, and her port of registry is Copenhagen.

APPEAL BY MAETERLINCK.

Urges United States and Italy to Save Flemish Art Treasures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—In the leading column of today's Figaro Maeterlinck issues an appeal to the United States and Italy to save what remains of Flemish art treasures from the German guns.

"Ypres," he said, "so beautiful as to be unforgettable, was the queen of Flanders, unique, irreproachable. She would force a cry of admiration from the most indifferent. She was as sacred and intangible as St. Mark's at Venice or Pisa'a dome. Thus was she yesterday. Today, alas! I dare not describe her desolation. We have struggled our bravest to save her. It was in vain. We can do no more.

"One hope remains—the imperious intervention of neutrals. Our anguished eyes turn toward the United States and Italy, who hold in their hands the fate of our last remaining treasures. America represents above all the peoples of the future. Let her think of the days that are to follow war. Let her not find desolate earth's noblest glories when peace finally is restored. America can do what she wills. It is time she did what should remain undone no longer."

GERMAN BASE NEAR CHILE?

Lima, Peru, Reports Naval Station Outside Port of Valparaiso.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 23.—It is asserted here today on what appears to be good authority that the Germans have been maintaining what is described as a naval station outside of Valparaiso, Chile. Here they brought together several vessels having coal and provisions on board.

Chilean papers reaching here say the Government is determined to stop these breaches of neutrality even at the cost of war.

Chile has repeatedly denied allowing violations of neutrality.

NEUTRALS' NEED OF FLEETS.

London Writer Cites Tennessee's Case as an Instance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent says:

"The Tennessee and the North Carolina are two men-of-war of the United States Navy, charged by Secretary Daniels to maintain the prestige of the United States in Turkey. As might have been expected, the firing by the Turks upon the launch of the Tennessee off Smyrna is stated to have been a mistake, or, rather, a warning to the launch that the port was closed. As a matter of fact, it was the business of the port authority to warn the neutral ship by a signal or by word of mouth before firing.

"The Captains of the Tennessee and the North Carolina are charged with a somewhat delicate duty. The Turks, divorced from British naval guidance, have no clear appreciation of the law of nations, and the Germans, who prevail just now in Turkey's counsels, own no respect for it at all. At the same time, Turkey is so weak in naval force, especially since the Goeben has been damaged by the Russian fleet, that the two powerful American cruisers should exert considerable moral influence.

"The situation, at present of little moment in itself, serves to illustrate how necessary it is that a neutral power should possess sufficient naval force adequately to enforce neutral rights. Advocates of disarmament in this country before the war—since it began they have preserved a certain reticence—used to argue that because in any future war Great Britain would be neutral, she could safely reduce her fleet. But apart from the fact that it is not always possible to remain neutral, since in practice war can be forced upon any country, it remains true that a neutral power is charged with the protection o fits subjects. The only effective protection must ultimately consist in armed force on sea or land, and a battleship, for instance, commands a good deal more respect than a [illegible] boat."

AUSTRO-TURKISHFLEET TO ATTACK ITALY?

Germans Said to Be Fostering Agitation in Albania—Rome and Bucharest Getting Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 23 (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Germany having succeeded in pushing Turkey against the Allies, Austria is doing her utmost to induce Turkey to attack Italy. At the same time the Italian Government is well aware of what is going on, but none the less hesitates to believe a report that has just come in from one of its most reliable agents that common action by a combined Austro-Turkish squadron is to be expected against Italy at a very early date.

What is undeniable, though, is that a violent anti-Italian agitation is being carried on by Turkish emissaries in Albania. The Germans are said to be actively countenancing this movement, the first consequence of which has been the raising of a corps of about 1,000 Albanian irregulars, who are to be posted at Avlona.

It may be added that Rome and Bucharest are drawing closer together daily, and there are good grounds for believing that Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister, who has just returned here after a hurried visit to Bucharest, has come back charged with special instructions for dealing with developments in the situation by the closest cooperation with the Italian Government.

GERMAN GENERAL OUSTED FOR LOSING

Von Eberhardt Is Removed After a Defeat in the Vosges with 2,500 Casualties.

TOLD IN FRENCH REPORT

Allied Artillery Gaining the Advantage, It Is Said, as Foe's Fire Slackens.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A semi-official statement, giving some particulars of the fighting at the front in Belgium and France from Nov. 15 to 21, was issued here tonight. It records among other things the removal of Gen. von Eberhardt, commander of a German division, after he had lost a fight in the Vosges Mountains with total casualties of 2,500 men. The report says:

"These last few days, except on certain points, have been characterized by a perceptible slackening of the German actions. On the other hand, our artillery and infantry have gained on the enemy noticeable advantages in the regular siege war, necessitated by the configuration of the country and the positions of the two fronts.

"From the sea to the Lys our artillery, thanks to the information supplied by our aeroplanes, was able to rectify its fire and succeeded many times in silencing the German artillery.

"On Nov. 17, in the region of Ypres, we destroyed several German guns, and on the 19th and 20th obtained the same result at Nieuport. It was through our artillery spiritedly returning the fire of the enemy that on the 19th we silenced the German batteries, which were shelling the Ypres Station and the road from Esperinghe to Ypres.

"Several times it seemed as if the German artillery lacked ammunition. Some German shells failed to burst, and we found that they were missiles such as are used on the practice ground.

"In the last five days our infantry in this section has lost none of its positions; often it has gained ground. The partial attacks of the Germans have always been repulsed, while, on the other hand, our offensive movements have almost always resulted in strengthening the ground we occupy.

"On the 16th of November, north of Letses, the Zouaves of the Moroccan Brigade recaptured at the point of the bayonet a wood, triangular in shape and difficult to hold. They have thus far succeeded in retaining it.

"The German trenches occupied by the Zouaves were filled with bodies.

"More to the south, on the 17th of November, the British found in another trench 1,200 dead. The losses to the enemy continue to be very heavy.

Retook Position to Satisfy Pride.

"It must be noticed that when our infantry weakens under the violence of an attack it is the first to undertake a counter attack. Thus Gen. Vidal's troops in the region of Ypres retook on the night of Nov. 17 and 18 a wood which they had lost during the day. They made it a question of pride not to postpone one moment the retaking of the position.

"Still further south on the line from Armentieres to the Oise Nov 15 to 21 were quiet in general. Our artillery scored some happy victories. On the 17th it dispersed and destroyed a company of German bomb throwers who were attempting to throw bombs in our trenches.

"Toward Beaumont our infantry on the 19th did not obtain all the results it expected, but our artillery played havoc in the German trenches and wire entanglements without the enemy's guns returning the fire. This success has made us the masters of positions from which we dominate the German defenses.

"From the Oise to the west of the Argonne there have been several rather severe engagements. Our guns have inflicted upon the enemy serious losses.

"East of Rheims an ammunition storehouse was blown up.

"On the 17th, near Vieil Arcy, (Old Arcy,) our heavy artillery demolished three German guns and exploded a caisson. The same day, north of Craonne, our guns silenced the fire from several of the enemy's batteries.

"The next day, near Aminfontaine, a German camp, located by our batteries, was compelled to move.

"On the 19th, near Rouge Maison, we put in bad condition a section of the 105th Regiment of the enemy and demolished extensive earthworks near the farm Hurtebiz.

On Nov. 20, near Vailly, we prevented the continuation by the Germans of trenching operations which had been commenced there.

"All these successes confirm the confidence of our artillerymen in the efficacy of their fire.

Brisk Fight at Tracy-le-Val.

"An affair at Tracy-le-Val on the 17th was a brilliant success for our infantry. It was near 11 o'clock when the Germans attacked. They bombarded the village with howitzers and then threw two battalions upon its northern side. Their attack, sudden and en masse, carried the Germans at first to the public square, and then to the church and enabled them to take from us a mitrailleuse.

"But this success, quickly gained, was as quickly broken down. One section of the Zouaves charged. They commenced their action by recapturing the mitrailleuse, and then, reinforced, pushed forward past the church and the square, driving the Germans back to their point of entrance into the town. They were trying to break through to the east. In this new repulse the Germans left behind several hundred men dead or wounded. Our losses were less than 200 men.

"Another example the same day of the sting of our foot soldiers: In the vicinity of St Hubert two of our companies, suddenly attacked by two battalions, were driven from their trenches, but the next morning they recovered all the lost ground and in addition took eighty prisoners.

"On the front of the Oise and the Argonne our aviators have been able, in spite of the rain at first and then the sharp cold, to do some good work. We have seen the services they have rendered to the artillery in directing its fire. They also, twice upon the Aisne and to the east of Rheims, compelled the aviators of the enemy to interrupt their missions and return to the German lines.

"From the Argonne to the Vosges numerous actions have taken place in which our troops have given ample evidence of their endurance. Each day and each night around Verdun and upon the heights of the Meuse they have had to repulse some particularly violent attacks.

"On the 15th, in the Vosges, the Germans, having sustained losses which reached 2,500 men, removed Gen. Eberhardt, who commanded a division.

"Lieut. Mandel, son of the ex-Secretary of State of Alsace-Lorraine, was killed during this day's fighting.

"On the 17th it was necessary to send to the rear two German battalions which had been engaged against us at St. Marc because they had lost more than half their effective forces.

Lost 200 at Chauvoncourt.

"It is well worth while giving special mention to the affair at Chauvoncourt, which did not succeed, and to the one of Senones, which, on the contrary, did succeed.

"Our men by a daring attack had established a footing in the two barracks west of Chauvoncourt, a suburb of St. Mihiel. They were repulsed and twice they recaptured the position. They still occupied the larger part of it when, on the 18th, the vigorous fire of a 28-centimeter mortar compelled the company to seek shelter in the first barracks. At this moment the Germans blew up the building, which they had previously mined.

"We had in this place 200 casualties. (killed, wounded, and prisoners.) The endeavors of these brave men, however, were not useless, as through them we were enabled to destroy the defensive works which had served as the base for German counter attacks.

"The Germans, who attempted to cross the Meuse to help their troops stationed at Chauvoncourt, sustained, on the other hand, very heavy losses—losses certainly much greater than ours.

"At Senones a detachment, supported by artillery, received the order to take some German trenches which were threatening ours. A break was made in the first wire fence by means of mellinite on the 19th at daybreak, and our infantry, at a bound, made an advance of 250 yards, only to find itself confronted by a new wire fence.

"Taken on the flanks, right and left, by machine guns, the infantry remained firm and unshaken, and under fire proceeded to fortify itself on the conquered ground. Only sixty of our men were lost in this brilliant affair.

"Worth noticing also in the eastern section has been our resistance and progress near Les Eparges, in the vicinity of Verdun.

"The Germans have not altered their customary methods. They have again bombarded the Rheims Cathedral. They also have shelled, taking special aim, the Bethune Hospital, from which, however, we were able to remove all our wounded in time.

"The German frame of mind, as we have known it since the beginning of the war, has again manifested itself in an order intended for the reserve troops, a copy of which was found in a dead officer's pocket. The order contains these words:

"'Every French civilian found on the battlefield will be shot.'

"This order is especially intended for the youths who have just left school to don the uniforms.

"It is worth noting, also, that the German Government still adheres to its lying methods. The German statements of Nov. 19 mention a violent attack by the French, who, it is said, were eventually repulsed at a certain point in the Argonne. Due inquiry into this report was made, and it establishing the fact that at that point and on that day the so-called violent attack consisted of a few shells. The Germans had had nothing to repulse, as they had not been attacked.

"This shows the degree of confidence which is to be attached to the German statements."

BRITISH PLEA TO NEUTRALS

Wants Northern Countries to Keep War Supplies from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Chronicle, in an editorial on "The Northern Neutrals," welcomes the semi-official assurance given by Christopher Hage, ex-Minister of Finance in Denmark, that the Danish Government is letting no over-sea imports go through Denmark to Germany.

"The last thing which Britain desires to do," says The Chronicle, "is to make enemies of the Scandinavian countries.

"Our nation is fighting for its very life, and its power to cut off Germany from its sea-borne supplies of copper, oil, grain, and other materials is much too important a weapon to be sacrificed.

"We only ask the neutral states that if we do the best we can to keep open the safe passages for their traffic they shall not take advantage of them to arm our enemy against us. Nothing more than neutrality is asked of them during the war, although when peace is made most Englishmen would be much disappointed if its terms did not include the restoration by Germany of the Danish Schleswig, the victim of Bismarck's first and in some ways worst act of spoliation.

"The fear of Russia continues in some Scandinavian quarters to take rather unreasonable forms. We notice in the Morgenbladet of Christiania some observations by Mr. Brathe, former Conservative Prime Minister of Norway, based partly on an article which appeared in our own columns.

"We said, and repeat, that Great Britain ought to look upon Russia's aspiration after a warm-water port with something other than the blind jealousy traditional among us in the nineteenth century We added that for many reasons Russia would not seek this in Scandinavia and that the excellent understanding between British and Russian statesmanship could be taken as confirming this, since Great Britain's solicitude for the integrity of the Scandinavian kingdoms was well known and unchanged. Nevertheless, Brathe persists, 'But if the advisers of the Czar should think that a part of Scandinavia suits Russia best?'

"He asked this question on Nov. 15, long after Turkey had officially entered the war. We suggest to him that Russia's warm water port is now likely to be found a good deal nearer Constantinople than the North Cape, and for reasons that are not exactly obscure."

AUSTRIAN LOAN A FAILURE.

Reported Only Quarter Subscribed —Peace Rumors Start in Vienna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The newspapers here discuss the total failure of the Austrian war loan that has only brought in one-quarter of the sum required, in spite of desperate efforts employed to obtain subscriptions. Today guardians in charge of trust money are invited to invest it in the loan.

Simultaneously with the news of this fiasco come numerous references to the possibility of peace. The Vienna semi-official papers publish an account of efforts made by the Swiss Bundesrath in the interest of peace, while the Ziet, evidently officially inspired and putting forth feelers to ascertain the temper of the country, says:

"Austria-Hungary will only consider a peace established on a permanent basis and which is likely to prove lasting."

Conditions are so bad in the country that it is believed that Count Tisza's journey to Berlin has been undertaken for the purpose of acquainting the Kaiser and his advisers with the fact that neither the army nor the civil population in Austria and Hungary can be held much longer unless more conciliatory methods are adopted by the Germans in command.

W. REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.

Brother of the Irish Leader Has a Captain's Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—William Redmond, brother of the Irish leader, has joined the army with the rank of Captain. He was formerly Lieutenant in the Wexford militia. This makes the second member of the Irish party in Parliament to join the colors, the other being Stephen Gwynn.

AVIATORS SAY BOMBS HIT ZEPPELIN WORKS

Success of Friedrichshafen Raid Reported to House of Commons by Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It was announced officially this afternoon that the British aviators who Saturday afternoon raided Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, reported positively that all the bombs thrown by them reached their objective, and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin airship factory.

Details of the raid were given in the House of Commons this afternoon, by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"On Saturday," said Mr. Churchill, "the aeroplanes, under the direction of Squadron Commander E. F. Briggs of the Naval Air Service, with Flight Commander Babington and Flight Lieut. Sippe, flew from French territory to the Zeppelin airship factory. All of the three pilots flew down to a close range under heavy fire from airship guns and rifles. They launched their bombs in accordance with instructions.

"Commander Briggs is reported to have been shot down and to have been taken, wounded, to a hospital as a prisoner. The other officers returned safely to French territory, although their machines were damaged by the fire of the enemy. They reported positively that all of the bombs reached their objective, and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin factory.

"This flight of 250 miles, penetrating 120 miles into Germany across a mountainous country under difficult weather conditions, constitutes, together with the attack, a fine feat of arms."

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The British aviators who attempted to destroy the Zeppelin headquarters at Friedrichshafen Saturday are said here to have made an attack also on the buildings at Manzell, to the west of Friedrichshafen, which are used for the housing of dirigibles. This attack was without result.

The Official Press Bureau today gave out the following information:

"Special dispatches reaching here from Basle and Zurich assert that the English aviators, who failed in their attack on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, flew over Swiss territory."

"ONLY THE BEGINNING"

Reported Remark by Briggs—German Said to Have Struck Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn that later Commander Briggs, the naval aviator captured in the Friedrichshafen raid, had been overpowered by German soldiers following a desperate resistance, an officer struck him across the face with a riding whip.

Commander Briggs then said: "Leave me alone; I only did my duty."

In the hospital he said: "Wait, this is only the beginning."

BIG CONTRACTS FOR AUTOS.

England and France Place Orders with Western Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Orders from Great Britain aggregating more than $15,000,000 worth of automobiles, wagons, sleds, harness, and other equipment of a similar character have just been brought back from England by Frederick S. Fish, President of the Studebaker Corporation.

In addition to this order, which means employment to thousands of men, a contract for 500 automobile trucks has been let by England to the Thomas B. Jeffery Automobile Company of Kenosha, Wis. The Jackson Automobile Company of Jackson, Mich., also has a contract for $1,000,000 worth of automobiles for the French Government.

Another big British order, let to the Cudahy Packing Company of South Omaha, calls for 5,000,000 one-pound tins of corned beef. As a result of this contract the Cudahy Company has reopened its big canning plant in South Omaha, which had been closed for several years.

PRAISES AMERICAN SACRIFICE.

London Morning Post's Tribute to the Response to War Appeals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, referring to The New York World's editorial on "Literary Dialectics," in which the writer refers presumably to G. Bernard Shaw as "a sophisticated purveyor of sensational originalities" and a nuisance, says:

"The World reflects public opinion here in America. Every man and woman is affected by the solemnity and immensity of the far-reaching tragedy of war. Neutral although the United States is, the war colors every thought and action; it has changed the current of life, brought about a new conception of duty; influenced the whole course of society. Americans have responded nobly and generously to the appeals made upon them; have denied themselves pleasures so that the money they would spend on their enjoyment can be devoted to the succor of the distressed. Those whose means do not permit of their giving money are showing self-denial by giving their time and work.

"To a whole people animated by this high and lofty purpose and saddened by the gloom the war has cast upon them it comes as a shock and angers them that in the country of one of the belligerents the war should appear to be taken lightly by men whose influence might be powerful."

MANY BULLETS FOR A LIFE.

Estimate That It Takes 168 Pounds for Each Man Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—A correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing from a town on the Belgian coast, says:

"It has been calculated by an officer of a mathematical turn of mind that the weight of bullets required to kill a man in this war is something like 168 pounds, or more than the weight of an average man himself.

"This is in spite of the immense improvements in modern weapons, as compared with those in previous great wars."

The bullets used by the four nations fighting on the western battle front weigh on the average about 220 grains each.

Reckoning on the basis of 168 pounds of bullets, as estimated by the military statistician on the Belgian front, it would require approximately 5,880 bullets to account for every soldier killed.

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BRITISH ADMIT DEFEAT IN AFRICA

Heavy Losses Suffered in an Attack on a German Railway Terminus.

141 BRITISH CASUALTIES

Total Killed and Wounded 795—Operations on the Persian Gulf Completely Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The official Press Bureau tonight made public the following communication issued by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, dealing with the British military operations at the head of the Persian Gulf and in East Africa:

"The recent operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with even greater and more rapid success than was anticipated after the signal defeats inflicted upon the Turkish forces on Nov. 15 and 17. The latter, abandoning all further resistance here, fled, leaving eight guns and many wounded in our hands. The Vails of Basra and Bagdad accompanied the defeated Turkish forces in their flight up the Tigris River.

"Basra (a river port on the Shat-el-Arab, 60 miles from the Persian Gulf,) was occupied on the 21st inst. by our naval and land forces. All the British in Basra are reported safe.

"In East Africa, it appears from the latest information that, as an important German railway terminus was reported weakly held, a force was sent from British East Africa to seize it.

"On the evening of Nov. 2 one and one-half battalions landed within two miles of the place and became heavily engaged just outside the town. But, as the enemy were in much superior strength, this force was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements.

"At 11 A. M. on the 4th the attack was renewed. When within 800 yards of the position the troops engaged came under a very heavy fire on their left flank. In spite of heavy casualties the One Hundred and First Grenadiers actually entered the town and crossed bayonets with the enemy. The North Lancashire Regiment and the Kashmir Rifles on the right pushed on in support under a very heavy fire and also reached the town. They found themselves opposed by tiers of fire from the houses, and were eventually compelled to fall back to cover 500 yards from the enemy's position.

"The losses were so heavy and the position so strong that it was considered useless to renew the attack, and the force re-embarked to return to its base to prepare for future operations.

"From recent reports just received the total casualties in this unsuccessful operations were 795, including 141 British officers and men. The wounded are mostly doing well. Many are convalescent."

The official Press Bureau adds that the foregoing casualties were included in the statement recently made by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords.

"From recent reports just received the total casualties in this unsuccessful operations were 795, including 141 British officers and men. The wounded are mostly doing well. Many are convalescent."

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—An official report from Constantinople says the Turks declare that the British losses on the Shat-el-Arab River were 750 dead and several thousand wounded.

ATTACKS OUR NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Ridder Calls It "Dollar Neutrality"—Thinks Britain Is Favored.

The neutrality of the United States is attacked as a "dollar neutrality" by Herman Ridder in The Staats-Zeitung this morning. He insists that its terms are dictated by Great Britain, who "not only rules the waves, but waives the rules," too, when occasion serves her. Such rules of neutrality, he argues, will have to be rewritten after the war is over.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The report in last night's dispatches of renewed attacks by the Germans at Ypres and in the Argonne forest shows that their defensive rôle does not mean an inactive campaign. It is believed, however, that these attacks are merely demonstrations intended to feel out the French line and to prevent them from shifting forces.

The battle has now reached a remarkable situation with a total of some 4,000,000 men confronting each other, yet with both sides unwilling to start an active campaign. It cannot yet be told when the Allies will reach a state of preparation that will warrant their assumption of the aggressive. On the part of the Germans the renewal of active operations in the west will depend very largely upon the outcome of the fighting in Poland.

The German flying wedge directed toward Warsaw has now been checked along the Bsura River, forty miles from Warsaw, but the outcome of the important battle that is here taking place is still hanging in the balance. The move of the Germans shows bold and able strategy. Their invasion is not aimed at the Polish capital itself but is rather directed at severing the main supply lines of the Russian armies in southwest Poland. Such a success would leave the latter no choice but to make a rapid retreat toward the Vistula with a weakening of control that might give the Germans a chance to get in some telling blows.

The Russian commander, Grand Duke Nicholas, is also a strategist of demonstrated ability. The retreat of the Russians before the first onslaught of the Germans was undoubtedly planned to draw the latter further from their railroads and thus to improve the Russian chances. However, the further retreat of the Russians beyond the Bsura brings the forces to the south into such great danger that it seems to have been due to the suddenness of the advance of the Germans in unexpected strength.

Both the Germans and the Russians are pushing forward to the Lowicz battlefield all available troops in the effort to secure the victory at this important point. If the Germans break down the Russian resistance they will be able to turn southward and again to sweep Western Poland clear of Russians as far as the Vistula River. If the Germans are defeated their advanced forces in this district will be in a dangerous position. The Russians by moving north from Lods will have a chance to cut them off from their natural line of retreat into Germany.

The vigorous efforts that the Austrians are making against the Russian left flank between Czenstochowa and Cracow will place the Russians in a dangerous position if they can break through. The Russian army in the centre would then be caught between forces on the south, north, and west, and would be forced to make a rapid retreat.

No news has been given out about this part of the Russian line, but the military situation makes its probable that the Russian centre has been drawn back to a line through Lodz and Piotrkow.

The capture of Neu Sandec on the Donajec River shows a new Russian advance that threatens the right flank of the Austrian Army along the Carpathian Mountains. By this capture the Austrians are deprived of an important railway into Hungary. In the effort to stop this threatening turning move they will have to weaken their campaign north of Cracow.

In East Prussia there has been no change, and the Germans are still holding the Russians to the line of the Angerapp River, thirty miles west of the border. This campaign is now of secondary importance, both sides waiting for the outcome of the more important fighting to the south.

The whole campaign of Germany and Austria against Russia now depends upon the outcome of the German thrust at the Russian centre and at the heart of Poland. If this blow can be pushed home, the Germans will have an opportunity to inflict upon the Russians a disaster that will send them flying across the Vistula to reorganize. The Germans will then be free to send a large part of their eastern army to reinforce their armies in France, in a final effort to crush the British and French. If the Russians succeed in foiling this German thrust, they will be free to renew their powerful pressure and gradually to work their way across the German border.

The report of a Turkish advance to the vicinity of the Suez Canal may refer only to a raiding force of cavalry. If the move is made in large strength it presents a serious situation for the British. The latter must protect the ports and the locks of the fresh-water feeder, and consequently will be unable to send their full force into the field. However, the experience of many battles shows that British troops can hold their own against several times their numbers of Arabs.

Along the Black Sea coast the Turkish representatives claim an advance of ten miles into Russian territory. The capture of Artvin on the Choroki River brings them within striking distance of the important Russian port at Batum.

The fighting so far reported from Turkey is unimportant, compared with the great battles in Europe. Greatest interest now attaches to the fighting east of the Suez Canal, where the Turks claim to have actually reached the canal at El Cantara. The fighting at the mouth of the Euphrates is confined to a local effort on the part of the Turks to oust the British force that has there seized the cable station.

KENTUCKY HUNTER FOUGHT GERMANS

Cantrell, Caught in Belgium by the War, Enlisted After Saving His Wife.

SAW WOMEN SHOT DOWN

And Countless Instances of Belgian Courage—Got a Cigarette from King Albert.

Edward Allen Cantrell, formerly a Kentucky sharpshooter, but more recently a soldier in the Civil Guard of Belgium, is back in this country. He and his invalid wife thank the Germans for some acts of kindness and for some poor shooting. Except for these they would never have come out of Belgium alive. They are living now at 408 West Twenty-third Street, and if Mrs. Cantrell's condition improves they hope to get back to Newport, Ky., Mr. Cantrell's birthplace, before long.

It was Cantrell's worry for his invalid wife that got him into a lot of trouble. And when he had saved her he was so filled with the love of adventure that he repeated his perilous trip through the war zone. The second trip proved more dangerous than the first, and landed him, though he is an American citizen, in the Belgian trenches. Cantrell became so interested as he told his story last night that he forgot that he had lost his fortune, baggage, and home as the result of the war.

Cantrell is a true son of Kentucky. He is tall and wiry, and his dark eyes flash fire. He is alert and enthusiastic, and he likes a good fight. He is the kind of man that can use his fists when necessary, but who can use a gun, too.

Seized by War Lust.

"Yes, I can shoot a rifle," said Cantrell. "I handled a Winchester in the mountains from the time I was 10 years old. But I never in my life dreamed that I would have to shoot at human beings. I have had to do it, and I shot to kill. That was after I had seen the death pallor come over the faces of my comrades in the trenches, and had heard the groans of dying soldiers. I became possessed with a mania to kill Germans, just as many as I could kill. That is all over now, and I am neutral. I never want to see war again. If a war could be staged for the general public, with all its horrors, it would end war forever."

Cantrell was in Brussels when the war broke out. He went to Belgium from this country twenty years ago, married a Danish girl, and established himself with an English commercial house. He traveled to Russia, Japan, and practically all over the globe. He built a home in Brussels and lived there most of the year. He had a wide acquaintance in Belgium.

"I realized that things were going to get hot," said Cantrell, "but I had no idea that the Germans would eat their way into Belgium so fast. Why, they assured everybody that the Germans would by Liége. I left my wife in Brussels on Sept. 14 and went to London. While in London, a few days later, I heard of the rampage of the Germans and I realized that my wife was in danger. Ambassador Page said at first that he couldn't do anything for me, but he told him it was a matter of life and death. He sent me to the American Ambassador at The Hague, however, and he sent me to the German Ambassador at The Hague. This German Ambassador was very kind to me when I explained that I had a sick wife in Brussels. But he warned me that I would be shot as a spy if my story was untrue. He gave me the necessary papers and I started for Brussels.

"I had a hard time getting to Brussels. Everywhere I was stopped by Germans. I went by a round-about way. I didn't really get started until I got on a German military train which ran from Liége. It was bound for Paris, the soldiers thought. We passed through Louvain, a town of ruins. Near Louvain I saw what was said to be Broadway, which hundreds and hundreds were half buried. An officer told me that I was the only 'outsider' who had been in Louvain since the town was shelled. Right near my train a house was afire. The officer told me that four persons had been boarded up in the house before it was set ablaze. These are facts, he said, had backed a German soldier's arms off with a grass sickle.

"Just outside of Brussels a lot of English and French prisoners were boxed up in a freight car which was labeled 'Hagenbeck's.' I threw a package of tobacco into the box car. A German sentry saw it and he raked that tobacco pouch out of the car with his bayonet. When he had recovered the tobacco he gave it to a Frenchman. 'Don't give anything to the English dogs,' he said. 'The French are good comrades, but the English are our enemies.'

"German soldiers conducted me to my house in Brussels, and when they saw my wife sick in bed they believed my story and retired with apologies. They warned me to get out of Brussels at once. The city, they said, was mined, every part of it. I had heard that on every hand, and I believe it now. If ever there is the slightest sign of a revolt in Brussels, the whole city will fall in a few minutes.

Escapes in a Tramcar.

"I got my wife in a tramcar and we started for Ostend, by way of Ghent. The tramcar didn't run far, and we had to take a peasant's cart. I sent my baggage ahead in another cart, and I haven't seen it since. Our car was nearing a little village called Gramont when we rode into a battle. We heard the bullets sing over our heads, and all of a sudden our peasant driver pitched forward with a bullet in his temple. His body fell on the horse's heels and the horse got frightened and ran us into a ditch. Imagine the state of my poor wife! She was completely unnerved.

"A German officer with two privates came up to us. The officer poked an automatic pistol into my body and I thought my time had come. I showed my papers, however. Even those didn't convince him that an American was traveling that lonely road. But when he saw my sick wife that changed his attitude. He expressed great regret, and said he was sorry he couldn't send me to Ostend. He kicked the dead peasant as he walked away."

It was in the village of Gramont that Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell saw horrible things. Cantrell became unnerved when he told of them last night. The town was deserted of Belgian shopkeepers, and Cantrell saw a woman with two children hiding in a chickencoop. After a while he saw a Belgian soldier creeping toward the coop. He was coming to save his wife and children.

"The woman motioned to her husband to go away," said Cantrell. "But he came right on. There were eleven Uhlans on horseback a little distance away. They saw the woman waving and they detected her husband. They came on a dash, firing as they came. Do you want to hear about an act of bravery? Well, man, that lone Belgian stood there and he began to fire. I saw three Uhlans fall. The others shot that man and hacked him to pieces. He kept right on fighting to the end. Finally they killed him, and the leader of the Uhlans, who was wounded in the knee, turned on me. My wife was sitting on a chair and was seen by the Uhlans. I said to myself: 'If they touch her I'll kill a few myself.' My hand was on my automatic. The wounded officer went up to my wife, and when he saw her pale face he doffed his helmet. He accepted my explanation and said he was sorry that my wife was ill. All the time he had a bullet in his knee.

Saw a Woman Killed.

"While we were there in a group the poor Belgian woman ran out of her hiding place. I tell you, I saw that woman shot dead through the back. My wife saw it, too. Her two children went shrieking into the fields. It was a terrible sight for any one, but particularly for my wife."

Mrs. Cantrell was forced to walk for two miles in her feeble condition to a town called Gramarage, where the Cantrells caught a train for Ghent. The train went on to Ostend, where they arrived on Sept. 26.

"I remember the date, because it was the night of the Zeppelin raid," said Cantrell. "We were asleep in our hotel when the four explosions were heard. A piece of one bomb dashed through our window and imbedded itself in the wall. I have the piece of shell with me."

Cantrell took a piece of iron weighing a quarter of a pound from a big pocketbook. He was saving it as a souvenir, he said. The trip to London was uneventful.

It was after his wife was in the care of friends in London that Cantrell's love of adventure asserted itself. Against the advice of all his friends he started back to Brussels to save his household effects and to find the baggage which had been lost on the way to Ostend.

"In Ostend I met an old business friend," said Cantrell. "He wanted to send a message to his wife in Antwerp. I was hard up, and when he offered me a handsome sum of money I was persuaded to take the message. That was my undoing. You know they passed a law in Belgium fourteen years ago which created a civil guard. I enrolled, as a matter of course, having lived in Belgium for six years. I took the organization as a joke, and after attending several drills I forgot all about it. So did nearly every one. Now, when the war broke out, this civil guard sprang up all over Belgium. I had never given it a thought.

Forced to Join Civil Guard.

"I got to Antwerp with my passports without any trouble, but the first man I ran into was an old friend from Brussels. He greeted me like a lost friend. He took me to the commandant in the garrison and introduced me to a lot of officers. 'This fellow is one of us,' he said to the commandant. 'We enlisted about the same time.' There I was, and I was in for it. Of course, I could have demanded the protection of the United States, but I didn't have the nerve to do it. I had made my money in Belgium for so many years that I didn't feel like asserting my Americanism. So I said nothing, and before I knew it I had an outfit and was ready for war.

"In less than twenty-four hours after I set foot in Antwerp I was fighting like a madman. I was right in the trenches. I was in the battles of Borcel, St. Nicolas, Zurenburg and Pepenier. We held the Germans at bay for three days at Borcel, and then held them at St. Nicolas and Pepenier, but then we were routed at Zurenburg. The King of the Belgians came along from time to time and gave us cigarettes. He's the greatest man that ever lived. He not only gave me a cigarette, but he gave me a light.

"The English are good fighters, and the French can fight, and the Germans, en masse, are devils, but those Belgians, man for man, are the greatest and bravest fighters in the world. I saw an old Belgian charge a German battery single-handed, with a pitchfork. He went right on as if he was a whole army. The Germans held back their fire. A German officer ripped the pitchfork from the Belgian's grasp with a sword, and he patted the Belgian on his back as an appreciation of the brave act. But the Belgian kept right on fighting. I saw a Belgian soldier shot down beside his wife and baby. I saw the baby killed by another shot, and then I saw the woman take up her husband's rifle and empty it at the Germans. People in this country, and even in England, don't know what misery is. The people in London don't get the news; no, they don't dare to print the news because it is so horrible.

Hardships in the Trenches.

"Life in the trenches is terrible. We could hold the trenches as long as the German infantry confronted us, but we couldn't do anything after they brought up their heavy artillery. The German gunners can shoot. They waste a lot of ammunition until they get the range, but when they get it there is nothing on earth which will keep men in the trenches. They smelled me out with a lydite shell, which burst near me and choked a lot of us. I was unconscious for a long time after I got a whiff of the gas, and a Red Cross man revived me."

"How did you manage to quit the Belgian Army?" asked the reporter.

"I was just coming to that," replied Cantrell. "I was done up by that shell. I got back to Antwerp on a retreat, and I went to the commandant. 'I think I've done enough for the Civil Guard,' I said to him. 'Yes, you have,' he said. 'Now you get back to America and stay out of this war.'

"I took his advice and I started for England. In one town near the coast I saw thirteen Belgian newsboys, between 13 and 18 years of age, lined up and shot for selling copies of London newspapers. They had sold the papers for $1.60 each. I also saw a German spy shot in Ostend. He was disguised himself as a postman, and the English discovered that he didn't know where the Post Office was. They tried to tie his eyes up, but he tore off the bandage and exclaimed: 'I am a German. I can die with my eyes open.'"

In London Cantrell found his wife somewhat improved, and they sailed on the Transylvania of the Cunard Line, reaching here last Tuesday.

WILL RUSH RELIEF TO WIDE WAR AREA

Rockefeller Commission Plans to Send Supplies to Austria, Servia, and Russia.

LAND FOOD AT ROTTERDAM

Stevedores Contend for the Honor of Unloading the Massapequa—Tons of Salt for Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The relief work of the Rockefeller Foundation in Austria, Servia, France, and some parts of Russia will be undertaken actively at once. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, head of the Rockefeller Commission, said today that he and his associates soon would visit these countries, where the needs of the people are perhaps as great as in Belgium, although less has been heard of the conditions there.

It is the purpose of the Rockefeller Commission, Dr. Rose explained, to ascertain the regions in which the needs of the people are greatest and send immediate relief."

The members of the Rockefeller Commission are greatly pleased with the work which has been done by the American Relief Commission in Belgium, and will use the organization of that commission for distribution of the supplies which it sends to that country. The food forwarded to other countries probably will be distributed under the direct supervision of the Rockefeller Commission, since there are no other organizations available at present for the work.

Ambassador Page and Dr. Rose have learned that conditions are especially bad in some parts of Servia, and efforts will be made to extend relief there.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 23, (via London.)—The cargo of provisions for the destitute people of Belgium sent by the Rockefeller Foundation on the steamship Massapequa was unloaded here today and is now on the way to Belgium. Before the ship had been made fast 500 stevedores swarmed aboard. They unloaded the cargo with speed which perhaps was never before equaled at this port.

The stevedores fought for the privilege of helping in the work, which carried with it the right to use a pass marked "Member American Commission." The process of unloading was watched by a large crowd, in which were Capt. Fry, chief of the American Relief Commission; Lieut. Commander Walter R. Gherardi, American Naval Attaché at Berlin; Soren Listoe, American Consul General at Rotterdam; and Capt. Sutherland, American Military Attaché at The Hague.

Mr. Listoe extended the official welcome and Maurice M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands, who represented the absent American Minister, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, made an address. A representative of the Belgian Relief Committee replied with an expression of thanks to the American people on behalf of his countrymen. In the afternoon the Americans were entertained by the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, in whose company they witnessed a football game. The American flag was hoisted during the game and the American national anthem was played. The officers of the Massapequa said that they had had a hard voyage, as they encountered a violent gale which compelled them to lie to for several days.

The Rockefeller Commission hurried several tons of salt to Brussels, some of the refugees there having been without salt for two months.

INSURGENT MOORS ROUTED BY FRENCH

Latter Drive Berbers to the Mountains After Suffering the Loss of Many Men.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—While the main armies of France have been striving to hurl back the German invaders from their home soil, the French Colonial army has been waging a small war against the fierce Berber mountain tribes in Morocco.

Great numbers of these tribesmen, belonging to the Zaaian Confederation and under Chief Moha ou Hamou, assembled at a vast camp in the Khenifra region, according to a long report to the French Government from Gen. Lyautey, resident French Governor in Morocco.

Col. Leverdure, commanding at Khenifra, lost no time in setting out with a column, according to the report, and succeeded in surprising and destroying the camp on Nov. 13. On the way back, however, he was assailed by great numbers of tribesmen, and was only able to fight his way back to the station with the loss of a number of officers and 100 European soldiers. The artillery horses having been killed, part of the war material had to be abandoned.

Khenifra, an isolated post, was then subjected to a regular siege, but all the attacks were beaten off with heavy losses.

Meanwhile Col. Dupleassis, commanding the territory of Zeedia with 3,500 men, and Brig. Gen. Henry from Fez, with 7,000 men, marched to the relief of the besieged camp. The two columns joined at Khenifra on Nov. 19, drove back the Berbers to the mountains, and recaptured the war material.

Gen. Lyautey's report concludes with the statement that the situation is again normal, and that if local incidents again arise they can have no effect on the general situation in Western Morocco.

For their services in the campaign Brig. Gen. Henry has been promoted to a division Generalship and Col. Dupleassis has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

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DISORDERS GROWING IN TURKISH CAPITAL

British Embassy Looted, Russian Hospital Pillaged—Arrests Frequent—Many Plots.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The correspondent at Petrograd of The Morning Post telegraphs:

"The British Embassy in Constantinople has been ransacked and the Russian Hospital pillaged, and all foreign property has been more or less seriously damaged.

"There have been many arrests among all classes of the population.

"A widespread conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered.

"There are numerous reports current in Constantinople of the treachery of the Arabs in various parts of the Turkish Empire."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Turkish affairs, or rather the affairs of Germany in Turkey, appear to be going from bad to worse. The British Embassy has been ransacked in search for documents, the Russian hospital thoroughly pillaged and the doctor in charge flung into jail, and all foreigners more or less gravely abused. Domiciliary perquisitions and arrests are proceeding actively among all classes of the population, indicating the nervousness of the present rulers for their own safety.

A meeting has taken place in a Constantinople theatre at which the Turkish writer Shirvan Zade, a member of the opposition in the Turkish Chamber, spoke warmly against Germanic rule in Turkey.

"We are waging a war foreign to us," he said, "and not for our own interests. If when the war is over our country suffers, and suffers heavily, we may say that we have been the victims of the Germans."

The speaker was imprisoned the same evening.

It is reported that widespread conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered, which accounts for the numbers of arrests, while others are attributed to the prevalent spy mania which the Germans have introduced.

The Diahekir Arabs have declared against Turkey and have taken the field. In the recent fighting in the Persian Gulf district the local Arab tribe protected the desert from the English protection to the Turkish side, but in the middle of the fight they abandoned the Turks and went over to the British.

LET JEWS BECOME TURKS.

Russian Subjects Will Be Allowed to Change Nationality.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople by way of Sofia says it is announced that the Porte has decided to permit Russian Jews resident in Turkey to become Ottoman subjects provided that they do not revert to their former nationality at the end of the war.

Two members of the Servian Legation who remained in Constantinople assisting Henryr Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, in looking after Servian interests, were ordered by the Porte to leave the city within forty-eight hours. They complied with the order forthwith.

TURKS NEARING BATUM.

Constantinople Reports Tell of Continued Successful Advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Official statements given out in Constantinople and reaching Berlin today report the continued successful Turkish advance upon Batum, on the Black Sea.

All the territory between the Turko-Russian border and the River Chrusk is in Turkish hands, while a Turkish force in the southern part of this territory has taken Artvin.

RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS CHECK TURKS' ADVANCE

Army of 300,000 Ottomans Trying to Break Through to Russian Seaport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian forces which pressed forward to Keuprikeni secured their main object in gaining control of the heads of the valleys through which run the chief roads leading from Asia Minor to the Caucasus.

The Turks have concentrated a large force at Erzerum through Trebizond and are also bringing up troops from Mesopotamia. In all they brought 300,000 men against the Russians, and are now attempting a general advance on a broad front, extending between the Persian frontier and Batum.

They made repeated attempts to enter Batum. Their advance along the shore road has been checked by five Russian warships, and finally by the complete destruction of the Port of Chopa, on the road between Trebizond and Batum.

The hopes of the Turks to provoke a rising in the territory surrounding Batum were disappointed, the country is dotted with ruins of ancient Christian churches and magnificent Byzantine buildings. Among them live the Aljarians, a people of Georgia and Caucasia, who under the Ottoman rule adopted the Turkish language and religion.

Despite the efforts of the Turks to arouse their religious fanaticism, the Aljarian chiefs at a critical moment decided to form a strong volunteer corps to support the Russian Army.

On other parts of the front a heavy snowfall has delayed the operations. The Turks are better armed, equipped, and led than was the case in the Balkan War.

SAY THEY GOT TO CANAL.

Turks Assert That Many British Were Slain or Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23, (by Marconi Wireless Telegraph to London.)—An official communication made public here yesterday repeats that Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal, adding:

"Fighting took place between Katasa and Teatebe, both thirty kilometers (about eighteen miles) east of the Suez Canal, and near Kantara Teo, (probably El Kantara, twenty-five miles south of Port Said, on the right bank of the canal, on the caravan route between Egypt and Syria.)

"English officers and many soldiers, as well as many wounded, were taken prisoners.

"Troops of English camel riders and Egyptian police surrendered."

ARROWS PROVE EFFECTIVE.

Dropped from Aeroplanes, They Kill and Wound the Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The leading Bavarian medical journal says that a Bavarian surgeon has lately issued a report on the casualties he has observed from arrows dropped by hostile aeroplanes.

He says that on one occasion several companies were resting in France and little attention was being paid to two aeroplanes circling overhead. Suddenly the tethered horses began to kick and squeal and cries of pain arose among the men, several of whom were literally pinned to the ground by arrows. Nearly a acore of them were wounded before the source of these arrows was detected and cover was taken under wagons. The force with which the arrows strike must be great, for in one case an arrow passed through a man's skull, causing instant death.

It was estimated that every third arrow had scored a hit, so the effectiveness of this weapon is convincingly demonstrated.

PUSHING WIRELESS INQUIRY.

Federal Agents Still After the Secret Station in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing tonight admitted that the British Embassy had complained to the State Department that the German Government was obtaining wireless information from this country concerning the movement of British warships. Mr. Lansing said that the complaint had been referred to the Navy Department.

Secretary Daniels, whose attention was called to the story in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning regarding the British complaint and the Secret Service investigation of the Fabbri wireless at Bar Harbor, admitted that such an investigation had been conducted under the general direction of Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., the radio expert in charge of the Arlington radio station. Capt. Bullard has general supervision over the American naval censorship and the operation of the Tuckerton station by naval officers. The Secretary said he had been informed by Capt. Bullard that the investigation was still in progress.

A high official said tonight that the Maine coast had been combed by secret agents in search of a station sending the alleged unneutral messages, but that the mysterious station had not been discovered to the satisfaction of the Government, according to the latest report received in Washington. The latest report from the Secret Service agent was received last week.

Steamship Bethania Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The steamship Bethania and her cargo, recently captured by the British cruiser Essex, have been condemned by a Prize Court here.

SEA LAW IGNORED, GERMANY CHARGES

Continued on Page 3.

having conditional contraband on board. Thus, the rule of the continuous voyage, applicable only in the case of absolute contraband, is declared applicable also with regard to conditional contraband in contravention of Article 35 of the Declaration of London. In this manner the more lenient regulations with regard to conditional contraband, established by the Declaration of London, are simply set aside with the result that conditional contraband is virtually on the same footing as absolute contraband. In consequence the supply by neutrals of objects of conditional contraband, especially of foodstuffs, destined only for the consumption of the inhabitants of a belligerent country, which is universally considered legitimate in international law, is practically rendered illusory, whereby the interests of the belligerents as well as neutrals are violated in a manner contrary to the law of nations.

As events at the theatres of naval warfare prove England proceeds in this respect in the most high-handed manner, even enforcing a control over supplies destined for the countries adjacent to Germany, and thereby endangering their victualing.

Disregards Contraband List.

Second—The British Government considers itself at liberty to totally disregard the lists of absolute contraband, conditional contraband, and of merchandise not to be declared contraband (free list) contained in Articles XXII., XXIV., and XXVIII. of the Declaration of London. In its definition of contraband of Aug. 5, 1914, specially upheld by No. 1 of the said Order in Council, it has declared airships and parts thereof absolute contraband, while, according to No. 8 of Article XXIV. of the Declaration of London, such objects can only be regarded as conditional contraband. Above all, by proclamation of Sept. 21, 1914, it has declared rubber, hides, and skins, as well as various kinds of iron ore, to be conditional contraband, although these articles are not all, or only in an indirect way, suitable for purposes of warfare, and were therefore placed in the free list, (Article XXVIII., Nos. 3, 4, and 6.) In this manner the universally accepted principle of international law that neutral trade with objects for exclusively peaceful use must not be disturbed by the belligerents is wantonly set aside.

Third—No. 2 of the said order in council contains a further aggravation of the rules concerning contraband. For Article 38 of the Declaration of London, in accordance with the accepted principles of international law, permits the seizure of a vessel for carrying contraband only as long as such is on board the vessel; whereas the British Government claims the right of seizing the vessel during its entire voyage, if carriage of contraband has taken place under false shipping documents. In this manner neutral shipping with the belligerent territory is exposed to constant chicane, since vessels may be seized not only by reason of evident facts, viz., the existence of contraband on board, but also by reason of a frequently not provable, affirmation with regard to their previous acts.

Extends Blockade Rule.

Fourth—By the rule established under No. 4 of the said Order in Council the right of seizure on account of blockade running is unduly extended, since according thereto knowledge of the blockade is to be assumed even in the case that, after a certain time since the notification of the blockade of an enemy port to the local authorities has elapsed, a vessel has sailed from another enemy port. By this rule, the British Government attempts, beyond the limits drawn by international law, to put the authorities of the hostile country into the service of the British naval forces, and to enforce this service by the capture of neutral vessels.

Fifth—According to an acknowledged principle of international law, confirmed by the Declaration of London, only such persons traveling on board of merchant vessels are liable to be made prisoners of war as have already incorporated in the hostile military forces. This rule is clearly established by Article 45, No. 2, in conjunction with Article 47 of the Declaration of London, and is moreover treated in detail in the general report of the drafting committee of the Conference of London, in the first paragraphs to notes to 45. As it is set forth in the general report, for judicial reasons, as well as for practical considerations, it was agreed at the conference that persons belonging to the active military forces, exclusively, shall be liable to be made prisoners of war when traveling on neutral ships, not, however, persons who, in order to fulfill their military services, are returning to their country, as in the case of members of the reserve. Although the said Order in Council has acknowledged as binding the above-mentioned two articles, as well as the notes of the general report, the British naval forces have, nevertheless, seized on merchant vessels, sailing under the Dutch, Norwegian, or Italian flag, German subjects liable to do military service, but not yet incorporated in the military forces, and made them prisoners of war. In this manner they have not only gravely violated the established principles of international law, as expressed in the Declaration of London, but also infringed on an act of their own legislation, i. e., the said Order in Council.

France Takes Same Stand.

According to a degree of the President of the French republic, published in the Journal Official of Aug. 6, 1914, France has taken the same stand as Great Britain in the said Order in Council. Moreover, in the same manner as the British naval forces, the French naval forces have captured German persons liable to do military service, on neutral merchant vessels, notably on Dutch and Spanish vessels.

It is thus evident that the regulations issued by Great Britain and France, and even more so their respective naval forces, are disregarding in the most wanton way the provisions embodied in the Declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare.

It is Great Britain's acknowledged aim to hit not only the military, but also the commercial power of their adversaries, by way of paralyzing neutral trade, and in pursuing this purpose they encroach in an unjustifiable manner, not only upon the legitimate commerce between the neutrals and the enemy, but also upon the commerce among the neutral countries themselves. It is true that, thus far, the Declaration of London has not been ratified. However, in its preamble it has been specially acknowledged by the delegates of all its signatory powers, including those of Great Britain and France, that, in the main, the provisions of the Declaration of London are in accordance with the generally acknowledged principles of international law, which must be considered so much more serious, because in the course of former wars in which she was neutral, notably in the Russo-Japanese war, Great Britain has always protested most emphatically against violations of international law of the identical order. (See the British Blue Book, Russia No. 1, 1903, correspondence respecting contraband of war, Page 8, &c.)

Asks Where We Stand.

The Imperial German Government has thus far strictly observed the Declaration of London and has embodied the contents of its provisions in the German prize court regulations of Sept. 30, 1914, (cf. Reichsgesetzblatt 1914, page 275.) It has not changed this attitude even in view of the flagrant violations of law committed by its adversaries.

However, the Imperial German Government must now study the question whether it will be able to continue to maintain the above attitude if the enemy powers abide by the procedure observed by them, and if the neutral powers silence such violations of the principles of neutrality to go on to the detriment of German interest.

The Imperial German Government considers it, therefore, of interest to learn which position the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France, contrary to international law, and particularly whether it is their intention to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property.

WATCH COPPER SHIPMENTS.

British and French Envoys Confer with Lansing on Contraband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The British and French Ambassadors had a conversation with Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, today regarding shipments of copper to neutral countries in Europe. The discussion was informal, and related, it is understood, to the abnormal shipment of copper to certain countries in close proximity to Germany and Austria.

The Allies are treating copper as absolute contraband, which means that any shipment destined for ultimate use by Germany or Austria will be seized if discovered in transit. England and France have been doing their utmost to obtain from neutral countries assurances that the copper will not reach Germany. During September there was no copper shipped from the United States to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, or Russia in Europe in direct shipments. If any American copper has gone into these countries it has been transshipped through neutral countries. There has been an abnormal falling off in September's shipment of copper to France compared with a year ago. England in September took 16,913,000 pounds of American copper, compared with 12,530,000 in September, 1913.

Italy in September took 3,315,000 pounds of American copper, compared with 3,127,000 pounds in September, 1913. The rest of Europe in September took 16,912,138 pounds of American copper, compared with 12,530,000 in September, 1913, and the Allies suspect that part of this increase is reaching Germany.

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IRON CROSS FOR CAPT. AYE.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 23.—Capt. Aye of the auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sunk off the west coast of Africa by a British cruiser in the latter part of August, has been decorated with the Iron Cross of the first class. In a statement made to the Berliner Tageblatt Capt. Aye says he managed to return to Germany as stoker of a neutral vessel.

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BELGIANS BEREFT OF LAND AND HOPE

All in a Moment War's Blast Scattered a Happy People, Says Samuel G. Blythe.

THEIR FUTURE DARK INDEED

Must Wait in Misery While Battling Hosts Work More and More Ruin in Their Country.

DEATH ALONE RULES THERE

Story of the Stricken Nation Told by Writer to Aid Red Cross Appeal to America.

By SAMUEL G. BLYTHE.

[This story of the sad plight of the Belgians was sent by Mr. Blythe to the Red Cross for use in bringing home to Americans the urgent need for Belgian relief. Red Cross contributions for the suffering Belgians are received at the Red Cross offices in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street.]

A man sat on the deck of the steamer Amsterdam holding tightly to his chest a bundle made up of three umbrellas and two walking sticks tied around with a cotton string. We were coming from Antwerp to England.

He was a thin man, and a pale man, and a dirty man, and a tired man. His scanty whiskers were matted. His eyes were shot with blood. He seemed in constant terror. He started apprehensively from time to time, looked around, and then sank back dejectedly. But all the time he hugged his three umbrellas and his two walking sticks.

There was a priest on board—a tall, grave man, who had been a professor in some school at Brussels. I had been talking with him, and he had asked me to walk along the deck with him and see the wretched crowd that filled every open space on the boat. The priest could talk in Flemish, and we stopped, here and there, while he spoke a few cheerful words to some woman or some particularly disconsolate man.

"Ask him why he hugs those umbrellas," I said to the priest as we came to the Belgian with the bundle clasped to him.

When Invaders Came.

We paused, and the priest talked a few moments with the refugee. "Those are all he has," the priest told me. "Those are all he saved when the Germans came. He lived in a village near Termonde. One morning the invaders arrived. They burned the village. They laid the countryside waste. They killed some of his neighbors. He escaped. He was frightened. He is frightened yet. He took these pathetic belongings, and he has carried them with him ever since. They are all he has left—all. Everything else is gone. He wandered about until he came to Antwerp, and they put him on this ship to send him to England. He cannot fight. He is lame. He gibbers when he tells of the terrors of the past two weeks. His wife is lost. His children are scattered. Perhaps they are dead. All he has left in this world is his umbrellas and his walking sticks. There are thousands like him."

Did you ever look into the eyes of a frightened dog? Or see terror in the eyes of a horse? If you have you know the expression in the eyes of those Belgians who were being taken to England. If you have you know what dumb horror means. There were almost 600 refugees on that ship, and there had been thousands before them, and were thousands after them.

They all had the same story. They all told it stolidly, unemotionally, with dull precision, all except the children, who hung close to their mothers, equally horror-stricken, equally tired and travel-stained, but not knowing what had happened. Nor, indeed, did many of these women or the men know what had happened. They were living their usual lives in their villages and on their farms. Suddenly strange men appeared. There was shooting. Soldiers rushed back and forth through their streets. Houses crumbled before artillery fire and burned. Neighbors were killed. They were told to hurry away. They took what they could of their poor belongings, tied them in towels or in sheets and went. They walked and walked. They slept in the hedgerows and in the fields. They were drenched by rain. They had little food. Finally, tired and hungry, they reached other men in uniforms who were kind to them, and now they were on this boat, going somewhere. They didn't know where. They didn't know why. They knew nothing, save that a sudden flame of death and destruction had swept over their homes, and that, after much suffering and much pain, they were herded on the decks of a ship on their way to a foreign land.

"What have I done?" a woman asked, a woman with five children, one but a few months old. She sat on a bundle tied in a sheet. She was thin and pale, but she was as unemotional as if she had been a wooden woman.

"What Have I Done?"

"What have I done?" she moaned repeatedly. "What have I done?"

"Where is your husband?" the priest asksd her.

"I do not know."

"Where did you live?"

"I do not know."

"What happened to you?"

"I do not know."

"You see," said the priest to me. "These poor creatures are in absolute ignorance as to what has happened and what is happening. They do not know."

As we started along the deck the woman reached out her hand timidly and caught the skirt of the long coat the priest wore. He stopped and turned to her.

"Father," she said, "what have I done?"

That is the universal question in Belgium. There are many thousand refugees from that harried country in England, and many more are coming. Mostly they are women and children, although men come, too—men who might, it seems, be in the army. There are old men and boys. There are old women, and young women, and hundreds, thousands, of children. They are mostly of the peasant class. They have nothing left save the bundles they carry. They have been coming into London by way of Folkestone and Charing Cross and by way of Tilbury and Liverpool Street.

A "Dark and Bloody Ground."

It happened that I went over to Antwerp along late in September, and on the boat returning to England there were five or six hundred refugees, principally from the former villages near Antwerp. I said former villages, for almost every village in this vicinity, or, indeed, in practically every part of Belgium is a former village. This widespread destruction left the people to be cared for. There was no place to care for them in Belgium, for all Belgium is a dark and bloody ground that has already been fought over time and again, and will be fought over many times more before this war is ended.

Less than two months before my visit this was a peaceful and prosperous country, so thickly populated that it was almost all one village, with a people who had not the slightest idea of what was in store for them. Today it is a desolated region, where a burned or cannon-crumbled hamlet excites no remark, and where dead men are so common and so numerous that death seems an incident of every minute of every hour. If the few remaining non-combatants chance on a killed German, or a killed Belgian, or a killed civilian there is no speculation as to how he died, no inquest, no inquiry. If spades are at hand the peasants dig a shallow grave or a trench if there are many of the dead men, push the body or the bodies in, throw the earth over them, and take it all as a part of the circumstance of war.

In seven weeks this happy country was brutalized beyond conception. It isn't a civilized state now. It is a place where there is no law save the law of the sword, a place where human life counts for nothing, where human misery finds no sympathy, where humanity is staggering under terrors that are too horrible for description, and where desolation, destruction, and death have ravaged a whole people. There were about seven and a half millions of people in Belgium, living in a country somewhat smaller than the State of Maryland, where the population in 1910 was less than a million and a half. From the American view Maryland is rather a thickly settled State. Crowd into Maryland six millions more of people and you will have an idea of the congested condition of that kingdom when the war began.

Land Will Be Left a Waste.

Belgium was the pathway leading to France for Germany, and Germany used that pathway. The Belgians made what resistance they could. Thus seven and a half millions of peaceful people were caught in the swirl of the tremendous military operations that followed, and have been the bloody pawns of the great game of war that is being played in that territory. Belgium had no part in the quarrel. I asked probably a hundred of the most intelligent types of these people who are refugees whether they know why their country is at war, and not one of them knew except vaguely.

Belgium didn't want war. What Belgium wanted was peace and an opportunity to pile up francs one by ones. It was a prosperous country. The people are abnormally thrifty. They save in every possible way. But Belgium got war, got war that, before it is over, will devastate the whole territory of Belgium, and that has already killed thousands of her young men and driven thousands upon thousands of her people to foreign countries for refuge.

Since European wars began Belgium has been fought over. Armies have marched back and forth across her fertile fields and drenched the streets of her peaceful villages with blood. The little kingdom has been the sport of Mars. But now, in this war, Belgium faces destruction, except the elimination of her actual ground. The land will be left, probably, but, if the war continues for a long time, that is about all that will be left. Or if Germany should win the war, then Belgium will probably cease to be an independent kingdom, and will become a Germanized principality, with a pretense of independence, but in reality in German control. If the Allies win the first demand will be for payment to Belgium for her losses, but there isn't enough money in the world to pay Belgium for what Belgium has suffered and will suffer. It is the most luckless little country on the face of this globe.

WHITNEY HOSPITAL READY.

Set Up Near Compiegne with 200 Beds—Lauds American Ambulance.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's flying hospital is located for the present in the College of Juilly, a famous institution dating from the sixteenth century, in the town of Juilly, not far from Compiègne. Dr. Walton Martin and his seven assistant surgeons, all of New York, and fifteen nurses today were setting up the hospital of 200 beds. This is one of several auxiliary units of the American Hospital in the field. Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador to France, arranged with the French military authorities for the site.

Mr. Bacon was today elected a member of the American Ambulance Board. A report submitted shows that the cost for each patient per day in the American Ambulance will be less than 10 francs, as all the services of the staff of upward of 300 surgeons, nurses, orderlies, and managers are given free. There are now 350 patients in the hospital. Gen. Fevrier, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the French Army, says it is one of the finest hospitals in Europe.

SEES END OF ARMOR PLANT.

Tillman Thinks Submarines Will Change Naval Construction.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—United States Senator B. F. Tillman said here tonight that he thought the recent exploits of submarines in destroying armored warships would cause the United States to go slow with its proposal to build an armor plate plant.

Mr. Tillman, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, inspected the armor plate department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead today with Representative L. P. Padgett, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau. After hearing witnesses tomorrow, the committee will go to Philadelphia to inspect the armor plate departments of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company.

WINTER GARMENTS NEW BELGIAN NEED

Cold Weather Brings Urgent Plea for Warm Clothing and Blankets.

NO BARRIER TO RELIEF WORK

Germany and Britain Will Not Hamper American Efforts—Yesterday's Donations.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium of 71 Broadway, which will start its first shipload of foods to Belgium within ten days, received word yesterday from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the London committee of the commission, that all barriers that might complicate American relief work in Belgium had been removed.

"There does not seem to be the slightest fear," Mr. Hoover cabled, "that the Germans will not do their share in assisting Americans in charge of this food. That question was settled some time ago when the American Minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, obtained the promise of a safeguard for this food from the German Governor of Belgium. All diplomatic difficulties have been removed. After a ship sailing from any port in the United States is loaded, with its contents stamped as from the American Commission, the vessel then proceeds to Rotterdam, where it is consigned to the American Commission, care of the American Minister. This is the exact consignment arrangement agreed with the British Admiralty and the German Government for safeguarding foodstuffs."

The Belgian Relief Committee issued yesterday a special and urgent appeal for blankets and warm clothing for early shipment to Belgium, where the suffering from the Winter, which has already set in, is widespread and increasing. Blankets, it was said, were a most useful article, and many thousand were needed. The articles of new clothing most necessary are shawls—knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen material large enough to fold so that they cover the head and shoulders and body as well; woolen blouses, warm skirts, boots and shoes, stockings, knitted mufflers, or scarfs to cover head and shoulders; simple warm dresses and knitted hoods with long ends to throw around the neck or short capes to cover the shoulders. All contributions and shipments of blankets and new clothing only should be consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Worn clothing cannot be accepted for shipment at that point, nor is any clothing received at the office of the committee, 10 Bridge Street.

Belgian Fund Now $530,033.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $530,033.42, of which amount $6,674.03 was received yesterday. All contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Trenton Fund	$2,000	A. C. Bartlett	5
Rochester Fund	1,944	George McGrath	5
Lecture S. Eisenman	409	William Grant	24
Madison, Wis.	450	Sumner & Mary	3
J. E. Thomas	50	John N. Beach	25
Mary Covington	10	L. H. King	25
Mary B. Staley	9	W. H. Burrows	25
C. B. Hubbell	15	Anonymous	5
Mrs. D. Bingham, Mrs. H. M. Richmond, Mrs. W. Waterhouse	3	C. V. Parker	10
Catherine Bauman	8	Miss Moore	25
Bridge Party	36	M. H. Crissman	5
E. M. Hastings	10	J. S. M.	10
H. A. Fordyce	10	R. H. Adriance	10
The Sentinel	28	Joan Mobley	5
J. D. Waters	5	P. S. Veadry	5
E. P. Bonney	1	G. W. Coxedge	5
Benford Deacon	15	C. T. Turner, Jr.	2
		Charles Babcock	5
Albert Fitton	2	Mrs. E. H. Herbert	5
T. H. N.	2	Edith V. Hughes	5
Cash	2	A. R. Manning	25
Vernon Merritt	20	M. T. Halloch Co.	10
R.	24	Wallace R. Lee	10
Cortland, N. Y.	223	J. D. Holmes	5
Northern Iron Co. employes	165	Ninth Grade	5
Providence Journal	164	H. H. S. Handy	25
Edna H. Barger	1	R. E. Lee School	7
William Vinef	50	Mr. Claude Backus	10
G. B. Glessner	50	Jessie Hall	5
A. T. Ebert	50	T. M. Carrell	2
Rev. John O'Brien, (col.)	48	Emma C. Donner	5
F. V. Minister	$1	Mrs. A. A. Ulrich	25
Louise and Alice Baker, Helene Schich, Marion Bullion, Mona Vogel, Margaret Doughty	27	Leocold Rosenmanc	5
G. H. Kelly	10	E. C. Reynolds	1
Christ Ch., Vicksburg	18	E. K. Wasson	1
Hortense Harrison, Passifern School	20	Josephine Lorenz	5
D. M. Eisenberg	1	M. P. Stevenson	5
Trinity S. S., Norwich	13	G. W. Burrell	2
F. W. Fergerson	5	J. Nerbin	1
William F. Taylor	10	Bertha L. Levard-son	5
John J. Parry	10	A. Grant	1
A. Gluenzer	5	Mrs. J. M. Howells	11
Mabel H. Wheeler	5	Lovers of Albert	3
Edward M. Hill	3	Anonymous	5
		Elizabeth B. Wood	18
		W. S. Simmons	5
		A. B. C.	25
		F. R. L.	10
		Thomas Jefferson	25
		J. M. S.	5
		T. H. S.	10

Gifts Through Red Cross.

Contributions to the Red Cross received by the New York branch yesterday amounted to $1,239.58, which brought the total of the fund to $364,150.69. Contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers were:

Century Opera benefit	$605
Henrietta Michelson, concert	260
Christ Church, Swansea, Mass.	100
White Sulphur Springs concert	93
Shakespeare Club, Dallas, Texas	50
Amsterdam Red Cross	30
Alumnae Metropolitan Hospital School	15
Whist Club, Cornwall	12
Friday Club, Flemington	12
Mrs. M. B. Ralston	10
Dr. J. A. Schwinn	8
Eureka, Col.	5
"Anonymous"	5
Amelia A. Cryer	5
Robert, Edward, and Edith	4
Agnes E. Lee	1
John Stock	1
Charles Edwin Chace	1
Arthur C. Chace	1
Lon B. Chace	1
Ethel M. Chace	1
Mrs. Charles H. Chace	1
Grandma Chace	1
"Cash"	1

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, received the following additional subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Samuel Huntington	$10	Willis Jones, Jr.	$1
Miss E. Summerfield	10	Mrs. W. S. Maltby	5
Mrs. J. T. Nichols	5	Mrs. W. B. Nichols	50
		E. C. Wright	264

BELGIUM FUND.

H. A. Dodge	$10	Charles F. Dock	$2
Walter H. Camp	10	C. R. Mulligan	25
Mrs. C. J. Robertson	10	C. R. Heligst	1

FRENCH FUND.

Mrs. C. G. Osgood $10

Contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $1,140, which brought the total to $176,979.73. These persons contributed:

Cleveland Com.	$1,000	Arthur Tooley	$5
W. H. Beck	100	B. Barclay	5
G. C. Station, N. Y.	10	Bar Harbor	1
C. Thorne	10	The Gilmores	1
D. W. Bigelow	10	G. C. Station	1
Frances Powell	5	F. I. Nalle	1
		Cash	1

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 18 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $34,194.51, of which $1,087 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Mary Kieley	$5	New Haven, through Mrs. Winchester Bennett	$1,000
Morris Kinney	50	Anonymous	5
Albert Hochard	15		
L. E. Laflamme	5		

The American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, now amounts to $75,379.19, of which amount $1,041 was received yesterday from the following persons:

J. Causer, Sr.	$5	W. B. Duncan, Jr.	$5
James Breed	5	H. Stephenson	2
Pawtucket Times	108	W. A. Crewys	10
J. S. McKenzie	1	J. McFerran	1
F. Bland	2	W. H. Plummer	20
J. H. Slocombe	2	S. W. Hughes	50
A. E. Chilliman	2	Anonymous	500
Lancaster, Penn.	20	Over-Seas Club	40
Dr. J. MacPhee	5	Henry Candy	1
John Pelle	10	F. G. Arthur	25
Barber & Co. emps.	25	F. C. Loveless	10
Atlan. Stevedoring employes	3	George Pullin	1
T. Wassaraft	1	J. P. Ryan	1
T. Miller	1	Victor May	1
C. Bennie	1	Annie Skinner	10
R. Hunter	1	F. L. Atkine	5
Agnes Livermore	1	A. Herrington	1
Mary Guthrie	1	H. G. Grimley, (col.)	65
W. Forsythe	1	R. M. Wortley	5
Evelyn Boykin	5	N. G. Higham	5
C. Hicks, (col.)	44	C. N. Edge	5
H. Lowther, (col.) Round Up, Mon.	25	G. J. Rayment	1

Subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Fund should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

"Belgium and Its Lacemakers" is to be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given by Miss Frances Morris of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Friday morning, Dec. 11, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at the Plaza Hotel, at 11 A. M. Miss Morris is Assistant Curator of Decorative Arts of the Museum, having charge of the lace and musical instruments. She is the lace expert of the Museum, having made a special study of lace in this country and abroad, making purchases where fine old laces, which are now very rare, are to be found. Tickets at $2 are to be had at Tyson's and the Plaza.

MANY a man thinks he's bowed down under a weight o' care when what he really needs is a squar' meal an' a pipe o' VELVET.



Velvet Joe



Mild, cool, slow burning VELVET tops off any meal mighty well. This Smoothest Smoking Tobacco is Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* with that aged-in-the-wood mellowness. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

B. Altman & Co.

The Oriental Rug Department
(Fifth Floor)

The enormous assortment of selected Oriental Rugs now assembled for inspection includes practically every desirable weave and size, while the prices are—for Rugs of guaranteed qualities—decidedly moderate.

A Special Offering of Oriental Rugs
now being made, includes

Oriental Rugs in small and medium sizes
at . . . . . $16.50 to 48.00

Oriental Rugs, averaging 9x12 feet,
at . . . . . $125.00 to 350.00

these being nearly one-half less than the usual prices.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Covert Cloth Suits
(Tailor-made)

New models. Superior materials and workmanship.

Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair for Women.

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.
RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ask your retailer for
RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE®
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



For Thanksgiving

EVERYTHING needed for the preparing and serving of your Thanksgiving Dinner—from Cleaver to Carver, from Pin Feather Picker to Platter—may be found in this store.

Our lines of Cooking Utensils, Moulds, Kitchen Cutlery, Carving Sets, China and Glassware are sufficiently complete to supply every demand. Prices are right and quality is unvaryingly the highest.

An exceptionally complete assortment of Housefurnishings—both requisites and luxuries—makes this store unique. The early Christmas shopper will find here an almost endless number of useful Christmas possibilities for every member of the family. And in this store, utility is combined with distinctiveness and character.

It will pay you to shop here FIRST.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street and 6th Avenue, New York

Men's Fur Coats

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820

Men's Fur-lined Coats
various collars and linings
Superior Quality and Workmanship

Automobile Coats
Fur Outside ..... $22 upwards
Fur lined, with Fur Collar, $65 upwards

Generously cut to allow freedom of movement, and extra reinforced to withstand hard service.

Fur Caps, Gloves and Robes

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS
391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY.

TAKE THE ON-TIME ROAD TO THE
ARMY and NAVY
Football Game November 28 at Franklin Field
Philadelphia
IT IS THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
ON WHICH
Your Watch Is Your Time Table

As Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

DINING CAR SERVICE DE LUXE
on 7, 8 and 11 A. M. and 12 Noon, and 1, 5 and 6 P. M. Trains in both directions.



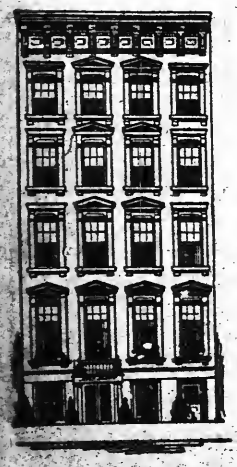
STEINWAY

YOUR long-cherished desire to own a Steinway Grand may now be easily realized. Here is a small Grand, having all of the supreme qualities of *every* Steinway, at a price no higher than asked for other instruments of inferior tone and workmanship.

This style is designed to meet the popular demand for a Grand piano suited to the limited space of modern homes and apartments. Its smaller size makes possible various economies in the manufacture of frames and cases, and these are applied to your advantage in the price, namely, $750.

Will you see and hear this new small grand? We shall be glad to have you test its qualities.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door



MISS SWIFT
announces
that she is now established in her new building at
11 East 55th Street, New York.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
Furniture, Hangings, Materials, Wall and Floor Coverings.
Also unique decorative articles suitable for bedroom, boudoir, living room and all other interiors.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.
Are now holding
Special Sales
Offering wonderful values in women's outer-apparel of the highest character.
EVENING GOWNS—AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS—STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES—COATS—BLOUSES—TAILLEUR SUITS WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMINGS FUR COATS—FUR SETS—MILLINERY
At Very Decided Reductions

FOOTBALL, NOT WAR, ATTRACTS ENGLISH

London Papers Disgusted by Crowds of Young Men Who Attend Games.

APPEALS TO THEM IN VAIN

Bands of Recruiting Officers Meet with Stolid Refusal — More Talk of Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Deep disgust is shown in the press over the failure of recruiting workers to arouse football players and spectators to the point of abandoning the sport and joining the colors.

The agitation extends to practically every paper, and some severe action is likely, probably ending football for the season.

Last Saturday speakers exhorted many thousands of spectators to join the colors. The result was, according to The Evening Standard, one recruit.

The advisability of continuing football, which has a tremendous hold on the public, has been a question discussed for many weeks, but the agitation is now greater than ever, and will doubtless force some action. The football is professional, and the managers are being accused of sacrificing patriotism for profits.

The "Football Cancer."

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"It is time to eradicate the football cancer," says The Pall Mall Gazette in an article this evening. It goes on to say that not a single man was recruited at London's principal football match on Saturday, which was attended by 15,000 spectators. A Colonel who lost a son at the front and was himself returning to the firing line, appeared at this game, says the paper, and pleaded with the men to enlist.

"As a soldier I ask you," said the Colonel. "I say, come! Your country needs you." Then his words were drowned by shouts when the teams came on the field, continues the paper, which adds that in other parts of the country the same stolid refusal greeted the bands of speakers and recruiting officers.

No recruits were obtained at Nottingham, where 7,000 spectators attended a match, and no one was recruited at Brighton.

"Is football such a passion that nothing on earth can stop it?" says The Evening Standard. "Vigorous youth should be powerfully persuaded that this is not the time for the development of any passion save love of country."

The Westminster Gazette says that there is only one way in which the Football Association can put itself right in the eyes of the public, and that is by discontinuing its programme.

Recruiting Slow in the North.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 11.—Recruiting throughout the North of England is proceeding slowly, and the newspapers of Manchester and Liverpool are outspoken in their discussion of the subject. Within the last four days Manchester, with a population within its immediate precincts of about 900,000, supplied only 400 recruits through a total of fifty recruiting depots.

Reports from Liverpool show that recruiting is even slower there. A Boy Scouts' band has been parading the streets for days and holding rallies at the base of Nelson's Monument in an effort to stir up the young men, but large crowds of men of military age have stood in silence listening to the music of the wearied youngsters without offering themselves to the recruiting officers.

Football games draw large crowds, theatres are filled with men of military age, but apparently they are not moved by Lord Kitchener's call for more men.

"Shadow of Conscription."

In discussing the situation The Manchester Evening News says:

"The shadow of conscription with all its inherent evils and its serious industrial handicap looms over the country. The ever-widening war is likely to be prolonged. Should this be the case all the men that the army advisers have asked for will be needed. They are not being obtained, however. When Manchester can send only 100 a day to reinforce our army it becomes obvious that something will have to be done to set a better pace.

"Higher separation allowances for wives and children and new grants to their dependents are helping to increase the response to the country's call. The reduction of the standard of height to 5 feet 3 inches should give a further stimulus. If this does not meet the case new temptations must be offered. Otherwise compulsion stands in the face of young men who for various reasons are hanging back."

The Manchester Chronicle says:

"There are thousands of eligible young men in this city—men with no great responsibilities—who are failing to respond to the call to arms in the face of the fact that recruits are urgently needed, so that they can be trained to act as reinforcements. It has been estimated that we have some 6,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 35, and if Lord Kitchener's call to arms is to be responded to Manchester has a big number of men to supply yet."

In Ireland recruiting is slower than in the North of England, because it is complicated with the bitter political strife which has only subsided partially as a result of the war. Party leaders apparently have exerted every effort to hasten Irish recruiting, but without the results that had been hoped for.

Many Irish officials have explained the slackness of recruiting in Ireland by saying that it is a country of women and old men and that most of the young men have departed for countries where greater opportunities await them. Consequently there are not many men to draw from. Census figures, however, show that Ireland has not yielded recruits in the same proportion as has England to its available men.

ATTACKS WAR'S "JOYRIDERS."

London Daily News Comments on Idle Class Flocking to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily News, in an article headed "Joy Riding at the Front," says:

"It is yet too early to comment on the interesting activity within the region of war of very many private people with self-imposed missions and on the work of the unofficial ambulance corps, now grown so numerous that the military are falling over them everywhere, with suitable comments.

"It has been evident to any one who traveled lately in France and Belgium that the authorities would soon have to deal with the unauthorized and useless busybodies, many of them in khaki and the rest in some sort of attractive uniform, who are met with everywhere on the lines of communication.

"The war, of course, being so near home, has proved more attractive to the normally idle class than the dubious problem play or the notorious novel, with all the consequences of popular attraction.

"Joy riding in the zone of fire is a form of mental excitement in these days when laws have gone to the dogs, which has naturally attracted its enthusiasts, and if one has a private car and a Red Cross badge it is not at all difficult to obtain it."

REPORT ON ALLEGED SPY.

Our Embassy Cables to Washington About "Bridgman Taylor."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The American Embassy here has cabled to Washington a report on the case of the supposed German spy whose name is said to be Horst von der Goltz, but who, when he was arrested here, had an American passport in the name of Bridgman Taylor.

The report bears out von der Goltz's statement, made to a number of persons in the United States before he sailed for Europe, that he took part in the recent Mexican revolution.

At present the only charge against him is that he is an unregistered alien enemy, but it is expected that a much graver charge will be made.

ADVERTISES FOR OFFICERS.

British War Office Seeks Suitable Men in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The British War Office is advertising in Jamaica for suitable men, to whom it offers commissions as Captains and Lieutenants in battalions being raised in England.

BRITISH OCCUPY HERM.

Troops Take Possession of Channel Isle, Leased by Prince von Bluecher.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The island of Herm, one of the Channel group off the coast of Guernsey, which is less than a square mile in area, has been occupied by British troops as a precaution against its possible use by Germany. Some time ago a mild agitation was started on the ground that the island was leased to Prince von Blücher, a descendant of the German General who fought at Waterloo. A wireless plant was found there soon after the outbreak of the war and was destroyed.

Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, explained in the House of Commons that a German company had leased the island as far back as 1889. This company in turn leased it to Prince von Blücher, who, though placing certain restrictions, allowed tourists to land in some cases. The island has been inspected, Mr. McKenna said, and no evidence was found of military preparations. The authorities of Guernsey had been asked to take steps to terminate the lease of the German firm.

FIVE MORE OFFICERS SLAIN.

Eight Wounded and One Missing in the Latest British List.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A casualty list dated Nov. 20, made public here tonight, gives the names of five officers killed, eight wounded, and one missing.

Dance for Little Mothers' Aid.

A dance is to be given on Friday evening, Dec. 11, at the Plaza, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, of which Mrs. Clarence Burns is President. Miss Leslie Johnston of 20 West Fifty-seventh Street is in charge of the sale of tickets.

RESERVE BANK RATES STAY.

Board Opposes Any Reduction Under the Existing Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The rediscount rates established a week ago with the modification made in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston are likely to remain unchanged for some time, despite many requests made to the Federal Reserve Board to lower them. It became known after the regular daily meeting of the board today that no more applications for a reduction in the rates had been allowed, and that the sentiment of the board was against any reduction under present conditions.

Requests for lower rates have come chiefly from the South and West. It has been asserted that a large amount of commercial paper would be presented if the bars were removed. The board has taken the position that the existing rates should be changed only after careful investigation. It is felt that a small reduction in rediscount rates might easily start a stream of gold exports, and as the bank reserves are well above the legitimate demands of business, there appears to be no occasion for making it easier to convert commercial paper into cash.

It is estimated that member banks in the North and East have about $200,000,000 in reserves released by the lower requirement under the new law. In the South the situation is different, most of the institutions having made loans nearly to their capacity before the reserve banks were opened.

The board expects to take up tomorrow the regulations to be adopted regarding the admission of State banking institutions into the new system. It is planned to take a recess after the meeting to the following Monday.

The Reserve Board has decided that the amount of the bond to be executed by the Federal Reserve Agent in each district shall be $250,000, and that of the Deputy Reserve Agent $150,000. The form approved by the board imposes general conditions.

WILSON TO RECEIVE WOMEN.

Will Hear Arguments for a Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Woman suffragists scored two points at the White House today, one playful and the other serious. As the serious one should of course be mentioned first, it is that the President has finally promised Mrs. George A. Armes that he will give a hearing to a delegation of women early in December to receive their arguments for a Constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women in all the States at once.

The other point was made by a busy spider in Secretary Tumulty's office. On Saturday Mrs. Armes called at the White House and discussed the proposed hearing with Mr. Tumulty. Today the President's secretary received a polite note from her telling him that as a good housekeeper she had noticed that the handsome furniture in his office was "fairly well dusted," but that in one corner of the room was a large cobweb which would never have been there if women had a share in the Government.

A quick pressure on one of the many bell buttons on Mr. Tumulty's desk brought up the janitor's corps, and within a minute after the letter had been read the spider's home looked as if the German Army had executed a strategic move across it.

GARRISON ON ARMY INQUIRY.

Secretary Has No Advice to Give to House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary of War Garrison today, in a letter to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who is fighting for an investigation of what he regards as the unpreparedness of the United States for war, said that there were no important facts which he or his officers could give to a Congressional committee on the subject that were not already available. While Mr. Garrison did not mention it, and has not publicly indorsed it, it is assumed that he had in mind the annual report of the Chief of Staff, which commended sweeping increases in the mobile army.

Mr. Gardner had expressed the hope that Mr Garrison would be the first witness before the House investigating committee, and that various army officers would follow. Mr. Garrison replied that he and his associates could not with propriety put themselves in the position of volunteering evidence to a committee of Congress, even upon the suggestion of Mr. Gardner. He intimated that if the committee invited him to appear he would do so.

WOULD WELCOME PRESIDENT

Senate's Latchstring Out, but Washington's Precedent Is Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Reports that President Wilson might exercise his prerogative and sit with the Senate when important business was being considered in secret session and that he would ask the House to amend its rules so as to permit members of the Cabinet to join in its deliberations, without, of course, voting, aroused some incredulous comment here today. Members of the House, speaking anonymously, ridiculed the suggestion that the House would permit unelected persons to sit with the members, but Senators said they saw no objection to the President sharing in their secret sessions, except such objections as might present themselves to him after testing the plan. Apparently this veiled reference had to do with the objections that made President Washington after his only visit to a secret session of the Senate assert that he "would be damned if he ever went there again."

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

A Fine Thanksgiving Offering In the Men's Clothing Store:

Another 300 Men's Winter Overcoats at $16.75



These, added to what are left of the last fine lot, provide a number of distinct styles and patterns that are all of this season's best.

Coats with raglan shoulders; loose effect; wide, swinging skirts. Silk sleeve and top linings.

"Nippon" Overcoats, two-piece model; velvet or plain collars. Silk sleeve and top linings.

Chesterfield Overcoats; in plain black or Oxford gray.

Materials are new rough and shaggy cheviots, warm chinchillas and heavy kerseys. Colors include Oxford gray, light gray, plain blue, brown and many strikingly smart mixtures. 32 to 44 chest.

Men's Suits at $16.75

Soft roll fronts or plain lapels; suit with much style and excellence of tailoring. Plain blues, browns, grays and mixtures.

Suits bought today will be altered, if necessary, in time to be worn on Thanksgiving Day.

Fourth Floor



A Sale of Fine Lamps and Light Fixtures

At Average Savings of ⅓

Floor lamps, table lamps, desk lamps and ceiling fixtures are involved in this sale; nine popular models selected from our regular stock and now priced at many dollars below our regular prices. Styles are pleasing and varied; qualities are up to the highest standard. A rare good time to invest in a needed lamp or two.

$12 Semi-Indirect Ceiling Fixtures, $7

18-inch inverted globes of beautiful alabaster glass overlaid with delicate satin brass filigree work. Fitted complete for electricity.

$7, from $12

$30 Hanging Domes, $20

Other values, $34 Domes at $24, and $45 Domes at $32.

Made of leaded cathedral art glass, 24 in. in diameter; complete with brass fittings for either gas or electricity.

$15 Art Glass Domes, 22 in., $10

$5.50 Desk Lamps, $3.50

Imported adjustable desk lamps with metal shades trimmed with fringe.

$4.50 Boudoir Lamps, $3.25

Solid mahogany of gilt finish, fitted complete with silk shade, etc.

$12 Table Lamps, $8.50

Solid mahogany table lamps with 16-in. imported silk shades; complete.

$31 Floor Lamps, $24

Mahogany or gold finish; 24-in. Empire silk shades; complete.

$20 and $25 Table Lamps, $14 and $17

Electric; with heavy metal base and beautiful shades of art glass.

Fifth Floor



$8.50, from $12

ADVERTISEMENT.

Moderation = health, long life, prosperity.

That's why for nearly 100 years we have made our Whiskey for the *moderate* man.

It is he who best appreciates the mildest, mellowest Whiskey ever made — *Wilson — Real Wilson — That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

ADVERTISEMENT.



Good Taste Is Not a Luxury

You will find the Reed & Barton Eagle and Lion trade mark on many beautiful things at low price, but on nothing inartistic.

Contrast the lowest and the highest priced articles in our stores. The latter contains more silver—and more workmanship has been lavished upon it; but it is not any better made than the former.

Both persons of small incomes and also millionaires to whom good taste is a necessity are our customers.

$6.75 Sterling Silver Table Bell in Octagonal design. Beautifully engraved and etched, $8.75 Engine turned, $9.75. The price makes this call-bell far from a luxury—yet it is in perfect good taste A typical Reed & Barton value.

Reed & Barton

Established 1824

Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Young Men's Suits

(sizes 34 to 42 chest) specially prepared for this day (Tuesday) and Wednesday, will make a direct appeal to the man who appreciates the importance of correct dress. These Suits, which are equal to custom-made clothing, are well and fashionably cut (many being English models), and are made of most desirable materials, including English tweeds, homespuns and finished and unfinished worsted, featuring the newest stripe and plaid effects. Regularly priced at $30.00 to $40.00, they will be placed on sale at

$23.50

Another assortment to be offered at the same time will consist of Suits which are regularly sold at $22.00 to $28.00, but will be marked at the special price of . . . $17.50

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Gifts in China and Glass

At our establishment will be found the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in

Porcelain & Crystal

to be found anywhere. Inspection invited.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

REX SPECIALTY CO.

22 West 46th Street PITTSBURG 541 Wood St. PARIS 2 Faubourg Poissonnier

Fifth Annual Clearance Sale

Including Entire Stock

Handsome Tailleur Suits

15.00 Values to $45.00 — 24.50 Values to $55.00 — 39.50 Values to $79.50

250 Beautiful Dresses

Evening, Dance, Afternoon and Street Frocks

16.50 Values to $39.50 — 29.50 Values to $59.50 — 39.50 Values to $79.50

This sale will enable our patrons to secure many of our exclusive models at ⅓ to ½ former prices.

Fall River Line

$3.00

New York

To

Boston



HANAN SHOES

for Style, Fit and Wear

The fit and wear of a shoe are more closely associated than most people realize. The best leather in the world would give very unsatisfactory wear if made up on a poorly shaped last. A shoe expert has stated the problem thus:

"To place the room in the last where there is the least pressure, giving maximum wear by preventing the overstraining of the leather at any point."

It is easier said than done. But 65 years' experience has taught Hanan & Son a good deal about designing lasts, and none but the very best quality of soft, light leather is ever used in making Hanan shoes.

When you pick your shoes from the large Hanan stocks, complete, in every size, you may depend upon getting a comfortable fit, and good Hanan leather. The combination will give you maximum wear.

Good shoes are an economy

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



America's Finest Rye

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE



WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH, STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

Not affected by the European War

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

THOUSANDS BACK AT WORK.

Steel Plants Throughout West Taking On More Help.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Improvement in business conditions so noticeable in and around Chicago last week, continued today. Several thousand men were put back to work in the great industrial plants with the probability that their number will be increased nearly 10,000 a week hence.

There is great activity in the iron and steel industry in the Chicago district. Big orders are coming in. The United States Steel mills at Gary, Ind., have lighted up and 5,000 idle men will have been put to work by Dec. 1. Two thousand more have been taken care of by the starting up of the Kokomo (Ind.) Steel and Wire Works. During the last ten days several thousand men who have been out of work for months have returned to work in the steel mills at Indiana Harbor, Ind., Hammond, Ind., and East Chicago.

This morning the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company put back to work 2,000 men laid off last Spring. This raises the total of men employed at the South Chicago plant to 8,500. The full quota is 10,000. With the beginning of the war but one-third of this number was at work, in August about one-half, and now more than three-fourths of the normal number are back.

MORE PULITZER ESTATE TAX

Controller Moves to Collect In Full on Trust and Contingent Gifts.

William Law Stout, attorney for the State Controller, will ask Surrogate Cohalan today to turn over to the appraiser of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer the reappraisal figures so that he may ascertain and report the fair market value of all trusts and contingent bequests made by the will.

These contingent bequests were not to be taxed in full until they came into possession of the ultimate beneficiaries, under a ruling of Surrogate Fowler interpreting the transfer tax law, but the Court of Appeals has reversed that ruling, and requires that the highest rate be collected immediately.

Under the new interpretation the State will collect on bequests to the widow and sons, but will not profit from bequests to the School of Journalism, the Metropolitan Museum, the Philharmonic Society, and other outright gifts. Mrs. Pulitzer gets the town house for life and the income from a $2,500,000 trust. The sons get the newspaper properties, appraised at $5,984,934, in trust, and other trust properties amounting to millions.

The estate has already paid $410,000 of transfer taxes.

Push the Button —out comes the Record

This individual record ejector is one of the many exclusive features found in this new

COLUMBIA "Leader" Grafonola

$85 EASY TERMS

With Regular Record Rack, $75.00.



$10 A MONTH. (After first payment) you buy immediate possession.

A Columbia Grafonola will complete the family circle this Christmas. Come in and see and hear the various models of Columbia Grafonolas, ranging in price from $17.50 to $500.

New Records on Sale the 20th of each month.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
89 Chambers St., New York

F. G. Smith, 5th Ave. & 33d St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.
Tel-Electric Co., 299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St., New York.
Grafonola Shop, 143 West 125th St., New York.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St., New York.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 3d Ave. and 121st St., & 193-205 Park Row, N. Y.
Weser Bros., Pianos, 131 W. 23d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 B'way, near 73d St., New York.
N. Greenberg & R. Buxbaum, Inc. 502 Columbus Ave., New York.
Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co., cor. 163d St. & 3d Ave., & cor. 148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., Pianos, 2936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St., N. Y.
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34th St., N. Y., & 55 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 869 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN MUST FACE CHARGES

Evidence in Alleged Neutrality Violation Submitted to British Consul General Here.

WASHINGTON TO GET CASE

Karl Buenz's Agreement Quoted to Show Fram and Somerstad Were to Supply Cruisers.

Documents purporting to show that the Hamburg-American Line attempted to use the steamships Fram and Somerstad to supply coal and provisions to the converted German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the German cruiser Karlsruhe were turned over to Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General here, yesterday, by Ralph James M. Bullowa of 10 Broadway, counsel for Wrangell & Co., a Norwegian steamship firm which owns the Fram and the Somerstad.

Mr. Bullowa said he later would place the documents in the hands of the United States Attorney General at Washington as evidence of a violation of Section 5,285 of the Revised Federal Statutes which makes it a crime to augment the force of a nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at peace.

The alleged attempt to use the Fram and the Somerstad as auxiliaries to the German Navy was blocked by the interference of Mr. Bullowa on behalf of Wrangell & Co., but the Fram is now at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, after being captured by the English on the way to Norway with 4,000 tons of oil cake, as told yesterday in THE TIMES.

Alleged Agreement Cited.

Chief of the documents intended to prove the intended unneutral use of the Fram and the Somerstad was one signed by Karl Buenz, a Director of the Hamburg-American Line, pledging the line to make good to their owners any loss sustained by the Fram and the Somerstad on their voyages. This agreement was as follows:

Providing the steamere Fram and Somerstad proceed presently to their destinations, the steamer Fram to Pernambuco and the steamer Somerstad to Bahia in Brazil, the Hamburg-American Line agrees as follows:

1 They are responsible for the charter parties.

2 In the event that the vessels are seized by any belligerent power and the vessels forfeited, the Hamburg-American Line guarantees the value of the respective vessels.

3 In case the vessels are seized and detained the Hamburg-American Line agrees to pay hire of ships at the charter party rate during the period of detention.

4 The Hamburg-American Line agrees to waive the provisions for the appointments of super-cargoes on the vessels.

5 The letters of the Hamburg-American Line delivered to the Captain of the Fram and the Captain of the Somerstad are to be treated by the Captains as private papers.

6 Provided the ships make a good delivery of their cargoes and a quick voyage, there is to be no deduction for the loss of time for the last few days and other expenses.

7 In case the vessels are damaged by reason of the attempt to transfer the cargo or part of the cargo to a German steamer or man-of-war, the Hamburg-American Line will be responsible for all damage and the hire of the ships during the time the vessels are being repaired.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
New York, Sept. 23, 1914 Karl Buenz.

Says Desk Was Rifled.

Mr. Bullowa said his office at 10 Broadway was entered and his desk rifled several days after the signing of this agreement, and immediately after the publication of an alleged statement by Mr. Buenz, obtained by dictograph, that the Fram and the Somerstad were to be used as supply ships for the German Navy.

The attorney said that his purpose in exacting this agreement was to obtain a confession of the purposed use of the two ships and that, immediately after obtaining it, he ordered the Fram, which was at Philadelphia, and the Somerstad, which was at Charleston, N. C., unloaded, because they were carrying contraband in violation of the terms under which they were chartered. The cargoes were discharged and the ships were loaded with oil-cake, which the Fram was carrying when she was seized.

Another letter, according to Mr. Bullowa, showed that the Captains of the two ships, instead of sailing to their destinations, were to take instructions from supercargoes placed on board. These supercargoes, according to Mr. Bullowa, were German officers. The letter was as follows:

New York, Sept. 17, 1914.
The Captain of the Norwegian steamship Fram, now at Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: We herewith beg to introduce our Mr. Waetge, who will be our supercargo on your ship.

The supercargo has instructions to allow you liberal gratuities, and we shall thank you to further our interests in every respect. Yours very truly,

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
KOTTER, Supt.

Letters to Captains Private.

The drift of this communication was enlarged upon, according to Mr. Bullowa, in the letters mentioned in Section 5 of the agreement, which provided that the letters to the Captains were to be treated as private papers.

Further evidence of his charge against Mr. Buenz and the Hamburg-American Line, according to Mr. Bullowa, was contained in the fact that the Fram, when she was destined for Cadiz, Spain, carried, besides coal and provisions, sixty tons of fresh water, although she had a condenser on board and had no use for the fresh water; that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, when she was captured off the West Coast of Africa, not far from the Fram's intended route, was short of fresh water and coal; that, after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's capture, the destination of the Fram was changed from Cadiz to Pernambuco, Brazil, near which the Karlsruhe had made several captures; that, although the Fram was destined to the greatest coffee-producing country in the world part of her cargo was sixteen bags of coffee.

The cargo which the Somerstad was to take to Cadiz, before her destination was changed after the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, included engine oil, fire bricks, fire clay, besides coal and food supplies. The following items were on her manifest:

Flour, 82,000 pounds; engine oil, 3,650 gallons; cylinder oil, 250 gallons; kerosene, 100 gallons; packing, 1 barrel; cheese, 1 tub; tobacco, 40 cases; bituminous coal, 4,680 tons; fire bricks, 6,000; fire clay, 42 bags; engine oil, 1 can; tallow, 1 barrel; zinc plates, 1 case; sponge pieces, 2 bags; thread, 2 cases; shoe polish, 2 cases; packing, 1 case; soda salt, 13 pounds; caustic soda, 2 barrels; carbolic acid, 15 drums; cotton waste, 13 barrels; rice, 20 bags; split peas, 80 bags; white beans, 12 bags; prunes, 94 boxes; salt, 10 bags; coffee, 16 bags; gauge glasses, 1 case; tea, 7 chests; milk, 8 cases; sardines, 24 cases; marmalade, 35 cases; pickles, 10 cases; sauerkraut, 7 barrels; biscuit, 223 barrels; salt beef, 30 barrels; salt pork, 30 barrels; whisky, 8 cases, brandy, 6 cases; wine, 40 cases; bacon, 50 cases; sausage, 14 boxes; canned fruit, 15 cases; canned vegetables, 15 cases; lard, 110 tins; canned beef, 56 cases; potatoes, 135 bags.

Served in Foreign Office.

Mr. Buenz was for twenty-four years in the service of the German Foreign Office, which he entered in 1887. He was appointed head of the Hamburg-American Line in America, to succeed the late Emil L. Boas, in 1911. From 1899 to 1908 he was German Consul General in this city.

Kaiser Wilhelm is one of the large stockholders in the Hamburg-American Line.

Mr. Buenz left the offices of the Hamburg-American Line early yesterday afternoon, and could not be reached. Other officials of the line refused to discuss the charges.

Hasler Brothers, in the Produce Exchange Building, denied yesterday that they ever had chartered the Fram or ever had had anything to do with her. They said the Inter-American Steamship Company chartered the Somerstad and sub-chartered her. When it was learned that there was an objection to the voyage intended for her, they took steps to have the cargo discharged, and she proceeded from Philadelphia to the Gulf, where she loaded a cargo for Denmark. She has since arrived at Denmark, and is now discharging her cargo.

No "Ravel Trouble" with Women's NOTASEME



A strong chain of extra stitches just above the knee in NOTASEME Women's Hosiery is known as the "ravel barrier."

If a sharp garter should start a ravel, this prevents it from running down and ruining the stocking.

Sheer, lustrous, smooth-fitting, stylish,—NOTASEME is the choice of women who appreciate the importance of elegant hosiery.

4-ply cable-twist heels and toes add long wear to the supreme beauty of NOTASEME Hosiery. Sold direct to dealers.

Mothers should buy NOTASEME children's hosiery.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY
PURE SILK 50¢ SILK-LISLE 25¢
Made in America

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Will Be Closed All Day Thursday



MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Specially Priced **$19.75** *In Thirty Smart Styles*

Sell Elsewhere at $22.50 and $25.00

Thanksgiving Day usually marks the beginning of real Winter weather. If you have delayed purchasing an Overcoat, **delay no longer,** for here is an opportunity to buy a Garment that will measure up to the highest standard of style and serviceability, and at a remarkably low price.

One of the BEST OVERCOAT VALUES We Have OFFERED This SEASON

The Models

Chesterfields
Dress Overcoats
Double-breasted Coats
Raglan Coats
Modified Balmacaans
Kimono Coats
Great Coats
English Box Coats
Heavy Ulsters
and other smart styles.

Some with convertible collars of velvet or self material. Some silk lined throughout; others with silk lined yoke and sleeves. Lengths 44 to 50 inches.

All Are Strictly Hand Tailored

The Fabrics

Black and Oxford Thibets
Unfinished Worsteds
Fine Vicunas
Fancy Mixtures
Hard Cheviots
Diagonal Weaves
Kerseys and Meltons
Chinchillas
and Imported Cassimeres

—also many "warmth-without-weight" materials. Every fashionable weave and coloring is represented in the assortment and all are of heavy Winter weights.

The Season's Newest Weaves

Young Men's OVERCOATS, $14.75
Nifty, stylish and serviceable Coats in the snappiest models and materials. Sizes 33 to 42.

FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

New York's Popular Big Store

TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free, Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building.

As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More

Today Only (Nov. 24).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. Times, 11-24, 1914. (2)

MAIN BUILDING

Boys' and Young Men's $5, $7 and $10 Mackinaw Coats

Today at . . . **$3.95**



Entire stocks from one of our best makers in this sale. Our purchase price was way below regular quotations, and as usual you are sharing with us.

The finest Mackinaw Coats made. Every seam is bound; the tailoring and all other details of workmanship are the very finest.

Dozens of smart plaids in newest models for your choice. Every mackinaw is cut full size, splendidly trimmed.

Ideal garments for boys—just right for school wear, skating, hockey and all other outdoor sports.

Sizes 8 to 18 years.

MAIN BUILDING

Four Bargains from "Toy Town"

$1 Triple-Trapple Bull Dogs, today, at... 59c
Just about the strongest mechanical toy made—and just full of fun.

25c Japanese "Spitz" Dogs, today, at..... 16c
Loud barking voice

25c Cute "Roly-Poly" Toys, today, at 19c
These never fall down. Assorted styles.

24c Jointed Dolls, today, at.. 19c
12½ inches tall. Complete with roll braid wig; sleeping eyes; beautiful eyelashes; shoes and stockings.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' $10 and $12

Balmacaans, Overcoats and Raincoats, Today at $6.85

Another powerful demonstration of Greenhut's enormous distributing facilities. All new garments purchased two or three days ago.

The Balmacaans
Many of these are "Priestley" cravenetted; they are in tweeds and foreign fabrics; best colors; all sizes. On Sale Today, at..... $6.85

The Winter Overcoats
Best shades and colors, grays and browns. Overcoats cut from knee to ankle length; made with convertible, shawl and regulation collars; all styles, all sizes for men and youths; every chest measure up to 46. On Sale Today, at $6.85

The Raincoats
Single and double texture; plaid and plain backs. Every coat guaranteed. All sizes. Today, at..... $6.85



Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats
Made to Retail up to $25; Today, ... $11.50

All kinds of Balmacaans and Overcoats in this lot. Fancy mixtures, also black and blue Chinchilla shawl collar Overcoats in black and Oxford Kerseys. All sizes at this price.

$12 to $15 Imported Raincoats—all guaranteed. Here we include the sample line of one of our best makers; advance styles; materials guaranteed never to leak or spot; all sizes; Today, at..... $8.85

"Odd" Cloth Vests—sizes to 36 only; Today, at.... 25c

Men's and Youths' Mackinaw Coats—popular styles and colors; at..... $4.95

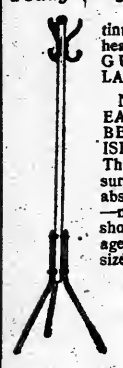
"Kingly" Trousers—4,000 pairs in STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, BLUE SERGES and BLACK THIBETS; all sizes up to 58; formerly to $5; at..... $2.85

Men's and Youths' $12 to $18 Suits—only 1 to 4 suits of a kind; popular materials, new styles; all sizes; sale Today, at..... $10

"Odd" Full-Dress and Tuxedo Vests—white, slate and dark colors; broken sizes; usually priced to $5; at..... $1

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

This $15 Brass Bedstead $7.50
Today Only, for - - - - - - - -



The illustration pictures it exactly. A two-inch continuous post bedstead with five 1-inch filling rods. The head end is 59 inches high. Finished bright or satin in GUARANTEED LACQUER.

This Bedstead $7.50



Note, please, that EACH BED WILL BE MADE AND FINISHED TO ORDER. Thus you see you are sure of receiving an absolutely NEW bed—not one that is shopworn or damaged. All regular sizes.

$1.75 Brass Costumers—guaranteed acid-proof lacquer; made with 3 hooks; well put together. We also have these in ¾ or children's sizes at the same price; bright finish only; today, at..... $1.25

No Telephone or Mail Orders Filled.

MAIN BUILDING
Today Only!
$1.95, $2.50 & $2.95 Pearl Necklaces

at **$1**



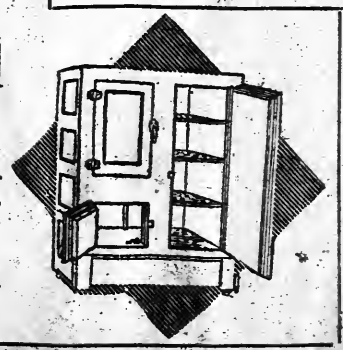
Nearly 1,000 beautiful strings in this sale today.

24 inches long; graduated or uniform pearls; beautiful, perfect, lustrous and delicate shades.

Sale Today only!

A Remarkable Special Purchase and Sale of

White Lined Enamel Refrigerators



Latest models in two of the most popular side-icer styles, at prices lower than you have ever seen before, or are likely to see again for a long time on similar grades.

$20.50 Refrigerators—44 inches high; 31 inches wide; 18 inches deep; ice capacity about 85 lbs.; at..... $13

$22 Refrigerators—46 inches high; 19 inches deep and 33 inches wide; ice capacity about 105 lbs.; at..... $14

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

IF the Ivory Garter had been perfected before garters with metal clasps and thick pads, it would be the only garter now worn. For it has no metal to rust or corrode and no pads—it is so comfortable, so durable and so efficient that all men can instantly realize that they have never known true garter comfort before.

It is light as a silk sock—neither binds the leg nor tears the stockings.

Ivory Garter

25c and 50c

At leading haberdashers

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp!

The World is marching—the Salesman on his daily rounds—the Children off to school — the Housewife about her household duties.

But—

long before sundown there will be a lagging of the feet in pointed shoes. Cramped feet simply can't keep step in the procession.

Put your poor, tired feet in a pair of sensible Rice & Hutchins "Educators" to do away with foot-fatigue.

We can fit you—we have Rice & Hutchins Shoes—Educators, All-Americas, Signets, or Mayfairs—for the whole family. You must visit one of our stores soon. We're ready for you today.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

Correct Dress for Men

Overcoats Ready-to-Wear

From $13.50 for stylish Balmacaans, to the most luxurious silk lined dressy overgarments at $50, $55 and $70, the range is varied.

Knit-fabric overcoats — heavy weight at $30 and $32—the best overgarment for style and service.

George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building,
Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PRICES NOT ADVANCED

Imported, First Quality, Pure—and Prices have not been increased because of the War. Order it—you'll like it.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Druggists or Grocers

C L P

FOR CHRISTMAS

Church, Religious Block, Girls' Friendly, Cheer and Scripture Text—CALENDARS

Subway to Astor Place

Church Literature Press
SELECTED BOOKS AND CARDS
TWO BIBLE HOUSE - NEW YORK

C L P

A Great Neck Bargain

I own choice 205-foot corner plot in finest residential development on North Shore, 10 minutes' walk from station. Finances compel sacrifice. Property cost me $11,000 last year; will sell for $8,500 cash or will divide. No brokers. Principals only. Home Site, T 119 Times.

7-20-4 R. J. SULLIVAN & CO.

Factory output for nine months of 1914—29,997,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

TO HOLD WAR PICTURES.

To preserve copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra handsome binders sent through by mail—cloth for $1.00; imitation leather, $1.50, and half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.75. Holds complete file for one year. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SIEGEL GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR

Continued from Page 1.

have two hours in summing up. Consequently it was 6:50 o'clock when Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the prosecution, completed his address. The courtroom was crowded, as it has been since the trial began.

Justice Clark began his charge to the jury immediately after Mr. Train had closed. He explained that it had been the purpose of the court to admit all testimony that had any bearing on the motive or intent of the defendant or his freedom from intent. Justice Clark pointed out that considerable testimony had been given concerning acts committed by Mr. Siegel's partner, F. B. Vogel, and the Secretary, Prall, in the absence of Mr. Siegel, on the theory of the prosecution that there had been a conspiracy. This testimony, he instructed the jury, was admissible if it should be found that there was a conspiracy; otherwise, if it should appear that there was no conspiracy, the jury was instructed to disregard all that these two men had said or done in the absence of the defendant, as shown by the testimony.

"The indictment in this case charges this defendant with the crime of grand larceny in the first degree," said Justice Clark, "the charge being that on June 14, 1913, in the City of New York, he obtained $684.05 for the Fourteenth Street Store, in which he was largely interested, from the National Bank of Commerce; that he obtained this money by reason of false statements and representations to the National Bank of Commerce, and that these representations and false statements were made with intent on the part of Henry Siegel, the defendant—in other words, that he made these statements with a criminal and felonious intent."

Justice Clark then read to the jury the definition of grand larceny, and explained that two years ago the Legislature had enacted a statute, Section 1,293 of the Penal Code, making the obtaining of property or credit by means of a false statement a misdemeanor.

"Now, I desire to call your attention particularly to the difference between these two charges," the court continued. "In order to make out a crime of larceny the people must prove four separate and distinct propositions. First, it must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant made false statements and representations and that he knew these to be false; second; it must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the bank relied on these statements; third, that, relying on these statements, the bank parted with its property, and fourth, it must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that these false statements were made with a criminal intent on the part of the defendant at that time to defraud the bank of its money."

It then was made clear by Justice Clark that a misdemeanor was committed when a defendant had made a false statement, depending that the statement should be relied upon and not primarily to obtain money. He drew two illustrations. It was larceny, the court said, when a farmer made a false statement to a bank, obtained money, and then fled from the country. It was a misdemeanor when another farmer made a false statement to obtain a loan, depending on the sale of his potatoe crop, which unfortunately turned out badly, to repay it.

The jury was instructed that the defendant did not have to take the stand necessarily and that merely on this account there should be no inference or presumption of guilt.

"He has the right to come into court," said Justice Clark, "fold his hands and say to the prosecution, 'you have charged me with the commission of a crime? Now it is incumbent upon you to prove it.'"

Evidence of good character, in and of itself, explained the court, might be sufficient to create in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to whether the defendant was capable of committing the crime of which he was accused. Therefore he instructed the jury that it was its duty to consider the character testimony with all the rest.

"This is a case of the utmost importance," continued Justice Clark, "and you should approach its consideration with clear minds and honest hearts. Somewhere in this great mass of evidence the truth lies. Truth is always consistent with itself. If you will follow the truth, don't guess it out but reason it out. In your consideration of this case exclude everything but the evidence. The case was removed from New York to Livingston County in order that you might consider its merits in the clear air, free from public clamor.

"Do what you believe is right upon the evidence, excluding every other consideration. Let your verdict represent your idea of even-handed justice as between the people and this defendant as God shall give you light."

The jury was permitted to go to supper before it took up the consideration of the case.

When Assistant District Attorney Train began the summing up for the prosecution he recited the charge in the indictment, and then described the credit statements submitted by Siegel and Vogel to the National Bank of Commerce to obtain loans as "the most virulent, false, and fraudulent statements" ever employed for a similar purpose. He asserted at the outset that the State did not accuse Siegel of being a failure, but with being a criminal.

"The only question that you are to determine," said Mr. Train, "is this: Did Siegel intend to go down to the National Bank of Commerce with these false statements, and did he intend to induce the bank to part with its money? And if Siegel did go down with these statements, and if he did obtain the loan, then he is guilty of a crime, and the court will so charge you."

Mr. Train then told the jury that testimony had been given to prove that the following acts were committed by the defendant:

1. Signing the statement showing an inflation of the merchandise account to the extent of $125,000 in the Simpson-Crawford store.
2. Instructing Prall to "keep quiet" about it.
3. Instructing Prall to change the inventories in detail as to the amount of stock on hand in the various departments.
4. The ordering of some of the small metal banks used in the private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store.
5. Receiving inventories showing huge losses.
6. He approved and authorized the literature that the private bank issued, the advertising, &c.
7. He knew that his private bank had loaned large amounts to the stores and that this money had not been paid back to the bank.
8. After acknowledging the losses in the Boston and Fourteenth Street stores during a talk with Prall he signed a false statement purporting to show that the Fourteenth Street store's capital of $1,000,000 was unimpaired, and that it had a surplus, which was a discrepancy of more than $2,000,000.
9. At the same time he swore to perjured statements in Massachusetts showing that the Boston store had $750,000 assets over liabilities when he knew that it had lost more than $2,000,000.
10. From the beginning he indorsed "split checks" and looted the private bank.
11. He connived at the system of sending checks to Boston, as he knew the losses there would have to be concealed in some manner.
12. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation, he knew of the loans and tried to "wipe out" the debt of the Simpson-Crawford store amounting to $658,000.
13. He knew the condition of the Boston store to be "terrible," and selected Prall, "the figure juggler," to alter the books of that store. Siegel was the meeting, he was the committee, and he appointed Prall the auditor when he needed his services to falsify the books.
14. In 1913 he advised Vogel not to show profits in their credit statements, which were to be submitted to banks in order to obtain loans, because "they would know we were liars." This proves that he consulted Vogel, who answered: "We can't borrow money if we show losses."
15. He told President Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce that the stores were making money.
16. He occupied for five months the same office with his employe, who has admitted that he was ordered to falsify the books in that period.
17. He connived at the opening of false books to show unimpaired capital and surplus in the Fourteenth Street Store early in 1913, when an additional $100,000 loan was being sought from the National Bank of Commerce, so that Siegel and Vogel could acquire the Rothenberg store, two or three doors east of the Fourteenth Street Store, in order to stifle competition.
18. Just before the failures he requested of Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Siegel Stores Corporation, to go to New York Public Library and find out what countries had no extradition treaties with the United States.

Contentions of the Defense.

Mr. Stanchfield, in opening for the defense, said that years ago Mr. Siegel was looked on as the foremost department store man in the world. He told of his rise from an errand boy earning $3 a week, of his reputation for honesty and integrity made in a life time, and then asked if a "crook" would accomplish what Siegel had.

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that a man could not steal credit. He further maintained that no criminality had been shown when it was established by the prosecution that the various Siegel-Vogel enterprises made loans to one another. Referring to the money deposited in the private bank, he said the defendant and his partner Vogel were using it the same way in which they used their own money.

The testimony of Oscar A. Prall, Mr. Stanchfield said, had shown that the first loan of $100,000 obtained from the National Bank of Commerce in 1904, was obtained without submitting any credit statement. After ten years of business relations, during which the defendant had met all his obligations, he argued that the bank naturally would rely on the ability of its customers to pay their debts. Mr. Stanchfield argued further that the bank did not rely entirely on the Siegel-Vogel credit statement.

"If there was any intention on the part of the defendant to steal the contemptible amount of $684.05 from the National Bank of Commerce, why did not Mr. Siegel go on making extensive purchases for his stores?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "On the other hand there are records showing that he reduced his stocks as low as possible."

"Mr. Siegel is an optimist," continued the attorney. "He lives in the clouds. He had made an immense success in Chicago, and he thought he could do the same thing in New York. But he came in contact with hard times, the panic, and a change in the money market. Failure came on him suddenly."

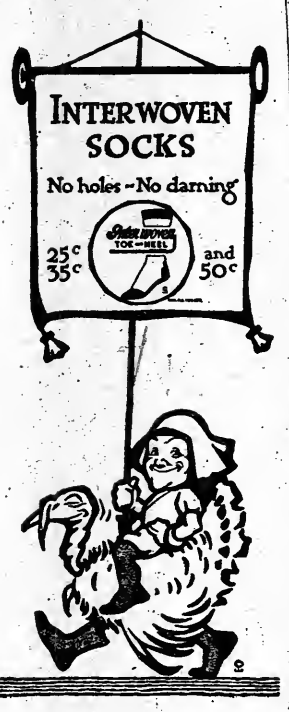
Mr. Stanchfield asserted that the defendant had given over every dollar in his possession, and then asked if a man who would stoop to stealing would do that.

Before the defense began summing up this morning Joseph E. Pridday, formerly manager of the Boston store, was recalled to the stand to identify minutes of meetings of the Boston Board of Directors on Feb. 21, 1912, and Feb. 26, 1913. At each meeting Mr. Siegel and Mr. Pridday had been named as a committee to select Oscar A. Prall as auditor of the books of the Boston store.

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The Personality of Colonel Goethals

By *Joseph Bucklin Bishop*, author of "The Panama Gateway," and for nine years Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. A pen picture of the great canal-builder on the job.

The European War

Articles by *Richard Harding Davis, Edith Wharton, James F. J. Archibald, William Morton Fullerton, E. Alexander Powell, Madame Waddington.*

An Unpublished Essay by Robert Louis Stevenson

Dwight L. Elmendorf

whose lectures have been annually attended by many thousands, has never permitted his photographs to be reproduced, except a few in SCRIBNER'S. In 1915 SCRIBNER'S will publish several groups of Elmendorf pictures:

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2. The Beauties of the National Parks—Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Mount Rainier.

Travellers

will also be interested in the annual MOTOR NUMBER (February). Unique trips in unusual parts of the United States will be described, as well as the latest and most striking development of the motor-car itself, both gasolene and electric.

Kenyon Cox

one of the best writers about the art which he practises so skilfully, will contribute three articles on "The Golden Age of Painting."

Ernest Peixotto

has been for months drawing the beautiful things in Portugal, and he will describe them in three articles.

Special Elaborate Illustrations in Colors:

"Kipling's Children," by Jessie Willcox Smith
"Old Clipper Ships," by W. J. Aylward
Twelve Color Frontispieces
illustrating significant periods in United States history.
Four Plates on "Modern Dancing," four "Fête Days," by H. C. Christy
Autochrome Pictures of Egypt
direct photographs in colors, by *Earle Harrison.*
Special Paintings Reproduced in Color
will be by *Wyeth, W. R. Lee, Zuloaga, Mrs. Abbott, Guérin, Blendon Campbell.* A notably beautiful reproduction will be one of the famous Fragonard panels in the great Morgan collection.

The Fiction will include:

A Novel by John Galsworthy

"The Freelands," to run most through the year.

A Short Serial by Edith Wharton

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Short Fiction

abundantly illustrated, by *Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Katharine Fullerton Gerould, Mary Synon, Gordon Arthur Smith, Nelson Lloyd, Armistead C. Gordon, James B. Connolly, Katharine Holland Brown,* and many others will be given in each number and with unusual abundance in

The Fiction Number

(August), which always contains the best group of short stories of the year.

Walter Damrosch

leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and associated with musical affairs from his childhood, will give his "Musical Memories," in which appear some of the greatest German composers, Wagner, Liszt, and the intimate circle of his father's musical home in Germany.

Brander Matthews

will give some early London memories of a literary circle which included Dobson, Gosse, Henley—the then young men of letters who frequented the Savile Club.

Madame Waddington

will give a very personal picture of Cowes Regatta week, which is always attended by the King. Illustrated.

In the **Christmas Scribner**


Robert Louis Stevenson

A complete unpublished story by **Robert Louis Stevenson: The Waif Woman.** A Tale of Iceland.

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Germany Embattled. An American Interpretation. By Oswald Garrison Villard.

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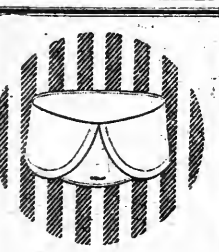
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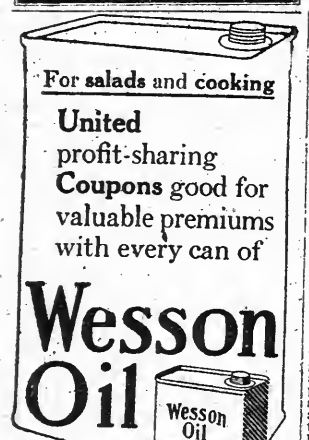
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AMERICAN ARMY OUT OF VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican Government which the United States deems a proper one to receive them.

Gen. Funston established his headquarters on the Cristobal, and all the organizations of his command began at daylight the work of moving ont their equipment preparatory to final evscuation.

Gen. Funston turned over to W. W. Canada, the American Consul, copies of all records of the military administration of Vera Cruz. The General also went over the situation with Col. Edmundo Martinez, who had been in Vera Cruz for some time as the personal representative of Gen. Aguilar, on whose staff he is serving. Mr. Canada today called on Col. Martinez and the two had a friendly conference, at which a working agreement was decided upon, the efforts of each to be bent toward maintaining peace. Mr. Canada exacted a promise from Gen. Aguilar's agent that no Americans were to be molested in any way and that the safety of all Americans was to be guaranteed. Col. Martinez appeared to believe that there was no cause for apprehension on the part of Americans or any other foreigners.

Minnesota Lies Off Shore.

Just off the shore in the inner harbor the Minnesota had lain since early morning, her guns commanding the open space in front of the American Consulate, as well as some streets leading into the interior of the city. Many Americans obtained temporary quarters in this part of the city, relying upon the American Navy for protection in the event of fighting on shore. Although no neutral zone had been demanded by Consul Canada, it was understood that should such become necessary it would be promptly requested.

Rear Admiral McLean has been keenly interested in the day's developments. There are here only the battleships Minnesota and Texas, with the collier Nereus, but there are two other United States warships along the gulf coast. The gunboat Petrel, now at Progresso, has been ordered to Tampico, although no information has been received here to indicate that an immediate attack on that place may be expected.

The abandonment of the American positions began sharply at 9 o'clock. The detached post of marines at El Tejar, where they had guarded the water works since last April, boarded a train for the run of one hour into the city. Up to this time the Mexican lines had made no attempt to advance. This was because between El Tejar and Vera Cruz there was a railway junction, and Gen. Funston had asked Gen. Aguilar not to move forward any of his trains, for the reason that to do so would block the line. The Mexicans waited until all the Americans from El Tejar had passed.

The long circling line of American outposts, from Vergara on the north beach to a point on the south beach, began moving forward as soon as the detachment from El Tejar arrived at Los Cocos, a suburb. Thus the line became shortened, and there then began a sweeping movement directly across the city until the line of Americans came to a stop along the Francisco Canal and Cinco de Mayo Street, running at right angles to the canal.

Only two blocks behind was the advance line of the Constitutionalists, closing in as the Americans withdrew, but always holding the distance of about two blocks. The stop of the Americans at the Francisco Canal was brief. They quickly resumed their march, converging on the central part of the city. As they came in they picked up the provost guards, who had been patrolling the city as usual, and also men who had been posted on tall buildings to watch for snipers. These men joined the ranks, and together the force moved forward toward the water front, where the embarkation began at 11 o'clock.

There were no flags to lower, nor was there any ceremony of any kind on shore. The American flags that came down at retreat last night were not raised this morning. As each transport received her allotment of men she shipped her cable and dropped out into the channel. Here the transports formed in two lines, through which later in the day the Cristobal, with Gen. Funston and his headquarters staff on board, passed in review of the American forces.

Distribution of the Troops.

The transports Denver, City of Memphis, and San Marcos carry the marines, whose destination is Philadelphia. Col. Millard F. Waltz, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and brigade headquarters are on board the Sumner. The Nineteenth Infantry and the field hospital also are on board this vessel. The Twenty-eighth Infantry, a company of Engineers, and the Sixth Cavalry are on board the Kilpatrick, while the Fourth Infantry, the Seventh Infantry, and the Fourth Field Artillery are on board the Cristobal. The army troops go to Galveston.

To this list of transports should be added the Antilla, chartered from the Ward Line, and loaded with refugees to the number of about 500. Among these are a large number of Mexicans who have been in the service of the Americans in Vera Cruz; scores of men who fear for their lives on account of their participation in politics of a brand other than that of the new army of occupation, and a few Mexicans whose association with Americans in business or in a social way makes them believe that they might be the victims of reprisals.

The Mexicans and Americans left in Vera Cruz did not, generally speaking, show any particular cheerfulness at the departure of the American forces. The Americans, for the most part, did not think any serious trouble likely, but a great majority of the Mexicans appeared more or less anxious and worried. There were some, however, who showed undisguised joy at the departure of the foreigners. Many of these latter were residents of Vera Cruz whose relatives were counted among the scores who fell in the fighting incident to the occupation of the city in April.

Aguilar's Orders Drastic.

Gen. Aguilar did not mince words when, through his Chief of Police, he told the residents of this city that any disturbance of the peace, whether picking pockets or any of the graver crimes, such as sacking, would result in the execution of the offending individuals. The decree provides that all arms must be turned in to the authorities within twenty-four hours, and that failure to comply with this order will cause the shooting of the one in whose possession a gun is found.

This flat statement caused W. W. Canada, the American Consul, to call at the police station, where he told Chief Frezieres that many Americans had deposited their arms with him. The Consul was told that Gen. Aguilar had no intention of demanding them, and, in fact, expected the Consul to use his discretion in holding the arms of any Americans. Americans are not exempt from the order, but in cases where the authorities are convinced that their standing warrants it they will receive permits to retain their arms.

The proclamation ends with this statement:

"Any individual who commits theft or a swindling operation or who enters any house or commercial establishment with the purpose of committing any crime will be executed."

Vera Cruz is to go on the list of prohibition cities, at least temporarily. On entering the city the Mexicans found the saloons closed in accordance with the order issued by Gen. Funston yesterday. This was heartily approved, and under a new order issued today the saloons will remain closed "until further orders." Restaurants and hotels are allowed to sell wine and beer with meals only and at the time that meals usually are eaten.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Battle Fought at Tlaxcala Between Villa and Carranza Forces.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 23.—Reports from Villa sources in Juarez today were that a large band of Carranza troops was defeated yesterday by Villa troops at Tlaxcala between Puebla and Mexico City. The report said that 400 of the Carranza troops were killed.

Carranza partisans also claimed the victory, asserting that a combined Villa-Zapata force was defeated.

No report came from the west regarding the result of the fighting in Jalisco, where Villa troops are reported attacking Guadalajara, the metropolis of the West. Minor engagements between the Convention and Carranza forces were reported at various points.

A telegram today from San Luis Potosi, where Villa's officials are in power, said that Gen. Lucio Blanco, commander at Mexico City, had recognized the convention party. Blanco was quoted as having reported to Provisional President Gutierrez that he had arrested Gens. Obregon, Hay, and Villareal.

Villa troops today rushed repairs of the railroads to expedite their entry into the national capital.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Nov. 23.—Col. Gomez, commandant here, received news today that 630 Carranza troops had captured the town of Sahuaripa, 250 miles south of here. The garrison lost nine killed and retreated toward Hermosillo, the State capital.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 23.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon's retirement from Mexico City, according to a telegram received today by Constitutionalist officials at Agua Prieta, was a strategic move to enable him to make a rear attack on Villa after that commander entered the Mexican capital. Obregon took all the artillery from the capital.

Obregon has been deserted by two of his former brigade commanders, Juan Cabrel and Rafael Buelna, who have thrown in their lot with Villa.

FEAR MEXICO CITY VIOLENCE.

But State Department Advices Reassure Foreign Ambassadors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gen. Funston late this afternoon officially notified the War Department of the evacuation of Vera Cruz without disagreeable incident, and that nine transports were bringing to the United States 4,044 officers and men of the army, 2,642 of the Marine Corps, and 528 refugees.

Less than half an hour after the receipt of Gen. Funston's message the British and French Ambassadors, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice and M. Jules Jusserand, called upon Acting Secretary of State Lansing to express fear over the situation in the Mexican capital. Neither Ambassador later would discuss the visit, but it is known they told the Acting Secretary of State that their Governments were worried over reports received from their embassies in Mexico City. They spoke of a proclamation issued at Mexico City and couched in language anything but reassuring.

Details concerning this proclamation were withheld, beyond the fact that it was attributed, in the report made to the British and French Governments, to Villa and Zapata. But there were intimations at the State Department that this circular was being attributed in its origin to the Carranzistas, and that it had been circulated for the purpose of inspiring fear of outrages by the Villistas and Zapatistas when they entered the capital.

Neither the British nor the French Ambassador, according to statements made at the State Department, made any request of the United States Government for action. Acting Secretary Lansing was able to inform them that during the day Consular Agent Silliman had reported that the situation in Mexico City was quiet and more confident," and that Gen. Lucio Blanco, who took over control of the city Saturday night, had appointed various officials to assist in running the city and was maintaining order.

Acting Secretary Lansing also informed the Ambassadors that the tenor of the proclamation that had inspired fear of Villa and Zapata was contradictory to advices received during the day from Consular Agent Carothers, who reported that Villa had issued an order providing that any member of his army caught stealing or caught molesting women in Mexico City would be shot. Mr. Carothers also reported that order prevailed in the towns occupied by Villa's army on its march toward the capital.

From the Mexican capital came advices to the State Department that the panic of the residents had partially subsided with the assumption of full command by Gen. Lucio Blanco, who, after a heated argument with Gen. Obregon, declined to accompany the latter in abandoning the city. Blanco has given assurances to the Brazilian Minister and American Consul Silliman that he will maintain order, and has appointed a Chief of Police and several municipal officers to replace those who left to join Carranza at Orizaba.

Gen. Carranza invited the entire Diplomatic Corps to accompany him to his temporary capital at Orizaba, but the invitation was declined. The diplomats have been making vigorous representations to Gen. Blanco, in whom they placed strong hope for the termination of the abuses which Carranza's troops are said to have been practicing in the last week. People driving in carriages in the principal thoroughfares had their horses taken from the vehicles. Automobiles were confiscated and their passengers turned out. Property was seized and there had been some looting.

Latest dispatches, however, say conditions are much improved. It is not known in Mexico City just what Blanco's intentions may be, but indications are that he is friendly to Gen. Villa.

Gen. Funston's message to Secretary Garrison follows:

Vera Cruz, via Galveston, Nov. 23, 1914.
The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington:

Evacuation has progressed favorably. Command has practically withdrawn without disagreeable incident of any sort. Will sail about 2 this afternoon. Transports for Galveston as follows:

Sumner, 48 first class, 28 second, and 780 troops; Kilpatrick, 66 first, 36 second, and 939 troops; Cristobal, 106 first, 65 second, and 1,898 troops; McClellan, 38 passengers pertaining office of Depot Quartermaster.

Kansas, 9 first class, 129 troops, 808 animals; Antilla, 263 Americans and 278 Mexicans, including 34 priests and 16 nuns. Refugees composed of 230 men, 66 women, 32 children, and the 50 priests and nuns.

Following transports sail same hour for Philadelphia:

City of Memphis, 48 first, 13 second, 1,168 troops.

Denver, 51 first, 13 second, and 977 troops.

San Marcos, 28 first, 6 second, and 338 troops.

No more.

FUNSTON.

The army contingent of 4,044 officers and men will not be returned to their posts throughout the United States. Secretary Garrison explained tonight that upon the arrival of the army forces at Galveston they would go into camp at Texas City and pass from the command of Gen. Funston to that of Gen. Franklin Bell, in command of the Second Division of the army, who has been encamped at Texas City for many months. The officers and men of the Funston expeditionary force will not be maintained as a separate unit at Texas City, but will be dovetailed back into the places from which they were taken.

The fact that these forces are to be retained at Texas City is considered significant. Secretary Garrison was asked tonight whether this was being done in anticipation of trouble. He replied that he must refrain from speculation as to the future.

Gen. Funston is expected to apply for leave soon after his return to Galveston. The President is much pleased with his course at Vera Cruz.

The 2,300,000 pesos, about $1,000,000 in American gold, collected by the American officials at Vera Cruz from customs dues, are being brought to the United States on one of the returning transports. The shipment of this money from Vera Cruz removes one incentive for contest between the Mexican factions.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, asked about this money at the State Department today. He was pleased to learn that it was on one of the transports. French capitalists have a first lien on the customs collections at Vera Cruz, in payment of interest on bonds. Sixty-two per cent. of the customs collections at Vera Cruz, acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight, had been obligated for Mexican foreign debts contracted prior to the Huerta régime. The remaining 38 per cent. had been obligated by the Huerta Government.

Information was received today that Gen. Villa was advancing very cautiously toward the Mexican capital, fearing a trap by the Carranzistas. The followers of Carranza have thrown the Mexican capital open to the Villa and Zapata forces, expecting Villa and Zapata to fall out soon after their arrival. Then the Carranza forces would close in on Villa. The latter has been informed of this plan.

Occupation of Vera Cruz, in reprisal for Huerta's insult to the flag at Tampico, has cost the United States more than a score of lives, some in battle and some from disease, and, according to some estimates, as much as $10,000,000. But Mexico will be asked to pay no indemnity. Administration officials want that fact to stand out as an added evidence of the disinterested friendship of the United States for her southern neighbors.

DID NOT BAIL LAMAR.

Nathan Straus Acted Only as Surety for Edward Lauterbach.

Edward Lauterbach, who is under indictment in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring with David Lamar to impersonate Congressmen, is expected to appear today to demur or make his final plea. The trial has been set down for next Monday.

Nathan Straus was much distressed yesterday to learn that a report had been circulated that he had given bail for David Lamar.

"I did act as surety for Edward Lauterbach," said Mr. Straus, "but not for Lamar. I do not want that man to be allowed to make it appear that I stand sponsor for him."

WOMEN PLEAD FOR STRIKER

Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Cram in Court Defend Picket.

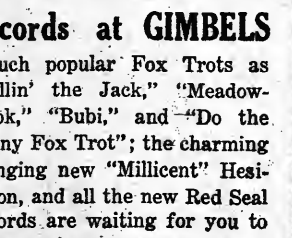
Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday as witnesses for Julius Krauer of 525 East Seventy-second Street, who was arraigned for drawing a crowd at Henri Bendel's tailor shop, 10 West Fifty-seventh Street. A strike has been in progress there for several weeks and Krauer donned a sash bearing the words "Tailors for Henri Bendel on strike for a living wage," and walked up and down till arrested.

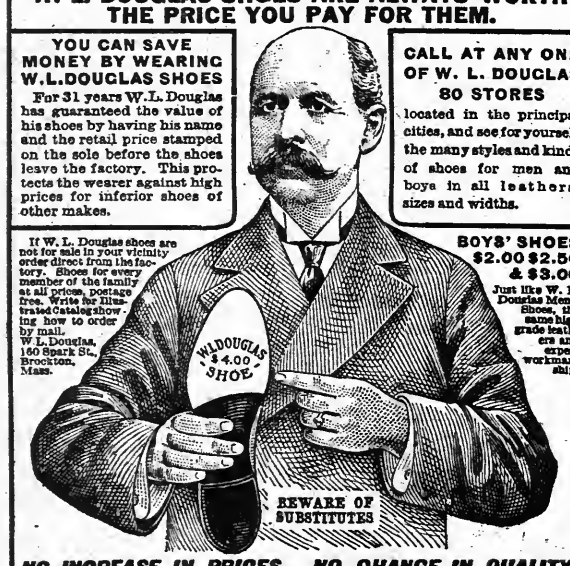
Mrs. Cram and Mrs. Pinchot said they were at an open air meeting of a woman's trade union nearby when Krauer was arrested, and that he had not collected a crowd. They had advised him that he could wear the sash. Mrs. Pinchot said she had telephoned to a high police official, whose name she would not give, and that he had said that wearing the sash was legal.

Wild's Orientals
War prices do not prevail in the retail rug establishment of Joseph Wild & Co.
It would cost us to purchase these rugs now several times what we paid for them.
Nevertheless they are priced to you at the *same figures* at which they were marked before the outbreak of the European war.
JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

We Have Much Indeed To Be Thankful For!
And when you take your seat at the festive board on Thanksgiving—and to do justice to King Turkey—

Then please bear in mind that one absolutely correct up-to-the-minute, perfect fitting Full Dress Suit on your back is worth a thousand vain regrets at the table, and that the impression you make on your neighbor will depend largely on the cut of your dress coat.
Step into a Brill Store today and give us just five minutes' time to show you the very newest, smartest and most symmetrically modeled Full Dress Clothes and Dinner Jackets that brains and clever tailormen can produce—at all things considered, most moderate prices.
Dress Coats—$15, $20, $26, $35 and up to $45
Dinner Jackets—$15, $18, $34 and up to $42
Trousers—Plain or Braided—$4, $5, $6, $10 and $15
Waistcoats—$3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and up to $20—and
Every Other Dress Requisite from Top Hat to Hose
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue


Menu
Roast Beef with brown gravy
Brown Potatoes Macaroni au Gratin
Baked Apples
Cook your whole meal at one time in the
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Roaster
WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK
You can cook your entire meal at one time in the "Wear-Ever" Roaster and save yourself much labor and expense.
Start the beef in a hot oven and reduce the heat gradually. "Wear-Ever" heats quickly and retains heat longer than other ware. Prepare the apples and macaroni as usual. Put each in a baking dish and set in the Roaster at the proper time. Pare the potatoes and lay them around the roast beef.
You can use the "Wear-Ever" Roaster on the top of the stove just as well as in the oven. Your whole meal will be ready at the same time. You save money on fuel—and you save yourself time and labor.
Aluminum utensils are NOT all the same
The enormous pressure of rolling mills and stamping machines makes the metal in "Wear-Ever" utensils smooth, dense and rigid. They give enduring satisfaction.
The "Wear-Ever" Roaster is seamless—cannot rust—cannot chip or scale—easily kept clean. No hinges to break—no corners to collect food—pure and safe.
Always look for the "Wear-Ever" trade-mark—on the bottom of every utensil—if it is not there it is not "Wear-Ever." Refuse substitutes.

Get one of the special 20c one-quart "Wear-Ever" Stewpans and see for yourself why so many women
Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever."
Get your "Wear-Ever" Thanksgiving Roaster at any one of 289 Department or Hardware Stores in Greater New York and Suburbs.
The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.


W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
For 31 years W.L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.
CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES
located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.


If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.
BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.
W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK
93 Nassau Street.
785 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
884 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th.
345 Eighth Avenue.
863 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
857-859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.


Victrola VI, $25
Oak
It's easy to learn the new steps with the music of the Victrola.
The New Victrola XI Price $100
Will Furnish the Music for Your Thanksgiving Party

Victor XI, $100
Hear it today in the new crystal, sound-proof, pure-air Victor Rooms in the beautiful new GIMBEL Talking Machine Salons.
Then it will be sent home in time to provide the entertainment and the music for dancing at the Thanksgiving Day gathering; that is, if we can reach your home by one of our motor delivery routes.
In mahogany and oak, including the new English brown finish; with improved shelves for holding Record Albums, on the easy terms of
$5 Cash and $5 Monthly
All the Latest Victor Records at GIMBELS
Such popular Fox Trots as "Ballin' the Jack," "Meadowbrook," "Bubi," and "Do the Funny Fox Trot"; the charming swinging new "Millicent" Hesitation, and all the new Red Seal Records are waiting for you to hear them here—experts to help you choose. Eighth Floor
GIMBEL BROTHERS Broadway and Thirty-third St.
The Fox Trot and all the other new dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.
There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.
Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot
Copyright 1914

REFUSES FRANK A WRIT OF ERROR

Justice Lamar Halts Move to Bring Case to the United States Supreme Court.

WILL ASK OTHER JUSTICES

And if They Refuse, Condemned Man's Only Hope Is Executive Clemency.

FRANK HEARS NEWS CALMLY

Thinks He Deserved Another Chance—Will Be Brought Before Court for Re-Sentence This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Associate Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is presiding Judge for the Fifth Federal Judicial Circuit, in which Atlanta is situated, today refused to issue a writ of error that would have brought into the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Leo Frank, convicted in the courts of Georgia of murdering Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in 1913. Henry Alexander and Henry Peeples, counsel for Mr. Frank, said today that they had not decided whether to carry their petition to any of the other Justices of the Supreme Court. They have several days in which to act.

Mr. Justice Lamar's reasons for refusing the writ were set forth informally in a memorandum for the lawyers. After reading the memorandum Mr. Alexander at first said he would make it public, but later decided not to do so.

Mr. Alexander said tonight that it was not customary to rest a case like that of Leo Frank upon the refusal of a single Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to grant a writ of error. He added that other members of the Supreme Court would be asked for the writ which was refused today by Justice Lamar, not stating, however, to which member of the court he would apply next. Mr. Alexander said that he would remain in Washington to continue his attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—"There is very little that I can say," said Leo M. Frank, when told in his cell in the Tower that Associate Justice Lamar had refused his appeal for a writ of error on the Georgia Supreme Court decision.

"I haven't heard the details of the decision," Frank continued. "I thought I deserved a chance. I don't know what will be done now."

Frank received the news with the calmness that has characterized him since his imprisonment in the Tower, and except for a slight trembling of his voice, when he spoke of the decision of Justice Lamar, he might, for all the emotion exhibited, have been hearing an inconsequential piece of news.

Frank was talking with friends when told of the decision, and they showed more emotion than he.

While Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey declined to comment on the news from Washington, it is understood that Frank will be brought into court by means of a habeas corpus writ on either Friday or Saturday of this week to be resentenced. The remittitur from the Supreme Court is due in the Superior Court Tuesday, and any time after it is received the solicitor can move to have Frank resentenced.

Should Frank be resentenced this week the probability is that the date for his execution will be fixed for about Dec. 18.

After Frank has been resentenced his hope will rest with the Governor and the Pardon Board. An application for pardon or commutation of sentence would probably result in a brief respite until the case could be heard by the pardoning board and passed on by that body to the Governor.

John L. Tye, one of the attorneys for Frank, who brought the motion to set aside the verdict, when asked tonight what other recourse at law Frank has, refused to discuss the case. He did call attention, however, to the fact that when the Allens of Virginia were turned down by the Supreme Court Justice to whom they first applied for an appeal that each Justice in turn was appealed to. Frank has the same right, but whether it will be exercised Mr. Tye declined to state.

Here are the outstanding events in the Phagan murder case:

Mary Phagan was slain the afternoon of April 26, 1913—Confederate Memorial Day—in the National Pencil factory.

Leo Frank was arrested on the succeeding Tuesday, April 29, on suspicion, and later was charged with the crime.

Frank was found guilty of murder Aug. 25, and on the next day was sentenced to be hanged. At this time his lawyers gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

A new trial was denied by Judge L. S. Roan after the hearing of arguments in October.

An appeal was made to the Georgia Supreme Court, and arguments were heard, beginning Dec. 15, after which a decision was rendered affirming the lower court.

An extraordinary motion for a new trial and motion to set aside the verdict were filed simultaneously.

Judge Ben Hill denied the extraordinary motion, which was the first argued, and later sustained the demurrer of Solicitor Dorsey to the motion to set aside.

Both decisions were appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia, and both in turn were affirmed by the higher court.

On the ruling on the motion to set aside the verdict, counsel for Frank asked the State Supreme Court for a writ of error, which was denied, with Chief Justice Fish absent.

Attorneys Henry Peeples and Harry A. Alexander left Atlanta last Friday for Washington, and on the following day presented their application for a writ of error to Justice Lamar.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE CREW.

Seven Men Taken Off Stranded Schooner at Shinnecock.

The three-masted schooner George W. Jenkins, bound for New Haven with lumber from Tampa, Fla., went ashore at 4 o'clock yesterday morning one mile east of Shinnecock, L. I., in clear weather. A coast patrolman sent up a rocket to notify the crew that help was at hand.

The men of the Shinnecock Life Saving Station succeeded in firing a line across the vessel, but found it impossible to use the breeches buoy because of the heavy surf and the danger from the large amount of floating lumber from the Jenkins's decks. The Captain and crew of six men were brought ashore in a surf boat.

Capt. J. E. McClean, who came ashore in the afternoon, said that the George W. Jenkins had gone aground through his mistaking the Shinnecock Light for the Montauk Light. A wrecking tug was sent to the assistance of the schooner, which is resting easily on the sand, and it is expected that she will be hauled off into deep water early today.

The vessel is owned by W. C. Reid of New York, and was built in Phippsburg, Me., in 1903. Her dimensions are 140 feet 6 inches long; beam, 34 feet 3 inches; hold, 11 feet 8 inches, and 471 tons gross register.

JACOB H. SCHIFF TESTIFIES.

Banker Tells of Negotiations for Baldwin Works.

Jacob H. Schiff was called as a witness yesterday in the suit which George H. Robinson is bringing before Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court against Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia for $500,000, which he asserts is due to him as a commission on the sale of the property. Mr. Robinson alleges that he obtained an offer from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the property, but that while it was in negotiation Mr. Johnson accepted another offer from Drexel & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

Mr. Schiff said that Mr. Robinson had brought Mr. Johnson in touch with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in this matter, but he asserted that the first negotiations were unsuccessful. E. Spencer Miller, counsel for Mr. Robinson, then wished to examine him as to the probability of his raising his first offer if Mr. Johnson had not meanwhile closed with the other firms. John G. Milburn, counsel for Mr. Johnson, objected, and the point was discussed with the jury excused. Judge Hand reserved his decision.

Mr. Schiff said that he had seen Mr. Johnson some weeks after he had made his offer and then learned that the locomotive works had been sold.

Mortimer L. Schiff was called and gave much the same testimony as his father. John H. Converse of Philadelphia, son of the late John H. Converse and executor of the Converse estate, testified that he could not remember, although he was interested in the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the extent of $4,000,000, that he had ever heard of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer. The suit will continue this morning.

AGENT FOR CHURCHES ASSAILS MINE HEADS

The Rev. H. A. Atkinson Attacks Methods of Colorado and Michigan Companies.

WORKERS ARE OPPRESSED

In Colorado the Mine Owners Control the Law Officers and Hire Gunmen, He Says.

In a report to the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public yesterday, the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Associate Secretary, attacks the Colorado coal companies for their attitude toward the labor troubles in that State. The Federal Council represents thirty-one Evangelical denominations.

Mr. Atkinson was sent to Colorado and also to the copper mining districts of Michigan, where there were industrial difficulties, by the Social Service Commission of the Congregational Churches and the Commission of the Council of Churches. After reviewing the trouble in Colorado, his report says:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. They have brought about the election of the Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Assessors. They can do about as they please, so far as the law is concerned. A mass of evidence was brought out to show that they control the political, social, and economic situation. Jefferson Farr, Sheriff of Huerfano County, has been in office for fifteen years. He is known as the 'King of Huerfano County.' 'What he says goes,' as one of his admirers put it to me. It is not what he says, however, but what the coal companies say. These companies have procured his election as well as that of other officers and they control them.

"It is impossible to enforce the law and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs. Thirty years of such oppression, industrial, social, and political, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the unions. An individual counts for nothing; if he protests he loses his job; if he makes too much trouble he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

Of the actions of the militia, Mr. Atkinson says:

"The soldiers were received gladly by the strikers, for they expected they would have some protection, but their hopes were in vain. It soon became evident that the militia was under the control of the coal companies. Men and women were thrown into jail without any charge being lodged against them and held incommunicado.

"The Constitution of the State was set aside. The militia met and escorted strikebreakers who were brought into the State. The militia instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike. Special attack was made upon the Ludlow colony, it being the largest in the district. There were 900 persons living there; 272 of them children, twenty-one having been born during the Winter. There were twenty-one nationalities and yet they lived in peace. It was this colony against which the militia, including the mine guards, directed their fire. A number of the inhabitants were killed and the tents were destroyed by fire.

"In the investigation following the Ludlow battle it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the State were at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards, thus they were receiving double pay. They were really employes of the companies fighting in the name of the State."

In reviewing the conditions the report says:

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor. But the churches are opposed to violence no matter what the provocation. Such tactics reflect upon the workers themselves.

"The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employes of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor.

"In connection with these strikes one of the most pressing questions is that of the ownership and the control of the stock. We call upon our united churches to study in the light of the ethics of Jesus the question of such absentee ownership and the responsibility growing out of it."

Representatives of the Rockefeller family last night refused to comment on the report of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

RESCUES TWO IN EAST RIVER

Ice Weigher, Saving Policeman and Woman, Taunts Crowd.

John Dorilo, 21 years old, an ice weigher at Eighteenth Street and the East River, yesterday morning plunged into the river clad in his work clothes, which consisted of two suits, a heavy sweater, and arctics over his shoes, and saved the lives of Policeman Thomas Sheahan of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Kate Lamb, 35 years old, of 264 Avenue B, who later was locked up charged with attempted suicide.

The woman fell or jumped into the river while several hundred persons were watching a division of the street cleaners parade, and when the crowd rushed to the pier Policeman Sheahan, who was assisting in the formation of the parade, jumped in after her. She fought him and they had gone under twice when Dorilo dived to their assistance. The crowd began yelling suggestions and Dorilo shouted back to the pier:

"Come down here and do this if you want to, or keep your mouths shut and mind your own business!"

Dorilo kept both afloat until a launch arrived and all three were taken on board. Sheahan and the woman were taken to Bellevue Hospital, but Dorilo escaped to the boiler room of the ice plant and started to dry his clothes so that he could go back to work. His employer, however, insisted on his taking the day off.

"That crowd of fools almost killed the cop shouting to him and telling him what to do," he said later, "and I didn't want them to do any more damage. That's why I yelled at them."

LAUNCH NEW SAILORS' BOAT.

Louis G. Hamersley Gives Memorial for Father to Seamen's Institute.

The John Hooker Hamersley, a harbor steamboat to be used as a sailors' transport by the Seamen's Church Institute, was launched yesterday at the yards of the W. R. Osborn Estate at Croton-on-Hudson. The vessel will shortly go into commission replacing the old Sentinel which in her twelve years of service for the Institute has made 3,948 trips, transported 20,511 men and 21,388 pieces of dunnage and visited 8,400 liners.

Louis Gordon Hamersley, a member of the Institute's Board of Directors, gave the boat in memory of his father. The boat, which was christened yesterday by Mrs. Samuel Neilson Hinckley, the donor's sister, is 80 feet over all with a beam of 18 feet and a draft of 6½ feet. The designers were Tams, Lemoine & Crane.

Hanging
A "To Let" Sign

is one way of trying to get tenants. It is the old way.

Modern conditions require modern methods.

We can show you some interesting results in renting and managing Real Estate.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

Thanhouser's Greatest Photoplay

ZUDORA

A really remarkable motion picture play by two of America's foremost authors—Daniel Carson Goodman and Harold MacGrath. 20 episodes of 2 reels each. 3000 scenes. 1000 people—including charming Marguerite Snow, clever James Cruze and handsome Harry Benham. See it—by *all* means.

At These Theatres Today:

LOEW HOUSES
Loew's Seventh Av., 7th Av. and 124th St., N. Y. C.
Loew's Delancey St., Delancey & Suffolk Sts., N. Y. C.
Loew's Boulevard, Southern Boulevard & Westchester Av., N.Y.C.
Loew's American, 42nd St. & 8th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Lincoln Sq., 66th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.
Loew's Greeley Sq., 30th St. & 6th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Bijou, Smith and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Fulton, Fulton St. & Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Manhattan—Broadway Rose Garden, 7th Av. & 52d St.

Read This Baffling Story by Harold MacGrath in

Tomorrow's Globe

ZUDORA Trade-Mark Reg. Thanhouser Trade Mark Reg. 43

Most Food Prices Higher

Good Time Now to Work Down Cost of Living

High prices and restricted supply of beef will cause people to plan meals with better judgment of food values and cost.

There's rich nourishment and true economy from use of

Grape-Nuts

Heathful—Economical

This food—always wholesome—is made from choice wheat and malted barley, sterilized, twice baked, crisp and delicious! Grape-Nuts food supplies, in easily digestible form, all the nutriment of the grains, including the mineral elements—phosphate of potash, etc., for rebuilding body and brain.

There's a way to live well with reasonable economy in food, and that's not all—

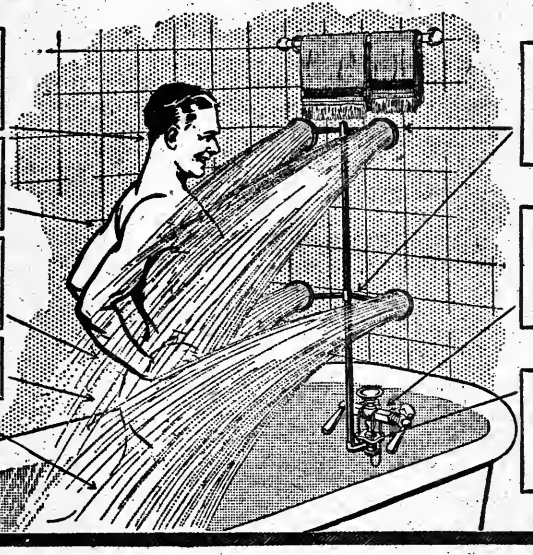
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

1. No Water Strikes the Head—No rubber cap needed to keep hair dry.
2. No Clammy, Sloppy Curtain to spoil your enjoyment.
3. Guaranteed Not to Splash Out—see explanation below.
4. Only Sanitary Way to Bathe.
5. Saves Time—No waiting for a tub to fill.



6. Only Four-Stream Shower of any kind—a strong all-metal fixture that you leave up.
7. Fits Any Bath Tub—can attach it in three or four minutes—no tools needed.
8. To Let Water Run Direct Into Tub, simply unscrew faucet plug (which hangs on chain).

Why Not a Shower for Xmas?

The Rich Folk's Way of Bathing

Special Now at

$3.85

But Only for a Few Days More

If you're puzzling over "what to give," why not make it one of these new kind of all-metal **needle** showers—in special holiday packing?

It's a handsome, practical gift that will be welcomed and enjoyed by every member of the family—father, mother, sister, brother, kiddies—every day in the year.

And now—but only for a few days longer—the price, complete, is only $3.85—you save $2.15 by buying **now**, instead of waiting until just before Christmas.

Kenney Needle Shower

Regular Price $6

A Revolutionary Improvement

This Four-Stream Needle Shower is the last word in luxurious bathing—the rich folk's way of bathing—makes a wash-down under either hot or cold water the finest kind of fun.

Only Sanitary Way to Get Clean

You bathe in **running** water—instead of finishing in same water you start with, every drop that touches your body is absolutely **fresh** and **clean.**

Used in the Best Hotels and in Wealthy Men's Homes

It is fast being installed in many of the most expensive hotels. Used by thousands of families who could afford to pay ten to twenty times the price if more money would buy a better shower.

Never before sold for a single cent less than $6—and a better shower in every way than any overhead or curtain shower.

Mail Orders Filled

If not convenient to call, simply mail the coupon and $3.85 together with postage, and a Shower will be delivered by Parcel Post. Add 8 cents for the first 100 miles, 16 cents for 250 miles, 20 cents for 500 miles.

Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept.
200 Broadway, New York

Why It Doesn't Splash Out

It's all in the converging angles—a patented feature.

The four streams converge or come together—all the water strikes your body at an angle that makes it "break" in toward the center of your body and run down into the tub, instead of spattering off onto the floor.

Try It and See

The best proof that it won't splash out is the fact that it is *guaranteed not to* —try it and see for yourself *—your money back if you aren't satisfied.*

Our Xmas Gift to You

This special reduction—a saving of $2.15—is our Christmas gift to you.

But only for a few days more. If you want to make a present of one of these handsome all-metal showers without paying the full price, better cash in on the coupon **at once.**

Quick—Save $2.15

No Coupon Necessary—$3.85 now buys the famous $6 Kenney Needle Shower at any Riker-Hegeman Store.

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to the Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store

WHITE WINGS HOLD THE RIGHT OF WAY

Vehicles Stand Back for Them in Parade Up Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

COMMITTEE GIVES PRIZES

Mayor and Other Officials Review Procession—Exhibition of New Model Apparatus.

The "White Wings" had the right of way through New York's principal streets for several hours yesterday. The seldom considered pavement sweepers, whose chief business, according to some, seems to be to get in the way of automobiles, made automobiles stand aside for them. No harsh, "Hey, there, get out of the way," made them jump behind a rolling can or duck to the curb to let some limousine or coach go by. It was the day of the "White Wings" parade, and 1,000 of them, in spotless uniforms, marched to the music of three bands from Stable A, at Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, to the armory of the First Regiment Field Artillery, at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. Their route took them up Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Mayor Mitchel, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Deputy Commissioners Refrano, Largy, Kalbach, and Mauro, ex-Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards, and many others interested in making New York a "spotless town" reviewed them from a stand in front of the armory. With the marchers, besides the Street Cleaning, Police, and Fire Department bands, were 100 new model wagons, trucks, sprinklers, scrapers, and other vehicles and apparatus for cleaning the streets and hauling away refuse. Also, just to show the public how much more efficient street cleaning is and will be than it used to be, a number of old-fashioned open dump carts were put in the parade.

The afternoon's ceremonies ended with the awarding of the prizes for the best horses and drivers representing the Street Cleaning Department's twenty-five stables. Each of the stables sent a driver and horse with a brand new, up-to-date covered cart, and the rivalry was keen. The judges based their decisions on the efficiency of the drivers and the appearance and behavior of the horses, there being blue ribbons for the winning horses and gold pieces for the drivers. Kitty, a large bay mare from Stable B in Brooklyn, driven by Harry Mucahey, won the blue ribbon in the open contest for all boroughs and also the ribbon for the best of the Brooklyn entries. William Kroochs of Stable C in Manhattan, who had been in the department for fifteen years and drove a horse that has been in the service the same length of time, won the first prize in the contest for drivers of all boroughs and also the first prize for Manhattan.

The winning horse for the Manhattan entries was from Stable H; that for the Bronx entries from Stable B. Frank Cornish drove the latter, and he also won the Bronx prize for drivers. Henry Beimer, from Stable E in Brooklyn, won the driver's prize for that borough. The judges of the contest were Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., retired; T. H. Shanton, Superintendent of the Police Department Stables; Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the S. P. C. A.; Dr. Edward N. Leavy, Mrs. Stella Erlich, and Mrs. James Speyer.

The afternoon ceremonies were preliminary to the opening in the armory at night of an exhibition of street cleaning apparatus which will be continued through the week with demonstrations, instructive moving picture exhibitions, lectures, and band concerts every afternoon and evening. Commissioner Fetherston formally opened the exhibition with an address on street cleaning and how the public could help in it, and City Chamberlain Bruere followed him with more ideas of what to do and how to do it.

"New York must eliminate the open refuse can, the open collection cart, the open waterfront dumps, and the open disposal methods—all nuisances of many years' standing."

That is the slogan of the exhibition, and the cans, carts, and other appliances exhibited are of the sealed variety. There are carts that can be filled with dusty and ill-smelling refuse and dumped without dirt or odors escaping. Cans that can catch almost anything thrown at them and yet are never open are displayed everywhere.

The best of the appliances on exhibition will be used by the city next Summer in the experiment of keeping the "model district" clean. An appropriation has been made by the Board of Estimate for this district, which is bounded by Sixth Avenue, the East River, Fortieth Street, and Twelfth Street, and beginning on July 1, 1915, it will be made the cleanest city district in the world, if the hopes of the department are realized.

One of the exhibits in the armory that attracted special attention was the display of several hundred posters designed and drawn by elementary and high school students of the city. Commissioner Fetherston offered prizes for the best posters and the children went to work without assistance. Their handiwork consists of appropriate designs over mottoes or slogans aimed to encourage a careless public to help keep the streets clean. "The D. S. C. wants your help," "Aw, can the junk," "Nix on the dirt," and "Give us a spotless town," are some of the lines under well-executed sketches. The prizes for the posters will be awarded this week.

AID STARVING FAMILY.

Woman and Children Were Found Without Food in an Empty Flat.

Mrs. Jennie Hart and her five children, who had been sleeping in the parks in the Bronx until cold weather compelled them to seek shelter in an unoccupied flat at 929 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, where the family were found starving Saturday night, received temporary assistance when they were arraigned yesterday in the Morrisania Court on the technical charge of vagrancy. A man who withheld his name handed $20 to Mrs. Hart and promised to aid her further. Mrs. Mary Engelbert of 329 East Eighteenth Street sent a bundle of clothing to the court for the woman and her children. She also offered to get employment for Mrs. Hart.

Mrs. Hart told Magistrate Ten Eyck that her sufferings were due to the fact that her husband had been out of work for six months. The Magistrate sent the two older boys to Bellevue, and the Children's Society will take care of the three others for the present. Mrs. Emily Woolfin, niece of Mrs. Hart, told the court that she had helped her aunt from time to time, but had been unable to provide for the entire family. Mrs. Woolfin has an apartment in the house where her aunt was found by the police.

J. H. PERKINS HAS TYPHOID.

Another National City Bank Officer Is Stricken.

James H. Perkins, a Vice President of the National City Bank, is ill of typhoid fever at his home in Greenwich, Conn., the first signs of the disease having appeared two weeks ago. Mr. Perkins joined the City Bank's staff about four months ago, after serving for several years as President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany. He is President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

The National City Bank has been unfortunate during the past twelve months in point of illness among the officers. Last December Joseph T. Talbert, a Vice President, was stricken with paralysis. Samuel McRoberts, another Vice President, later suffered an attack of blood poisoning, and President Frank A. Vanderlip is at present recovering from a siege of typhoid.

SEAT ALDERMEN BY TRICK.

Court Finds Democrats Won on a Few Votes Written on Ballots.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Kings County decided yesterday that Philip Brady and Karl S. Deitz, Democrats, had been elected legally as Aldermen in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Aldermanic Districts in the election on Nov. 3, although but few votes were cast for either, and those only by voters writing in their names on the ballots. No votes were cast for any other candidates.

Ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who was elected Alderman in the Fifty-first District, resigned to become a Tax Commissioner. The board elected August Ferrand to his place. Upon the death of Alderman Daniel R. Coleman, who was also a Republican, the board chose William W. Colne as his successor in the Fifty-second District. The Republicans supposed that Ferrand and Colne were entitled to serve out the unexpired terms of Kline and Coleman.

Just before the election day word is said to have been passed quietly to election district captains to have votes cast for Brady and Deitz for Aldermen in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Districts. The names of the two men were written on a few ballots by voters in the districts. Immediately after election Brady and Deitz demanded that the ballots be counted for them.

Then Brady and Deitz obtained yesterday from Justice Benedict a writ of mandamus compelling the County Board of Canvassers to count and make return of the votes written and cast for the two Democrats. The court sustained the contention of Brady and Deitz that Ferrand and Colne, the present Aldermen, could hold office only until the first of next year. Justice Benedict decided that the places were held by Ferrand and Colne only until the offices were filled by the voters at the next general election. The court pointed out that this was provided in the Constitution of the State. An appeal will be taken.

NINTH VICTIM OF FIRE DIES.

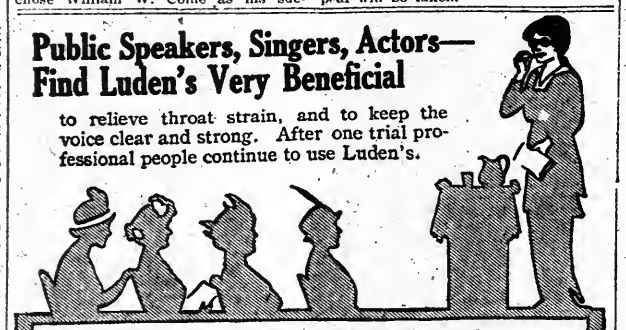
Marshal Believes Burning of 29th Street Tenement Was Accidental.

Although the investigation yesterday of the cause of the fire in the tenement house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, which took the lives of eight persons on Sunday and caused the death of the ninth victim yesterday, disclosed a significant connection between the receipt of a Black Hand message by one of the tenants and the burning of the crowded structure, Fire Marshal Prial said when he adjourned the investigation last night that he had discovered nothing which would lead him to believe the fire was not accidental.

The ninth person to die as the result of the fire was Mrs. Annie Gallaway at 489 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was ill in bed at the time of the fire and who is supposed to have died from shock.

Public Speakers, Singers, Actors—Find Luden's Very Beneficial

to relieve throat strain, and to keep the voice clear and strong. After one trial professional people continue to use Luden's.



LUDEN'S

Menthol Candy Cough Drops

"Give Quick Relief"—are used extensively by those suffering with coughs, colds and sore throat.

"Luden's Have A Hundred Uses"

Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box at— 5¢

WM. H. LUDEN, Mfg. Confectioner, Reading, Pa.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

It is complete comfort to snuggle up in a real Irish Frieze outergarment, not the stiff boardy frieze of of years gone by, but a pleasingly soft, lofty fabric possessing beauty and ease.

Genuine Irish Frieze Ulsters $40 to $48.
Genuine Irish Frieze Raglans and Overcoats $35.
Overcoats in other fabrics $18 to $75.

Inviting price concessions in Fancy Mixture Sack Suits.

$20 & $25
WERE $25 to $32.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR



A Car Is Known by the Hills It Climbs

SLUGGISH cars don't climb hills well; and nobody likes a sluggish car.

Quick getaway on the level is a comfort; but your vaso-motor nerves respond more to the stimulating influence of a car with speed on the hill.

It exhilirates; makes your heart beat faster. It develops your respect for the car—makes it more than a creature of steel.

You can get this in a Mitchell Light Six because it is lithe like a highly developed athlete, and light in weight like a thoroughbred.

On Viaduct Hill a Mitchell has started on high at 10 miles an hour and finished on high at 28 miles an hour.

On Abbey Hill it has started on high at 12 miles an hour and finished on high at 30.

On Fort Lee Hill it has started on high at 10 miles an hour and finished on high at 29.

No car has ever beaten this Mitchell on any of these three hills and we never expect to take anyone's dust.

You are tempted to say it is the most willing and most spirited creature you ever saw. Most people usually do.

What this car has, the baseball player calls "ginger"; the football player calls "pep"; the physician calls "highly developed nervous system" and the mechanic in the garage calls "just plain stuff" in her.

You like a nimble horse and a lively dog. This is a *spirited* car.

Mitchell

$1585
(f. o. b. factory)

Light Four	$1250
(6 passenger)	$1300
Light Six	$1585
Special Four	$1595
Special Six	$1895
De Luxe Six	$2350

(f. o. b. factory)

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George Bernard Shaw

Has roused both sides of the Atlantic to acrid debate by his article, which he calls

"Common Sense About the War."

Here are examples of how differently he is regarded:

Silas K. Hocking,
English Novelist, says:

"Much of it is eminently wise and sane. He said many things that badly wanted saying, and which few people appear to have had the courage to say.

"He put his finger boldly on the weak places in our armor, disturbed not a little our self-complacency, pointed out dangers that we tried to ignore, brought us down from our highfalutin to prosaic facts, and has shown us a good many things, that had got out of focus, in their true perspective, for all which we ought to be duly thankful."

Robert Blatchford,
English Author and Editor:

"In the midst of the fury and blood and tears, a bumptious merry-Andrew, hungry for more notoriety, calls upon the nations to listen to his cracked laughter and his reckless slanders and perversions of truth. Go away, George Bernard Shaw! Go and hide your shame. You are worse than Launce's dog."

"Will any member of Parliament ask in the House whether Bernard Shaw's pernicious pamphlet passed the censor, and, if so, why the censor allowed it to be published in its present form?"

Read for yourself what the brilliant satirist says in the concluding installment in

Next Sunday's Times

Theodore Roosevelt

Contributes a vigorous article:

"What Is Uncle Sam's True Course in the Light of War's Lessons?"

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order Next Sunday's Times Today.
The Times is always sold out early.

ARMY AND NAVY GAME THE LAST BIG FOOTBALL EVENT --- BASEBALL --- ATHLETICS

ARMY NOW GROOMING FOR GAME WITH NAVY

No Selection of Team to be Made Until Near Day of Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—With the mercury far below the freezing point and the Army's gridiron as hard as flint, the Cadets began their final preparations today for the Navy game, which will take place in Philadelphia next Saturday. There was no real hard scrimmaging, but the workout was long and the pace a stiff one all the way. The men worked for half an hour in a preliminary drill, Hodgson and Ford doing a lot of punting, with the linemen going down the field under the kicks. Prichard, Van Fleet, and Benedict received the oval, and this trio of back field men worked in the 'Varsity's signal drill later when the big team was driven through a hard and fast tryout of all the newest formations intended especially for the middies.

Oliphant jogged around the field in a warming-up exercise until the coaches impressed him into service on the scrub eleven, where he worked out in the dummy scrimmaging. No selection has yet been made of a line-up for the Navy contest and it is unlikely that there will be any choice before Thursday. While it is thought that Ohare and Neyland will be the selections for the doubtful guard and end positions, respectively, there is still a chance that Herrick or even Jones may be the final choice to flank McEwan and Kelly to be used at end. The others seem to have been practically eliminated from first consideration.

Behind the line, where everything was considered as being settled, Van Fleet is making a splendid showing. With Hodgson, Benedict, Oliphant, Coffin, and Van Fleet all going fast, the back field proposition looks stronger than ever today. As Capt. Prichard and Hodgson are sure of their places, the competition for the two other back field positions narrows down to Oliphant, Benedict, Van Fleet, and Coffin. Just now Van Fleet and Benedict look to have the call, but how Oliphant can possibly be passed up when the final choice comes is hard to imagine.

Lieut. William Dean, a former star back field man, was on the field today and trailed the team in its workout.

MIDDIES CHEER THEIR TEAM.

Cripples Return and Sailors Think They Have Good Chance of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—That the midshipmen are back of the Navy team to a man was demonstrated this afternoon, when the whole regiment occupied the stand during practice, and by songs and yells kept up an almost continuous round of encouragement for the team. The steady improvement that the team has made during the past month, particularly in its offensive game, has given great encouragement to the friends of the team, and they now feel that its chances of winning next Saturday are fairly good, notwithstanding the reported strength of the Army team.

The fact that the players who have been more or less crippled are returning to the game and appear fit and able is another encouraging circumstance. Capt. Overesch has recovered from his bruised foot and appears in excellent shape. Miles, the speedy quarter back, was very much in the game, and it is even thought that Craig, the fast change halfback, whose condition was discouraging last week, will be in shape for the game if he is needed.

The practice this afternoon was rather harder than is usual for Monday. There was much kicking and running through the plays and the linemen got a particularly strenuous drill in their duties on the defense, as most of the teams that have played here this year have been able to pick out a weak spot in the Navy line. There were indications that T. Harrison is being groomed to occupy right end next Saturday, his success in holding the ball on forward pass plays being a big factor in his favor.

HARVARD LOSES VETERANS.

Fifteen of Twenty-five Men Played Against Yale Will Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—With a few exceptions all of the Harvard football players who participated in the Yale game Saturday returned to college today, most of them going down to the field this afternoon, not to play any football, but to get the belongings they left in their lockers. There were no serious injuries in the game, Pennock hurting his knee, but not the knee that had kept him out of the game much of the Fall. Hardwick was battered up, and Logan, who received two severe blows on the head, was just a little shaky. Otherwise all the men could have started playing football again today.

The team, however, will lose most of the veterans when graduation time comes in the spring. Harvard played twenty-five men against Yale, and these fifteen will be graduated in 1915. The three regulars who will be on hand next Fall are Mahan, who probably will be the Captain, and Parson, the left tackle; and Wallace, the centre rush. Brickley, Logan, Bradlee, Francke, Hardwick, Trumbull, and Pennock are all members of the senior class.

Of the fourteen substitutes used in the game six are seniors, these being Weatherhead and Smith, end rushers; Withington, Atkinson, and Underwood, linemen, and Swigert, quarter back. Of the ten players who will return all except C. Coolidge, the end, have only one more year to play, Coolidge being the only representative of the class of 1917 on the 'Varsity team. Those who will return are, besides the regulars already mentioned, Soucy, R. Curtis, Watson, Bigelow, King, and McKissick. There is not much material coming from this year's freshman team, but the coaches expect to have Gilman, the 'Varsity tackle two years ago, in line to play with Parson.

In a few days the Harvard alumni will have a banquet to celebrate the team's great victory on Yale field.

Rest for the N. Y. U. Eleven.

Head Coach Reilly gave the New York University football squad a rest yesterday when he called practice off in order to put the Violet in the best possible shape for the game with the Rutgers eleven on Thursday. The local eleven will undergo only two practices before playing the New Brunswick collegians, but these will be of the most strenuous variety, so that the team should be in the best of condition when it lines up against the latter Thursday. The efforts of the Violet will be directed toward holding the Rutgers aggregation to as small a score as possible, and if Coach Sanford of that eleven uses only his second-string men, as has been intimated, he may find that he is tackling a stiffer proposition than he has anticipated.

The Violet's football season, which will close on Thursday, has on the whole been the most successful which New York University has experienced for several years. In order to express their gratitude the students of both the uptown and downtown schools of the university have arranged for a theatre party for the team at the Lyric Theatre on Dec. 4, when over 500 students are expected to witness a performance of "The Only Girl."

Penn Allots Army-Navy Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The University of Pennsylvania's allotment of tickets for the Army and Navy football game were mailed today to the successful purchasers. Only members of the Athletic Association, prominent graduates, and members of the faculty were considered in making the allotment of about 7,000 tickets, 3,000 less than in former years. Thousands of applicants had their money and checks returned.

CORNELL STARTS FOR SHORE

Football Squad Will Rest at Atlantic City Until Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Cornell football squad of twenty-seven men left here tonight for Atlantic City to rest until the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day. The team held its final practice of the year here in the baseball cage this afternoon, running through signals and giving a final polish to the new plays which will be used against the Quakers. The entire 'Varsity team and all of the "subs" were in the line-up, and every man showed up in fine shape. Charlie Barrett, Cornelly's great quarter, ran the team, and all of the men showed up in great style. The signal plays were run through without a hitch, and everything pointed to a great Cornell team on Franklin Field on Thursday.

In addition to the twenty-seven men included in the regular 'Varsity squad, four of the members of the 'Varsity squad who have been in the infirmary for a good part of the season accompanied the team to Atlantic City. This group included Charles Lahr, full back, and Shorty Taber, a half back, both of whom suffered broken legs at the beginning of the season, and Mehaffey, an end, and Mueller, a half back, who have also been confined to the infirmary by injuries for some time. These men have no chance of getting into the line-up, but on account of their long service on the 'Varsity squad they will be the guests of the management on the trip.

Coach Albert H. Sharpe would make no predictions as to the chances of the team against Pennsylvania. He was confident that Cornell would play a strong game against the Quakers and that the men were all in fine shape for the game.

The Cornell line-up for the Penn game as announced tonight follows: Shelton, left end; Gallogly, left tackle; Munsick, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Allen, right tackle; O'Hearn, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Collyer, left half back; Shuler, right half back; Philippi, full back.

About 4,500 tickets for the Penn game have been sold by the Cornell Association, insuring the attendance of about 2,500 Cornell undergraduates at the game on Thursday. This will be the largest delegation of students that has ever left Ithaca for an athletic contest.

TEST FOR SANFORD'S TEAM.

Yale Man's Methods at Rutgers Will Be Compared After W. & J. Game.

When the Rutgers University football team tackles the powerful Washington and Jefferson eleven at the Polo Grounds on Saturday there will be an intense interest in the proceeding on the part of Yale graduates and partisans.

When Yale determined, after last year's 15 to 0 football defeat by Harvard, to go out and get a "Percy Haughton" of her own, the list of graduates with the requisite qualifications was gone over to the minutest detail, and the nearest thing to a "Haughton" narrowed down to a choice between Frank Hinkey and George Foster Sanford. There was little to choose between the two former Yale stars, and even now, notwithstanding last Saturday's crushing defeat, there seems to be a general desire on the part of Yale men to see Hinkey get another chance to put his theories into practice. Nevertheless, there is open regret that the wonderful defensive coaching for which Sanford is justly famous could not have been available in New Haven, at least in the last week, after Princeton showed up Yale's great weakness in line strength.

The friends of Sanford now look forward to Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds for verifications of their boosts for Sanford last year to get the Yale job. Washington and Jefferson was only beaten by great luck, 10 to 9, by Harvard, and then beat Yale and the strong Pittsburgh team, which had defeated Cornell, a Saturday the hitherto obscure Rutgers team, coached this year by Sanford, winds up its season against Washington and Jefferson, and several football experts have already predicted a victory for the boys from New Brunswick.

Their work against Stevens in Hoboken Saturday, when they won, 83 to 0, with many subs in the line-up, speaks volumes for their attack. It takes some team to score 83 points, even against tackling dummies. The mere running up and down the field for that many points indicates speed, as for the defense, that has always been the strongest asset of a team coached by Sanford.

W. and J. Preparing for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—Realizing that he has a hard task ahead of him in preparing his football squad for the Bucknell game of Thursday and the Rutgers contest in New York on Saturday, Coach Folwell of Washington and Jefferson today had all his men except Patterson out for a hard practice. The big tackle, who was left at Washington, D. C., to recuperate from his injury received on Saturday, was scheduled to leave the national capital tonight and will get here tomorrow. Fleming, joined the squad of active men today, and will likely be found in the line-up in the two remaining contests. In spite of their terrific battering up against Georgetown, the players all reported in fairly good condition this afternoon. McCreight has a bruised left leg, but is expected to be in normal condition by Thursday. The practice this afternoon continued for almost two hours. The players had a siege at fundamental football, the coaches working them at tackling the dummy, catching punts, and going down the field under kicks.

FORDHAM'S BIG GAME NEXT.

Maroon Eleven Tuning Up to Tackle Villanova Thursday.

With only two days remaining before what is considered the most important home football game on the Fordham schedule, the Maroon warriors went through a record drill at Fordham Field yesterday, in preparation for the Villanova battle on Thursday. All the players except Wymard and Mulcahy, who sprained his ankle in the Boston tussle last Saturday, appear in fit condition, and "Skip" Wymard pushed them to the limit in probably the last hard scrimmage that will be seen at Fordham this season. Heroic measures were taken all day yesterday to strengthen the scrub team, so as to provide a suitable opposition for the 'Varsity's much-needed drills. As a result, the substitute contingent was increased by twenty-four players who have come out during the season.

Realizing that Villa Nova's superior weight and its consequent line-plunging attack have been the keystone to the victories scored by the Pennsylvanians over Fordham during the last two years, the Maroon coach laid particular attention on the line tactics yesterday. On the offense conditions all seem proper, but it is in the defense that difficulty lies. The second team yesterday was designated as Villanova, and went through all the shifts and trick plays used by the Pennsylvanians, and for the first time in over a month the 'Varsity line was crossed by the scrubs, two touchdowns falling to the second team. The scores came on forward passes started on fake kick formations, which closely resembled the Harvard method of attack last Saturday. However, after a rather sharp criticism by Coach Wymard, the 'Varsity braced, scoring four touchdowns and a field goal. Corriden and Rice featured in the regular attack.

Lafayette Football Player Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Lafayette football team got a rest today. It was the first day since Sept. 15 that there has been no practice on March Field. With the exception of a few bruises, none of the members of the team are disabled as a result of the game with Lehigh. There is much grief in the college over the death of C. Marshall Cochran, one of the members of the football team, who was stricken with typhoid fever in the middle of the season. Jim Kennedy, another player who was on the sick list, has recovered so far that he was able to attend the game on Saturday. The preparation for the game with Dickinson on Thanksgiving Day will begin tomorrow.

LEE MAGEE JUMPS TO FEDERAL LEAGUE

Outfielder Assigned to Brooklyn —Wards May Appoint Him Manager.

John M. Ward, Business Manager of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, admitted yesterday that the Wards had engaged Lee Magee of the St. Louis Cardinals. Magee has been flirting with the "Feds" for some time, but deferred making the jump until he was certain that all the peace negotiations were off. When he was certain that there was no hope for amalgamation, he went over to the "Feds" and was assigned to the Brooklyn Club. Mr. Ward said yesterday that it was more than likely that the fast outfielder would be made manager, to succeed Bill Bradley, who resigned at the end of the last season.

Magee is considered one of the fastest outfielders in the older league, and after going around the world on the Giants-White Sox tour, there was a wild scramble for his services. Magee held out last season and refused to listen to the overtures of Gilmore & Co. On account of his dealings with the "Feds" last season, Magee was rebuked by the Britons, who own the St. Louis Club, and also by Miller Huggins, the Cardinal Manager. It is believed that this break with Huggins is the real reason why Magee has jumped to the independent league.

For some time the Wards have been looking for a manager. They made a big offer to Roger Bresnahan, which was declined. Walter Ward, Secretary of the club, announced a short time ago that no plans would be made for next season until a manager had been appointed.

If Magee is appointed manager it is expected that he will begin at once to build up a stronger team for Brooklyn than the "Feds" had across the bridge last season.

The Brooklyn Club is also angling for another star player in the person of Art (Tilly) Shafer, the former third baseman of the Giants, who resigned from baseball to engage in business in Los Angeles. President Gilmore of the Federal League announced in Chicago yesterday that George Stovall, acting as scout for the "Feds," was now at Shafer's home with an offer which the former Giant could not very well turn down.

It was announced by Gilmore that if Shafer consents to go back into baseball he will probably be assigned to the Brooklyn Club.

Since it was announced by President Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League that there could be no compromise with the Federals, there has been a sudden activity on the part of the "Feds" to build up their league for next season. While the officials of organized ball announced that 90 per cent. of their players are signed for next season, the Federals are going to have to stone unturned to land the other 10 per cent. of the players. As was the case last year, there seems to be no financial obstacle that the Federals are not willing to surmount to get players away from organized ball.

If the position of the Wards is taken as a criterion, the outlaw league is willing to resume its activity of last year. The position of the new league seems to be obstinate enough to continue another season, even at a great loss, just to force organized baseball to recognize it. While officials of the major league predict that, after the losses of last season, the Federal League will not continue another year, the independents are going right ahead, anyway.

Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers is expected to visit President Ebbets in a day or two to arrange the training plans for next season. When Manager McGraw announced that he was going to train the Giants in California, Uncle Wilbert immediately began to look around for a site for the Dodgers to the Giants' old stamping ground at Marlin Springs, Texas. Robinson believes that Texas is the best training ground for the Northern clubs, but when McGraw announced that he had abandoned the California idea Robinson's plans were knocked in the head, and it is believed that when he visits Mr. Ebbets this week plans will be made to have the Dodgers train at their old camp at Augusta, Ga.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants stated yesterday that the report that Davey Robertson would jump to the "Feds" was not true, because the hard-hitting outfielder had signed a three years' contract with the Giants, which could not be broken very easily. Robertson got a fair trial with the Giants last season, and although he batted at a fast clip for a few weeks, his hitting fell off during the latter part of the season. It was stated that Robertson, if he does not play with the Giants, will be sent back to Mobile, the team from which he was purchased last year. It is said that if Robertson is sent back to the minors he will jump to the Federal League.

FIXING THINGS FOR YANKEES

Chicago Hears That Tommy Leach Will Manage Farrell's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Tommy Leach, veteran centre fielder of the Chicago Cubs, is to be appointed manager of the New York Yankees vice Frank Chance, resigned, according to a story circulated here tonight. The deal will be closed, it is said, at the annual meeting of the National League in New York on Dec. 8. A top-notch pitcher now with the Yankees will be turned over to Manager Bresnahan as part of the transaction which will make Tommy a full-fledged major league pilot.

Word from Manhattan has it that John J. McGraw had recommended Leach to Frank Farrell and "Big Bill" Devery, backers of the Yankees.

Call for National League Meeting.

President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday sent the following letter to the Presidents of the various clubs in the league: "The annual meeting of the National League of professional baseball clubs will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, at 2 o'clock. The meeting of the Board of Directors will be convened at noon of the same day at the same place."

Football at Columbia Today.

Columbia's upper classmen will clash on the gridiron this afternoon with the underclassmen. For two weeks teams from the two divisions have been practicing on South Field for this game, which will make the first time the pigskin has been put into play on South Field for three years. The more enthusiastic of the undergraduates see in this game a forerunner of next season's varsity sport on Morningside Heights, and Walter Dwyer, Chairman of the Student Board of Representatives, predicts that Columbia will be represented by a 'Varsity eleven next Fall. The two teams will line up as follows:

Upperclassmen.	Position.	Underclassmen.
Van Buren	Left end	Cochran
Mouquin	Left tackle	Kennedy
Renard	Left guard	Schultze
Osgood	Centre	Bullwinkle
Thompson	Right guard	Todd
Barton	Right tackle	Dobie
Jeancret	Right end	McCarthy
Holliman	Quarter back	Reese
Simonds	Left half back	Munroe
Cleary	Right half back	Munroe
Lauber	Full back	Littaurer

Officials—Robert Reed, Cornell, and T. Thorpe, Columbia.

Cyclists to be Paid in Newark Today

The cyclists who competed in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden last week will receive checks for the prize money and bonuses at the offices of the Cycle Racing Association, Incorporated, in Newark, at 9 o'clock this morning. The winning team of Goulliet and Grenda will not be there. Joe Fogler will also be absent. The first two are performing in vaudeville this week and Fogler is acting as their manager. Goulliet will receive the biggest check, his pay for the week's riding being about $2,500.

A. A. U. MAKES DISCOVERY.

Finds That Ramsdell, a 'Pro' Trainer, Is Head of Texas Branch.

Athletic officials here have detected a flagrant violation of Amateur Athletic Union ethics, if not of the rules, in the election of F. L. "Tex" Ramsdell, considered a professional, though he may never have been declared a professional, to the Presidency of the Texas Association of the A. A. U. Ramsdell, according to a prominent A. A. U. official, deserted the ranks of the "Simon Pures" when he agreed to coach the University of Pittsburgh track and field team a year ago, and therefore made himself ineligible for the position.

At the annual meeting of the A. A. U. the Texas organization was not represented. Then it first became known here that Ramsdell was President of the organization, and though the fact failed to attract much attention then it has given close observers of amateur athletic doings in the East something to talk about for the last few days.

Ramsdell, although he is considered a professional, is splendidly equipped to head an A. A. U. association, for he knows the sport thoroughly. But the fact that he left the amateur ranks to become a coach has caused amateur athletic officials to express their belief that he should not have been elevated to the Presidency by the Texas Association.

During the time he represented the University of Pennsylvania the Texan was a consistent ten-second man for 100 yards, and was correspondingly as good over the 220-yard route. In 1910 he went to England, and defeated everybody he competed against, winning the British Isles championship at 100 and 200 yards.

While in England he became involved in a controversy with the Amateur Athletic Association of that country. He was charged with professionalism on the grounds that he had received exorbitant expenses for competing at a set of games. He offered a defense, but finally was suspended by the A. A. A. This action of the English association practically established the American as a professional in Europe, and he did not compete there again, returning to this country, where his career extended over another year.

There is no action that can be taken by the Amateur Athletic Union against Ramsdell, except to suggest to the Texas Association that it select a leader whose amateur standing is fully established.

POSTPONE GARAGE RULES.

State Fire Marshal Heeds Auto Men's Plea—New Speedway.

Through the efforts of the Automobile Trade Association of New York State, the State Fire Marshal has consented to postpone the enforcement of the new garage regulations issued by his department which were to have gone into effect on Dec. 1. This agreement was made at a conference held in Albany between the Marshal and a committee from the association consisting of its President, R. H. Johnston, its Vice President, Chauncey D. Hakes, Charles A. Stewart, its Secretary, A. H. Dudley and Charles Thaddeus Terry, the association's counsel. Those representing the automobile interests pointed out many ways in which they believed the new regulations to be unfair and impractical and argued that they would work a hardship to many hundreds of garage owners in New York State. The request was granted, and the suspension of the enforcement and also invited the committee to suggest new regulations which would meet with the approval of the automobile trade.

* * *

Plans for the construction of the new automobile speedway to be built at the Sheepshead Bay race track are to be furnished by Koehler, Spyr & Farrington, architects, of 50 Church Avenue, and bids for the construction are being obtained. The work is to be finished by June 15, 1915, and is to consist of concrete and steel grandstands to seat 100,000 and to cost $1,200,000. The track will be two miles in length.

Basket Ball Dates for Seton Hall.

Seton Hall College's basket ball schedule was announced yesterday as follows: Nov. 28, Brooklyn College at South Orange; Dec. 2, Fordham University at South Orange; Dec. 5, Commonwealth Club at South Orange; Dec. 9, pending; Dec. 12, pending; Dec. 17, Georgetown University at South Orange; Dec. 18 Brooklyn College at Brooklyn; Dec. 19, Cathedral College at South Orange; Jan. 6, University of Toronto at South Orange; Jan. 9, St. John's College at Brooklyn; Jan. 13, Fordham University at New York; Jan. 16, open; Jan. 19, Manhattan College at South Orange; Jan. 21, Cathedral College at New York; Jan. 23, Company F, Second Regiment, at Elizabeth; Jan. 27, Morristown Y. M. C. A. at South Orange; Feb. 3, Manhattan College at New York; Feb. 5, St. John's College at South Orange; Feb. 10, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem; Feb. 11, open; Feb. 17, Stevens A. C. at South Orange; Feb. 19, George Washington University at South Orange; Feb. 22, Niagara University at South Orange; Feb. 24, Company F, Second Regiment, at South Orange; Feb. 26, Morristown Y. M. C. A. at Morristown; March 3, open; March 6, Muhlenburg College at South Orange.

Substitute Bouts at Olympic A. C.

Substitute bouts were necessary in both the semi-final and final last night at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem. Jack Palmer of Newark, who was scheduled to box Sailor Maher, failed to put in an appearance, and Manager Donnelly substituted Chick West of Holyoke, Mass., and Buddy Ryan of Boston. The latter was no hopeless outclassed in the fourth round that Referee Roche stopped the contest. Frankie Conifrey and Eddie Morrirey were billed for the semi-final session, but Morrisey was easily defeated by Young Drummie in the second bout, and the latter was asked to box Conifrey. This did not suit Conifrey, and Frankie Callahan was substituted, but proved an easy victim for Conifrey. Frankie Daly outpointed Johnny Russel in the first ten-round bout.

Welsh's Big Recent Earnings.

When Freddie Welsh boxes Young Shugrue at Madison Square Garden Dec. 2 the world's lightweight champion will have earned $50,000 within five weeks. This is a remarkable feat for a champion, and has never been equaled by a title holder of the prize ring. Welsh has not picked his opponents since winning the title and met all comers, one after the other. After boxing Shugrue, Welsh will have met more men in the ring since becoming champion than Willie Ritchie did during his career as champion over a year and a half. Up to date Welsh, after arriving from London, with the title, has boxed Matty Baldwin, Ad Wolgast, Charley White, and Jimmy Duffy. Tonight at Boston he boxes Fred Yelle and on Thursday night hooks up with Young Brown at Syracuse.

Bantams in Olympic Ring.

Johnny Daly, the local bantam, will box Terry Miller, the rugged east side bantam, formerly of Chicago, in the feature bout at the Olympic A. C. next Monday night. Daly is now in the best condition of his career. He has been working out for months now at the New Polo A. A. and is ready to show the New York boxing fans that he is even better than when he fought his memorable battles against such stars are Conlon, Williams, and Burns. Daly and Miller have agreed to make 114 pounds, ringside.

Pinehurst Golf Trophy for Becker.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 23.—C. L. Becker of Auburndale, Mass., won the gross score trophy in a golf medal play handicap here today, with a card of 83 for the 18 holes. J. D. C. Kumsey of Brooklyn and J. G. Nicholson of New Bedford, Mass., tied in the net score competition with 77. Nicholson won the tin whistle tournament, which was played in connection with the handicap, finishing two up against bogey.

New World's Bowling Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—In rolling up a total of 3,147 points in a match game under tournament restrictions with the local Zumalweiss team last night, the Schmidt bowling quintet of St. Paul claims to have established a world's record. The previous high score of 3,012 was made by the St. Paul Knispels at the Toledo tournament in 1913.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE WOULD COME BACK

Striving to Renew Its Alliance with A. A. U., Which Was Severed Recently.

Although receiving a hard blow from the Amateur Athletic Union at its last annual meeting, when the governing amateur body severed its alliance with the National Catholic Amateur Athletic League, the league is again quite active, W. J. Slattery of Philadelphia, its President and organizer, is making strenuous efforts to regain the league's lost prestige, and if he succeeds in accomplishing his task he will seek to renew the alliance with the A. A. U. In order to accomplish this he would have to demonstrate that the league is on a firm basis, national in scope, and prepared to carry on the activities that marked the organiation at its inception, five years ago.

Slattery remained here several days after the A. A. U. meeting last week and enlisted the support of several Catholic athletic clubs in this city in his campaign to assist the C. A. A. L. to the plane it held in track and field circles when it was regarded as a formidable ally of the A. A. U. He conferred with the leaders of the local Catholic Athletic League, and received encouragement, if not actual guarantees of support, from them.

He also aims to bring Buffalo and Baltimore, once strongholds of the league, back into the fold. He was in Buffalo the latter part of last week, and will shortly visit Baltimore, to see what he can accomplish there.

At present Philadelphia is the only city where the C. A. A. L. has any influence. Almost every C. A. A. L. athlete is registered with the A. A. U. comes from Philadelphia, there being almost 200 members.

When the Catholic Amateur League was formed five years ago it gave promise of becoming one of the strongest athletic leagues in the country and had thousands of members. Slattery, who was its first President, controlled the organization with a strip hand, and had everything running smoothly when he was called away. He was in South America out of reach of the league's doings for three years, during which time the organization fell to pieces, losing most of its members, and being altogether inactive. The Middle Atlantic Association requested that its affiliation with the A. A. U. be severed, and its request was complied with last Monday.

Word was received here yesterday that D. F. McNichol, one of the best mile runners in the British Isles, died of pneumonia while serving with his regiment, the Sherwood Foresters, at Shoreham, Sussex, England, on Oct. 29. McNichol was the British mile champion in 1911, winning the A. A. A. title in 4:22 1-5. In addition he also captured the Midland Counties mile title, the Scottish mile champion, and was London title-holder at the same distance. He won the Scotch one-mile championship in 1912 and the half-mile championship in 1913. He held the Scotch 1,000-yard native record of 2:17, made at Glasgow on Aug. 7, 1911.

It is believed that Eddie Frick, the New York A. C. athlete, who won the metropolitan senior half-mile championship in 1912, will shortly become affiliated with the Bronx Church House. Harry Smith, Captain of the latter team, will enter him in the junior national championships on Dec. 29, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. President Rublen of the Metropolitan Association was asked whether he would be eligible to compete in the juniors' national events after having won a senior metropolitan title. Nothing in the rules covers this point, and Rublen ruled that he would be eligible.

Platt Adams, the world's premier broad jumper, has entered his specialty in the Irish-American A. C. games, which take place at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. The Newark athlete is one of the thirteen New York A. C. men who will compete in the games. Adams will try for a new record in the running broad jump. He holds the best indoor mark of 23 feet 2 inches. The Winged Flatites have secured one of the largest and most select entries in their history. Ted Meredith and Oscar Baker will battle in an old score when they meet in a special 1,000-yard run, which will be one of the features.

Yale has indicated that she will send a team down for the junior national cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park on Dec. 5, and in an indirect manner word has reached A. A. U. headquarters that Cornell will be represented by its intercollegiate championship team in the national senior run over the same course the following Saturday. Billy Quealy, the professional distance champion, who coaches the Yale harriers, has sent for blanks, and may file his entries in a few days.

Athletes of all descriptions face a busy three months, for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association has issued sanctions for almost fifty track and field meets, road runs, and boxing and wrestling tournaments to be held in and around New York. The track and field dates are as follows: Nov. 26, Seventy-fourth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; Mercury A. C., Marathon; Richmond County Advance, road run; Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; Nov. 28, Irish-American A. C., 29, St. Bridget's Lyceum, road run; Dec. 2, Father Mathew's T. A. Society, Newark; 4, Sixty-fifth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; 5, Fourteenth Regiment A. A., Seventy-fourth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; 10, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A.; 12, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., Bronx Church House; 19, Twelfth Regiment A. A.; 20, Trinity Club, novice road run; 31, Seventy-first Infantry A. A.; Jan. 1, Hollywood Inn A. A. road run; 9, Xavier A. A.; 14, Millrose A. A.; 16, Catholic Club of Brooklyn; 23, Brooklyn College A. A.; 30, Fordham University, Diocesan Union C. Y. M.; Feb. 13, Knights of St. Antony, Bronx Church House, road run; March 5, Sixty-fifth Infantry A. A., Buffalo.

Boxing dates allotted are: Dec. 5 and 7, National Turn Verein, Newark; 10 and 12, Crescent A. C.; 14 and 16, City A. C.; 15 and 17, Cathedral Club, Brooklyn; 17 and 19, New York A. C.; Jan. 7 and 9, New York A. C.; Feb. 18 and 20, New York A. C.; March 8 and 10, New York A. C.; 21, 22, and 24, New York A. C. The St. George Club has been allotted Dec. 2 for a wrestling tournament.

YALE'S CALL FOR HOCKEY.

Ells' Chances for Good Team and Championship Seem Bright.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Yale's Winter sport plans were partly outlined this afternoon, when Capt. Sweeney of the hockey team called the candidates together in the trophy room of the gymnasium and gave them training and playing advice. Nearly fifty were present. They were notified that practice would be begun immediately in the arena which was constructed here last Winter, and which assures the Yale team artificial ice and regular daily practice at home. Until last year the Yale team was compelled to go to the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, for practice except on the rare occasions when it was available on New Haven ponds or natural ice rinks. This limited the practice to only a few candidates. Capt. Sweeney announced today that Tom Howard had been re-engaged as Yale coach.

From the list of candidates enrolled today the outlook seems excellent—Capt. Sweeney, centre; M. R. Herron, point; R. Macdonald, right wing; F. V. Burgess, left wing; M. B. Schiller and T. G. Driscoll, goals, and C. D. Dickey, wing.

Several of last year's substitutes who are still available are Washburn, 1916; Betts, 1916; Kent, 1916; Marlow, 1915, in the defensive line, and Spicgle, 1916, and Bangs, 1915, forwards. Promising candidates from last year's freshman team are Landon, Elerwirth, and Capt. Murray, for the defense, and Benner, Blossom, Buchanan, and F. Blossom, forwards.

As Harvard lost its entire last year's team, except Capt. Claflin and Wanamaker, and Princeton has only a single member of her last season's aggregation, Capt. Peacock, Yale has an unusual opportunity to grasp the intercollegiate championship.

TIGERS WEAK IN HOCKEY.

Hobey Baker and Capt. Kuhn Will Be Missing from the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 22.—Preparation for the Winter sports season started here in earnest last week. Basket ball and hockey candidates were called out and the first steps taken toward the development of the teams. The Tigers are in a poor way for hockey, Capt. Grant Peacock being the only member of the championship 1913-14 team who is still in college. The greatest problem is the discovery of a man to fill Hobey Baker's place at cover point. Cornell, who ably supplemented Baker's whirlwind dashes up the ice in the championship games last Winter, will also be missing.

A good deal of confidence is felt in the ability of the sophomores out for the team. These include J. and W. Humphreys, McAdoo, Hotalls, Schoen, Scully, and Straw. Of these men all but Scully were members of the St. Paul (Concord) team. The Humphreys are the best defensive players that ever came to Princeton, and they will be relied upon almost entirely to check the attack of opponents.

There is more veteran material available in basket ball. Members of last year's team who are still in college include Capt. Frank Gill, Eddie and Freddie Trenkmann, the football stars; Jackson, Glick, and Salmon. Besides these, last year's freshman five will furnish a large number of good players. The Tigers' first game will be with Fordham on Dec. 5.

Winners with the Cue.

Close playing was witnessed last night in the two games decided in the amateur straight-rail billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest C. G. Willard defeated J. Berger by the score of 50 to 41 in fifty innings. The second match resulted in a victory for G. Hall over M. Elsoffer by the score of 50 to 36 after thirty-one innings of play.

George T. Moon, Jr., added another victory to his list in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn last night when he defeated Claude Sixsmith by the score of 200 to 164 in fifty-six innings.

The best game thus far played in the English amateur billiard championship at Doyle's Academy was contested last night when R. H. Tevre defeated S. Levy by a score of 250 to 236. The match ran sixty-five innings the winner making a high cluster of 26, while Levy gathered 28. The game was the first of the second round, in which there are still seven matches to play.

The second block of the three nights' match at three-cushion carrom billiards between George M. Salisbury and M. Henry, at Doyle's Academy, 181st Street and Broadway, last night resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 50 to 46. The brines were 100 per cent. total for the match, while Salisbury's aggregate for the two matches was 96 points. The final block of fifty points will be decided this evening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Henry Cline defeated Walter Cochran, 300 to 67, in a Billiard Players' League match tonight. Averages and high runs: Cline—Average, 25; high run, 109. Cochran—Average, 6 1-11; high run, 40.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Albert Cutler defeated Jake Schaefer, 200 to 219, in a Billiard Players' League match tonight. Averages and high runs: Cutler—Average, 6 21-31; high run, 26. Schaefer—Average, 7 2-31; high run, 50.

Schooner Yacht Guinevere Sold.

The three-masted steam auxiliary schooner yacht Guinevere has been sold for the estate of the late Robert P. Doremus to Vice Commodore Edgar Palmer of the American Yacht Club through Gielow & Orr of this city. Guinevere was built in 1908 for W. Harry Brown of Pittsburgh. While owned by him the yacht was named Visitor II., and made a number of off-shore cruises, giving a good account of herself with regard to speed under rail and seaworthiness.

TURKEYS PLENTIFUL HERE.

President Marks Promises They Will Be Cheap In Free Markets.

Borough President Marks said yesterday that, notwithstanding the reported scarcity of turkeys, there would be plenty of them on sale in the free markets at reasonable prices.

The prices on poultry in the open markets yesterday were: Turkeys, 28, 25, and 22 cents per pound; young Long Island ducks, 21 cents per pound; fancy stuffed geese, 23 cents per pound; finest large roasting chickens, 22 cents per pound.

Prices on other supplies for the Thanksgiving table are:

Fresh hams, 15 cents; sirloin steak, 18 cents; choice rib roast, 14 cents; leg Canada lamb, 12½ cents; lamb chops, 14 cents; sugar-cured hams, 18 cents; onions, six pounds for 5 cents; grapefruit, 3 cents; potatoes, 80 cents a bushel; cabbage, 5 cents a head; red cabbage, 5 and 6 cents; red onions, two quarts for 5 cents; carrots, two quarts for 5 cents; beets, four bunches for 5 cents; celery, 10 cents a bunch.

TO OPEN SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY IN JUNE

Promoters Plan to Hold International Contests on Reconstructed Race Track.

Promoters of the new Sheepshead Bay race track speedway plan to take the public into their confidence tomorrow when a special meeting of the new organization will be held and officers elected. The sale of the old race track has progressed so far that plans are being drawn for improvement and the construction of the two-mile auto course. Koehler, Spyr, and Farrington, architects, have been at work for nearly two weeks on the plans for the rebuilding of the grand stands and a new clubhouse, and estimates are being requested for construction work.

Although no specific details are obtainable it is said that the speedway and new stands will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, the stands will seat 90,000, the largest in the world, and the track will open about next June 15. The construction of the stands will be started in a few weeks.

While the new speedway is being promoted by a syndicate of automobile men, it is being financed by New York capitalists, the names of whom are being carefully guarded, although J. C. Nicholls, who has been active in the promotion of the speedway, says there will be no secrets after tomorrow. It is said that Karl Fisher and Mr. Wheeler, who are largely interested in the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, represent certain Western financial interests, while the New York end of the money is being taken care of by Mr. Herd.

The charter of incorporation is expected to be approved at Albany today, and a copy will be forwarded at once to this city. This charter, together with the complete plans for the new motor-speedway, will be placed before the promoters at tomorrow's meeting, after which the election of officers will be held.

It

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1914.

OUR CENTRAL BANKING RESERVE.

Washington officials consolidate the statements of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and put the country's total reserve deposits at the splendid figure of $227,138,000. That works out at 89 per cent. of gold against all liabilities, and 105 per cent. of all liabilities after deduction of 40 per cent. of gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The only banking statements at all comparable with that were those made by some of the banks in the interior in 1907. It will be remembered that some of them proudly advertised that their cash exceeded their capital stock, and that their proportion of reserves against liabilities approximated those above given for our unified national system. The statements of 1907 and 1914 are liable to the same remark. They are revoltingly large, and are not banking business.

But now there is an explanation not available as an excuse in 1907. Our centralized reserves now are large because the system has not got under way, not because the managers of the reserves are hoarding against any foreseen danger. The consolidated statement shows rediscounts $5,607,000, and Federal reserve notes in circulation $1,215,000, but the reserves have been paid in for many times that installment on account of the business which the system must do. There is no option for the reserves to be maintained on the present basis. There are compulsion of interest and necessity for the quarter of a billion reserves to be put to banking use. The emergency currency is too costly to be maintained when Federal currency can be had. As the better and cheaper form is substituted for the other the necessity for maintenance of reserves against it will grow. The rediscounts also will grow with the inevitable resumption of trade activity. It is as impossible as undesirable to maintain present conditions, which, if they meant what the face of the figures seem to imply, would give foreign observers an impression of collapse rather than of abnormal strength. Even as the matter stands they grudge us our unused gold. We have sent abroad on the current movement a total of gold rivaling the entire gold in the Bank of England, and we have several times as much gold not in banking use. It is ours, but we have no social right to do as we wish with it, under present conditions of want and misery throughout the world. Our idle gold ought to be put to banking use, here or elsewhere. Those who prevent it are as obnoxious as other monopolists.

The Federal Reserve system is the sufficient guarantee that the quarter billion of banking resources will not remain idle, and that it will not be misused. Our local Clearing House has served fair notice that its share, $176,830,540, of surplus reserves is not available for imprudent ventures. It thus drew the line in the exact place where it has been drawn abroad by other bankers under an even greater stress. Governments and banks in all countries where banking is understood have thrown all assets into one great pool for the maintenance of commerce, but have declared that they have no moral right to sustain the fabric of speculation upon the Exchanges. It is different with the processes of trade. Abroad Governments will back the paper of approved buyers of commodities for manufacture, or of employers of labor. There is no necessity for that here, but the same principles have been proclaimed by the guardians of the quarter billion of idle and "surplus" bank reserves. They will not remain idle, and when employed will not be a surplus fund spread before the eyes of the covetous.

Those who want to use those idle funds must run a double gauntlet. First, such scrutiny as that proclaimed by our Clearing House will be exercised in each of the twelve districts. Second, the fact of that scrutiny must be shown to the satisfaction of the central authority at Washington. The working of the system can be illustrated by that of the cotton pool, which is outside of the Federal system, and yet is worked along similar lines. Planters wanting advances must first apply to their local banks. After passing that test the national pool will lend its assistance, but the local banker must act first. Similarly member banks must first take responsibility for advances under the Federal system, then the district bank will lend assistance, finally the Federal Reserve Board can command the unified resources for the assistance of any district bank. It is not a central bank and the management is at Washington, of course. There is the difference of an entire syllable between central and Federal, as any one can see. The control is at Washington, but it cannot control $176,830,540 until after the control of New York has exhausted itself. While New York retains control of that share of the disposable assets the hand may be at Washington, but the will will be at New York. Anybody can see the difference between the Federal system and the central system which Senator ALDRICH preferred, and which Congress rejected.

AS OLD AS THE HILLS.

BOUCK WHITE is unjust to Socialism when he saddles upon it the responsibility for his cheap attempt at notoriety in the matter of his "new marriage vow." When he apologizes for it by saying that "Socialism believes in squaring all customs by the facts" he places the blame for himself upon an economic theory which has sins enough of its own to answer for. There are Socialists who are decent and self-respecting; BOUCK WHITE should not burden them with his itch for a more than questionable fame.

For a while, anyway, we are to hear a good deal about BOUCK WHITE; and it is well at the beginning that we should divest him of illusions and understand him. His type is older than the hills; but every time it reappears men who do not read history and whose memory goes back only a few years take it seriously. He mistakes notoriety for fame; and while he runs his course he is likely to mislead many impressionable young people and wreck their lives. The curse of the free-love propaganda—old and even eternal, though every new prophet of it seems to convince himself that he is saying something new—is that the souls it ruins are not those of the naturally depraved, but are in the main good, harmless people who are dazzled by the glitter of what they think is a new philosophy.

WHITE, of course, thinks and cares nothing for this. He has set out on his harmful course with an advertisement given to him by a City Magistrate, and he appreciates the full value of it. He will end as have the others, his precursors, who have followed his star; but in the meantime many young men, and especially many young women, may be led astray by the false lights he sets. If they knew how old the course is, and how sure is the disaster, they would not be misled; but that is a knowledge which comes only from an acquaintance with the facts of human experience that is denied to the special class of people to whom WHITE makes his insidious appeal. He will do damage while he lasts.

THE PRIDE OF NATIONALITY.

We can understand HANNIBAL and JUGURTHA, we can understand MITHRIDATES. They hated Rome and they fought Rome. We can understand them because the Roman citizen must have been altogether the most arrogant, insolent, overbearing, self-righteous, and absolutely intolerable person of the ancient world. Whether it were in the distant and gloomy Pontus, in the African spheres of interest, in the land of the Franks, or in Britain or in Germany, they must have hated the Roman for his swagger and his impudent assumption of superiority. His assumption was justified, to be sure, but his way of showing it must have made the barbarians feel like writing to the papers, as Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM wrote to THE TIMES on Sunday, or as Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS wrote to Lord NEWTON, in the letter we published yesterday, both protesting against the exhibition of similar traits by our German and German-American friends in their efforts to win American support and sympathy for Germany's cause. Mr. ADAMS says that the Americans are competent to form their own opinions and that they, therefore, "invariably resent the schoolmaster and the propagandist." Mr. PUTNAM says that the Americans will not accept "this curious contention that our fellow-citizens of German birth have a right to shape our opinions or to control our utterances on pending questions."

We know that the feeling which prompted Mr. ADAMS and Mr. PUTNAM to these expressions is rife in this country, what is called the German propaganda has aroused some resentment here. But we must be forbearing, we must be tolerant. Above all, we must not forget that we ourselves have sometimes offended in this particular. Germany is a young nation and has not yet outgrown that propensity for boasting which was made a charge against us half a century ago. Our schoolbooks taught us that the proudest exclamation of man should be "I am an American." The 'tarnal Yankee nation was bragged about, not only here but in foreign parts. When CHARLES SUMNER at the age of 26 made his first visit to Europe he was a good deal troubled by the prejudice against Americans which he encountered almost everywhere. It had been aroused by the behavior of Americans who believed that even then this was the greatest nation on earth, and who made offensive demonstrations of their belief. Mr. SUMNER, a young gentleman of good breeding and real cultivation of mind, dispelled that unfavorable impression as far as he personally was concerned, but not for many years thereafter did Americans in foreign parts have the good sense to pull in their horns a bit.

It has been much remarked upon that Germans, especially Prussians, sojourning in this country, treat us with that "certain condescension in foreigners" which was the theme of LOWELL'S essay. They assume airs of superiority which may now and then provoke resentment, but in most cases provoke only mirth. The American who, with very good sense, laid aside the habit of insistent boasting which was attributed to him as a characteristic half a century ago, will nevertheless not admit that the men of any other race or any other planet are superior to himself. He is amused at such assumptions. Some annoyance may have been caused by the way the Germans have pressed their point here. They have told us that we were, of course, quite ignorant of the causes of the war, a defect they were magnanimous enough to overlook, but they felt that it was their duty to supply the information we lacked; then, of course, having seen the light, we should give them our sympathy and desire their triumph. They were not long in discovering that the Americans were the one people on earth who were thoroughly well informed as to the origin of the war, and their tone has changed. Now and then some returning traveler, or some German friend who has been unaware of the extent of our information, harps upon the old tune, but in general the note has changed. There has been a marked subsidence, too, in the flood of appeal and argument—probably because it has become apparent that they could not breast the current of public opinion here, which, as Mr. ADAMS says, is all running one way.

But there should be no criticism of the faithful German effort to win our favoring opinion. Resentment on that score would be unbecoming. Mr. ADAMS supplies an apt parallel when he recalls the effort we made to set England right in our war between the States. The English current then ran pretty much all one way, there was only here and there a statesman like JOHN BRIGHT, who gave his sympathies to the North. We sent Mr. BEECHER over to present, with his eloquence, the case of the North, and Mr. ADAMS says that to the great annoyance of his father, who was our Minister at the Court of St. James's, we sent ont "a host of clergymen, "journalists, lecturers, and characters otherwise eminent to descend "like a swarm of locusts on Great "Britain and instruct the people" as to their moral obligations. In recalling our more or less unavailing efforts to set the English people right we may come to a clearer understanding of the attitude of our German friends and of the zeal with which they have labored among us. We must make allowance for their patriotic zeal and we must take account, too, of the pride of nationality. If the Prussian thinks that he is superior to the American, that his "Kultur" is a finer thing than our enlightenment, let him think so. We can return the inverted compliment. But we ought to regard with real interest and welcome the sincere efforts of anybody from anywhere to influence our judgment by information, argument, and appeal. That, at least, has been the policy of THE TIMES in opening its columns freely to the presentation of the German case. The American people have candidly examined what was put before them, when real information was given they have profited by it, they have instinctively rejected sophistry, and they have made up their own minds in their own way.

NICOTINE OR FURFURAL?

A correspondent of The London Globe warns the public against sending cigarettes to the young soldiers, and begs them to send instead the comforting pipe. He reminds his readers that in the Irish and northern commands Lord GRENFELL and Gen. OLIPHANT put severe limitations on cigarette smoking, absolutely forbidding it on fatigues or whenever under arms, including field operations and manoeuvres, while no such restriction was placed on pipe-smoking. The young soldier, he says, is an inveterate cheap cigarette smoker and suffers from it such ills as disordered heart action and increased pulse, with, in some instances, trembling of the hands and fingers. Decidedly, send him a pipe and reform his health to the point of marching efficiency.

Just at present we are thinking of our universities as schools of discipline from the point of view of our possible involvement in war. War will come no nearer because we have an army of well-trained, healthy young men emerging from their formative experience. Shall we ask our college authorities to forbid cigarettes and permit pipes? As a matter of fact, pipes are at present fashionable among the undergraduates, and if they are the more innocuous of the two forms of smoking it would be a pity to imperil their popularity by official encouragement. They are liked not only for their generosity in the matter of nicotine, but also because they offer a large surface on which you can scratch names and dates on the occasion of a more or less historic "smoker." They have rich associations and a lot of literature has been wound about them that offers itself freely for quotation. But sentiment has little place in discipline, and scientific accuracy ought to be put in charge. The case of the cigarette versus the pipe has been taken up anew in medical journals, and the authoritative Lancet has been freely cited as stating that the cigarette, from the point of view of nicotine poisoning, was less harmful than the cigar, and that the pipe was the worst of the three. The Lancet did not stop there, however, but went on to admit that practical observation indicated an opposite rating in the actual effect on the smoker's health, and debated the effect of toxic factors other than nicotine. Furfural, for example, belonging to the class of bodies known as aldehydes, pungent substances causing an irritant action upon all mucous membrane. This furfural is always present, the writer states, in the smoke of the cheap and popular American cigarettes. And the cheapest cigarettes among those examined showed the largest proportion of furfural.

It is not yet determined that furfural is at the bottom of the ills attributed to cigarette smoking, but we can act on the facts already assembled, and if our young students choose to smoke cigarettes instead of pipes, the Faculty can see to it that they buy a sufficiently expensive brand.

CITY PLANNING.

Destructive criticism is in its element when it can attack a city like New York, a misshapen mass of gigantic errors, due not to poor planning but to no planning. The fact that it is beautiful in spite of its blemishes is no one's fault but its own. President MCANENY, in appointing an advisory committee to help the Board of Estimate in the consideration of plans affecting the future physical development of the city, has acted with the foresight that is one of his characteristics.

The future physical development of New York City presents a problem of such extraordinary difficulty that commerce, industry, and art cannot too soon collaborate toward its solution. The men included in the new committee are engineers, architects, financiers, railroad officers, merchants, and public officials. The work of formulating a general scheme of improvement with which all local improvements may be co-ordinated is that in which they are to aid the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's Committee on City Plan, the board's attention having hitherto been confined to individual improvements. Any honor that may accrue to them will be earned, but the chance to work directly for the fame of one's city carries with it its own reward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An American Reporter in Germany.

In these days of telegraphic communication, with and without wires, not for emergency use, but as the routine and almost exclusive method of news distribution, it is no small achievement to make mailed dispatches rival in both interest and importance their more rapidly traveling rivals for attention. This, however, is what has been accomplished by the representative of THE TIMES, whose report of observations in Berlin was printed yesterday under date of Nov. 1. The same correspondent did the same thing before when, by a combination of enterprise, courage, and good luck, he managed to reach, and for several days to remain at, the Great Headquarters of the German Army in the west.

It may be worth while to note the fact that this remarkably successful invader of the mystery in which the Germans have chosen to veil their military operations, and especially the movements of the Kaiser, is not a veteran follower of wars, experienced in eluding the rigors of censorship, but a young reporter who came to THE TIMES staff fresh from college—Yale, by the way—hardly more than two years ago, and had since done, until his transfer to our London office a year ago, only regular local work as assigned in ordinary course.

His account of the Kaiser's daily life a few miles from the front attracted even more notice in England, whither it was promptly cabled, than it did here, and was generally recognized as a journalistic feat far out of the common. Yesterday's narrative was less of an exploit, but it was not less valuable, since from it the reader could get what so many of us have sought without much success—an unprejudiced exposition of public sentiment as it exists in Germany, and an accurate account of the war's effect on the general population.

What seems particularly to have struck this observer is the breaking down of the barriers, so tall and strong, that hitherto have separated members of the military caste from all civilians—a change truly significant, and indicative that the war, so far, has not been all loss for Germany. He emphasizes anew and more strongly the bitterness of German hatred for England, and refutes the rumors of dissensions among the several kinds of Germans, and pictures them as enduring their innumerable bereavements without resentment and with as much pride as grief.

Sees the Law Itself Imperiled.

In another column on this page there appears today a letter to the Editor of THE TIMES, written by a man convicted of murder and under sentence of death. It is a remarkable, perhaps unique, production to come from such a source because of the almost complete absence from it of evidences of personal apprehension.

The appeal for justice, the protest against its withholding, are strong and moving, but both the appeal and the protest are rather that the dignity and righteousness of law and its orderly administration may be preserved than that an undeserved punishment may not be inflicted on the author of the letter.

FRANK is too intelligent not to realize fully the horror and the terror of his position after the failure of so many efforts—so nearly all possible efforts—to save him from a dreadful fate, but he sees clearly that more than his own life and death is involved, and it is upon this greater thing that he tries to fix the attention of the country.

He feels regret, presumably, as does everybody in the multitude of Americans who are convinced of his innocence, that his case has come down to a dispute about technicalities of procedure—technicalities that have no real relevancy to the material questions at issue. Certainly his present argument deals with the larger and basic problem created by the circumstances of his trial. He views the situation objectively, not subjectively, and sees involved in its settlement not himself, but the dearly acquired safeguards of civilized humanity.

The letter has the more acute interest because of the fact that only yesterday Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court denied Frank's appeal for a writ to carry his case before that court for review.

America, Too, Has Problems.

Merely because our own problem of unemployment does not compare in seriousness with that of Belgium, or, indeed, with that in any of the countries now at war, is not a sufficient reason, of course, for ignoring its demand for solution. And ignored it has not been, as a matter of fact; but those who know local conditions best evidently cannot overcome their apprehensions that the more moving appeals coming from abroad may lead to forgetfulness of the fact that considerable numbers of people here are feeling the indirect effects of the great conflict and confront the approaching Winter with precarious employment or none at all.

The Secretary of the not very happily named Vacation War Relief Fund expressed this fear in the letter we printed Sunday. While not asking for any withholding of gifts from the various foreign funds, she pleaded that our own unfortunates, too, might receive the help and attention so many of them need.

The organization for which Miss WALDO spoke is doing the practical work of bringing employers and the unemployed together, and its efforts deserve the assistance she asked from all who can further its ends.

Mystery Added to Mystery.

That Sir OLIVER LODGE is a man of real scientific attainments, and eminent in more than one field of research, cannot be denied, even by those who most regret that so much of his time of late years has been devoted to a subject to which, "by definition," the methods of science cannot be applied. He has convinced himself, by what he thinks the use of those methods, that communication with the dead has been demonstrated and survival after death proved, but his evidence is such as to make its rejection inevitable, even by those whose faith in the immortality of the soul, otherwise derived, is as firm as his.

Sir OLIVER treats as scornfully as do the credulous haunters of the back parlors where common "mediums" effect their impudent deceptions the easy explanations of the "phenomena" they exploit, and yet what he brings back from the misty Beyond is nothing except the familiar futilities. His ghosts, too, squeak and gibber a foolish jargon that should seemingly add a new terror to death for all who believe that reveals what our intelligences are coming to.

That it doesn't do so, even for men of Sir OLIVER'S stamp, when they fall into the sorry morass of willing delusion, is quite the darkest mystery their labors reveal. Beside it "raps" and "spirit writing" and "materialization" and "levitation" and the whole bag of tricks hardly deserve to be called puzzling.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Prof. Corwin Sees Good Reason to Doubt Its Constitutionality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of your correspondent, John Gill, to prove the Anti-Alien act constitutional is in every way remarkable. He cites the California Land act in support of his contention, but that act is based avowedly on the theory that the treaty of 1911 with Japan did not secure Japanese subjects in this country the right to acquire real property for agricultural purposes. If that theory turns out to be incorrect the law itself, of course, goes to the ground. (100 U. S. 483, 133 U. S. 258.)

Not less elementary is the distinction between political and personal rights. The former are by very definition rights of citizenship, though the right to vote is sometimes bestowed upon aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. The right to secure a livelihood, on the other hand, by reputable and honest labor is a personal right and as such is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "No State shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. This provision does not prevent the Legislature from making reasonable classifications, but the denial of the right of employment merely because of alienage is a purely arbitrary classification and accordingly unconstitutional. (113 U. S. 27, 118 U. S. 356.)

So far, then, as the Constitution is concerned, the Anti-Alien act applies only to work done by private contractors for the public, that is, for the State itself. The consideration is immaterial, for whatever of its powers a State may lawfully exercise at a particular moment it is always subject to the supreme and controlling authority of the Constitution. In the case of Baker vs. Portland an enactment the precise counterpart of the New York statute now under discussion was pronounced void both in relation to national treaties and to the Fourteenth Amendment. (5 Sawyer 566; see also 6 Sawyer 349.)

Briefly Mr. Gill says: "What the contractors have agreed to they cannot question upon constitutional grounds." It is, of course true that in some instances a person can waive his own constitutional rights, but it is equally true that nobody can waive another person's constitutional rights. It is sufficient for all practical purposes that the Anti-Alien act is null and void because of its operation upon the rights of aliens in the United States. For this reason it can be ignored by all persons with impunity. Besides it is presumable that the contractors agreed to be bound by the act only on the supposition, subject to correction, that it was a constitutional limitation upon their own rights, at any rate where these are protected by the national Constitution!

EDWARD S. CORWIN.
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 21, 1914.

The Hebrew Day Nursery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hebrew Day Nursery and Kindergarten of Brooklyn, situated at 320 South Third Street, is located in the very heart of Williamsburg. To this institution women whose husbands have either died or else have become very ill bring their young children while they go out to earn an honest livelihood by working at a machine in some stuffy, unhealthful factory, or by slaving all day long over a washtub. From 6:30 in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening these children are being taken care of by a trained and sympathetic matron, and not only receive four meals daily, but are given clothing and other necessaries of life.

Recently the directors of the nursery have decided to devote three rooms in the building to the use of boys and girls of the neighborhood who have no centre, at present, where they can meet and enjoy the pleasures of social and literary life. Here under proper supervision they will come of an evening to meet respectable children, and thus will be prevented from getting into bad company, besides being saved from death or injury while skating or playing in the streets.

One dollar from you will help us in our work and will enable us to give the benefits described to many people.

HARRY A. HARRISON,
First Hebrew Day Nursery and Kindergarten of Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1914.

Her Brother in Times War Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 18 I have recognized my brother in one of the pictures, which I have immediately sent to my parents in France. All have recognized him also, and wish to have each one that picture entitled "French Infantry Halt for Lunch on the Way to the Front."

SISTER ALAIN.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, 1914.

FRANK ON HIS OWN CASE.

A Remarkable Letter from a Man Under Sentence of Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest and appreciation the editorials bearing on my case appearing in your issues of THE TIMES Nov. 16 and 17. I feel that your editorials, with rare insight, have accurately diagnosed the issues of the proposition, and have accentuated the crux of the situation.

Far and away more important than the shell of legal intricacies and technicalities is the reality beneath the shell—the question of human right and justice. The question to be decided is whether or not an unruly mob, operating in an atmosphere of smoldering violence and prejudice, may, with impunity and the apparent seal of judicial approval, invade our courts and compel verdicts. Are the safeguards thrown about defendants, which have been developed and insisted upon during the many years past as fundamental at common law, to be cast ruthlessly aside, just because a howling, violent mob threatens?

Our motion "to set aside" becomes not the invoking of a technicality, which may be lightly sidetracked because procedure is, or is not, thus and so; but it invokes a basic human right, a right grounded in the fibre of Anglo-Saxon intelligence and civilization. Orderly trial by a jury is one thing, the rank disorder of a lynch-crazy mob is another. They are diametrically opposed; one cannot be justified or substituted for the other. One is right, the other dastardly.

It surely cannot obtain that truth and innocence be forever throttled. It never, surely, is too late to do right and to hear the truth. This outrageous charge against me was hastily conceived in error, and brought forth in prejudicial hate. I cannot believe that, in this day, with still time to right the wrong, a judicial murder will be perpetrated. They may take human life and attempt to annihilate human honor, but I am confident that the truth cannot be strangled to death.

I am grateful that you have seen the truth in this horrible affair. That you have seen fit to air the facts in THE TIMES bespeaks your courage.

LEO M. FRANK.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1914.

A GERMAN "OBSESSION."

Mr. Putnam Receives a Letter About "the Lying English Sheets."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a letter (one of a number that have come to me during the past weeks) which may be of interest to the readers of THE TIMES. It impresses me as a typical illustration of the curious obsession that has come upon Germans on both sides of the Atlantic as a result of the German craze for world domination and of their bitter hatred of England, the power which, as they have convinced themselves, constitutes the sole obstacle in the way of such domination.

The letter, which comes from a well-known German merchant of this city, reads as follows:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to certain letters written by one George Haven Putnam in The Evening Post and THE NEW YORK TIMES. I find these letters very amusing, as they show that you get your information from the lying English sheets and their "annexes" (THE NEW YORK TIMES) in this country. I take it you are an American, but if you are an Englishman please consider this letter as not having been written. It is useless to argue with people who get their information from the lying English sheets.

I believe you have a business house in London, but not on the Continent. I write you to say what a contemptible scoundrel a man must be who sits in his warm, comfortable library and who advertises himself with lies at the expense of the German people who are dying for their country. I returned from England last week and I know conditions from personal experience, and no one can stop me from telling the truth. I am sorry that there is in your head such a howling wilderness. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

Kipling on "Bobs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So he failed, eh? Kipling failed! The Master Singer of the East and West, the very man who wrote:

"For East is East and West is West;
But never the twain shall meet."

this man has failed! But there is an undercurrent which runs like a fine, bright line of life through this latest masterpiece of Kipling, which perhaps you have not discovered.

It was not the fact that "Bobs" was a "strategist," that he had "soldierly qualities," or was a "friend of the children and poor" that vibrated the heart strings of Kipling. If nothing else lives this will:

"Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the Master Gunner died."

"* * * Before his eye grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.
He had touched their sword hilts and greeted each, * * *
And there was virtue in touch and speech,"

"Never again the war-wise face * * *
That pleaded in the market place—
Pleaded and was not heard!"

There is a picture that would make a strong man gasp if he had ever known "Bobs," or had ever served with the Indian troops, or had ever read the man's life. There was no need for "Bobs" to go to the battle field and greet the East Indians; but he went with a certain-sure vision of the fate that lay before him, so that one who understood might say: "He had seen the faces of the sons whose sires had served with him."

Now, you have criticised Kipling in one column, and printed Fanning in another. And that's the end of salve you wish to offer us to heal the wounds you make in our hearts.

RAYMOND K. ENAVELY.
Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 22, 1914.

In Need of an Operation.

A little girl, 11 years of age, is rapidly becoming blind because of a tumor on the base of the brain, which will eventually cause her death, unless it can be removed. She is now in a hospital in this city, where an X-ray has confirmed the diagnosis and where the experts advise a special operation which, while it will be very delicate and dangerous, is the only hope. The little girl's family is one which has been under the care of the Charity Organization Society for the past year, and if the plan is to be carried out the society must raise a fund for the purpose. The mother was left a widow a year ago with six children, and another baby boy, Peter, has been born since. The mother is entirely without resources except the small irregular amounts which she can make by finishing, and the eldest child is a girl of 13, who cannot secure her working papers until next year. The relatives are poor, but have helped to the best of their ability with clothing and food, and now stand ready to care for the little ones while the mother gives her undivided attention to the girl who is to have the operation. The society has helped during the past year by paying the rent of $10 a month and by giving a weekly allowance of $4.50 for food. Now, with Winter coming on and the necessity of special expenses in connection with the girl's illness, the society must raise for this family a fund of not less than $400.

Gifts, large or small, toward this amount may be sent to the office of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: B. B., $2; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $25; J. P. Chalmers, $10; Mrs. E. F. Bedell, $5; Mrs. D. Delehanty, $2; "Cash," $5; "B. M. R.," $1; Miss Mary D. Bulkley, $1; through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Untermyer Sees New Reasons for Government Control of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who is firmly convinced and will continue to urge that recent events have overwhelmingly demonstrated that the Stock Exchange is primarily a great public utility and an integral and necessary part of our national and international financial system, and that the power of supervision over its affairs by Governmental agencies in so far as they vitally affect the public is essential to the safety and stability of the system, permit me to take issue with your Saturday's editorial entitled "The Stock Exchange" and with its main deductions and implications.

The decision of the Governors to close on July 30 and their announced determination (since partly reversed) not to reopen at this time are there made the subject of laudation as though by so doing they had performed important and disinterested public service, when in point of fact their action in closing was forced solely in self-preservation of the members. It was the obvious and only thing for them to do to avoid their own bankruptcy.

I believe it is now generally conceded that the keeping open of the Exchange for two days after the close of the European Exchanges (which was strangely seized upon by the interested champions of the present irresponsible, unregulated form of management as an act of courage and an argument against public regulation) was a foolish and desperate blunder, and that if it had been further persisted in it would have destroyed values, bankrupted most of its own members, and precipitated the most disastrous of the world's panics, involving many of our greatest banks and financial institutions. Its action at that time furnishes one of the strongest arguments *in favor of* public control.

It is now generally understood that it was the wise influence of the banks and their control through the loans they were carrying for the brokers that forced a reversal of the decision that had been reached by the Governors to keep the Exchange open after July 30. It is to be hoped that the same sane and conservative element will continue to exert its power over the brokers through their loans in the banks in the same direction until it can safely reopen.

It seems anomalous and intolerable that a private, voluntary, unincorporated association, operated on the lines of a private club, enacting its own laws, and amenable to no public authority, should have the power to sanction abuses in trading and in fixing prices that affect values in every corner of the world. Its operations bear directly upon the fortunes of all our banks and other financial institutions and upon all our people who own securities or have their savings in the banks. The ramifications of the power of the Exchange are endless. When they are once understood there will be an end of the present irresponsible form of management.

In all the Continental countries the Exchanges are under stringent Government control. Even in England, which has been continuously dinned into our ears by the champions of private control, the Government has now taken charge and it, and not the members, will determine whether and under what conditions it will be permitted to resume.

There is no such uncontrolled license as is now enjoyed by our Stock Exchange tolerated in any other department of national or State affairs with which the public is even remotely concerned. It is a reminder of the days when banking, insurance, railroads, and other public utilities were considered purely private ventures with which the public had no concern, but it is a vastly more dangerous situation by reason of the magnitude of its sphere of operations.

Will it be seriously contended in the light of recent experience that the questions of whether and when the Stock Exchange shall open or close its doors or what shall be the character and extent of its dealings are matters of purely private concern in which the public should have no voice? Our entire financial structure is vitally affected by the decisions on these questions, and yet their determination is in the hands of men who are responsible to no public authority.

It is not a question of the manner in which that power has been or is now being exercised. That the machinery of the Exchange has in the past been used on a vast scale to despoil the public through the manipulation of its quotations, "wash" sales, matched orders, and other devices, and that the bulk of its transactions have been the worst forms of gambling are facts established by official reports of the Pujo Committees and the Hughes Commission.

It should, however, be said that since the exposures of the Congressional investigation and under the spur of impending legislation the Exchange has eliminated many of the abuses that had disgraced its management and has inaugurated numerous reforms. Although there are still many wrongs to be righted in the character of its dealings, such as manipulation, short selling, and striking stocks off the list, and there are many other reforms that should be inaugurated, the transactions have for the six months or more preceding its closing conformed more nearly than ever before to its legitimate purposes as the world's greatest security market. How long this new sense of responsibility will continue or what its genuineness and sincerity of interest after the agitation of its past methods has ceased, or how soon the abuses that have yielded so substantial a part of the revenues of the members will again creep in, the future alone can determine.

Unless human nature is changing, it is fair to assume that if we do not find a means of discovering and punishing these illicit practices, they will be revived at the first opportunity. Men who are engaged in a business in which genuine and manipulated transactions pay the same commissions, and in which the volume and consequent profits of the latter are far greater than upon the genuine dealings, have no right to occupy the position of self-constituted and unregulated trustees to the public with respect to those transactions nor to be intrusted with the sole supervision of their own acts. There is nowhere any public authority to control them or to inquire whether they are sacrificing their public duties to their private interests. To place men in that position of temptation in the discharge of public functions is asking for much of the evil that especially when the performance of those duties involves reversing the practices of a lifetime that were long supposed by them to be legitimate and are now universally recognized as dishonest.

The sales of securities held by the banks upon exhausted margins, the dumping of our bonds and stocks on the market by foreign and home investors, the drain upon our stocks of gold and the consequent wild fluctuations in foreign exchange that render legitimate international business well-nigh impossible, may mean rich harvests for the few men who are equipped to seize the opportunities born of the general misfortune, and it may be a good thing for the "short-sellers" and other speculators, but it spells panic and general disaster for the rest of the country. It is only because men are often so blinded by self-interest that they will not see that the Exchange fails to realize the right of the Government to a voice in matters of such vital moment to the entire community. The present crisis is the most complete vindication conceivable of the demand for Government supervision such as we have urged and is now accepted in every other country, including Great Britain, which was the last country except ours to hold out against it.

It may be that in this particular crisis the Exchange is ignoring the private interests of its members, that it is animated solely by the spirit of patriotism, and that it will act with wisdom and conservatism. Granted. It is against the dangerous principle of leaving such uncontrolled power in private and interested hands that I earnestly protest. My criticism of your editorial is that you unwittingly encourage the continuance of this intolerable condition instead of exerting the weight of your powerful influence for its correction.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
New York, Nov. 22, 1914.

R. A. C. SMITH STARTS FUND FOR CITY POOR

Tells Mayor in Letter with a $1,000 Check Winter Will Bring Much Want.

REBUFFS FOR WHITE CROSS

No One Approached Willing to Act as Treasurer—One $100 Gift Goes Back.

As an outgrowth of the demand for aid for the unemployed this Winter Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith yesterday presented a plan, in a letter to Mayor Mitchel, to systematize the "charity begins at home movement" and to distribute funds according to needs. The Commissioner sent with his letter a check for $1,000 to start the fund and suggested that a "Mayor's Relief Organization" be formed. Mr. Smith explained that his plan was not meant to interfere with European relief work. In his letter he said:

For some time trade in this city and throughout the country has been at low ebb. Business conditions and the labor market have been so severely disturbed by the European war that bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and even the daily journals have been compelled to reduce their working forces so that today the number of unemployed has grown very large.

You have asked me, as no doubt you have asked others, to look the field over and to make suggestions.

Our daily newspapers have been doing good work on certain lines; our citizens have risen to the occasion as they always do, contributing money and other necessaries for the relief of the unfortunate ones in Europe. No one should criticise such noble and generous acts, and I hope the good work may continue, but under a comprehensive plan that will at the same time provide for our own.

I am sure that the large relief committees will gladly aid you and that the great charity associations will be ready to confer with you and to place before you the serious conditions that confront them. If out of such a conference you can organize a central bureau, to be known as the Mayor's Relief Organization, or any other title, I believe much good could be accomplished.

Money is needed to tide over our unfortunate brothers. That good times will come I have no doubt, but do not let us delude ourselves as to the conditions confronting us this Winter. We have and will continue to have real distress among our people.

Mayor Mitchel received the Dock Commissioner's check in the afternoon. "I have been thinking seriously of some such plan for a long while," the Mayor said. "The committee plan suggested by Mr. Smith might prove to be best, and I can see that it has many excellent points, but at present I am not prepared to make any definite statement about it."

Representatives of the "American White Cross," recently organized to collect contributions to relieve former soldiers and sailors of the United States out of employment, called on the Mayor yesterday. Earlier they had visited the home of Andrew Carnegie, and had seen Mr. Carnegie's secretary, who advised them to write to Mr. Carnegie outlining their plan. At the Mayor's office Theodore Rosseau, the Mayor's secretary, told them the Mayor could not act as their treasurer, as his office was not equipped for the additional work. The committee then went to Brooklyn and asked Former Mayor Ardolph L. Kline to act as treasurer, but he, too, declined.

A check for $100 for the White Cross was received by the Mayor yesterday from a lawyer who asked that his name be withheld. The Mayor sent the check back, as well as several small amounts sent by other persons, explaining

MISS NEILSON-TERRY IN 'TWELFTH NIGHT'

Young English Actress Proves to be a Fair and Winning Viola.

DIXEY A FINE MALVOLIO

Well Chosen Company of Experienced Players Give the Comedy at the Liberty.

TWELFTH NIGHT. In three acts and twelve scenes. At the Liberty Theatre.

Orsino ..... Lawson Butt
Sebastian ..... Reginald Goode
Antonio ..... James Berry
A Sea Captain ..... Roy Cochran
Valentine ..... William Gifford
Curio ..... Reynolds Evans
Sir Toby Belch ..... Eben Plympton
Sir Andrew Aguecheek ..... Walter Creighton
Malvolio ..... Henry E. Dixey
Fabian ..... Edgar Kent
Feste ..... Cecil Cameron
Priest ..... Maxwell Ryder
First Officer ..... Claude Stevens
Second Officer ..... Frederick Guest
Olivia ..... Edith Campbell Walker
Maria ..... Jessie Busley
Viola ..... Phyllis Neilson-Terry

Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Ellen Terry's niece and the daughter of Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, made her first appearance before an American audience when the Liebler Company's production of "Twelfth Night" was presented last evening at the Liberty Theatre. Cordially welcomed in honor of her good name and sure to be liked here for her own sake, Miss Neilson-Terry is an actress of charm and great talent.

The happy, fantastic, golden comedy of Shakespeare was a most happy choice for her introduction to New York. It was in "Twelfth Night" that she won such favorable attention at His Majesty's in London now more than four years ago, and those here who love this play will find youth, beauty, and a fine, fresh winsomeness brought to serve her intelligent and skillful reading of Viola's lines.

As an occasion last evening was hers, but she is simply one of a well chosen, highly competent company assembled for the rich opportunities which the comedy affords, and as the one who designed the settings for its successive episodes Joseph Urban has done handsomely. He contributes several scenes of rich, picturesque beauty even if they lack the decorative simplicity of those done by Livingston Platt for Miss Anglin's production, and are not so admirably calculated to send the comedy trippingly on its way.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry is tall, fair, and in another costume than one befitting the masquerading maid from Messaline she would seem to have stepped down from some old Du Maurier drawing tacked on a studio wall. Her voice, once trained for the concert stage, is fresh and musical, and, conscious of possessing a sweet, high soprano, she filches one song from the acquiescent Feste and sings it sweetly at the feet of the charmed Orsino.

She lends this voice gracefully to the exquisite lyrical passages of "Twelfth Night," and, indeed, Olivia, Orsino, and Sebastian, too, let the word music of the comedy work its way and so speak and play that the passionate thread of the romance weaves the most pleasing and the most satisfying moments of the evening at the Liberty.

The part of Viola is gayly played, the young actress scarcely touching that plaintive, wistful strain which often deepens and sweetens the fantastic story. And she makes Viola entirely and undisguisedly feminine, only at rarest intervals assuming the bravado of the masquerade, and then only for the briefest moments. This Viola is all woman, very tender, very pretty in her dismay, but in the confusion of identities serving not a whit of the illusion that must have been achieved by the company for which the play was written.

This is not at all unusual, but another treatment would have been interesting just this once at least, with the part of Viola intrusted to so fine, spirited, dancing an English girl, looking quite capable of routing Sir Andrew or Sir Toby, for that matter, in pitched battle and blessed with the chance of playing opposite a Sebastian who looks remarkably like her.

Before going on from the matter of her appearance it must be noted that she often moves and stands most ungracefully, and this tendency is accentuated by the unhappy Orientalism of a costume all very well as an acknowledgment of the geographical flavor of Illyria, but most unbecoming to Phyllis Neilson-Terry.

Miss Terry is charming, but the comedy is not all hers, and, indeed, there would be something hopelessly amiss with a company that allowed any Viola to run away with "Twelfth Night." The company at the Liberty suffers no such calamity. It is a good company. The most skillful person in it is no newcomer to these shores, but that delightful artist, Henry E. Dixey, back once more in the rôle of the madly used Malvolio, which he played years ago at Daly's when Ada Rehan was the Viola. Mr. Dixey is in fine form from first to last, reading with relish the rich humor of the letter scene and even giving a certain gusto of woe to the stables scene, which is not left out in this production.

Eben Plympton brings his ripe ability to the part of Sir Toby, playing that unblushing reveler without the familiar unction of giving it a certain meditative cast that is not amiss and sits well on one who, after all, was a great lady's relative (of some sort) and not merely bibulous for all his reverent and philosophic attitude on the subject of cakes and ale.

Jessie Busley is happily cast as Little Maria, bringing into the comic scenes the proper vivacity of impish mischief. Walter Creighton, by virtue of a very lady-like interpretation, succeeds in making Aguecheek amusing, which is an infrequent achievement. James Berry is excellent as the loyal Antonio, that "morable pirate and salt-water thief," and Edgar Kent, once the youthful lover in "Pomander Walk," does well as Fabian.

There should be this special paragraph for Cecil Cameron, a valuable member of the cast. He plays the clown. He is entirely too youthful and joyous for the world-weary Feste, but he can sing agreeably, and this is important, for Feste has some of the loveliest songs Shakespeare ever wrote and should be allowed to sing them—all. The curtain at the Liberty falls as he sings the "With hey, ho, the wind and the rain," and that is the way the curtain should always fall on "Twelfth Night."

HARRY LAUDER HERE.

He Reappears in Fine Form at the New York Theatre.

Seven years and a few days after his first American appearance on the same stage, Harry Lauder came back to the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon and from that stage gave a half dozen of his old songs and many of his old stories, and generally renewed his hold on the affections of the-atregoers in these parts. It was the beginning of a week's engagement at the New York with Mr. Lauder busy as the major part of a specially collected vaudeville bill.

Mr. Lauder was in fine voice and rare good humor, beaming so amiably that he showed every tooth in his head. And in between smiles he chanted the merits of "Roamin' in the Gloamin'," sang of his "Daisy," and, of course, told all about "A wee deoch-an-doris." Mr. Lauder is hugely entertaining, and it would be fit and proper to call him inimitable, if that were not to slur the talents and ignore the activities of such favorites as Elsie Janis, Ina Claire, and countless others who always bring down the house by giving their versions of Harry Lauder.

Wm. Faversham at Barnard College.

William Faversham, who is appearing in "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre, has accepted an invitation from the President of Barnard College to give an informal talk to the students this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "Education Through the Drama."

"DIE ZAUBERFLOETE" GIVEN.

Mozart's Fantastic Opera at the Metropolitan.

Sarastro ..... Carl Braun
Koenigin der Nacht ..... Frieda Hempel
Pamina ..... Emmy Destinn
Erste Dame ..... Vera Curtis
Zweite Dame ..... Rita Fornia
Dritte Dame ..... Lila Robeson
Erster Knabe ..... Lenora Sparkes
Zweiter Knabe ..... Louise Cox
Dritter Knabe ..... Marie Mattfeld
Tamino ..... Jacques Urlus
Sprecher ..... Carl Schlegel
Erster Priester ..... Paul Althouse
Zweiter Priester ..... Julius Bayer
Papageno ..... Otto Goritz
Papagena ..... Elisabeth Schumann
Monostatos ..... Albert Reiss
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The production of Mozart's opera "Die Zauberflöte" two seasons ago at the Metropolitan Opera House was joyfully recognized as one of the most artistic of the achievements of the house and as one of the finest performances of the opera, taken altogether, that it had had here. There had been greater singers in some of the chief parts; but the spirit and beauty of the work had perhaps in New York never been so wholly captured as they were in this German performance. Its repetitions last season, when it was given six times, were again among the most enjoyable of the offerings of the house; and the fact that "The Magic Flute" now enters again so early into the repertory arouses renewed interest. The opera seemed last evening more fresh and beautiful than ever, the music a jet from the eternal fountain of youth.

There have been various changes in the cast since the first production, but the performance heard last evening was much the same as those which were heard last season. Most of these singers are excellent, some are remarkably fine. In music that makes often severe demands on their vocal art. It is long since anything better than Miss Hempel's singing of the two airs of the Queen of the Night has been heard here, and Carl Braun, Emmy Destinn, Otto Goritz, and Albert Reiss, all of whom were heard in the performances last season, contributed notably to the success of this one. So much cannot be said of Mr. Urlus; Mozart's music betrays the deficiencies of his vocal technique as none other does; it is a pity to hear one endowed with a voice so naturally fine as his subjected to such deplorable singing. Mr. Schlegel acquitted himself creditably of the music of the Sprecher, which he sang with lyric fluency and finish, if not with all the breadth of style that characterized the lamented Griswold's delivery of it.

Miss Elisabeth Schumann was the Papagena of course for the first time in New York. She sang the music charmingly, for which her voice is well adapted, and there was the right touch of mirthful gayety in her actions.

The stage setting of "Die Zauberflöte" is remarkably elaborate, ingenious, and beautiful, and the changes of the fourteen scenes are made with a celerity that causes almost no interruption to the progress of the extraordinary fantasy that is illustrated and glorified by Mozart's music. If there has been one failure of ingenuity, however, as has been before pointed out: that which brings Sarastro on to sing of "these sacred halls" when he is standing on a bank of a river. The performance of the chorus was finished and impressive, the playing of the orchestra transparent and fluent, and in the whole ensemble there is one of Mr. Hertz's most successful achievements.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Oratorio Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor, will give Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" on Wednesday, Dec. 9, for the sixth time in its history. Gervase Elwes will come from England to sing the title part in the work.

Wilfrid Douthitt, principal baritone of the Dippel Opera Company, assisted by Blanche Manley and the Stanley Quartette, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 6 for the benefit of the National Red Cross and the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital.

Mme. Ida Reman will give a recital at the Little Theatre on Sunday afternoon Dec. 13, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. She is a former pupil of Lilli Lehmann.

The annual Thanksgiving concert of St. Mark's Hospital will take place at the Waldorf on Thursday evening, the artists being Mrs. Adele Krueger, soprano; Lucille Collette, violinist; Robert Maitland, baritone; Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Sigmund Herzog and Walter Kiesewetter, accompanists. Theodore Spiering will conduct several orchestral numbers.

The Beethoven Musical Society will give its first concert tomorrow evening at Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

BULLETIN No. 2

Battles in Tenement Homes

HELPING OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES

Ability to spend a stated income or to plan wisely is not uniform among poor or destitute families any more than among those more fortunate.

Some will plan wisely, buy advantageously, cook well.

Others will not.

In the homes of such families effective relief must include, in addition to money, education in buying, cooking and general household matters, so that the income will bring the greatest and best returns.

Careful inquiry into the health of each member of the family must also be made and, if necessary, medical and nursing care provided.

The progress of the children in school must be watched, so that they can be directed into suitable vocations and associated with individuals and agencies that will aid their moral and spiritual development.

The purpose of this work, whether done by visitors, nurses or dietitians, is to build up self-reliance, to create and foster stability in family life, and to give people, through knowledge, the power and responsibility to plan and to shape their own lives.

This is a part of the ministrative work of charity—unmeasurable in dollars and cents.

It gives opportunities to those who are willing to rise.

It helps the needy to help themselves.

Such work means protection for the fortunate as well as salvation for the poor.

This is the work that makes of every community, no matter how large or small, one neighborhood.

It builds up, reconstructs, and makes possible the permanency of home life in New York that poverty, if unchecked, would drag down.

It means wealth for the commonwealth.

It turns social liabilities into social assets.

To make needy families again self-supporting, therefore, we must link this skilled personal service of advice, direction and friendly interest with the assurance that the necessaries of life will be sufficient to meet the needs until the family gets back to a self-supporting basis.

This requires giving the necessaries of life for more than a day, more often for months; it also demands the services of a staff of enough trained workers to be in constant touch with every needy home in which relief is being given.

In how many destitute homes will you make it possible this Winter for us to perform this service and give the necessary relief?

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Fin. Com. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 EAST 22nd STREET

(This advertisement is paid for by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

Watch for next week's bulletin—"WHEN THE FATHER IS DEAD."

ROMANTIC DRAMA REOPENS DALY'S

"Yosemite," by Charles A. Taylor, Is an Old-Fashioned Play of California's Early Days.

FRANK KEENAN TRIUMPHS

Vividly Portrays a Bandit Fighting Against Encroachment of Civilization—Fine Cast's Efforts Wasted.

YOSEMITE, a play in four acts by Charles A. Taylor with Frank Keenan at Daly's Theatre.

Yosemite ..... Frank Keenan
Glen Randall ..... Calvin Thomas
Father Michael ..... Mac Barnes
Romelo ..... Mario Majeroni
Barney Flynn ..... Joseph Grehan
Pantano ..... Roberto Deshon
Cisco ..... John Mitchell
Sergeant ..... Thomas Meegan
Corporal ..... Robert Davis
Mercedes ..... Grace Valentine
Peora Poncha ..... Lillian Kingsbury
Wawona ..... Ethel Clifton
Lone Star ..... Blanche Burns

In the good old days when Daly's Theatre was in its prime "Yosemite" would have been a good play. As a matter of fact, this romantic drama of old California by Charles A. Taylor, which served to reopen the historic playhouse last night, and at the same time to bring Frank Keenan back to Broadway as a star, is still a good play, but it is old-fashioned and out of date.

It is too bad that so much good acting as was exhibited last night in "Yosemite" should be wasted at a time when New York needs good acting so much. Mr. Keenan's performance in the title rôle of Yosemite, a bandit who fights against the missions and the encroachment of civilization, was superb, and the picture he presented, particularly in the final scene, will not soon be forgotten by the people who see it. As Mercedes, a white girl, who has been stolen from the mission by the bandit, Grace Valentine was charming, and Lillian Kingsbury was splendid as an old squaw. The only other part of consequence in the play, that of Glen Randall, a young American engineer, was equally well played by Calvin Thomas.

"Yosemite" was written some years ago by Charles A. Taylor, and was played outside of New York by Laurette Taylor, who, at that time, was the wife of the author. Mr. Taylor himself made the present production, taking over Daly's Theatre for that purpose.

The play opens in the Yosemite Valley, where the bandit is trying to elude capture by the white men and at the same time find Mercedes, the girl who is the mother of his child, Lone Star. Some time before the play begins, it is explained, Mercedes was rescued from the Indians by Yosemite, turned over to the mission, and later stolen back because he saw her and loved her. The girl has run away with her baby to escape the bandit, and the white men are also searching for her to take her back to civilization. Glen Randall is the leader of the rescuing party, and he stumbles over the young mother, and of course falls in love with her. As she is about to go away with Randall, Yosemite returns, steals the baby, and flees with it.

The next act finds Yosemite in the fastness of a cave in an old volcano with the baby. Mercedes comes to find her child and is held captive by the bandit until once more Randall rescues her, this time with the child.

There is a lapse of six years in the action of the play then, and the third scene is in the garden of the Carmel Mission. Little Lone Star, now a child of six, is there with her mother, who has refused to marry Randall as long as Yosemite is alive.

The bandit is brought in by soldiers begging for a chance to see Mercedes and his daughter, but the priest in charge of the mission refuses, and in the best-acted moment of the play Frank Keenan rises to great dramatic heights when he calls down curses upon the Church and all that it stands for. He is led away to be shot, but escapes and comes back to kill Mercedes. Then he takes his child and once more gets away, while Mercedes dies in her lover's arms.

The final act is back in the valley ten years later. Little Lone Star, who has grown to be a beautiful girl, and who is now played by Miss Valentine, is living in a wild sort of way with Peora, an old squaw, who was her mother's nurse. Yosemite comes back from prison, old and infirm, and dies, seeing his child in the arms of Randall just at the final curtain.

As has been said before, the piece is splendidly played and Mr. Taylor has put the drama on the stage in an excellent manner. Special music of the trembly, Liza-crossing-the-ice variety, that through the production only adds to the old-timiness of the entertainment.

DEBUTANTES AID CHARITY.

Entertainment for Benefit of the Needy Held at the Plaza.

One of the first entertainments for the benefit of the needy men and women of New York took place last night at the Plaza, and a number of this and last season's débutantes took part in it. It was under the auspices of the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Mu Gamma, and Miss Charlotte Foxwell Werner, President of the sorority, was Chairman of the committee of girls in charge of the affair. Society girls sold programmes, flowers, and candy, and the chief feature was a series of moving pictures.

Following the pictures a large part of the ballroom was roped off and a fee was charged for each dance. One of the dancing features was an exhibition by Miss Hortense Gorsaid and Harold Lent, amateurs. Supper was served in the banquet suite.

Among the girls taking part were the Misses Karine Gilbert, Marguerite Jacquette, Mabel Venner, Madeleine and Marjorie Howard, Helen Booth, Marjorie Cochran, Marjorie Vreeland, Edith Linton, Jean Palmer, Edith Andrews, Marie Victor, Margaret De Buys, Gladys Eustace, Dorothy Bigelow, Gertrude Lathrop, Wealthy Lewis, and Grace Fettrech.

The boxholders included Mrs. H. H. Vreeland, Mrs. J. O. Jacquette, Mrs. Walter M. Werner, and Mrs. S. B. Wright.

MISS DODD'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Bishop Leonard to Officiate at Her Marriage to Leonard Sullivan.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Menocal of this city, and Leonard Sullivan of 30 East Fifty-second Street, which is to be celebrated on the afternoon of Dec. 19 in St. Thomas's Church. Bishop Leonard of Ohio, an uncle of the bridegroom, is to perform the ceremony, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's.

Miss Elizabeth S. Sands of Newport is to be Miss Dodd's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Alice V. Dickson of Morristown, N. J., and H. Dorothy Cramp, Margaret Kemp, and Marie C. Cozzens of New York.

Arthur B. Sullivan of Allendale, N. J., is to be best man for his brother, and the ushers will include Hugh J. Chisholm, Wyatt Cloud, David Downs, F. Bailey Vanderhoef, George W. Vanderhoef, Jr., C. B. Stuart, and Courtland P. Dixon, 2d, all of this city, and H. Dutton Noble, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y.

A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends will be held after the church ceremony at the bride's home, the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The engagement was announced last September.

Brettman-Garnsey Wedding Dec. 8.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Florence I. Garnsey, daughter of Mrs. Squire Garnsey of 349 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Frederick J. Brettman, Jr., which is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the Church of the Paternity. Miss Garnsey will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Rolla N. Soper, as matron of honor, and the Misses Ruth and Virginia Garnsey, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Owen A. Garnsey, as flower girls.

Dan Murphy is to be best man, and the ushers will include F. Harold Steeb of Sparkill, N. Y.; John Bruce, John J. Sheeran, and Kneeland Green of this city.

There will be no reception.

Dr. T. W. Clarke Weds Miss Tracy.

The wedding of Dr. Thomas Wood Clarke, a son of Dr. Wallace Clarke and Mrs. Clarke of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Angela Clorinda Tracy, a daughter of the late Joseph C. and Maria A. Tracy, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. William Paterson Van Wyck, 329 Amsterdam Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. J. Wynne, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier. Miss Tracy had her sister, Miss Maria Cristina Tracy, as maid of honor, and Dr. Clarke's best man was Robert McC. Marsh of New York.

A small reception followed the wedding. Dr. Clarke and his bride will live in Utica.

Miss Zucker to Wed on Dec. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zucker of 1 West Seventieth Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Zucker, to Edwin W. Lehrburger at the St. Regis on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses Martha and Harriet McCook have taken an apartment at 50 East Fifty-eighth Street for the Winter.

A tea dance and fair, for the benefit of the Warren Goddard Settlement of the Friendly Aid Society, is to be held at the Plaza, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, from 3 to 7 o'clock. There is to be exhibition dancing as well as general dancing.

Mrs. Francis Halpin is to give a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Louise Halpin, on Saturday, at her home in Montclair, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Griscom Randle are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home in Flushing, L. I. Mrs. Randle was formerly Miss Almy Rodgers of New York.

Mrs. William Whittingham Battie of 375 Park Avenue, who is to give a tea dance at the Plaza tomorrow afternoon, to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie, has postponed the dance which she had planned to give on Dec. 31.

Miss Elsie Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, will give a dinner of thirty covers for her débutante cousin, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, on Dec. 7, before the ball Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin is giving for Miss Chapin at Sherry's.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt will give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 830 Park Avenue, for the ushers and best man who are to attend Clarence M. Chauncey when he marries Miss Estelle Flower on Dec. 5.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice will give a coming-out reception this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at the Plaza, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Elise French Rice.

The wedding of Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue, and William H. Bolton, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternon in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue. Miss Sage entertained her attendants at luncheon yesterday.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Hall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus, and James P. Silo, Jr., will be celebrated at 4:30 this afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue, and the reception will be held at Sherry's.

Clio Club's Shakespeare Day.

A large audience filled to overflowing the Rose Room at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at the annual Shakespeare day of the Clio Club. Miss Mannheimer of Cincinnati, who appeared in readings last season at the Plaza, read scenes from "King John," "Henry V," "King Lear," and "As You Like It." She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and Director of the Cincinnati School of Expression.

MR. GITTELSON'S RECITAL.

A Young American Violinist Appears in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Frank Gittelson, the young American violinist, who appeared for the first time in New York a fortnight ago with the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave a recital of his own yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The programme of this recital, like his choice of Bach's E major concerto for his appearance with the orchestra, denoted the high ideals of the young player, and his desire to appeal to an exacting taste; it was a better and more musical programme than violinists of greater repute sometimes present to this public. It contained two concertos, one by Pietro Nardini in E minor and one by A. d'Ambrosio in B minor; there was the Chaconne from Bach's D minor solo sonata, and three characteristic national dances: Slavic, by Dvorák; Spanish, by Sarasate; Hungarian, by Brahms.

Mr. Gittelson played Nardini's vigorous and musically interesting concerto better than he did Bach's the other day; with a somewhat finer tone, with a deeper insight into its significance, and greater certainty in his exposition of it. It was a praiseworthy interpretation; more so than his performance of Bach's Chaconne, which seemed here to be somewhat overweighted by the demands of the composition, whose difficulties he did not always securely master, and for which he did not always find the correct rhythmical expression, nor the deeper musical meaning. In this, and in some of the dances, too, Mr. Gittelson often failed to maintain the beauty of tone that is his when he is playing at his best. He confirmed at this recital the impression made by his first appearance that he has talent and more of promise than of present accomplishment. He appears to have been lauded prematurely and injudiciously—a pity, but not an insuperable obstacle for one who has the root of the matter in him and who does not lose sight of really high artistic ideals.

OLCOTT IN NEW IRISH PLAY.

Thrills with His Songs in "The Heart of Paddy Whack."

Chauncey Olcott began his annual engagement at the Grand Opera House last night in his new play, "The Heart of Paddy Whack," by Rachel Crothers. Of late years Mr. Olcott, whose destinies are now controlled by Henry Miller, has been mining higher with his plays, and this newest of his Irish dramas is the best in which he has been seen. Of course the Irish star does not drop the singing of Irish songs, and last night he thrilled his audience with "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Irish Eyes of Love," and other ballads with which he sang very prettily despite the fact that he does not attempt to quite reach the high notes which years ago made him famous.

Mr. Olcott's supporting company is excellent. Edith Luckett is his leading woman this season, and as Mona Cairn, a little Irish lassie, she was charming. Flemming Ward was the persistent but, of course, with Mr. Olcott right on the job all the time, unsuccessful suitor of Mona, and Charles Verner was a bluff and typical country squire. Little Stephen Davis, as an Irish boy with a pet goose, was extremely clever.

"The Heart of Paddy Whack" is in three scenes, each of them in Ireland in the year 1830. It is attractively staged by Mr. Miller. After the second act last night Mr. Olcott was forced to make a speech, in which he referred to his "hated rival" in a stage box. The hated rival was John McCormack, the Irish tenor.

DANCE AT MRS. L. H. CHAPIN'S.

Armstrong League Aids in Industrial Education of Indians.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin opened her house, 11 West Forty-ninth Street, last night for a dance given by the members of the Armstrong League of New York, which works to further the industrial education of Indians and negroes. Miss Katherine C. Chapin is President of the league, and, together with Mrs. Chapin and Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, the Vice President, received those attending the dance. There was dancing until midnight, when a buffet supper was served.

Ten society girls and ten men made up the dance committee, and these were, besides the Misses Eva McAdoo and Lois Hall, the Secretaries, the Misses Priscilia Bartlett, Marion Dell Carrere, Eleanor Townsend, Louise Dixon, Louise Herrick, Ruth Purves, Mabel Hinton, Lillian H. Talmage, Dorothy Bull, and Cornelia Van Aucken Chapin; also Reginald Auchincloss, Edward Blagden, George Brokaw, Peter Cooper Bryce, Grafton Chapman, Paul Chapin, De Coursey Fales, Sherman P. Platt, Mansfield Ferry, and Sidney H. Henshaw.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Pleasants Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Norrish Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Arkley King, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stelnway, the Misses Alice Ely, Elizabeth Russell, Dorothy Hurry, Gertrude Mali, Augusta Dixon, Star Paris, and William B. Phillips.

GLEE CLUB'S JOINT CONCERT.

Wellesley Girls to Appear with Princeton Men at Benefit.

All rules at Wellesley College have been broken by the Faculty to allow the girl members of the Glee Club to come to New York this week to appear in a joint concert with the Princeton Glee and Banjo Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening. This will be the first time that the glee clubs of a men's university and a women's college have ever combined for a benefit concert.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the rebuilding of Wellesley's administration building, which was burned down last Winter. Unless the alumnae of the college raise $250,000 by the first of the new year the institution will lose the $750,000 promised conditionally by the General Education Board. The clubs are to hold a rehearsal on Saturday morning.

There is to be dancing after the concert, and many New York society women are among the patronesses. Mrs. Robert B. Ludington of 417 Riverside Drive is Chairman of the committee and Miss Gladys Platten of 587 West End Avenue, Treasurer.

Benefit Entertainments.

The Alumnae of St. Timothy's School will give a dance at Sherry's this evening, the proceeds of which are to go to the Children's Club of St. Ambrose in Harlem's Little Italy. The Executive Committee in charge is made up of the Misses Carol Harriman, Ina A. Kissel, Mary W. Martin, Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, and Mrs. George Whitney, Jr.

A Thanksgiving festival and fair will be held today and tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Washington Heights Chapter of the Jewish Guild. The receipts will go to the home fund for the Jewish blind. Articles made by the blind will be on sale.

The Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire are to give a dance and bridge this evening at the Hotel Martinique. The proceeds are to be used to send a graduate nurse and hospital supplies to England early in December.

The Riverside Day Nursery, at 149 West Sixty-third Street, will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by a fair to be held at the Hotel Ansonia on the afternoon and evening of Friday, Dec. 4, the proceeds to go to the nursery.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.72 cents. Imported Beef, 10.07 cents per pound.—Advt.

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"LE DANSEUR INCONNU."

Comedy by Bernard Has a Spirited Performance by French Players.

"Le Danseur Inconnu," a most diverting piece by the expert Tristan Bernard, was produced last evening for the first time here at the Théâtre Français, atop the Century Opera, and is so ably and spiritedly played in three of its rôles that its present performance provides attractive entertainment.

"Le Danseur Inconnu," which seems to have been done in English as "The Uninvited Guest," is the story of Henri, a debonair young social adventurer, a bit of a bohemian, who could grace any occasion had he the appropriate raiment, and who, thus assisted through the kindness of a friendly orchestra leader, does stray unbidden among the guests at a huge wedding ball. There he encounters Berthe, the daughter of a rich merchant. Neither knows the other, and, feeling very much in the mood, Henri pays ardent court with something of the freedom of a bal masqué. Being rather graceless, after all, he later undertakes to woo and wed the girl, and subsequently to pay handsomely for the value of an introduction to her family. If he protests at first against the compact it is only on the grounds of its impracticability, but later, in the redeeming warmth of his romance, he is soundly ashamed of himself and takes to his conscience-stricken heels. He is recalled for the happy ending because the willful Berthe declines to suffer an ending of any other kind, and finds sufficient comfort in the realization that their romance had begun before the shameful compact was so much as thought of.

The rôle of Henri has that whimsical insouciance that gives to "Le Danseur Inconnu" the quality of fantastic comedy. After the delightfully played first act, however, that opportunity is put aside in favor of farce, with Henri taking on something of the manner of a masquerading "gamin," which was apparently no part of the playwright's intention. This is rather too bad, but the resulting product is none the less good farce well done.

In the progress of any stock company's répertoire successive plays are bound to stand out as belonging to various players. The current attraction at the French theatre does not employ the services of Mme. Yorska, and is distinctly M. Ruben's play. His engaging work as a farceur bears witness to the versatility of a young actor who is always admirable in emotional rôles. As Berthe Mme. Guerande, a newcomer here, appears to advantage. She is personally pleasing and her work is both deft and charming. M. Bénédict plays capitally as a fond and exuberant father. The play rests on the shoulders of these three. The rest of the work is not distinguished and the staging is loose and unskilful.

JOHN E. TAYLOR DIES AT 80.

Ex-Mayor of Morristown and Long Prominent in City's Civic Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 23.—John Edwards Taylor, 80 years old, former Mayor of Morristown, died tonight at his home in McCulloch Avenue from pneumonia. Mr. Taylor was born in Brooklyn and was graduated sixty years ago from Williams College. He was a lawyer. The greater part of his life he has spent in Morristown, where he has been closely identified with various civic organizations.

He was secretary of the Children's Home, President of the Board of Directors of Memorial Hospital, President of Morris County Charities Aid Association, Honorary President of the Morristown Library and Lyceum Association. He had been a member of the Redeemer Church for fifty years. He is survived by a niece and two nephews.

Ex-Police Capt. Edward A. Gaus.

Edward Albert Gaus, a retired Police Captain and brother of the late Charles H. Gaus, four times Mayor of Albany and at his death State Controller, died on Sunday at his residence, 304 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Ex-Capt. Gaus was in his sixty-third year, and retired from the police force ten years ago, after thirty-one years of service. When fourteen years old he enlisted in the army as a drummer boy, and after his discharge he enlisted in the navy and served throughout the civil war. While a member of the Police Department his arrest of a negro murderer, Alexander Jefferson, in 1882, was characterized by the Police Commissioner as "one of the bravest acts in local police history." Ex-Capt. Gaus was a member of the New York Veteran Policemen's Association, and left a widow and a son.

Thomas Philip Fitzsimons.

Thomas Philip Fitzsimons, a member of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club and a prominent real estate dealer of this city, died yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia. He retired from business a year ago, and last May sailed for Europe, but was forced to abandon his trip on account of the war. Mr. Fitzsimons was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and a member of the Board of Management of the Catholic Protectory for twenty-five years, and for the last ten years one of the Executive Committee. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LAWS, Registrar of Deeds for Orange County, N. Y., for sixty-four years, died in Hillsboro yesterday in his ninety-fifth year. He was first elected to office in 1850, and it is believed that his tenure constitutes a record for an elective office in the United States.

Mrs. ELIZABETH Q. STORM, widow of George R. Storm, formerly Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Stern Brothers, died on last Saturday at her home, 203 West 115th Street, in her fifty-ninth year. Her husband died on Nov. 13, just eight days before. Mrs. Storm belonged to the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Minerva Club, and other women's organizations.

CHARLES HATFIELD, 92 years old, was found dead in a chair in his apartment at 39 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. His death was due to an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Hatfield was a native of England.

DANIEL H. BAILEY, a prominent banker, died at his home in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, aged 81 years. Forty years ago he entered the Middletown Savings Bank as a clerk. He rose to be President of the institution, from which he retired a short time ago. He had also served as Mayor of Middletown.

WILLIAM A. BALLANTINE, a member of the New York State Bar Association and a lawyer in this city since he was admitted to the bar in 1857, died yesterday at his home, 286 West End Avenue, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and was graduated with the class of 1850 from Lafayette College. Mr. Ballantine retired from active business a few years ago.

ABRAM S. LOKERSON, one of the oldest residents of Long Branch, N. J., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Oct. 2, died at his home, 585 Broadway, yesterday. Mr. Lokerson was a native of Freehold. For years he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Lokerson joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17 and remained in it for more than seventy-three years. He left a widow.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, a well-known horse dealer in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and son of Henry Newman, who started the business more than fifty years ago, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 171 Heyward Street, Brooklyn. He was 43 years of age.

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WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of Hatfield Seely Van Hosen and William Henry Van Hosen, formerly of Middletown, N. Y., by the daughter of their sister, Malinda Van Hosen Carr. Address Mrs. A. B. Miller, 726 E. Centre St., Marion, Ohio.

"SIEGFRIED" AT HARVARD.

Wagner Opera to be Produced at Stadium on June 3.

Under the auspices of Harvard University a performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" will be presented at the Harvard Stadium on the evening of June 3. For this occasion arrangements have been concluded to bring the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra, augmented to 125 musicians, to Boston under the baton of the Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz. Rudolf Berger will sing the title rôle of Siegfried, Mme. Johanna Gadski will sing Brunnhilde, Mme. Schumann-Heink Erda, Mme. Alma Gluck Waldvogel, Albert Reiss Mime, Otto Goritz Alebrich, Clarence Whitehill the Wanderer (Wotan), Basil Ruysdael Fafner.

The immense stage which is to be built at the north end of the stadium will occupy, together with the orchestra, almost a third of the interior of the stadium proper, thus bringing the necessary intimacy between the stage and audience. Plans are being drawn for the er

DENY CONSPIRACY IN PATRICK PARDON

Assistant District Attorney Says Witnesses Show Dix Had No Knowledge of One.

TESTIMONY ONLY HEARSAY

President of El Paso Company Asserts Mine Deal Had Nothing to Do with Patrick.

Gov.-elect Whitman began an investigation yesterday of the charge that ex-Gov. John A. Dix had been induced to pardon A. T. Patrick, serving a life sentence for the murder of William Marsh Rice, by Joseph Walker, Jr., of Joseph Walker & Sons of 20 Broad Street and other financial interests, who were alleged to have been helped by the pardon in obtaining control of a gold mine in Colorado owned by J. T. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Patrick.

Mr. Whitman explained yesterday that the investigation followed as a matter of course because the affidavits of George Gaines Goodrich, a mine promoter, and his wife had been filed with him and contained these charges. District Attorney Delehanty examined several witnesses, and it was learned that nothing in the evidence submitted to Mr. Whitman shows that ex-Gov. Dix had any knowledge of a conspiracy to obtain the pardon of Patrick.

It was pointed out yesterday that the charge of a conspiracy, if any were to be made, would have to be made before next Saturday or the statute of limitations would prevent a prosecution of the case. Nothing was brought to light yesterday, it was learned, except coincidences and hearsay testimony bearing on the pardoning of Patrick. Joseph Walker, Jr., told Goodrich, according to the latter, that he would deliver a pardon for Patrick if Patrick's brother-in-law, Milliken, would give Mr. Walker, Jr., and other capitalists an option on his mine, the Golden Cycle, of Cripple Creek, in order that it might be merged with other gold mines in the same district.

Ex-Gov. Dix spent the day yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, but was not in communication with the District Attorney's office. Mr. Dix said that he was in New York on business not connected with the Patrick case, and that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the District Attorney investigated the case or not.

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 23.—Albert T. Patrick, engaged in the oil business here, denied today that he ever knew George C. Goodrich, and declared that his pardon by Gov. Dix was based solely on the evidence in the case.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—Allen L. Burris, President of the El Paso Consolidated Mining Company, said that Goodrich had inspired a man named Patterson to bring a suit for $500,000 in New York against him for a commission on the sale of Milliken's mine. Henry M. Blackmer, President of the Cripple Creek Central Railway, said that he had never heard Patrick's name mentioned in connection with the purchase of the mine. William B. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Patrick but no relation to John T. Milliken, denied that Patrick's pardon had figured in the deal for the Golden Cycle Mine.

WAR CAUSES BANK FAILURE.

Reservists Withdraw Deposits from Private Institution.

The private bank of Oliner Brothers at 67 Clinton Street was closed yesterday morning and has been taken over by the State Banking Department in the interest of the depositors. It was said at the State Banking Department yesterday that this action had been taken at the request of Saul and Isadore Oliner, the members of the firm.

On July 1, according to Saul Oliner, the bank's deposits amounted to about $290,000. But upon the outbreak of the war, because of the widespread desire of frightened reservists to go home, the depositors of the Oliner Bank, like those of many other east side firms, began to withdraw their deposits. The closing of other banks on the east side and the agitation by their depositors operated to cause steady withdrawals. Since the war started more than half the deposits have been withdrawn, those remaining amounting to $164,000, due to 2,500 depositors. To this steady drain on the bank's resources was added the fact that new deposits have almost stopped, and that the bank has no liquid assets which at present can be converted into cash except at a heavy sacrifice.

The assets are given as follows by Oliner Brothers:

Real estate and stock	$50,000
Equity in real estate	60,000
Lots on Staten Island	12,000
Bonds deposited with Supt. of Banks.	20,000
Equity in pledged stock	10,000
Mortgages receivable	18,500
Notes and cash in banks	19,500
Total	$191,000

On Oct. 31 the authorization certificate required under the new private banking laws was granted by the State Banking Department. It was said by representatives of the firm yesterday that this action, indicating the confidence of the Banking Department, had somewhat relieved the situation at the time, but not enough to enable the bank to pull through its difficulties. All deposits made after the issuance of the certificate and not paid out since have been segregated and will be paid in full as soon as possible, Irving B. Scott, a State Bank Examiner, has been designated Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks to assist in the liquidation of the affairs of the firm.

A crowd gathered around the doors of the bank soon after the news of the closing spread about, and several policemen from the Clinton Street station were sent to keep order. There was no trouble, however, and before long the number of depositors who were discussing the matter on the curb had dwindled to two or three dozen.

NEVER SEE THE ENEMY.

Cobb Tells Twilight Club Some of the Horrors of War.

Irvin S. Cobb, humorist and war correspondent, told 600 men and women of the Twilight Club, whose guest he was at their dinner in the Hotel McAlpin last night, that the glory of war was a thing of the past and that they need never expect him to attempt to describe the real horrors of battle as he saw them in his tour of war-ridden Europe. Cobb was preceded by a host of speakers, who hailed him as the "first man who went to war in a taxicab."

"Four weeks ago I was in a German battery that was firing against the Allies on the Aisne. We had expected to see something of the glory and panoply of war. Instead we saw a group of weary, muddy men lying in hovels not fit for a dog; men who never saw the enemy, who worked at a sodden, dreary form of labor, dealing out death, and toiling at a task infinitely more degrading than any we ask our meanest day laborer to do. I spoke to the Captain.

"'I have been here twenty-one days,' he told me. 'I have lost both my Lieutenants and 60 per cent. of my men. I have seen neither Frenchman nor Englishman, and I do not expect ever to see one.'"

Theatre Tickets for Widows' Fund.

Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer of the Widows' and Mothers' Fund, at 190 Bowery, has received free 6,000 tickets for the Strand Theatre, which she is to sell for her organization. The owner of 212 Fifth Avenue gave Mrs. Kraft the use of a vacant store for the sale of the tickets, and a merchant at 208 Fifth Avenue has provided space for the same purpose. The tickets may also be had from Mrs. Kraft, at the Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. The organization helped 620 children in 170 families last season. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the fund.

DUTY ON CAST IRON

Does Not Apply to the Substance When Nickel-Plated.

The Government, in a decision just handed down by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, has succeeded in materially restricting the class of cast-iron articles that are to be accorded the lower rate carried in the tariff law for "castings," as against "articles or wares not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of metal." The case before the court was that of an appeal by the Department of Justice from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining a protest by the Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company.

This concern imported eccentrics from Germany for the Star sewing machine which were classified by the Collector at this port as manufactures of metal not specially provided for under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. This made the duty rate 45 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importer denied that the goods are metal manufactures, but in fact finished castings of iron, dutiable at 1 cent per pound under Paragraph 147. This contention was upheld by the General Appraisers on review. The case then went to the Customs Court.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as "cast iron nickeled and steel nickeled, finished parts of sewing machines." At the hearing it was established that the eccentrics are made of cast iron, drilled, reamed, and nickel-plated. Judge Smith, who writes the decision for the court reversing the board, says the court is of the opinion that the operation of Paragraph 147 is limited to castings made wholly of cast iron and that the terms of the paragraph are not broad enough to cover articles which are made of cast iron and some other metal. This view, the court holds, is supported by the circumstances which led to the passage of Paragraph 147 and to the change which that paragraph accomplished in the laws which preceded it.

Having won its contention for the higher duty, the Treasury Department is now expected to issue an order to customs officials throughout the country to return cast iron articles, if in combination with other metals, under Paragraph 167 of the Tariff act of 1913, which calls for a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Had the importers won the test case, goods similar and allied to those in controversy would have entered at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 123 of the new law.

PICTURE FILM COPIES.

Stopping Practice of Letting Them Come In Duty Free.

As a result of an investigation conducted here and abroad by special agents of the Treasury Department, Collectors of Customs have been warned against allowing free entry to moving-picture films copied abroad from original negatives made in this country. The investigation has disclosed that large quantities of these films have been entered duty free as American goods returned. Moving-picture films are taxed under the present tariff law 1 cent per linear foot, and, as the goods have been coming into this country in vast quantities, the Government's loss in revenue is believed to have reached a large sum. None of those, however, concerned in the inquiry was willing to give an estimate.

From statements made by leading film manufacturers of the United States to the Treasury agents it was learned that in most cases no positive prints are shipped abroad, the negatives only being shipped and the positives made in Europe. In cases where positive prints are shipped to Europe, they are leased or sold with the understanding that the films are not to be resold or shipped back to the United States. In view of this, Assistant Secretary Peters has sent out the following order to the customs officials:

"You are instructed to examine carefully all moving-picture films claimed to be free of duty under Paragraph 404 of the Tariff act, and to refuse free entry in case of doubt unless satisfactory evidence shall be produced as to the American origin of the films. In cases where films of foreign origin are fraudulently invoiced as of American manufacture, they will be released only upon payment of the home value thereof plus the duty."

It was said yesterday that the practice the department is trying to break up must have proved extremely profitable to those concerned in the fraud. The Assistant Secretary's instructions, however, to exact the domestic value of the goods in addition to the regular duty is expected to put an end to this form of duty evasion. Special agents declined yesterday to say whether prosecution of the offenders is intended. In the period from Oct. 3, 1913, to June 30 last sensitized, but not exposed, moving-picture films imported into this country amounted to 44,717,323 linear feet, valued at $889,500, while positive films reached 20,057 linear feet, appraised at $1,009,469.

FOR HOUSING FILMS.

Fireproof Building Planned for Keeping Them Safely.

A syndicate, which now operates an importing business, stands ready to furnish one-half of the capital necessary to relieve some of the woes of the movie men by providing a building in which the film manufacturers may be amply protected from fire risk, together with an exhibition hall so arranged that a large number of films may be shown at once. The building planned will, if the project goes through, occupy the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, opposite the Grand Central Palace, on property owned by the New York Central Railroad.

The situation now faced by the film men is a difficult one and promises to become increasingly so as time goes on and the regulations of the Fire Department regarding them become more strict. No insurance company, it is said, will write out policies for films on account of their highly combustible nature. The safe deposit companies are also refusing to place the expensive films in their vaults for similar reasons. The result is that storing many thousands of dollars must be cared for personally and, in many cases, to the danger of unsuspecting hotel guests.

The building in which it is planned to house the film agencies will be run along the line of an Exchange. That is, a certain membership fee will be levied which will cover the cost of exhibition facilities as well as office space. The insurance of the films will be carried by a co-operative company to which the members will subscribe. Each floor will be contstructed under advisement of the Fire Department so that a fire in one office will be confined to that office and fought by itself. Plans for this enterprise were in a high state of development before the war started, but, owing to the large representation of foreign firms in the movie business, the project appears to have come to a standstill. If the idea of such a building with its many advantages gains ground among the manufacturers here, however, there is still a good chance of raising a subscription sufficient to put it through.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. e. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; warmer on the e. coast; Wed. cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy; light n. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues., except rain in s. and w.; Wed. cloudy; light e. to s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Utah—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably rain.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy and slightly warmer Tues.; Wed. fair; light variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer, with light s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer, with moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Lo. Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Fair and slightly warmer Tues.; Wed. cloudy; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; fresh s. to w. winds.

Iowa and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; not much change in temperature.

STOPS AUCTION SALE OF STEVENSON NOTES

Anderson Co. Forced to Withdraw Letters Under Injunction Given to Mrs. Osbourne.

OTHER RELICS DISPOSED OF

Wife of Writer's Stepson Says Letters Given to Her Were Retained by Stevenson's Widow.

A temporary injunction obtained yesterday by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne, wife of Lloyd Osbourne, Robert Louis Stevenson's stepson, from Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court prevented the sale of 122 of the 150 items catalogued in the collection of Stevenson relics by the Anderson Auction Company. Mrs. Osbourne arrived here from California on Sunday.

In the affidavit presented to the court by Mrs. Osbourne's lawyer, John Hall Jones of 30 East Forty-second Street, she says that these letters were owned by Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, mother of Robert Louis Stevenson. Upon the mother's death her belongings were sold at auction, and these letters were purchased by Mrs. Stevenson's sister, Miss Jane Whyte Balfour of Edinburgh, Scotland. Miss Balfour, Mrs. Osbourne says, gave the letters to her in London, and she kept them until she lent them to Graham Balfour for his use in writing his biography of Robert Louis Stevenson.

About the Autumn of 1901, Mr. Osborne asserts, Graham Balfour sent a bundle of letters and manuscripts relating to Stevenson to Mrs. Stevenson, the novelist's widow, in San Francisco. Among them were the letters to his parents, which Balfour informed the widow were to be delivered to Mrs. Osbourne. Mrs. Stevenson, according to Mrs. Osbourne, did not deliver them, but retained possession of them until her death, when, with the rest of the Stevenson relics, they passed into the possession of Mrs. Isobel Strong, now Mrs. Salisbury Field, the novelist's stepdaughter.

Mrs. Osbourne says that she asked Mrs. Stevenson for the letters, but did not press her request for family reasons.

The injunction was served upon the Anderson Company about noon yesterday. Argument as to whether it shall be made permanent will be heard at 10:30 this morning by Justice Newburger.

Mrs. Field says that every item in the file is her property, inherited from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, by will in February, and that she has the permission of the California court to dispose of the relics.

Many persons were in the auction room when President E. S. Turner of the Anderson Company announced that the sale had been interfered with by the injunction, and that Lots 14 to 131 and 137, 139, 140, and 152 had been withdrawn.

Among the items withdrawn was a series of twenty-two letters and sketches by Stevenson to his parents, beginning with his baby scrawl, at 2 years, and his crudely printed signature, at 6. There were also several letters written during the one term he attended boarding school, a few while he was in the South for his health, three written during his student days at Torquay, a series of eight letters written at Frankfurt, and various other letters written between 1872 and 1893.

The thirty-seven items that were not enjoined were sold for $1,278. E. H. Wendell gave $380 for sixty-seven canceled checks in Stevenson's handwriting. J. C. Brown paid $100 for a letter to Mrs. Stevenson, who is addressed as "My dear fellow." It was written at Saranac Lake in October, 1887. George D. Smith obtained for $67 two versions of a letter written at Vailima in 1892 to Baron Senfft von Pilsach, President of the Municipal Council, Samoa.

Mr. Wendell paid $57 for a letter of July 4, 1894, written in Samoan to Malietoa, the reigning King of Malie, and signed "Tusitala," ("Writer of Tales,") Stevenson's Samoan name. Curtis Walters gave $77 for a memorandum of letters received and answered in February, April, May, October, and December, 1893, eight pages folio, entirely in Stevenson's handwriting. Charles Sessler of Philadelphia obtained for $38 an undated letter written to a neighbor at Vailima, whose horses had destroyed young cocoa trees on Stevenson's lawn. P. F. Madigan paid $52 for a letter dated Apia, Samoa, Jan. 3, 1891, to Stevenson's publishers.

There will be two sessions today, at which the Stevenson paintings and manuscripts will be sold.

KANSAS'S BIG CROP.

The Wheat Yield About Double the Best There Before.

The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 amounted to 180,924,885 bushels with a value estimated at $151,583,031, according to the final figures issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. It is pointed out that this year's crop is approximately twice as much as the State's next best yield, is more than 25 per cent. greater than any other State has ever produced in a single season, and about equals the combined yields of the three States ranking next highest in the production this year.

Kansas raised wheat enough this year to make 40,205,340 barrels of flour. Were this amount of flour converted into bread, it would make eight and one-half billion loaves, enough to meet the nation's need for bread for a year, or nearly ninety-five loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States. Correspondents estimate that 44 per cent. (79,616,000 bushels) of the crop remains in the grower's hands. This in itself is 15,000,000 bushels more than the average annual wheat production in Kansas in the twenty years ending with 1913. Reporters suggest that this 79,000,000 bushels is held for the coveted price of one dollar a bushel. If the value of the crop were apportioned equally among the State's inhabitants, each would receive a little more than $90. The county having the largest yield is Reno, with 6,733,848 bushels. Riley, Shawnee, and Wabaunsee have the highest average yields, or twenty-six bushels to the acre.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat were estimated at from 400,000 to 800,000 bushels, but while it was evident that Europe is still in the market for American wheat, export sales seem to have lost their influence as bullish factors in the market and throughout the greater part of the day prices ruled heavy with only a quiet trade. Late in the session the market developed a steadier tone, and at the close prices were about a cent a bushel up from the bottom and %@¾c net higher. Receipts at primary points were larger than anticipated, and the visible supply in the United States increased 1,911,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 75,381,000, compared with 59,732,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16; No. 2 hard, $1.17½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.20¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23	1.23	96¾
May	..	..	1.30½	1.30¾	98¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	1.30¾	1.29½	1.30½	1.30⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	1.15⅝	1.14¾	1.15⅝	1.15
May	1.21⅝	1.20½	1.21½	1.21¼

CORN.

The corn market declined ½@⅝c early under selling by commission houses, prompted by continued favorable weather conditions for curing, and moving the new crop, and on liberal receipts at interior points. The visible supply increased 215,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,184,000 last year, and offerings from the country were said to be on a more liberal scale. Rumors of export sales of about 200,000 bushels, and the advance in wheat caused a rally late in the day, but final quotations were ¼c net lower. In the local cash market new No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 78¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; prime Argentine at 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70⅝	65¾	65¾	66¼	69¾
May	70⅝	70¼	70½	70¾	69¾

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and prices were rather heavy in the absence of demand, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower. There was further talk of export sales, however, and this caused a steady tone around the close. The local cash market was steady; standard, 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 55@55½c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 53¾@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53¾	49¾	50¼	50¾	39¾
May	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	41¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were lower notwithstanding smaller receipts of hogs at Chicago than anticipated and higher prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Tuesday 17,000; Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
January	10.15	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.32	
May	..	..	..	10.17	10.30	11.12
Ribs—						
January	9.95	9.92	9.92	10.00	10.32	
May	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.27	11.12	
Pork—						
January	18.62	18.50	18.35	18.80	20.80	
May	19.12	18.95	18.97	19.10	20.77	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again moderately active and prices were unsettled with nervous fluctuations. Prices advanced quite sharply, especially for the late positions, which were relatively weak on Saturday, but on the advance there was renewed selling credited to refiners and late in the day the market eased off, closing 2 points lower to 5 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Prev. Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	5.55@5.65	5.60
November	..	..	5.55@5.65	5.60
December	5.57	5.50	5.56@5.57	5.58
January	5.80	5.69	5.76@5.79	5.71
February	..	..	5.87@5.95	5.88
March	6.07	6.02	6.02@6.09	6.05
April	6.20	6.17	6.14@6.17	6.15
May	6.30	6.24	6.25@6.27	6.20
June	6.44	6.40	6.39@6.40	6.20

COFFEE.

Traders in the coffee market were again apathetic and were doing little more than waiting for the completion of the December liquidation through the Voluntary Committee and for the reopening of the Exchange, which is expected to take place early in December. Sales through the Liquidating Committee amounted to 55,000 bags yesterday, and at the close December was quoted at 5.77@5.81, March at 5.76@5.79, May at 5.96@5.98, and July at 6.76@6.79. Cost and freight from Brazil were a little more numerous, and prices were about unchanged, with Santos 2s quoted at 9.90@10.25c, 3s at 9@9.25c, 4s at 8.80@8c, and 5s and 6s at 8½c. In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6½c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTON.

Obstacles to the shipment of cotton abroad are being gradually removed, and improving international trade conditions were reflected in the largest exports yesterday of any one day since the outbreak of the European war. According to Washington advices, the shipment of cotton to Germany may now be safely undertaken through Holland, while the State Department has also pointed out methods by which cotton may be exported to belligerents through Italy. The market opened steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points in response to higher cables and reports that spinners were calling cotton in the Liverpool market. December contracts again led the advance, selling up to 7.38, or 15 points net higher, while late deliveries showed gains of from 4 to 7 points. At this level offerings became more liberal and the market eased off, selling about 3 to 6 points net lower during the afternoon, covering causing a final rally, with the close steady, net 3 points higher to 3 points lower. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c higher, with the leading points all unchanged except for Houston, which showed a slight advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 7.75 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of cotton prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.38	7.23	7.29@7.30	7.20
January	7.51	7.47	7.47@7.48	7.45
February	7.58	..	..	7.57
March	7.65	7.53	7.59@7.60	7.57
May	7.82	7.69	7.75@7.76	7.75
July	7.99	7.90	7.93@7.95	7.94
October	8.14	8.04	8.07@8.09	8.10

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	30,094	24,257	21,568
New Orleans	11,634	6,568	13,213
Mobile	540	892	1,382
Savannah	9,458	9,180	10,673
Charleston	2,384	2,395	5,123
Wilmington	793	1,657	3,630
Norfolk	4,028	3,910	4,872
Other ports	926	13,860	7,008
Total today	59,857	52,711	67,539
Since Friday	112,280	.....	112,520
Since Aug. 1	2,503,266	.....	5,295,555
Stocks at ports	1,100,669	.....	1,042,970

RECEIPTS PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,823	3,626	7,713
Memphis	5,436	13,760	21,545
St. Louis	1,174	4,660	2,460
Houston	39,429	32,894	31,762

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TUESDAY.

	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	44,000	24,257	21,568
New Orleans	16,800	6,568	13,213

EXPORTS.

	Gt. Britain.	Continent.	Other Ports.
Galveston	.....	7,900	13,300
New Orleans	9,305	6,898	.....
Savannah	.....	4,048	.....
Charleston	.....	.....	2,700
New York	581	1,624	.....
Texas City	11,641	.....	.....
Total	21,617	20,670	16,000

Total exports today, 58,287 against 43,148 this day last year; since Aug. 1, 1,105,989 against 3,757,247 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. This Yr.	Last Yr.
200	New Orleans	7¾	194,864	216,027
——	Mobile	7⅞	34,550	46,815
——	Charleston	7¼	82,403	79,287
2,285	Savannah	7¼	168,063	185,480
4,709	Galveston	7¾	417,734	303,664
——	Wilmington	7¼	37,618	44,172
——	Norfolk	7¼	44,073	42,973
1,082	Augusta	7¼	147,110	57,453
2,450	Memphis	7¼	234,989	174,061
——	St. Louis	7⅞	30,987	13,167
——	Baltimore	7⅝	4,643	12,004
——	Philadelphia	8	5,937	6,467
8,445	Houston	7¾	147,058	180,969
——	Boston	7.75	9,383	8,167
——	New York	7.75	74,466	46,814
——	Little Rock	6¾	41,627	45,990

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,057 packages. Rather more buying interest and a somewhat stronger market for the better grades of fresh creamery, Extras and the higher scoring lots advanced ½c; secondary qualities remain quiet and unchanged. Fair trading in held creamery, but prices remain unchanged. Process steady, with a moderate inquiry for the finer grade. Ladles and packing stock remain quiet. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 34¼@34½c; higher scoring lots, 35@35¼c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 29@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21¼@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,827 cases. The scarcity of new-laid eggs continues unrelieved, and offerings of such are taken promptly at firm prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@42c; extra firsts, 38@39c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 28@34c; thirds and poorer, 23@27c; No. 1, 25@26c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 25@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 19@21½c; whites, Western, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henney whites, fine to fancy, 56@60c; defective, 45@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@55c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henney browns, 42@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; near-by refrigerator whites, 24@27c.

GEN. HWANG DENIES DR. JENKS'S CHARGE

Asks Proof He Is Trying to Get Chinese to Subscribe Fund for Revolt.

THINKS GOODNOW IS BIASED

Exile Sees Contradiction in Statements About Sun's Reported Invitation to Return.

Gen. Hwang Hsing, who led the revolution which overthrew the Manchus, replied yesterday to attacks made upon him by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, director of the Far Eastern Bureau. Gen. Hwang is now an exile in this country. His reply was given out by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, who said:

"I do not claim to be an authority on matters Chinese. I am anxious merely to have the liberal views of Chinese affairs placed before the public. I am not maintaining a bureau for that party, and I am not paid anything for what I do."

Gen. Hwang in his reply said:

"It is with regret and disappointment that I read of the unwarranted attack by my friend, Dr. J. W. Jenks, upon myself. Only two weeks ago he gave out a report to the effect that Dr. Sun and I were to be invited by Yuan Shih-kai to come back and assist in the regeneration of China. I denied it, and now Dr. Jenks replies to my denial by saying that I am a traitor, discredited and disowned by friend and foe. To an intelligent public it must be very humiliating to be treated with the doctor's glaring contradictions.

"As to Dr. Goodnow's allegations I will only remark that I have not had the honor of meeting that distinguished gentleman. But as he is still in the employment of Yuan Shih-kai and publicly stated last Thursday night that during his stay in China the Liberal statesmen of China avoided him and he was thrown entirely into the hands of the northern reactionary party, it is hardly to be supposed that he has impartiality into his study of Chinese politics a completely unbiased and unpartisan view.

"It is lamentable that Dr. Jenks has declared that I am trying to raise money in the United States. I distinctly assured him, as he admits, that I am not. I earnestly request him to submit proofs that I am trying to get Chinese to subscribe a dollar a month apiece toward the support of a new revolution.

"I do not find that Dr. Jenks or Dr. Goodnow denies that Yuan has established a despotic military power in China. Dr. Goodnow has publicly admitted that all semblances of parliamentary and liberal Government have disappeared.

"As to the crucial question of the loan which Yuan is trying to raise in America, Prof. Jenks denies that Yuan's commissioners are seeking a loan, but he admits Yuan's dire need for money and says that any one who finds it will be amply rewarded. The distinguished doctor's admission will be sufficient for the wise American public.

"The brokers and mediators who floated the great quintuple loan made millions out of it. If a big loan can be floated in the United States it will be about the rate of 90 per cent., and those who place it will be gorgeously rewarded. By keeping out of this loan the American people will not only maintain the respect of China but may thereby compel Yuan Shih-kai to abandon his despotic policy and adopt one more consistent with true democracy."

Many Americans in from Germany.

Agents of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that the Rotterdam was expected in Hoboken early this morning. She has 500 first, 1,248 second, and 400 third-class passengers, most of them Americans returning from Germany and Austria.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Incorporated today:

Pine Holding Corp'n, realty stocks, bonds; $150,000. H. M. Simon, D. McL. Somers, A. W. Varian, Shoreham.

Mexico Paper Mfg. Co.; $30,000. J. J. McHugh, Henry and Abram Liedeker, 50 B'way.

Mutual Motor Sales Co.; $25,000. J. B. Kalmuk, W. P. Buchlock, Geo. O. Zanne, West Englewood, N. J.

Bharat Rice Mill Co., Delhi; $14,000. G. E. Scott, J. F. Foreman, H. S. Graham, Delhi.

Johns Chemical Co.; $10,000. H. G. Whipple, M. A. Hill, J. G. Adams, 221 W. 45 St.

American Emblem Co., Utica, jewelry, dentists' supplies; $10,000. James Ellis, P. B. and C. S. A. Williams, Utica.

Charles Loesch Contracting Co.; $10,000. D. C. Copen, Katie and Charles Loesch, 415 W. 50 St.

Optical Appliance Corp'n, hardware, art works, jewelry, optical wares; $5,000. J. H. Cossman, Mary F. Kearns, Franz Nelbon, 90 Wall St.

Berkshire Poster Co.; $5,000. E. B. Block, F. T. Hegeman, Jr., Wm. Truss, 136 W. 52 St.

Erasmus Improvement Co., Brooklyn, realty; $5,000. J. F. Roos, Herman Froeb, G. S. Smith, 462 Jefferson Av., B'klyn.

N. Bitzick & Sons, poultry, slaughter house, meat, fish; $5,000. Meyer, Jacob, Nathan Bitzick, 158 Delancey St.

Sunshine-Jasper Co., pressing, ironing machines, motors, mechanical appliances; $5,000. Israel Engel, T. G. Jasper, Monroe Sunshine, 622 W. 135 St.

Hamilton Wrecking & Lumber Co. of Brooklyn; $5,000. Benj. Blackman, Max Feinberg, Abram Freedman, 33 Henry St., Manhattan.

J. M. Knopp, Inc., contracting construction, decorating, furnishing; $5,000. Joseph M. Bernard Knopp, Benjamin Frank, 967 Whitlock Av.

Delmage Glove Co., Ithaca, furriers, cloth manufacturers, gloves; $5,000. Jos. F. Hickey, Jester W. Hook, Archibald B. Delmage.

Riklan Feather Co.; $25,000. Nathan Berman, R. E. Smith, Frieda V. Goldstein, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

C. E. Homan Realty Co.; $10,000. Sue T. Aufenger, C. E. Homan, J. L. Brassington, 1066 E. 47 St., B'klyn.

Associated Law Reporters & Transcribers; $5,000. Benjamin Gotthelf, A. D. Hornung, Leo Souweine, 1,063 E. 8 St.

Oscar L. Wood Decorating Co., Syracuse, $5,000; F. A. Boyke, F. W. Riker, O. L. Wood.

Mark-Rubin Hat Co.; $5,000. Annie Schultz, Samuel and Max Marksamer, 441 Ft. Washington.

Charles Parkinson, Inc., contractor, builder, hardware; $10,000. J. A. Gleeson, C. W. and J. H. Parkinson, 583A 6 St., B'klyn.

World O K Ice Cream Co.; $5,000. Abram, Louis, and Benjamin Mendelson, 269 E. B'way.

Capital increases: Century Clothing Co., N. Y.; $5,000 to $15,000. Buffalo Feature Film Corp'n, Buffalo; $25,000 to $50,000. American Woods Corp'n, Owl's Head; $25,000 to $40,000; Brookhaven Sand & Gravel Co., N. Y.; $300,000 to $450,000. Helix Tube Co.; $250,000 to $500,000.

Authorizations: National Sheet Metal Roofing Co., Jersey City; $80,000; rep., Lewis R. Conklin, 59 Wall St. J. P. Smith Shoe Co., North Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.; $50,000; rep. Charles T. Groom, 148 Duane St. United Coffee Growers' Corp'n of Brazil, Wilmington, Del.; $500,000; rep., Leon Mintz, 55 Liberty St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Yarrington & Haff Co., B'klyn; Block-Mandel Cloak Co., N. Y.; Honeoye Valley Cheese Co., Honeoye; Broad Street Hospital, Oneida; Gem Spring Bed Co., N. Y.; Nat'l Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., B'klyn.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools will be closed on Thursday and Friday.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has received notice from the Omega Alpha Pi Fra

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—At 10:30 A. M. Vaszakid‹Cons Coal. McKinnon‹Ala Sec. Fox‹East Side Metal. Fox‹Taylor. Connors‹Oceanic Steam Nav. Meltzer‹Penn RR. York‹Bijou Circuit. Tptegraft‹Penn Co. Goumis‹Ramsdell. Ryon‹Penn RR. Ryon‹Penn RR. Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav. Reynolds‹Penn RR. Boland‹L I RR. NY L Ins‹Anderson. Ovavage‹P & Read C & I. Weckworth‹NY, NH & H RR. Baeltz‹NY, N H & H RR. Weckwerth‹NY, N H & H RR. Metzler‹C RR of N J. Donoghue‹Oceanic St Nav. Yuhasz‹Carnegie St. Holland‹Ull surety. Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Mario‹Kelly. Elwell‹Elwell Rubber, (2 acts.)
Smolak‹St L Pyrites.

Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Hill‹Whalen & Martell. Aldrich‹Manahan. Edison‹Cont Chemical. Nye‹Pathe Freres. Smart‹Int Spray.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Prior‹Hunkin-Conkey Const Co.
N Y Life‹Manning.
Middleton‹Whitridge.
Panhorlilea‹Atlantic, G & Pac Co.
Housel, exr,‹Smith.
Tuttle‹Field.
Herman, admx.‹Buffalo.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Ite Film Amus.
Rollnick‹Itollnick.
Rolling‹Pieper (2 acts)
Belanger‹Cowan.
Re CNY, (W 238 St.)
Rubino‹Haggin.
Star Finance‹Minogue
Amendola‹Hudson R.
Gould‹Gould.
Re Lincoln Tr (Key)
Cox‹Boynton.
Hertschuck‹Hartw'l-S.
Grandy‹Nadler.
Gould‹Gould.
McDowell Dreasmak'g Schools‹McDowell.
Rudd‹Powell's.
E Tanners' Egg Yolk‹Attaux Co.
Schneider‹Kobusch.
Triplett‹Triplett.
Smith‹Progress M P.
Kaplan‹Poll.
Roth‹Roth.
People‹Buzzoffi.
Teitee Mfg Co‹E C Oil
Adzerycha‹Holbrook, C & R.
Levy‹Wolfe, (2 acts.)
Bank for Sav‹Herbert
Marcoccia‹D, L & W RR.
Re De Graw, (Field'g
Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Comm.)
Rankin‹Gotav Land.
Berliner‹Fur News.
Michle‹Slayback.
Pease & Elliman‹39 & 41 W 55 St.
Cvetkovich‹Ansonia C
Collas‹Langham Hotel
Bronstein‹Wuerz.
Grieco‹Adams.
Loukos‹Dearborn Con.
Amend‹Wolfram Wire
Re Ferguson.
Re Peters.
Re Schuman.
Re Tietz.
Re same.
Re Royal.
Re Solo.
Re McNeill.
People‹Williams.
Voroo‹Chalt.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Isaacs‹Solomon.
Tose‹same.
McCalmont‹Parson.
In re E 167 St.
Condon‹Cregan.
Adams‹Adams.
In re Diehl.
Herrmann‹L 1 Potato Exchg.
Preferred causes:
Starr Con‹CNY.
NY, West, &c, RR‹same.

The following cases will not be called for trial until Nov. 25 at 2 P. M.:
Heidelberg‹Hud Rlty.
Herzberg‹same.
Whalen‹Powers.
Jonsson‹Goodman.
Colon‹I Th Presby Ch
Tuca‹Duca.
Mullnos‹Mullnos.
Romanoff‹Romanoff.
Duncan, Jr‹Wilson.
Consocent‹Palumbo.
Tuesos‹CNY.
Title Guar & T‹Bankers Trust.
Trevor‹Morten
Briggs‹Sweeney.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jones‹Nat Surety, Oestreicher‹Winters. Pruzan‹Serv Stores, Ist N RR, Rosellet‹Wupperman. Cohen‹Novick. Schroder‹Zylka. Jacobson‹Waithamsen Surety‹Meenan Postal Life‹Burns. Alexander‹Henry, (2 acts.) Commy Tr‹Nixon. Pauker‹Kopf. Robinson‹Brighton. Collins‹Oxford. Beromalo‹Familiar Assn.
Bank of Sicily‹Castello. Cole‹Harrison. Assets Real‹Title Guar Co. Bernheimer‹Palmer. Beha‹Rothschild. Mallah‹Cunessa. Ex Bk of Byrd‹Kaplan. US Metal Prod‹Frederick. Averbeck‹Williams. Int'l Banking‹Sudenfeld. Brod Bros Co. United & Globe R M, Trenton‹Gas Auto S. Guggenheim‹Bayle. Yukon Gold‹same. Clear.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T‹Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Torisco‹3 Av Ry. Binder‹Ershonsky. Rink‹R & L Co. Hecht‹NY Rys. Jacobson‹Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Bark‹Teepe.
Lo Presti‹Simbar Rlty Co.
Jacobson‹Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Boldicker‹NY Rys. Hurter‹Flagg. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fischer‹NY Rys. Wright‹B H RR. Regan‹Sargent. Flood‹Un Ry of NY. Victor‹Goldberg Son Gray‹Churchman & Co. Consocenti‹Ree's Sons Faulkner‹N Y C & H R RR. Bournes‹Same.
Epstein‹Rickville C Dev. McGinnis‹Becker. March‹Barthel. Bernstein‹Goldberg Son Heckel‹Locke. Miller‹same. Jurist‹Locke. Farshtat‹Kovac's Con Marotta‹Foster Scott Ice, Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Yates‹C RR of N J. Grey‹N El RR. Carlson‹Paterson. Carl‹Bliss Co. Harley‹N Y C RR. W Cotter‹Daniels, J Cotter‹same. L Lewis‹B Eklyn Ry. S Lewis‹same. Antico‹Altieri. C McKeon‹Sherman. W McKeon‹same. Schwarz‹Bonnem & Co Same‹Bonnem. Kraus‹N Y Cons RR.
Horvitz‹Baron. Baumann‹Wanamaker Gifford‹Musical Am. Same‹White Trucks. Harley‹N Y C RR. McGarrell‹CNY. Schweitzer‹NY C RR. Schellhemmer‹Englert Swan‹Harris Urla Iron Works. S. Carpenter‹Prescott Co. W. Carpenter‹same. Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frost‹Schiff. Petronello‹Ippolito. Navadvorski‹Astoria L, H & P Co.
Cloak‹Interboro R T. Lebenson‹Rockowitz. Kurtz‹Marx. Case on.

PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
Howland‹NY Rys. Stubbell‹same.

PART VIII.—Durgo, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sullivan‹Adams. Meyer‹NY Con Rys. Mauer‹NY Rys. Soudant‹Junction Rty. Schuette‹Webber. Hurley‹Hall.
Levine‹Wolf. Smith‹Childs Co. Stremnitzer‹Herman Furn Co. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Janson‹Cohen Jenks‹Dieterle. Selich‹McAvoy. Gansvoort Beef‹Com Advertiser. L Butler‹O'Brien. W H Butler‹same. Horberg‹Hartford, &c Van Riper‹Ray. Moritz‹Lord & Taylor
Lopez‹Linch (2 acts.) Weinreb‹NY Rys. Phillip‹B & Co. Weinreb‹NY Rys. Doyle‹Hotel Walton. Lipshitz‹Reilly. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Earl‹Wubbe. Blenaventa‹3 Av R R. Brown‹Mann Nav Co. Lamphere‹3 Av RR. Millet‹Baumont. Slavin‹McMullen, S & Triest.
Citron‹Bklyn Un Gas. Bogart‹Mitchell. Ritchey‹S Felnberg. Geelan‹Southern Bvd. Goldwater‹Hagerty. Porter‹Krauss. Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Firemen‹Rochester & Pitts, &c, Co. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Southall‹New Amst Gas Co.
Glass‹Breser.
McElroy‹Fed Sign Elec Co.
O'Connor‹Borden's M
Grecco‹Ryan Con.
Dipaola‹Motor Taxim
Olsen‹Ryan Con.
Kaplan‹Beck.
G Von Glahn‹I R T.
M Von Glahn‹same.
Ferrick‹I R T.
Hirsch‹Dwyer. Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hollander‹Kauffman. Oshinsky‹Rubenstone. Canazzaro‹Bresal. The Ansonia‹Hein. Brooks‹Ruhlin. Harbison Walker‹190 St Rlty Co. Dick‹Busch.
Spring‹McMillan. McElheny, Jr‹Sprague Jacobs‹Weingarten Bros
Elting‹Lederer. Finkelstein‹Iroq Door. CNY‹McCarthy. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Albrite‹Thompson-Strauss‹Green. Jamaica Est‹Smith. Peschmanns‹Hayes. Kirkpatrick‹Blau. Berger Rlty, &c, Co‹Parnes. Andrews Co‹Morgan. Shlivek‹Bernstein. Rochemont‹Boston & Me RR. Ettor Rlty Co‹Cohen. Passaic Falls T Co‹Villeneuve-Pahn.
Lazarus‹Phipps. Henkel‹Augenblick. Howe‹Plym'th Rub. Van Bueren, &c,‹Levy Oper Co. Solomon‹Scott. Scott‹Arkowsky. Baldwin‹N S Cas. Carpenter, &c, Co‹Farrell Co. Waldeman‹McDonald. Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Roessle‹Halsey. Greenwald Pack‹Oshinsky. Leifkert‹Byrne. Butler‹Morris. Zagat‹Zagat. Sandrock‹Kramer. Drummond‹Fraser.
Phillips‹Christian N. P. Co. Brush Fibre Sup‹Halstead. Tuohy‹Brecher. Knick Ice‹St Nicholas H I. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Edward H. Brown, David Lese, &c., Emil Brickson, Robert S. Turley, Charles M. Dunlop, Sarah R. Wolhurst, Elizabeth Galvin, Ernestine Gutlick, M. Krantwald, Leopold Loewy, Mary A. L. McCrystal, Patrick Sheehy, Joseph Schwartz, Abraham Birkholtz, Hyman Yaverbaum, Thomas T. Eckert, Mary Clobattoni, Matthew Doughty, A. McDonald, P. J. Connell, John Wanser, James E. Galbraith, William Klumpf, A. D. Paoli, Minnie R. Solomon, Charles Volsbecker, William H. Clark, F. E. Ellshemius, F. E. Ellshemius, Paola Clark, Goldstein Infants, Sophia Reaudel, Mary Butterworth, Tristam B. Johnson, Elizabeth Stapelfeld, Alfred L. Crawford, Mary P. Wilcox, William H. Webb.
George G. Sickles, Elizabeth C. Fields, Max Erlanger, Marion Cottler, Catharine T. Smith, Joseph Plummer, P. T. Van Boskerck, Fanny Latard, Charlotte Johnson, Joseph Pulitzer, Sigmund L. Bendit, John Fox, Michael Ryan, Sara Emanuel, Sarah H. Crosby, Abraham Cohn, Jacob Hess, Frederick H. Lee, Ida P. Ritter, Richard Pancoast, Margaret B. Sanderson, Louis E. Jessurun, John Karl, Emanuel Mansbach, Thomas S. Doyle, Thomas S. Doyle, Manuel Bueno.
Wills for probate: Elizabeth F. Croper, Mary Rabse, Daniel E. Sickles, Ernest M. Strong, Abraham Kahn, John Shrady, Charles H. Towerre, Emma Deiter, Helen Nevins, Katharine Muller.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of James W Vickers.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Simpson‹Jumel Garage
Winton M Co‹Geldff. Calder‹Berman. Samuels‹Dorfman. Miller‹Ehrich. Am Newspaper, &c‹ Long. Weening‹Block. Loeffler Land, &c, Co‹Siebrecht. Bloom‹Bohm. Brand‹McCormack. Dean Hotel Co‹Cooper Keppler‹Meyerhoff. Jones‹Harthill, &c Co. Davidson‹Kukler. Brechner‹Meyrowitz. Flach‹Hutkoff. Gottesmann‹Wilharm. Andretta‹Met S S Co. Kimmel‹I R T. Rose‹same. (2 acts.) Rosenberg‹same. Touhey‹same. (2 acts.) Egan‹same. (2 acts.) Gorman‹same. Schneider‹same. Levy‹same. Schoenblum‹CNY Rys. Bacouby‹Ocean Accid't Hagan‹Sheffield Farms. Wittenberg‹P Kaskel & Sons. Needom‹Standard Sand. Reiss‹Hirsch. Moore‹Deeves. Condon‹Stern Bros. Hertz‹Rosenfield. Maynard‹Gen Accid't.
Oliva‹Lieberman & Sanford. Matter of Hartstein. Neidertz, R I RR. Hillman‹Stern. Cohen‹Blanchett. Davis‹Engel & Co. Schlesinger‹Royal Arch‹Mandel. Yoplik‹Tower Con. O'Hare‹NY Rys. Hirsch‹same. Boyle‹same. Jacobowitz‹same. Dietz‹same. Brady‹same. Chandler‹same. Bottiglieri‹same. Hyman‹same. Straker‹same. Swan‹same. Safir‹same. Brunlies‹same. Benton‹same. Money‹same. Canter‹same. Pedont‹same. Canter‹same. Boston P M‹Gropper. Benjamin‹Lahey. Wachs‹NY Rys. Reed‹Hillis. Kahn‹Bergman. Sturges‹Wells & Newton. Goldner‹Morewood Rty. Keyrouse‹Joffe. Egan‹I R T. (2 acts.) Miller‹Harris.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Hunsom, J.—Court opens at 10:15 A. M.
Fuchs‹Gaffney. Bernstein‹Funt. Nat Cash Reg‹Goldberg Pub. Rankin‹Kristan. Schwirmer‹Linch. Fid Phoenix Ins‹ Mc-Mullen Co. Meinek‹Gaffney. Kemily‹Wilson Rty. Fick‹Neuberger. Salomon‹Old Dom SS. Whitaker‹Monroe. Mors‹Hilliard. Boloschelo‹Percell&G. Singerman‹Levy. Bereesowski‹NY Rys. Goldstamm‹Lora. Morano‹Fuller's Exp. Levine‹Shillaber.
Santaluno‹Killam. Reiss‹Pac Coast Cas. Callahan‹Kahrs. Frey‹Goodman. McMahon‹Eastern S, &c, Co. Spitzer‹NY Rys. Cox‹Meehan. Meronink‹Henig. Seaman‹Wilson R T. Heller‹Prassman. Pfiefer‹Newark, &c, Co. Limburg Co‹Solomon. Scarforga‹Con Tel, &c. Perlman‹Mencher. Kaiser‹Lorraine Hotel Pall‹Scholl. Freedman‹Stuleky. Case on.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.
Scott‹Taylor. Seadale‹Phelan Bros. Willis‹MacDowell. Koehler‹Mass Bondg. Hoffman‹Keith. Kitzmyer‹Jarosky. Lein‹Martin. Levison‹Toll.
Greenstein‹Radow. Alexander‹Hepner's Cos. Wilson‹Duncan. Springer‹Marcus. Tallanoff‹B Hyman & Sweet Co. Pitts‹Green.

These cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:
Lewis‹Cohen. Pringler‹Aldern. Garnar‹Godward. Levy‹Hagadorn Bros. Gutter‹Durkker. Eggleston‹Nat Type. Barta‹Armato. Nicol‹Passarelli. Fletcher‹Elliott Fisher. Union Tr‹Cheney. Same‹same. Linde Rlty‹Higgins. Maynard‹Gen Accdt F & L Assur Co. Moskowitz‹Greenwich Bank. Evans‹Woodard. Fersch‹Linder. Celband Con‹Volk Co. P H Reilly & Bro‹Stokes. Ross‹Somers. Nat Nassau Bk‹Gilbert (2 acts.) Fuller Union Bloak. Siegbert‹Smyth. India W Brew‹Wasser (2 acts.) Schmidt‹Masset.
Eeks‹Montanam. Terml Milk‹Bertolotti. Taggart‹Strauss. Hookway‹Dwelis. Steingartz‹Feldman. Rosenstock‹Princess Kimono. Gobbett‹Progressive Motion Picture Co. Smith‹Colby. Marcean Co‹Smith. Cohen‹Anglo-Am Film. Lindner‹Eleler. Wotherspoon‹Tanguay. Barnett‹& Aronson Co Amdur‹Webber. Rosen‹Rothkrug. Gillhaus‹Story. Meyersohn‹Nelson. Habicht‹Greenwich Stores. R I W Damp, &c‹ Hedden & Sons. Sheridan‹La Cagnina. Lee‹Nagel Co. Jaeger‹Band. Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Flora‹Metzger. Kane‹McCormick. Martin‹Leitner. Heyman & S. &c‹ Cronin. Applegate‹Loper. Youlin‹Horowitz. Gottlieb‹Streep. Du Bois‹Ed Francis Realty Co. Ocean Accdt & G Co‹ Beck. Luria‹Goldstons. Markel‹Scheff. Smalawsky‹Union Sm Fish Co. Expert Mort‹Bergh.
Silver‹New Simpson Crawford Co. Oppel‹A Greis Co. Gartner‹Kilgore. Wool Mfg & Rlty‹ Power. Bellar‹Singer. Hertwig‹Howieson. Lind Air Prod Co‹ Ashton, Laird & Co. The Ansonia‹Cunningham. Ruderman‹Bloch. Am Bonding Co‹Green Wagner‹Henderson, (2 acts.) Cohn‹Goldfarb. Case on.

PART IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finelite, J., case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newberger, J.—Cleland ‹Cleland—Wm. Klein. Reaie‹Colwell—Eugene E. Spiegelberg. Met. Life Ins. Co.‹ Diller (2)—Samuel Strasburger. Olendorf‹ Scarmuzza Chas. Hoffman. Carnen‹ Otten (2)—Jacob A. Cantor.
SUPREME COURT — Davis, J.—Barnard‹ Zerega et al.—Carlisle Norwood.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kempner ‹ Newstadt Co. (2)—Edward D. Dowling.
SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Re Conrad St., (Ernst)—H. C. S. Simpson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Samuel Altschul‹Morris Friedman.—Morris Friedman. Max Kober‹Kramer Con Co.—Jacob Klein. Emil Lowenberg‹Maurice I. Strunsky—Leopold W. Harburger.
SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Tobias E. Raffel‹John A. Freyhan—Marcel Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Cosgrove‹Reddan Specialty, Sullivan‹Kuner.
Kaczmark‹Berst. Same‹same. Benton‹Seigel.

Rabinowitz‹B, Q Co & S Ry. Same‹C T & B Ry. Maher‹Belmont 1 W.
Outtag‹I R T. Brown‹Garlick. Same‹same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Case on—Donovan‹ Donovan. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Leavitt‹Cuone. McGuire‹Hleman. Brooks‹Carucci. Same‹same.
Burke‹I R T. Tusco‹Union Ry. Noack‹Wolf & Co. Sholler‹Wuensche.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
Hartman‹Hillsen. Ault‹Blaker. Duffy‹Nas R R. O'Neil‹same. Flachett‹C I & B RR Browning‹same. Musso‹N Y Cons RR. Sheehan‹CNY. Baillie‹same. Brodie‹same. Von Spechelson‹Farrell. Connor‹L I R R. N Y Westbury Co‹ same. Purcell‹same. Smith‹same. Same‹same. Re Ely Av. Hicks‹Cocks. Oster‹Murphy. Hickey‹Natural Color. Same‹Kineto. Delaney‹CNY. Re Union League Cl. Hanson‹Dickson & T. Reinhardt‹Kelly. Bishon‹Nas R R. Baum‹B H R R. Blattner‹same. Cohen‹same. Leib‹C I & B R R. McFadden‹same. Re Nass & Berg, (Atlas C & M Co.) Hibbard‹Lindemann. Re Goldinger, (Voorhees.) Same, (Stemmerman.) Advance R Co‹Cooper D Co. Buchar‹Alpin. Leonard‹Menendez.
Browne‹Frank. Elias‹Elias. Same‹same. Butler‹Reese. Defflay‹Martin, Same‹same. Re Fegan, (Schiffer.) Re Farley, (Volckening.) Brunner‹Brunner. Re Church Av, (Krallman. Baum‹Crane. Ibert‹Stephlin. Flaherty‹Flaherty. Lehrenkrauss‹Mitchell Kessel Co‹same. Dubois‹Keleher. Butterworth‹Davis & Co. Re Joyce. Lent‹Lefferts Con. Magee‹Magee. Re Palmer. Same. Bank of Rockville Ct‹ Stevens. Re Woodbine St. Schreiber‹Schreiber. People ex rel White‹ Prendergast. Rich A Co‹Morse et al Nowack‹Dubross & an Same‹same. Brown‹Brown. Gesnaldi‹Degan. Bahrenburg‹Wisbes.) Barker‹Barker et al. McMillen‹Lidning. Exan‹G Alexander Co Conroy‹St'd Mail Order.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—Trials.—At 10 A. M.
Fagin‹Fagin. Kromnick‹Kromnick Highest number reached 1517.
Walsh‹Lonegan. Purcell‹Am Mfg Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crain, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday:
B'klyn Church Soc‹ B'klyn F Kinderg'n. Schwartz‹Potruch et al. Lennon‹Blue Taxi. Oguard‹Daly. Moller‹Hoppe. Ibutenstein‹Steeplechase et al. Chestnut‹N Y Con R R. McDonald‹Stork & an. Conlon‹Burden Co. McKinney‹Int'l Sand Lehrer‹Pratt & Farmer. Murphy‹N Y Con RR. Morton‹McFarland. Matsiunas‹Jamison et al. Damby‹Newman & C. Stanton‹B H R R, (2 acts.) McCloskey‹Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.

Kaplan‹C I & B R R. Beatty‹B H R R. King‹I R T. Hanson‹Dickson & T. Vandercunay‹Cie L. Cronin‹Atl Stvdg. Jamison et al‹Hentz et al. Kenny‹B H R R. Sealy‹Nas R R. Heishin‹Feinberg. Rabenstein‹CNY. Klatz‹Nas R R. Bruggerman‹Schaeffer. Montana‹E H RR. Russo‹same. Neighstock‹Cole et al. Flood‹Bridgman Smith. Cloonan‹McMullen Co. Giordano‹C I & B RR. Kocius‹Jamison et al. Weidenhaefer‹Same. Gilliver‹B H R R. Hughes‹Tax-a-cab. Smith‹Holbrook, C & R. These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Godick‹NY, NH RR, (3 acts.) Lombard‹N Y State C Schoenherr‹Hartfield. Sullivan‹Evans Dairy Lichtenberg‹Boucher. Quick-Berg‹Bonds. Smith‹Nas R R. Phillips‹N Y Butchers. State Bank‹Meisel R, (3 acts.) Mahland‹Mahland. Kenny‹Hinchcliffe. McElroy‹B H R R, (2 acts.) Francis‹Nas R R. Baxter‹CNY. Popillarski‹Emp Bridge. Rahn‹B H R R. Walsh‹Nas R R. Farrell‹Bliss Co. Mulatyrez‹Talbott. Nicholas‹C I & B R R & B H R R, (3 acts.) Teague‹McConville & an. Soleck‹Redlich. Jacobson‹Nas R R. Lazarus‹Shapiro. Griffin‹Brown. McCarthy‹T water Pa Palmer‹Erie R R. Highest number reached, 4503.
Duff‹Mannheimer. Besson‹Gillespie. Mahleted‹Vignola. NYC & H R R R‹ O'Hern. Richelieu Co‹Wartell Co. Frost‹Smith. Kruitzky‹Amato. Silvery‹Nelson.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Mosher‹Smith. Francking‹New Rochelle. Moody‹Morris. Wolfe-Douglas Co‹ Ader. Lounsbury‹Fox R Co. Roehrs‹Bates, (2 acts) Olsen‹Mandelson. Hunt‹Crowley. Dominger‹Tongas. Costello‹Smith. Winslow‹Archibald. Jacobs‹Ronson. Mt Kisco Bottling‹ Virotto.
Schutrick‹Douglas. Davidson‹Oler. St'd Oil‹Robins. Lasdermann‹Yonkers R R. Dodge Co‹Adams. Curran‹Donovan. Tomney‹N Y & Stamford Ry. Carrodi‹Trinkino. Besson & Co‹Best. Lewis‹N Y & Stamford Ry. Gallagher‹N Y & Stamford Ry.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M. Wills of:
Mary Reinhardt, Annie B Grover, Adeline Van Ness.
Administration of:
Kate Fleming.
Acctg. in estates of:
Isaac Gridley, Leopold Glary, Henry Schneider, Gibson Infants.
Isabella M Boulle, Agnes Ross, Mary E Heenan, Catherine Winterland.
Estates of:
Thomas F Warker, E H Billings, Bertha Filan, Mary McKee, Lizzie Knapp.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
People, &c‹Diemer. Palmieri‹B H RR. Gibler‹Econopoulys. West & an‹B Un Pub Burs‹Sauble. Clark‹Kennedy.
Roccia‹Nas RR. Halpern‹Langrock, Bros. Schaefer‹Kotcher. Cohen‹B H RR.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Milberg‹B H RR. Chodtiz‹Bltz. French‹Garbarino. Gill‹Lieberman. Marguglia‹Nassau RR
Bernstein‹NY & B B. Fitall‹Harden Con. Shorser‹Rosen. Rullo‹Bruno. Kornfeld‹Saftler.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Heard‹B H R R. Peake‹L I R R. Miller‹B H R R. Hecker‹Ocean El Ry.
Hahn‹Borden's C M'k Berger‹Kramer. Tuckley‹Jacobs. Vollmer‹Brodbeck.

March‹Lehigh & W C Schmitt‹Merrill Bros, Inc. Konopski‹NY, S & W RR.
Morris‹L I RR & an Archer‹N Y & L I Tr Kochersberger‹N Y & L I Trac, (3 acts.)

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Maier‹B H R R. Sieling‹Friedman Marble. Keeler‹Werner & an. Delmage‹Wilbert Garrison Co. McCue‹M & Q Trac.
McCorry‹Wiarda. Cicio‹Lachse. Cantanno‹Stevenson Co. Meeks‹Havemeyer. Green‹Steinberg.

Highest number reached, 623Q.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered, to take effect as of Sept. 25: As Patrol., fifth grade, by order of the courts, A. H. Johnson, assigned to Training School, from 4:30 P. M., Nov. 23.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 24: Sergts. J. L. Sullivan, 150, to 149; C. J. Pugh, 149, to 150; Patrol. Cortlandt, 108, to 1; S. F. Crotty, Traf. Div. B, to 35; Samuel Kilpatrick, 63 to 37; W. L. Mott, Jr., 148, to 62; T. J. Gillen, 149, to 148, assigned to bicycle duty; A. V. Pitt, 154, to 143, assigned to bicycle duty; C. A. Timony, 143, assigned to bicycle duty; W. K. Cleaver, 202, to 166, mounted, duty discontinued; F. W. Wolf, 37, to 278, assignment as station house attendant discontinued; Leonard Myers, 39, to 292, assigned to mounted duty; Thos. Foley, 35, to Traf. Div. B. Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 24: Patrol. J. C. Jagel, to 2 from 14; D. A. Fitzgerald, to 14 from 2; Albert Bruder, to 161 from 283; Leo Colton, to 283 from 161.

Temporary assignments: Lt. J. F. McMahon, 165, command 14th Inf. for 16 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 21; Sergts. Charles Sheridan, 150, to 147 for 30 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 22; 11. A. Conneally, Health Squad, to command for 7 days from 9 A. M. Nov. 21; Patrol. L. A. Nielson, 2, to 12 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 22; Joseph Caracciolo and Pasquali Damiano, 26, to E. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1 for 10 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 25; Arthur Wallander, 39, to Training School as physical instructor for 14 days from 9 A. M. Nov. 21; Dominick Caso, 39, and Peter La Marco, 274, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 21. To Det. Bu.: C. A. Hill, 23, for 10 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 24; Jerome Murphy, 169, for 10 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 25. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 24, prects. indicated: E. M. Mayo, 2; Henry Barnes, 7; Nathaniel Shoudecker, 68; J. L. Pucciano, 146. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 25, prects. indicated: J. J. Coy, 40; M. J. Dillon, 43; F. D. J. Pickett, 63; S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 147; Raymond Sindwell, 152; V. Hill, 165. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 26, prects. indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; Louis Hernian, 7; F. S. McNaught, 13; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Gustave Schley, 14; J. J. Donlin, 15; Andrew Meaill, 16; J. F. Rotchford, 21; T. F. Hughes, 25; T. A. Brady, 28; Donato Cavone, 28; M. J. Callahan, 42; S. G. Donahue, 42; C. L. Manning, 43; R. M. McKenna, 68; T. H. Waters, 149; C. J. Scrivens, 153; J. A. Kessler, 164; William Dillon, 170; F. J. Allen, 172.

Leaves with pay: Capts. J. H. Doyle, 32, 2 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 4; F. J. Toole, Bridge Prect., 3 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 3; Lts. John Rogers, 148, 16 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21; S. G. Relton, Health Squad, 7 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 21; Sergts. Edward Lyons, J. H. Doyle, 32, 3 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 6; Sergt. W. H. Cauley, 144, 1 day, from 4 A. M., Nov. 19; Act. Det. Sergt. Edmond Leigh, Det. Bu., 5 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 20; Patrol. E. J. Conard, 2 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 21; T. J. Brady, 2, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 22; P. H. English, 21, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 24; Jos. Butler, 31, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 24; F. J. Niedig, 43, 43, 3 days, from 10 P. M., Nov. 25; Michael Cavanagh, 63, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 21; J. P. Gabel, 63, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 25; E. W. Hearn, 63, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 25; J. Nelson, 68, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 12; J. G. Fry, 157, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 23; J. J. Cridland, 157, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 21; J. A. Green, 160, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20; J. H. Cuff, 279, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 20.

The following applications for full pay while on sick report are approved: Patrol. F. E. Furey, 18, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10, to noon, Aug. 20; J. J. Burggraf, 53, from 6:30 P. M., Oct. 11, to noon, Nov. 5; Charles Klenast, 42, from 8:15 P. M., Sept. 27, to 8 P. M., Oct. 11; J. J. Wallace, 43, from 7:45 A. M., Sept. 29, to noon, Oct. 3; W. I. Gell, 143, from 11:20 P. M., Sept. 22, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 18, and from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 19, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 21; F. S. Grey, 145, from 4:50 P. M., Oct. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 16; W. P. Maher, 274, from 7:40 P. M., Nov. 15, during disability; C. C. David, 283, from 10:45 A. M., Oct. 9, to 12 P. M., Oct. 23; Thomas Cleaver, 292, from 1:30 A. M., Sept. 29, to noon, Nov. 9; Michael Keane, Traf. Div. A, from noon, Nov. 2, during disability; Henry Blackmarr, Traf. Div. D, from 2:05 P. M., Sept. 18, to 12 P. M., Nov. 1.

Suspended from Duty: Patrol. Thomas Smith, 22, to take effect 9:39 P. M. Nov. 22.

Dismissed from the Dept., to take effect 9:30 P. M. Nov. 21: Patrol. F. J. Closs, 43, conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty and violation of rules, absent from post, intoxicated.

Deaths Reported: Lt. F. J. Kelly, 147, at 6:23 P. M. Nov. 20; Patrol. J. K. Carpenter, 13, at 10:30 A. M. Nov. 22; Hugh Brady, 61, at 10:10 P. M. Nov. 21; Philip Cassidy, 278, at 12:45 A. M. Nov. 23.

Rule 713 of the Rules and Regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "A member of the department shall devote his entire time and attention to the service of the department, and shall not engage in any other business or calling, except that when a member of the department is under suspension without pay he may, with the permission of the Police

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Resumption of Open Bond Trading Expected—Sharp Rise in Foreign Exchange.

Progress was made yesterday on the proposal to reopen the Stock Exchange for bond trading, which is to be laid before the Board of Governors of the Exchange at a meeting to be held today. At Chicago trading was resumed under restrictions and plans were laid in Philadelphia to resume trading on the Stock Exchange there today. These proofs of steady progress toward normal conditions offered encouragement which, for one thing, was reflected in higher prices for many of the listed stocks which are now being traded in in the New Street market. Dealings in bonds were quiet, but relatively few changes in prices were reported.

More light was thrown yesterday on the reason for the Committee of Five's abandonment of the plan to resume bond trading on the Exchange not later than yesterday. The explanation left the Street at a loss to understand why the reason for the change in plan was not made known at the time, which would have forestalled the varied adverse inferences which were drawn in Stock Exchange circles from the abandonment on Thursday of the proposal which had been made known on Wednesday. Practically every one in the financial district seemed to feel sure yesterday that the Governors of the Stock Exchange would today vote in favor of resuming public trading in bonds.

It has seemed likely all along that if foreign holders of American securities were in any urgent need of selling they would hardly fail to avail themselves of the existing market for our securities merely for the purpose of postponing their selling until it could be done in the open market on the Exchange. There is now coming to hand information regarding selling of our bonds by some English institutions for the purpose, it is believed, of investing the proceeds in the new British war loan. The sale of $1,000,000 bonds was cited in banking circles yesterday as one important transaction of this kind. It was understood that this block of bonds was taken over by an institution in this city. To that extent it was a private transaction, but this and some other similar sales which were reported had some effect yesterday in advancing sterling exchange rates. They rose rather sharply, cable transfers being quoted for the first time in many days at above 4.90.

The influence of the rediscounting facilities which are now available to the banks is being seen in the commercial paper market. Rates there have receded further and a considerable amount of paper is now selling as low as 5 per cent. That is a lower rate than is now generally available to borrowers on Stock Exchange collateral, if count be taken of the fact that the call loans which have been continued ever since the closing of the Stock Exchange still command in most instances 6 per cent. Commercial paper is now a ready banking asset than it has ever been in the past, and the rates at which commercial paper can be discounted should, of course, reflect the improved facilities which are now at the command of the banks for handling this form of banking asset.

There is now a free market in commercial paper, but it can hardly be said that there is a free market in collateral loans in view of the fact that the ordinary machinery for the handling of call loans at least is not operating. This fact is one of the elements entering into the present rate on so-called call loans which ever since the Stock Exchange closed have been time loans of indefinite maturity. It does not seem necessary to allow call loans to remain in this state any longer. The opinion is expressed in banking circles that if the call money market were reopened on the Stock Exchange there would be no lack of money for employment there, and it would take but a relatively small amount again to set in motion the free flow of credit based on Stock Exchange collateral. That would restore call loans to their true status and benefit the money market situation as well perhaps as borrowers. It seems likely that some such plan will be worked out in connection with the resumption of open trading in bonds, but the opening of the call money market need hardly depend upon a resumption of public trading in either stocks or bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5¼@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4¾@5 per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.89¼	4.88¼	4.89¼
Cables	4.90¼	4.89¼	4.90¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.89¼	4.90¼
Paris	5.11¼	5.10¼
Berlin	.86	.86⅜
Switzerland	5.09	5.08⅜
Holland	.40½	.40⅝
Italy	5.38¼	5.37¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $205,808,447; balances, $11,648,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $109,615.

The local banks have lost $6,912,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago no market, last sale 20c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, nff 1-16d; in New York, 48⅞c, off ⅛c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth F. pf.	75	75	75	75
30	Canal & Dock	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49⅜
75	C., M. & S.P.	82⅜	82⅜	82¾	82¾
35	Com. Edison	136	136	135	135
26	Diamond M.	91½	91½	91	91
50	Goodrich	22	22	22	22
10	H., S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	103
30	Ill. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½
18	Nat. Carbon	110	110	110	110
35	People's Gas	118	118	117½	117⅝
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
3	Quaker O. pf.	104	104	104	104
100	Studebaker	33	33	33	33
188	Swift & Co.	102½	103	102	103
85	Un. Carbide	146	146½	146	140½
BOND.					
$3,000	C.C.Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, '95	90¾	91¼	90	91
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90	91	90	91½
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	82	83	82	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86⅝	88	87	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84½	86	84½	85½
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88	89	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84	84½	83¾	84¼
B. & O. Plts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	81½	80	82
B. & O., Sou. Div. 3½s, '25	88	88½	88	88½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84	85¼	83	85
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	87½	89	87	89
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, '21	94¼	94½	94½	94⅝
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89	90	89	90
C.M.&St.P.gen.3½s, '80	77	79	77	79
C.M.&St.P.gen.4s, '89	91	92	90	92
C.M.&St.P.gen.4½s, '89	97	98½	97	98½
C.,M.& St.P.cv.4½s, '32	94¾	98	94¾	95½
C., M. & St. P. gen. & rfg. 4½s, 2014	89	90½	89½	90½
Chi. N. W. gn.3½s, '87	77½	78½	77¼	78¼
Chi. N. W. g. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R. I. & P.gn.4s, '88	79½	80½	..	..
C., R. I. & P.ref.4s, '34	64	65½	64	66
C.,R. I. & P.deb.5s, '32	52	55	52	54
Cl. S. L. 1st 4½s	90	91½	90	92
Col. Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	87	83	86
Col. Sou. ref. 4½s, '35	72	77	70	75
Del. & Hud. ref.4s, '43	91½	92½	91½	93
D.& R.G.1st con.4s, '38	72	80	..	..
D. & R. G. ref. 5s, '55	43	46	..	..
Erie prior lien 4s, '96	72	80	72	80
Erie con. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser.A	60½	62	60	62
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser.B	60	62	59	61
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87½	86	87½
K. C. So. rfg. 5s, '50	89	91	89½	91
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	69	67	68½
L. V. cons. 4½s, '03	95½	98¼	95¾	96
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	91	92	91	92
L.&N.-S.&N.A. 5s, '63	99	100	99	100
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s, '59	34	37	..	..
N.Y.Con. R.R. 4½s, '53	93	95	93	95
N. Y. C. 3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	84	84	86
N.Y.C.,L.S.deb.4s, '28	90¼	91¼	90¼	91
N.Y.C.,L.S.deb.4s, '31	89½	90½	89½	90½
N. Y. C. rfg. 4½s, '13	84½	85½	84½	85¼
Nort. & W. con.4s, '96	91	92⅜	91½	93
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '35	97	99	97	99
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	89	90½	89¾	90⅝
N. Pac. gen. 3s, 2047	64	67	64	66
N. Pac. rfg. 4½s, 2047	91½	92½	91¾	92⅛
Penn. con. 4s, '48	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅜
Reading gen. 4s, '97	91¾	92½	91½	92¼
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	75	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	62	60	62
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	83	84	83½	84½
So. Pac. (C.P.) 4s, '49	86	86¾	85½	87
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86¼	87	86½	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	80	80½	79½	80½
So. P. 20-yr. cv.5s, '34	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝
So. Ry. con. 5s, '94	99	100	99	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, '56	62	63½	..	63
S.L.,F.&N.W. 5s, '48	101	103	101	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '47	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	84½	86¾	84½	86
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. S. Rubber 5s, '47	86	88	88	88
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	90

Traction.

Det. United 4½s, '32	64	66	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71	72	71	72
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	96¼	97	96½	97¼
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	..

Industrial.

Am. Smelters 6s, '26	100	102	100	102
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, '26	96¼	97½	..	..
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83	84	83	84
Cent. Leather 5s, '25	96¾	97½	97	98
Dilstillers 5s, '27	..	55	..	55
Indiana Steel 5s, '52	97½	99½	..	..
Texas conv. 6s, '31	95	96¼	95	96
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100¼	101	100	102
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	99½	100	99¼	99⅝

Telephone and Telegraph.

Am.T.& T. col. 4s, '29	86	88	86½	87¼
Am.T.&T.conv.4½s, '33	94¾	94⅞	93½	94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100⅛	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99⅛	100⅛	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.09
Am. Tob. sc.6	Sep.,	1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.76
Beth. Steel	5	June 1, '15	99⅜	99⅝	5.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1915	98¼	98⅜	5.50
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	102⅛	5.70
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	89	90	7.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. Eli. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100¾	101	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr. 1913	98¾	99½	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99¼	100⅛	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.00	4.75	
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99½	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99½	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	85½	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	May, 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅜	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	6	Mar., 1916	97½	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Suiz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15, '16	99½	99½	6.25
United Fruit.	4	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.00
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Con. P., Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1, '17	95	97½	7.00
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18, '15	90	99½	6.50
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1, '17	98	98½	6.58
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1, '18	95	97	7.00

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102⅝	102¾	4.32
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	103⅜	103⅞	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	308	312
American Light & Traction pf	104	106
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf	36	40
*American Gas & Electric	78	82
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	56	60
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	3⅜	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	49	53
Cities Service	47	..
Cities Service pf	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	56	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	76	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89
Electric Bond Deposit pf	..	55
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76
Empire District Electric pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	40	43
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	39	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	65	75
Southern California Edison	75	80
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¼	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	15	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	44	48
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf	66	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf	62	66
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	12	15
Western Power pf	51	55

*Par value, $50.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position Nov. 21, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
CITY TREASURY—			
Balance Nov. 14		$11,017,234.28	
Receipts—			
Taxes and other revenues		3,542,270.71	
		$14,559,504.99	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,104,017.74		
Redemption of bonds	15,000.00		
Interest on bonds	6,725.18	3,125,742.92	
Balance Nov. 21			$11,433,762.07
SINKING FUND—			
Balance uninvested Nov. 14		$11,512,488.96	
Receipts		155,310.08	
		$11,467,799.06	
Payments		83,559.98	
Balance uninvested Nov. 21			11,384,239.06
Aggregate balances Nov. 21			$22,818,001.15

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength in Mining Issues the Feature of an Otherwise Quiet Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 263,321 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,946; oils, 505, and mining, 249,870. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. L. & T.	310	310	310	310
100	Electric Boat.	25	25	25	25
100	Electric B. pf.	42	42	42	42
80	Kelly S. Tire.	62	62	61	61
100	Man. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
111	Max. Motors.	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
2,000	Riker & Heg.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅜
2,500	*R & H. rts.	27	33	27	31
300	Savoy Oil	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,100	Sterling Gum.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
3,000	U. C. S., new.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
2,100	U. P. S. Corp.	12	12½	12	12⅝
120	Willys Over'd.	73	75	72½	75
220	World Film.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1	Atl. Refining	545	545	545	+10
20	Buckeye P. L.	114	112	112	— 1
15	Cont'l Oil	222	222	222	+ 4
5	Crescent P. L.	41	41	41	— 1
1	Cumb'd P. L.	63	63	63	+ 7
25	Indiana P. L.	95	95	95	..
20	Nat'l Transit.	37½	37½	37½	..
10	Northern P. L.	92	92	92	+ 1
122	Ohio Oil	176½	174	176½	+ 2
33	Prairie O. & G.	385	381	381	— 2
56	South P. Oil	285	277	280	+ 1
3	S. W. P. P. L.	119	119	119	+ 1
50	Stand. Oil Cal.	206	203	204	— 2
34	Stand. Oil Ind.	476	472	473	— 2
50	Std. Oil N. J.	388	386	387	+ 7
50	Std. Oil N. Y.	192	191	191	+ 2
10	Un. Tank L.	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60,000	Atlanta	30	34	30	34
12,000	*Blue Bell	3½	4½	3	3
3,000	*Blue Bull	5½	4½	3½	4½
1,000	*Booth	5	5	5	5
1,000	Braden Cop.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
200	Buf. Mines	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
600	Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	Comb. Frac.	11	11	11	11
300	Con. A. Sm.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
5,000	*C. O. D. C.	5	5½	5	5½
400	*Crown Res.	70	72	68	72
2,000	*Diam. B. B.	3	3	3	3
2,500	*Florence	42	45	42	43
1,500	*Gold'n Con.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
9,000	Gold'd Kew.	10	14	10	14
29,000	Gold'd Merg.	21	26	21	26
100	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
65,000	*Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1 9-16	1¼	1½
4,000	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	*McK.-Darr.	58	65	58	62
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	*Nav. Hills	27	27	27	27
1,000	*North Star	19	19	19	19
17,000	*Oro	9	11	9	9
800	Pac. Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	*Peterson L.	29	29	29	29
1,000	*Silver Pick	9	9	9	9
420	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	*Tonkaka'n	10	10	10	10
1,100	Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,100	Ton. Jim B.	70	72	70	71
300	Ton. Exten.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,000	*Ton. Merger	37	38	37	38
2,500	*Ton. Mid'g	11	11	11	11
4,400	*Ton. Mizpah	30	31	30	31
150	*Ton. Mont.	33	33	33	33
800	Tuolum. Cop.	26	28	26	28
700	Un.	2	2 3-16	2	2
3,500	W. End Con.	56	58	56	57

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315	310	315
Am. Light & T. pf.	104	108	104	108
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. T., ord. bearer.	15¾	16½	15	15½
Inter. Rubber	4½	5½	4¾	5¼
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	75	80	75	80
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	140	150	140	150
Max. Motors 1st pf.	44	45	44	45
Max. Motors 2d pf.	17	19	17	19
*Maya Oil	13	17	13	17
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	85
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	86	88	86	88
Wayland O. & G.	3¼	3⅝	2¾	3¼
Willys Overland pf.	87	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

				Net Chge.
Beaver Consolidated	20	25	20	22
British Col. Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
*Caribou Cobalt	60	75	65	75
Crown Reserve	70	75	65	70
El Paso Con.	1¾	1¾	..	..
Greenwater	4	6	4	6
Halifax Tonopah	25	30	25	30
Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Nevada Hills	27	28	24	27
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
North Butte Develop.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tonopah-Mining	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
West End Extension	1	2	1	2
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼

*Sells cents per share.

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1963	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	97	97⅝	97	97⅝

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the Curb transactions yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State Gas	12c	12c	12c	12c
500	Bohemia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
200	Boston Ely	25c	25c	25c	25c
200	B. & London	28c	28c	27c	27c
300	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
1,000	Cal. & Corbin	10c	12c	10c	11c
100	Crown Reserve	74c	74c	74c	74c
500	Davis-Daly	85c	85c	85c	85c
400	First National	1⅛

VOTE TODAY ON PLAN TO RESUME TRADING

Stock Exchange Governors Expected to Approve Reopening in Bond Deals.

MAY INCLUDE SOME SHARES

Delayed Action Attributed to Failure to Get Approval by Federal Reserve Board.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange at their meeting today are expected to approve the plan to reopen for trading in bonds under price restrictions that have been formulated by the Committee of Five. The plan may apply also to trading in guaranteed stocks. If it is approved the Exchange probably will open on Saturday or Monday.

Wall Street yesterday heard more in detail the circumstances under which the Committee of Five, after deciding last Wednesday to reopen on this basis either last Saturday or yesterday, suddenly reversed the decision on Thursday. As indicated in THE TIMES last Saturday, the change was due to the fact that the Committee of Five had failed to advise the Federal Reserve Board or John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, of what it intended to do.

From information that developed yesterday it appeared that the Stock Exchange authorities had assured one or more members of the board some time ago that no steps to reopen the Exchange would be taken without first discussing the matter with the board, the presumed reason being that if it should open without necessary precautions and Europe should dump a large amount of American securities on this market a heavy outflow of gold might follow, a possibility in which the Federal Reserve Board has the greatest interest and in respect to which it is endowed with certain functions by law.

After it had been made known through the morning papers of Thursday that the Committee of Five planned to reopen in a few days, it was brought to the committee's attention that it had disregarded or overlooked the assurance, which was understood to have been more or less informal, given to the Federal Reserve Board.

The result was the conversation between William B. Thompson, head of a Stock Exchange firm and a Director in the Federal Reserve Bank, with Controller Williams, which was referred to in the interview with Mr. Williams printed in Saturday's TIMES. As Mr. Williams explained, there was talk of sending a committee to Washington to repair the omission and discuss the question of reopening with Mr. Williams and other members of the Federal Reserve Board. The Committee of Five, however, postponed the reopening indefinitely and found other means of putting the matter before the board, without sending a committee to Washington.

On Saturday the Committee of Five announced that its plan would be submitted to the full Board of Governors today, from which it was assumed in the financial district yesterday that no objection, so far as the board was concerned, had been found.

This was said to be the complete explanation of the action of the Committee of Five, which its members had consistently refused to explain, in the face of representations by other Governors, brokers, and bankers that their course was calculated to give rise to explanations that were not warranted by financial conditions.

One of the Governors of the Stock Exchange said that neither a flood of selling orders nor prospective difficulties of any Stock Exchange house nor anything in the international exchange situation had anything to do with the sudden reversal of the decision of the Committee of Five. He pointed out that these were matters that necessarily would have come in for full and painstaking consideration before the decision to reopen was first reached and that if this had not been done it would have been impossible for the committee to consider them fully between one day and the next and to alter its decision on any such grounds.

NO RULING BY RESERVE BOARD

Stock Exchange Reopening Not Discussed at Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Whatever views on the subject they may hold privately, members of the Federal Reserve Board have not discussed either officially or informally at their meetings the question of reopening the New York Stock Exchange for restricted dealings in bonds. Members who were asked tonight said they regarded the question as outside their province.

Representatives of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange have been weekly visitors to the capital, and on each visit they have seen one or more members of the Reserve Board, but not as Directors of the new banking system. Neither of the ex-officio members, Controller Williams and Secretary McAdoo, has ventured to suggest that the Stock Exchange should await sanction by the board or by the Treasury Department before resuming business. Mr. McAdoo left here on Saturday for a two weeks' vacation, after learning that Sir George Paish had been called home.

An influential member of the Reserve Board said that he had discussed the possibilities of reopening the Exchange with brokers, but as an individual rather than as a member of the board, and that he had not sought to advise the Exchange. The impression prevails in Washington that the Treasury officials would not be averse to any plan for reopening on the restricted basis proposed, and in such event the Federal Reserve Board would watch the behavior of the loan market with close attention with a view to extending aid or correction through its control over the regional banks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hats Mostly of Silk Pay Duty Under the Wool Schedule.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that men's hats composed of wool and silk, silk chief value, will have to stand duty under the wool provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. The goods were imported during the continuance of the old wool schedule as provided in Paragraph 310 of the Act of 1913, and assessed at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for duty as wearing apparel in chief value of silk under Paragraph 317 of the present law at 50 per cent. ad valorem. In overruling the protests, Judge Brown says the Board is constrained to follow a decision made by the Customs Court recently, in which it was held that the provision for wearing apparel in part of wool is controlling because of the absence of the words "not specially provided for," which qualifies the provision for silk wearing apparel.

William H. Stiner & Son lost in protests against the assessment made by Collector Malone on women's gloves. As the gloves in question measured eleven inches in excess of fourteen inches, a regular and an additional duty, together amounting to $4.75 per dozen pairs, were taken under the present tariff law. The importers claimed that the gloves measured twenty-four inches in length, and should have been taxed only $4.50 per dozen pairs. The testimony showed that the protestants had measured the gloves in question without stretching them to their full length, as the law requires. In view of this the Board holds that the official return was correct.

The American Bead Company filed a great number of protests relating to the classification of beaded neck chains, small black crosses made of gallilith, rhinestones in different shapes and settings and imitation pearl beads. The neck chains were returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles under the act of 1909, and were claimed dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as toys. The other articles were taxed at 35 per cent. as beads unstrung or loosely strung. They were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones or pearls used in the manufacture of jewelry. Judge Sullivan holds that all of the articles are dutiable as assessed except the rhinestones.

The Custom House authorities were reversed by the Board yesterday when lower duty was ordered on importations of hairpins set with imitation precious stones. The Collector took duty on the goods at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old law for articles of personal adornment. Strauss Bros. & Co., the importers, claimed the articles to be jewelry within the meaning of the law, dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem. The Board agreed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,283,459	+ $69,341
Twenty-four roads.	9,790,358	—3,007,771
Total, (27 roads)...	11,073,817	—2,938,430

LEHIGH VALLEY for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$4,110,503	$4,129,452	$3,947,460
Net after tax.	1,253,764	1,222,946	1,220,014
4 mos. gross.	15,578,758	15,559,131	15,357,014
Net after tax.	4,424,131	4,452,126	5,171,457

PERE MARQUETTE for December June 30—

Gross	16,915,198	18,007,717	17,160,481
Exp and tax.	18,677,343	15,019,276	14,655,747
Oper. deficit..	1,762 145	*2,988,441	*2,524,743
Other income..	185,037	154,845	157,138
Total inc., deb.	1,577,108	*3,143,286	*2,681,881
Rent, int., &c.	5,575,787	4,778,836	4,861,561
Year's deficit.	7,152,895	1,595,550	1,979,680

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	250,254	240,887	367
Net after exp., taxes, & int.	190,086	183,656	6,429
Bal. after pfd. dividends	110,086	103,656	6,429
12 mos. gross.	3,005,118	2,070,705	934,412
Net after exp., taxes & int.	2,239,028	1,679,571	559,456
Bal. after pfd. dividends ...	1,279,028	1,019,571	259,456

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	252,138	210,347	41,791
Exp. and taxes	124,474	114,711	9,763
Net earnings..	127,664	95,636	32,028
12 mos. gross.	2,745,567	2,195,753	549,567
Exp. and tax.	1,489,608	1,159,749	288,949
Net earnings..	1,255,622	996,004	259,618

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.29
Belcher	.10	Occidental Con...	.83
Bert & Belcher...	.03	Ophir	.10
California	.30	Overman	.12
Challenge Con....	.04	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Sec. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va...	.12	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.20	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry....	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross..	.01		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.69	Comb. Frct.....	.10
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.05	D'field Black B..	.02
Mizpah Exten....	.29	Florence	.40
North Star	.17	G'field Con. M..	1.45
Rescue Eclipse...	.07	Jumbo Extension..	1.65
Tonopah Exten....	2.50	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger...	.35	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.55	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain..	.28
Booth	.04	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con....	.04

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	7½	8	Jackpot ..	6	6½
Elkton ...	39	41	McKinney.	35	40
El Paso...	80	100	Old Gold...	2	3
Findlay ...	.007	.2	Portland ..	104	105¼
Gold Dol...	3	4	Vindicator.	108¼	110
Isabella ..	11½	11¾	R. B. H...	3¼	3½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.10	4.85
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.80
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'22	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio...	1914-'17	4½	5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.10
Del. & Hudson...	1922	4½	5.00	4.75
Erie Railroad...	1914-'23	4½@5	5.40	5.20
Hocking Valley...	1914-'23	4 @5	5.30	5.00
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Louis. & Nash...	1914-'38	5	6.00	4.75
Mo., K. & Texas..	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.80
Mo. Pacific.....	1914-'22	5	6.75	6.25
N. Y. C. Lines...	1915-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.25
Norfolk & West...	1915-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.65
Pitts. L. E. & W.	50. 1914	5	5.75	5.50
Seaboard Air L...	1914-'23	5	5.40	5.10
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Virginian Ry.....	1914-'19	5	5.50	5.05

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963...	103¼	104	103¼	104
4½s..May, 1957.....	103¼	104	103¼	104
4½s..Nov., 1957....	103¼	104	103¼	104
4½s..May, 1917.....	99⅞	...	99⅞	...
4½s..Nov. 1917.....	90⅞	...	90⅞	...
4s...March, 1964....	97	97¼	97	97¼
4s...March, 1962....	97	97¼	97	97¼
4½s..Sept., 1960....	97	97¼	97	97¼
4½s..March, 1930-60..	97	97½	97	97½
4s ...May, 1959.....	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...Nov., 1958.....	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...May, 1957.....	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...Nov., 1956.....	93	95	93	95
4s ...Nov., 1955.....	93	95	93	95
4s ...Nov., 1936.....	94	95	94	95½
4s ...1918-1917.....	...	...	98	...
3½s..Nov., 1954-5..	87½	85	83½	84½
3½s..May, 1954.....	83	85	83¼	84½
3½s..1950-1954.....	83	85	83	84½

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 33

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, November 30, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
November 12, 1914.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.
November 23, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the Capital stock of the company, payable January 15, 1915, out of the earnings for the fiscal year, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., Tuesday, January 5th, 1915.

AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 44.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid January 2d, 1915, to the shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business December 9th, 1914. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated November 20th, 1914.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,
71 Broadway, New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) on the Common Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable December 1, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 26, 1914. Transfer books will not close.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called to be held at its office, E. E. & O. Station, Newark, Ohio, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1915, to consider and if approved to authorize the sale of all this Company's railroad and property to The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

November 23, 1914.

A Meeting of the Lot Owners of The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 178 Broadway, New York City on Monday, the 7th day of December 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

ALFRED L. BEAVER, Secretary

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, Tuesday, November 24th, 1914, at 2:30 P. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FRANCK & MITCHEL HEREBY NOTIFY, they dissolved partnership November 19, 1914. The undersigned will conduct business as usual at 65 William St., N. Y.

CHARLES FRANCK, JR.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPENS; PRICES UP

Liquidation in Volume Absent as Stock Trading Is Resumed After Sixteen Weeks.

SURPLUS OF BUYING ORDERS

Governors Restrict Minimum Quotations to Prices of July 30, When War Closed Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—For the first time since the European war caused the closing of all the Stock Exchanges in the United States on July 30, the Chicago Stock Exchange opened for business this morning. The Governors had adopted a rule that trading should not be below the closing price of July 30, less any dividend deduction, and there was some apprehension that there might be extensive liquidation. This fear turned out to be groundless. Moreover, the market, although restricted as to volume, displayed a healthy tone, manifested in a decided upturn in prices.

Union Carbide, People's Gas, Commonwealth Edison, Public Service preferred, Studebaker, Goodrich, and Swift shares all showed a marked advance over sixteen weeks ago. Union Carbide closed today at 146½ compared with 128, the closing price of July 30, less the dividend deduction. People's Gas sold at 117½, compared with 104, the minimum price under the rule. Public Service preferred was 5 points above the minimum price, and Commonwealth Edison 10 points higher.

Studebaker shares were 5 points above the minimum, and Goodrich 2. Quaker Oats was 104, or half a point higher. Booth Fisheries preferred sold at 75, while the minimum price was 70¼. Canal and Dock sold at 49¾, about the minimum price, and Diamond Match at 91½, or one-half point higher. Swift shares closed at 103, or 1¾ higher. National Carbon closed at 110, or 1 point higher. There was a sale of Illinois Central at 104½. Chicago City Railways sold at 98¾ at the close.

The opinion was expressed by representatives of New York brokerage houses having branch offices in this city that the trading here demonstrated that there would be no danger in opening the New York Stock Exchange under conditions similar to those imposed here.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Exchange today were:

STOCK.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close Nv.23.	Close July 30.
10..Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	59¼
90..C., M. & St. P.	52¾	52¾	52¾	*52¾
30..Canal and Dock	49¾	49¾	49¾	*49¾
35..Com. Edison..	136	135	135	*125
25..Diamond Match.	91½	91½	91½	*91
10..H., S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	*102¼
50..Goodrich	22	22	22	*20
30..Illinois Cen....	103½	103¾	103¾	*103¼
18..Nat. Carbon....	110	110	110	*109
10..Public Serv. pf.	92½	92½	92½	*87½
35..People's Gas...	117½	117½	117½	*104
3..Quaker Oats....	104	104	104	*101¼
100..Studebaker Com.	33	33	33	*27½
188. Swift & Co....	103	102¼	103	*101¼
85..Union Carbide..	146¾	146	146¼	*128

*Closing price July 30 less one dividend.

There was a dearth of big selling orders and a surplus of buying orders which could not be filled. Holders did not appear to be anxious to dispose of their stocks.

STOTESBURY QUITS BANK.

Resigns as Director of Franklin National, Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Edward T. Stotesbury, head of Drexel & Co., resigned from the directorate of the Franklin National Bank today, making his second resignation from a bank board within five days. Both steps, it was said, were taken to comply with the Federal Reserve act, which prohibits a banker from selling securities to or having direct dealings for profit with a national bank in which he is a Director.

Mr. Stotesbury still figures as Director in fifty-four corporations. Among them are the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Girard Trust, Cambria Steel, Germantown Trust, Keystone Watch Case Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Reading Company, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Pennsylvania Steel Company.

ACT FOR BANKS IN LONDON.

H. P. Davison and James Brown to Discuss Paish Report.

The bankers in New York who drafted the report of conferences with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, it was learned yesterday, have asked H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and James Brown, a member of the committee, to continue the discussion of the report in London.

Mr. Brown is now in London, and Mr. Davison will sail tomorrow on the Adriatic, on which Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett return home.

Collector Notifies Bankers.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, sent out a notice to bankers yesterday reminding them that returns as to capital and surplus, upon which the war tax is to be laid, must be made before the end of this month. The notice states that the operations of the individual banks for the period between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914, will be made the basis for estimating the tax. Failure to file the statement on time will entail a penalty of 50 per cent. of the tax.

Pere Marquette Receivers' Report.

Receivers for the Père Marquette Railroad Company report gross earnings of $16,915,198 for the year ended June 30, as compared with $18,007,717 in 1913. A deficit from operations of $1,762,145 remained after expenses were paid, in contrast with a surplus of $2,988,441 in the preceding year. After meeting interest and rental charges the company had a total deficit for the fiscal period amounting to $7,152,895. The final result of the previous year was a surplus of $1,595,550.

$3,378,000 Emergency Notes Retired

Emergency currency retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $3,378,000, making a total retired to date by New York banks of $69,272,820.

BUSINESS NOTES.

About 45 cents on the dollar was realized on a $30,000 stock of men's clothing, woolens and trimmings sold yesterday at auction by Van Praag & Co. and the Merchandise Purchasing Company at 462 to 468 Broadway.

Frank & Tichenor, retail stationers at 39 East Twentieth Street, last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their business. The employes presented the owners with a handsome mahogany Chippendale clock suitably inscribed.

The James Thompson Company, manufacturer of twines and thread specialties, operating the Yazoo Mills of Valley Falls, N. Y., has opened up an auxiliary mill at Pleasant Valley. As soon as alterations to the property have been completed the new enterprise will start with seventy-five hands.

An average of 75 cents on the dollar was obtained for clothing and linings sold yesterday at auction by the David W. Blow Company at 520 and 522 Broadway. There was a large attendance of buyers, including some from out of town, at the sale, and the overcoats and linings seemed most sought after.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5@5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5@6 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Want Women's Knit Goods, Too.

Not all of the knit goods that are now going abroad is for war purposes, or even for men. Yesterday one of the local export houses received an order from Copenhagen for 4,000 dozen cotton hose, mostly for women, and 1,000 dozen cotton undershirts for women. While the same house has done a nice business with Copenhagen in silk hosiery for both men and women in the past, this is the first really substantial order for cotton goods that has come forward from that place. Under normal conditions the goods wanted here would have been imported into Denmark from Germany.

Importers with Domestic Houses.

The loss of business which the importing houses will sustain as a result of the war may be of a more permanent nature than some are inclined to think. A man connected with an importing house representing a number of foreign manufacturers in this market said yesterday that when the war has ended he expects to see quite a few of the importers who have given their services to the domestic manufacturers remain with the latter. The importing business, he said, is one that is generally handed down from father to son, and once the domestic field is entered the man who has so transferred his activities realizes speedily that it offers fewer difficulties, with just as many rewards in the way of profits. For this reason he believes that many who have been forced to make a change from the importing houses which are idle now will remain in the domestic line.

More Dyestuffs Ships.

Interest among importers and users of dyestuffs is centred this week on the arrival of the steamship Sun with a heavy cargo of colors direct from Germany, via the Rhine and Rotterdam. The ship, which is consigned to C. H. Ruhl, 17 Battery Place, is expected in toward the close of the week. Another steamer, the Neches, also for the same consignee, is due here with dyestuffs about Dec. 20. The Matanzas, which came in last week, has been rechartered by Mr. Ruhl and will sail in a few days for Rotterdam for another cargo of colors and chemicals. The Massapequa, which is at present unloading supplies for the Belgians sent over by the Rockefeller Foundation and which has been chartered by Mr. Ruhl for the return voyage, will bring over all the dyestuffs available up to the time of the vessel's sailing from Rotterdam.

Victorian Ideas for Spring.

Style information emanating from an authentic source indicates a strong revival of the Victorian mode in Spring suits and coats for women. The most noticeable feature will be the revival of the crinoline type of skirt, some of which, in the early models, are shown as wide as 3¾ to 4 yards around the bottom. Much of this fullness is concealed by the clever use of pleats. The fichu effect in collars and the "dipped," or pointed, bodice are also featured. Coverts and serges are used liberally in these models, and there is a good sprinkling of shepherd checks. One of the features of the new models is that some of the suit jackets and coats are made of attractive fabrics, whose sole component is cotton. This works in with the idea of the head of one of the big local dress houses, who is planning to make a liberal Spring showing of dresses made of fancy American cotton goods.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

There was a fair business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. On printcloths the bulk of the trading was on 38½-inch 64-64s and 64-56s for nearby deliveries at figures slightly under present prices, and on 60-48s in that width for April, May, and June delivery at 3¼ cents. There were reports of sales of four-yard eighty squares for 1915 delivery at 5½ cents. There was little doing on sheetings, but on drills some good-sized contracts for delivery during the first three months of next year were placed on 37-inch three-yard, 3.25-yard, and 3.95-yard goods. A little better trading was done in fancy goods for 1915 delivery. On forty-inch lawns there was a fair bit of business put through for near-by delivery. The closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...5¼c
38½-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5⅜c | 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅜c | 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅞c

What Will Percale Prices Be?

There is more or less speculation on the part of jobbers as to just how the sellers of percales will reconcile the prices they will name on their goods for Fall, 1915, delivery and the present prices of gray goods. While, under normal conditions, it is said that prices for Fall goods are usually made in January or February, it was thought here yesterday that these figures might be given out later than this next year because of the slowness of the buying of Spring goods. Because of cheaper cotton and the present low cost of gray goods in general downward revision of prices on Fall percales is looked for. With the dyestuff situation as it is, however, it is figured that higher prices will have to be asked for goods with colored grounds than for those with white grounds. This would mean that each kind of goods would have to have its own price list, a thing which it is said, has not happened in this market for some years.

Want More Woolen Socks.

Considerable interest was shown yesterday in the knit goods trade in an advertisement in THE TIMES asking for 150,000 pairs of gray Oxford Shaker woolen hose, 20,000 pairs of which were wanted for immediate delivery. There was much speculation as to whether the goods would be forthcoming, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that they would not. So heavy has been the demand for this class of goods of late that some of the principal mills making it cannot consider any order which requires delivery beginning less than sixty days from this date. While the country to which the wanted goods were to be consigned was not given out by the advertisers, it was said that deliveries had to be completed in about ten days. In one quarter of the trade an incident was told of where a certain foreign buyer had been fussing over a substantial quantity of wool hosiery for several days, finally deciding yesterday that he would take the goods. When he went after them, however, he found that some one else had bought them on Saturday.

Claflin Notes Nearly All In.

According to a man close to the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization, the value of the note claims deposited with the committee now is $30,350,000. The total value of these claims is $31,200,000. Three out-of-town banks and two individual holders of the paper have yet to make their deposits, but all of the local claims of this sort have been turned in save one. This claim, which is quite large, is expected to be turned in shortly. Though actual figures are not given out, it is said that this bulk of the merchandise and cash deposit claims against the H. B. Claflin Company is now in the hands of the General Creditors' Committee. No definite steps in the reorganization were taken yesterday. The improvement in the condition of Joseph M. Hartfield, who has attended to the legal interests of the noteholders and who has been ill of pneumonia, is expected to expedite matters. It was said yesterday that while Mr. Hartfield is far from being a well man, he is now strong enough to assist in the reorganization in a limited, but important, way.

ASSURANCES TO COTTON MEN

Exchange Members Tell Southerners Cause of Drop in Futures.

The fall of prices for cotton futures which followed the reopening of the Exchange last week so disturbed cotton dealers of the South that a committee of leading members of the Exchange sent a telegram yesterday to the Cotton Exchange of Houston, Texas, saying that the liquidation of syndicate holdings and "hedging" operations chiefly accounted for the decline. The cotton dealers had started a movement to have Congress close the future markets, according to advices received here.

The message explained that the syndicate which took over at 7.50 cents a pound about 1,500,000 bales of cotton represented by contracts in existence when the Exchange closed last July had been disposing of a part of its accumulation. Hedge selling, it was said, had come to a considerable extent from Atlantic Coast cities, sales being made for the sake of protection they afforded against a possible decline of "spot" cotton before deliveries had to be made.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Av.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. J. Rich cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Wisenbach, gloves, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. Werzansky, jobs coats, serge dresses; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, men's furnishing goods; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 229 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. W. Cator, dry goods; 390 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—(Cohn) Coblens Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, bdkfs.; 1,195 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Lamm Brothers; J. C. Lamm, clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
BANGOR—A. L. Freese, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. N. H. Francis, infants' wear; 53 White.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; L. Dimond, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d; Knickerbocker.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Brady, rugs; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters, house dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. J. Ford & Co.; R. J. Ford, infants' clothing, underwear; Wantworth.
BOSTON—C. B. Fillebrown & Co.; C. B. Fillebrown, dry goods; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, fancy goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; B. F. Raphael, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss O'Neill, misses', children's millinery; Basement Buyers — Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Koentgetal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, furs; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dresses, waists; 1,182 Broadway.
BOSTON—Sherman-Welton Co.; M. Sherman, clothing; Grand.
BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.; Mahoney Jones & Co.; J. Mahoney, notions; 296 Broadway; Albert.
BROCKTON, Mass.;—Fraser D. G. Co.; T. Davock, dress goods, silks; Latham.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, ladies' gloves; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts, white goods, linens; 214 Church.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; O. E. Chapman, clothing; 353 4th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—Leader Dry Goods Co.; P. Israel, ladies' caracul plush coats, silk waists, furs; 3 E. 17th.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; L. Garr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 38 W. 25th; Navarre.
CHICAGO—A. Cohn & Co.; A. Cohn, cloaks, suits; Ormond.
CHICAGO—N. Herzog & Co.; L. Herzog, domestics, silks; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Sickle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 15 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Kaufman, clothing; Park Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. L. Farwell, representing; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Farreon, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. C. Bassford, linens; J. H. Dyon, shirts; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; P. G. Metzger, waists, furs, dresses; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—A. Wilheimy, furn. goods; Union Square.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. Katzenstein, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 7 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. Kohn Merc. Co.; S. Kohn, knit goods; St. Denis.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furnishing goods; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Sons & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks; J. S. Emery, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; G. Walker, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.
DENVER—William Weinberg; Nat Weinberg, jobs cloth, plle, fabric coats; 1,181 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Wallick's.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A.

ROCKEFELLER WANTS INDICTMENT ABATED

Alleges Grand Jury Was Drawn Improperly in the New Haven Case.

SIX OTHERS FILE SAME PLEA

Billard and Cuyler, In Addition, Say They Are Immune Because They Have Testified.

William Rockefeller and six other Directors entered yesterday in the Federal District Court pleas for the abatement of the indictments found against them on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. They attacked the method of impaneling the Federal Grand Jury and cited other alleged irregularities.

John L. Billard also pleaded immunity on the ground that he had given testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when it was investigating the affairs of the New Haven, and T. De Witt Cuyler made a similar plea, because he had given information to the Federal Grand Jury, which was investigating the arrangement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The defendants had until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to plead. Yesterday morning, before Judge Sessions, John W. H. Crim, representing Mr. Rockefeller and several of the other defendants, asked that the case might go over until this morning, but Judge Sessions said:

"I don't want counsel to get the idea that I shall permit any more delay. The pleas must be filed this afternoon and the whole matter will come up tomorrow morning. It will then be up for disposition. I may hear arguments and I shall expect counsel to be ready at that time."

Mr. Cuyler through his counsel, O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, forthwith filed his plea of immunity.

When Mr. Rockefeller filed his plea in abatement it was found that it was based entirely upon technicalities. Similar pleas were filed for Robert Taft, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, and James S. Elkins. Mr. Rockefeller relies on the allegation that there has not been a rigid observance of Section 276 of the Federal Judicial Code. This provides that all Grand Juries shall be drawn by a Commissioner of Jurors, appointed by the senior Judge of the Federal District Court, and by the Clerk of the court. It also provides that the Commissioners of Jurors shall be a well-known member of the principal political party of the district, while the Clerk must belong to the opposite political party. Then the Clerk and the Commissioner are required to select the names of prospective talesmen alternately.

In the New Haven case the plea asserts that at the time of the indictment Edward L. Patterson, a Democrat, was Commissioner of Jurors and Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., was Clerk, but the latter was not present when the September talesmen were drawn, and Deputy Clerk Tallman acted in his place. Moreover, the Clerk of a District Court is required to dwell in his district, but Tallman lives at Englewood, N. J., not even in this State.

A further irregularity complained of by Mr. Rockefeller was that two stenographers, Ray F. Schoonmaker and George Zengerle, were present at the sessions of the Grand Jury without authority, and that Zengerle did not as a matter of fact take any notes. Moreover, it is complained that the Grand Jury's time expired on Sept. 28, but that it continued to sit until Nov. 1.

The Federal authorities were not inclined yesterday to take these technical complaints very seriously. They pointed out that it had long been the custom for the Clerk of the District Court to turn over to his deputy part of his work, and that the Deputy Clerk was permitted to live within twenty miles of the district. It seemed strange to the authorities, they said, that defendants of such high standing, when accused of a definite crime, should wait until the last moment and then come into court with nothing but a claim of technical irregularities as a bar to prosecution.

WM. WILLETS SHOOTS UP INN

Enlivens Hempstead Life with Taxi and Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 23.—William Willets, son of Obediah Willets, who left him about $50,000, grew very weary today of the humdrum existence of this country town. So he got his revolver, engaged a taxicab and, starting down the main street, began to shoot right and left out of the windows.

"Billy" Frean, the chauffeur, had no sympathy with this Wild West exhibition, but his back was directly in front of a window through which Willets could poke his weapon, so when Willets ordered him to drive to the old Sammis Inn, Frean meekly replied: "Yes, Sir."

The instant Willets alighted Frean raced back to the heart of town. Into the inn stepped Willets. It was well filled, and without a word of introduction Willets began firing into the floor and ceiling.

Men fell from their chairs and crawled toward the doors. Others leaped for them. The exits were blocked with struggling men, while Willets laughed and kept up the fire. C. H. Drelhoff, the proprietor, and Charles Miller, an ex-Trustee of the village, tried to calm the newcomer until Willets shot a heel off Miller's shoe. Then, they too, fled.

Policeman Cornell arrived in time to grab Willets as, having cleaned out the inn, he went forth seeking more excitement. Before Justice of the Peace Jones friends gave $2,000 bail for Willets and then took him home.

BRIEUX TALKS AT COLUMBIA.

Playwrights Are the Most Powerful of All Mouthpieces, He Says.

The playwrights are the most powerful of all mouthpieces in the opinion of Eugene Brieux, the playwright, who addressed a gathering from Columbia University yesterday afternoon in the Horace Mann auditorium. The lecture was held under the joint auspices of the Columbia School of Journalism and the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the large hall was filled with a large audience which responded to the many humorous anecdotes related by M. Brieux in French. He said in part:

"I have been reproached in France for writing plays in France with a moral, for making the theatre mean and not an end in itself. However, I believe that the theatre furnishes a means for reaching the public which is more effective than any other. If one hears something read alone one is often more moved than in reading it to one's self, and when one sees it acted at theatres he is still more moved.

"Two great motives are the desire to propagate the race and the desire to protect one's self from the basis of the two kinds of drama, the love story and the social problem play. The duty of the drama is to fight against the tyrants who tyrannize over life—lawyers, doctors, and parents. In more than one case I had the satisfaction of seeing more than one reform brought about through the influence of my plays. The playwrights are the most powerful of all mouthpieces."

WINTER WEATHER ARRIVES.

New Yorkers Shiver in an Unusually Early Cold Spell.

Winter weather arrived yesterday, and it is likely to stay with us today. Those who ventured out lightly clad, deluded by the bright sunshine, were dismayed to find the wind howling briskly along the streets and chasing the mercury toward the bottom of the thermometer rapidly. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Government thermometer registered 29 degrees; at 1 in the afternoon the mercury had climbed up to 37, and refused to climb any further. By 10 o'clock last night it had dropped to 21 and threatened to go lower.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Block Front for Improvement on the Concourse in Bronx Borough—Upper Amsterdam Avenue Flat Sold—Toy Firm Lease in Thirty-second Street.

Moderately quiet conditions characterized the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, where investment buying of well-located plots has been an interesting feature of the market during the last few weeks, an important deal was closed which will lead to large apartment improvements, in the sale of the old Ryan homestead on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 184th Street. The property occupies the entire block on the north side of 184th Street, between the Concourse and Creston Avenue, fronting 177 feet on the street, 134.4 on the Concourse, and 124 on Creston Avenue. In the centre of the plot facing the street is an old stone and brick house erected by the Ryan family many years ago.

The buyers of the plot were William M. Moore and Charles E. Murtha, Jr., and they are planning to improve it at an early date with high-class apartment houses. The property was offered at auction over a year ago, but was bought in by parties in interest for $47,000.

Buyer for West Side Corner.

The six-story elevator apartment at 2,131 and 2,133 Amsterdam Avenue has been sold to an investor by Morris H. Petigor. This property, which occupies a plot 52.4 by 100 on the southeast corner of 166th Street, was purchased by the seller from O. H. Oelson, the builder, in 1905.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of the Herman Arns Company has purchased from Henry Cleland, Inc., the northwest corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street, a five-story and basement new-law apartment house, on lot 37.6 by 100.

The building was completed by the Cleland Company about Oct. 1, and contains apartments of three, four, and five rooms, and is now practically entirely rented.

The property at 365 East 194th Street, 37.5 by 92.5, between Decatur and Marmion Avenues, has been sold by August Vollmer for John M. Ruhl to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Meyer Levenson has sold on the east side of Osborn Street, 30 feet north of Riverdale Avenue, two three-story tenements, on a plot 35 by 100 feet each.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold 1,878 Madison Avenue, a six-family three-story flat, on a lot 27.6 by 100 feet, to Mrs. Louise Commert for $11,500.

Meyer Levenson has sold sixteen lots in Sheffield Manor, Block 23, between Hudson and Eberdean Streets, Borough of Queens.

Buyer of Carpenter Estate.

On a bid of $8,700 D. Colant secured the J. Carpenter estate in the Quaker Ridge section of New Rochelle, which was sold at public auction by Bryan L. Kennelly on Saturday last.

Another Toy Firm Moves Uptown.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased to Steinfeld Brothers of 584 Broadway, importers, manufacturers, and jobbers of toys and house furnishing goods, the entire store, basement, and second floor of the Cuyler Building, 116 to 120 West Thirty-second Street, running through to 123 West Thirty-first Street, for a term of years. The space involved comprises approximately 34,000 square feet, and will be used by the lessees as executive offices and salesrooms for their entire business.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for Walter J. Salomon the store 103 West Forty-second Street for a term of years to Harry Cohen and Tina Hirsch, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Nelson, Lee & Green, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., have concluded a lease for a period of twenty-one years of the six-story building 141 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street.

Samuel K. Jacobs, who has figured actively in leasehold investments, leased the building from Lady Coventry now of London, England, who was formerly a Miss Lorillard.

The building is on a plot 35 by 90 and is six stories in height and is between the Bennett Building and Whyte's Restaurant. The premises are to be immediately remodeled with an entire new front, &c., and it is estimated that the cost of the improvement will be over $15,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Mrs. Lindsley Tappin the four-story house at 165 East Seventy-first Street to Charles Astor Bristed.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Ferdinand Witt his residence at Dobbs Ferry to F. T. Armstrong of William Salomon & Co.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the North Side Board of Trade has been called for tomorrow evening at the board rooms, 137th Street and Third Avenue. Action will be taken upon the proposition to change the name of the organization to "The Bronx Board of Trade."

Tomorrow Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at the Vesey Street room seven Belle Harbor plots and a two-family house at Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 110 West, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av., 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 1; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $214.40; to Louis Haupt, a party in interest, for $21,500.

129th St, 112 West, s s, 123.6 w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 2; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $221.40; to Otto F. Meeske, a party in interest, for $21,500.

By B. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Lewis St, 91, w s, 98.2 s Stanton St, 24.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; Maer Pearl against Samuel Stoopack et al.; Weismann & Hirschberg; Elias Friedman, referee; due, $8,317.50; taxes, &c., $258.10; subject to first mortgage, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $23,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Nov. 27.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

College Av, 1,043, w s, about 180 ft s of 166th, 22x92.8, three-story dwelling; W. J. Lefferts, executor, against P. B. Pugh et al; Brush & C, attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,378.31; taxes, &c., $297; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

By Henry Brady.

Ryer Av, 2,092, e s, 125 ft n of 180th, 18.9 x104.5x18.9x104.5, three-story dwelling; Charlotte Trumbauch against R. F. Levin et al; Baldwin, F. & F., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $7,250.33; taxes, &c., $413.44; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Belle Harbor, L. I., 7 plots on Beach Channel and Bayside drives, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st Sts.; also Newport Av, n e corner Beach, 128th St, 100x100, vacant.

Hammels, L. I., 65 Hammels Av, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

105th St, 312 E, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. et al. against Bartolomeo Palumbo et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, 594 East, s s, 327.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; William Dannheim et al. against M. H. Zucker et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $9,995.01; taxes, &c., $265.50; subject to mortgage of $24,500.

Anthony Av, 2,184, e s, 249.4 ft n of 181st St, 25x138, two-story frame dwelling; D. A. Tower et al. against H. C. Lord et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,570.24; taxes, &c., $1,089.12.

College Av, 1,267, w s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story frame dwelling; M. A. Kreuter against W. L. Phelan et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; T. H. Keough, referee; due, $1,670.00; taxes, &c., $143.

Washington Av, 1,712, e s, 135.1 ft s of 174th St, 41.3x100.9, five-story flat; Isaac Leader against Harris Drusin et al.; Oscar Englander, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,153.29; taxes, &c., $1,657; subject to first mortgage of $27,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,157, s s corner of 80th St, 102.2x81; 80th St, 152 East, s s, 31 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.3x102.2; David Spero to Clarice E. Josephy, 254 West 76th St, ½ part, (mtg $90,000.) Nov. 19; attorney, Charles A. Lrodek, 44 Cedar St.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25x79; Dora C. Herman to Beech Realty Corporation, 62 William St, Nov. 20, (mtg $43,000.) attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.....$500

PEARL ST, s w corner of Pine St, runs w 73.9x s 45.3x e 73.1 to Pearl St x n 44 to beginning; Frank C. Buckhout to Buckhout Realty Co., 107 Pearl St, (mtg $55,600.) Oct. 19; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$100

2D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 67th St, 25x100; Selma Leschhorn to Frederick Leschhorn et al., Patchogue, L. I., Nov. 23, (mtg $13,000;) attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.$1

5TH ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, 42.1x; Louis Deitsch to Mary Deitsch, Secaucus, N. J., Nov. 23, (mtg $53,800;) attorney, Harrie C. Manheim, 44 Cedar St.....$1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Samuel Block to Nadine V. Rosenberg, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20, (mtg $31,500;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg, 19 Cedar St..$1

8TH ST, s s, 182.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x97.6; Morris Schoenfeld to Lena E. Schoenfeld, 300 East 8th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, Samuel H. Kunstlied, 299 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 72.4x99.1; Courtlandt Nicoll, referee, to Rockaway Rolling Mill Corporation, Rockaway, N. J., Nov. 9, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Joab H. Banton, 1 Liberty St.....$3,000

19TH ST, 328-330 East, s s, 288.1 ft e of 2d Av, 41.11x92; Charles Jacobs to Julius Gross, 600 West 109th St, (mtg $46,000,) all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, Louis a Sable, 280 Broadway.....$1

21ST ST, 147 West, n s, 276.9 ft e of 7th Av, 19.5x98.9; Charles E. Potter to Samuel P. Potter, New York, all title, B & S, March 24, 1910; attorney, Charles E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.....Gift

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x irregular; William G. Brown, referee, to Nassau Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$55,000

33D ST, 205 East, n s, 105.9 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 203 East, n s, 81.1 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 207 East, n s, 130.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Salomon Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 200 East, n s, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 207-209 East, n s, 49.5x107.4; Ray B. Rovere to Leo Rovere, 68 West 83d St, or 205 Pearl St, Dec. 3, 1913.....$1

76TH ST, s s, 86 ft e of 3d Av, 16x52.2; Albert Stern to Carolyn H. Stern, 116 East 81st St, Nov. 18, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Carolyn H. Stern to Hannah Stern, 116 East 81st St, Nov. 19, (mtg $65,000;) attorneys, same.....$100

77TH ST, 103 West, n s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.6; 65th Street Realty Co. to Paulby Realty Corporation, 233 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorneys, Elders & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 218 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Ernest H. Boschen to Ida F. Fleming, 344 Stebbins Av, quitclaim, Oct. 8; attorney, R. T. Martinson, 27 Cedar St.$1

109TH ST, 106 West, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Finley M. Foster to Anna G. Van Riper, 150 West 93d St, and Minerva Mott, 150 West 91st St, (mtg $22,000.) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Matthew McNamara to Ely Cleland, Inc., 1,549 Anthony Av, (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x½ block; Samuel H. W. Asdell, referee, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$13,000

122D ST, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 18;) George M. Hulbert, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Nov. 21; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$14,000

131ST ST, 263 and 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Mary E. Londa to Bernard A. Myers, Hamburg Av, Haledon, Passaic, N. J., (mtg $30,000.) Nov. 21; attorney, Milton Frank, 100 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4; Charles C. Marrin, referee, to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co..$7,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 23; attorney, same.....$7,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 124.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4; same to same, Nov. 23; attorney, same.....$7,000

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of North St, 37.6x100; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Nora McNamara, 1,239 Franklin Av, (mtg $31,500,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, s s, 82.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.8x100.11; Warren Leslie, referee, to Eliza Dunham, 19 West 31st St, and another, executors, Aug. 21; attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau St.....$30,000

155TH ST, n s, 20.1x93.8; Anna E. Smith to Oscar Weinerman, 760 Tinton Av, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

179TH ST, s s, 131.5 ft west of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 45x80.3; Caroline C. Tiedgens to Farrell Reilly, 330 West 51st St, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

179TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x100; Christine Wenigmann to Elizabeth Steinmuller, 1,957 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Oct. 17; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,611 3d Av.....$100

200TH ST, n s, 40.1 ft e of Decatur Av, 40.1x85.3; Anthony Smyth to Eva D. Smyth, 153 West 122d St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, s s, 192.11 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x95.1; Michael Gold to Abraham Goldberg, 624 Boulevard, prior mtge $16,000, Nov. 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1,000

PARK ROW, s e corner of Roosevelt St, 150.6x—; Frederick N. Cowperthwait et al to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 23, due as per bond.....$120,000

WATER ST, 243, s e s, 25x72.10; Katherine C. Mead and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 10, 3 years, 5 p. c.....$5,000

1ST AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 32d St, 19.9x70; Julia A. Wagner to Security Bank of New York, 1 East 14th St, Aug. 15, (prior mtge $5,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. S. Goodstein, 38 Park Row.....$4,000

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x irregular; Nassau Mortgage Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 34 Nassau St, Nov. 23, due as per bond.....$40,000

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Anna G. Van Riper to Finley M. Foster, 305 West 29th St, Nov. 23, prior mtge $22,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Montrose Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BILLAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Fordham Av, 25.2x116; Edward F. Haulton to Elizabeth M. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$1,500

CARROLL ST, s s, at w s of land of Hy. Willbrock, 50x100, City Island; Edna L. Stannard to Grace D. Gaylor, 16 River St, Stamford, Conn., Oct. 16, due May 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. L. Scott, 98 Nassau St.....$500

CHISHOLM ST, 1,317, w s, 25.6x115; Victor Gerhards to Charles A. Benkiser, 1,906 Marmion Av, prior mtg $6,500, Nov. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,000

LOTS 302 to 305, map of party of first part; Monatiquot Real Estate Co. to Marie A. Hoyer, 1,745 Park Av, Oct. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & Palmer, 149th St and 3d Av.....$1,000

LOTS 233 and 234, map of Joseph Husson, Classon Point; Susan H. Husson to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 20, dus, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$850

155TH ST, 765 East, n s, 20x85.4; Oscar Weinerman to Anna F. Smith, 891 Irvine St, Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,075

165TH ST, 667 East, n s, 24.9x100; Ernest O. Becher to John Albers, 101 Franklin St, Brooklyn, Nov. 23, due as per bond.$1,100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,218, basement; Mary E. Jones to Charles Rosenzweig, 69 2d Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 116th St, 2 stores and basement; Max Rosenblum to Stelios Markantonis, 135 West 116th St, 10 3-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, John D. Stephanidis, 27 William St..$8,500

6TH AV, 1,044, store, Cora L. Burgess et al, trustees, to Mary Brod, 56 West 94th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway.....$2,500

14TH ST, 154-6 West, eighth loft; 7th Avenue Security Corporation to Samuel M. Wilson et al, 58 West 87th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, William C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.....$4,000

43D ST, 348 West; also 44th St, 317 West; Hy J. Kelly to Nicholas M. Daly, Madison Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$800

70TH ST, 418 East, stores and cellar; Fannie Adler and another, executors, to Josefin Krejova, 418 East 70th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$980

142D ST, 131 West, all; Margaret E. Weill to Fannie Rosenberg, 39 May 20th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row.....$3,250

Bronx.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,381, store, &c.; Pietro R. Negri and another to Rosario Sascala, 2,381 Hoffman St, 2 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Rosario Sascala, 613 East 181st St.....$780

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Westchester Av, corner store; Ebling Brewing Co. to Frank Bastone, 1,321 Westchester Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.$1,800 and $1,920

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 188, store, and stair, Crispi Construction Co. to Patrick Shennick and another, 325 Cypress Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,200

132D ST, 702 East, all; also 1534 St, 705 East, stable in rear; Andrew Wachter to Peter Becker, 702 East 134th St, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Andrew Wachter, Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, L. I.$1,560

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 134 and 136; Sam Boyarsky against Abram Levin, owner; Abraham M. Cropper, lessee and contractor.....$280

3D AV, 1,164; Benjamin Giannalone et al. against Kathryn B. O'Reilly, lessee, (renewal).....$420

112TH ST, 501 West; Andrew J. Davis against Hannah Elias, owner and contractor..$128

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West; Adelson Brothers against Nellie E. Peck, owner and contractor; Harry Holland, contractor.....$179

155TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 225x199.10; William H. Jackson Co. against American Numismatic and Archaeological Society et al., owners; James C. Udall, contractor.....$2,203

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,013; Morris Manacher and Jacob Zimmerman against Kelibert Construction Co., owners; Francis X. Kiel and E. F. Shubert, contractors.....$575

WESTCHESTER AV, 620 to 626; Charles & Jacob Greenberg against Elizabeth Wright, owner; Fred Carl, contractor.....$54

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

2D ST, 79 and 81; Standard Lock Co. against Philip Weeks estate et al., Oct. 28, 1914, (by bond).....$75

3D AV, 1,462; Peter J. Ryan Building Co. against James Foy et al., Oct. 1, 1914..$358

134TH ST, 524 West; Gross & Herman, Inc., against Charles E. Jones Co. et al., Aug. 15, 1914.....$351

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Joseph F. Tunney et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Maurice M. Sternberger against Joseph F. Tunney et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

10TH AV, e e corner of 64th St, 100.5x130; Katharine S. Galbraith et al. against John H. Bodine et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Ten Eyck.

13TH ST, n s, 103.4 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x103.3; Julian G. Buckley against Annie Brill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

174TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Pierce V. Marvin against Mary A. Williams et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Beilinger, Jr.

Bronx.

LOT 125, map of Arden property; Helen E. Kunkel against Julia A. Woodson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Nothiger.

201ST ST, n s, 47.1 ft e of Fieldston Road, 145.7x101.9; City Real Estate Co. against Blanche G. Taylor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swaln.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

TODAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.,

Executor's Sale

Estate of Mina C. Hagemeyer, Dec'd,

1,557 Second Av.,

4-sty. brick bldg., with store, size 18.10x80. Ludlow & Townsend, Attys., 45 Cedar St. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 156 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12270)

Send Exact Requirements

Mercantile or manufacturing property. Entire buildings or space.

HARRY E. HAYES,
30 EAST 42D ST.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Shore Front Hotel

Will be sacrificed to cash buyer.

Located on Long Island, one hour from New York City. Modern hotel, containing about one hundred and twenty rooms, furnished. Coolest spot on the island. Beautiful view, fine boating, bathing, fishing, etc. Ideal location for automobile trade. If you mean business this is an opportunity you may never get again. Triflers please don't answer. Address, Sacrifice, Box 605, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.

Suitable all year round, hollow tile stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; large plot of ground; 35 minutes out, convenient to station. Will sell cheap on easy terms.
Fox Realty Company, 222 E. 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME FOR $20 A MONTH.

Up-to-date; plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; small down payment; 28 minutes out; one block from trolley; stores, schools, and churches; title guaranteed. Address C. BARSHAD, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

OPPORTUNITY!

Will sacrifice $275 on 40x100 ft. of land in the Borough of Queens, at station 30 minutes from Broadway. All improvements, fine homes; $20 cash, $10 monthly, no interest. Room 601, 84 West 33d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ
127 EAST 72D.

Southern exposure apartments, 4-5-6 rooms, bath; $15-$20 weekly; full service; restaurant optional.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2662.

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EDW. D. CORNING, PRES. CHAS. F. BERGER C.E., V. PRES.

EDWARD CORNING CO.
BUILDERS
100 W'M. ST. NEW YORK

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to

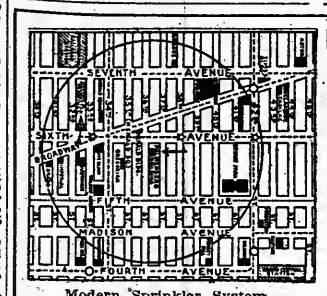
Sprinkler Equipment.

Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.

WELLS & NEWTON CO.
Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation. Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Modern Sprinkler System.

ONLY TWO LOFTS REMAIN

Fireproof Stairway and Smokeproof Fire Tower.

PALMENBERG BUILDING
63-65 W. 36th St.
The New Loft Building
"Go Where the Buyer Goes"

Situated right in the heart of the new uptown manufacturing and shopping district. "L," Subway and Surface Line right at hand.

Windows on all four sides flood the building with brilliant daylight. 6 toilets on every floor. Plans approved by Labor Bureau and Fire Underwriters. Two passenger and one freight elevator. 50-foot frontal. Rental, $3,000 per annum.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, Builders
30 East 42d Street,
Or Your Own Broker.

CLARENDON BUILDING
215 4th Ave., Cor. 18th St. (Subway Station)

Sprinkler system throughout. One entire loft, comprising about 12,000 sq. ft. Salesrooms and offices of various sizes. Especially suited for woolens, silks, draperies, etc., trades. No manufacturing.

Full particulars from
Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Tele. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.



"Hello!"

* * * *

"Yes, we're all moved and settled. Glad to see you any time."

* * * *

"Why, take either the subway or elevated. They both bring you within a couple of blocks. Just ask for the Burrell Building, 33d Street and Madison Avenue."

* * * *

"Yes, it is. Mighty convenient. Subway, elevated, Hudson Tubes, Madison and Sixth Avenue surface and 34th Street cross-town cars all right around the corner."

* * * *

"Well, rather! You don't know what a relief it is to be out of that down-town noise. I'm talking now with the window open, and I hear you perfectly."

* * * *

"Yes, you see there are no car lines on the same street and no heavy teaming."

* * * *

"Well, come along up, and I'll show you what real offices are!"

* * * *

"That would be fine! The Loton H. Slawson Company is Agent and Manager. They have their own offices right here in the Burrell Building."

* * * *

"All right, come on. I'll take you in and introduce you. And I know from my own experience that they'll treat you square."

* * * *

"All right! Good-bye."

OPEN MARKET FOR MERCHANTS.

Buyers of silks, furs, linens, waists, coats, and suits consult daily the business page of The New York Times. Merchants, and manufacturers will find it a good market for merchandise.—Advt.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EIGHTY-ACRE FARM.

Running stream, 40

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 96th St.

25th St., near 8th Av.—Full lot, 25x100. Owner, 44 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Will build you a house 30 minutes from Herald Square, payment same as rent. Call Room 601, 34 West 33d St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners desiring to lease apartment houses in Manhattan or Bronx, send particulars to Abramson, 910 Prospect Av., Bronx.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

58th St., 17 West.—To let; 20 feet wide four-story and basement; 5 bathrooms; will furnish if desired; in good condition. Inquire at main office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av. and 59th St., or of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryent 5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 131 West 38th St., cor. Broadway.

Desirable furnished parlor floor for doctor or dentist in private dwelling; excellent locality; moderate. 231 West 127th St.

Office and showroom, furnished suitably for any line elegant location. Z 262 Times Annex.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 406, Times Building, Times Square.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Brooklyn.

174-176 So. Portland Av.—Two-story and light basement building, 45x95; near freight station and subway. G. F. Corles, 103 South Oxford St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Studio or large, light room, suitable for painting, to rent for 3 or 4 months. Z 263 Times Annex.

Dealer in securities desires deskroom with downtown broker. G 340 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old house, nearly one acre of good ground; six rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address Owner, Box 137 Times Downtown.

Lady leaving State in seven days must sacrifice her home; everything like new; willing to leave shades and some curtains; large plot; ½ block from trolley; 30 minutes out; $18 a month buys it; $100 cash is all needed. Address Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

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North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

A NEW THOUGHT FOR YOU
AND A SAVING OF MONEY.
Take an apartment for four or six months. Bring in your own furniture. We have the apartments.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 5th Av. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Plaza.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 113th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small apartment, well furnished, near Metropolitan Opera House, for five months. Address M 50 Times.

A.—A.—Well furnished apartment; 4, 5, or 6 rooms wanted. Box L 110 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $80 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD,
S. W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 2 Baths..... 750
Subway at 168th St.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 59th St.); southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front.—Two and four-room apartments; outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.—Six rooms, two baths; southern exposure; possession at once; rent, $128 per month. Apply to Wood-Dolson Co., 225 West 50th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $60.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
6-room front apartment, unfurnished, unexpectedly available at once. Apply 99 Claremont Av., New York.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merritt Co., 9 East 44th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

827 West 56th.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

Wellsmere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 157th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

RUTHERFORD, 206 EAST 117TH ST, high-class elevator apartment, four light rooms, all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; private house; $30-$40; electricity; one, two adults.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Bronx.

6 large, light room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

115TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

64TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

85TH ST., 145 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Nice room, second floor; good board; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

38TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $15; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 326 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, southern exposure; good table; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms; running water; with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences. Tel. 3982 Bryant.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; near Subway. "L"; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; connected and private bath; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $6-$10.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table.

72D ST., 260 WEST.—In newly furnished house, ideal double room, adjoining large bathroom; twin brass beds; second floor front; superior cuisine; separate tables; table boarders accommodated.

72D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L" surface cars; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior tables; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

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117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

64TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

85TH ST., 145 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Nice room, second floor; good board; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

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57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $15; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 326 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, southern exposure; good table; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms; running water; with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences. Tel. 3982 Bryant.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; near Subway. "L"; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; connected and private bath; table guests accommodated.

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73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior tables; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large second floor, front room, hall room, table guests.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

89TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; rates reasonable.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Southern exposure; attractive room; conveniences; board; phone, Jenaen.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cosy, well heated rooms, good board; $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

155TH ST., 882-888, (St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; congenial young people; dancing.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th St. Janszn.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated front room, suitable one or two; references exchanged; table guests entertained.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

TRAINER NURSE will board children; reference exchanged. Mary Johnson, 17 South 22d St., Flushing, L. I.. 199W Flushing.

Connecticut.

Invalids looking for a quiet, restful place, 400 feet altitude. E. H. Potts, Route 30, Stamford, Conn.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room, bath, private house, one or two.

48TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant, single room; conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

82D, 130 EAST, (near Park.)—Independent; 2 rooms, suitable 2, private apartment, family 2; steam; $5; $6.50. Ackerman.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlor, connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 853.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

MADISON AV., 128.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

82D ST., Hotel Strand, Just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

82D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

84TH, 339 WEST.—Modern rooms, parlor suite; private bath; telephone; respectable; reasonable.

86TH, 58 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 114 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms; bath; small rooms; telephone. Rittarbusch.

49TH, 300 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity; steam heat; telephone; elevator service; reasonable.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

50TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

56TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Beautiful room; suitable couple or two gentlemen; elevator, electricity, telephone. Eaton.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor; inside room, $2.50; steam heat.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; references.

71ST, 70 WEST.—For respectable man; private house; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Beautiful location; southern exposure; bath; $4, $5.50. 9007 Col.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room in high-class apartment to gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt 1 C.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, suite, with kitchenette; maid service, conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; elegantly furnished house.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 188 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; all single; private house; refined surroundings.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Light, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; reasonable; private family. Sullivan.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano; suitable refined couple; business gentleman. Garrick.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 266 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Nice, light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private house.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $8; references. Maslen.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5258.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentleman; references.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Desirable large front room; suitable two; $4; small, $3.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room, suitable two, $4; small $2.50. Phone.

93D, 45 WEST.—Two large rooms, parlor floor; homelike; reasonable; "L," subway.

95TH ST., 11 WEST.—Very attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; breakfast; homelike; reference.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful room; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 206 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front room; bath; subway; elevated.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptionally nice parlor bedroom; connecting; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Bond.

107TH, 280 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apt. 50.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent attractive room in high-class elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Phone 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large sunny front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; private family, refined surroundings; electricity; elevator; reasonable; references. Apt. 43.

111TH, 253 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity; telephone; elevator. Williams.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

115TH ST., 620 WEST. (Apt. 5.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $30 and $28 a month.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 83.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking campus; all conveniences; restaurant, elevator. Apartment 74.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—One or two rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th, Cook.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two comfortable well-furnished rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $5 up. Sherman.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; refined surroundings and comfort; Subway. Park.

126TH, 117 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; heated; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

128TH ST., 52 WEST.—Small comfortable room, private house; convenient "L" and subway.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; $2.50 upward; one kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and hall room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

140TH, 905 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room in high-class apartment to gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 684. Apt 1 C.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, suite, with kitchenette; maid service, conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; elegantly furnished house.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 188 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; all single; private house; refined surroundings.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Light, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; reasonable; private family. Sullivan.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano; suitable refined couple; business gentleman. Garrick.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 266 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Nice, light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private house.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $8; references. Maslen.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5258.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentleman; references.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Desirable large front room; suitable two; $4; small, $3.

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96TH, 319 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board opt

SWEARS $100 GIFT GOT CORONER'S O.K.

Robert A. Bowler Testifies That He Gave the Cash to Dr. Albert T. Weston.

GOT HINT FROM UNDERTAKER

Father Died Under Science Treatment and He Wanted to Avoid Autopsy.

PHYSICIAN DENIES CHARGES

Admits Being on Both Sides of Patrick Case, but Calls It Blot on His Life.

Robert A. Bowler has testified under oath that Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, while acting officially in connection with the death of Charles Lee Bowler, President of the Royalton Woolen Company, a Christian Scientist, who died at his home, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, on Feb. 9, 1910, accepted a "gift" of $100 from the Bowler family.

This evidence was put on record yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein at the public hearing on the Coroner system.

Dr. Weston, who had been on the stand all day, heard the testimony of Bowler, which had been given at a private hearing, without comment. When the Commissioner asked him if the charge was true, he said:

"As far as it relates to me it is absolutely untrue."

In a statement given to the newspaper men, Dr. Weston said he would take the matter up immediately with his counsel, Henry W. Unger, and if Mr. Unger so advised him, he would ask the District Attorney to seek an indictment against Mr. Bowler charging perjury.

"It is either perjury, libel, or slander," he said. "Action will be taken as soon as I can confer with Mr. Unger."

Commissioner Wallstein introduced the evidence to show that in a number of cases where the deceased was a Christian Scientist there has been no autopsy or inquest. He cited two other cases in which, according to the records, Dr. Weston, as Coroner's physician, had put his "O. K." on death certificates which were filed with the Health Department, thereby making further investigation unlikely.

Did Not Recall Bowler Case.

When the Bowler case was brought up, Dr. Weston said he did not recall visiting the Bowler apartment, or anything that took place there.

After describing the death of Mr. Bowler, who he said had received the absent treatment and then present treatment by Christian Science practitioners, Mr. Wallstein took up the testimony given before him at a private hearing by Robert A. Bowler.

Bowler had sworn, Mr. Wallstein said, that an undertaker, whose name was not mentioned, had told him that in Christian Scientist cases, when it seemed probable that an autopsy would be ordered and a policeman posted in front of the house, it was usual for the family to make a little present to the Coroner's physician. Testimony by Charles Lee Bowler was next read. He swore that he drew a check for $300 on the Washington Trust Company, to the order of "the bearer," and cashed it at the Bank of the Metropolis, Broadway and Fifteenth Street. Of this sum, he said, $100 in ten and twenty dollar bills was placed in an envelope and the envelope was sealed and given to his brother Robert.

Robert Bowler had continued the story at that point. He had gone to the bank with his brother, he swore, and he saw his brother put some of the money into an envelope. He was not sure of the amount, but was told it was $100.

Took Money to Office.

According to the record which Mr. Wallstein read, Robert Bowler was asked what he did with the envelope.

"I took it," he testified, "and went up to Dr. Weston's house on Eighty-sixth Street." He rang the bell of the Weston apartment, he said, and a maid let him in. He said he wanted to see the doctor. He waited for about five minutes in the parlor. "Then Dr. Weston opened the door and asked me to step into the office," the testimony read. "I said to Dr. Weston, 'My brother has sent you this present.' " Then Bowler said he gave Dr. Weston the envelope and the physician put it in the top drawer of his desk.

It was then brought out that the death certificate Dr. Weston had signed gave endocarditis as the cause of death. He was asked if there was anything in the record to warrant such an assumption, but did not give a direct answer.

Mr. Wallstein then brought out that the same undertaker had testified that on several occasions he got Dr. Weston's "O. K." on death certificates where the decedent was a Christian Scientist. He had testified that he was at Dr. Weston's house a dozen times in connection with business.

Dr. Weston said the object of the "O. K." was to make the death certificate acceptable to the Department of Health, but he would not admit that the end in view was to permit the Christian Scientists to evade the law.

Mr. Wallstein then cited the cases of Eugene Cox, who died on Feb. 21, 1912, and Gertrude C. Pervear, who died on Dec. 26, 1908, in both of which instances Dr. Weston had placed his "O. K." on the death certificate at the request of another physician.

"Did you know that the decedents were Christian Scientists?" he was asked.

"I did not," he replied.

Then Dr. Weston was asked if the undertaker mentioned in the previous testimony had ever paid him anything. "Never," he replied. "Not for any reason."

"Have you ever recommended him?"

"Yes, when I was asked to recommend some one."

"But he never paid any money to you?"

"No, I may have borrowed a few dollars from some of the undertakers. I don't remember who they were or when I borrowed from them."

On Both Sides in Patrick Case.

Dr. Weston testified concerning his connection with the case of William Marsh Rice, for whose death Albert T. Patrick was convicted. Mr. Wallstein asked him if he did not receive $300 from the District Attorney's office for his services, although he was then a Coroners' physician. Dr. Weston admitted that he had first served the District Attorney as an expert and had then gone over to the defense when application was made for a retrial. He did not remember whether he received $300, he said.

"I regret to say that I was employed by the prosecution," he added. "It has been a blot on my whole career—a sore spot in my life—that I was a party in the conviction of Patrick. I would like to wipe it from my record and my memory as well."

Dr. Weston next said he was employed by the defense in the Nan Patterson case, and that Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, then a Coroners' physician, was with him in the prosecution. He had been reprimanded for his connection with the Nan Patterson case, he said, and he added that an attempt was made to keep him from the courtroom while Dr. O'Hanlon was testifying. It was framed up, he said, so that he would have to perform an autopsy at the time, but he "fooled them" by getting the autopsy out of the way in time to permit his appearance in the courtroom.

Dr. Weston's testimony was interrupted for a few minutes while Dr. Herbert Costigan of 271 Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, took the stand to tell of a case where he considered gross neglect had been shown by the Coroners' office.

On Feb. 2, 1909, he said, while he had an office in Manhattan, he was called to 404 West Thirtieth Street to examine Anna Marzo, who had become ill after drinking a cup of coffee. She soon felt better and he gave her some simple medicines for stomach trouble. Six hours later, at 2:30 in the morning, he was called in again and found the woman dead. He was told that she had drunk another cup of coffee. He reported the case to the Coroners' office as death by poison.

At 2 o'clock next day, he said, an undertaker asked him to sign a death certificate, but he had refused. "Then," said the physician, "he returned soon with a friend of a friend of a friend of mine, but I refused again. At 6 o'clock that night a person who said he was Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, called on the telephone, addressing me by my first name, although I did not know him. He asked me to fill out the certificate and say there was nothing suspicious, but I refused, and he said, 'Well, then, there is nothing to do but take the body to the Morgue and perform an autopsy.' "

Called It Hemorrhage.

It was brought out that, according to the records, Dr. O'Hanlon had given pulmonary hemorrhages as the cause of death. Dr. Costigan said there was no evidence of such hemorrhages when he saw the body. We met the woman's husband three months later, he said, and learned that no autopsy had been performed.

Dr. Weston, during his examination, refused to tell whether he had been employed by insurance companies, and was warned by Mr. Wallstein that he would be proceeded against for contempt. He also declined to discuss his connection with the United States Marine Corps, saying that a Federal employe was not permitted to talk about those things. He would not say whether he was at the recruiting station from 9 to 5 daily. His work for the Government, he said, did not conflict with his other duties.

Mr. Wallstein cited cases where Dr. Weston had given natural causes of death and where later it turned out that there was much of which to be suspicious. Dr. Weston readily agreed that that might be true. When he was told of a case in which the police gave suicide by gas as the cause of death while he gave chronic nephritis, he admitted frankly that he probably had made a mistake. He said the Coroners did not have the facilities for chemical and microscopical examinations and that even where they did their best there were bound to be mistakes.

Dr. Magrath, Medical Examiner of Boston, will testify at the hearing today.

HELLENSTEIN MUST ANSWER.

Justice Newburger Finds Coroner in Contempt of Court.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger handed down a decision yesterday holding Coroner Herman Hellenstein in contempt for refusing to answer forty-one questions put to him by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein at a public inquiry into the Coroners' office.

"The motion for contempt must be granted," the Justice held, "but as it appears that the act of the respondent was not contumacious, he may have an opportunity to appear before the Commissioner on a day to be fixed in the order."

The Appellate Division, Justice Newburger said, had decided that under Section 119 of the Greater New York Charter the Commissioner of Accounts was clothed with power to ascertain not only what the books of account of a city department showed, but what they ought to show as well.

"The respondent," he said, "appeared and submitted to an examination, but refused to answer certain questions which have been certified to the court. A reading of these questions clearly shows that they refer to the manner in which the office of the Coroner was conducted. They are legal and pertinent and do not constitute an attempt to review the acts of a judicial officer."

Coroner Hellenstein, on advice of his counsel, Frank Moss, refused to answer on the ground that the questions dealt with his judicial acts.

BLOCKS MINIMUM WAGE.

Minnesota Judge Holds State Law to be Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—Holding the minimum wage law passed by the 1913 Minnesota Legislature to be unconstitutional, Judge Catlin, in the State District Court, today handed down a decision ordering a temporary injunction against State Auditor Iverson and the members of the Minimum Wage Commission from expending further money. The ruling also suspends the order of the commission fixing a minimum wage for women and minor workers, which was to become effective today.

Judge Catlin's order makes the minimum wage law ineffective until the case has been tried on its merits. His decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

"The actual working of the law would be apt to increase immorality, if morals are dependent upon wages," Judge Catlin asserted in the ruling.

The law was held to be unconstitutional because it delegated the legislative power to an appointive commission and placed in that commission a discretion as to whether there should be a minimum wage. "Even the State cannot lawfully become a 'pater familias' until the form of government has been entirely changed," Judge Catlin declared.

The second constitutional ground on which the court based the decision was the abridgement of the right of the individual to contract. The law interferes with both the employe and the employer, according to the court.

MAY TEST ALIEN LAW IN CRIMINAL COURT

Utilities Board Will Decide Today on Steps to End Muddle Over Subway Work.

CONTRACTS ARE INVOLVED

It May Be Urged That in Signing Them Contractors Accepted the Law as It Stands.

Arrangements to test the constitutionality of the alien labor clause of the Labor law will probably be completed today. Chairman McCall, with George S. Coleman, counsel, and Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission, conferred yesterday morning with Edward M. Grout, counsel for the General Contractors' Association. They will meet again today.

It was pointed ont yesterday that while the commission was occupied mainly with the civil aspect of the question and its effect on the subway construction work, there was nothing to prevent a test in the criminal courts in connection with some other public matter to bring the controversy to a head by asking the District Attorney to arrest some contractor charged with a misdemeaner. He could then attack the constitutionality of the statute.

The commission will have to face the problem tomorrow when the Dock Contractor Company's case comes before it job. The law applies to municipal and State work, and it would be a simple again. John Gill, business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, said yesterday that he intended then to press on the commission its duty to forfeit the contract under the law, as he asserted that he had proved that there had been serious violations on this section.

One difficulty, however, may arise in getting a fair test of the law. It may be urged that in signing the contract of his own volition, the contractor has accepted the law as it stands, and therefore must submit to forfeiture if he has violated it. When Chairman McCall was asked about this yesterday, he said:

"The subway construction contracts must contain the exact verbiage of the law, and it might be argued that this applied out on the part of the contractor, who had accepted one, a waiver of his constitutional rights. I have not made up my mind about that, but I am certain that the employes are not partners to that contract, and that they have not forfeited any right to test the law. It might also be urged that the contractor in signing the contract had, so far as the waiver of his constitutional rights was concerned, performed an involuntary act. I would not care to say what my final view of this would be."

One of the reasons that the Public Service Commission has for haste in this matter is the fear expressed to its engineers by the H. L. Cranford Company as to the safety of the work if many of the regular hands are laid off. Thus the shorers are men who keep the street car tracks and the buildings near the subway excavations safe. They belong to the union, but many of them are not citizens. These have been turned off on account of the law, and there is a danger that the public may be exposed to injury from the collapse of the cuts, now their skilled work is removed.

To get men for the shoring work the Cranford Company put out signs in Brooklyn reading, "Labor Wanted. Must Be American Citizens." It had laid off 600 aliens on Saturday and was willing to fill their places. About 1,700 men showed up yesterday morning at the hiring places, many of them with picks and shovels, expecting to be offered excavating jobs. Piles of heavy timbers were awaiting men to move them, but when the contractors looked over the crowd they could find only about fifty men fit for the particular work.

John Gill denied yesterday that the result of insisting upon the citizenship of the subway workers would mean the throwing of 18,000 men out of their jobs. He thought that 6,000 would be a more accurate estimate. When he was asked whether he did not expect that he might have trouble from those unions who had a considerable percentage of aliens among their members and found them now losing their jobs, he said:

"Well, in a life like mine one must expect a good deal of trouble. One can't please everybody."

The General Federation of Labor will meet next Friday night, and it is believed that when the results of the alien labor clause are considered there will be a storm of protest from the representatives of the men who find themselves suddenly unemployed at the beginning of a long, hard Winter.

Mr. Gill issued a statement last night in which he said that he had had a conference with Frank E. Reehel, repreeenting Walter L. Sears, the head of the Municipal Employment Bureau, at which it was agreed that the employment bureau would receive applications from American citizens willing to do Subway work at $3 a day. This Mr. Gill said he considered to be the fair rate of pay. As things are, the prevailing rate of wages for excavators has been $2 a day, and it is asserted that some contractors have paid only $1.75.

Catholic Club Cancels Dance.

The Board of Managers of the Catholic Club voted unanimously last night to cancel the Thanksgiving Eve dance which the club was to have given, on account of the death of Thomas P. Fitzsimons, a member of the Board of Managers and for many years an active member of the club.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50, at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First." NEXT MON. Miss Tempest will present her Great London Success, AT THE BARN.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksgiving & Sat. DARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50. JOE WEBER Offers The Only Girl "Best Musical Comedy this season." Eve. Sun. Evenings and Saturday Matinee Family Circle, 50c; Balcony $1.00 and $1.50.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mt. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" NEXT MONDAY Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK," With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT. with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Edna. Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15 Mats Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk." NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thanksgiving & Sat. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksgiving Day).

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today, 25c and 50c. THE THINGS THAT COUNT

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

PRINCESS "THEATRE OF THRILLS." 39th St., near Broadway. Phone 579 Greeley. OPENS TONIGHT 8:30. ALL NEW PLAYS. Pop. Price Mats. Tomorrow and Thursday.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:30. Lord Harcourt's Comedy A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS 11 Seats $2.00.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. 48th St., E. of B'way. LAST WEEK. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksgiving & Sat. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g and Sat. EXPERIENCE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Phone 7282 Bryant. Mats. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. Lilac Domino

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2. POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1. LIFE SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. 3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE THURSDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. 3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.), Thurs. & Saturday 2:20. Twin Beds

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Mats. Thanksgiving, Wed. & Sat. at 2. FIRST TIME—POSITIVELY TOMORROW NIGHT AT 7:30 and at 8 o'clock all other evenings thereafter, Edward Sheldon's THE GARDEN OF PARADISE SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING AT 2.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mts. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Thurs. & Sat CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Heart of Paddy Wheck."

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee Thanksgiving Day. (No Wednesday Mat.) Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, Papa's Darling After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this Theatre.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY in SHAKESPEAR'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20. MR. CHARLES GILMORE presents THE BIG IDEA An Unusual Play. (Direction: Cohan & Harris.)

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20 INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w (Pop.), Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'ing & Sat. 2:15 MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20. "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:20 THE GEO. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece, MIRACLE MAN

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1. "TOO MANY COOKS" Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum) Central Park W., 62nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50. LE DANSEUR INCONNU with Prominent Parisian Players. Special Literary Mat. Fri. L'AVENTURIERE. On Thursday Night, in addition to regular Performance, MR. EUGENE BRIEUX will Lecture on PLAYWRITING IN ITS MAKING.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. Maurice & Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, Lo Milo, Donlin & McHale, Howard & McCune, othe. and YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL PICTURES.

COLONIAL IRENE FRANKLIN, Toby Claude & Co., Doyle & Dixon, Valerie Bergere.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. KITTY GORDON, Jack Wilson, Morton & Glass, Willie Weston and others.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, "Wallenstein's Lager and "Blauer Teufel." Wed. Eve., "Als ich noch im Fluegelkleide." Thurs. Mat., "Lieb Vaterland"

EDEN MUSEE WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. New History Groupe. Kinemacolor.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 25-50c. Eves. 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. THE THIRD PARTY Sergais Mat. Thanksgiving 25, 50c. with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES. Next Week—"The Story of the Rosary."

MAJESTIC Mat. Wednesday. Special Matinee Thanksgiving. WHIRL OF THE WORLD Nov. 30—GRACE GEORGE. Seats Nov. 25.

Aeolian Hall. TONIGHT AT 8:15. Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR Tickets 50 Cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15. Joint Recital OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 2. PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Metropolitan Opera House, Tonight, 8:15. PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON The remarkable American 'cellist, FREDERICK PRESTON Search

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Afternoon, Nov. 27th at 3 Violin Recital, ARCADY BOURSTIN Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

SEATS FOR All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. 'La Gioconda' & 'Carmen' and All Kaiserhoff Opera Ticket Office, 1416 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 3790-3791 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone, 6442 —Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-1915. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 3817—Rector.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. Frank Keenan in Yosemite With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 235. Matinee Thanksgiving Friday, Saturday, 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

Strand Sts. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. "THE STRAIGHT ROAD." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk. "The Rose of the Rancho."

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. Commencing Tomorrow Evening. FIRST MATINEE THANKSGIVING. Pilate's Daughter THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

NEW YORK 45TH ST., B'WAY. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $2.00. MAT. DAILY. HARRY LAUDER and NEW BIG INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St. AL. JENNINGS, Ex-Sandit, in BEATING BACK ZUDORA and KEYSTONE COMEDY.

VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY 2:30 and 8:20. THE SAGE BRUSH GAL. THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR. The Mezzanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Cracias" (poses.) Winners of 6-day "Bike" Race, Walter C. Kelly & 13 other acts.

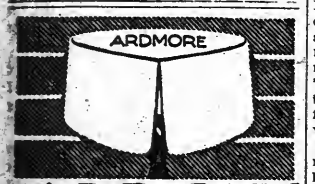
MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. CITY BELLES.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Today. Sam Howe & His Love Makers.

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But today—for the first time in history—we're introducing a Velour that bids fair to rival our swell soft hats for style and popularity. You never before saw a really stylish Velour. Here's one, for $3 instead of $5.

At Truly Warner Stores only. See our windows. Mail orders prepaid.

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In our wholesale showroom you will see model gowns of the identical type produced by the Fifth Avenue shops and high class dressmakers. The same style exclusiveness, the same superlative fabrics and workmanship.



And when you inquire the price you will find that our economical method of doing business (practically without expense) means a guaranteed saving to you of at least one-third.

Street, afternoon and evening gowns, made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN TWELFTH FLOOR 48 West 38th Street

REPUTATION

The principle of serving proper merchandise in an efficient manner has earned for us an enviable reputation. Even among exclusive establishments, you will find many "fly-by-night" shops, which hold immediate sales above regular customers. We do not, and hence we enjoy a growing clientele of steady patrons, who appreciate absolute faithfulness and straightforwardness.

MARTIN & MARTIN BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN 1 East 35th St., New York

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BROADWAY AT 48th STREET

Tomorrow Night

Informal Reception and Ball to be Tendered

MISS BONNIE GLASS

World's Premier Dancer

In Honor of Her First Appearance At RECTOR'S,

In an exhibition of Ball Room Dances Assisted by MR. GEORGE RICHMOND.



Special Thanksgiving Eve. Dinner, Wed. Eve. Nov. 25th.

Public Cordially Invited. Reservations Now Being Made.

Exhibition Dances by Other Noted Artists.

Ball Room Direction of Mr. Gaillard Boag and Mr. George Pierce.

Phone, Ball Room—Bryant 8686. Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200.

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Apartments and Rooms with Bath PERMANENTLY or TRANSIENTLY

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Chiro's

You may come here for the delicious table d'hote served from one until half after two, or for a cup of tea later in the afternoon. At either time you will find music and dancing in surroundings of exceptionally good taste.

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BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for tranelent or permanent residence.

All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

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Gala Night Thanksgiving Eve.

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"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 8260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. "The Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:50 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE. Next Friday will be "Al Jolson Night."

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col. Nightly from 10:30 till closing time. Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie and Geo. Harcourt. Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo Kohlo, conductor. Cabaret International. Thes Dansants, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

THOMAS HEALY at Broadway at 66th St. Phone 9900 Columbus.

New Appearing Every Evening in the LATEST MODERN DANCES Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX THE WINTER GARDEN FAVORITES In THE BALCONADES (Third Floor) The Most Beautiful Ballroom in New York. THIS WEEK Special Entertainments and AFTERNOON TEA DANCES JUNGLE ROOM, LOG CABIN, LOG HUT for BEEFSTEAK DINNERS. Make Your Reservations Now

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Famous for Cuisine and Service

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REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE

DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25

Sloane & Morgan in Ballroom Dances. Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.

AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7. Direction of E. Mark Mitnose Dancing Instructors.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26 THANKSGIVING DINNER (Noon to 9 P.M.) $1.25

BUSTANOBY'S PATRONIZED BY THE BEST. Famous Restaurants—Cabarets Artistiques. 60th St., on B'way, & 39th St., nr. B'way. Free dancing instructions to patrons.

SELECTED FAMILY DINNER, $1

"DINER CHOISI," $1.50 TEA AND SUPPER DANCES. Grand Concert Every Night. Prizes Awarded to Best Dancers.

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Splendid Food, Quick Service, Moderate Prices. Club and Theatre Parties. Accommodation 4—100.

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Conte's Celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra, at Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper. Heart of Shopping District.

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We Buy the Best. Special Thanksgiving Dinner, $1.50 per cover. Dancing, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Prizes. Wm. F. Healy.

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS BEST DANCING DINING TALENT | ORIENTAL AFTERNOON TEAS EVENINGS 7 TO CLOSING | WHITE-WAY AT 52ND ST. ADMISSION FREE

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00 DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

IF YOU MISS YOUR SHOW VISIT MAXIM'S MAXIM'S 110 WEST 38TH ST. LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE. CABARET AFTER 6:30.

Kalil's Restaurant and Venetian Garden Nos. 26-30

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; fresh southwest to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,759. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ZAPATA HORDES IN MEXICO CITY

Last Carranza General Leaves Capital and Guerrilla Warriors Enter.

VILLA TWENTY MILES AWAY

Rioting and Looting Feared—Communication Through Vera Cruz Is Cut Off.

CARRANZA MOVING TO PORT

Expected Today at Vera Cruz — Plans to Bottle Up Villa—Angeles Repulsed at Guadalajara.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—The capital has been evacuated by Gen. Lucio Blanco. The Zapata forces are entering the city

Gen. Blanco and a force of about 3,000 men represented the last organized authority in Mexico City. All the other armed forces were withdrawn last week, and with them went all the national, Federal District, and city officials. The Chief of Police deserted his post along with the others.

The followers of Emiliano Zapata have defied all the powers in Mexico for several years. They carry on a guerrilla warfare, living off the country, and levying tribute on the towns they seize. Under Huerta they overran the State of Morelos, south of Mexico City, and for some weeks past they have been terrorizing the suburbs of the capital. The fear has frequently been expressed that if they ever got into Mexico City nothing could prevent serious rioting and looting. Delegates of Zapata at the meeting of the Chieftains at Aguascalientes were said to have had an understanding with Villa.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—It is reported here that the advance guards of Gen. Villa's army have reached Teoloyucan, about twenty miles north of Mexico City

In a statement today Gen. Obregen said that Gen. Villa had arrested Julio Madero, brother of the late President Madero. Gen. Obregon declared that he and Gen. Pablo Gonzales had sufficient troops to defeat Gen. Villa, but that they had desisted in order to allow Villa to enter the city, where the entire Constitutionalist Army would bottle him up.

"When Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata are found together in the National Palace," said Gen. Obregon, "the republic will feel a convulsion of repugnance which will shake it to its foundation. It is then that we will start our campaign to eliminate them, and we will be successful."

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Disorder Under Zapata Feared — Has Large Band Nearby.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Despite the apparent roseate character of messages received from Special Agents Silliman, Canova and others, who are representing the American Government with the camps of the rival factions in Mexico, the eyes of the Administration are tonight focused on the situation in the Mexican capital.

There was distinct interest in official circles here, as well as among Mexican leaders, in the special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, received tonight from Mexico City, which said that the capital had been evacuated by Gen. Blanco and that the Zapatistas were entering the city.

Both in American official and Mexican circles the statement was made that no advices had been received confirming THE TIMES special, but it was admitted that the message to THE TIMES was not surprising. In official circles, though open comment was withheld, it was regarded as unfortunate, if true, that the Zapatistas were entering the Mexican capital ahead of Gen. Villa. Villa has issued an order to the effect that any of his soldiers caught molesting women or looting would be shot on the spot. Zapata has given no such assurances. Whether Zapata will be able to restrain his men is a question.

Gen. Blanco was regarded, on the basis of official dispatches, by American officials as a neutral, leaning neither toward Carranza, Villa, or Zapata. Blanco is a distinguished cavalry leader of the Constitutionalists who served in the army of Gen. Alvaro Obregon and figured prominently in the capture of Guadalajara, the Denver of Mexico, which success broke the backbone of Huerta's regime, being followed shortly afterward by the departure of Huerta from Mexican soil.

Zapata Men Near By.

Advices to the State Department during the past few days have shown that Zapata was within half an hour's journey by train of Mexico City. His headquarters were at Cuernavaca, just south of the capital. An official of the State Department said tonight that if Blanco had evacuated the capital the Zapatistas would undoubtedly move into the city at once, as they were near enough to the capital to enter the moment they were sure of no opposition.

Mexicans in Washington who have remained loyal to Carranza interpret the evacuation of the capital by Lucio Blanco as meaning that Blanco, concerning whose position Mexicans and American officials alike were guessing, has decided to throw his support to Carranza. Among Mexicans in Washington there have been two opinions as to Blanco. The Carranza faction has insisted that Blanco would hold control in Mexico City until the last minute preceding the arrival of Villa or Zapata, and would turn the city over to the first of these who should arrive there by shifting to them the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and

Continued on Page 5.

For the preference of connoisseurs PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS are now offered in the single-row package.—Advt.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO PINEHURST From Washington, Lv. N. Y. 3:34 P.M., Penna. Sta., Washington, 9:30 P.M. Arr. Pinehurst 7:45 A.M. The Carolina now open. Ins. 1129 B'way.—Advt.

SIEGEL THREATENED BY FEDERAL ACTION

May Be Indicted for Using Mails to Defraud — Ex-Banker Returns to New York.

Henry Siegel, who was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Supreme Court in Geneseo, N. Y., on Monday and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment with a fine of $1,000, may have to face further charges. The Federal authorities in this district are about to consider his case to see whether there is ground for a Federal indictment on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

"We shall ask District Attorney Whitman about the case and inquire particularly whether it is intended to press any of the other indictments found against Siegel," Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, said yesterday. "We shall confer also with Assistant District Attorney Train, who tried the case."

Whereas Siegel was convicted only of a misdemeanor, the use of the mails to defraud is a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary and by a fine.

District Attorney Pelletier of Boston has written to District Attorney Whitman asking for full particulars of the trial. He was interested particularly in the way in which Justice Clark granted Siegel a stay of the prison sentence until the second Monday of June, and his promise to take into consideration then whatever restitution Siegel had been able to make to depositors. Siegel is now under indictment in Boston, and it is understood the pressing of charges there will depend a good deal upon restitution.

Siegel arrived in New York on the Empire State Express, which reached Grand Central at 10:10 last night, but a crowd which gathered at the station failed to catch a glimpse of him. Among the last of the passengers who filed through the exit gate was John B. Stanchfield, his counsel, who explained that Siegel had left the train at 125th Street.

Siegel went directly from the 125th Street Station to the Hotel Majestic at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, where friends waited to congratulate him on gaining temporary freedom at least, and, after sending a cable message to his daughter in London telling her about the outcome of the trial, he went to his room.

About fifty depositors of the Siegel bank attended a meeting at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and most of those present seemed gratified that he had an opportunity to make some money to repay them. A standing vote of thanks was given Assistant District Attorney Train, and it was decided to hold another meeting on Friday evening.

BRITISH ENVOY TO VATICAN.

Sir Henry Howard Appointed — No Representative Hitherto.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The appointment of Sir Henry Howard as envoy from England to the Holy See was announced here today. Great pleasure at this appointment was expressed at the Vatican, where it was said that it had always been regretted that Great Britain and the United States were not represented among the diplomats accredited to the Pope.

Once, in the course of the reign of the late Pope Leo, England sent Sir George Errington to Rome on a mission to the Vatican, and in 1902 the United States Government sent William Howard Taft to settle the Philippine friars land question. Neither country, however, has ever been represented by a permanent diplomatic agent at the Vatican, as have other non-Catholic countries, like Prussia and Russia.

Sir Henry Howard is well known in this country. He married an American, Miss Cecilia Riggs, daughter of the late George W. Riggs of Washington. She died in 1907, after forty years of married life.

Sir Henry was born in 1843, and it was while an attaché of the British Legation at Washington that he met Miss Riggs. Later he served as Secretary of Legation, Secretary of Embassy, and Minister in various parts of the world. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1907.

MORE TREASURES FOR US.

Well-Known Families Will Have to Sell, Art Dealers Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—According to art dealers, many well-known families here will be forced at the conclusion of the war to get rid of art objects of great value.

The heirs of some prominent families have been killed in battle, and it is believed that this will mean the dispersal of some famous collections. Speaking of this, a dealer said today that for a long time after the war art dealers would have to look to America and its millionaires for the disposal of works of art.

It was said at Christie's today that no auction sales had been planned for months to come.

Dealers seen here said they had no commissions from Americans for purchases of art objects at present.

FORD EMPLOYES' PROFITS.

$5,000,000 Worth of Homes Bought Since Opening of Sharing Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—As a result of the ten months' operation of the Ford profit-sharing plan employes have purchased on contract homes valued at $5,000,000 upon which they have made payments aggregating $1,200,000, have taken life insurance to the amount of about $8,000,000, and have saved on an average of $48.65 per month each, which is either in savings banks or invested in real estate. These figures were made public today.

About 9,200 employes are under the profit sharing plan. More of them are coming up to the qualifications constantly. Since the plan went into effect the average gain per man in bank deposits has been 130 per cent.; in life insurance, 86 per cent., and in homes owned, 87 per cent.

An amusing feature of the plan has been the deceptions practiced by men who could not qualify for the profit-sharing. They have borrowed bank books, passports, children, and even wives, inducing women to pose as their spouses. Hundreds have obtained a share of the profits under such false pretenses.

No less than $8,000 has been paid back to the company by men who dishonestly obtained it.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO PINEHURST From Washington, Lv. N. Y. 3:34 P.M., Penna. Sta., Washington, 9:30 P.M. Arr. Pinehurst 7:45 A.M. The Carolina now open. Ins. 1129 B'way.—Advt.

MURDER MERCHANT AND ESCAPE IN AUTO

Bernard Baff, Poultry Trust Rival, Shot Through the Heart in Street.

LURED BY TELEPHONE CALL

Crowds Miss Car Number—No Clue to Murderers—Victim Often Threatened.

Two men who afterward escaped in an automobile which had awaited them with motor running shot and killed Bernard Baff, one of the largest poultry dealers in the city, in Thirteenth Avenue near Thompson Avenue, Washington Market, just before 6 o'clock last night. One bullet hit Baff in the chest, and passed through his heart. A second entered his left shoulder. As he fell his assailants fled to the motor car, and escaped through Gansevoort Street.

Baff is said by other poultry dealers in West Washington Market to have been the man whose testimony enabled Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford to prosecute the so-called Poultry Trust and to send thirteen of its members to jail. Baff was known as an independent dealer, but only a few weeks ago the New York Poultry Dealers' Protective Association held a meeting at which Baff was criticised harshly. He was regarded as a sort of trust representative himself, and it was charged that he controlled the retail poultry trade and was accustomed to fix the wholesale price and then undersell retail dealers who had bought from him especially at times of Jewish holidays, when unusual quantities of poultry were sold on the east side.

He had a main place of business at 60, 62, and 64 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market, and a string of retail stores throughout the city. Five men entered one of his shops at 420 East 109th Street last March and robbed several customers there. There was several thousands dollars in the safe, but Cella Rabinowitz, the cashier, slammed the door of this and neither she nor the store manager, Morris Newark, could open it after the combination had been turned. On last Sept. 19 some one exploded a bomb in the doorway of this store, but little damage was done. Baff had received several Black Hand letters and these continued after the explosion.

His friends believe that he was killed yesterday by one of the enemies whom his testimony against the Poultry Trust or his activities as an independent dealer had made for him. He was in his shop in the market just before 6 o'clock when he told his son Harry, who was a partner in the business, that he was going across the street. In the office of another firm he received a message that he was wanted in Thirteenth Avenue. The police have been unable to discover from whom this message came.

Baff answered it, apparently unsuspecting, and the two men attacked him as he reached the corner. There was a crowd in the market, but no one tried to stop the assassins who leaped into the motor car after firing two shots at Baff. Friends picked up the wounded man and carried him into a near-by store, where Dr. Kellogg from New York Hospital was called. He found that Baff had died instantly.

Later a boy found a revolver in the street and turned it over to the police. Many persons saw the shooting, but none seemed able to give a description of the murderers, and practically the only clue obtained by the police was the revolver.

In Baff's office a number of newspaper items clipped from trade papers had been pasted on the wall. Some of these read:

"March 20.—Baff under ban. Boycotted by New York Buyers' Association. When requested to give up distributing markets he refused to comply. Trouble started."

"B. Baff & Son were boycotted by the buyers' organization of Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association. At a meeting he was asked to give up distributing markets, of which he has four. Baff refused and he was boycotted."

In parenthesis following this was:

I refused their demands. I have not lost nerve yet. I will fight to a finish.

There were other clippings, which referred to his son being blackjacked a few months ago, to the bomb explosion at one of Baff's stores, and one warning buyers not to deal with Baff & Son, under penalty of suffering from horse poisoners' activities.

MIND OPEN ON FRANK CASE.

Gov. Slaton Says He Is Not Familiar with the Evidence.

Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, in whose hands, as the Executive of that State, may rest the final decision in the case of Leo M Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta mill girl, whose trial Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court has refused to review, is at the Waldorf.

"I did not know," said Gov. Slaton last night, "weather the case would ever reach me, and I am not acquainted with it except in the most general way. Under the Constitution of Georgia the Governor has absolute power in a matter of this kind. The case would first be heard before the Prison Commission, and the Governor would then be at liberty to accept the recommendation of that body, or disregard it.

"Without knowing, I presume that immediately upon my return, I shall be requested to grant a respite until the Prison Commission can hear the case and make its recommendations. Then the procedure would be for me to review all the evidence and examine the arguments, and then reach my conclusions. It would be open to me either to commute the sentence to life imprisonment or less, or to grant a pardon, or to refuse to interfere.

"My mind is perfectly open about the matter, since I am unacquainted with the evidence."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It was said here tonight that counsel for Leo M. Frank, undiscouraged by the denial of the application to Associate Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, probably would ask the full bench of the Supreme Court on Monday for leave to file application for a writ of error. The court probably would not give its decision for a week.

Henry Peeples of Frank's counsel left for Georgia today to prepare for an appeal to the Board of Pardons.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated America's Favorite. Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Advt.

NEWEST ZEPPELINS FLYING FORTRESSES

Armed with Torpedoes as Destructive as 42-Centimeter Shells —Isolated Magazine Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Standard's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that fresh stories are in circulation there about the feverish haste with which the Germans are turning out Zeppelins. It is said that the Germans now have available forty of the new type of Zeppelin. The chief improvement lies in the fact that the explosives no longer are discharged from the navigating cabin, but are fired when the craft goes into action from a special car suspended 500 yards below the airship proper. Only one man occupies this magazine car, so that if anything goes wrong the loss of life will be comparatively insignificant, while, on the other hand, the chances of damage to the airship by premature explosion or other mishap are reduced to next to nothing.

It is again asserted that the new Zeppelins are being fitted with a kind of torpedo, from thirty to forty of which will be carried by each ship. Their explosive power is said to be fully equivalent to that of a shell of the famous 42-centimeter siege guns. For defense purposes a number of quick-firers are carried fore and aft, as well as on a special gun platform on the roof of the airship. A new lookout also has been rigged up on top of the envelope, with a telephone to the commander.

CAPTURED SUBMARINE CREW LANDED AT LEITH

Only Member Lost Was One Who Opened Valve to Send Vessel to Bottom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Twenty-six members of the crew of the German submarine U-18, which was rammed by a British patrolling vessel off the northern coast of Scotland yesterday, were landed at Leith as prisoners of war. It is understood that one of the German officers, speaking of the sinking of the submarine, remarked that the only member of the crew who had lost his life had opened a valve in the submarine so that the vessel might sink and not be captured. It appears that the Germans jumped into the water just before the submarine sank, and that they were all quickly pulled aboard the patrol ship.

Gratitude was expressed by the officers for the kindness bestowed upon them by the British military and naval authorities. They were anxious to know if there would be an exchange of prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Official Press Bureau made denial today of the statement of the Secretary of the British Admiralty yesterday that a German submarine had been sunk off the coast of Scotland by a British patrolling vessel. "British reports concerning the destruction of German submarines," says the Press Bureau, "are unfounded. No submarines are missing."

SEA FIGHT IMMINENT OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

German and British Fleets Reported at Buenos Aires to be Near Each Other.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21.—British steamers are being held at Montevideo for orders. The German fleet is reported off La Plata River, a British fleet is off the coast and a naval battle is expected hourly.

A German victory would put South American commerce at the mercy of the Germans.

Financial conditions here are very unsatisfactory.

MILLIONS IN CARGOES FREED BY TEST CASE

British Court's Ruling, Our Consul Predicts, Will Have Sweeping Effect on Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The decision of the British prize court in the case of the Miramichi, the British ship which sailed before the outbreak of war from Galveston with a cargo of wheat destined for Rotterdam and thence to two German firms will have an important effect upon American shipping interests.

The court upholds the American contention that the cargo was the property of Americans and ordered its release. Consul General Skinner said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "This was a test case. The decision should mean the release in a reasonable time of millions of dollars of American shipping of similar status."

GERMAN MISSIONARY TRIES TO BLOW UP SHIP

When Asked About His Act, Says He Is a Soldier First, a Missionary Afterward.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A German tried to blow up the British gunboat Dwarf with an infernal machine in a West African harbor recently, according to a report to the Colonial Office.

It was discovered that the German was a missionary.

"When questioned as to how he found such an action compatible with his profession," says the report, "he replied that he was a soldier first and a missionary afterward."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

Imported Bock Panetelas. More satisfying than ever. Sweet and mild.—Advt.

RICHARD CROKER, 71, IS TO MARRY AGAIN

Once Powerful Tammany Boss Makes a Mystery of Wedding.

BRIDE'S NAME A SECRET

Ceremony at St. Agnes's Tomorrow —Son Denies and Brother-in-Law Doesn't Believe Report.

Richard Croker of Glencairn, Ireland, 71 years old, who returned to New York last September to attend the funeral of his wife, has invited his most intimate friends to his wedding at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, tomorrow morning. Despite every precaution for secrecy the news was spread about late yesterday afternoon that the former Tammany Hall leader was to be married a second time.

Close friends of Mr. Croker's admitted to a TIMES reporter last night that they had received verbal invitations to "the affair." They always referred to it as an affair, but admitted on close questioning that it was a wedding. They held their hands to their lips when questioned as to details.

"We are under solemn promise not to say a word, not a word," they said. "We'd like to help you out, but we can't."

"Who is the bride?" was the question put last night to a number of old-time Tammany politicians who know Richard Croker like a father.

"Ah, that's the secret," they replied. "We're going to the affair, but we don't know whom he is going to meet at the altar. Honestly, we don't know. Of course, we wouldn't tell if we knew, but we don't know We were just tipped off to come around to the church, and that is all we know about the affair."

Relatives Not in the Secret.

"There is absolutely nothing to it," said Howard Croker, who lives at the Croker town house, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. Young Mr. Croker could not be seen by the reporter, but he sent his denial of the printed reports of the approaching marriage through a friend at the National Democratic Club.

"I hadn't the slightest idea that Mr. Croker would marry again," said Dr. Amos T. Jenkins, brother-in-law of Richard Croker, at his home on Staten Island last night. "If he means to marry again, he has kept the thing most secret. I am sure that none of the relatives were let in on the secret. I cannot believe that the report is true."

Only one man could be found by THE TIMES reporter who admitted that he knew the bride's name. This was John M. Riehle, a candidate for the Presidency of the National Democratic Club, where Mr. Croker is staying.

"Is her name Mrs. Dickinson?" asked a reporter, on the strength of one of the reports which had become current.

"That is not the young woman's name," replied Mr. Riehle. "I know her name, but I can't tell you—not a word."

"Is she Mr. Croker's housekeeper?"

"That report is not true," replied Mr. Riehle. "Mr. Croker's housekeeper at his home in Ireland, Mrs. Beaumont, died some months ago. She was his niece. I don't know of any other housekeeper."

The National Democratic Club was astir with the news last night. Mr. Croker was in the clubhouse in the afternoon, but when he discovered that the newspaper men wanted to see him he went away in an automobile.

"He will not return tonight," said the clerk. "I can tell you that positively. I don't know where he went or where he might be found."

There was a dinner at the club last night at which an oil painting of Supreme Court Justice Donnelly was presented to the club. It had been expected that Mr. Croker would attend, but he did not appear, according to a number of diners who were seen.

Ceremony at St. Agnes's.

The ceremony tomorrow is to be performed by Mgr. H. A. Brann, the rector of St. Agnes's Church. Mgr. Brann received reporters last night, but when asked about the Croker wedding he replied that he could not answer one way or another regarding any such wedding. He had absolutely nothing to say and considered weddings to be strictly private. He refused to discuss a report that the future Mrs. Croker only recently had been converted to Catholicism from the Presbyterian faith.

According to the plans as admitted by one of the men invited to the wedding, the church ceremony will be held at 10:30 o'clock. Then there will be a dinner for a few friends. The couple will go to Palm Beach for their honeymoon. Mr. Croker is well known in Palm Beach.

Mrs. Croker died in Austria on Sept. 6 last. She was Miss Elizabeth Frazer, daughter of Samuel Frazer of this city. She was married to Richard Croker in 1873. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Croker, and five of them are dead, three dying at an early age. Frank H. Croker, one of the sons, was killed in an automobile accident in Florida in 1905. Herbert Croker died in the same year on a train in Kansas, and the circumstances of his death suggested foul play. Richard Croker, Jr., of Port Chester, N. Y., the eldest son, is 37 years old. Howard Croker is 26 years old. There are two daughters, Ethel and Florence, the latter being the wife of Count Louis San Martini of Naples. Ethel Croker was married to John Breen and they were later divorced. She is now living with her brother Howard on East Seventy-fourth Street.

Lived Apart from First Wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Croker lived apart for many years after the children were grown up. There were reports of several reconciliations. Mr. Croker was in Ireland when his wife died in Austria. He hurried here to attend her funeral, and surprised his friends on his arrival by appearing with his white beard shaved off.

Mr. Croker is believed to be immensely wealthy. His estate in Ireland is a fine one and he has large land holdings. He has always maintained his business interests here, and they brought him to New York many times. When attacks began on Charles F. Murphy, the present Tammany leader, it was reported that Croker was planning to get back into political power. He has vigorously denied, however, any intention of getting back into the political game.

Within the last few weeks Mr. Croker has been seen much on Fifth Avenue, and he has looked up all of his old political friends. Some of these friends who live in the suburbs were called on the telephone last night. They had not heard of the coming wedding and professed great astonishment.

Lakewood Laurel House and Laurel in the Pines now open. Special Thanksgiving golf tournament Nov. 25, 27, 28.—Advt.

RUSSIANS VICTORS IN TEN-DAY BATTLE, PRESSING GERMANS BACK IN POLAND

Portugal's Parliament Votes to Join the Allies Whenever that Step Is Considered Necessary

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that the Portuguese Congress today decided that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary. The Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

Portugal has ready for the field 30,000 troops. The mobilization would increase this force by 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, or 100,000. A second mobilization would bring this figure up to 245,000—a conservative estimate. Portugal has in commission 5 protected cruisers, 3 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, and 3 submarines. There is also an obsolete battleship and some old gunboats.

GERMANS ATTACK ALLIES IN FORCE

Terrific Battle Is Reported Raging from Ypres South to La Bassee.

SHIPS SHELL ZEEBRUGGE

Proposed German Naval Base Is Wrecked — Submarines Reported Smashed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The combined French and British armies have been attacked by the Germans in force from Ypres to La Bassée, and a battle on the scale of the battles on the Marne, of the Yser, and of the first and second battles of Ypres has commenced.

In this terrific struggle, into which the Germans enter with large reinforcements and fresh guns, the French and British armies are acting in direct concert. Already the fight has been in progress forty-eight hours.

The mightiest guns in the world's history have been brought into action, carrying death and destruction for fifteen to eighteen miles from their emplacements. Under cover of these infantry attacks are being developed.

The German objective is the town of Ypres, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of lives under the fire of the British during last month. Their guns are battering the town once more.

Everywhere along the line I hear that the Allies have succeeded in checking the Germans' assaults. The invaders were allowed to exhaust themselves, so that a fresh and significant phase of the battle has opened—a phase in which the whole line of German trenches is threatened by the English and French infantry.

Of actual details of the fighting I will write later, when the issue is no longer in the balance, but I am able to state that the English artillery has thwarted every movement of the Germans. The opening stages of the battle have, in fact, been dominated by the guns of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Frost has hardened roads and fields so that both armies lost no time in snatching new vantage points for their heaviest pieces. In snatching such advantages the Royal Garrison Artillery has performed astonishing feats.

Although the strain of laying their guns is enormous they replied to the German fire on Sunday in the lightest of moods. In the intervals of hurling shells at the German batteries they sang a variation of "Hold Your Hand Out, Naughty Boy," which was expressly worded for the Kaiser. They sang, "Hold Your Hand Out, Billy Boy," to the amusement of the battalions of supporting infantry, who were awaiting developments ahead.

Fresh activity, reminiscent of the lightning advance on Paris, has spread through the Germans.

Since Saturday their aviators have thrown bombs on Hazebrouck, Cassel, Amiens, and Armentières. Civilians were killed in each place and at Armentières alone were the aviators punished. Here they exposed themselves to the fire of English aerial guns. Two of their machines were brought to the ground and their four occupants were killed.

Kaiser Has Ordered Calais Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEST FLANDERS, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Behind the statements of the German official wireless news one may read determination to continue the attack and confidence in the ultimate triumph of Germany.

An effort is to be made this week to burst through to Calais, and half a million German troops will be engaged in it. Within the next few days perhaps, 100,000 Germans will lay down their lives in the effort to form a pathway for the survivors, obeying the Kaiser's order that Calais must be taken by Dec. 10.

The Germans know how to die, and legions are marching across Belgium to join in the battle with the Allies in the decisive contest in this region.

There are two dominant impulses which make the Germans fling themselves headlong upon death with such recklessness as to inspire sincere admiration in their enemies.

One is genuine devotion to the Fatherland. Every German soldier now realizes, whatever his opinion about war in general, and this war in particular, that success for the German arms can alone avert disaster from his beloved country.

The other result is terror of their officers. The tyranny permitted to the German officer enables him to make his

Continued on Page 2.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 20th.—Advt.

CHILE CHARGES GERMAN AFFRONT

Insists That Kaiser's Warships Repeatedly Have Violated Nation's Neutrality.

WASHINGTON IS SUSPICIOUS

Starts Inquiry Into Sacramento Hold-up—Vessel Got American Registry with Difficulty.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24.—An official statement issued by the maritime authorities today says that it has been proved that German warships have violated the neutrality of Chile by staying for several days at the Juan Fernandez Islands, capturing two neutral ships, seizing coal and provisions, and sinking the French bark Valentine a half mile distant from the Chilean coast.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 24.—The Chilean training ship General Baquedano was sent by the Government to the Juan Fernandez Islands to make an investigation into the charges that the Germans had established a base of operations on the Island of Mas a Fuera, one of this group.

The French Consul here has lodged a protest with the Chilean Government that the French bark Valentine was sunk by the Germans within the territorial waters of this island.

Furthermore an investigation is being made as to the statement that the American steamer Sacramento, formerly the German steamer Alexandria, from San Francisco, Oct. 15 for Valparaiso, transshipped her full cargo of coal and provisions to a German vessel within the territorial waters of the Island Mas a Fuera.

There is considerable public feeling here on the assumption that the Germans have repeatedly violated the neutrality of Chile, and the Government has decided that it will take energetic measures to preserve its neutrality.

INVESTIGATES SACRAMENTO.

Washington Starts Inquiry Into the "Hold-Up" of American Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been asked to report the circumstances attending the arrival at that port last week of the American steamship Sacramento, without her cargo of coal and provisions. The case of the Sacramento, it is believed, involves elements of great importance.

The Sacramento, which formerly was the Hamburg-American steamship Alexandria, was transferred to the American flag under the new ship registry law, was taken over by a newly formed American company, and was renamed the Sacramento. Under this name the vessel sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 15, having cleared for Valparaiso with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal and a quantity of provisions. The Sacramento has just arrived at Valparaiso, but without the cargo of coal and provisions.

The commander of the vessel, Capt. Jacobson, it is reported, explained the absence of his cargo on his arrival at Valparaiso by saying that his ship was halted by a German warship, seized and taken to the Chilean Island of Juan Fernandez, where, he asserted, the coal and provisions were confiscated by the officers of the warship.

The case of the Sacramento is important for two reasons. If the Sacramento was transferred in perfect good faith to a new American company and to American registry, and it is also true that its cargo, while sailing under the American flag to a neutral port, was seized by a German warship, a serious diplomatic incident with the German Government may follow.

On the other hand, if the transfer of registry was not in good faith and the coal was not actually seized by the Germans, but was secretly intended to be delivered to German warships cruising off the Chilean coast, then it becomes a case of possible collusion against the neutrality of the Government of the United States. There seems to be no doubt that the coal disappeared mysteriously from the Sacramento, and its disappearance must be explained to the satisfaction of the American Government. Whichever angle the case takes in the pending investigation, the outcome is considered highly important.

The case of the Sacramento is different from that of any other steamship transferred to American registry under the new law. Most of the other ships thus transferred were owned or controlled for years by Americans. The Sacramento, on the other hand, was an out-and-out Hamburg-American company's steamship. There was some difficulty about obtaining American reg-

Continued on Page 2.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

Invaders Pierced Russian Centre, but Failed to Follow Advantage Up.

OWN LINE SMASHED IN TURN

Reinforcements Being Hurried Up in Effort to Save the Army, Petrograd Says.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

Two and a Half Regiments Surrender on the Bsura—6,000 Men Taken in South Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Grand Duke Nicholas has scored against Germany's finest troops another success which none but a military man would hesitate to call a signal victory. As modestly put in the official report the Germans have begun a retirement from the line indicated by the following points, which all lie between the upper reaches of the Bsura River and the Warthe, a couple of miles east of Sieradz, namely, Strykow, Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunskawola, and Vozniki.

On this line, the extreme points of which are more than forty miles apart, the most stubborn battle yet fought in this war has been in progress for the last ten days. I am in the position to give in brief outline some account of this fortnight's great campaign, but would again call attention to the fact that these forty miles represent only a small section of the great front on which the grand strategic scheme of the Russian Commander in Chief is now rapidly developing.

Victory or defeat in the modern titanic struggles of armed nations can only be properly appreciated with a knowledge of the entire strategic scheme. The Grand Duke applies the word "victory" solely to this final realization of his complete strategic scheme, and therefore abstains from calling the present retirement of the Germans even a local success.

Certain critics have found fault with the original Vistula operations for meeting the Germans west of the river instead of allowing them to cross over to certain extermination. They got away by sacrificing their allies and reserves, and soon came back again with their characteristic rush. The Russians again admitted them into Poland until they reached a point where the strategic scheme required that they should be stopped. These critics, once more dissatisfied, are afraid the Germans have not been admitted far enough, and may again escape utter destruction; but Russia's friends abroad will rightly rejoice at the result of the ten days' magnificent fighting by Russian troops against Germany's best in overwhelming numbers, especially commissioned to wipe out the stigma of the previous flight, and fighting like tigers to that end in vain.

Cossacks Harried Advance.

After the triple defeats—the first near Warsaw, the second south of the Pelica River, and the third on the San River—of the Austro-German armies of a couple of million men, the Russian cavalry shepherded their flight across half of Poland, and entered Prussia at their heels. When the Germans, hurrying up troops from the western front and home garrisons on the East Prussian front and everywhere whence it was possible to assemble first-class troops, turned to avenge their defeat in Poland the Russian cavalry led them back, harrying their advance as it had harried their flight, while the main forces were busy repairing the havoc wrought on the Polish railways and roads, and were taking up their positions on a line where it was decided to bring the Germans to battle.

The strategic scheme required that the Germans should be held and kept occupied for a certain length of time on a certain line. The Russian right rested on the Vistula, about half way between Warsaw and the frontier near Gombin. The country here provides for an admirable flank defense. West of Gombin a high cluster of hills commands a wide area opposite the bank of the Vistula near Plock, while between Gombin and the hills a lake several miles long further strengthens the position. Thence the line passed southwards in the neighborhood of Lowicz to Rawa, where the railway ends, and on to Opoczno, in the neighborhood of which was the Russian left.

This front rested on a vast area of impracticable marshland, extending between Vloszczovt and Konsk. Its total length was about a hundred miles. The northern end for a score of miles was in more or less hilly and broken country, then for fifty miles in pretty level open country with occasional extensive areas of forest becoming patchy toward the south, where the line ended in irregular, wooded, marshy land.

The German scheme was to break through the centre of the whole Russian strategic position from the Baltic to the Carpathians, with ten or twelve army corps, say half a million men—a minimum when reinforcements which arrived continually are added to the original corps. Similarly, on this hundred-mile section of the whole strategic front the Germans again struck for the centre.

How the first seven days of actual hard fighting passed we are only vaguely informed. Attempts to outflank were made several times by the Germans, first on one flank and then on the other and finally both together, but all in vain. Nor were the Russians entrapped into advancing too far in the centre when the Germans purposely weakened it to make attacks on both flanks. All I can say is that the fortunes of the battle covered a considerable area. There were varied suc-

cesses and reverses during a week of extremely hard fighting until the position assumed that above indicated.

By this time the Germans had again concentrated their efforts at breaking through the Russian centre. This attack was directed along a line, roughly, from Strykoff to a few miles north of Ebeff, where the Warsaw main line to Vienna takes a sudden sharp bend. West of the railway, in the neighborhood of Bresin, is a hilly country affording ideal artillery positions, while a considerable part of the approach to the railway here is covered by forests. The Germans made here superhuman effort and actually succeeded in breaking temporarily through the Russian defense and getting in the rear of the Russian position

German Line Smashed in Turn.

They do not appear to have fully realized their chances. At any rate they failed to take advantages which less pedantically scientific soldiers would probably have turned to victory. The Russians countered by piercing the German lines at another point, and proceeded to make hay of everything within reach. The Germans withdrew, losing a whole battery of heavy artillery and a couple of regiments of prisoners.

Doubtless the failure of this most determined attack, which was almost a success, has had a disheartening effect upon the Germans, for when their ordinary hammer-and-tongs fighting was resumed the Russians in a couple of days convinced them that the time had come to retire, and the Germans are now in retreat along the line already indicated.

Large bodies of reinforcements are moving up on the German right rear from the neighborhood of Wielun. They consist principally of new formations, and their arrival may have been the signal for the German retreat, the duty of the newcomers apparently being to sacrifice themselves in order to enable the Germans to extricate what was left of their best troops after a fortnight's extremely heavy fighting.

On the other hand it is equally likely that the Germans were so thoroughly defeated that not even the proximity of large forces hastening to their support could prolong their stand against the vigorous, sustained onset of the Russians.

Attempt to Turn Flank Fails.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—"The German attempt to turn the Russian flank at Wielun Pass was expected and checked," says The Times Petrograd correspondent.

"The difficulties of the Russian operations in Poland were enormously aggravated by the havoc the Germans wrought during their retreat from Warsaw.

A Russky Slovo correspondent who visited the scene says it is difficult to find a solitary foot of undamaged railroad roadbed for hundreds of versts. The scene, he declares, suggests the visitation of a tremendous typhoon or earthquake. The devastation of the country runs from Warsaw to near Kutno, where the destruction becomes less complete.

The commencement of the bombardment of the Cracow forts bears out the official Russian reports that the Russians are approaching the fortress from three directions, namely, Miechow, Woinicz, and New Sandec."

BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS.

Two Regiments Yield in Upper Poland—6,000 Prisoners in South.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail Petrograd correspondent, describing the capture of Germans in the fighting near the River Bsura, says:

"Three German regiments were caught with their back to the river and suffered heavily from the Russian artillery, while the Russian infantry was creeping ever nearer. Their only way of escape was across the river, but this attempt was frustrated by the Russian cavalry. Seeing their position was hopeless, the whole force, amounting to two and a half regiments, surrendered."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 25.)—An official report issued here tonight says there have been continued Russian successes on the Caenstochowa-Cracow front, where on Nov. 22 the Russians took 6,000 prisoners.

The battle of Lodz continues. At one point Russian cavalry attacked a body of retreating infantry, inflicting great losses and capturing heavy guns.

Another official announcement, issued earlier in the day, was as follows:

To what extent German official statements can be trusted is shown by the following very short Prussian communication, dated Nov. 20:

"The Russians on the east of the lake region (East Prussia) made themselves masters of a field work fitted with guns but not garrisoned."

This statement refers to a redoubt near the village of Przykop, which on the night of Nov. 17 a company of the Siberian Regiment, under command of Capt. Ossihoff, stormed and occupied. The next day the Germans concentrated on the redoubt a violent fire from large-calibre howitzers, and kept up the attack on it for four hours in an effort to retake it.

During this attack the German columns were compelled to advance over a small isthmus between the lakes Voinoff (south) and Bonvelno and the lake Levantin. After the battle this isthmus, which is about 400 feet long, was piled up with the bodies of Germans killed during the attack.

After fierce fighting the redoubt remained in our possession.

NO RESULT YET, SAYS BERLIN.

Report of Capture of Gens. Liebert and Tannewitz Denied.

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (by wireless telegraph to London.)—An official communication given out today by the German Headquarters Staff says:

In the Eastern war theatre the situation has not yet been decided. In East Prussia our troops are holding their own to the northeast of the plain of the (Masur) Lakes.

In Northern Poland the fierce fighting which has been taking place still has been without result.

In Southern Poland the battle in the region of Czenstochowa has come to a standstill.

On our southern wing to the northeast of Cracow our attack is progressing.

The official Russian report that Gens. Liebert and Tannewitz were made prisoners in East Prussia is an invention. Gen. Liebert at present is in Berlin and Gen. Tannewitz is at the head of his troops.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following information was given out today by the Official Press Bureau:

While an eventual victory for the Teutonic Allies in the eastern theatre of the war is expected as confidentiy as ever, official reports from the German and Austrian military headquarters make it appear that a decision will not be reached as soon as had been expected. The final result has been delayed by the advance of new Russian forces from Warsaw.

The Austrians announce that they have abandoned to superior hostile forces several passes in the Carpathians. The Russian troops, which are investing Przemysl, are said to have been driven back by a sortie and are not within range of the cannon of the forts.

The Russians who crossed the lower Dunajec are not able to proceed further.

The tremendous extent of the battles now raging in the east is apparent from the fact that contests are now in progress along a front extending over 400 miles between the positions on the extreme north and south.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—A Reuter official dispatch from Vienna, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

The battle in Russian Poland, in spite of the bitter cold, is being energetically continued. Our troops have captured several bases of operation and are progressing, especially toward Woldromand, on both sides of the Pilica. Numerous prisoners have been taken.

At other places the situation is unchanged.

The prisoners in the interior of the monarchy number 110,000 men. Among these are 1,000 officers.

BOMB MISSES OUR CONSULATE.

Dropped by Airman, Kills Several Persons in a Warsaw Street.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 24.—A bomb from a German airship fell in front of the American Consulate at Warsaw early today, breaking the windows of the consulate but injuring no one within, according to a telegram dated today from Ambassador Marye at Petrograd. Several persons in the street were killed and wounded, but no Americans were among them.

American Consuls received instructions early in the war to leave zones of great danger whenever invading forces arrived in their vicinity. It is expected here that if Warsaw becomes a battle ground of the German and Russian armies the American Consul and his staff will withdraw to a place of safety.

TERRITORY RUSSIA WANTS.

East Prussia and Galicia, According to a Diplomat.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 24.—A prominent Russian diplomatist, speaking today on the situation in the eastern theatre of war from the Russian point of view, says:

"Our aspirations are almost realized, as what we desired to obtain was the annexation of Galicia, which already is in our hands, and the conquest of East Prussia, which is about to occur, thus fulfilling the promise of the Czar to reunite Poland under the Russian sceptre. Poland, therefore, is returning free in faith, language, and autonomy. The occupation of East Prussia as far as the Vistula River is a strategical necessity for Russia. It is a question of life for Poland which otherwise would have no outlet to the sea.

"Other problems which Russia wishes solved are the neutralization of the Bosporus and Dardanelles, the independence of Armenia, which now is divided among Russia, Turkey, and Persia, and the freedom of the Balkan States from any Austro-German threats."

GERMAN DUKE'S CLOSE CALL.

Bomb Explodes Near Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Killing Three of Staff.

AMSTERDAM, (via London.) Nov. 24.—According to a Berlin dispatch to The Telegraaf, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha narrowly escaped death in the eastern theatre of the war by a shell which exploded near where he and his staff were standing.

The explosion killed Col. von Berg and wounded two other officers.

URGE BULGARIAN ACTION.

Leading Deputies of Sofia Ask That Macedonia Be Occupied.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—In the course of the sitting of the Bulgarian Parliament today, says a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Sofia, the leaders of the Agrarian, National, and Liberal Parties delivered speeches in which they called for the formation of a genuine National Ministry.

The Deputies also urged the occupation by Bulgaria of Macedonia, which, it was argued, could be carried out in agreement with the Triple Entente powers.

Austrian troops, said the speakers, were approaching the Bulgarian frontier, which, it was feared, they would cross with a view to co-operating with the Turks.

HELD UP BY BULGARIA.

Medical Supplies and Clothes for Servian Army Stopped.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Medical supplies and Winter clothing purchased in Moscow at a cost of $50,000 for the Servian Army have been held up by the Bulgarian authorities, who have refused to allow passage through that country. The purchaser is the Archimandrite Michael, head of the Servian Church and Vice President of the Slavic Society in Russia.

The Servian Minister here has appealed this incident to M. Sazonoff, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

IN NO HURRY FOR PEACE.

Berlin Quotes Danish Answer to English Reports.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was contained in the information given out to the press today:

"The Copenhagen Politiken states that English reports that Germany wishes peace are absurd, and that their only aim is to keep England in good humor. Germany has no reason for wishing peace, since her armies are on foreign territory and her navy is uninjured."

REPORTS FRENCH DISASTER.

Berlin Press Bureau Tells of Defeat —French Report Later Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 24., (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The French losses in the recent fighting near Khenifra, Morocco, during the attack on an encampment of mountain tribes, are given today in reports from Madrid which were issued by the Official Press Bureau as twenty-three officers and 600 men killed.

The fighting resulted, according to these reports, in a defeat for the French, who, it is said, lost two batteries.

Reports from Paris on Monday said the French, strongly reinforced from Zeedia and Fez, drove back the Berbers to the Mountains, and also recovered war material that they had been obliged to abandon in the earlier fighting.

MEDAL FOR MME. POINCARE.

President's Wife Honored for Her Services as a Nurse.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24, (via Paris.)—The Bar Association has presented to Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, a specially designed medal as a mark of admiration at the example she set by working as a simple nurse in a hospital organized by the association.

Mme. Poincaré, who early in the war completed a course in nursing that qualified her for duty in the Red Cross, volunteered her services as soon as she arrived at Bordeaux, when the seat of Government was moved to this city from Paris. The address, accompanying the presentation, says:

"We all remember with sincere emotion the kind, unassuming nurse, who took up her humble duties early each morning, and whose perseverance brought each day to our dear wounded most attentive care and deeply appreciated encouragement."

TURKISH MOB WRECKED SAN STEFANO CHURCH

Also Seized Germans, Bringing Threat from Kaiser's Officers to Shell State Buildings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A former official of the Turkish tobacco monopoly has reached Odessa from Constantinople. He says a mob of 12,000, led by officers, wrecked the interior of the San Stefano Cathedral. Hand grenades were thrown, but the steeple was undamaged.

The mob then looted shops in Stamboul belonging to Christians and crossed to Pera, where they looted foreign Consulates.

Minister of the Interior Talaat Bey had assured the American Ambassador there was no danger to foreigners, and he had ordered the removal of sentries from the British Consulate.

The mob seized and carried off some German civilians by mistake. Thereupon the German military mission ordered Enver Bey to release them immediately and punish the mutineers, otherwise the Turkish Government buildings would be shelled.

KAISER LOST 120,000 BY DASH FOR CALAIS

French Army Bulletin Summarizes the Gains of Six Weeks' Fighting.

SAYS GERMAN PLAN FAILED

France Not Crushed, Belgium Not Annexed, and Britain Not Menaced.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Bulletin des Armées, in its issue tomorrow, will publish a summary of the military operations of the last six weeks. This article, given out officially this afternoon, is as follows:

"With the fresh success of the Allies in the battle of Flanders the moment has come to recite the accomplishments of the last six weeks. These may be summed up as follows:

"The formidable effort undertaken by the Germans during this time first, to turn our left wing, and, second, to penetrate it, has resulted in failure. By this effort the enemy was endeavoring to make good his defeats on the Marne; instead, he only added another check to the check he suffered in September.

"Nevertheless, in order to flank us in accordance with its recognized method, the German General Staff neglected nothing along that portion of the front extending from the River Lys to the sea. It massed between the beginning of October and the beginning of November four corps of cavalry and two armies, comprising in all fifteen army corps.

"The Crown Prince of Bavaria, Gen. von Fabeck, Gen. von Deming, and the Duke of Württemberg, to stimulate the morale of their troops, issued several appeals and exhortations. We found their orders on officers who fell in battle or were taken prisoners.

"All these documents agreed that it was a question of a decisive action against the French left. It was necessary to penetrate to Dunkirk or Ypres for the reason, according to one of these orders, that the decisive blow was yet to be delivered. And this blow must be decisive, delivered with all speed and carried through at all cost. It was desired to obtain a decision in the western arena of operations before again turning toward the adversary in the East.

Planned to Annex Belgium.

"These various orders recited, furthermore, that Emperor William was there to animate his soldiers by his presence. He had announced that he wanted to be in Ypres on Nov. 1, and everything was prepared so that on that date there could be proclaimed the annexation of Belgium.

"In short, everything was provided for, every single thing except the victorious resistance of the allied army. To make this resistance possible it was necessary for us to oppose to the enemy forces if not equal to his own, at least sufficient.

"What was then the situation at the beginning of October?

"The Belgian Army had come out of Antwerp intact, but too exhausted to take part in any manoeuvre. The English Army was leaving its front on the Aisne for a field of operations in the north. Transportation and the movements of supplies occasioned long delays.

"The army under Gen. de Castelnau did not extend its left wing beyond a point south of Arras. The army of Gen. de Maudhuy extended from this point to the south of Lille. Further on we had cavalry, territorials, and marine fusiliers. This force was not sufficiently strong to enable Gen. Foch, called by Gen. Joffre to take command of the armies in the north, to break the will of the enemy. Reinforcements were, therefore sent him.

"Then for three weeks we saw the reign of the railroad and the automobile. Day and night troops were being moved by these methods of transportation, and they arrived in time. Divisions and army corps, not so strong numerically as those of the enemy, but sustained by an admirable spirit, moved into action as they disembarked from the train. For thirty days these divisions were at the front.

Battle Line on Oct. 20.

"About Oct. 20 our front was outlined as follows: From Nieuport to Dixmude one of our divisions of infantry and our marines held the railroad line, while the Belgium army was reorganizing itself in the rear; to the south of Dixmude we were installed along the canal, and from here our line extended to the east, making in front of Ypres a vast semi-circle held by four corps of the French Army and one corps of the English Army. The line then dropped to a point to the south of Messines and Armentières, forming two segments, the first held by the remainder of the British Army and the second by ourselves.

"The German attack was an effort first to occupy Dunkirk and reach Calais or Boulogne. They tried to flank us and to cut the direct communications of the British Army with the sea coast.

"All the heavy artillery of the enemy brought from Antwerp was there, ready to be used again.

"Beginning the 5th of November the attacks were repulsed. From the railroad we marched toward the Yser, rolling up the enemy, who had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the stream, and drowning his rearguards in the floods. One can still see near Ramscappelle German cannon half buried in the mud and the corpses of German soldiers half submerged.

Desperate Fight for Ypres.

"Then the enemy, finding it impossible to get around our flank, endeavored to cut through. This was the battle of Ypres, an engagement desperate, furious, and relentless, during which the German army hurled its units forward in dense masses without counting its losses, sacrificing everything in a fierce endeavor to attain its object. But the effort was in vain.

"For close on to three weeks we stood up against repeated frantic assaults. Every one of them was repulsed. Our front, with its circular formation, was not easy to hold, but nevertheless we were successful in keeping it intact.

"On the 30th of October the British troops, particularly the cavalry, had been obliged to withdraw for several hundred yards before a powerful onslaught of the enemy.

"Our troops, attacking in conjunction and at the same time with our allies, were successful in re-establishing the impassable barrier which closed the approaches to Ypres. That which was done here by our army corps, working in close harmony with the English corps which it encircled, is worthy of a place in the finest records of military history.

"On the 12th of November the enemy had succeeded, at a point north of Ypres, in crossing the canal over two bridges. By the 13th we had been driven back to the other bank. Also on the 12th the enemy succeeded in occupying a certain territory in the region of to the south of Ypres. This territory was recaptured from him.

"On the 15th the attacks of the enemy were less intense, and our position, already strong, became impregnable. This result was obtained by the Belgian Army, under the orders of Gen. d'Urbal, together with the participation of the armies of Gens. de Mandhuy and de Castelnau. These three armies constituted the group of armies under the command of Gen. Foch. The two last mentioned contributed brilliantly to our success by repulsing all the attacks directed against them, and by occupying, between the Oise and the Lys, several positions of importance.

"The decisive assistance that we were able to lend under these circumstances to the British troops, tightened further the bonds uniting the Allies in a brotherhood of arms.

"Finally the energy of our resistance inspired the Belgian Army with confidence. This army, which had reorganized on its own territory, is now ready for the engagements of tomorrow.

Figure Germans Lost 120,000.

"The losses of the Germans have been considerable. They undoubtedly exceed 120,000 men. In certain trenches 120 meters long there have been found more than 2,000 corpses. This in spite of the fact that we know that the Germans, whenever it is possible for them to do so, remove their dead from the field of battle.

"Such heavy losses on the part of the enemy are to be explained by particular circumstances. If the Germans for three weeks attacked in dense masses, the reason was to be found in the recent form of organization of some of their army corps. The numerous pieces of artillery that we grouped at a point to the south of Ypres opened in these masses of men sanguinary breaches. It was all an indication of the importance of our success.

"The greatness of the result obtained by us becomes particularly significant and striking if one will realize that the Germans themselves always regarded the breaking of our line at Ypres as most important. In checking their offensive movement we inflicted upon them a most humiliating defeat.

A Summary of Military Gains.

"We have obtained further results, the importance of which should be set forth. Here they are. The Belgian Army having been driven from its own land, Emperor William was not only on the point of realizing his project to proclaim at Ypres the annexation of this courageous nation, but he was also on the point of glorying in the annihilation of at least of his adversaries. This double satisfaction was refused him.

"If Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne had been taken, Great Britain would have been hampered in communicating with her army on the Continent.

"Finally, France in maintaining impossible the front of her armies from the sea to Arras adopted the best and the most efficacious guarantee against a return to the offensive movement of the enemy on Paris.

"The foregoing is an outline of our success. To present it more definitely it might be well to throw on the screen of the campaign a comparison of the fronts occupied by our left and by the German right in the beginning of September and then in the middle of November.

"The outcome is this: We have to our credit not a series of momentary successes, but a continuous progress, which has made vain the persistent and uninterrupted effort of the enemy.

"After our victory on the Marne had, in the middle of September, obliged the German Army to undertake a precipitate retreat, the enemy endeavored at once to win back its advantage, and always by trying to turn our left wing.

"At no point were the Germans successful. During this time, on the contrary, we succeeded in extending our left as far as Belgium, and even as far as the sea. We then maintained our line impregnable in its new positions.

"The successes won in Flanders, in which the French troops supported the principal burden, is thus seen to be a continuation, an extending, and a development of the victory of the Marne. The glory of this success is due to our leaders and to our soldiers. It is exemplified also by the ability of our General Staff to read clearly the purposes and intentions of the German commanders. Our staff is ready everywhere and always not only for parade but for retaliation.

Troops Gain Defensive Power.

"As for our troops they have acquired certain qualities which they perhaps lacked at the beginning of the operations, particularly the ability for rapid defensive organization. The trenches they build today are as good as those constructed by the enemy.

"However satisfactory these evidences of success may be to us they do not by any means exhaust our other reasons for confidence. Along with the progress of our arms there should be observed the progress of the Russian armies, which has been becoming more noticeable since the 3d of November. At the doors of Cracow and of Kalisz our allies are now making their weight felt in the scale of opposing forces.

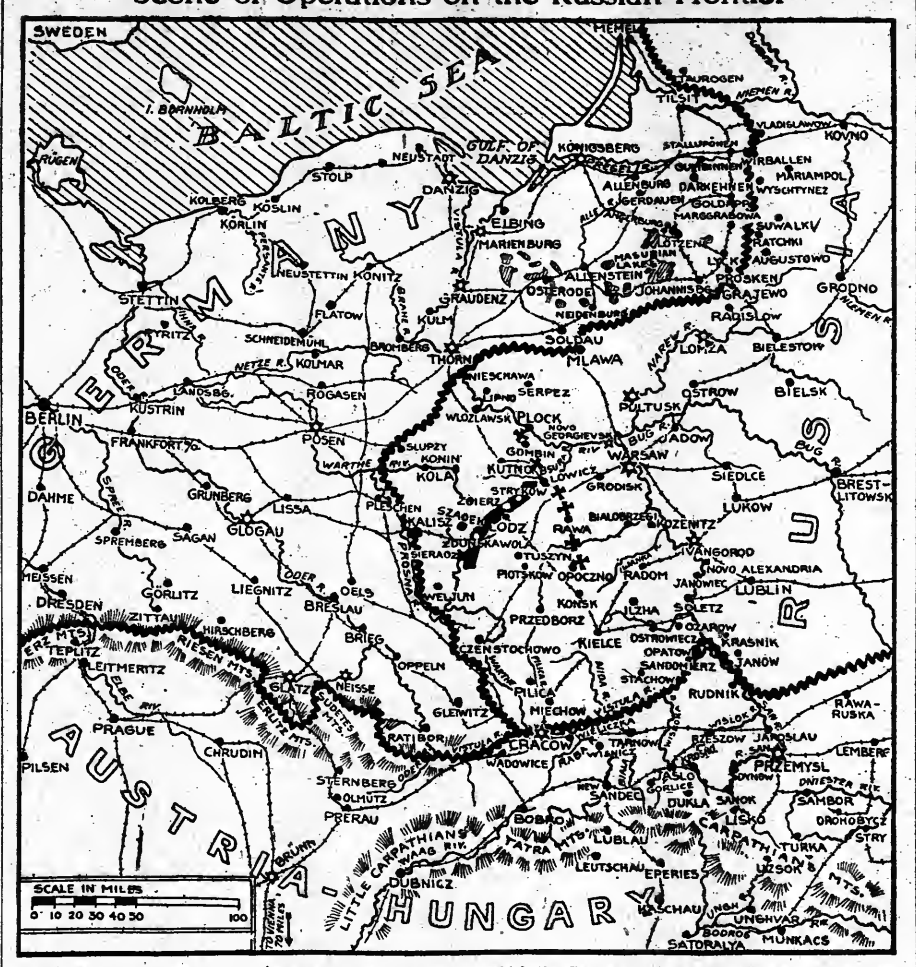
"It is in this field that we should draw our conclusions, for here it is that one may perceive in the full light of day the failure of the German plan. This plan, the project of von der Goltz, of Bernhardi, and Falkenhayn, was, as often has been recalled, to crush France in three weeks and then to turn to Russia.

"Today the fourth month of the war is drawing to its close, and still France has not been crushed. On the contrary France, counting from Sept. 5, has enjoyed nothing but success and this in spite of the arraying in opposition to her of a mass of soldiers who in the aggregate represent more than fifty army corps. These fifty army corps (we say it again and again for it is the truth and in this truth is found our honor,) are still all confronting us.

"Fifteen German army corps, united with virtually all the forces of Austria, are facing Russia.

"We repeat and we desire to emphasize that since Sept. 6 the formidable masses of troops, who have assailed us, have not been able, no matter how courageous their attacks, to make us give way any place on the line. On the contrary, at a number of points the enemy has been driven back before the strength of our advance."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



Details from Petrograd of the great battle in Poland, in which the German Crown Prince and Gen. von Hindenburg, with half a million men, tried to smash their way to Warsaw and by a decisive victory compel the independent Russian armies operating successfully in East Prussia and in Galicia to fall back, show that the Russian forces that blocked them were massed on a line (indicated by crosses on the map) extending from Gombin southeasterly through Lowicz to Rawa, and on to Opoczno, where the left flank was protected by impracticable marshland extending to Konsk.

In the course of the fighting the Germans were driven back to a line (indicated by black squares on the map) stretching from Strykow, through Zgierz, Seadek, Zdunskawola to Sieradz. Latest official advices from Petrograd announce that the Germans are retreating from this line toward the frontier and their bases, which are the fortresses of Posen and Thorn.

GERMANS ATTACK ALLIES IN FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

men's lives a purgatory of torment, and often the men who suffer most are superior to their officers in intellect, education, and refinement of mind and behavior.

BRITISH SHIPS SMASH GERMANS' BELGIAN BASE

Zeebrugge Set Afire and Sections of Six Submarines Reported Wrecked by Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The value of Zeebrugge as a German naval base against England has been destroyed by the fleet of the Allies.

The warships again bombarded that portion of the coast all yesterday afternoon, wrecking a number of buildings used for the enemy's stores, setting ablaze large quantities of petrol and other inflammable materials, and thoroughly clearing the coast of Germans between Nieuport and the Dutch frontier, except some artillerymen, who were left to work a few big guns three miles from the sea.

This concentrated attack by powerful warships, which stood well outside the enemy's mine field around the Zeebrugge Breakwater, caused surprise and consternation, and resulted in a hurried movement toward Bruges of all the sailors, marines, and naval staff and civilian workmen from Hamburg and Kiel, who had been employed along the maritime canal for the last fortnight.

There was a scene of wild confusion at the Zeebrugge railway terminal, where endeavors were being made to load trains with supplies for removal to Bruges. Lyddite shells fell among the harbor buildings, and apparently a large quantity of stores was abandoned, for some shells tore up the railway line.

A number of trawlers used by the Germans for mine laying were assembled behind the mile-and-a-half-long breakwater. They were believed to contain mines, ready for use. Several unusually heavy explosions, following the dropping of the Allies' shells around the harbor, are believed to have been caused by the blowing up of these vessels.

A massive crane in the inner basin, which had been a great help to the enemy, was reduced to scrap iron.

Reports Submarines Wrecked.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 3:35 A. M.—"Germany's scheme to establish a naval base at Zeebrugge has been thwarted by British warships," says The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent.

"Zeebrugge is burning, the Solvay works near the Bruges Ship Canal are a heap of ruins, and the sections of six submarine boats, which had been brought there, are reduced to twisted iron. A large quantity of stores also was destroyed.

"The bombardment lasted from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. The coast guard building and the public schools were destroyed. The military trains at the Solvay works were blown to fragments and a large crane, which was being used for putting the submarines together, simply disappeared.

"In desperation the Germans tried to remove their stores, including the apparatus for making hydrogen for the Zeppelins, to Bruges, but found a section of the railway had been blown up.

"For several weeks the enemy had been collecting stores at Zeebrugge and fortifying it in the hope of making it a strong naval base."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes a message received by the newspaper Tijt from its Sluis correspondent. It says:

"Yesterday after British aviators had reconnoitred cleverly hidden German gun positions along the coast a combined attack was undertaken by the Allies' infantry against the German trenches. The attackers were aided by a bombardment from the Anglo-French squadron, consisting of three small cruisers, and numerous torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, which came close to the coast. The Germans replied with a heavy artillery fire.

"During the afternoon a second squadron appeared between Ostend and Weendüyn, but neither here nor at Nieuport was there any success for either one side or the other.

"Near Westende two German batteries were silenced, but the British and French squadron was forced to retreat, owing to the good marksmanship of the German artillery, which damaged one of the destroyers.

"The second squadron then steamed to Zeebrugge, probably with the intention of destroying German submarine boats. Before sunset the electric works were fiercely burning, and also the Palace Hotel and other buildings. The church steeple at Heyet was damaged, and it is reported that the sluices at Zeebrugge were destroyed.

"The German firing suddenly stopped and the German submarines left the port. After manoeuvring, the British fleet disappeared in the fog. Part of Zeebrugge was burning, and the people had fled in all directions."

Official Report of Bombardment.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty announces that all points of military significance in Zeebrugge were subjected yesterday to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned in safety.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by wireless to London.)—An official communication given out by the German Headquarters Staff says:

British warships again appeared off the Belgian coast yesterday and bombarded Lombartzyde and Zeebrugge. Our troops suffered but slight damage from this bombardment, but a number of Belgian villagers were killed and injured. Otherwise no actual changes have occurred in the west.

Paris Tells of Argonne Fighting.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 10:14 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

Today has been relatively quiet.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the front and a few attacks in the Argonne, which have all been repulsed.

The afternoon bulletin said:

Speaking generally, it may be said that the situation, during the day of Nov. 23, has shown no important changes.

Along the greater part of the front the enemy manifested his activity particularly by an intermittent cannonade which was, however, less spirited than on the preceding day. Nevertheless there were here and there some infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. As we have come to expect, these attacks were particularly violent in the Argonne, where we gained some territory, and in the region of Four de Paris.

There is nothing to report between the Argonne and the Vosges, and, furthermore, a very heavy fog has interfered with operations.

The sanitary conditions of the troops are favorable.

GEN. STENGER REPORTED DEAD

French War Office Once Said He Issued "No-Quarter" Order.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24, (via Paris.)—The death of Gen. Stenger, who commanded the Fifty-eighth German Infantry Brigade, was reported here today.

Gen. Stenger figured in the war news in September, when the French War Office stated that he had issued an order that no prisoners should be taken; that all who fell into the hands of his men, including the wounded, should be shot. The Germans repudiated this report.

France May Prolong Moratorium.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Journal Des Debats from Bordeaux says that the French Government before the end of the month will probably prolong the moratorium for another period.

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BURROW AND SLAY IN FACE-TO-FACE WAR

Harassing Conditions of Trench Combats Along the Firing Line in France.

BATTERIES ROAR BEHIND

Shifts of the Battle Front Shown by Shell Wreckage and Abandoned Defenses.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The General in command of the troops along the battle line between the Oise and the Somme assigned a staff officer, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency, to show sixteen French newspaper men something of the military operations there.

"When we approached the firing zone," says the dispatch, "we descended into the main trench, with which is connected a system of cuts. The trench is six feet wide and three and one-half to four feet deep. We followed it as it wound up a slope for a distance of two and a half miles, while the noise of the musketry came nearer and nearer.

"We were exchanging our new and thrilling impressions when our guide told us that we must be silent.

"'The enemy can hear us,' he said.

"We had arrived on the first firing line. We were immediately made aware of this fact by what we smelled and heard at the same time. The crashing voice of the three-inch guns, which we had left behind as we advanced, was now almost obliterated by the nearer and quicker staccato reports of the machine guns and the Mausers.

"At a distance of 100 yards was a gray winding ridge of earth, the advance line of the enemy's trenches. Here, face to face and within range of each other's forces, men were shooting each other down point blank, while from every ridge and every mound, covered with four inches of snow, unseen batteries completed the turmoil of war.

"Here and there a head rises cautiously above a white-crested trench. There are six quick shots, and then the head disappears, as if swallowed by a sea of snow. This is all the spectators see of the hundreds of thousands of men in the burrows, who are ready to issue forth at the slightest alarm.

"The vast chambers, roofed over with the branches of trees and with stout wooden pillars in front supporting sacks of earth, protect the men inside alike from shells and the tempests. These are underground forts for modern warfare, with sanitary ditches, kitchens for the mess, and bunks for the riflemen awaiting their turn on the firing line.

"In front rises an ancient windmill, neutralized without the form of an armistice, whence provisions are brought to the trenches of both the combatants. Further on the trenches are so near each other that the Germans and French exchange newspapers.

"Complicated barbed wire fences protect the trenches here from surprise. At a converging point on one spot stands a building at the walls of which the enemies arrived at the same time and a German rifleman, breaking a hole through a wall, thrust a bayonet under the nose of a French sentinel.

"This is the spot where the situation was critical for the French ten days ago and where a Brigadier General in a brilliant action saved the day and gained the stripes of a General, commanding an army.

"To the right and to the left black clouds from bursting German shells are interspersed by chimney stacks from which the smoke of industry curls up as in days of peace. Further down the line appear the crumbling ruins of Arras, where the war has been more pitiless and where no industry remains standing.

"At nightfall the humble village of Quesnoy, with its ruins standing out like phantoms, marks the scene of a formidable clash, which will make the place historic. The town is now nothing but a heap of stones and smoking ruins, in the midst of which are seen the narrow trenches from which the Germans resisted the onslaught and which now contains the heroic dead. Twenty batteries played upon these trenches, while fifteen battalions in echelon charged with bayonet to a mighty chorus of 'Vive La France.'

"A formidable fusillade and machine gun fire stopped the onrush, but half the ground had been gained. The next day the batteries reopened and the infantry line charged again, this time carrying the trenches and chasing the Germans from the position. Quesnoy had cost the French 2,000 men to take it, and the Germans lost 6,000 men.

"From Arras where the German shells still rage, though little remains to be destroyed, to La Bassée canal, a tug of war continues across the same dead line as during the last three months. Over this line bullets whistle and shells screech unceasingly and dark clouds that mark the targets of the German heavy artillery stand out in gruesome relief against a background of snow. Here it becomes apparent that though the trenches are close, the real zone of battle action has a width of four to eight miles, which can be easily followed by the scars left everywhere by the great storm of shot and shell. Abandoned trenches show the earlier fluctuations in the line, while recent changes are traced in the white blanket of snow and by the deep excavations made by the larger calibre shells."

SCRAP LOCOMOTIVES TO GET WAR COPPER

German Metal Famine So Acute, Says English Report, that Railways Will Suffer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The scarcity of copper is such throughout Germany that orders have been given to dismantle as many locomotives on the State railways as possible, in order to use the copper and brass for making ammunition.

CHILE CHARGES GERMAN AFFRONT

Continued from Page 1.

istry for the vessel, and several puzzling incidents arose in the course of the investigations. So suspicious were the Government officials at San Francisco, that it was fully a month after the beginning of the negotiations before American registry was granted.

In order to effect the change of registry a new American company, known as the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, was organized to buy the vessel. The ship was then loaded with 6,000 tons of coal at San Francisco. One interesting feature of the case which was not developed until after the Sacramento had sailed for Valparaiso, was that between $7 and $8 a ton was paid for the 6,000 tons of coal. This was exactly the price at which coal in considerable quantities could be bought at Valparaiso, and the coal on the Sacramento ostensibly was being taken to the Chilean port to be sold in competition with Valparaiso coal. It was also learned after the vessel left San Francisco that the owners of the ship were to receive about $8 a ton for transporting the coal to Valparaiso, so that by the time the coal arrived there it would cost approximately $15 a ton, and was to be sold in competition with coal that could be bought in the Valparaiso market for half that price.

It was on Nov. 21 that word was sent from Chile that the Sacramento had arrived without her cargo. Capt. Jacobson explained that his ship was seized on the high seas by a German warship. There is a suspicion here that the coal originally may have been intended for the Germans, but Washington is withholding judgment until the American Consul at Valparaiso makes his report.

The British and French Governments have protested strongly against the alleged use of Chilean and Ecuadorean ports as well as islands off their coasts as German bases. The British Government is concerned and chagrined over these allegations because it was off the Chilean coast that the German warships in the Pacific made a rendezvous with the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau and won the notable naval battle over Admiral Cradock, sending to the bottom the Good Hope and the Monmouth, one of these being Admiral Cradock's flagship, in which he lost his life, together with the entire crew.

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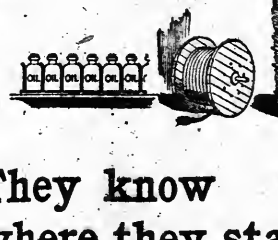
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BELGIAN APPEALS TO GERMANS VAIN

American Relief Agents Deny That Any Willingness Was Shown to Feed the People.

EVEN SALT WAS REFUSED

Report That No One Is Starving "Cruelly False," They Say—1,500,000 Wholly Dependent.

GERMAN POSITION STATED

Frederick Palmer Says They Need Every Bit of Food for Their Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today issued the following statement:

"With regard to a statement published in America, and credited to Gen. von Frankenberg, Governor of Antwerp, to the effect that if America had not been so kindhearted as to send foodstuffs to Belgium the Germans themselves would have considered it their duty to bring food from Germany, we cannot conceive that the German Governor of Antwerp ever authorized such a statement, and are inclined to believe that the report is unfounded.

"The following cities, through their representatives, have made repeated appeals to the German representatives in Antwerp for food: Malines, Lierre, Willbroeck, Boom, Duffel, Torhagen, St. Nicolas, Contich, and Waehlem. They were refused.

"Last Friday two town Councilors of Antwerp came to our headquarters in Rotterdam and stated that they had been released by the German authorities under bond of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) to obtain help for the destitute of Antwerp, and upon their urgent representation we sent 540 tons of supplies to Antwerp.

"The Provinces of Limbourg and Luxembourg, adjoining the German frontier, have made repeated appeals to the Germans for the right to buy food in Germany and import it into Belgium and have been consistently refused. On the minor question of salt alone, of which there is an abundant supply in Germany, the privilege of importation was at first refused, and we have had to send salt from the British Isles.

"These are only a few of the instances which make it impossible for us to believe that any such statement as the one referred to was authorized by a responsible German official. The first and most natural inquiry we made when we were asked to undertake the work of relief was 'Why do the Germans not supply the civil population with food?' and it was not until we were absolutely satisfied through American Minister Whitlock and by such corroborative evidence as to the Germans refusal of, or inability to, supply specific requests for foods that we undertook the responsibility of advising the American people that the feeding of the Belgians was up to them.

"If the Germans are prepared to feed the Belgians an early announcement to that effect and an organization for that purpose will be immediately required to save the lives of millions of people. As regards the report that no one is starving in Belgium, the official statements of the Spanish and American Ministers in Brussels, the appeal of Cardinal Mercier, and the daily detailed accounts from every source of widespread suffering prove that such a report is cruelly false, and that there are considerably more than 1,500,000 people dependent on the soup kitchens at the present moment is in itself sufficient evidence."

STATES GERMANY'S POSITION.

Frederick Palmer Says She Must Save All Food for Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, who has just returned from Germany, today made the following statement with regard to the position of Germany in the feeding of the people of Belgium:

"The food required to keep the Belgians from starving this Winter would feed five army corps for a year. Any German Governor who diverts that amount from Germany's supplies will have to reckon with German public opinion.

"Germany is not in want of food at present. If the crops are good next year she will have enough, economically managed, to last for two years, but she has garnered every grain of wheat, planted big acreages, and is husbanding food stores. In case the war lasts a year her people look forward to short rations. The one valuable life, the one person to be fed, is the fighting soldier or one who may recover to fight again. If she gives her military prisoners only enough for bare existence, she will not spare any gratuities to Belgium, no matter how many Governors say so.

"Germans can think of Belgium only with angry bitterness. Not humanity, but do-or-die patriotism governs their emotions. They blame the Belgians for spoiling their plan of campaign. Nothing is too bad for the Belgians. Let the Belgians take care of themselves represents the German public feeling. This is without saying the Germans are naturally inhumane. They are at war; their ports are closed; they are desperate in the determination not to be starved out.

"Food is plentiful in Antwerp or Brussels restaurants frequented by German officers. This does not mean plenty for poor people. Only neutrals like Americans, who investigate, can know the truth of the Belgians' needs.

"Germany will and must think only of her soldiers. Her military commanders cannot help neglecting the people who have ruined her offensive campaign. Belgium needs food; it can only come from outsidera. Belgians are sure of getting it only under outside direction. Let Berlin appropriate food and German troops at the front will get it. That is the bounden result of military necessity. Commanders of other countries than Germany would do the same. It is a condition of freezing, helpless women and children that appeals. If America feeds them, we know they will be fed."

GIVES ROCKEFELLER PLANS.

Dr. Rose and Others of Commission Leaving for the Continent.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has completed its preliminary investigation here, and will depart for Holland tomorrow night. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, head of the commission, outlined his plans today.

"We expect to spend two days," he said, "in investigating conditions among Belgian refugees in Holland. Then we shall depart for Belgium with H. C. Hoover and Millard K. Shaler, members of the American Relief Commission.

"We shall spend as much time as possible in touring Belgium, in the hope of gaining a comprehensive idea of the needs of that country. In the meantime, Henry James, Jr., leaves for Paris to consult with Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador, concerning the needs in France. He will rejoin the commission later in Belgium.

"After its tour of Belgium the commission will go to Havre to consult with the Belgian Government, and thence to Bordeaux to get in touch with the French Government. Our next stop will be Paris, where we will visit the local relief agencies. Then we go to Switzerland, and later, perhaps, to Austria and Servia.

"An agreement has been reached whereby the distribution of food to the Belgians will be left in the hands of the American Relief Commission, while the Rockefeller Foundation continues the work of gathering supplies in the United States. Such supplies should be shipped in care of the American Commission in London. After the cargocs already under way have been handled the actual shipments of supplies from America also will be in the hands of the American Commission.

"In countries other than Belgium the Rockefeller Commission will get in touch with the existing relief agencies.

"The utmost harmony exists between the two commissions, which will co-operate with each other in efforts to provide speedy relief in Belgium, especially in the remote sections, where suffering from cold and hunger already is intense.

"The time of our visit to Germany has not yet been set. While we are in Holland we shall communicate with German authorities in regard to a plan for making an investigation of conditions in Germany."

STARVING BELGIANS RESORT TO PLUNDER

Sanguinary Encounters Between Smugglers and German Soldiers Frequent at Dutch Border.

BRUGES, Nov. 24, (via The Hague and London.)—In some of its aspects civilization has been set back several centuries by the war in parts of Belgium. Conditions in Bruges and the surrounding region are so unsatisfactory that the entire countryside seems likely to return to a state resembling the period of the religious wars in the sixteenth century, when the famished population resorted to stealing, plundering, and smuggling.

Such occurrences are being reported now along the Dutch frontier. They have led to sanguinary fights between Belgian smugglers and German soldiers and Dutch frontier guards. Lawless elements of the population are raiding farms, killing or wounding the occupants, and stealing their possessions.

The Germans are doing whatever they can to preserve order. Marauders are pursued relentlessly.

In cities like Antwerp prices of the necessaries of life have risen greatly. The German authorities, while refraining from the imposition of direct taxes, demand large sums from the people through a complicated system of stamp taxes. These taxes are imposed for infraction of any one of the many petty rules which have been made.

All of the Austrian troops which were engaged so actively in the operations at Antwerp have disappeared.

Prices of essential commodities have risen at Antwerp since the beginning of the war as follows: Salt, from 3 centimes three-fifths of a cent) a kilogram (2.20 pounds) to 17 centimes; sugar, from 36 to 60 centimes a kilogram; oil, from 8 to 35 sous (35 cents) a litre, (nine-tenths of a quart;) coal, from 32 to 45 francs ($9) a thousand kilograms.

These articles frequently are unavailable even at the higher prices.

BRITISH LOAN BIG SUCCESS.

Applications So Numerous That Allotment Will Take Some Days.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lists of subscriptions to the greatest war loan in history, amounting to £350,000,000 sterling, $1,750,000,000,) or rather more than half the total of the British national debt, were closed this afternoon, and the loan, it is freely stated in the City, will be a great success, although no official figures are as yet available.

Coming at a time when the London Stock Exchange is closed and immediately after $300,000,000 of fresh taxation had been imposed, the result is considered remarkably indicative of the determination of the country to enable the Government to prosecute the war to a successful end.

The subscriptions poured in from the provinces and from insurances houses and banks, Colonial as well as in the United Kingdom. The offerings ranged from a modest $475 to the biggest insurance company's subscription of $5,000,000.

The enormous number of applications created considerable pressure at the Bank of England, and some days must elapse before it is possible to announce the allotments. The cash payment of £2, ($10,) per $500 required with the applications will temporarily take off the market some millions of pounds sterling.

HARVARD MAN IS KILLED.

Lieut. Williamson First American Graduate to Die in the War.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The first graduate of an American college to be a victim of the war is Lieut. George Williamson, who belonged to the West Riding (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment.

Lieut. Williamson's name appears in today's casualty list as among those who have died as a result of wounds. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1905.

According to an obituary notice received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Lieut. Williamson was wounded in battle in Belgium on Nov. 8. He was removed to the Fourth Clearing Hospital and died on Nov. 12.

Lieut. Williamson was the only son of Lady Skinner and lived at 2 Summerhill Avenue, Montreal. He was 31 years old. While at Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding and Dickey Clubs and of the Institute of 1770. New York State Senator-elect Ogden L. Mills was a classmate and an intimate friend of Lieut. Williamson.

SAYS INDIA'S ARMY CAN EQUAL RUSSIA'S

Maharaja of Idar Interviewed at Cairo on His Way to Join Allies at Front.

FIVE PRINCES NOW SERVING

People of India Eager to Fight—Maharaja's Secretary a Suicide Because Not Allowed to Go with Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just obtained an interview with his Highness the Maharaja of Idar, Dhiraj Shri Dolat Singhji, who is passing through Egypt on his way to join the General Staff at the front. He is the fifth of the Indian Princes to leave India on active service.

The Maharaja is the adopted son of the renowned Sir Pertab Singh. He was able to give an excellent idea of the great wave of imperial enthusiasm, loyalty, and devotion which, aroused by the war, has swept over the peoples of all races and creeds throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire.

"The size of the Indian army which will take part in the great war," he told me, "depends, of course, on the wishes of the King-Emperor, but I may say that every Indian, old and young, would most gladly and enthusiastically respond to the King-Emperor's call.

"Our one difficulty is that only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present. As it is, many officers and Indians of high birth are going in the ranks. My two saices, or grooms, are Captains; my personal servant is very well-to-do, and they came with me because it was impossible for them to go in any other capacity. Even the grooms who came to Bombay with our horses and then had to return home went away dejectedly and in tears. It was with great difficulty that they were persuaded to return."

The Maharaja told me a pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to the Mahajara the secretary called together his family and friends, said good-by to them, and shot himself, overcome with grief that he could not proceed to the front with his master.

The Maharaja of Jodpur, who is only 17 years of age, was at first thought to be too young to serve with the army in the field. The young ruler's mother, however, supported him in his desire to fight for the King-Emperor, and at last he wrote to the Viceroy. "Why, he asked, am I not allowed to go? I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle it does not matter." Permission was no longer withheld.

"You know," added the Maharaja, "we Indians believe that those who die in battle go straight to Paradise. To die in battle is not to die. Our names live, and we are proud. Now is a very good time to die."

Asked whether, now that Turkey had entered the great world war, there was any feeling on the part of Mohammedans on the side of Turkey, the Maharaja replied:

"Emphatically, no. What is Turkey now? She is only a football, driven on and coerced by the Germans. She has no claim to represent Mohammedanism. No, indeed! We are all, without exception, on the side of the empire to which we are so proud to belong.

"Take the case of Rajputana. That State has an army of 30,000 men, but no fewer than between 500,000 and 600,000 men have offered themselves and are willing and eager to serve. Nepal's army consists of 80,000 men. They are all at the Emperor's disposal.

"If, indeed, the Emperor requires an army as large as that of Russia, India is able to supply it, and will be proud to do so.

"So determined are the tremendous numbers of the people of India to fight for the King-Emperor that, if only the battlefield were nearer and not separated by seas from India, they would go even without orders to fight."

SALAAMS OF INDIAN STAY GERMANS' FIRE

Quick-witted Trooper Spends the Night Among Kaiser's Troops and Gets Back Safely.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The life of the Indian troops in the trenches is described in a bulletin from the front which was issued by the Official Press Bureau tonight.

"There have been trenching, counter-trenching, and a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting," says the report, in denying any sensational occurrence, "but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine."

An incident of the quick-wittedness of the Indians is related. Two of them were creeping toward a German trench on a scouting expedition one night, when a searchlight was thrown upon one of them.

"He was quick-witted enough to realize that no ordinary resource would save his life," says the report. "He immediately rose to his feet and advanced, salaaming, to the German trench. Its occupants ceased to fire, disconcerted."

The Indian indicated by signs that he wanted to kill the British, and as a result spent a luxurious night in the German lines. In the morning, on making signs that he could bring other Indians, he was allowed to return to his own side. He was promoted for this exploit.

The report says that the Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line, and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench, it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet.

Despite the cold weather, the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from India. While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely, they have not complained.

In describing German attempts to seduce the Indians, the report says that the operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down over the trenches many leaflets, bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheik-ul-Islam had proclaimed a Holy war. All the leaflets fell into the hands of white soldiers, who were puzzled by them.

TO UPHOLD THE PAROLE.

German Officers Who Fled from Holland to be Punished.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24, (via London.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Telegraaf states that the two German officers who broke their parole and escaped from Holland, have arrived at Osnabrück, Hanover.

They will be summoned before a court of honor, the correspondent says, and must leave the army.

British Arrested in Brussels.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says the Germans have arrested 300 British subjects who still remained in Brussels.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The official bulletins from France report an almost complete cessation of active operations. All along the line of battle both sides maintain an intermittent bombardment and show themselves ready to give a warm reception to attacking bodies.

The only fighting officially reported from France is at Four de Paris, six miles southwest of Varennes. The French captured this point from the Germans about Nov. 1 and the latter have been trying to recapture it for a week. This village lies at a crossroads on an important route through the Argonne forest, making its possession necessary for an advance in this region.

For nearly a week now the opposing armies in the western theatre of operations have been gathering strength. If the Allies continue to act on the defensive they are in a way playing into the hands of the Germans. As soon as the latter have prosecuted the present campaign in Poland to success or to failure they will probably turn to make their next important move in the west. By attacking now the Allies gain the advantage of making progress while the German line is temporarily weakened.

Dispatches from Berlin and Petrograd confirm the early reports of a check administered by the Russians to the German invasion of Poland. It comes out that the Germans advanced well beyond Lowicz and Lodz and turned south against the flank of the main Russian Army in Southwest Poland. The latter force evidently abandoned its position along the Warthe and fell back rapidly to the line through Piotrkow and Skierniewice. Here the Russians succeeded in massing such in strength that they have beaten back the German advance guard at Brzeziny and Tuszyn, east and south of Lodz.

Petrograd asserts that the Germans were driven out of Styrkow and Zgierz, north of Lodz, and from Szadek, twenty-five miles west of Lodz. Apparently the Russian strength surprised the advanced forces at the head of the German columns and drove them back twelve to fifteen miles. This is the natural distance between the reconnoitring forces in front and the main body of the army. It seems likely that the German advance guard has fallen back to gain the support of the main body. The final outcome has not yet been decided, and will depend upon the fighting that must now be taking place between the main forces of the two armies.

The battle has passed through the first stage in which the large reconnoitring bodies come in contact. The next step is the continued advance of the more aggressive side, working its way up to close contact with the enemy's main body. When these forces come together the fighting develops more slowly. The outcome must be determined by assaults on intrenchments or a strategic move against the flanks.

In this case the German right flank is protected by its junction with the German armies to the south. Only on their northern flank are the Germans exposed to a turning movement. It seems probable, then, that the Russian campaign will consist of holding the German front between Sieradse and Lowicz while they push forward an army of cavalry and artillery into the gap between Lowicz and the Vistula River. Important fighting may be expected in this district before the great battle is decided.

The principal advantages that the Germans possessed in this invasion were its suddenness and the unexpectedly large force that they concentrated for their advance. Their campaign was in the nature of a raid, in which the chances of success were increased by surprise. The check which the Russians have administered is, then, a disadvantage for the Germans, because the Czar's commanders gain time for a concentration of still greater strength in defense of their right flank.

The German position will be a serious one if they are unable to overcome the Russian opposition. They cannot afford merely to hold what they have gained. This would let the Russians make use of their immense reserves of troops and send forward a new army north of the Vistula to turn the German flanks. Such a policy in the east would also prevent the strengthening of the German lines in France. In both fields the numerical superiority of the Allies would soon give them the advantage over the Germans, and the latter in trying to hold both fronts might be unable to hold either.

For these reasons the Germans will seek an early decision of the battle at Lodz. If defeated, they will have to save their forces by a rapid retreat to the German border. There the service of their railroads would then nearly double the power of their troops so that they could better hold a defensive line with reduced numbers.

The Austrian advance in the district north of Cracow has pushed the Russians back five miles to Plica. This Russian retirement extended along about twenty miles of their front, but was soon stopped. Along the new line they have checked the Austrian advance. The Russians seem to have followed in this field the same policy of drawing in their forces that won success in the battle of the Vistula.

PORT OF LONDON VERY BUSY

Stock of Foodstuffs Five Times What It Was a Year Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—J. G. Broodbank, a member of the London Port Board, states in an interview that the port has never been busier in its history than at present.

Timber and sugar are pouring in. The stock of foodstuffs is five times larger than at the same time last year. Meat supplies have been well kept up. Twenty per cent. more dock laborers are being employed than is usual at this time of the year.

Mr. Broodbank particularly remarks the tremendous trade between London and Archangel, Russia.

PAY BRITISH OFFICERS MORE.

Captain's Daily Wages Are Raised from $3 to $3.50.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—New rates of pay for army officers, showing increases of 10 to 25 per cent., are announced in an army order.

The new daily rate for a Captain is raised from $3 to $3.50, and for a Lieutenant from $2 to $2.50. These increases are augmented by various special allowances.

INSURE AGAINST SEIZURES.

Dutch Bankers Form Company to Protect Shipping Houses.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Leading banks and shipping companies, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, have formed a Dutch oversea trust company, which will insure Dutch exporting and importing houses against loss on goods which may be or already have been declared absolute or conditional contraband by the belligerents. The correspondent adds that the company is a national institution and that its profits will be given to the Dutch Relief Committee.

AMERICAN SUFFERS UNDER SPY CHARGE

Held Nine Days in Brussels in a Room with Nine Other Prisoners.

SUSPECT U. S. PASSPORTS

Germans Say Many English Spies Have Them—Rescued by Insistent American Consul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—After nine days under arrest by Germans at Brussels on suspicion of being an English spy, Philip Dollow, an American photographer, reached London yesterday.

"All went well until I got to Brussels," he said.

"I reached Brussels on Nov. 11, and the next morning obtained from the American Consul an introduction to the German military authorities with a view to getting a permit for taking photographs. Armed with this I went to German headquarters, was sent to another building, then to another until at the end of a day and half I reached a certain Lieut. Kampf, and after all my trouble he told me the permit I wanted was only issued at the office of the General Staff.

"I decided to return to Antwerp and Holland, and went to the office to get a pass. Then my trouble began. I handed over my passport on demand, and to my surprise was presently confronted with one of the German secret police, who marched me into another room between two soldiers with fixed bayonets and took down my statement through an interpreter. I said I was an American photographer, taking photographs for American papers, and as the necessary permit had been refused I wanted to return to Holland.

"While I was being questioned other men entered the room, and not knowing I understood German, one of them said: 'We know these Americans. The American Embassies all over Europe are issuing passports to Englishmen to act as spies.'

"Then I was taken to another room, stripped, and searched. In one of my pockets they found a card bearing the name of an English newspaper given to me by an acquaintance on the Flushing boat. At once they said, 'Ah! here is an English journalist to whom you send information,' and when they found an English sovereign in another pocket they were convinced. 'You are Englishmen because you have English gold in your pocket,' they said, ignoring the fact I also had Belgian and Dutch money.

"At 6 o'clock that night, after a day with nothing to eat, I was taken to 6 Rue de la Loi and put into a room with nine other prisoners there. I asked the sentry to get me something to eat. As soon as he heard me speak English he crossed the room and shook someone who was sleeping on the floor and said, 'Wake up, Englander, here's another Englander.'

"I found him to be a man named Dunstan Hall, who had been arrested by a German picket while he was driving a motor car near Ghent. He claimed to be an American, but had no passport, only an English motor driver's license.

"At 4 o'clock on the morning after his arrest he was awakened and told he was to be shot at once. He went out in his shirt and trousers, saying he didn't want a coat to be shot in. However, when they got to the firing party he still insisted he was an American, born in the United States, and said he was prepared and brought to Brussels. There he was tried four times on a charge of being an English spy, and finally it was decided to send him to Germany until the end of the war.

"We were all in one big room with straw mattresses. Coffee and bread were brought to us in the morning, but the chief meal of the day was one big basin of soup for ten of us, with no spoons or plates. Finally I got a special permit to have meals sent in from the Casino, and it cost me 2s. 6d. for each meal of scraps that had been left by the officers.

"Most of the prisoners had been arrested on false charges or no charges at all, and were released as soon as they paid a big fine.

"From the window of our room I could see two Zeppelins being fitted together, and the soldiers told us eight more were to come from Germany.

"One day I was taken to St. Gilles Prison to be photographed and measured and to have my finger prints taken. On the way back to my room in the Rue dela Loi I saw thirty-six of the new German 38-centimeter guns, and was told they were to be used at Calais to fire on Dover.

"Last Thursday evening I was called down stairs, and there found the American Consul. He told me he had called every day to demand my release, and finally had refused to leave the building unless I accompanied him. Finally, after two days, I got my passports and cameras back and made my way to Antwerp and thence to Flushing for England.

"From all I heard the Germans do not propose to hold Brussels in case of a retreat, but intend to hold on in Antwerp to the last man."

ZANGWILL LAUDS SCHIFF.

Says He Speaks as a Patriotic American, Not for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Times publishes the following letter from Israel Zangwill:

"The interview with Jacob Schiff, reported by your Washington correspondent, on the proposal for permanent peace that shall end not only this war, but all war, comes as one gleam of light in the world's darkness.

"But why does he almost extinguish it under the head of 'German press campaign'?" And why does he speak of Schiff's 'brief for Germany'?

"As one associated for many years in philanthropic work with this noblest of millionaires, I should like to testify that despite his early associations with Germany he is one of the most patriotic Americans I have ever known.

"Descended from a long line of Jewish rabbis and scholars, (one of his ancestors was Chief Rabbi of the Great Synagogue of London in the eighteenth century,) Jacob Schiff himself might have sat to Lessing for a portrait of Nathan der Wise.

"And in proposing a conference to end Prussian militarism (and every other) he speaks, not as the mouthpiece of Berlin but with the voice of Jerusalem."

BRITAIN WILL PROTECT JEWS.

Telegram from Ambassador Spring-Rice to Herman Bernstein.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The Day, the Jewish daily newspaper of this city, yesterday made public the following telegraphic correspondence:

His Excellency Sir. Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Washington, D. C.:

The Day, National Jewish daily, published last week statement by German Ambassador to effect that Germany urged Turkey to protect Jews of every nationality Turkish Empire. Now that Jaffe (Jaffa) is reported in hands of England, beg to inquire whether England will give same protection to German and Gallician Jewish residing in Turkey.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

Herman Bernstein, 444 Pearl Street, New York:

Jews of all nationalities who may come under British control can of course count on the same protection and liberal treatment which England has always extended to them. I have, however, no information that Jaffe is in hands of England.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

OUR KRAGS NOT FOR SALE.

Government Won't Let Guns Go While War Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson will not permit any of the obsolete Krag-Jorgensen rifles to be sold by the United States Army while the war in Europe lasts. Secretary of War Garrison was approached a few days ago by agents, but before they had an opportunity to present their credentials he informed them that even if the "King of the Sandwich Islands" wanted the rifles they were not for sale.

About 40,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, now discarded, are stored in army arsenals. They were the standard rifle of the army at the time of the Spanish War. Some of those on hand have been in service, but many are brand new. They have been superseded in the equipment of United States troops by the new Army Springfield.

DEFEAT TURKS IN ARMENIA.

Russians Pursuing Them—Fighting in Persian Territory.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The following announcement from the General Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus was made public tonight:

"In the region of the Tchoruk River (Russian Armenia) the battle increased in intensity yesterday.

"In the direction of Erzerum we threw back the Turks on the whole of the front and forced them to retreat hurriedly. Our troops are still pushing them energetically.

"There is no change in the situation in the other regions."

An earlier communication made public today, from the General Staff in the Caucasus, under date of Nov. 22, says:

"In the direction of Erzerum the advance guard of the Russian Army continued to drive back the enemy, after having thrown into disorder a Turkish column, caissons and an ammunition train being captured.

"From Kara-klisse to the Alashkerd Valley some engagements took place with results favorable to us.

"In the Persian Province of Azerbijan the Turks were defeated in the region of the Khanasur Pass, and also in the passes leading from Dilman in the direction of Katur. In these engagements the Russian troops captured some Turkish artillery."

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Music with meals.



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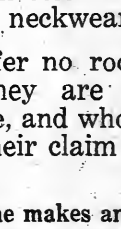
Never mind what you call him just so you make him understand that you know good oysters. When you say

Seatag Oysters

he knows *you* know. When you see the tag on the shell you know *he* knew. And when you taste them you know *we* knew.

Selected and brought from the offshore natural beds far outside Cape Charles, Va. Served with the tang of the sea right there!

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 30th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size

Money can be earning income, while awaiting permanent investment.



A great number of persons just now are wondering how best to invest their surplus funds. They are invited to consider the advantages as a "temporary investment" of our Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest and payable on demand or at a convenient future date.

Personal conference or correspondence with our Officers, on this or any banking or trust business, is cordially invited.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York City
Capital, $10,000,000
Surplus, $10,000,000

We shall continue today, Friday & Saturday

The Extraordinary Sale of Men's

Distinctive Silk Scarfs

It began Monday with 40,000 scarfs!
It began Tuesday with 28,000 scarfs!
It begins today with 20,000 scarfs!
Let the facts speak for themselves!

It involves the greatest collection of exclusive European neckwear creations ever assembled by any shop in America—it is an opportunity notable for the universality of its appeal, ranging the whole gamut of scarf coloring and design—it is a sale of superb workmanship, too,—of scarfs that are full and fluent of fold—lavish, handsome and expansive—and every scarf, be the price what it may, is a dyed-in-the-wool bargain, never hitherto equalled by this or any shop.

$3.00 and $3.50 Scarfs.....at 95c
$1.50 and $2.00 Scarfs.....at 65c
$1.00 Scarfs.....at 45c
65c Scarfs.....at 29c

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Men's Evening Clothes at Saks'

The most accomplished examples of polite apparel that ever saw the light of day!

¶ In your day clothes you may introduce variety—you may wear a light suit or a dark suit and vary it with colorful shirts and new astonishments in neckwear.

¶ But evening clothes offer no room for such diversification — they are simple studies in black and white, and wholly dependent upon style for their claim to distinction.

And even as Style alone makes an evening garment, so a Saks evening garment stands alone for style.

FULL DRESS	DINNER DRESS
¶ The newest Saks full dress coat has shorter waist, longer skirt, and is lean and lithe of line.	¶ The Saks dinner coat this season is cut much like a sack coat and is radically new.
¶ Has a bias breast pocket that is very smart, and is finely braided on the collar and the cuffs.	¶ High cut front, darted sides, and a long collar rolling softly but surely to a bachelor button.
¶ An immaculate fit, with soft roll lapels that have all the leisurely inconsequence of dinner time.	¶ Somewhat of a small coat, as a smart coat must be, and cut and tailored to perfection.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers.....$28.00 to $50.00
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers.....$25.00 to $38.00
Waistcoats, white and fancy.....$3.50 to $12.00

Two Specials in Silk-lined Evening Clothes.
Dress Coat and Trousers, silk-lined.....$28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, silk-lined.....$25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE MINT

Money in a mint does not earn anything until it is put into circulation.

And the money poured into a building operation does not earn anything until, in the shape of rentable space, it also is put into circulation.

That is why it is a wise thing to employ the Thompson-Starrett Company, and thus be assured that your money will be put on an earning basis without the loss of an unnecessary day.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GERMAN FIGHTER PRAISES ENGLISH FOE

Finds Much to Admire in the Way Ypres Has Been Defended.

SPORTSMAN'S SKILL SHOWN

Best Use Made of Cover and the Trenches Are Cleverly Constructed —Patrols Superior to Germans'.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An earnest warning against underestimation of the British troops such as has been customary with a certain section of the German press is sent home by a well-known Berlin newspaperman who is serving as First Lieutenant with a regiment facing the British forces near Ypres.

His regiment, he writes, marched out with the idea that the British had legs only to run with, and that real fighting spirit or skill in arms was lacking in them. A few hours' contact with the British, however, showed that they were no easy enemy.

"The English infantry which opposed us there in the vicinity of Ypres must be characterized as troops of the first quality," he writes. "From the start it was noteworthy with what high energy the British troops defended their positions against our attacks. After being driven out they kept trying again and again, particularly by night attacks, to regain the lost ground. They were supported most effectively by their field artillery, which, like the French, is at least as good as ours. The British had also brought up heavy naval guns in the vicinity of Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel caused us considerable loss.

"As the British commenced to feel more and more our enveloping movements they made desperate efforts to break through our lines, particularly in the neighborhood of Becelaere, but vainly. In one of these energetic attempts we captured about 500 English, including twenty officers.

"The chief strength of the English lies beyond doubt in the defense and in the proper use of cover. The natural hunting instincts of the sport-loving Briton come out more strongly in these specialties than is the case with our average infantryman. The minimum of hunting instincts that we of the present age inherit is brought to a higher degree of development in the Englishman by regular participation in sport than in men of other nations.

"The Englishman as a sportsman undoubtedly has quicker nervous reactions than the average German. It is unquestionably better, therefore, to instruct the British recruit than the German in shooting, in the use of terrain and in patrol duty.

"The skill of the British soldier in utilizing every advantage of the country was very noticeable in the numerous engagements in the vicinity of Ypres. The British trenches were usually so skillfully constructed that they could not be made out with the naked eye. When we had stormed the first trenches we were astonished to find how well laid out they were, particularly in depth, side protection against shell fragments, splinter proofs, and, above all, in regard to the way in which plates of steel and iron were built into the breastworks.

"The shelter pits evidently had been arranged with all possible comfort for an extended stay, and our men rejoiced at the wonderful canned goods, corned beef, ham, and other supplies they found in them.

"The British often lay out dummy trenches, setting up turnips or clods of earth to deceive us. The firing line, taking full advantage of cover, lies so far in front or behind these trenches that it suffers very little from our fire, directed against the supposed trenches. It often happened that we came under heavy infantry and machine-gun fire from the edge of a wood, returned the fire, and stormed the wood, to find only when we entered it that the defenders were in the treetops, not on the ground. As to patrols, I have often followed British patrols for some distance with the glass, and, so far as I could see, they missed none of the fine points of the game—something which cannot always be said of our patrols.

"In night fighting the enemy often follows tactics new to us. It is our rule in night fighting to refrain from shooting, if possible, but to use the bayonet, and to shoot in any case only when it is light enough to aim. The Allies, on the contrary, have in many instances adopted for infantry the same principle as for artillery fire, namely, that of strewing a certain area by night with fire.

"The village of Becelaere, which my regiment had stormed and occupied after nightfall, was subjected for hours to such a hail of infantry fire that we finally had to evacuate it. We then occupied trenches near Becelaere, and were subjected the whole night through to fire from infantry and machine guns, which caused us little loss, it is true, but gave the tired troops not an instant's rest. That probably was the enemy's intention."

CIVIL SERVICE.

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.
$4,000.00 a Year.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until
4 P. M. FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH.

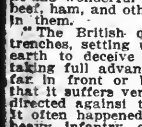
This committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will formulate a market scheme for the city and provide proper development of the market system. Secretary's duties will be to conduct investigations, formulate the findings. Candidates must have large experience in market management, or in the purchase, sale, and handling of food stuffs.

Minimum Age 21 Years.

APPLICATION Blanks may be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400 Municipal Building, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Lv. New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.



Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 8:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 26th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—565 Fulton St.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED
SOLD EVERYWHERE

ASK $3,000 FOR MILK FOR BELGIAN BABIES

Cablegram Says Children Are Starving and That Aid Must Come Quickly.

PRAISE FOR THE RED CROSS

Mercy Fund Appropriates $1,000 for New York Women Out of Employment.

That there is great suffering among the poor in Antwerp and that $3,000 was needed immediately to buy milk for starving babies was the message that came by cable to Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, yesterday. Mr. Mali did not disclose the name of the sender, but assured a TIMES reporter that the standing of the sender was such that the accuracy of the cablegram could not be questioned. The cablegram said that of the thousands who fled from Antwerp when the Germans began the bombardment many, practically all of them of the poorer people, had returned, and that the suffering among them was very great.

"The cablegram says," said Mr. Mali, "that there seemed to be sufficient food in Antwerp just now, but that there was no money with which to buy it. I was also informed that $3,000 was needed at once to buy milk for babies, and I was asked to see if it was possible for that amount to be cabled by the Relief Committee.

"In letters I have received, written early in November," Mr. Mali added, "I am informed that the Relief Committee in Liége is feeding 20,000 persons, and that about the same number in Verviers are also being cared for by those in charge of the relief work. The trouble in many Belgian cities and towns is that the Germans, by levying heavy fines on the municipalities, have taken all of the cash both from the banks and from well-to-do people. Likewise by commandeering the flour in the hands of bakers, they have made it impossible for the bakers to extend credit to the poor. In a few weeks, under conditions now existing, I am informed, the rich, as well as the poor, will be compelled to take their places in the bread lines.

"The consumption of flour in Belgium is estimated at betwen 40,000 and 45,000 220-pound bags a day in normal times. That means about 4,000 tons of flour or a shipload a day, and that when there are other foods available in the land. We estimate therefore that to feed the Belgians properly it would take a boatload of flour every day. Today, taking into consideration all the various relief organizations, we estimated that for some weeks to come we can send them a shipload a week, which is about one-seventh of the amount the people used before the war. This indicates the situation Belgian people face this Winter.

"With reference to the relief that we hear the Germans are extending in Belgian territory they occupy they are bringing some flour in from Germany and have fixed the price at about 50 per cent. more than the market price in normal times. Only the wealthy are able to buy it and their means are decreasing steadily and will continue to decrease for many months, I fear.

Small Hope for Industry.

"We also hear that the Germans are trying to revive commerce and industry and that they have allowed some merchandise to be exported from Belgium. But it is difficult to keep any industry alive when communication with the outside world is cut off, for Belgium exports about half her industrial output. Then, too, the domestic market is dead.

"The thing that would help Belgium the most would be to re-establish railroad and mail service. That, it appears, is out of the question now."

The American Belgian Commission received yesterday from London instructions concerning flags to be carried by American Relief ships. Each vessel will have a white flag twelve feet square, with red letters reading "Commission Belgium Relief, Rotterdam," also long banners with the same legend on the sides.

The Thalma sails tomorrow from Philadelphia, carrying a Christmas cargo collected in that city. This is the second ship from Philadelphia for Belgium.

In addition the steamship Northwestern Miller will sail from Philadelphia about Jan. 15 with a cargo given by the flour men in the Northwest. This is a collection made by William Edgar, editor of The Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis.

Yesterday's Belgian Collections.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $535,356.11. Of this amount $5,322.69 was received yesterday. All subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 9-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, follow:

Providence Journal	$480	Roy Bower	$1
Entertainment	260	Alice M. Beattie	2
Union Christienne de Jeunes Filles	75	Betty Walker	1
Anonymous	5	Mrs. A. S.	5
Lovering & Garrigues Co.	25	M. H. W.	2
Anonymous	150	Marie Gietaert	6
Bureau de Secours Belge	400	W. A. Martin	5
R. Mortimer	50	Mrs. L. de Cavalho	5
Gibson Clark	10	Paul	1
Anonymous	15	Sympathizer	5
Anonymous	6	Mrs. Rearick	2
Miss R. Van Pelt	2	Cash	1
Leon Hirsch	10	Mrs. C. H. Mingo	
Whitfield Cobb	15	Mrs.	1
C. H. White	5	Newark Concert	350
Anonymous	13	H. M. Wagstaff (coll.)	164
Dallas, Texas	5	S. Mühlhofer	100
Elmer Grandin	5	W. W. Vensel	100
A. F. Barnes	25	James Byrne	100
Wenga Nut Sale	9	Lizzie Van Antwerp	50
Anonymous	20	Lima Rock, Conn.	33
Ref. Dutch S. S., Elmhurst	18	Isabella B. Belshaer	5
Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker	40	Dorothy Mills	1
Caroline B. Sarfiments	25	Great Neck Poker Party	10
M. E. S.	8	Irving T. Smith	10
N. E. & M. C. Lucas	5	Bronx Club	6
Miss S. Hyde	5	A. L. Stewart	10
Rev. A. V. Lucero	5	K. L. Palmatier	10
Miss L. E. Woodhull	10	Mrs. E. R. Deleyenne	5
Caroline M. Good	10	Mrs. J. Smith	10
Agnes Chase	10	Ada A. Jones	25
E. A. Richardson	5	Miss I. M. Lord	25
C. A. Hitchcock	10	Suffrage, Yonkers	35
James Pine	2	E. W. Wheeler	2
G. H. Batchelder	1	Mary S. Wheeler	10
Miss E. Waldron	5	Alfred Edey	5
Mrs. H. R. Churchill	5	H. F. G., Jr.	5
Helen Gordon	10	A Sympathizer	1
G. C. Madill	17	Children's Contrib.	11
G. S. Hooker	5	Brooklyn Eagle	482
Joseph Bailey	25	J. M.	5
D. C. Hall	5	Sidney Booth	1
Rev. J. Barrez	5	G. G. W.	50
Leona O. Bernheimer, (col.)	46	Richard Booth	25
C. V. Vaille	25	Nicholas Hart	100
Mrs. A. Savery	5	R. B. S.	10
L. E. Topham	15	C. Wortendyke	50
Shelton, Conn., S.S.	1	C. L. Boody	25
J. A. Harwood	5	Samuel E. Martin	2
Anna S. Van Wyck	3	Adelphi Academy	2
F. E. B.	3	Boys' School	2
N. Mitchell	5	W. H.	1
C. Van Oeacker	5	John P. Hand	5
B. Raap	2	W. T.	10
I. H. Auerbach	5	Mrs. H. A. Mac-Lean	6
Christmas	12	Miscellaneous	10
A. G. Jacob	10	Harry Knostman	5
Anna M. Hawley	5	Sewickley	501
F. S.	5	Pittsburgh	570
J. R. Russell	5	Jerome Alexander	10
Charles F. Binns	15		

Prond of the Red Cross.

The following letter from Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, was given out at the local offices of the American Red Cross yesterday:

I have just seen Count Talleyrand, who returned today from Gleiwitz, where our nurses and doctors are. He is most enthusiastic over all they have done.

He says that the surgeons have made a name for themselves already in Silesia, and that they want three more sent, if it is possible. I believe only the badly wounded are sent to them, which speaks volumes for the way they are looked upon here. I cannot tell you how proud and happy I feel.

If all goes well I shall go to Gleiwitz the end of November to see them, and then go to Budapest to visit my sister, where I shall also have a chance of seeing the work we are doing in Hungary. What a comfort to think that our Red Cross can do so much good to help all in this terrible, terrible suffering!

The Red Cross announced yesterday that in response to a request from Russia two additional Red Cross surgeons would be ordered to report to the military authorities in that country. It was also stated that the Red Cross has sent to Belgium 1,300 blanket shawls and twenty cases of clothing for women and children. A large consignment of hospital supplies has also been sent to the Red Cross in Paris.

Yesterday's contributions of the Red Cross amounted to $2,474.63. The fund is now $366,625.32. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's contributors were:

J. H. Harding	$1,000	Governors Island	$33
Brooklyn Chapter	375	Frs. Thatcher	25
Jamaica Fair	239	W. W. Irving	25
Dr. Dernberg, (col.)	196	C. G. Crooks	28
New Hyde Park	159	Cong. Ch., Malone	13
Staats-Zeitung, (col.)	128	M. E. L.	10
Pilgrims Church, Brooklyn	91	Needlework Guild, Astoria	1
Tennis Club, Brewster	50	Mrs. E. R. Deleyenne	5
Card Party, Pompton Plains	48	Mrs. E. A. Mealy	5
Troy Chapter	34	Heath & Co. empls.	4
		E. H. Austin	2
		E. Kruger	1

Mercy Aid for New York Women.

The Committee of Mercy yesterday appropriated $1,000 from its fund for relief among unemployed women in New York City. It is the policy of the committee to appropriate portions of its fund from time to time for this purpose. The details of this expenditure will be in the hands of August Belmont, Frederick H. Allen, and Joseph M. Price, who will co-operate with any organization recognized by Mayor Mitchel as being capable of meeting the situation which is known to exist in New York.

The committee also apropriated $1,000 from the French Fund for the purchase of shoes for women and children in France. An appeal for this aid came to Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Among the contributors reported during the day was Senator Elihu Root, who sent his check for $500.

The Committee of Mercy Fund has reached $42,781. August Belmont acknowledged the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

Edward A. Owen	$2	John R. Paxton	$25
David R. Noyes	50	A Friend	200
Mrs. Wm. Everdell	3	Anonymous	1
W. H. Lewis	10	Elsie M. Mourraille	10
Anonymous	1	Fancy Marks	10
Caroline B. Sarmiente	25	Theo. R. Hoyt	25
Harriet E. Ostrander	5	De Lancey M. Jay	10
T. W. Stephens	25	Mrs. G. F. Huffi	10
		Elihu Root	500
		E. M. Bliss	50

BELGIUM FUND.

Anne W. Stuyvesant	50	W. L. Lyall	25
Margaret E. Putnam	25	Warsaw Farm Club	9
E. H. Gardner	2	E. M. Bliss	50

An appeal for the aid of Belgian war refugees in London was issued in New York yesterday in the name of The American Women's War Relief Fund in London, of which Lady Paget is the President, Mrs. John Astor, Vice President and the Duchess of Marlborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The committee acts as the administrative British committee of the Committee of Mercy in America.

For the Relief of Jews.

Contributions to the Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war amounted yesterday to $944.74. The amount collected to date is $25,010. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, World Building.

These amounts (cents omitted) were received yesterday:

San Marco, Texas	$8
Lake Placid Cong	47
Helena, Mon., Cong	50
International Falls, Minn	10
Mrs. M. Blumenfeld	5
Joe Matz, Pocahontas, Va	2
Mrs. G. Turney, Wing, N. D	5
Mrs. Charles Fryer, Muscatine, Iowa	10
L. Friedman, West Hoboken	50
Producers' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla., (col.)	159
Mrs. Friedman	2
Lester Roth	5
Robinson & Golluber	10
I. Gemborow, Lowell, Mass. (col.)	25
B. Abramowitz, St. Louis, (col.)	10
N. Levinson, Omaha, (col.)	10
The Rev. J. S. Levy, Waco, Texas, (col.)	147
Regina Brody	15
Cooperman & Matuson	10
H. O. B. A., No. 238, Harrieburg, Penn	5
Woolman, Troy, (col.)	50
Nusach Ari Cong., Bayonne	12
Ohab Sholem Anshe Sphard Cong., Bayonne	9
Agudas Achim Cong., Bayonne	8
Talmud Torah Cong., Bayonne	115
A Herman, Bayonne	5
Committee, Anonymous	100
Mendel Ayman, New Haven, (col.)	100

Contributions for the relief of women and children of France amounted yesterday to $87.55, which brought the fund to $39,226.56. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street. These contributions were received yesterday:

Louis Sires	$10	Charles Savas	1
Lin Bonhommin	10	Louis Chomes	1
Mrs. R. Stevens	10	Antonio Bozzi	1
F. C. T. Beck	5	Edward Cloux	1
E. J. F.	5	Ernest Schmith	1
John Lamberton	5	George E. Maublet	1
George Philbert	5	Rudolf Heeresen	1
August Maire	5	Adrein Calgnon	1
Mme. Leon Mundel	2	Fritz Braad	1
Daniel J. Gandin	2	Georg Bellos	1
Louis Choullet	2	Nickles Chapalas	1
Marie L. Camguilham	1	August Cesario	1

The following contributed 50 cents each: Felix Chiochetti, Alexander Danas, Comis Papas, John Gogas, S. K. Christ, Peter John Vliar, Thomas Comches, Manlio Armosino, Ambroise Bardiel, I. M. MacFadden, Diletto Moggio, Beilis Demitroules, G. Dunpalas, Firmin Bernard, and August Cesario.

For Ambulance Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $3,159.25, which brought the total to $181,216.98. These persons contributed:

Mrs. H. C. Phipps	$1,000	Cash, N. Y. City	$5
U. S. Vanderbilt	1,000	Mrs. J. Barber	2
Valvoline Oil Co.	500	Mrs. L. G. Stetson	1
Eliz. F. Migeon	500	Mrs. James McKee	1
E. H. Budds	100	Mary F. Innes	1
Union Cong. Soc.	11	Irene M. Braman	1
Mrs. H. B. Williams	10	Emily L. Braman	1
C. E. Laurlat	5	Dr. H. J. Lupien	

The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel at the opening of the war for the relief of New York citizens abroad, has reported to the Mayor. Ex-Mayor Seth Low was Chairman.

Since Aug. 6 the committee has met 135 vessels bringing in 103,276 passengers. On 62 of these ships there were persons in need of help ranging from 1 to 57 on each ship. A total of 810 families were assisted materially, including in most cases lodging over night and transportation to their homes. About 1,200 families besides were helped in various ways not involving financial outlay.

More than $500 for the British Red Cross was realized last night through a bridge party at the Hotel Martinique given by Niagara Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire. The money will be spent in hospital and surgical supplies. Accompanying the supplies will be three graduate nurses fully equipped and with all their expenses paid by the chapter.

The American Girls' Aid for collecting clothing for war victims in France and Belgium has sent out its second consignment of clothing by the steamer Touraine, the first cases having gone out by the Rochambeau a week before. Garments to clothe 1,500 persons were sent, and much larger shipments will be made. Parcels may be sent to the committee, Gladys Hollingsworth, Mrs. Gaston Pinto, and Elizabeth Hollingsworth, at Pier 57, North River.

PRIVATE VIEW OF WAR FILMS.

Will Be Shown with "Pandora's Box" for Vacation Committee.

A number of patronesses and members of the committee in charge of "Pandora's Box," the ballet to be given at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Vacation War Relief Committee, were invited to the committee headquarters at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday by Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, and Miss Maude Wetmore to see the first exhibition of the moving pictures which will be displayed at the entertainment. The pictures were taken by representatives of The Chicago Tribune through special arrangement with the Belgian Government, and will be put on display at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Sunday for a run.

GERMAN RED CROSS GETS $576,671 HERE

Dr. Dernburg Reports on Country-Wide Contributions and Lauds American Generosity.

$160,000 FOR RELIEF FUND

Other German Aid Organizations Have Fared Equally Well, ex-Colonial Minister Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-German Colonial Minister, who has been in this country since soon after the outbreak of war in the interest of the German Red Cross, issued this report last night with reference to the support of the German Red Cross in the United States.

The grand total of the contributions to the work of the German Red Cross, for wounded soldiers, widows and orphans of those killed during the war, and sufferers in general, received by the New York Delegates of the Central Association of the German Red Cross Societies, amounts so far to $576,671.

This amount does not include the very considerable sums sent through other channels or collected by other German societies. The German Relief Fund in New York for instance has collected more than $160,000.

It is impossible to say how much has been contributed in this way, but it is safe to say that in the aggregate at least twice as much as the amount given above has been donated by persons of every nationality and creed for the alleviation of the suffering caused by the war in Germany. Of course the largest part came from German-American sources.

This list gives the amounts down to $300 that have been remitted from different collection centers in this country:

Chicago, Ill.	$154,127	Albany	1,000
Baltimore	101,525	Aurora, Ill.	1,000
San Francisco	58,000	Elgin, Ill.	1,000
Brooklyn	47,500	Fredericksburg, Texas	1,000
New York	33,185	Fairbanks, Ala.	1,000
Muscatine, Ia.	18,146	Green Bay, Wis.	1,000
St. Louis	17,400	Muskegon, Mich.	1,000
Boston	11,000	Savannah	1,000
Cleveland	10,800	Taylor, Texas	1,000
Los Angeles	10,000	Waco	1,000
Honolulu	8,800	El Paso	940
Seattle	8,400	Gonzales	905
Manila	7,500	South Bend	875
Passaic	7,000	Fontanelle	850
Davenport, Ia.	6,000	Holyrood	819
Kansas City	5,838	Manning	800
New Orleans	5,140	Yorktown	797
Tacoma	4,584	Lockhart	750
Hoboken	4,525	Philadelphia	714
Columbus, O.	4,025	Topeka	700
Charleston, S.C.	4,000	Tampa	625
Detroit	3,900	Mason	614
Washington	3,449	Seward	600
Portland, Me.	3,108	Decatur	563
Austin, Texas	3,015	Dubuque	560
Portland, Ore.	3,000	Victoria	535
Stapleton, S. I.	3,000	Freeman	512
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,700	Augusta	500
Evanston, Ill.	2,500	Boone	500
Bridgeport, Ct.	2,300	Cuerco	500
New Braunfels, Texas	2,245	Elmira	500
Plura, Neb.	2,137	La Grange	500
Troy, N. Y.	2,100	Holstein	500
Canton, Ohio	2,000	So. Manchester	500
Louisville	2,000	Wellesley Col.	500
Seguin, Texas	1,750	De Witt	486
San Diego	1,600	Winek	483
Jacksonville	1,500	Newburg	450
Comfort, Texas	1,400	Napoleon, Ohio	375
Porto Rico	1,300	Carthage	361
Youngstown, O.	1,200	Norfolk	350
Dallas	1,200	Waverly	325
Leavenworth	1,200	Laramie	320
Buffalo	1,176	Albion	311
Denver	1,138	Boerne	308
Brenham, Texas	1,058		

The delegates of the German Red Cross Societies deeply appreciate the fact that the contributions from America have so far kept pace with the ever-growing demand for relief caused by the continuation of the war, and they take these means to express their gratitude to the donors whose number is so large that an acknowledgment by the publication of the complete list of the contributions is unfortunately impossible. This must be left to the local papers, which have, with full understanding of the situation, responded to the necessity and have done work deserving unlimited praise.

While the result stated above is highly satisfactory and encouraging, it must, of course, not be forgotten that the demands made upon the Red Cross and the affiliated societies are very large and likely to increase greatly with the beginning of the Winter.

Dr. DERNBURG.

COMSTOCK ENDS WAR RAFFLE.

Automobile for the Belgians Will Be Sold by Auction Instead.

Reports that complaint had been made to the District Attorney by Anthony Comstock were responsible yesterday for calling off an automobile raffle that was to have been held at the Hotel Knickerbocker tonight for the relief of Belgians. It was contended that the raffle, although for charity, constituted a violation of the gambling law.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel, announced that there would be an auction sale instead, and that the car would be sold to the highest bidder. It was said that nearly $8,000 had been received for chances in the raffle. The money will be returned.

Quiet Colors Only for Soldiers' Garb.

The British War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue announces that it has received information from England that some of the articles of clothing which it has received and forwarded for the soldiers of the British Army are unsuitable for use at the front on account of their bright colors. The fund has procured a large quantity of wool of the correct khaki color and has it on sale at its headquarters.

Holland Kermis for Red Cross.

The Tercentenary Celebration is to be rounded out by a Holland kermis on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 4 and 5, the eve of the Feast of St. Nicholas, in Old St. Mark's Church, the site of Dutch traditions. The proceeds of the kermis are to be divided between the neighborhood parish and the Red Cross Fund. A Dutch village square is to be on the background for bakeshop, cheese and flour markets, and other activities. The Hollanders at play, Dutch peasant dances, and Court dances will be shown.

Britons Invited to Prayer.

All members of British and Canadian societies and their friends are invited to take part in the American Thanksgiving and English Harvest Festival service in St. Paul's Chapel at noon today. This will be the sixth service of its kind. The opportunity will be given to pray for the restoration of peace in God's time and in God's way, and to pray for widows and orphans and for wounded and dying soldiers and sailors. The offerings will be for Belgian widows and orphans.

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THE HOLY PICTURE ON THE BATTLE LINE

War-Stained Russian Troops Kneel and Invoke Blessings as It Is Borne Past.

SPIRIT SUBDUES ALL RANKS

Perceval Gibbon Describes an Impressive Scene with the Russian Invaders of East Prussia.

By Perceval Gibbon.

New York Times and London Daily Chronicle War Service.

RAIGRAD, East Prussia, Oct. 28.—She was due to arrive at 3 o'clock; at 2:30 the guard of honor which was to receive Her came up the village street at the quickstep, the gray overcoats swinging to the rhythm of the stride, and halted where the church, with its sky-blue, star-spangled domes, stood up among the little houses. From the other direction came the General, urbane and elderly among his long-legged young staff officers, his breast cuirassed with the orders and decorations he wore in honor of his visitor. Between the houses and along both sides of the single street thronged the men of the regiments, the proletariat of the war.

It was a day of October, brisk and chill; beyond the roofs a sky of mother-o'-pearl stood over the Autumn-hued hills and patchwork woods of East Prussia. A couple of hours of riding westward would carry one to the forest of those trenches whence the stolid, blunt-faced Russian riflemen looked forth upon the German positions. The village in which we stood was newly restored to our hands, snatched ten days before from a stubborn German rearguard upon any day one might hear from it the drum of artillery muffled among the hills; the ruts of the gunwheels were still deep in the road. And hither, to the verge of Russia, to the very cutting-edge of the army, she was coming to show Her servants the mild beauty of Her face, the droop of Her bowed and compassionate head, and the ancient glory of Her raiment.

Russia Made Visible.

A tight-belted officer was shouting orders; the guard of honor, like people moving in a quadrille, shifted, changed shape, broke asunder, and resolved itself into two lines facing each other across the roadway. Between them, among his tall young men, came the General, at the easy gait of a boulevardier; a flaneur; his handsome and sophisticated face, with his gray mustache, smiled wisely; his gloved hands moved in little skilled gestures. French and fine, as he chatted. He was a man of the world, of the Court, of society, from his spurs to the oval badge on his cap, a man who could be efficient without ceasing to be decorative, a soldier who looked the part. He glanced while he talked at the watch on his wrist and then down the street; one judged he would require punctuality even from Her.

Beside me, where I waited on a doorstep, a huge-shouldered infantryman spoke to his neighbor in the clipped German of the Baltic Province of Russia. "I suppose we have to take our caps off?" was the sense of his question; and presently he turned his head and I saw his face, the black hair of it, the supple mouth, the contour and coloring of the Jew. There were many of them in the crowd, men from Riga and Libau and the towns of the Pale. A little further a group of high lambskin Cossack caps showed over the tide of khaki, surmounting lean, sinister faces of new levies from the Caucasus and featherweight cavalry from Southern and Eastern Siberia, with braided belts drawn tightly over long-skirted papachs and dripping with pendent daggers. Lithuanians, Letts talking together in their strange tongue, Poles, Cossacks plain, and Cossacks colored—it was Russia made visible in a little scope, an empire on the scale of an army, all its variety and diversity subdued to the single tone of war.

"She Comes!"

A mounted officer at the street-end was signaling with his sword; a murmur trickled along the crowd, "She comes!" The General and his young men broke off their talk and posed themselves ceremonially. There was a shuffling and jostling of those behind to see over the shoulders of those in front. Then, where the street turned there appeared figures, white-robed and pacing slowly, and over their heads a pale gleam of gold, the first light of Her countenance. Already about Her, as She advanced, there rose the voices of those along the way, low cries as of joy and entreaty from many mouths. The Russians near me surge forward, staring and peering excitedly. Heads were bared; the guard of honor clashed to the salute; and at Her own pace, borne in a litter on the shoulders of men, with Her escort of ringletted popes before and on either hand, She moved past.

The great frame that inclosed Her was gold, with open doors of gold, enhanced by the soft shine of jewels; against its barbarous magnificence She was dim and slight, a brief and pale vision of a face tender and delicate, a meek grace of attitude, long hands crossed beneath the bosom. In front of me the soldiers dropped to their knees upon the wet earth; all the street was lined with kneeling figures, gazing up at Her, the broad, war-beaten faces transfigured in a sudden ecstasy. They called to Her, their fingers racing to and fro in signs of the cross: "Sviatala Bogoroditsa!" they called; "Holy One! Mother of God!"

The Great Movement.

Their voices, their beseeching hands and the contagion of their earnestness—they made the poor street, with its mud and ugliness, suddenly august. These were the men who, a few days before, had taken the village with the bayonet, storming the street in which now they knelt, strewing its length with their dead and the dead of the enemy. Upon their khaki clothes the stains of that slaughter were still horrible. In the middle of them, between the rigid lines of the guard, the General, bareheaded, was upon his knees likewise, his staff kneeling behind him. His fine elderly face frowned heavily in utter earnestness as he crossed himself again and again over the orders and medals that shone on his breast. She went by him without halting, and turned in at the gates of the church where a place was prepared for Her, and till the last of Her escort had disappeared within, none rose. Then, abruptly, the staccato bark of the officer commanding the guard of honor restored the note of everyday.

"The gold alone is said to be worth 100,000 rubles," said the big Jew to his neighbor, replacing his cap on his head.

The crowds along the roadside broke and began to drift, talking and laughing; the great moment was over. From the church there sounded momentary snatches of music, swells of splendid bass singing by the bearded popes, where a service was in progress before a congregation of high officers. But for the men, She had come and gone, and life had again its commonplace aspect. They moved away in slow groups toward the camps behind the village, where the smoke of their fires rose in the windless air in skeins of ghostly gray. My own way took me by a stony path under a breast of hill barred by the horse-lines of the last-arrived Cossacks. Where the path wound about the end of it, a man was kneeling.

He was barefooted; his hands were stretched forth in front of him; he was clad in the long, wide skirted papach of the Caucasian horseman. For him, there was no picture resplendent in a setting of gold, no gracious and visible presence to awe and uplift him. His back was to the dull west, his face to the east where, beyond the early dusk that was already thickening over the bleak lands, Mecca and its tomb were potent and holy.

PAVLOWA AIDS RED CROSS.

Russian Dancer's Benefit Takes In $12,000 for War Relief.

Anna Pavlowa and her company of Russian dancers gave a special performance last night in the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. The house was filled, and the receipts amounted to more than $12,000. Two ballets, not yet given by this dancer in New York, were seen last night. "Puppen Fee" ("The Fairy Doll") and the "Walpurgis Night" Scene from "Faust," which has been omitted from the opera as performed in more recent years. Among the nine divertissements offered, there were also several numbers which had not been given here. "Puppen Fee" is a fantastic ballet in two scenes, in which the manikins of a toy shop are exhibited to buyers, going through the mechanical tricks with which the toymakers have endowed them, and afterward, at the waving of a magic wand, indulging in more ecstatic revels when there are no humans about. Several captivating individual numbers are included, and the ballet was effective and interesting.

The "Walpurgis Night" scene was gorgeously costumed, and many interesting stage groupings were arranged. Mephisto, as portrayed by the Russians, was a weird and compelling figure. In this ballet Pavlowa had excellent opportunities, and her leading male dancer, Mr. Volinine, excelled anything he has shown at the previous appearance this season. The orchestra did scant justice to Gounod's music.

PRESIDENT LAUDS HERRICK.

Says Ambassador's Work During Trying Days Was Admirable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson paid a tribute today to Myron T. Herrick, who is retiring as Ambassador to France, to be succeeded on Dec. 1 by William G. Sharp.

Mr. Wilson said he was very much pleased with Mr. Herrick's work, and that his conduct during the trying days of war in the French capital had been so admirable he had been left in charge as long as possible. The President added, however, he felt he should not keep two Ambassadors in France any longer than was necessary.

Mr. Herrick is retiring from the diplomatic service and returning to the United States.

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ENGLISH CIVILIANS TOLD NOT TO FIGHT

H. G. Wells's Appeal to Them to Take Up Arms if Invader Comes Thought Dangerous.

PROTEST BY MAY SINCLAIR

She Has Been in Belgium as a Nurse and Has Seen the Results of Civilian Interference.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells have once again furnished proof of the adage that the cobbler should stick to his last. These distinguished literary lights were the authors, respectively, first, of an appeal to all the combatants in the western field of war to evacuate Belgium and cary on no more military operations in that much tried country, and, second, a fervid, not to say hysterical, series of letters in which the civil population of England was exhorted to take up arms, even if those weapons were only shotguns or carving knives, to defend their homes against the Germans.

Mr. Wells's articles have been more widely referred to than Mr. Shaw's, but even Mr. Wells has not had what the French call "a good press." Practically all the comments upon his suggestion have been condemnatory. The War Office has issued an announcement to the effect that in the event of the enemy attempting to invade this country instructions would be issued by the proper authorities as to what non-combatants were to do. Some of Mr. Wells's supporters took this to mean that the War Office was, to some extent at least, in sympathy with his views, and counted upon making use of civilian resistance in case a German force should be landed on British shores.

There is excellent authority for stating that this inference is entirely erroneous. The War Office announcement was intended simply to allay any hysterical alarm which might have been aroused by the novelist's articles, and to prevent the spread of a doctrine which was believed to be pernicious. By stating that the War Office had the matter in hand, it was felt, individual action along the lines preached by Mr. Wells would be obviated.

Belgian Civil Guards' Fate.

With the experience of that section of the civil population of Belgium which attempted to resist the German invaders to go upon, the British Government would have no option but to prevent by all the means in its power any but military opposition to any invading army in Britain. In Belgium the Germans would not recognize the Civil Guard, which is a regularly constituted body, as a military organization; and though The Hague regulations are wide enough to include among legitimate combatants volunteer and militia corps which satisfy all of the following conditions: (1) They must be led by a person responsible for his subordinates, (2) wear a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance, (3) carry arms openly, and (4) conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war—these regulations are purely academic, for they settle nothing unless the belligerent powers abide by them. Neither in 1870-71 nor in the present war has Germany shown any disposition to recognize as legitimate combatants any but fully and regularly organized military forces.

The "Levee En Masse."

One of Mr. Wells's contentions is that The Hague regulations recognize a levée en masse in territory not yet occupied by the enemy and when it is spontaneous. Article II. provides that "the inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I. shall be treated as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war."

In this connection an authority on international law points out that the word "spontaneously," which has hitherto been construed as dispensing with a State order or call to arms, is shown by an incidental and indeed irrelevant remark in the German official explanation of the sack of Louvain to be construed very strictly by the Germans. A rising organized by the Government providing arms in advance is on this view not "spontaneous," and persons who join in it are not legitimate combatants. A national rising on this view must rely on privately owned weapons, rifles, (if possible,) shotguns, and pitchforks. There can be no question that any such rising would be speedily and ruthlessly put down by a well-equipped invader.

Miss Sinclair's Protest.

One of the most notable contributions to the discussion of Mr. Wells's scheme has been furnished by another novelist, Miss May Sinclair, whose works are largely read in America. Miss Sinclair, who has been in Belgium, acting as a nurse, writes to The Manchester Guardian:

"I wonder whether the good civilians—who no doubt are laying in a stock of rifles and revolvers in response to a recent civilian call to arms—would be quite so eager if they had been in Belgium lately, and had seen the endless procession of refugees flying from towns and villages which were leveled to the ground because some civilian had chosen to defend his wife's honor and his children's lives at the expense of his village or his town? I was in Ghent on the night of Oct. 11 when the Germans were advancing on that city. Ghent had every prospect of safety. The citizens had counted

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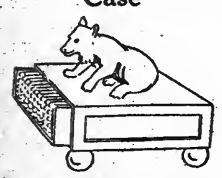
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POINT TO A MURDER HID BY CORONER'S AID

Bellevue Officials Swear Dr. Lehane's Haste Prevented Investigation.

BODY QUICKLY CREMATED

Dr. Norris and Dr. Symmers Testify Victim Was Not a Suicide, as Certificate Declared.

Evidence to show that Eugene Rochette, found dead of a bullet wound at the Hotel Delaware, in Third Avenue, on March 9 last, was murdered and that the crime was covered up either with intent or by the inefficiency of the Coroner's office was produced yesterday at the investigation of the Coroner system by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein.

In order to put the case on the public records, Mr. Wallstein read from testimony given at a private hearing by Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories at Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, pathologist of Bellevue Medical College. Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, the Coroner's physician on the case, signed the death certificate "bullet wound on head; suicide," and permitted the cremation of the body the following day without an autopsy.

Dr. Norris and Dr. Symmers, under oath, said that there were no evidences of powder burns and that the indications were that the bullet which killed Rochette had been fired from a distance. In their opinion, they said, the wound was not self-inflicted, and they further swore that their efforts to interest the District Attorney in the case were frustrated by the fact that the body had been cremated.

When this evidence was introduced Dr. George Burgess Magrath, medical examiner of Boston, was on the stand. Mr. Wallstein explained the circumstances to him, and called attention to the fact that the hotel mentioned was under police surveillance.

"I should say," said Dr. Magrath, in reply to a question, "that the diagnosis of the Coroner's physician was not supported by evidence."

The production of this evidence was only one of a series of important developments yesterday.

Investigate Gift to Dr. Weston.

Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhatan Board of Coroners, who attended the session, announced that he would confer with the other Coroners today in connection with the charge made by Robert A. Bowler that Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston accepted a "gift" of $100 in connection with the death of Charles Lee Bowler, a Christian Scientist, on Feb. 9, 1910. The charge, said Dr. Feinberg, demanded immediate attention.

In the Supreme Court, Justice Pendleton adjudged Dr. Bodog Beck in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions by Mr. Wallstein in connection with the death on Nov. 6, 1913, of Isaac Weingart at his home, 285 Central Park West.

Mr. Weingart was found dead in a bathtub at his home and Coroner Herman Hellenstin, who was officially on the case, with Coroner's Physician Lehane, gave a verdict of death due to natural causes. Weingart was insured for $310,000, and there was a clause in the policy which made it void if he committed suicide.

Dr. Beck had been called by the Weingart family and it was asserted in the papers asking that he be held in contempt that he had described the case to Coroner Hellenstein as "a very doubtful and important one. It was further said that he had talked with Coroner Hellenstein about the case at the Ritz-Carlton, the McAlpin, and elsewhere. He refused to answer the questions put by Mr. Wallstein on the ground that the relation of physician and patient existing between himself and the deceased made it impossible for him to testify. Justice Pendleton decided that no such relationship had at any time existed in the case as Dr. Beck was not called until after Weingart's death. The facts in the case, he said, could not be suppressed.

Coroner Hellenstein, who was found to be in contempt by Justice Newburger for refusing to answer questions, has been served with a subpoena by Commissioner Wallstein and will be recalled this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Cites Richeson-Linnell Murder.

Dr. Magrath was on the stand most of the time yesterday. He testified that in many cases which were cited by Mr. Wallstein the Coroner's system here had been proved inefficient. The case of the murder of Avis Linnell by the Rev. Clarence Richeson was brought up as typical in which the alleged slipshod methods here might have allowed the guilty person to escape. Of this case Dr. Magrath said:

> It occasionally happens that the first hint of the fact that in connection with a death an unlawful act has been committed is obtained from the Medical Examiner's examination. As a case in point may be mentioned the recent tragedy in which the young woman, Avis Linnell, came to her death as the result of the homicidal administration of poison by a clergyman named Richeson.
>
> In this instance notice of the death was given to the Medical Examiner by a physician called into a students' boarding house because the young girl had died suddenly.
>
> There was no primary suspicion of foul play, and it was only when the post mortem examination disclosed a condition in the stomach suggesting poisoning by potassium cyanide that death from causes other than natural was suggested.
>
> The further discovery of a physical condition compatible with suicide strongly suggested this motive of death, and only the care and diligence of Medical Examiner Leary, who had charge of the case, led to a further investigation by the police resulting in the conviction of Richeson.

How Infanticide Is Made Easy.

The testimony of Dr. Magrath also went to back up the assertion of other experts that infanticide could be carried on here with impunity. He was told that in 442 cases in the past four years the Coroner's physicians had given infantile convulsions as the cause of death without autopsy. Such certificates, he said, should not be accepted as the death in many cases, might have been due to poison, a condition difficult to determine without a most thorough examination and investigation. Gastro enteritis as a cause of death, without autopsy, he said, was not sufficient, as the death in those cases might have been due to poison. In many of the cases cited, he said, autopsies would be held under the Massachusetts system.

Testimony to show that in some instances the inquest by a Coroner's jury was a farce was given by Edward A. Moree, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. He served as a juror, he said, in the case of Charles Lang, who died in May, 1911, from blood poisoning, the result of an injury sustained while employed at the Johnson Iron Works. He thought some of the facts were not being brought out, and asked permission to question Merritt W. Alley, one of the witnesses. Coroner A. F. Schwennecke granted the permission, but soon stopped the questioning, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of palpable carelessness on the part of the dead man. He protested, Moree said, and was held in contempt of court. Seven of the jurymen brought in a verdict censuring the company and five blamed the employe. The Coroner, he said, held that the verdict was against the evidence and set it aside.

Moree said he again protested and was fined $100 for contempt of court and was locked up. Five hours later he offered an apology, and was released. He filed a suit for $10,000 damages against the Coroner for false imprisonment, but the Coroner died while it was in the courts.

FINED FOR ANNOYING GIRL.

Chicago Man Arrested When He Encountered Her Father.

A tall, well-dressed man of 35, who described himself as Albert E. Robbins, a manufacturer of metals, living at 324 State Street, Chicago, was fined $10 last night by Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court for annoying 16-year old Louisa Banks as she was hurrying to her home at 605 Amsterdam Avenue early in the evening. The girl was returning from an errand, when she says a man said to her as he tipped his hat:

"Hello, girlie, whither bound?"

She quickened her pace, she said, but could not shake off her follower. When she got back to her home she found her father, Robert Banks, on the doorstep.

"There's a man following me;" she told him, flinging herself into his arms. Mr. Banks stepped aside into the shadow and the next instant Robbins darted up the steps.

Banks took a firm grip upon the intruder's collar and turned him over to Policeman Ardiff of the West 100th Street Station.

In court the man told Magistrate Simms that he had stepped into a café and "had a few drinks," and that he didn't remember exactly what he did after that. Magistrate Simms imposed a ten-dollar fine, declaring that he would have been more severe with Robbins if the latter had not admitted that he had been drinking. The prisoner, who said he was stopping at the Hotel Knickerbocker, paid the fine and left the court smiling. At the Hotel Knickerbocker it was said that no one by the name of Albert E. Robbins was registered there. A wire from Chicago also said there was no Albert E. Robbins known in that city.

FRIEDMAN DOCTOR HELD.

Sturm Charged with Assaulting Patient Who Demanded Deposit.

Dr. Maurice Sturm, 36 years old, of 237 West Seventy-fourth Street was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault, on a complaint brought by Miss Laura Baird of 230 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Baird told the police that she had been taking the Friedman cure from Dr. Sturm, and had deposited $20,000 worth of jewels with him to guarantee payment. On being discharged he refused to return the jewels, and she went last night to ask him for them. In the argument that ensued she alleges that Dr. Sturm threw a cut-glass decanter at her, breaking her nose and cutting her face.

She went from the doctor's office to Dr. Stern's office at 116 West Forty-fifth Street, who treated her injuries. Then she made the complaint and had Dr. Sturm arrested. The detectives said that the office was wrecked. Dr. Sturm said last night that he would not return Miss Baird's jewels until he was paid in full for the treatment he said she had received.

SHE SLAPPED HER ANNOYER.

Then Mrs. Millar Handed Him Over to a Policeman.

Mrs. Jeannette Millar of 220 East Twenty-fifth Street was sitting with her 9-year-old son, Robert, at a moving-picture show in the Jefferson Theatre, 114 East Fourteenth Street, last night, when she felt a tug at her skirt. When it was repeated she slapped the face of the man sitting next to her.

Clinging to her annoyer, Mrs. Millar forced her way to the door and turned him over to Policeman Coughlan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was taken to the Men's Night Court, where he told Magistrate Simms that he was Isidore Levine of 864 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, and said he was out of work and had been sitting in the theatre since early in the afternoon. He was only reaching for his hat, he said, when Mrs. Millar slapped him.

Mrs. Millar displayed a bag filled with money and jewels worth $600, which she said she had with her. Levine was fined $10, and when he could not pay he was sent to the Workhouse for ten days.

GRIEVING MOTHER FORGIVES

Touched by Emotion of Autoist Whose Car Killed Child.

While she was crossing East Ninety-second Street, at Skidmore Lane, Canarsie, last evening to visit her grandmother, Anna Van Houten, nine years old, daughter of Mrs. George Van Houten of 1,123 East Ninety-second Street, was run down by an automobile driven by William L. Earl, a lumber salesman of 473 Macon Street.

Her sister, Mary, 8 years old, who witnessed the accident, ran to tell their mother, and meantime Anna was carried to the home of Dr. Charles L. Thall, just across the street. The mother got there in time to see her daughter alive. The child died in her arms.

In the automobile with Mr. Earl was his brother. They were so deeply affected that Mrs. Van Houten asked the police not to take any action, and they were released. She said that her children were members of the choir of Grace Methodist Church.

GOULD STANDS BY HIS SUIT FOR $17.82

Head of Family Testifies That Action Against His Brother Howard Is in Good Faith.

MRS. H. GOULD INTERVENES

She Asserts That Foreclosure Suit Is a Conspiracy to Take Property from Her.

Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould made a move on her own account yesterday in the suit begun by George J. Gould against his brother Howard for a foreclosure sale of the property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street because the interest on a tax lien of $54,609, amounting to $17.82, was in default. Through her counsel, Arthur J. Baldwin, she asked Supreme Court Justice Newburger for permission to frame the issues in the suit.

When Mrs. Gould got a legal separation from her husband, Howard Gould, in 1909, with $3,000 a month alimony, the order also provided that her dower rights in the Fifth Avenue property should stay intact. The property is worth about $800,000. Mrs. Gould was made a defendant in the suit and she answered it by saying that the action was due to a conspiracy between her husband and his brother George to effect a transfer of the property so as to destroy her dower rights. Mr. Baldwin told the court that the whole proceeding was just a game of freeze-out and that the Goulds were trying to sell the property in a time of business depression so that it would fall into the hands of George Gould eventually.

"But we will show on the trial," he said, "that George Gould paid the $5,000 worth of back taxes with money furnished by Howard. It is merely a Gould family conspiracy to deprive Mrs. Katherine C. Gould of her dower interest in that valuable property. The best proof that it is a conspiracy is that Howard Gould never defended the suit. I represent Mrs. Gould."

Robert B. Knowles, who represented George Gould, said that the fact that Howard Gould was in default did not concern the plaintiff. The papers said that counsel for the plaintiff had agreed to carry the arrears of taxation at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Justice Newburger asked if that wasn't a pretty low rate considering that purchasers of tax liens usually got from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Knowles offered no explanation. Then Mr. Baldwin read into the record a bit of the testimony given by George J. Gould in an examination before trial. On that occasion Mr. Gould was asked if he would have loaned his brother Howard $50,000 if he had been asked to do so.

"I have done so," he replied.

"Well, did you ever ask your brother for the payment of $17.82?"

"Never beyond my complaint," Mr. Gould answered.

"Now, Mr. Gould," was the next question, "it was not for the $17.82 that you brought this action, was it?"

"Well, I would be glad to have my money returned to me," replied Mr. Gould. "It is worth something to me."

"Worth something to you? But the money wasn't worth much to you when you bid $50,000 at a quarter of 1 per cent., was it?"

"Well, I didn't fix the rate. My attorney, Mr. Hack, did that."

"So you want us to understand, Mr. Gould, that it was really for the $17.82 that you brought this action, that you wanted your interest money?"

"Yes."

Decision was reserved.

ROBBED OF V.C., HE ASSERTS

British Captain Accuses Three Men of Hold-Up in Saloon.

Capt. Samuel C. Gale of the British Army, who has been buying horses in this country for the British Government, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday and complained that with his jockey, Joseph F. Schweiger, he had been held up in a saloon at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway and robbed of his Victoria Cross, won in the Boer war; a gold watch and chain, and $22. He charged Joseph Burns of 216 West 116th Street, Joseph Pyke of 200 West Sixty-second Street, and Joseph Smith, a chauffeur of 120 West Sixty-fifth Street, with assault and robbery. Magistrate Corrigan held them in $4,000 each for examination today.

The Captain said that he and Schweiger were in the saloon early yesterday when the four men entered. One of them struck the jockey on the head with a blackjack, while another held up the complainant with a revolver and robbed him, he said. Capt. Gale and Schweiger followed them to the street, shouting, and Detectives Madigan and Campbell captured three men, while a fourth escaped with the stolen articles.

The name of Capt. Gale does not appear in the official list of recipients of the Victoria Cross issued this year.

W. SEWARD WEBB VERY ILL.

Attacked with Acute Liver Trouble at Recent Directors' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24.—It became known today that Dr. W. Seward Webb, brother-in-law of William K. Vanderbilt, had been dangerously ill at his home in Shelburne Farms. He was more comfortable tonight, however, and was strong enough to be made acquainted with the outcome of his recent suit with Henry L. Sprague, the New York attorney, to whom judgment was given for $240,000. Dr. Webb expressed his determination to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

"I did nothing dishonest, and I will win my case," were his words.

Dr. Webb was taken ill with a violent pain in his side while attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company and was rushed to his home in Shelburne Farms. The trouble puzzled the specialists summoned, and they thought an operation would be necessary, but on account of Dr. Webb's weakened condition they could not perform it. As nearly as could be determined tonight the trouble seemed to be enlargement of the liver with complications.

TRAFFIC CLUB ELECTION.

W. C. Hope Defeats W. L. Banham for President.

An informal dinner was given last night by the Traffic Club of New York at the Hotel Astor to W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He made a short address. R. H. Wallace, the retiring President, presided.

The election of officers was held, and for the first time in the history of the club there was a contest. W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was elected President, getting 351 votes to 149 cast for W. J. L. Banham, Traffic Manager of the Otis Elevator Company. Other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents—T. A. Gantt, W. C. Connor, Jr., T. T. Harkrader, R. S. Stubbs, W. N. Agnew; Treasurer—Frank C. Earle; Secretary—C. A. Swope; Governors—W. C. Bates, W. S. Cowie, W. A. Schumacher.

PRESIDENT OFF TO REST.

Will Spend Thanksgiving Day with His Daughter, Mrs. Sayre.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson worked at the executive offices tonight until late, preparatory to his departure at midnight for Williamstown, Mass., where he will spend Thanksgiving Day with his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. His train will arrive at Williamstown tomorrow afternoon in time for the President to attend a dinner at his daughter's home, commemorating the first anniversary of her marriage.

Mr. Wilson saw several official callers tonight and gave his attention to numerous papers requiring his signature, as he desired to clear away all pending business at his offices before his departure.

Dr. Grayson, the President's personal physician, believes Mr. Wilson will be benefited by outdoor exercise despite the cold in Massachusetts, and saw to it that golf clubs formed a part of the Presidential baggage.

PRESIDENT BEATS GRAYSON.

Wins Golf Game, Although He Has a Sore Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson, with a cut finger, yesterday afternoon defeated Dr. Grayson, his medical aid, in a good game of golf. The President, who shaves himself every day, let the razor slip yesterday morning and cut the fourth finger of his left hand. Dr. Grayson, knowing of the accident, professed deep sympathy for the President in the defeat he foresaw for him in the coming game. This ironical sympathy put the President on his mettle and made him win.

"Well, all I can say," commented Dr. Grayson, "is that the President's victory shows me a better surgeon than golfer."

ISADORA DUNCAN ARRIVES.

Dancer Will Raise Funds for Children of Paris Artists.

Mme. Isadora Duncan, the classic dancer, arrived yesterday from Paris on the Cunarder Franconia with the object of raising funds for the children of poor artists in Paris who have been stripped of their livelihood by the war.

"It is impossible for those who have not been there recently to realize the poverty there is in Paris," said the dancer. "I wish to get money for those who are not relieved in the ordinary way by charities and who cannot plead for themselves.

"Not only the children of stage people but families of musicians, are in need. These artists have never saved money. To them the sun was always shining, and they gave liberally to their poorer brethren. The Secretary of the Ecole des Beaux Arts has been doing something for these people who are in need."

Edgell-Aldrich Wedding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—At the marriage of Miss Elsie Aldrich, daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, to Stephen Maurice Edgell of Newport, N. H., at the residence of the bride's parents in Warwick Neck, R. I., on Dec. 10, there will be no bridesmaids, but she will be attended by her niece, Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as flower girl, with her nephews, Lawrence Rockefeller and Nelson W. Aldrich 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Aldrich, as pages. Horace Havemeyer of New York will be best man.



HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE

ORIGINATED for the Hotel Astor, and now as firmly established in the homes of the discriminating buyers of "Quality" as it is in the Hotel Astor—the home of thousands of guests.

Stamped "approved" by the Hotel Astor and offered to the buying public ten years ago—a good coffee then, a good coffee now, *and* the same coffee always. Distinguished by that true, mellow, delicious flavor of real coffee of the right kind.

A trial will convince you, that as a guest coffee or a home coffee, Hotel Astor should be your choice.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS—ONE POUND TINS—NEVER SOLD IN BULK
Bean or Steel Cut, Chaff Removed

If your GROCER offers something "just as good," send us a *two-cent stamp* for a "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of *good* coffee. You must *try it to know*, then you'll *buy it*. Be sure to give us the name of your grocer.

B. FISCHER & CO., IMPORTERS, NEW YORK CITY

NOTE THE NAME



Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

CELESTINS CELESTINS

NEW HAVEN PLEAS MONDAY.

Argument on Indictments of William Rockefeller and Others.

Argument on the pleas in abatement of the indictments found against William Rockefeller, Robert W. Taft, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, and James S. Elton for having conspired with a number of others to monopolize the traffic facilities of New England, will be heard in the Federal District Court by Judge Sessions next Monday morning. Counsel for all the twenty-one defendants named in the indictment were present yesterday before Judge Sessions, and District Attorney Marshall and Assistant United States Attorney General Swacker conferred with them.

It was agreed that as the pleas in abatement filed by these defendants, if upheld, would invalidate the indictment against all of the twenty-one, it was better to have the point raised by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates decided at once. If this is decided against the defendants, then the court will hear on Dec. 4 arguments on the pleas in bar presented by John L. Billard and Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who assert that they have gained immunity by the testimony that they have already given to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Grand Jury with reference to New Haven affairs.

This will only affect the status of Mr. Billard and Mr. Cuyler, and no arrangement has yet been reached for the hearing of the argument on the demurrers filed by Crim & Wemple for A. Heaton Robertson and James S. Hemingway.

J. BORDEN HARRIMAN BETTER

Retired Banker Is Seriously Ill at Home in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—J. Borden Harriman, the retired banker, who is seriously ill here at his residence on H Street, was reported slightly improved today. With him are Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Harriman's sister, and his brothers, Oliver and J. Lowe Harriman. Mr. Harriman's condition has recently been considerably worse since his coming to Washington ten days ago from his country home at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Hopes were expressed today, however, that his improvement within the last few hours might develop into a steady convalescence.

France Repatriates 20,000 Germans.

The return of 20,000 German subjects from France, through the mediation of the Red Cross, is reported in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 28. The paper says that these Germans—men, women, and children, though chiefly women and children—were permitted by the French Government to return to a frontier town of Baden, where they will be taken care of by the Baden Red Cross Society. The sum of 20,000 marks ($5,000) was appropriated for this purpose by the National Red Cross of Germany and a like sum by the Red Cross of Baden.

Special Features of Our 5% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates:

1. They are secured by mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. The principal and interest is guaranteed by a Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

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(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn

RETRIEVED.

Hundreds of articles are lost daily in New York and many are recovered by a small advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

In addition to New York's biggest values

We give 2½ Green Trading Stamps. TWO 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON; ONE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

A WORD ABOUT DELIVERIES

Goods purchased Today (Wednesday) will be delivered IN TIME FOR THANKSGIVING either on This afternoon or early Thursday.

Bring your Thanksgiving orders to "The Big Store." If you cannot come here in person, send them by mail. Phone Chelsea 4000.

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Main Building

As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

A Remarkable Sale!

Men's and Youths' $18 to $25 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats



Here Today, at $14.85

Almost every kind and style of a Balmacaan and Winter Overcoat that you can think of is included, and that in every size.

And here's a word of advice—COME EARLY FOR THE BEST PICK—and you can take it from us, the picking is excellent.

$10 and $12 Balmacaans and Overcoats today at $6.85

By actual count there are 1,062 garments for your choice at this price. Popular styles; 20 patterns in browns and grays. All sizes for men and youths.

$30 "Kirschbaum" Silk-Lined Chinchilla Overcoats; today at $17.50

Here the name again tells the story. Assortment includes every fashionable style, from the wonderfully popular Balmacaan to the belted back and shawl collar. All sizes. Also black and Oxford Skinner's satin-lined Kersey Overcoats, at $17.50.

MAIN BUILDING

A Gigantic Sale!

Men's High-Class Underwear

Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers

From the American Knitting Mills Co.

One of the biggest sales ever planned.

$1 to $2.50 Shirts and Drawers, at 79c | *$1.50 to $4 Union Suits, at* 98c

These very fine undergarments produced by the well-known mill mentioned above are on sale at all highest price exclusive Men's Furnishing Stores in New York and other leading cities.

Every undergarment bears either one of their well-known brands.

Men who work in steam-heated buildings and those who spend much time outdoors will find just the weights and kinds they require.

Medium Weight Fine White or Colored Mercerized Silk Shirts and Drawers

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Egyptian Cotton Shirts and Drawers

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers

Fine Medium or Heavy Weight White Wool Shirts and Drawers

Heavy, Medium or Light Weight Fine Natural Worsted Ribbed Union Suits

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Union Suits

Medium, Heavy or Light Weight Mercerized Silk or Fine White Cotton Union Suits

You Are Sure to Find Your Size in the Assortments

Don't miss this opportunity to buy such fine undergarments at less than half regular prices.

$1 to $2.50 Shirts and Drawers—today at 79c | $1.50 to $4 Union Suits—today at 98c

MAIN BUILDING

Wines, Liqueurs, Beverages

Today's Sales for Thanksgiving

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy. Direct importation from France; regular price $1.50; this sale, at $1.34

Hennessy's OLD PALE COGNAC—bottle $1.65

Plum Pudding Brandy. Pyro brand and Pyro rum, specially produced for burning, cooking and flavoring; 12-oz. flask 50c

Vermouth. French, Cazalis & Prats and Umberto Italian Vermouth; bottle 58c

ROYAL MONOGRAM WHISKY—$4.25 gal. at $3.74; reg. $1.25 quart bottle 98c

Combination Special. $1.75 worth for $1. All for $1.
1 full quart of Pine Old Whisky
1 full quart Choice Old Port
1 full quart Choice Old Sherry

UNUSUALLY GOOD Champagne Bargain. Your choice of Veuve Amiot, "Cremant du Roi" and Reserve Cuvee of Limar & Co., Rheims, France; case of 12 large bottles, $32.75; bottle $2.80

Bollman's Gin. Finest Hollands Genova; big black bottle, $1.35; reg. 25-oz. size bottle 84c

Kummel. Fanst Kummel—bottle $1.00; Gold Label Kummel—bottle 89c; Royal Kummel—bottle 75c

American Whiskies. WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

	Quart.	Gal.
Keystone rye	$1.25	$4.25
Imperial rye	.90	3.50
Spriegvale	90c	3.00
Berwick rye	83c	2.88

Hollis Club Whisky. Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle 75c

State Seal Whisky. Gallon, $2.45; full quart bottle 69c

The Famous Chequers Scotch. Per bottle $1.15

MAIN BUILDING

Fine Cigars for Thanksgiving

The Best Bargains for Smokers in New York

Alona Perfectos Chica or Mi Hogar Perfecto Royals or Flor de Bana Coronas; box of 25; today $2.50

High Grade Porto Rican Cigars—Purisimos finos; usually $2.50 box of 50; today $2

Havana Resagos—usually $2 box of 50; today $1.40

Colonel Baker Perfectos or Judge Marshall Club Perfectos—usually $2; today $1.25

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS—

ESTABLISHED 1859
MARK CROSS
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ACTUAL MAKERS

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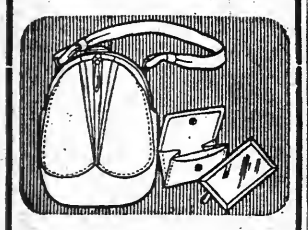
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account At English Prices.

Danger of Delay

There is nothing now so absorbing as reading war news—or crossing the street.

The later Holiday Shopping is delayed—the more danger there is.

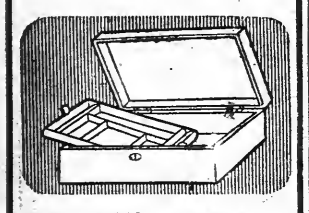
Cross Hand Bag



LADIES' BAG — (illustrated) Of pineal leather, moire silk lining, fitted with leather backed mirror and change purse; extra pocket on front with shaped flap and concealed fastening. Pleated insert on front. Dome-shaped leather-covered frame 5½ inches wide, with "ear-ring" tab opening and fancy oval stone-set catch; 6¾ inches deep; soft leather handle..... $11.00

Other hand bags from... $5.00

Cross Jewel Box



JEWEL BOX (illustrated) For ladies, in colored morocco; leather and velvet lining, removable tray with two ring grooves and compartments for watches, pins, etc.; body of box for larger pieces of jewelry; lock and key fastening; size 9 x 6 x 3¼ inches..... $5.50

Others from..... $3.50

Cross Monogram Dies

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER —Engraving monogram dies, of two or more letters, with one quire of embossed paper (ten different styles); hand illuminating in two or more colors, complete with envelopes..... $5.00

This offer is of exceptional value and should appeal as a Christmas Gift.

A large assortment of Christmas Cards, Art Calendars and Holiday Stationery Boxes.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown {404 Fifth Avenue {At 37th Street
Downtown {253 Broadway {Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street
Wholesale Dept.: 210 Fifth Avenue
Dealers Throughout the World
(New 'Phone Greeley 3890)

FINDS MANY THEFTS DUE TO LACK OF WORK

Woods Says the Problem of Unemployment Has Become Serious in New York.

POLICE WILL HELP SOLVE IT

By Sending In Reports of Cases of Sickness and Distress—Hope to Lessen Boy Crime.

In discussing the problem of unemployment from the police standpoint, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods said last night that he had learned recently of thefts in which the evidence indicated that the prisoners had been driven to crime by their inability to get work.

The Commissioner made this statement in a speech he delivered in the Academy of Medicine to the members of the Conference on Hospital Social Service. He told of police conditions, and said that policemen as a body would compare favorably with any other body of citizens in New York.

"The problem of unemployment," said the Commissioner, "is one which, so far as I can see now, we have not treated in a thoroughgoing way. It is a problem that must be reckoned with and which must be diagnosed much as we diagnose tuberculosis or insanity. In recent days we have arrested here in New York numbers of men who said they had been driven to theft because their families had nothing to eat, and the appearance of these unfortunates indicated that they were telling the truth. The situation is, indeed, a serious one, and every possible effort should be made to solve it. What can the police do in attacking this problem? I believe they can do much, and that they will do it not only well but with a will.

"You should remember that the faults of the police are the faults of the citizens at large rather than of themselves. You give them a mass of laws and ordinances to enforce that no human being could enforce to the satisfaction of many persons at a time. As a whole, the police are as decent and upright a body of citizens as the rest of us, to put it modestly.

"It costs New York about $17,500,000 a year to maintain its police force, and you have a right to expect much of that force. They can and do give good service in keeping down crime and in regulating traffic. They can be the eyes and ears of the community. They can bring to Headquarters the records of all cases of unemployment, sickness, and distress. They can make it possible for us to know of conditions that we should not permit to exist. I think that I can promise that the police can give this service to New York. Only this morning I asked a Captain what he did when a deserving case of unemployment was brought to his attention. He answered: 'I try to get him in a job, and if I can't do it I take up a collection to help him along.'

"The majority of criminals in New York are boys from 12 years up. The police are now trying to find out what it is that makes criminals of these children. In other words the police are trying to find a way to prevent the manufacture of criminals.

"New York has the right to expect genuine service in broad ways from the police. But we shall never do away with crime. There will continue to be an occasional bomb or perhaps a Black Hand outrage. The police deserve your support, your kindly consideration, your strong backing if you feel that they are honest in their efforts to serve the public, and they usually are."

WIFE SUES NANCE GWYNNE.

Mrs. Plunkett, Suing for Alienation, Tells of Her Prayer.

Mrs. Sue S. Plunkett, wife of Joseph L. Plunkett, the theatrical manager, was allowed alimony of $30 a week and $250 counsel fees yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Newburger, pending the trial of her suit for separation. Mrs. Plunkett accused her husband of being too friendly with Nance Gwynne, the actress, and in an affidavit she states:

"In April of this year I found in my husband's pocket a leather card case, on which was engraved: 'God bless Joe Plunkett and make me a good actress for his sake.'"

Mrs. Plunkett further says that it was only after Nance Gwynne came into her husband's life that he treated her rudely. Mrs. Plunkett has also begun a suit against Miss Gwynne for damages for alienating Mr. Plunkett's affections, and Mr. Plunkett has begun suit against Ralph Baggs for alienating the affections of his wife.

GRAND JURY PLAGIARIZED.

Commissioner Kingsbury Says Its Report Was Not Original.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Judge Charles C. Nott of General Sessions asking him to find out who gave out for publication a copy of the August Grand Jury's presentment against the Department of Charities the same day it was given to Judge Nott and two days before it was given to Charities Commissioner Kingsbury; to find out who drafted the presentment and if the Jury had legal evidence before it, and requesting the Judge to expunge it from the records of the court.

With his letter the Mayor inclosed a long letter from Commissioner Kingsbury, which is a reply to the Grand Jury presentment and which states among other things that the Grand Jury based its criticisms on a report of the State Board of Charities of Aug. 11, although the same board in a report issued on Oct. 6 admitted that many of the abuses to which it had called attention in the earlier report had been remedied.

"The Grand Jury, after all," Commissioner Kingsbury stated in his reply, "was not talking about what it had seen, but about what somebody else had seen. It plagiarized shamelessly a report by the Inspector of the State Board of Charities and then passed it off as the result of their own careful investigation,' without even bothering to bring it up to date."

The Commissioner intimated that former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss might throw some light on the matter.

As soon as he received Commissioner Kingsbury's letter the Mayor wrote the Commissioner that his answer to the Grand Jury's criticisms was conclusive and entirely satisfactory to him. In his letter the Mayor said in part:

"The whole matter merely shows to what length of misrepresentation otherwise respectable citizens will go when they have prejudices or special interests to serve. I am very glad that some members of the August Grand Jury refused to lend themselves to this thing and repudiated the presentment of the majority."

SCOUT SHIPS AID KARLSRUHE

Three Captured Vessels Fitted Out as Improvised Cruisers.

Capt. Neil Pilcher, who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Franconia to take command of the steamship Indraghiri, said that the German cruiser Karlsruhe now has three armed scout vessels to assist her in capturing British merchantmen.

"I had command of the Indrani," he continued, "which was seized by the Karlsruhe Sept. 17, and after taking out her cargo they put on six four-inch guns and converted her into a scout ship. The steamship Condor, belonging to W. R. Grace & Sons, was served in the same way. The Vandyck, which was captured on Oct. 26, will be used for the same purpose, I feel confident, and the other ships will be destroyed.

"The seventy-five Chinese firemen and sailors on the Indrani were kept there by the Germans and officers and engineers sent from the Karlsruhe to take charge. We were thirty-five days on board the Creffield before the Captain got orders to land us at Teneriffe. Some of the 419 Europeans on the steamship had been there fifty-two days since their ship was captured."

RAIN CHECKS FOREST FIRES.

City of Little Rock, However, Is Still Threatened by Arkansas Blaze.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24.—Rain that began falling in Southwestern Arkansas, portions of Oklahoma and Louisiana, has checked the great forest fires that prevailed in those districts. Today it was believed the greatest damage from the fires, except around Little Rock, was over. Here, however, the greatest apprehension for the safety of the city prevailed. The fires in this vicinity had approached to within four miles of the business district today.

River traffic at Helena still is endangered by the smoke which overhangs the stream. The steamer Kate Adams, the largest boat on the Mississippi, reported lost in the fog last night, reached Helena fourteen hours behind schedule. The Captain said he had proceeded slowly because he feared a collision.

Fifty-seven convicts were in peril when the rock crusher plant, just a mile west of the new State Capitol, caught fire. The men, who were housed in a stockade near the burning structure, were hurriedly formed in lines and taken to safety. When it was seen that the blaze could be kept from the stockade they were taken back to their quarters. The fire caused a loss estimated at $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A heavy blanket of smoke, believed to have come from the forest fires of Arkansas or Southeastern Missouri, hung over the city this afternoon and tonight settled into a dense fog.

Thousands of persons were driven out doors by the smoke which penetrated homes, factories, and office buildings. Conditions on the streets were almost as stifling. Street car and vehicle traffic was reduced to a minimum speed because of the danger of collisions

CRIMINAL CASE TEST OF ALIEN LABOR ACT

Parties at Interest Agree to Plan That May Get Final Ruling in 20 Days.

A FORMAL ARREST TODAY

Contractors Prove That American Labor Is Not to be Had—No $3 Jobs Here.

After a day of conference among Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Acting District Attorney Delehanty, counsel for the commission, and Edward M. Grout, counsel for the General Contractors' Association, it was decided last night that a criminal case to test the constitutionality of the alien labor law should be begun today. It is believed that a final ruling by the Court of Appeals may be had within twenty days.

A public work contractor, either on the subway or on a city or State job, will be arraigned directly in Special Sessions and committed. He will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to a Justice in Special Term of the Supreme Court, where it will be argued that the statute is unconstitutional, and it is hoped to hurry the appeal to a final decision within three weeks.

Chairman McCall thought yesterday that the commission would get the aid of labor unions to test the law, as it was to everybody's advantage to know where the contractors and their employes stood.

Criminal proceedings, it was pointed out yesterday, would avoid the delay to a civil suit arising from a provision of the city charter that the city shall have thirty days' notice of any proceeding against it.

It has not been announced against whom the proceedings are to be taken, but at least one contractor is ready to offer himself. C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, received on Monday from Borough President Marks a contract for a catch basin. There he is employing two Italians, one Greek, and one Irishman.

Reports from contractors as to their success in obtaining citizens to replace aliens were not hopeful. One contractor received applications from 500 men, and selected 125 as possibly able to do pick and shovel work. Before the end of the first hour 65 of them had quit.

Contractors criticised yesterday the statement that the Municipal Employment Bureau was about to advertise for men for laboring work at $3 a day. It was enough to bring every unemployed man in the country to this city, they said. For such labor $3 has never been paid in this city, and never would be, and the offer would only add to the difficulty of the unemployed.

ARMOR PATENTS EXPIRED.

Government Need Not Fear Infringement If It Will Build Own Plant.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—The United States, if it decides to build its own armor plant, may use the Harvey or any other process of manufacture without fear of prosecution for infringement of patent, according to testimony given here today before the Congressional committee apointed to investigate the feasibility of the Government erecting its own armor plate mills.

"I know of no patents on armor plate that have not expired," said A. C. Dinkey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, testifying before the committee. Mr. Dinkey was questioned as to the probable cost of a plant large enough to meet the demands of the Government, but asked to be allowed to answer the question later.

James J. Campbell, Howard Watson, and L. B. Custer, operating officials of the armor plate department of the Carnegie Company, were sworn but not questioned, Senator Tillman explaining that the oath would serve for their answers to questions that would be mailed to them from Washington after the committee had inspected the mills at Midvale and Bethlehem, Penn.

Senator Tillman, Representative Padgett, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, the committee, left for Philadelphia tonight.

LIGHT ON BIBLE BY WAR.

With Turks Conquered Sacred History Will Be Verified, Says Cobern.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—"If the Turkish Government ever falls into the hands of the Christians all biblical history will be authenticated," said Dr. C. M. Cobern, the archaeologist, today at the World's Bible Conference.

Dr. Cobern who with a party of archaeologists recently discovered and made the first successful passage through Kadish Barnea, described graphically the details of his journey. Kadish Barnea, the oasis near which the Israelites encamped for thirty-seven years and where Moses gave his laws, has been for many years the centre of dispute between believers and skeptics.

Much difficulty and adventure attended Dr. Cobern's discovery.

"The Mohammedans," he said, "believing our curiosity to be evidence of sacrilege, were our most formidable opponents."

Dr. Cobern says he discovered not only the identical spot where the Bible says the Israelites camped, but also the rock from which water sprung when Moses struck it with his rod. He found also evidences of agricultural pursuits, he declared, which disproved conclusively the assertion of the skeptics that Moses gave no agricultural legislation.

Biblical miracles the lecturer explained as mere natural phenomena, back of which was the Supreme Divine Power.

"Some people," he said, "are still such fools as to believe that God works through miracles and not through nature."

REACHES 30, GETS $1,000,000

Mother Files No Suit and Philip Corbin, Jr., Receives Inheritance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 24.—Reaching the age of 30 years today, Philip Corbin, Jr., grandson of the late Philip Corbin, founder of the American Hardware Company, received shares worth more than $1,000,000 from his grandfather's estate. Mrs. Lillian Blakeslee Corbin of 39 East Thirty-first Street, New York, his mother, announced that she would not sue the estate as has been reported. Mrs. Corbin, who was in New Britain today, said there was no foundation for the rumor that if she was not cared for in the distribution of the estate of more than $2,000,000 she would sue for her share as the former wife of Charles Corbin, whom she divorced six years ago, and who subsequently married in Massachusetts.

Under the will of Philip Corbin the estate was to be divided into eighty shares and the distribution was to be made by Probate Judge Bernard J. Gaffney when the grandson, Philip, became 30 years old. Philip today received forty shares. Inasmuch as no suit was filed to prevent the distribution it is supposed that the matter was amicably settled by an agreement between Mrs. Corbin and her son.

MINIATURE WAR AT DINNER.

Artillery Decorations on Tables in Honor of Capt. Corey.

A dinner was given by Col. H. H. Rogers, his staff, and other officers of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, last evening at the Army and Navy Club to Capt. John B. W. Corey, U. S. A., detailed here by the War Department as Instructor Inspector, who has been ordered back to service with his command.

A feature of the dinner was the realistic table decorations, which included a battery, men and horses fully equipped, in miniature, with observation station telescope, range finder and telephone communication complete, going into action at one end of the table against a much superior force of advancing infantry and cavalry from the opposite end.

Officers from Binghamton and Syracuse were among those who attended.

CARUSO BUYS PAINTING.

Portrait of Mrs. Gerome Brush by Her Husband Strikes His Fancy.

Enrico Caruso dropped into the Knoedler Galleries yesterday afternoon and bought a portrait of Mrs. Gerome Brush, painted by her husband, who has just returned from Europe. The picture was standing on the floor, where it had been temporarily placed, and Caruso happened to see it.

The portrait is on a wooden panel, and shows Mrs. Brush in a muslin gown, with a beautiful lace cap tied about with blue ribbon. The background is blue and the portrait is one of the best examples of the young artist's work.

Gerome Brush is a son of George De Forest Brush, the veteran painter.

BEATS GIRL WITH IRON BAR.

Robber, Expecting Apartment to be Empty, Attacks Only Occupant.

Miss Gertrude Miller was alone in the apartment of her mother, Mrs. Annie Raymond, on the third floor of 274 Third Avenue, yesterday when a man rapped on the door and asked her to help him measure the floor in the apartment on the second floor, which Mrs. Raymond had been trying to rent. The girl went with him and when her back was turned he struck her on the head with an iron bar.

Miss Miller screamed and the man ran downstairs into the small dry goods store Mrs. Raymond keeps on the ground floor.

He bowled over the mother and escaped into the street. Mrs. Raymond ran upstairs and found her daughter almost senseless.

Mrs. Raymond told the police the man had called earlier to rent the second floor. She and the police believe he thought the Raymond flat empty and meant to rob it. A doctor took several stitches in Miss Miller's head. Last August burglars chloroformed the Raymonds and got $300 worth of jewelry.

LONG ISLAND LOOT FOUND.

Arrests in Greenwich Follow Robberies in Bellport, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 24.—Chief of Police Talbot was informed today that Joseph Pabst, until recently employed here as a teamster by Contractor James Cumiskey, had been arrested at Bellport, L. I., by Sheriff E. H. Bumpstead and locked up on the charge of larceny. It was added that he had been identified by various station agents as the man who had shipped a number of trunks, chests, and handbags to 62 William Street, Greenwich.

Chief Talbot then raided a boarding house at that address and found a large quantity of clothing, clocks, bric-a-brac, sporting articles, hardware, and toilet goods. He arrested Joseph Zaleskia and Michael Dylewsky, also teamsters employed by Cumiskey, who boarded there with Pabst, and charged them with receiving stolen goods.

It is said that Pabst robbed eleven Summer hotels and vacant cottages at Bellport.

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Loew's American	42d Street and Eighth Avenue, New York
Loew's Lincoln Square	66th Street and Broadway, New York
Loew's Greeley Square	30th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York
Loew's Bijou	Smith and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn
Loew's Fulton	Fulton Street and Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn
Loew's New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y.

Read This Baffling Story by Harold MacGrath

In Today's Globe

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at considerably below regular prices, will be on sale at the same time, as described in the following:

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Men's Negligee Shirts (from B. Altman & Co.'s workrooms) of imported fancy madras; plain with stiff cuffs . . . . . at $2.50

Men's Negligee Shirts of fancy madras in a variety of desirable patterns; with soft or stiff cuffs . . . . . at $1.00

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The New York Times Christmas Number

Sunday, December 6th

The high-water mark of newspaper achievement will be reached in the production of this year's great Christmas Number of The New York Times.

In addition to the regular Rotogravure and Picture Section this issue will contain a special supplement representing for the first time, *in full color*,

Six Famous Paintings of Joan of Arc

By Boutet de Monvel.

A narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son, Roger Boutet de Monvel, will accompany this dramatic picture-story of the triumph and tragedy of one of the greatest heroines of history.

These famous paintings—the property of Senator William A. Clark—will be reproduced by the three-color process on special paper, suitable for framing. One picture occupies a double page, size 13½ x 31 inches; the first page is 15 x 17 inches and the others are 9½ x 21 inches in size. Any one of these pictures if bought at an art store would cost many times the price of the Sunday Times.

A Word of Advice!

The cost of these reproductions is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers.

It is intended as a gift to them.

The edition of The New York Times for Sunday, December 6th, will be limited to the advance orders—no additional copies can be had after this edition is exhausted.

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IRATE SUFFRAGISTS HISS A. R. CONKLING

Storm of Denunciation and Barking Lap Dog Mark Debate at Tea Party.

COLORADO CALLED 'ROTTEN'

"Women in the East Take Tea and in West Take a Little Whisky in Theirs."

Alfred R. Conkling, who explained that he was a relative of Roscoe Conkling, was denounced in a suffrage debate in which he took the negative side, at the Women's Political Union Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse opposed him.

Mr. Conkling's address was so vigorous that a crowd which filled the big room was in an uproar most of the time that he was speaking. After the regular meeting the audience lingered and questions and answers were flung back and forth amid such excitement that a lap dog in his mistress's arms added his staccato barks to the confusion.

Mrs. Nathan opened the debate with statements about the suffrage countries and States.

"Suffrage is all right in New Zealand and Australia," said Mr. Conkling, "for you find there the flower of the English people."

"Australia was started 200 years ago as a penal colony," Mrs. Whitehouse retorted, and the audience shouted with laughter.

Mr. Conkling said the women had everything they deserved; that he was willing they should vote in city and village elections, but not for President or Governor. He continued:

"I knew a woman down on Long Island who was interested in the school matters. She worked hard and got herself elected on the school board. Then different things happened and now she is abroad. If she should try to get that position again she would be snowed under."

As if they identified the person to whom Mr. Conkling referred, the suffragists greeted the allusion with a storm of hisses, and he added:

"You women who are mothers ought to agree with me in that. I was a schoolmate of hers."

"There is not much difference between the women in the East and those in the West," Mr. Conkling resumed. "They all have two arms and two legs and wear dresses. The women in the East take tea and the women in the West take a little whisky in theirs. A woman has nothing back of her but a skirt and a court train and the man has back of him muscle."

The speaker asked how many of the women would be willing to give up their dower right in their husbands' estates for the sake of the vote.

"Five," he counted as hands went up. "Now, I wrote down before I came here that there would be only three hands up."

There was some confusion, every one talking at once, and Mrs. Inez Boissevain, who was presiding, discovered that the women had not understood and wanted to try again, and hands went up all over the house.

"Dower right has nothing to do with voting," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "The woman needs protection for physical reasons that she may raise her family. We will have the vote and we will have our rights, too."

It was just after the discussion of dower rights that Mr. Conkling warmed to his subject and shouted:

"Women of New York, what do you want? We have given you the earth, we have given you heaven, and being women we cannot give you hell."

The acoustic properties of the room were not good and no one quite knew what a man in the audience who broke in at that point wanted, but Mr. Conkling silenced him, saying:

"This is a woman's tea party. I won't hear any men. You shut up, I tell you, or I'll put you out."

The speaker said women voted in Colorado, but the State was rotten, the press was rotten, and the bad women voted—the police forced them to.

It was too much for a woman with a white set face who was sitting in one of the front seats. She was Mrs. F. H. Ingersoll.

"I am from Colorado," she said, "and I say you are not treating it fairly. If things are rotten it is because they are controlled by men, and they are men in New York City."

"Why, even our friends forget us when they try to represent us," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "There was Mayor Mitchel, who arranged a Baby Week, and whom did he consult? The women in the settlements and the hospitals and others who would know all about it? Not at all. He went to the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and the advertising men."

WILLIAM STREET PROTEST.

Subway Contractors Promise Not to Block Thoroughfare.

At the close of a hearing in President McAneny's office, in the City Hall, yesterday, on the William Street subway construction, it was made clear to the realty men and representatives of property owners that the contractors would cause as little disturbance to business conditions as possible.

At the hearing were the members of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Estimate, Travis Whitney, from the Public Service Commission, and representatives from the contractors, Smith, Hauser & McIsaac.

Charles F. Noyes, for the Real Estate Board of New York, said merchants on lower Broadway had been seriously injured by the trestles in front of their show windows. A representative from the contracting firm in reply said that the intention is to carry the gas mains in two eight-inch pipes instead of by one twelve-inch main. If feasible, they would be carried on the street level, but the cross mains would have to be carried on trestles at John, Fulton, and Liberty Streets.

For the Public Service Commission, Mr. Whitney said that some discretion had to be left to the engineers in meeting emergencies, but he and the contractors stated that everything would be done to prevent any more injury than possible. Mr. McAneny said that the interests of the William Street people would receive the most careful consideration.

DUST ANNOYS SHOPKEEPERS

Greeley Square Merchants Have Difficulty Getting Street Sprinkled.

When the high wind got so busy in Greeley Square on Monday, and the dust was blown in great quantities into stores, the Broadway Association started out to find some means of alleviating the nuisance. According to David Robinson, its Secretary, they appealed to the gas company, whose trenches have been partly responsible for the dust, and were told that while the company had authority to dig out dirt, laying the dust was not a part of its responsibility.

When representatives of the association appealed to the city authorities they were told there was no appropriation to cover street sprinkling in that part of the town, and that so many automobilists had objected to sprinkling the asphalt because it made tires skid that it had been abandoned, and that all the sprinkling that was now done on asphalt was paid for by private contributors. Mr. Robinson put the case up to Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, who found that he could treat the trouble as an emergency requiring action, and so a city street sprinkler was working in the neighborhood yesterday.

EXPECT KOBRE DIVIDEND.

Federal Judges and Superintendent of Banks Try to Devise Plans.

Efforts are being made by the Judges of the Federal Court and the Superintendent of Banks to devise a plan providing for an early payment of a dividend to depositors of the closed Kobre banks. Superintendent of Banks Eugene L. Richards conferred yesterday with United States District Court Judges Chatfield and Hand. While the Judges were very much in favor of an immediate dividend, they concluded that they could not decide the question of the payment of a dividend until Justice Chatfield renders his opinion in the case involving the question of Moses Ginsberg's partnership in the Brownsville branch of Max Kobre's bank.

Judge Chatfield's decision is expected within the next few days, and immediately thereafter the Federal Judges and the Superintendent of Banks will again confer.

POLICEMAN LEAVES $22,195.

Capt. Frederick W. Martens Owned Houses and Lots.

Frederick W. Martens, Police Captain in charge of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station for a number of years, left a net estate of $22,195 when he died on Feb. 20, 1913, according to the appraisal filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. He owned the houses and lots at 118 and 124 East 176th Street, appraised at $23,000; a lot on the same street, near Morris Avenue, appraised at $3,500; personal effects worth $700, and a claim against the city for salary for $119. All went to the widow, Mrs. Matilda Martens.

The Captain was among those whom Police Commissioner Bingham tried to force out by assigning to night duty exclusively at Police Headquarters.

Daniel Beard Starts Boy Scout Band

Daniel Carter Beard, naturalist, author and artist, has organized a branch of the Boy Scouts of America at Flushing. It is the Queens Council of the Boy Scouts. Prominent residents of Flushing associated with Mr. Beard are G. Howland Leavitt, William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Magistrate Joseph Fitch, C. G. M. Thomas and Capt. Thomas J. Dooley.

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MISS ALICE CARY LEAPS FROM A ROOF

Elderly Spinster from New Rochelle Went to House Her Father Died In.

PRINTERS SAW HER JUMP

Warning Cry Was Unheeded—She Had Been Ill and Suicide Was Deliberate.

Miss Alice Cary, 58 years old, of Forest Heights, New Rochelle, a daughter of the late A. Claxton Cary, who was for many years prominent in the bank note manufacturing business, committed suicide at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by leaping from the top of the five-story apartment house at 71 Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. She had lived in the house up to 1909 when her father died there.

Printers at work in the building at 137 East Twenty-fifth Street, occupied by the Klebold Press, saw a woman walk slowly across the roof. When near the edge she laid down her hand-bag and fur muff, and then took off a fur neckpiece and a long fur-lined blue coat. Then slowly and with difficulty she mounted the brick wall which rises about a foot and a half above the roof. One of the printers shouted from a window opposite the roof and about twelve feet away:

"Get back. You will fall and kill yourself."

As he spoke, the woman threw herself over. Some of the printers ran downstairs and around the corner rang the bell and notified Mrs. Daisy Johnson, who is in charge of the building at 71 Lexington Avenue. They found the woman in the rear terribly crushed. In falling she had struck a window box on the fourth floor in which butter and eggs were kept and carried it down with her. Dr. Avac Cutujias, who has an office on the first floor, was called and he found the woman already dead.

No one in the building could identify the dead woman. None of the tenants could recall answering a ring from the front door, and no one saw Miss Cary in the building. Dr. Cutujias said that, from Miss Cary's appearance she must have been in extreme ill-health, and that it must have taken all the strength she possessed to walk up the five flights to the roof.

Policeman Keppo of the East Twenty-second Street Station found Miss Cary's belongings on the roof. In a purse were $15.60, an open-faced gold watch, and a handkerchief with the initial "A." The coat contained the trademark of S. Casola & Brothers, and the neckpiece and muff had been bought at Altman's. Detectives took the coat to S. Casola & Brothers at 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, where it was found to have been made for Miss Alice Cary of New Rochelle. Dr. Cutujias said Miss Cary had lived at 71 Lexington Avenue until her father's death on Jan. 11, 1909.

Word was sent to A. C. Cary, Jr., at Halcyon Park, New Rochelle, and he identified the body last night at Bellevue Morgue as that of his sister.

The police learned from Mr. Cary that the building at 71 Lexington Avenue was owned by the Cary family. Relatives of Miss Cary at New Rochelle said that Miss Cary had left home early yesterday morning without their knowledge. Her brother said that he knew of no motive for her death.

A. Claxton Cary, father of the dead woman, after shipping as a seaman before the mast, entered the business at Boston of his father, who was owner of the New England Bank Note Company. Later he was interested in the American Bank Note Company, and finally he entered business for himself. When he died five daughters and a son were living.

Hotel Clerk's Disappointment.

Ralph Cowell, room clerk at the Manhattan, whose thoughts have been on a turkey and where it was coming from these last few days, whistled from joy when he opened a letter addressed to him yesterday morning and found a check for $25 drawn in his favor. He glanced at the letter accompanying the check. The writer said he owed the hotel $25, and would Mr. Cowell please indorse the check and turn it over to the cashier.

PATRICK HAD TWO PARDONS.

He Refused ex-Gov. Dix's First Offer to Free Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—John T. Milliken, during his discussion of the Goodrich charges today, revealed a remarkable bit of "inside" history in the Patrick case and told for the first time how Patrick was offered a pardon a year before he was released and refused it.

"I will tell you a feature of the Patrick case that has never been printed," said Milliken. "Patrick had an opportunity to be pardoned a full year before he finally was pardoned. He refused to accept it. He would not accept a pardon that he did not consider carried with it vindication.

"Tom Marr, who now holds a reponsible position with me, was in the same prison as Patrick serving a term for forgery. He is an expert bookkeeper. There were irregularities in the prison and Gov. Dix was anxious to stop them. He had a commission appointed, but the members were unable to find them. One of the commissioners asked Marr if he knew anything. Marr said he could find that for which they were looking. He was asked to undertake the work.

"What is there in it for me?" Marr asked.

He was told he would be pardoned. That did not satisfy Marr, and he demanded that a pardon be issued to another also if he (Marr) could turn up the irregularities.

"The promise was made and Marr made good. Patrick and Marr had become friends. Marr believed in Patrick's innocence. He asked for Patrick's pardon and it was promised. But Patrick refused it. He demanded vindication. I did not know of this until after Marr was out. Then I employed him. I have never regretted it."

Mr. Milliken today displayed two options given on his Golden Cycle mine and which he says will absolutely disprove the story of George C. Goodrich. Goodrich charges that Milliken gave an option on the Golden Cycle to Walker & Son on the day that Patrick obtained his freedom, Thanksgiving Day, 1912. Milliken today exhibited an option on the Golden Cycle given on Oct. 5, 1911, to Tyson S. Dines of Denver.

Milliken says that he afterward did give an option to Walker, but not until May 16, 1914, nearly two years after the time stated by Goodrich, and it expired Nov. 16, this year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. John A. Dix returned to Albany this evening after several days spent in New York City. When Mr. Dix was asked about the statement of John T. Milliken that Albert T. Patrick refused the first pardon offered by Dix he said that it was true. Ex-Gov. Dix added that he was tired of the entire controversy.

FIRE CAPTAIN HIT WITH AXE.

Others Were Overcome in Forsyth Street Tenement Blaze.

Fire in the five-story tenement at 78 Forsyth Street early yesterday morning drove twenty-two families into the street, and did damage estimated at $5,000. Leo Trobach, manager of the Forsyth Baths, opposite, discovered the fire in the cellar, and blew a police whistle, calling Policemen Sullivan, Doyle, and Green of the Clinton Street Station, who turned in an alarm. The policemen went through the house and got the tenants out, despite their wild attempts to stampede. Mrs. Esther Rosen, with her recently born baby, was carried out.

Owing to the dense smoke the firemen worked in relays, and Lieut. De Size of Engine 17, Engineer Foley, and Fireman Cillen were overcome, and had to be carried out. Capt. Kelly was directing the cutting of the holes in the floors when he was struck in the face with the flat side of an axe and knocked out. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had lost two teeth, and four stitches were taken in the wound before he returned to quarters.

Klicks Writes from Seat of War.

The friends of Günther Klicks, for a long time room clerk at the Ritz-Carlton, will be interested to learn that according to a post card received from him yesterday he is unwounded after three months of campaigning in Belgium and France with the German Army. Klicks writes from Achiet-le-Petit, Bapaume, near Arras, under date of Oct. 30, that he expects the war to be finished by Christmas. "Victory cannot fail us," he states.

BAD BLOCK ON OLD BRIDGE.

Broken Motor Stalls Elevated Traffic and a Big Jam Follows.

One of the worst traction jams in the history of Brooklyn occurred at the rush hour last night, tieing up the elevated traffic on the bridge for nearly an hour and crowding all the approaches to the surface cars and near-by Subways.

The trouble started at 5:40 o'clock, when an East New York train on the elevated stalled just after starting from the Manhattan end of the bridge. Something went wrong with the motor, and it was impossible to move the train in either direction. This stopped all Brooklyn-bound traffic, and the tens of thousands of persons flocking toward the bridge to get out of Manhattan clogged all that part of Park Row.

Police reserves were called out from the Oak Street and Elizabeth Street Stations and helped the Bridge Precinct men, under Capt. O'Toole, to keep the crowds in order. One of the first things to do was to reassure the passengers on the stalled train, who were trying to get off. The guards refused to open the gates and the policemen and elevated employes eventually succeeded in persuading everybody to stay on board until the trouble was remedied.

The throngs who had gathered inside the elevated gates received transfers to the surface cars across the bridge and retransferred on the other side. This added to the congestion for the moment, and the police managed to persuade many of the delayed wayfarers to go to Chambers Street and take the B. R. T. Subway or to go downstairs to the Bridge station of the Interborough Subway and go over to Borough Hall. The difficulty was remedied and traffic resumed about 6:30 o'clock.

About three hours after the first tie-up was over another accident occurred in about the same place and in the same way. An east-bound Bay Ridge train was stalled in Manhattan by motor trouble, and for twenty-five minutes Capt. O'Toole and his men had to turn away persons who were hurrying to the elevated trains. The crowds at this hour were not as large as before.

TWO KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Workman Carried Lighted Lantern on Top of a Gas Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—John Hoffman and Henry Uhain were killed by the explosion of a gas tank at the plant of the Trenton Smelting and Refining Company here late today. Uhain's head was blown from his shoulders. A negro helper standing near the tank was thrown 150 feet over a fence. He is in a serious condition in Mercer Hospital.

Hoffman and Uhain were on top of the tank adjusting a valve. It is supposed that a lantern they carried ignited the gas.

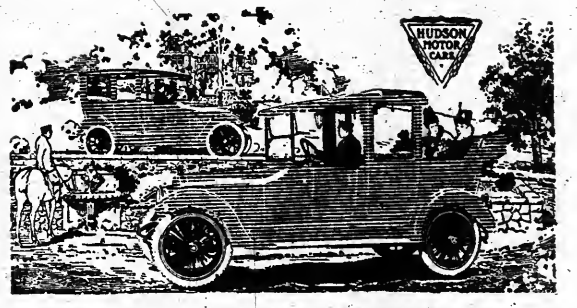
THE LATEST HUDSON TOWN CAR

TO the 1915 Hudson line of enclosed cars has been added the Landau Limousine. Built on the popular Light Six-40 chassis, it combines all the advantages of the completely enclosed limousine and the airiness of the open phaeton. Like all Hudson Closed Cars, the Landau bodies are really works of art. This newest model already has been accorded a surprising welcome. The roof is of aluminum and can be guaranteed waterproof. The seat plan is the same as the Six-40 standard Limousine. The car easily accommodates six or seven adults. The auxiliary seats fold into the back of the front seat. They may be so adjusted that their occupants face either to the front or to the rear, as desired. There are many other exclusive features

National Exhibition of Hudson Closed Cars this week
Come in and see their many attractions—to-day

The A. Elliott Ranney Co.
Broadway at 64th St., New York

Open Evenings



The 1915 Hudson Six-40 Landau Limousine
Price $2700—f. o. b. Detroit

George Bernard Shaw

Has roused both sides of the Atlantic to acrid debate by his article, which he calls

"Common Sense About the War."

Read for yourself what the brilliant satirist says in the concluding installment in

Next Sunday's Times

Theodore Roosevelt

Contributes a vigorous article:

"What Is Uncle Sam's True Course in the Light of War's Lessons?"

Next Sunday's Times

Order Next Sunday's Times Today.
The Times is always sold out early.

CHARITIES.

Your Thanksgiving Check

or money order or dime or dollar

SENT TO THE

Belgian Relief Fund

10 Bridge Street, New York,

Now

means

Christmas Food

For Belgian Women and Children

who otherwise may perish from hunger and cold.

To be sure, the Christmas food won't be turkey or goose or "fixin's."—It will be good bread and soup and beans—and there will be thanks-giving for it. But some sad, homeless, half-clad mother or child won't have even that food—unless **you** help—**now.**

Hundreds of thousands of these destitute people face starvation and the fatal results of exposure to the harsh winter which already has set in.

"Their misery is enormous," writes Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, "and the sorrow of it all is enhanced by the fact that so many are shattered mentally and physically by the sufferings through which they have passed."

"Do It Now"—Never Meant More
"He Gives Twice Who Gives Quickly"

PLEASE USE THIS COUPON—NOW
Belgian Relief Fund,
10 Bridge St., New York.

Herewith I enclose.....my Thanksgiving contribution for the Belgian sufferers.
Name.....
Address.....
Make checks, etc., to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund."

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE,
10 Bridge Street, N. Y.
Uptown Branch (rent free) 261 5th Av.
Bkn. Br'ch (rent free) 176 Montague St.

Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the U. S.
Pierre Mali, Consul General.
Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. DeForest, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Ismael Abbott	Thomas H. Hubbard
Otto T. Bannard	Rev. O. A. Nye
Bernard Ratte	Henry Fairfield Osborn
James M. Beck	W. Barclay Parsons
Cornelius N. Bliss	Bernard Rapp
Robert S. Brewster	John Van Rickstal
Henry W. De Forest	Francis Lynde Stetson
Cleveland H. Dodge	Thomas Thacher
Lionel Hagenaers	Frank A. Vanderlip

Alfred T. White

PREPARATION FOR FINAL FOOTBALL GAMES---ATHLETICS---BOXING

RUTGERS ALL KEYED UP FOR TWO GAMES

Sanford's Wonderful Team Will Be Shown in New York Twice This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 24.—Little Rutgers College's ambitious football eleven is all keyed up for the big task which confronts it this week, when two games are to be played in three days in New York City, one with New York University at Ohio Field tomorrow and the other with the strong Washington and Jefferson team at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

It's a big job that Rutgers has on its hands with that burly W. and J. aggregation, but Rutgers is not a bit scared. This year's team is one which any college would be proud of, and, although they are youthful, they have an abundance of nerve. George Foster Sanford, the former Yale and Columbia coach, who has molded a fine team from a small number of men, put the Rutgers 'Varsity through a final drill yesterday afternoon. With Assistant Coach Howard Gargan, the old Fordham player, the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs for the last short, snappy scrimmage, just to put the final polish on the team's plays.

Sanford selected the best two sprinters in college, Reed and Coleman, and put them on the scrubs to run through some of Washington and Jefferson's plays. And the way the 'Varsity players put a crimp in the sprinters' speed showed that Speigel and Fleming, the fast W. and J. backs, are going to have no easy time in getting through the Rutgers team.

Sanford is very proud of this Rutgers team. It is the best eleven that ever wore the Rutgers colors, and already has a record to boast about. He takes a fatherly interest in the "kids," as he calls them, and he secretly believes they are going to give Washington and Jefferson a beating, although he would not say so.

Sanford, with years of coaching at Yale and Columbia, is considered the best defensive coach in the country. He has built up the Rutgers team on a defensive basis. He has developed a line which not only has beef, but speed and a fighting spirit. These strapping big lads who make up the line are young giants. "Sandy" has them trained to charge with the speed of players who have their weight.

"Why," said Sanford, "this Rutgers line is big enough to block the Hudson Tube. Some of these strapping lads are the greatest Mellen's food products you ever saw. They are big and solid and fast. The Army and Princeton could not go through this line. We have tried to build up a strong defense, and I think we have it. The day of the old single-line defense has passed, and we have two lines of defense, working in pretty close connection."

Rutgers started out the season with a squad of forty men, all the available football material from the student body of about 550 members. The great ambition was to beat Princeton. Rutgers's dream did not come true, so Sanford took the team and started all over again, developing an entirely different kind of attack than that which failed against the Tigers.

Rutgers has perfected itself in a forward pass, which it plays as cleverly as any team has ever played it in the first place, Sanford has backed men to throw and receive the ball who are all over 6 feet in height. This gives them a big advantage. Big Parker Talman, standing 6 feet 3 inches, plays at full back and goes back to toss the passes. He's built so high that it is hard to interfere with his throwing. With such six-footers as Seiler at right end, and Nash and Toohey, the giant tackles, Talman has several targets which he cannot fail to see in the mad scramble of high-class football. Height is a great asset in the game of overhead football, and Sanford has not failed to take advantage of the fact. Rutgers confidently expects to give W. and J. a big surprise with her aerial football.

With a solid line to protect them, the forward passers have plenty of time to make their tosses accurate. It is the same with Rutgers's kicking game. Sanford has built up a great defense around Talman when he kicks, and that is why he has made such a great kicking record this season. The tall full back's punts average about 40 yards, and he is pretty sure of kicking a field goal from within the thirty-five-yard line.

In the final scrimmage against the scrubs this afternoon the 'Varsity worked the forward pass very cleverly, and after scoring a couple of touchdowns, Talman took a little practice at kicking field goals.

Sanford considers Toohey and Nash a high-class pair of tackles. Nash weighs 198 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches in height, while Toohey weighs 210 pounds and is 6 feet 1 inch in height. The backfield will be Bracker and Garrett, two half backs who, while light, are good runners and can hit the line hard. Garrett is an Indian, and comes from Oklahoma. At quarter back Sanford has developed Frank Scarr, son of Nathan Forecaster Scarr, and, although the youngster weighs only 135 pounds, he runs the eleven like a veteran. Assistant Coach Howard Cargan said yesterday:

"One good feature about the team is it is brainy, and not only gets away its own plays well, but it is also quick at discovering the other team's plays. The boys know the game of football pretty thoroughly, and much can be expected of them."

Coach Sanford is strongly in favor of numbering the players, and the teams will wear figures in both games in New York this week. Sanford puts forth an additional argument for wearing numbers which is entirely new. "Sandy" says it is good for sanitary reasons to number the jerseys, if for nothing else, as all the jerseys get mixed up in the locker rooms, and there is no way of telling one from the other.

The Rutgers team is physically fit for its big test this week. Jake Hesas, the trainer, has the players on edge. There are only two cripples on the squad, but both are valuable men, and Besas still hopes that they may get into the W. and J. game on Saturday. Wittmann, one of the best half backs on the squad, has a bruised hip, and Todd, another fast half back, has a wrenched shoulder.

Rutgers is in the midst of a great athletic revival. With such a fine football team, the student body is more enthusiastic over athletics than ever before. There is much interest in the game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, because Rutgers expects to give a display of football which will give it a high place on the football map.

WANT DILLON FOR COACH.

Newark Princeton Alumni Boosting Old Quarter Back for Position.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—A movement is on foot led by a body of local alumni of Princeton to have Eddie Dillon, quarter back at Old Nassau during the 1906, 1907 and 1908 seasons, appointed head coach of next year's football team at the university. Dillon is a resident of Nutley, a suburb of Newark, and is employed in the legal department of the Public Service Corporation at the offices here.

One of the men active in the organized campaign to have Dillon put at the head of football affairs at Princeton said today, that it was Dillon's advice followed by the Princeton team that enabled it to make such a fine brace in the closing stages of the game with Yale this month.

It is also claimed for Dillon that as a close student of Percy Haughton's methods at Harvard, he would be an ideal man to take up Princeton's football instruction for the campaign next year. Local friends of Dillon say that it was under his leadership that Princeton first undertook to play the open game and with success against Yale.

It is said here that the Princeton football Board of Strategy will meet before the Christmas holidays when consideration will be given to the appointment of coaches for next season.

COLUMBIA PLAYS FOOTBALL.

Sport Revived for a Day, but Students Hope for More Days of It.

Columbia University undergraduates did their share yesterday toward bringing football back to the campus. Over 2,500 of them crowded on South Field and cheered lustily as the two elevens, representing the upper class men and the under class men, battled on the newly lined gridiron for four periods without either team scoring. It was a fleeting visit that the sport paid to the campus, but it made a big impression on Morningside Heights, as a well-organized effort on the part of the students to obtain the reinstatement of football. The matter now awaits the vote of the authorities, who have remained obdurate since 1905, when the sport on an intercollegiate basis was abolished at Columbia.

Nothing was overlooked in the effort of the Student Board to give the event the appearance of a real intercollegiate contest. Football streamers were distributed liberally, banners decorated the stands, the university band played the college airs, and the cry of "We want a touchdown" swept back and forth across the gridiron. The players were all decked out with suits and bore numbers to distinguish them in the scrimmages. It came as close as possible to what the hopeful ones at the university picture for the future, but the interest centred more in the spirit shown than in the game which displayed little real football in spite of the few weeks of coaching by such stars as Arthur Howe of Yale and Charley Hann of Harvard.

Few of the university authorities were on hand. Dean Kippel, with his faithful pipe, was on the side lines; but all he would say of the game was that it furnished a good opportunity for a good pipeful in the open air. But the turnout of the students was significant, the crowd exceeding that at almost any of the baseball games at South Field in the Spring. The Student Board was well satisfied with the showing of enthusiasm and will now carry the fight higher up.

The game brought forth no injuries—a surprising fact considering the short period of training. The under class men kept possession of the pigskin throughout the greater part of the first half and several times brought it to their opponent's five-yard line to lose it on downs or fumbles. The reverse was true in the second half, when the upper class men kept the attack. The line-up:

Upper Class Men.	Position.	Under Class Men.
Van Buren	Left end	Cochrane
Mequillin	Left tackle	Kennedy
Reinard	Left guard	Schulte
Osgood	Centre	Bullwinkle
Thompson	Right guard	Todd
Barton	Right tackle	Dobie
Jeanerett	Right end	McCarthy
Hollman	Quarter back	Reese
Cleary	Left half back	Littauer
Simonds	Right half back	R. K. Munroe
Lauber	Full back	C. Munroe

Substitutes—Henry for Reese, Pasford for Cleary, Willis for Jeanerett. Referee—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Wymard, Fordham. Head Linesman—Mr. Lilley of Yale. Time of periods—Eight minutes.

FEAR FORWARD PASSING.

N. Y. U. Works Out Defense Against Rutgers In Game Tomorrow.

The New York University football team resumed practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, three hours of varied work being the programme which Coach Reilly laid out for the Violet squad. In the early part of the period much of the practice consisted in defensive work by the regular line-up against the efforts of the scrub eleven to put through the forward pass. Evidently the Violet coaches fear this sort of attack by the Rutgers team tomorrow, and are directing their instruction, to a large extent, toward this feature.

Following this workout, further defensive work was engaged in of a more fundamental and general variety. This took the form of a thorough drill, with the tackling dummy, in which every man on the squad took a part. A stiff scrimmage between the regular eleven and the scrubs occupied the remainder of the practice period, but the line players of the two teams were interchanged, so that the 'Varsity obtained both offensive and defensive work of the most strenuous sort.

Bernstein has returned to the game and appears to be in good condition, while the other Violet backfield players, including Capt. Huntley and Olswang, all showed up to good advantage. The Varsity line, however, found opportunity to get in some excellent defensive work, and formations of its backfield which were directed against it proved of little avail. Wiener, the big 'Varsity tackle, broke through the weaker eleven's line and frequently spoiled a formation by throwing the runner in his tracks.

The Violet's regular coaches were assisted in yesterday's work by R. C. Hulsart, Captain of the 1907 Violet team; W. Schroeder of the 1905 eleven, and "Jack" Wesley, Captain and a star tackle of the 1912 team.

FORDHAM'S LAST SCRIMMAGE

"Unit Defense" Worked Out to Check Villanova's Attack.

The last football scrimmage of the season was held at Fordham yesterday when for two hours the 'Varsity battled against a strong attack by the scrubs. It was "Skip" Wymard's only remaining chance to test the defense that will oppose the heavy plunging backfield of Villanova in the annual Thanksgiving Day game at Fordham Field tomorrow. The playing was hard and there was no letup, fresh scrubs going in at frequent intervals. Following the regular practice, the squad engaged in a secret drill behind the canvas walls of the regular gridiron.

Satisfied with the offensive ability shown throughout the season, Skip Wymard spent all except about fifteen minutes of the scrimmage time yesterday in superintending the finishing touches to the "unit defense" system which he has been building since the navy game, for the contest against Villanova. Giving the scrub eleven the ball, the Maroon coach went in at quarter back himself against the regulars, using nothing but plays that Villanova has specialized in all season. With Robbin doing the forward passing and kicking, the second stringers had almost as good a backfield as any that has opposed the Maroon regulars this season. For quite a while, the regulars seemed baffled by some of the trick shifts, but aided by the backfield, where the best tacklers on the Fordham machine seem to be located, the attack of the scrubs was gradually brought to a standstill. During the last few minutes the regulars took a turn at the offensive, pushing past the scrub line for steady gains.

Capt. Wymard was unfit for any hard work yesterday, and was kept out of the scrimmage. Dr. Speis promises to have the Maroon leader in shape to start the last tussle held under his leadership, as Captain. Rice took his place, but will probably be used in his regular berth at right guard against Villanova. Any chance of Rowan's beginning the game at quarter back was dispelled when he appeared with a sprained hand yesterday.

Lafayette Loses Bunny Lerch.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—The Lafayette team held a long scrimmage this afternoon in the preparation for the Thanksgiving game with Dickinson College. Bunny Lerch is suffering with a cold, and is threatened with pneumonia. There is no evidence of typhoid in his system. He will not be able to play in the game on Thanksgiving Day, and hence Coach Crowell had some readjusting to do in the signal drill this afternoon. Weldon was placed at quarter back and Aiken and Louden alternated at the half back position left vacant by the shift of Weldon. The combination worked well. Some of the time Fred Luhr played in the back field, and it is likely that he will play at least part of the game there. While Luhr has always been a centre, his aggressive style of play has shown the possibilities of excellent back field material, and he will get a chance at this place in the game against Dickinson.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Rutgers vs. Washington-Jefferson, Polo Grds. Football Saturday, Nov. 28th. Tickets now on sale. New York Baseball Club, 200 5th Av.

ARMY BACKFIELD STILL TO BE PICKED

Capt. Prichard and Hodgson Sure of Places, but Others Remain in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Signal drill and a near scrimmage occupied the time of the Army football squad today in further preparation for the Navy contest. The players were divided into three teams, and after running through a variety of plays two of the teams were sent against each other in a long dummy scrimmage. The work of checking runners and blocking in the line were the principal points on which the coaches concentrated their attention today.

A back field quartet, which is playing together rather consistently of late, and which was used longest in this afternoon's drill, consisted of Capt. Prichard at quarter, Van Fleet and Benedict half backs, and Hodgson at full back. Oliphant ran through a number of formations, working both at quarter back and half back today. Hodgson looks to be the one star around whom the Army is building its strategy this year. The big Kansan and Capt. Prichard are sure of their positions in the backfield, but the same cannot be said of either Van Fleet, Benedict, or Oliphant.

If Prichard is hurt in the Navy game, Oliphant is the most likely man to succeed him as the Army's Field General, but it is only within the last fortnight that Oliphant has been giving attention to the quarter back job, and then only at infrequent intervals.

After the work on the field was concluded today the men were sent for a long session against the blocking and tackling dummies which had been dug out of the snow heaps during the day. The practice today took place on the north gridiron near the hotel, as the regular field was again unfit for play.

Orders have been issued governing the movement to Philadelphia. The football team will leave here at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, going direct through to Philadelphia, where they will work out on Franklin Field in the afternoon.

Two special trains will be sent out on Saturday morning over the West Shore and Pennsylvania lines. The first train, leaving at 7:15 o'clock, will carry the battalion of cadets, the Military Academy Band and old musicians. A detachment of Hospital Corps men and the officers of the tactical department. The second train will carry the officers of the post. Their families and residents of the vicinity will leave at 8:30 o'clock, arriving at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, at 12:30 o'clock. The cadets will not leave Philadelphia until 9 o'clock Saturday night. The Army team is due to reach here on Sunday afternoon. Lieut. A. V. Arnold, crack Army guard of 1911, was one of the spectators of the football drill today.

NAVY'S LINE STILL WEAK.

Coaches Trying to Form Defense That Will Check Army's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—Although the football practice is conducted with caution, the Naval Academy coaches are trying to get sufficient line on several of the line candidates to decide which ones will be picked to begin the Army game next Saturday. The fact that the Navy line has been pierced by several of the teams with which it has played this year is giving some anxiety, and the coaches were not able to pick a set of forwards who have proved themselves capable of a stone-wall defense.

Schiessbach has played a strong game at right tackle, though he weighs only 161 pounds, but his lack of weight has proved too serious a handicap to overcome, particularly as Graf has been selected for right guard, though light for the place. Kennedy is not a certainty at the other tackle, and Deroode, Ward, or McCutchan may be given either side of the line. R. H. Jones and Mills also are fighting it out now for left guard. Both are big men, weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds.

There was some light scrimmaging this afternoon, but not under match conditions. Coach Dashiell had a long session with his men at training quarters. Biddy Aiken, former Washington and Jefferson quarter back, who watched Rutgers against Stevens last Saturday, talked to the men on the formations of the New Jersey team.

Scholastic Football Matches.

The chief interest among the followers of scholastic football in this city tomorrow will will centre on the match between Commerce and Clinton, which will be played at the Polo Grounds. Commerce is considered particularly strong on the showing this season, and a lively battle is expected. In Brooklyn two games will be played at Ebbets Field. Manual Training Boys' High and Commercial grappling with Bay Ridge. While Manual has won only one game, the team showed that it was capable of putting forth a scrappy game in the contest with Commerce, and is clearly outplayed Adelphi. Boys' High, however, on the showing against Commercial, will prove a worthy rival. The Manual-Boys' High match will open the afternoon's play, starting at 1:45. As soon as the first half is completed, Bay Ridge and Commercial start their match, the second periods in each game alternating in the same way.

Three Harvard Athletes Honored.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—The names of three Harvard athletes appeared among the thirty election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, announced tonight. T. J. Coolidge, 3d, who plucked a rolling ball from the ground in the Yale Bowl last Saturday and ran nearly 100 yards for a touchdown; R. C. Curtis, who won his letter in the Yale game at left tackle, and Henry L. F. Kreger of Fort Fairfield, Me., coxswain of the 'Varsity crew, were the men whose scholastic ability was thus rewarded.

"Hank" O'Day Has Three Offers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Henry O'Day, former manager of the Cubs, said today that he had three offers of positions for next season, but would make no decision until the first of the year. He declined to divulge the nature of the offers.

Amateur Drivers' Dinner.

The League of American Amateur Driving Clubs held its annual dinner at the Holland House last night. There was a large number of members present from all parts of the country.

SIX-DAY RIDERS PAID OFF.

Cyclists Incensed When Told That They Had to Pay Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The cyclists who competed in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden were paid off at the office of the Cycle Racing Association on Market Street today. Approximately $31,000 was divided by the riders in prize and bonus money and the extra rewards offered by the management for the winners of the prizes during the week. Alfred Goulet and Alfred Grenda, the Australians, who won the race, received about $4,000.

The management reported that the receipts were not as large as last year, but it was said that the promoters were satisfied in view of the fact that they have eliminated a number of objectionable features with which the event was always connected. The race this year was also held earlier than usual and was thrown into competition with the big football games on the question of patronage.

The riders have entirely recovered from the effects of the gruelling grind, and those who have declared during the race that they would not compete again in a six-day race were anxiously inquiring of Floyd A. MacFarland about the chances of conducting six-day races in San Francisco, Chicago, Buffalo and Kansas City.

That there will be races in Chicago and San Francisco during February 1915 is assured. MacFarland left here tonight for Buffalo to confer with the franchise holders in that city about the proposed race. From there MacFarland will go on to Chicago and Kansas City.

The riders were incensed today when they learned that a number of fines were imposed during the Garden race. MacFarland insists that the riders must pay these fines before they will be allowed to compete again. What the riders object to is that the fines will go to Richard C. Croker, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the N. C. A. They declare that the fines ought to go toward a fund for injured cyclists. They threaten to take the matter up with those who are leaders in the cycling game.

PENN TEAM CRIPPLED.

Townsend and Urquhart May Not Play Against Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Both the Cornell and University of Pennsylvania football teams today began final preparations for their annual Thanksgiving Day game. The Ithacans are in Atlantic City while the Red and Blue squad is quartered at White Marsh, a suburb of this city. Neither team indulged in any scrimmage work today, but each was put through some lively signal practice.

Roger Townsend, who had been announced by Coach George Brooks as one of Pennsylvania's tackles for the Cornell game appeared today on crutches, having twisted his knee in a scrimmage with the scrubs yesterday. It is probable that he will be unable to start the game. Urquhart, the end who was also on the injured list, was in the signal drill today, but the coaches fear he will not be in shape for the contest.

All Cornell cripples are reported to have recovered and Coach Sharp expects to put his strongest team of the year in the field against Pennsylvania.

New Formations for W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—Coach Bob Folwell unexpectedly put on a secret drill for the Washington and Jefferson football team today, the move being made for the purpose of perfecting some new formations which he hopes to use against Bucknell on Thursday and Rutgers on Saturday in New York. Fleming, the star half back, who practiced yesterday for the first time since the Pittsburgh contest, rested today. He will likely practice a short time tomorrow and start in the Bucknell game. A short scrimmage was staged, preceded by a long signal drill. The men were coached particularly in handling punts and kick-offs and in forming interference for the runner on receiving kick-offs. Coach Folwell used his regulars on the first team today, replacing Patterson with McDevitt. Young, who did not start against Georgetown, was used at full back. Tonight Coach Folwell had a long session with his men at training quarters. Biddy Aiken, former Washington and Jefferson quarter back, who watched Rutgers against Stevens last Saturday, talked to the men on the formations of the New Jersey team.

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The chief interest among the followers of scholastic football in this city tomorrow will will centre on the match between Commerce and Clinton, which will be played at the Polo Grounds. Commerce is considered particularly strong on the showing this season, and a lively battle is expected. In Brooklyn two games will be played at Ebbets Field. Manual Training Boys' High and Commercial grappling with Bay Ridge. While Manual has won only one game, the team showed that it was capable of putting forth a scrappy game in the contest with Commerce, and is clearly outplayed Adelphi. Boys' High, however, on the showing against Commercial, will prove a worthy rival. The Manual-Boys' High match will open the afternoon's play, starting at 1:45. As soon as the first half is completed, Bay Ridge and Commercial start their match, the second periods in each game alternating in the same way.

Three Harvard Athletes Honored.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—The names of three Harvard athletes appeared among the thirty election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, announced tonight. T. J. Coolidge, 3d, who plucked a rolling ball from the ground in the Yale Bowl last Saturday and ran nearly 100 yards for a touchdown; R. C. Curtis, who won his letter in the Yale game at left tackle, and Henry L. F. Kreger of Fort Fairfield, Me., coxswain of the 'Varsity crew, were the men whose scholastic ability was thus rewarded.

Welsh Beats Yelle of Taunton.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, defeated Fred Yelle of Taunton tonight in a twelve-round bout. The Taunton boy had a slight lead on the champion in the second round, also in the sixth. But after the seventh session the result was not in doubt. Twice in the eighth round Yelle was floored by stiff rights to the jaw, and each time he took a count of eight. Although Yelle continued to exchange blows during the later rounds, he never recovered effectiveness, while Welsh was strong to the finish.

Bell Fails to Show Against Reich.

Colin Bell, the Australian heavyweight, failed to put in an appearance last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where he was scheduled to box ten rounds with Al Reich. "The management did not offer any explanation for Bell's absence, and substituted Jack McFarland of Long Island City, who was a punching bag for five and one-half rounds, when his seconds threw the sponge into the ring as a token of defeat. Reich knocked his man down twice for the count and inflicted severe punishment while the two men were in the ring.

Amherst's New Football Captain.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 24.—Stewart W. Rider of Newton was elected captain of the Amherst football team today. He has played half back for two years.

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WAR DRIVES COPLAND OUT OF EUROPE

Coach of Austrian Athletes Had Nothing to Do When His Men Went to Front.

Alexander F. (Al) Copland, the American athletic trainer who went to Europe last Spring to coach the Austrian Olympic candidates for five years, returned unexpectedly to this country aboard the Rotterdam of the Hamburg-American Line yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who were overjoyed at being back home, although they suffered few inconveniences because of the war, which was just about striking into the heart of Austria as they departed.

Except for a steady stream of wounded soldiers pouring into Vienna, where he made his headquarters, and the daily defection of athletes from his ranks to those at the front, Copland declared he was literally unconscious of the giant conflict that raged on all sides of him. Vienna had not been hit hard by the war, and up to the time Copland left the people of Franz Josef's country were certain their cause would eventually triumph. The American coach became pro-Teutonic during his stay abread, and emphatically asserted that the odds had been in favor of Germany and Austria in all stages of the conflict up to the present.

Copland has been invited to return to Austria to resume his duties next year, and as evidence of the high esteem in which he was held he was presented with a gold medal on his departure by the athletic officials of the country. There is little likelihood that Copland will ever go back, for he believes it will be years before Austria recovers sufficiently from the war to warrant her engagement of an athletic trainer. There will be no athletes to train, Copland thinks, for many years, for a majority of his best men enlisted in the army and were either killed, wounded, or on the firing line before he started for the United States on Oct. 26.

Only once in their journey from Dresden to Rotterdam, via Berlin and The Hague, were the Coplands put to any trouble through the war. At the Holland border they were held up for four hours because Mrs. Copland had no passports, but the trouble was finally adjusted and the party permitted to continue its journey to Rotterdam.

"If it is not over when I get back from the war," said Copland yesterday, discussing the situation with a party of friends, "Austria would have cut a much more prominent figure than she ever did at the next Olympic Games. There is a wealth of athletic material in Austria. I was just beginning to find it when the war was declared. All of my best men left the track and field to carry a rifle and bayonet against the Allies. Among those who became soldiers was O. Egger, who, in a running broad jump in the last dual meet between Austria and Hungary, leaped 23 feet 8½ inches, better than any jumper recorded in the United States during the past year. Fritz Fleischer, the Austrian boy who won the 100-yard sprint at the same meet, incidentally giving Austria her first victory in a century dash against Hungary, also went to the war.

"Everybody who went to the front there was no time for athletics, with the Allies attempting to fight their way into Vienna. I kept busy the last few weeks training schoolboys and those athletes whose services had not up to that time been demanded by their country.

"I made several trips to Hungary during my European stay and was surprised with the athletic talent I saw there. In Budapest I found tracks the equal of any in the world, but they were practically boarded up, for in Hungary as well as in Austria it is the good athletes who are the chief cannon fodder.

"Just before I left opinion was rife that Italy would side with the Allies. Between 400,000 and 500,000 Austrian soldiers had been mobilized at the border in preparation for a possible attack.

"This war will be to the death, I think it is impossible for it to end before next November at the earliest. It will continue as long as the money and men hold out. From all indications terrible damage is being wrought by both sides, millions of dollars' worth of property is being blown to pieces, and thousands of men are daily paying the toll of war. People on this side cannot realize the horror of the conflict.

"I guess I am here to remain, for I've had plenty of Europe," Copland concluded.

Winners with the Cue.

In the second round of the English billiard championship at Doyle's Academy last night W. A. Mantle defeated H. M. Short by a score of 250 to 247, the match being the closest that has been played thus far. Mantle made a high run of 29, while Short clustered 28 in his best inning.

Close playing featured the two games decided last night in the amateur straight-rail tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The first contest between J. Elkins and M. Abrams resulted in a victory for the latter by the contest between J. Elkins and M. Abrams won his way to the final game, which will be played tonight. C. T. Williard won the right to take part in the final game when he defeated George Hall in the second match by the score of 50 to 47 in forty innings.

Navy Men on Motor Boating.

Several officers of the United States Navy, including Admiral Usher and Lieut. Craft, will address the monthly educational meeting of the Hudson River Power Squadron Friday night, at the New York Motor Boat Club, 148th Street and the Hudson River. All yachtsmen interested in the power squadron movement are invited to be present. The project has attracted considerable attention in the United States Navy and in the Department of Commerce, because the members are required to pass a severe examination on navigation, and this has done a great deal to increase the efficiency of motor boat navigators.

Skating Carnival for White Cross.

Fancy and speed skaters will compete on the ice at St. Nicholas Rink on Dec. 7 in a benefit carnival for the White Cross Relief Fund. Manager Cornelius Fellowes is now arranging the programme and will turn over the receipts of the morning and afternoon sessions for the relief of the poverty-stricken people in the European war zone.

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TWELVE-INCH RULE TRACKS.

A. A. U. Instructions for Measuring Foot-Racing Course.

Because of the many inquiries received at A. A. U. headquarters regarding the construction of indoor and outdoor athletic tracks to conform with the International Federation's twelve-inch rule, Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the A. A. U., who is a civil engineer and a recognized authority on the construction of cinder and board paths, yesterday issued figures which should prove of assistance to those called upon to rebuild their tracks.

Under the old Amateur Athletic Union rules the tracks were measured on a line eighteen inches outside of the curb. As a matter of fact, athletes run on a line about twelve inches from the border, and as this has been the recognized line of measuring tracks in England and in other continental countries, it was decided, in order to have records allowed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the A. A. U., that hereafter all records must be made on twelve-inch tracks.

This difference amounts to 3 feet 1¼ inches per lap on a track, no matter how many laps there are to the mile. The difference per mile between the two methods of measuring in a four-lap track equals 12 feet 6¾ inches; five-lap track, 15 feet 8½ inches; six-lap track, 18 feet 10¼ inches; seven-lap track, 21 feet 11⅞ inches; eight-lap track, 25 feet 1⅝ inches; nine-lap track, 28 feet 3⅜ inches; ten-lap track, 31 feet 5 inches; eleven-lap track, 34 feet 6¾ inches; twelve-lap track, 37 feet 8½ inches; thirteen-lap track, 40 feet 10¼ inches; fourteen-lap track, 43 feet 11⅝ inches; fifteen-lap track, 47 feet 1½ inches.

The simplest way to provide for the change will be to have marks on the track 3 feet 1¼ inches apart, and for every lap run that distance will have to be added. It will be much better to correct one curve of the track, and this can be done by increasing the tangent or straight portion of the track a distance of 1 foot 6⅜ inches, thereby shifting the centre point of one of the curves to that extent. This is far more advisable for armories and indoor tracks, where the curb is painted on the floor, and will greatly reduce the confusion that will follow where the added 3 feet 1⅛ inches to each lap is apt to cause complications as to the start and finish of odd distances.

Judging from the number of requests for information from organizations desiring to change their tracks, it seems likely that before many months the twelve-inch line will be firmly established.

Suspend New Polo A. A. License.

Until he meets his monetary obligations to Willie Beecher, amounting to $250, Willie McDonald, manager of the New Polo Athletic Association, will be unable to conduct another series of bouts at his Harlem clubhouse. The State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting in 41 Park Row yesterday suspended the license of the New Polo club until such time as the organization's debt to Beecher is cleared. The east side lightweight boxed Andy Williams at McDonald's club some time ago, and as part payment of his share of the purse received a check for $250, on which he was unable to obtain cash, because of insufficient funds in his account at a bank. John Reisler, Beecher's manager, brought the case before the Boxing Commission, and an arrangement was reached with the club whereby Beecher was to get $50 weekly until the New Polo obligation to him was wiped out. Beecher testified yesterday that the club has failed to live up to this agreement, whereupon the commission suspended its license.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club in Albany received a permit to conduct bouts.

City A. C.'s Boxing Tournament.

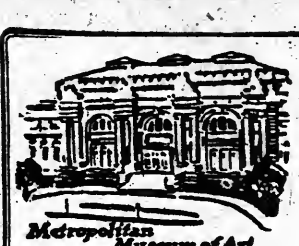
The committee in charge of the amateur boxing tournament which is to be held at the City Athletic Club the evenings of Dec. 14 and 16 is making every endeavor to put forth a top-notch entertainment. Attractive prizes are being offered in the various classes, the winner to receive a solid gold watch and chain, with gold-filled watches for second men. The losers in the semi-finals will receive a City Athletic Club sweater. To the club having the largest number of entrants a large silver cup will be awarded. Entry blanks for the tournament can be had from Harry Meyers of the City Athletic Club, Dieges & Clust, and the Amateur Athletic Union.

Low Weight for Young Shugrue.

Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, telegraphed Jimmy Johnston last night that he would insist that Young Shugrue weigh in at 133 pounds at 3 o'clock in his bout with the champion at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 2. It was understood that 135 at 3 o'clock would be satisfactory to Welsh, as the latter will be at catch weight, but Shugrue's easy victory over Mack on Monday night is thought to be responsible for the champion's latest move. Manager Johnston will place Welsh's proposition before Shugrue some time today.

Close of Horse Show Entries.

Entries close today in all classes for the exhibition of the American Horse Show Association, from Dec. 7 to 12, at Madison Square Garden, in aid of the Red Cross and White Cross War Relief Funds. The entries close with W. S. Blitz, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street. A compilation will not be possible until the arrival of mail from a distance, but the number booked in advance forms an indication of a large and successful horse show.


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YEARLINGS SOLD AT OLD GLORY AUCTION

Harvest Note, Half-Brother to The Harvester, Brings Top Price of $2,100.

With prices ranging from $50 to $2,100, nearly 200 horses were sold yesterday in Madison Square Garden at the opening day of the Old Glory sale. Horsemen from all over the country, many of whom never come to New York except for this event, were on hand early, and there was no end of spirited bidding for the more desirable of the consignments.

Most of the day was devoted to the sale of yearlings, which included part of the consignment from Walnut Hill Farm, one of these youngsters bringing the top price. This was the brown colt, Harvest Note, a half-brother to The Harvester, champion trotting stallion, by San Francisco, dam Notelet. He was knocked down to W. B. Miller of New York City for $2,100. The same buyer also secured another yearling in the filly Trenella by the same sire for $400. Both of these racing prospects will be turned over to Walter Clarkson to train.

Mr. Miller was formerly interested with H. P. Headley in a stock farm at Lexington, Ky., and at the Kohler dispersal sale last year bought the thoroughbred stallion Uncle for $47,000, and it was thought at that time he was going extensively into the racing game. E. J. Tranter, another New York Speedway enthusiast, bought the three-year-old filly Cecilia for $800.

George Moore of Detroit, owner of the champion two-year-old trotting colt General French, has decided to discontinue the training department at Dromore Farm, and will sell a number of his horses today. Among them will be the champion. This horse is named after the famous English General, Mr. Moore and the head of the British expeditionary forces being particular friends.

The best prices of the auction follow:

Harvest Note, br. c., 1, by San Francisco; W. B. Miller, New York City	$2,100
Nellita, r. f., 3, by McListock; to E. J. Tranter, New York City	650
France Sterling, b. c., 1, by San Francisco; to H. G. Stueck, New York City	525
Roi Bingen, b. c., 1, by Bingen; to Lyndon Farm, Syracuse	500
Trenella, br. f., 3, by San Francisco; to W. B. Miller, New York City	400
Lady Hayt, c. m., 6, by Charley Hayt; to J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N. J.	410
Pen Mar Belle, b. m., 7, by Ashland Wilkes; to L. E. Gardner, New Bedford, Mass.	325
Binguard, b. g., 4, by Bingara; to C. H. Alvord, Syracuse, N. Y.	280
Harry B., b. g., 8, by Bradley; to J. G. Muns, Flushing, L. I.	270
Silk Spier, br. m., 5, by Directum Spier; to R. F. Mulhall, Morristown, N. J.	210
Silent Knight, b. c., 1, by Walnut Hall; to Ernest Flatt, New York City	200
Morris Tuppen, ch. c., by San Francisco; to Benjamin Moore, Jr., Astoria	200
Gold Heels, b. a., 1, by San Francisco; to H. A. Douleton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	175
Nonoma, b. f., 1, by Moko; to Gil Wetmore, Vernon, N. Y.	175
Balta, br. m., 7, by Bingara; to G. Muns, Flushing, L. I.	140
Mendell, b. g., 16, by Mendocino; to John Doty, Hempstead, L. I.	140

Harry Content Gets a Surprise.

Friends of Harry Content, for many years President of the Long Branch Horse Show Association, who have been identified with the annual exhibition at Long Branch during the Summer season, assembled in the music room of the Biltmore last night and tendered a dinner in his honor as a tribute of his successful direction of the organization's welfare. The dinner was a surprise for the guest of honor, and as he entered the banquet room he was greeted by a blast of coach horns from the party. The table was decorated to represent a miniature horse show ring, and the waiters were ridinghabit breeches and red hunting jackets. Among those present were Charles A. Baudouine, Frederick Lewisohn, E. Von Der Horst Koch, Frank T. Clarke, W. V. Creighton, George Ehret, Jr., William T. Koch, Walter Lewisohn, John J. O'Donohue, John McE. Bowman, B. J. Greenhut, Daniel Guggenheim, H. O'Donohue, Myron H. Oppenheim, Robert J.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1914.

AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

There is no denying the improvement in the situation since the coming to this country of the representatives of the British Treasury, who are about to return. In fact, that improvement is so great that some are wondering why they came, and what is the necessity for persisting with the plans which brought them here, upon the invitation of our Treasury. At that time, it should be remembered, the faith of the country was bound up in the redemption of New York City's obligation to pay gold. In form the obligation was that of this city alone, but the effects of failure to redeem it would not have been confined to New York. That obligation has been redeemed brilliantly, at the cost to this city of $3,000,000 above its expectation when the obligation was assumed, and could not have been redeemed even on those hard terms without friendly assistance. The situation has been further relieved by an increase in normal commerce, both domestic and foreign. The Cotton Exchange has been opened, the Federal Reserve Bank has been established with the largest banking surplus ever known. Security dealings are broadening and in not many weeks will be unrestricted. The emergency devices, Clearing House certificates, and currency issues are disappearing normally, and are almost gone.

On the other hand, the situation abroad is not pursuing the same course. The war gives signs of settling down to a trial of nerves and purses. That is far from being a matter of concern across the Atlantic alone. It is fair notice here that we cannot borrow abroad as we have been accustomed, that we must meet our maturities as they fall in without asking extensions, and that we must finance ourselves through our commerce. At the moment our position is better than that of our friends, but the uncertainty is such that it would be better on both sides if there were some precaution against the recurrence of conditions such as have been too frequent, and are too recent to have been entirely forgotten. It is certain that hereafter as in the past there will be large debits and credits, alternately on one side and the other. The desideratum is to balance the account on either side without the shifting of unnecessarily large amounts of the basis of credit, gold, and thereby adding financial disturbance to the complication. A domestic example which we have just solved is how to separate domestic trade from the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange. Large as the business in securities is, it is small in comparison to total trade, but it is conspicuous. Fluctuations of trade and commodity prices are more stable, and less disturbing. Our new currency breaks the closeness of the relation between business and security prices, and allows business to proceed without the old anxiety about Wall Street.

In like manner it is to be desired internationally that there shall be a corresponding divorce between the fluctuations of imports and exports, and the shifting of gold by the hundred of millions, so peremptorily that banking is disturbed. No doubt there always will be an irreducible minimum of balance which must be sent in gold, but it is impossible to look at the great and sudden shifting of our gold exports and imports without thinking that they can be controlled with advantage, both when we are exporting and importing. In one year we exported an excess of gold of $87,000,000; another year we imported an excess of $104,000,000. Both were years of great disturbance and distress, made worse by a discount in prices concealed in the fluctuations of exchange, such as are operative now, falsifying all prices, of commodities and securities alike. That the problem is difficult is sure, or it would have been settled long ago. It last was felt to be pressing in 1907, and in 1908 Secretary of the Treasury CORTELYOU made an attempt at a solution along the lines now revived. The late Mr. MORGAN brought the matter to his attention, and a member of the Morgan firm is now accompanying the British representatives back for further consideration of the subject. There is no authority for saying what the negotiations may have been, but these were the words of Mr. CORTELYOU as Secretary when the conditions were similar to the present:

> That credits or loans of gold might be extended more generously than at present by one nation to another in times of stress was proposed soon after the crisis of a year ago. It has been suggested that an international conference be called * * * to consider the creation of an international gold certificate which would represent for all practical purposes the transfer of gold * * *. Actual transfer might be desirable where there was reason to believe that the movement was more or less permanent in character, but it would seem that such transfer might be reduced to the minimum where it seemed probable that the metal would be recalled by the normal movement of trade within the space of a few months.

It might almost be thought that was written to fit the present situation. If Secretary MCADOO is persisting with this project he is no more than redeeming his predecessor's promise that he would take it up with any foreign Government. Then we alone were interested. Now the entire world is interested. It is not for our sakes alone that some result, along these or other lines, is to be hoped for. Only by the establishment of an international clearing house for commercial credits is there hope of reducing the movements of gold, ending the triangular and quadrangular operations in exchange which puzzle the most expert, and stabilizing credits and commerce together by making them less dependent upon influences obscure in their operations, but conspicuous and compelling in their results. The crisis of 1914 is a sequel of 1907 in a domestic sense. There are now foreign factors, which puts the party of the other part in a more negotiating frame of mind, as the presence of the British representatives upon the invitation of Mr. MCADOO shows. The time to bargain is when the mood is on. An international reserve bank always has seemed to be an ideal. It may now approach the practical.

NOT A MAN IN SIGHT.

A year and a half before a Presidential Convention the Republican Party usually has its mind fairly made up. It may not have decided whom it will nominate, but it has a choice before it. It knew in the middle of 1882 that it would nominate either BLAINE or ARTHUR; it knew in 1886 that it would nominate BLAINE if he would take it, and when he wrote his Florence letter it met the emergency by being willing to take any dark horse that could make the right arrangements with PLATT; MCKINLEY's nomination was foreordained from the moment he carried Ohio in 1893, and, of course, there was never a reasonable doubt about the renomination of ROOSEVELT. Nor would there have been any about the renomination of TAFT if it had not been for the extraordinary man who challenged him.

But now, for the first time since 1880, the Republican Convention is only a year and a half away and there is not a man in sight. For the last year there have been industrious efforts to drum up a boom for CUMMINS or BORAH, and the failure to respond to it has been enough to convince those gentlemen, however fond they may be of themselves, that they have mistaken their year. At the outset there were also attempts to prod HADLEY and LA FOLLETTE into national prominence, but the election in Wisconsin ended LA FOLLETTE, and HADLEY was never taken very seriously.

In the meanwhile the friends of the Governor-elect of New York have set on foot a press agent campaign that is nation-wide. It is not impossible that he may get what seems to be going by default. If he does it will be rather a new thing in American politics. The appeal he makes is easily understood; in the West and South they have a great respect for a man who has shown that he can carry New York. Winning is the desideratum, and they are little likely to remember that the victory was not based on the personal popularity of the candidate. So it is possible, with the dearth of men who can really make an appeal, that the murder of a gambler in front of the Hotel Metropole may make a President of the United States. Possible, but still improbable.

IS IT A DENIAL OF JUSTICE?

The refusal by Justice LAMAR of a writ of error which would have brought the case of LEO FRANK of Atlanta before the Supreme Court of the United States does not remove from the public mind a very deep-seated impression that FRANK, now under sentence of death for the murder of MARY PHAGAN, has not had a fair trial. The proceedings in court, one after another, have taken the usual course. One familiar with the criminal law would probably detect no deviation from the customary practice. The denial by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the last motion made is a sufficient attestation of that. The fact remains that outside of Atlanta there is a very general belief that FRANK did not have that fair trial to which every accused and indicted man is entitled, and it is hard for the public, even in the face of all these judicial determinations, to resist the conclusion that thus far there has been a substantial denial of justice.

What the public looks at is not the rules of criminal procedure, but the conditions at the first trial. Suspicion was directed toward FRANK by the accusation of an abandoned woman, who afterward retracted her charge. He was convicted altogether upon the testimony of a degenerate negro, CONLEY, now undergoing sentence as an accomplice in the crime. CONLEY's counsel declares that he believes his client and not FRANK was the murderer. Aside from the evidence of previous character, there being nothing in the antecedent behavior and repute of FRANK to make it supposable that he could be guilty of such a crime, while the character of CONLEY was such as very naturally to throw suspicion upon him, there was a good deal of evidence of a substantial nature which seemed to make the negro's story incredible. All these matters, however, were for the jury, and the jury found FRANK guilty. In what circumstances was the verdict rendered? In the answer to this question will be found a statement of the facts upon which is based the public belief that to deny a second trial to FRANK is to deny him justice.

There had been a great public outcry against the prisoner. Three newspapers in Atlanta had by all the devices of sensation-mongering roused the community to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Atlanta clamored for a death sentence. Out of these conditions it would seem that a case might have been presented for a change of venue, but FRANK was tried in Atlanta. The state of public feeling may be judged from the precautions taken to protect the jury and to protect the prisoner. The verdict was to have been rendered on a Saturday. But it was represented to the court that to bring in a finding on a holiday, when an unusual number of idle persons would be present in the courtroom, would be unwise and imprudent. The return of the jury was, therefore, postponed until Monday. Even then, although the militia was held in readiness for any emergency, the court, the prosecuting officer, and the counsel for the defense agreed that for his own protection the prisoner should be absent from the courtroom when the verdict was read; it was feared that in case of acquittal violence would be done. FRANK, therefore, remained in his cell, a verdict was rendered in his absence, and thus his constitutional right was waived.

In the motions for a new trial to set aside the verdict, and to take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, this question of FRANK's constitutional right has been prominently brought forward. But the question uppermost in the public mind, outside of Atlanta, is not of FRANK's presence or absence from the courtroom when the verdict was found, but whether in a community stirred to passion against FRANK and clamoring for his conviction it was possible to give him a fair trial. The jury could not have been ignorant of the state of public feeling. It must have known why he was absent from the courtroom, it must have heard why the militia was kept ready for instant service. Certainly it heard the remark of the trial Judge that the evidence had not convinced him either of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. Beyond question that statement denoted reasonable doubt in the mind of the court. The Judge might even have been warranted in taking the case out of the jury's hands or in directing a different verdict. The jury found FRANK guilty, and all the subsequent efforts of his counsel in his behalf have been futile. The verdict stands, and unless on application to another Judge of the Supreme Court a writ of error is granted the court will appoint a day for his execution.

We should suppose the people of Atlanta would be moved by a consideration of these facts to an examination of their own attitude, that they would take some account of the relation of the Frank case to the repute of their city. The ruling of the Georgia Supreme Court that it was too late to bring up the question of the waiver of FRANK's constitutional right did not touch the question of his guilt or of the fairness of his trial. Yet in the public mind that is the supreme question. Has there been a denial of justice in the City of Atlanta and in the courts of the State of Georgia? In other States the belief prevails that justice has been denied. It is a pretty serious matter for Atlanta.

VERA CRUZ.

Although the occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops has never been viewed with enthusiasm by the people of this country, the withdrawal on Monday has not generally been regarded as a cause for felicitation. It must be frankly admitted that the development of President WILSON's Mexican policy puzzles many persons who are inclined to uphold all his policies. The occupation of Vera Cruz, however, was obviously never intended as a heroic demonstration of military power. The almost immediate acceptance by the Government at Washington of the proffer of good offices by the three South American republics deprived it of much of its significance, except as an admonitory movement. The troops were there and they stayed there, and there is abundant proof that their presence on Mexican soil was of measurable influence upon the course of the revolution.

If that movement had been, as the Washington Government then believed, a well-organized effort to rescue Mexico from unjust and corrupt political adventurers and restore its Government to the people, the American occupation would have been of great benefit to the cause of justice. But it is clearly seen now by everybody, as it was from the beginning by the people who knew the Mexicans, that the revolution of CARRANZA and VILLA against HUERTA lacked organization, cohesion, and was not wholly, or even largely, dominated by patriots. Today, who can count the number of contending factions in the forlorn republic?

Washington influence, however, hastened the downfall of HUERTA, which was most desirable. He had tried to involve this country in a war which he thought would be beneficial to him. But war was avoided. The A B C conference was not held in vain by any means. It served to prove to our neighbors in South America, and to Europe as well, our entire disinterestedness. We have escaped war, we have established new and stronger relations with out Southern neighbors, we have administered faithfully and well the affairs of the chief port of Mexico, at our own expense, exacting not one cent of indemnity; we have done all we could in an honest desire to help in the establishment of a decent and popular Government in Mexico.

In this last effort we must admit failure. Mexico has no Government at all, and there is no indication that her millions, or any influential part of them, want a decent, responsible, and competent Government. But President WILSON cannot be blamed for believing that Mexican protestations were sincere, and if the withdrawal of our troops is not a very inspiriting incident, it is surely not one to view regretfully. We are well out of it. We did not go to Mexico to make war, and we have no present intention of making war. We stand ready to give such help to the Mexicans as they may need and ask for. We favor no faction in the new revolution, which seems to be the least excusable in Mexican history. That out of the clash of scarcely interesting personalities, which make up all there is now in Mexican politics, a man may arise who can win and hold the people's confidence and administer their Government strongly and honorably we must all sincerely hope.

THE TAX EXPERIMENTERS.

Mayor MITCHEL is being asked questions by the proprietors of a patent medicine method of muddling the tax question. He knows best what he will say to them. He might advise them to go and get a better reputation than recent elections have given them. Mr. ALLAN ROBINSON has analyzed their record in an interesting manner which is very much at the Mayor's service.

Mr. ROBINSON says that last year the promoters of this diminishing question pledged sixty-five Assembly candidates, and elected twenty-two. That seemed serious. This year they made an energetic campaign with worse results. They pledged forty-two, and elected eight Assemblymen. The agitators made an attempt to defeat candidates for the Assembly as well as to pledge and elect them. Five were particularly opposed, and only one failed of election.

The Mayor is much too cautious to associate himself with such a losing cause, at a time when the owners and taxpayers upon real estate are in such a touchy frame of mind. The reference to the "pending" amendment to the Constitution of Wisconsin is unfortunate. There are no pending constitutional questions in Wisconsin in the sense that any are before the people. The electorate made a clean sweep of an assorted lot of Wisconsin notions, and not one word of protest has been heard in any quarter. The thing to do with the taxes is to reduce them, not to alter their distribution in a manner to upset the values upon which the taxes are paid.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doubt About "Sport" Is Beginning.

Devotion to athletic sports on the part of high and low alike has always been a British boast, and it is well known—at any rate, we have been told so often enough—that Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. Yet just now one of the London papers fiercely demands the extirpation of the "football cancer," and most of the other journals in that city and in the rest of England are calling, if not for the abolition of that hitherto much admired game, at least for its suppression till the war is over, and violently denouncing multitudes of the young men whose interest in it as players and spectators is so intense that they cannot hear the call to the colors.

Can it really be that there is not that close connection between athletics and the development of manly virtues and efficient patriotism which has been so often claimed? Some few of us have long had doubts on the subject—doubts to which we have rarely given other than timid expression, so nearly unanimous were public opinion and common assumption against us—but now that the English admit that in a great national crisis they have put their athleticism to the test and found it weak just where they expected it to be strongest, criticism of the "sport" that is an end in itself, and not a means to vastly better ends, will become bold.

It may even lead to audacious inquiries whether, in a country like this, that notoriously underpays its college professors, a wiser use for $400,000 of Yale money might not have been found than in the building of a huge "bowl" wherein to make a sorry display of Yale's brawn and skill.

Perhaps such a question would not be quite fair, but it is at least as fair as are the present angry outcries in England from journalists who in the past have done their best to foster the spirit they now denounce—of journalists who forget that over 1,500,000 Englishmen have already volunteered for a cruel and deadly service—a number by no means inconsiderable for a country with the population of England.

On Reading Aloud and Acting.

EUGENE BRIEUX, who knows more than a thing or two about writing for the stage, though his plays are praised and blamed with about equal vehemence by the critics, is apparently content with the effect of his work, for he told a Columbia University audience this week that the theatre is the best means of reaching and influencing the public. Just that, presumably, is what he wanted to do, for the amusement of the public or the resting of the tired business man certainly was not his object when he wrote.

With all his knowledge, however, it is not quite certain that M. BRIEUX is right in his claim for the stage. Undoubtedly through it many people can be "reached" who are "hard of hearing," if not "stone deaf," to other appeals to their emotions and their intelligences, but that fact hardly justifies putting the stage above all other devices for teaching and converting.

M. BRIEUX ranked acting first, reading aloud second, and reading to one's self third as means of communication from mind to mind. He may be correct as regards numbers of people, but he was rather unkind not to admit, with regard to reading aloud, that it is neither done nor heard with patience by anybody with a real and strong affection for literature, and a due appreciation of the vast amount of it one must get through if he would either be or continue to be "well read."

At least ten books can be read silently in the time it takes to read one aloud, and, as for the relative degrees of comprehension in the two cases—well, who has not a hundred times, after hearing something read aloud by somebody else, cried, "Here, let me see that!" and taken the book or paper out of the somebody's hand?

There would be a good excuse for saying that poetry should always be read aloud. Indeed, it has been said many times, and here and there a man or woman heeds the command and has his or her reward. Many plays—perhaps all really good ones—are better acted than read. That is because they are made for the one and not for the other, just as poetry's natural appeal to the mind is through the ear and not through the eye. But prose—only the lazy want that read to them, and only the self-sacrificing will ever do it.

Holding an Inquest on Coroners.

For once the Coroners are finding out how it feels to be the subject of an inquest, and they are not showing the composure which they have been accustomed to observe in the conduct of their own professional operations.

It cannot be said that there is anything surprising in the revelations yet made. The only thing new about these disclosures is that they are widely audible, instead of going around in whispers. But that is not quite correct. Novel, too, is the absence of the grimly humorous that has marked the proceedings of so many inquests and for centuries has made the Coroner a comic rather than a serious character in literature.

The present investigation is only making definite what hitherto was but vaguely known to all except the comparatively few people who have had occasion to assist the Coroner at his work or to watch him as he performed it. The suspicion that he has outlived whatever usefulness he ever had can hardly fail to become a conviction in the minds of all who follow this inquiry. Whatever its other faults, and apparently they are many and grave, the system is grossly inefficient. That is a sufficient condemnation, even though there were no accusations, seemingly well founded, of both corruption and oppression.

DAEMMERSCHLAF.

We are calling to you, down the dim,
twilight halls of the ages,
We are stretching, imploringly, shadowy hands from the past:
We have heard of the wonderful herb
that relieves and assuages—
That has freed mother-yearn of its hideous terrors at last.
Ah, hold not the marvelous, pain-saving knowledge locked fast
In the minds of a few, there slowly to wither and die,
And turn not away, heeding naught of the passionate cry
Of your women-folk — mothers and daughters and sisters and wives—
Who suffer submissively tortures infernal, and try
To become reconciled to this menace that darkens their lives.

We so long have endured, and our patience has been so unceasing—
Some resigned and some fearful, some bravely determined to bear
With a stoical strength, pangs that, ever in volume increasing,
Leave a wreck in their wake, without power to feel or to care.
Is there one to begrudge us his help?
Is there one who will dare
To refuse his support, to the end that this knowledge may grow?
Whose the time, and what trouble is too much to lessen the woe
That has endlessly shadowed the peace of the daughters of Eve
With a burden of agony none but a woman can know—
With a physical torture no mind of a man can conceive?

We are calling, so pleadingly, yet with insistence compelling
An attention that wanders, indifferent, or fain would forget!
Do you hear it—this chorus impressive, imperious, swelling
To a volume that brooks not ignoring?
Then cancel your debt!
We have tendered you youth, strength and beauty. Our feet have been set
In a path leading down through the shadow of death and of pain,
And some of us followed its windings again and again.
You have called on us even to die that our children might live;
And that last supreme sacrifice—is it once asked for in vain?
How oft have we failed you? Behold, it is your turn to give!

ENVOY.

We call! Can you turn a deaf ear to our accents appealing?
We ask of your brains and your time, to the end that we live—
Be mothers—in peace, the perfection of Nature revealing
In birth free from dread, love's fulfillment with happiness sealing.
How oft have we failed you? *Behold, it is your turn to give.*

BEATRICE BARRY.

GERMANY'S TRESPASS IN BELGIUM.

President Hibben of Princeton Looks Into Prof. Eucken's Assertions and Elicits Interesting Documents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I received with many others an appeal "To the Civilized World!" from certain distinguished representatives of German science and art. I at once wrote to Prof. Eucken, whom I know, and who is one of the signers of this document. I wished to draw his attention particularly to the second statement of this appeal, which is as follows:

> It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so.

and I stated to him that "It is naturally to be expected of a group of scholars that where reference is made to proof, some citation should be given both of the sources of the proof and of its nature. I am sure you will agree with me that it is of the very essence of scholarly method in the treatment of any subject whatsoever that one should cite his authority as regards every important and significant statement that is made. No one of the distinguished group of scholars signing their names to this letter would think of writing an article in his own specialty and not add in the text or in a footnote the complete list of authorities for his several assertions.

"In your appeal, however, the most important statement by far which you make, and the one bearing most intimately upon the honor and integrity of your nation, is left without even the attempt to support it, save the bare assertion by you and your colleagues: In the interests of a fair understanding of Germany's position, I feel that it is incumbent upon you to give us who are under such a deep debt of gratitude to German scholarship in our own lives the opportunity of a full knowledge of all the facts which definitely bear upon this present situation."

At the time of writing Prof. Eucken, I also wrote to a friend of mine, Dr. A. E. Shipley, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, asking him if he could get for me some authoritative statement from the British Foreign Office concerning the assertion that "it has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so." I have just received a letter from Mr. Shipley, stating that Lord Haldane had prepared a statement in answer to this question. Thinking that your readers would be interested in seeing this, I am sending it to you. Faithfully yours,

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 24, 1914.

(Inclosure from Lord Haldane to the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.)

10 Downing Street,
Whitehall, S. W., Nov. 14.

Dear Master of Christ's: The inclosed memoranda have been specially prepared for me by the Foreign Office in answer to your question. Yours truly,

HALDANE.

[MEMORANDUM.]

It is quite untrue that the British Government had ever arranged with Belgium to trespass on her country in case of war, or that Belgium had agreed to this. The strategic dispositions of Germany, especially as regards railways, have for some years given rise to the apprehension that Germany would attack France through Belgium. Whatever military discussions have taken place before this war have been limited entirely to the suggestion of what could be done to defend France if Germany attacked her through Belgium.

The Germans have stated that we contemplated sending troops to Belgium. We had never committed ourselves at all to the sending of troops to the Continent, and we had never contemplated the possibility of sending troops to Belgium to attack Germany.

The Germans have stated that British military stores had been placed at Maubeuge, a French fortress near the Belgian frontier, before the outbreak of the war, and that this is evidence of an intention to attack Germany through Belgium. No British soldiers and no British stores were landed on the Continent till after Germany had invaded Belgium and Belgium had appealed to France and England for assistance. It was only after this appeal that British troops were sent to France; and, if the Germans found British munitions of war in Maubeuge, these munitions were sent with our expedition to France after the outbreak of the war. The idea of violating the neutrality of Belgium was never discussed or contemplated by the British Government.

The extract inclosed, which is taken from an official publication of the Belgian Government, and the extract from an official statement by the Belgian Minister of War, prove that the Belgian Government had never connived, or been willing to connive, at a breach of the treaty that made the maintenance of Belgian neutrality an international obligation. The moment that there appeared to be danger that this treaty might be violated the British Government made an appeal for an assurance from both France and Germany, as had been done in 1870 by Mr. Gladstone, that neither of those countries would violate the neutrality of Belgium if the other country respected it. The French agreed, the Germans declined to agree. The appeal made by the British Government is to be found in our first "White Paper" after the outbreak of the war.

The reason why Germany would not agree was stated very frankly by Herr von Jagow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Edward Goschen, our Ambassador in Berlin; and it is recorded in the second "White Paper" that we published. The attitude of the British Government throughout has been to endeavor to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and we never thought of sending troops to Belgium until Germany had invaded it and Belgium had appealed for assistance to maintain the international treaty.

We have known for some years past that in Holland, in Denmark, and in Norway the Germans have inspired the apprehension that, if England was at war with Germany, England would violate the neutrality of those countries and seize some of their harbors. This allegation is as baseless as the allegation about our intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and events have shown it to be so. But it seems to be a rule with Germany to attribute to others the designs that she herself entertains; as it is clear now that, for some long time past, it has been a settled part of her strategic plans to attack France through Belgium. A statement is inclosed, which was issued by us on Oct. 14 last, dealing with this point.

This memorandum and its inclosures should provide ample material for a reply to the German statements.

Foreign Office, Nov. 9, 1914.

Belgian Official Denials.

Here is inclosed a copy of the note of Aug. 3 sent by M. Davignon, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister at Brussels, included in the Belgian "Gray Paper," and printed in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 18 and reprinted in THE TIMES's pamphlet of the war's diplomatic papers. This is the note expressing the "profound and painful surprise" caused to King Albert's Government by the German invitation to it to abandon Belgian neutrality and denying that France had, as alleged by Germany, manifested any such intention.

A second inclosure gives this clipping from The London Times of Sept. 30:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The German press has been attempting to persuade the public that if Germany herself had not violated Belgian neutrality, France or Great Britain would have done so. It has declared that French and British troops had marched into Belgium before the outbreak of war. We have received from the Belgian Minister of War an official statement which denies absolutely these allegations. It declares, on the one hand, that "before Aug. 3 not a single French soldier had set foot on Belgian territory," and, again, "it is untrue that on Aug. 4 there was a single English soldier in Belgium." It adds:

> For long past Great Britain knew that the Belgian Army would oppose by force a "preventive" disembarkation of British troops in Belgium. The Belgian Government did not hesitate at the time of the Agadir crisis to warn foreign Ambassadors, in terms which could not be misunderstood, of its formal intention to compel respect for the neutrality of Belgium by every means at its disposal, and against attempts upon it from any and every quarter.

The "Agreement" of 1903.

The third inclosure is this British official communique:

14 October, 1914.

The story of an alleged Anglo-Belgian agreement of 1906 published in the German press, and based on documents said to have been found at Brussels, is only a fresh edition of a story which has been reproduced in various forms and denied on several occasions. No such agreement has ever existed.

As the Germans well know, Gen. Grierson is dead and Col. (now Gen.) Barnardiston is commanding the British forces before Tsing-tao. In 1906 Gen. Grierson was on the General Staff at the War Office, and Col. Barnardiston was Military Attaché at Brussels. In view of the solemn guarantee given by Great Britain to protect the neutrality of Belgium against violation from any side, some academic discussions may, through the instrumentality of Col. Barnardiston, have taken place between Gen. Grierson and the Belgian military authorities as to what assistance the British Army might be able to afford to Belgium should one of her neighbors violate that neutrality. Some notes with reference to the subject may exist in the archives at Brussels.

It should be noted that the date mentioned, namely, 1906, was the year following that in which Germany had, as in 1911, adopted a threatening attitude toward France with regard to Morocco, and, in view of the apprehensions existing of an attack on France through Belgium, it was natural that possible eventualities should be discussed.

The impossibility of Belgium having been a party to any agreement of the nature indicated or to any design for the violation of Belgian neutrality is clearly shown by the reiterated declarations that she has made for many years past that she would resist to the utmost any violation of her neutrality from whatever quarter and in whatever form such violation might come.

It is worthy of attention that these charges of aggressive designs on the part of other powers are made by Germany, who, since 1906, has established an elaborate network of strategical railways leading from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier through a barren, thinly populated tract, deliberately constructed to permit of the sudden attack upon Belgium, which was carried out two months ago.

THE FATE OF BELGIUM.

Prof. Mather Asks Mr. Schiff's Views on This Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the Belgian previous question ought to be moved with all candid pro-Germans. Mr. Schiff is plainly candid, so I have framed an open letter to elicit his opinion:

[An Open Letter to Jacob H. Schiff.]

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, New York.

My Dear Sir: The universal esteem which you enjoy in the country of your adoption lends great weight to any utterance of yours on public matters. Your interview on the war in THE TIMES of Nov. 22 will everywhere have influence for its gravity and fineness of feeling. It is with compunction that I call your attention to the fact that your statement is ambiguous on precisely those issues of the conflict which your fellow-citizens have nearest at heart.

Your general position may be described as a desire for prompt peace and restoration of the former balance of power. More specifically you wish "Germany to be victorious, but not too victorious." If this be merely an instinctive expression of the residual German in you, an expression made with no practical implications of any sort, no American will do otherwise than respect such a sentiment. But if you deliberately desire a moderate victory for Germany with all that such moderate victory practically implies, it behooves your fellow-citizens to judge your views in the light of what these really call for.

An ever so slightly victorious Germany would presumably retain Belgium, in whole or in part. Does such a conquest have your moral assent?

Or suppose the rather improbable event of a Germany driven out of Belgium, but otherwise slightly victorious. In such case not a pfennig of indemnity would come to Belgium. Do you believe that no indemnity is morally due Belgium?

Knowing your reputation as a man and philanthropist, I can hardly believe that your desire for a "not too victorious" Germany includes its logical implication of a subjugated or uncompensated Belgium. But if this be so, candor expects an avowal. Until you have made yourself clear on the issue that most concerns your fellow-citizens they will remain in doubt as to your whole moral attitude on the war. Does your pacificism contemplate a German Belgium? I feel sure you will admit that no fairer question could be set to any one who comments on the sequels of the war. I am, most respectfully yours,

FRANK JEWELL MATHER, Jr.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1914.

1,625 MERCHANTS TOAST PROSPERITY

Greatest Noonday Gathering at Hotel Astor Hails New Reserve Bank.

WORD "PANIC" NOW ERASED

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Praises the Spirit of Co-operation Shown by Depositories.

To celebrate the establishment of the Federal Reserve banking system and to honor the officials in charge of New York's Federal Reserve Bank, the largest number of merchants who ever assembled at a noonday luncheon gathered in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday.

William C. Breed, toastmaster, asked all those present at the opening of the luncheon to stand and drink a toast to the President and to the prosperity that may be counted on in the wake of the improvement of financial conditions. As the crowd rose Mr. Breed announced that those standing totaled 1,625 by actual count of the tickets taken in at the door. He added that this total broke all previous records for noonday gatherings of merchants.

The speakers were Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Chairman; Henry R. Towne, former President of the Merchants' Association, and Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company. Among those at the guests' table were Jacob H. Schiff, Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks; William A. Marble and William Woodward, members of the Federal Reserve Board; J. Ward Werner, President of the Produce Exchange; William Bayne, President of the Coffee Exchange, and Charles Starek, Federal Reserve Director.

In introducing Mr. Strong as a man who could speak of the Federal Reserve system as one who knew all about it, Mr. Breed remarked that the old banking system was all right and permitted the growth of great prosperity, "only it had a bad way of breaking down at every crisis."

Work of Reserve Banks.

"I must warn you at the outset that the Federal Reserve Bank cannot make prosperity for you," said Mr. Strong. "But I should also warn you that as the reserve banks assume their functions they can certainly aid in the recovery of business from the shock of war and I hope still reap their share of the rewards.

"Until November the Federal reserve act was simply an expression of what Congress believed the community demanded in currency and banking legislation. Since Nov. 16 it has become a powerful force behind our business machinery. The test of its ability to accomplish the objects desired will be determined by experience of the future.

"We must bear in mind that banking legislation in this country affects over 25,000 institutions with resources of $25,000,000,000, and also that since the panic of 1907 many States have revised their banking laws completely. The defects of the old system may have been corrected by the new Federal Reserve plan, but the legislation reposed broad powers of interpretation with the Federal Board and this power must be dealt with conservatively.

"We must see that other defects to do not creep in undetected from which unsound tendencies may develop, thereby defeating the purpose of Congress and creating other weaknesses which it will need further legislation to correct.

"Under the circumstances judgment must be suspended and a generous attitude must be observed both toward the Federal Reserve Board and the measures adopted by it for the development and control of the new system and toward the management of the various reserve banks. A liberal spirit of co-operation will insure the system's success, while determined opposition can be made to defeat its progress.

"The first stable development of the system was the payment of the capital installments, and during the last week the completion of the initial reserve transfer. The spirit of co-operation exhibited by the banks of this district, and particularly by the members of the New York Clearing House Association in this as in all matters connected with the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gives striking evidence of their intention to permit no opposition to develop which may interfere with a thorough test of the plan. This insures its success.

To Admit State Institutions.

"Plans for the admission of State institutions to membership will, I believe, develop rapidly and afford means for enlarging the scope of the system without placing burdensome restrictions upon the State institutions or subjecting the national banks to unreasonable competition. The soundest banking system for this country should embrace in its operation all banks which receive demand deposits and discount commercial paper.

"The new system is bound to help the merchant with obligations to meet and a sound business, but still must worry because his banker can't spare him the money he needs. We now have an expanded commercial credit on a broader and more stable basis.

"Permit me to ask the merchants of New York to make a careful study of the law's provisions and of the board's regulations. Our system may at first appear to have been devised for the service and protection of the banks. They own the stock. The reserve deposits belong to them. The benefits of the system will, however, be realized in fact by the merchant who borrows money. It has already erased the word 'panic' from our financial lexicon. Its purpose is to safeguard your credit and ultimately to enlarge the field of your business enterprise."

Mr. Jay complimented the merchants on coming together in a better spirit of co-operation than formerly exhibited, as it demonstrated, he said, what the bankers did when they formed a syndicate to finance the city's European obligations and what Northern and Southern bankers did when they made it possible to market Southern cotton in the war zone.

Mr. Jay described in detail the method of the reserve system in handling credits and discounting commercial paper, thereby showing how emergency notes could remain in circulation only so long as the emergency for which they were issued existed.

"We cannot escape prosperity under this new banking system," said Mr. Bush, "any more than we can escape paying our burden on account of the war. The war began Aug. 1 and the Panama Canal opened Aug. 15. And most important just at this juncture the new banking system came into action to throw in the clutch to the trade machine. We are not in the throes of a speculative boom. We are pretty well liquidated and we are ready for prosperity with one of the largest cereal crops on record at a time when war prices prevail; and the cereal crop of the rest of the world is small."

A parting toast from the merchants was proposed by Mr. Breed: "May the name of the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of New York be the watchword of its future—Strong."

For the New York Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not wish to decry the beneficence of those who desire to help the wounded and destitute in Europe, but something should be done for the poor of this city. THE TIMES is the most powerful paper we have, and I avail myself of its tremendous circulation to appeal to your readers not to forget the New York poor, whose conditions just now are deplorable. It seems to me that soup kitchens will have to be established, for the outlook is desperate. Let me urge society women in New York to give their attention to the deplorable state of affairs, especially to those of working girls.

NEW YORK WOMAN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

FOUR NEW PLAYS AT THE PRINCESS

War Vision Concludes Impressively an Entirely Interesting Programme.

ADE'S PLAYLET AMUSING

Mr. Powell, Mr. Blinn, and Mr. Edgard Do Good Work in a Largely Sombre Entertainment.

Four One-Act Plays at the Princess Theatre.

THE DENIAL, by J. B. Larrie.
McLaughry ..... Mr. Kauser
Stevens ..... Mr. Gilmore
Meige ..... Mr. Kingsford
Burke ..... Mr. Stain
Mrs. Burke ..... Mrs. Holcombe

THE FOG, by Frederick Trussedell.
Andrew McTavish ..... Mr. Blinn
Kate ..... Miss Polini
William Baggs ..... Mr. Edgari
Mr. Leigh ..... Mr. Trevor

NETTIE, by George Ade.
Billy Donelson ..... Mr. Trevor
Freddie Nichols ..... Mr. Edgard
Jimmy Bates ..... Mr. Blinn
A waiter ..... Mr. Gilmore
A mess sergeant ..... Mr. Macomber

ACROSS THE BORDER, a play in four scenes by Beulah Marie Dix.
Senior Lieutenant ..... Mr Trevor
Junior Lieutenant ..... Mr. Powell
The Master of the House ..... Mr. Blinn
The Girl ..... Miss Murdoch
The Woman with the Baby ..... Miss Polini
The Man Who Prays ..... Mr Kauser
The Man Who Curses ..... Mr. Edgard
The Surgeon ..... Mr. Kingsford

After a brief interval for rehearsals the Princess Theatre was reopened last evening with a bill of four new short plays. In this programme there is no weary, waste stretch. All four of the plays are interesting, and two of them are particularly good.

There is a little less of laughter than heretofore and a little more of the sombre and the acutely poignant. Of horror there is about as much as can be endured in the course of one evening's entertainment, but it should be noted with some emphasis that in no case does the horror appear to have been elaborately contrived as the chief excuse for the play. And, since the Princess has acquired some reputation as the little theatre of blushes, it should also be noted that, insofar as the present bill may be taken as an indication, the management has experienced a change of heart. There are no reasons why any theatregoer should stay away from the Princess now, and there are several reasons why he would find a visit there well worth his while.

Four of these reasons are the longest of the four new plays. It is the first in importance and the last on the programme. And the last shall be first in this review, for "Across the Border" is as elaborate and ambitious a work as it has fallen to the Princess to present since that small playhouse opened its doors. The author is Beulah Marie Dix, co-author of "The Road to Yesterday."

It is a play in four scenes that, whenever it was originally written, employs as its material the war on the Continent of Europe. It concerns a young Junior Lieutenant, his peril, the wounding of him, his delirium, and his death in a bleak cottage within a few paces of the trenches and within sound of the booming guns. "Across the Border" is a voice raised in the theatre against the monstrous horror and infamy of war.

The Junior Lieutenant is one of a small detachment of soldiers besieged within a rickety barn. They are without food or drink, and at night, the senior officer decides to attempt a desperate run through the lines to the headquarters of his own army twenty miles away. He says good-bye all around, distributes the remainder of his cigarettes among those left behind, and starts. They know that if he covers the first three minutes undetected, there is high hope of his success. They lie crouching in the dark, waiting, the Senior Lieutenant with his flash on the watch on his wrist. One minute, two minutes, and no sound from the stillness of the countryside. The three minutes are almost passed when there is the crackling of rifle shots in the distance, and they know what has happened. The Junior Lieutenant had carried no rifle.

As the scene shifts, you find him "across the border, meeting strange, simple folk in a serene country, folk who question him wonderingly as to this business of war and whose simple minds cannot grasp the fact that all is fair in war. The Junior Lieutenant defends the whole wretched business with his soldier's mind, marshalling the familiar arguments and extenuations, but finding that they count for naught with those who see simply the essential truth that the cruelty of war is grotesque and indefensible in the sight of men and angels.

Like another Virgil in Purgatory, one leads him through a desolate place and points to the fearful wreckage of war's bestial work and as the scales fall from his eyes, he knows only the feverish desire to go back to earth to cry out from the house tops that they must stop this killing. He feels there are some he can make understand, and the words of his message are on his lips as he opens his eyes amid the cursing and praying in the grim field hospital where the Red Cross surgeon is making his perfunctory rounds and where at last death claims the Junior Lieutenant.

This is simply told and, for the most part, well staged. It would, perhaps, be just a little more moving if the Junior Lieutenant were more clearly presented as the diffident, inarticulate Britisher he is so clearly meant to be—for there is in him just the touch of "The Brushwood Boy." The spectral quality of the two scenes across the border is nicely achieved; the spiritual quality would be conveyed more successfully if Mr. Blinn, as the Master of the House of Quiet, played less stolidly and with even a hint of the compassion of an infinite understanding. But the force of the performance rests with a newcomer among the Princess Players, David Powell, whose sincere, imaginative, skilful performance is one of the good things of this theatrical season.

The comic relief of the programme is provided by George Ade in an old playlet of his called "Nettie," a really funny little episode concerning three men who meet at the same table in the same palm room and two of whom realize that all three have been gallantly taking care of Nettie. In the course of the younger men's discomfiting discoveries, you come to know Nettie very well, but she never appears on the stage in person, a suspicion that, compared with her deft campaigning, the work of the Salamander is crude, inexpert, and unimaginative. Mr. Blinn is the old patron who is left with his illusions regarding Nettie. This chief Princess player, like all who have acted with Mrs. Fiske, must endure being accused from time to time of showing traces of that great artist's influence in his work. In his work in "Nanja" Mr. Blinn, consciously or unconsciously, gives an imitation of Mrs. Fiske which is as lifelike as if it had been done by Elsie Janis in an inspired moment.

Frederick Truesdell, who plays the murdered man in "On Trial," is the author of a very dramatic and promising one-act play called "The Fog." It is the story of a seafarer who comes back unexpectedly to his little chandlery to find a pretty wife decked out and waiting for a lover to call and take her to a ball. As bit by bit the truth dawns on the returned husband he, too, waits, and when the fog drives a passing gentleman in evening dress to take shelter in the little shop you see the mistake the husband makes. You see the wife see it, too, and watch her as she grasps at the chance to save her flimsy little lover by confirming the furious husband in the mistake. This is a richly dramatic situation, nicely constructed, but the end of the play is tricky, and in its very artfulness so pushes matters that the expected and unresisting mental response to the abused feeling of one from beneath whom a chair has been suddenly and inconsiderately yanked. Lew's Edgard does good work as the lover, as he does in "Nettie" and in "Across the Border," playing with an intelligence, sensitiveness, and versatility that make an important contribution to the evening's entertainment.

And then there is "The Denial," a poignant little play that is told in less than seven minutes. Those minutes are just before the execution of a young man at Sing Sing, and in them he denies his own mother. In the face of her tears and her fond, quaintly circumstantial protestations he convinces her that he is not her son so that he may not leave his shame as his legacy to her. So he goes to the chair with head up and shoulders square, and as the curtain falls you hear the whirr of the dynamo. It is a good play, though very rough in spots and less artistic for lacking the wordless close that the very nature of the story would seem to have recommended. But it is genuinely moving. "The Denial" is the first of four plays, all of them worth going to see.

THEATRE'S LIFE INFLUENCE.

Ranks as High as Pulpit, Faversham Tells Barnard Students.

In an address to the students of Barnard College yesterday afternoon William Faversham told the young college women that as an influence in the life of the country he believed the theatre ranked as high if not higher than the pulpit. This was the keynote of the speaker's address. He was introduced to his audience by Miss Helen Blumenthal of the class of 1915, Chairman of Wigs and Cues, the dramatic society of Barnard.

"In no profession," said Mr. Faversham, "are so many beneficial educative forces employed as in the theatre. Henry Irving did more than can be given him that is best that the theatre affords. That great and wonderful actor, Edwin Booth, lost a million and a quarter dollars to do the finest things in the theatre. No minister in his pulpit, no novelist in his book, ever swayed a greater populace a good many than did an Irving, a Booth, or a Modjeska.

"The last ten years have worked wonders on the American stage by bringing a fine class of men into our profession in all its branches. The courses of our best colleges now include the literature of the theatre. Men like Prof. Baker of Harvard, Prof. Phelps of Yale, and Prof. Ames of California are heart and soul in the movement of education through the drama.

"There is too much slang spoken, much too lax pronunciation, and too little thought of diction in private life. No better example can be given than by hearing a company of players who give the best thought to the beauty of English as it should be spoken.

"It seems to me that a good deal of the future of the theatre is in your hands—the public's hands—backed up by your splendid newspapers and magazines, who follow so closely, and are willing to write so extensively about it. You can demand from us almost what you want; you have the power to force us to give you the best, and it is so easy for you to ignore us, to pass us by, if we don't give you the best. It is also very easy for you to encourage us and help us to climb artistically and educationally, and bring the theatre to the heights we want to see it stand upon."

LEONARD BORWICK RECITAL.

Second Appearance in Carnegie Hall of the English Pianist.

Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, who, at his first recital this season, renewed the pleasurable impressions gained from his playing three years ago, gave a second yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Like the other, it afforded great pleasure, and revealed an interesting, vigorous, and at the same time delicate and wholly sane musical personality. The programme contained Beethoven's sonata, Op. 111, one of the most exacting tasks for a pianist. His performance was truly fine in its masculine power, its clear outline—the embodiment of a penetrating and definite understanding—and its musical feeling. The artistic fit with the programme may not have been had an interpretation of more exalted eloquence, but this one was also a true interpretation that caught and set forth much of the spirit of the music, and followed much of its soaring flight.

Mr. Borwick's archaic pieces by Graun, Couperin, and Scarlatti were interesting and unfamiliar, and brilliantly played. He is not a Chopin "specialist" in one sense, but in the Chopin group was far from missing the right note, and the D minor prelude was presented with superbly vehement power. He paid his tribute to the recent, though not the most recent, developments by charming performances of pieces by Ravel and Debussy.

Miss Evelyn Starr's Recital.

Miss Evelyn Starr is a young Canadian violinist, a pupil of Auer, like so many youthful musicians who appear in New York in these days, from whose ranks only occasionally one has recently returned. She gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, where there were numerous listeners, and did her master credit. She plays well, with several excellent qualities, as, for instance, her bowing, her intonation, when too great difficulties are not presented, as in some double stoppings, her tone, her general musical intelligence. But there is little to show much maturity or independent thought in her performance; she is still largely "in statu pupillari." One sign of her inexperience was to make her programme begin with two successive pieces such as Vitali's Chaconne and Corelli's "La Folia," both of which are in the form of variations developing a set eight-bar period at very considerable length, and hence, though each is a fine old specimen of the early violin style, making inevitably for monotony. From these she went on to Bruch's "Scotch Fantasy," and closed with Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou," with shorter pieces by Fibich, Cui, and Schubert. Her accompaniments were skilfully played by Richard Epstein.

Vaudeville on Blackwell's Island.

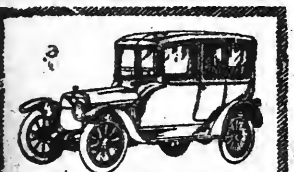
Blackwell's Island will be invaded tomorrow morning by a large number of vaudeville performers who will give a Thanksgiving entertainment under the direction of E. P. Albee, general manager of the Keith circuit of theatres, for the prisoners there. Orchestras from the Orpheum and Colonial Theatres will accompany the performers to furnish the music. Two entertainments will be given simultaneously in the upper and lower halls.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The third week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season will be opened next Monday evening with "Madama Butterfly." On Wednesday evening "Der Rosenkavalier" will be sung, "Tristan and Isolde" Thursday evening, "Tosca" on Friday, and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Saturday matinee.

Frederick Preston Search's Recital.

Frederick Preston Search, violoncellist, continued his series of three recitals yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His programme consisted of three sonatas with piano—Beethoven's in G minor, Brahms's in F, and Saint-Saens's in F. Robert Raymond Lippitt played the piano part.



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AMOS TUCK FRENCH, DIVORCEE, MARRIES

New York Banker Weds Miss Martha C. Beeckman—Engagement Unannounced.

FIRST WIFE WAS MISS LEROY

Divorce Followed Elopement of a Daughter with Chauffeur—Bride Sister of Gov.-elect Beeckman.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Nov. 24. — Amos Tuck French, a well known society leader of Tuxedo Park and New York, brother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt of New York and Lady Cheylesmore of England, was married today at noon to Miss Martha C. Beeckman at the home of her sister, Mrs. Campbell Steward, Goshen, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Coddington of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Goshen.

The guests included Gov.-elect R. L. Beeckman and wife of Rhode Island, the former a brother of the bride; Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard of Newport, sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lyman of Boston, the latter a sister of the bride; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis French of Tuxedo Park, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Steward, the Misses Margaret and Katharine Steward, and Campbell W. Steward. The couple were unattended. No previous announcement had been made of the couple's engagement.

Mr. French is a son of the late Francis Ormond French of New York, and his first wife, who divorced him last March, was Miss Pauline Leroy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

He separated from his first wife, who has been prominent socially for years in New York, Newport, and Tuxedo, in August, 1911, shortly after the elopement of their daughter, Miss Julia French, with "Jack" Geraghty, a Newport chauffeur. Mr. French became estranged from his family at the time, and it is supposed that the elopement was at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. French, so far as known, never has forgiven his daughter. French and other members of the family have visited the Geraghtys in Boston.

He has three sons and two daughters—Stuyvesant Leroy French, who will be graduated at Harvard next June; Francis French, a Yale graduate, who was graduated at Harvard two years ago; Edward Tuck French of Newport, Mrs. Samuel J. Waggstaff of East Islip, L. I., and Mrs. John Geraghty.

The wedding of Mr. French to Miss Leroy was a society event in Newport on Dec. 2, 1884, when the late Bishop Henry C. Potter performed the ceremony. It was on March 18 last that Mrs. French received an absolute divorce from Mr. French on the ground of neglect to provide. Last August Mrs. French, while motoring with her mother and two sons near Boston, was seriously injured in a crash, but has recovered.

Mr. French is a Director of the Manhattan Trust Company, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Northern Securities Company, and a member of many New York clubs, including the Harvard, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, and Groller.

Miss Beeckman made her home during the Winters at 57 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, and is prominent in society.

The couple will tour the Eastern States on their honeymoon, and plan to go abroad next month.

CHARITY DANCE AT SHERRY'S

Society Amateurs in Latest Steps for St. Ambrose Mission.

There was a large attendance at the dance given at Sherry's last night by the New York Guild of the St. Timothy Alumnae, for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission, which is located in Harlem's Little Italy. Many came to the dance after the benefit performance for the Red Cross Society, given by Anna Pavlowa and her company at the Metropolitan Opera House. The principal feature of the ball was the exhibition of latest dances by society amateurs.

Among these dances, given about 11:30 o'clock, was the fox trot, danced by Miss Katharine Moore and S. Wyman Steele and Miss Genevieve Sanford and Charles G. West, Jr. Miss Eulalia Garrison and Ernest Bigelow appeared in the tango. One of the hits of the evening was the dancing of Miss Ina Allen Kissel and Edward Shippen in the evolutions of the waltz. Miss Mildred G. Rice and Bradish J. Farrell, Jr., danced the maxixe.

The Executive Committee was composed of Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. George Whitney, Jr., and the Misses Mary W. Martin, Carol Harriman, and Ina A. Kissel. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. George Malcom, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed.

RECEPTIONS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Battie, Woodin, Ballard, and Bowen Are Today's Buds.

Several coming-out receptions and dances for débutantes are to be given today. Mrs. W. Whittingham Battie of 775 Park Avenue will give a reception at the Plaza this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie. Mrs. Ilsen H. Woodin will entertain with a reception at her residence, 122 East Sixty-ninth Street, for her second daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin.

Mrs. George B. Phelps of 147 West Seventy-fourth Street is to be the hostess at a dance this evening at Sherry's, when she will introduce her daughter, Miss Anna Ballard. Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, to be followed by a dinner for the receiving party and a theatre party.

Miss Elise F. Rice a Debutante.

Miss Elise French Rice, the second daughter of Mrs. William Lowe Rice, made her début yesterday afternoon at a tea dance, which Mrs. Rice gave for her in the rose room of the Plaza. Mrs. Rice, in white brocade and silver; Miss Mildred Gautier Rice, in turquoise velvet and silver, and the débutante, in a white lace frock, looped up with little pink roses with a silver girdle, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Eugenia M. Fuller, Eva Mali, Eleanor W. Keep, Priscilla Peabody, Alice de Lamar, Marion Tiffany, Almy Gilford, Prudence Sterry, and Mary Frances Gilbert. Mrs. Rice will give a large dance for her débutante daughter on Dec. 14 at the Plaza.

Mrs. L. B. Woodruff to Give a Tea.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff has cards out for a plantation tea on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 14 East Sixty-eighth Street, to meet the dedicatee of her latest book, "The Little House."

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MISS ESTELLE HALL, BRIDE.

Married to James P. Silo, Jr., in Church of St. Ignatius Loyola.

The wedding of James P. Silo, Jr., and Miss Estelle Hall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, by Father Chambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by other priests.

Miss Hall walked with her stepfather, Charles E. McManus. She wore a taffeta and silver lace gown. The low taffeta corsage was finished in tulle and silver and had long net sleeves. A court train of cloth of silver fell from her shoulders, and the pointed end was outlined with trails of orange blossoms. The full tulle veil came to the flowers on the train, and was caught to the back of her blonde coiffure with a band of orange blossoms. She carried gardenias, orange blossoms, and orchids.

Little Miss Evelyn McManus, a half sister of the bride, was flower girl. She was in a pink chiffon frock with a blue sash, topped by a large pale blue hat trimmed with pink, and carried a basket filled with pink roses and blue forget-me-nots. Thomas McCahill, Jr., was page in an Eton suit, and walked with the flower girl.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Eloise Sheron, Marjorie Elals, Margaret Thomans, and Beatrice Woertz. Their gowns were of pink taffeta, the full skirts finished in scallops and showed a deep border of the silver lace petticoat underneath. Their large black tulle hats were trimmed with kolinsky fur and pink ostrich tips. They carried brown and white feather fans over their right arms and bouquets of deep pink roses and ferns.

Mrs. Eugene Wagner, a sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor. She wore a draped pink velvet gown. Her large black velvet hat had a dash of pink, and she carried clusters of mauve orchids.

Mr. Silo's best man was Justin O'Brien, and the ushers were Adrian Parrell, William Ralston, Earl Rathbun, Eugene Wagner, Peter Duffy, and Edward Barrett.

A reception in the banquet suite at Sherry's followed the church ceremony. Mrs. McManus was gowned in embroidered brown tulle and velvet topped by a large black velvet hat with many black aigrettes, and wore silver fox furs, and Mrs. James P. Silo, Sr., was in blue satin embroidered in blue jets and wore a small black hat with black feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Silo are going South on their honeymoon trip, and on their return will make their home at 498 West End Avenue.

Samek-Nast Wedding Tonight.

The wedding of Miss Heloise Nast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nast of 160 West Ninety-fifth Street, to Otto Samek will take place at 6:30 o'clock this evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Callah of Richmond, Va., will officiate. The bride will be attended by Miss Arline Saperston of Buffalo as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Dorothy Harris of Buffalo, Stella Tizer, Blanche Samek, sister of the bridegroom, and Jean and Stella Eisenberg of this city.

Arthur Samek will be his brother's best man. The ushers chosen are Charles Samek, another brother; Nathaniel Gidding, Otto Mitler, and Henry and Solie Schwarzchild of Richmond, Va.

Treadwell-Howard Engagement.

The engagement was announced on last Saturday at the Yale-Harvard game of Charles Wadsworth Howard, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Howard of 226 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and Miss Mary Treadwell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Treadwell of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Howard was graduated from Yale in 1910 and is a member of the Yale Club and Scroll and Key. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest, who is appearing in "Mary Goes First," at the Comedy Theatre, will be a guest of the Columbia School of Journalism tomorrow morning.

Arnold Daly is coming back to vaudeville and will be seen next week at the Palace Theatre in "Amstel."

The 100th performance of "It Pays to Advertise" will be celebrated at the Cohan Theatre tonight.

A real Baroness, Mabel May Yong, is to dance at Hammerstein's next week.

The opening of "Polygamy" at the Playhouse has been postponed until next Tuesday night.

Ex-President and Mrs. Taylor of Vasser College will occupy a box at the Gaiety Theatre tonight in honor of Jean Webster, the author of the play, "Daddy Long-Legs," a graduate of the college.

On Friday afternoon the Century Theatre Club will hold a reception at the Hotel Astor.

When "The Garden of Paradise" is produced at the Park Theatre tonight the curtain will rise on the first act promptly at 7:30.

Arthur Hammerstein is reopening Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House tonight with a new policy. About fifteen vaudeville acts, in conjunction with motion pictures, combined with other novelties, will be on the opening bill.

Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Company, is returning to New York from California, where he went to Universal City to direct the final preparation for the production of the film, "Damoo and Pythias," which will have its initial presentation at the New York Theatre on Monday evening.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss S. T. Adams, Miss A. Beattie, Miss L. Betrick, Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beden, Mrs. M. Carr, Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Miss C. C. Clarke, J. Co'lace Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Flint, Miss S. Flint, Col. E. G. Halle, Miss G. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Langhorst, Mrs. E. O'Neill, W. A. Preyer, Baroness von Rabenau, Miss Alice Robbins, Mrs. Bertha Rich, Mrs. L. C. Williams, and Miss M. L. Merriman.

FRANCONIA (Liverpool.)—A. H. Allen, Miss M. Allen, W. Armstrong, B. R. Barber, R. N. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bond, H. J. Brown, Mrs. A. K. Buxton, Col. and Mrs. Ashley W. Cole, Mrs. J. Cromelin, W. S. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dunham, Alexander Fraser, Mrs. W. Freeman Perry Garliner, Mrs. F. C. Hatfield, Miss M. H. Jackson, T. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Mercolith, Dr. J. P. Minot, Miss H. Ollivier, the Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Paradise, Miss Dorothea Paradise, Mrs. E. H. Peacock, C. E. Radcliffe, P. G. Smith, Louis Sterling, J. Thorn, Mrs. E. G. Trask, Miss J. C. Trevelwell, Alexander Vouros, Miss R. Wheeler, and Miss Gladys Jones.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.) — Stephen Luther, Louis Wenzel, Dutch Consul at Vera Cruz; Mrs. Wenzel, John Belba, and Mrs. Ruth Richter.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Adriatic for Liverpool are:

C. A. Barnard, K. C., and Mrs. and Mrs. F. T. Blakeman, James Carruthers, T. M. Davison, Miss F. Dawkins, H. E. Edwards, Mrs. R. M. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fiske, Miss C. Charlotte Fiske, Leslie Graham, W. A. Griffen, A. W. Hall, Mrs. P. A. Lang, J. A. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Fort Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Lucas, W. H. Mulford, Guy Nickalls, J. W. Norcross, F. W. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. T. Robins, A. W. Rutherford, H. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thorne, and Martin Van Buren.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Among those booked to sail today on the Almirante for Panama are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Damon, John Lawrence, H. Penny, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, C. A. Dann, Col. A. J. Woodroffe, Mr. and Mrs. S. White, Edward A. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Silver, J. F. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, and Prof. A. L. Lockwood.

TRINIDAD, (Bermuda.)—R. C. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brenton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buchanan, Mrs. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. McDonald, Mrs. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sawyer, and Chandler Wayland.

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MISS MARY R. SAGE WEDS.

The Bride of Wm. H. Bolton in St. Andrew's Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of William Hervey Bolton, son of the late Thomas Bolton, and Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sage, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, the church in which the bride's parents were married, and of which Mr. Sage is a Warden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Irvie.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a soft white satin robe, having a plain satin court train suspended from the shoulders. The square neck was draped with point applique and the skirt was flounced with point applique. The long sleeves were tulle, and the tulle veil, held by a cap of point lace and orange blossoms, swept to the end of the long train. She carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Katharine Robson Sage. She was gowned in cream lace over pink taffeta, and wore a large sand-colored velvet hat with a brown plume and carried flame roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Brewster, Helen Esther Stratton, Margaret Foster Smith, Mary Kopper, and Anna T. Bottomley. They wore geranium pink satin frocks veiled with net to match, and the corsages had silver collars high at the back and low in the front. Their brown velvet hats were trimmed with geranium-colored ostrich plumes, and all of them carried roses shading from red to yellow. The bride's godchild, Emma Popham Fish, was the flower girl.

Mr. Bolton's brother, Arthur T. Bolton, was his best man, and the ushers included his brothers-in-law, Robert Minton Cook and Louis O. Tilton, and also Edwin Huestel, Anton C. H. Hupfel, E. Harris Janes, and Herbert Sage Schoonmaker.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 512 Fifth Avenue, for the relatives. Mrs. Sage was gowned in green velvet, with black hat, and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. Henry Whitney, who was also in the receiving line, in deep violet velvet, topped by a violet hat.

On their return from their honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will live at Bedford Park.

Christmas Sale for Darrach Home.

A Christmas sale and tea dance for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children will be given at the Biltmore on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5. Mrs. Thomas H. Willard, Mrs. B. E. Martin, Miss S. B. Skelding, and Miss Mary Macy are in charge of the sale, and the committee looking after the dance is headed by Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, who will be assisted by Mrs. Sidney A. Kirkman, Mrs. Alfred M. Morris, Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, and the Misses Saats and Warren. Mrs. E. M. Munsill of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street has charge of the sale of tickets for the tea dance.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROSA HAUSMANN, widow of Nathall Hausmann, died on Monday at her home in Ellenville, N. Y., in her seventy-first year. She was born in Austria and came to this country when a young woman. Mrs. Hausmann assisted at the founding of the Willett Street Synagogue, in this city, and was the donor of the Sacred Scroll. She is survived by two sons, Nathan and the Rev. Dr. Gustav Hausmann of 226 West 103th St.

Mrs. MAY LOUISE ANNABEL ECCLESTON, widow of the Rev. John C. Eccleston, for many years rector of Christ Church in Clifton, S. I., died yesterday at her home 98 Hamilton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. She had been prominent on Staten Island for many years.

JOHN C. LOTT, who built the first electric plant at Freeport and Rockville Centre, L. I., died from heart disease yesterday morning at his residence, 92 Wallace Street, Freeport. Mr. Lott was the manager of the New York office of the Fort Wayne Electric Company and was well known in the electric business throughout the Eastern States. He was a member of the American Institute of Engineers, Long Island Automobile Club, and Commonwealth Council 542, Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

CHARLES SMITH, for many years employed by the Standard Oil Company, died of apoplexy on Monday at his home, 654 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, aged 80 years. He left a daughter.

WILLIAM C. HULL, a newspaper employed by the New York news service, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday, where he was taken on Monday afternoon suffering from arterio sclerosis. Mr. Hull was stricken while at work in the Federal Building. He was 62 years old and was first employed on The Evening Post. On the morning of the big blizzard in March, 1888, he was the only member of the staff to report for duty. His home was at 35 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

Miss CATHERINE RIVERS, 80 years old, died on Monday at the home of her cousin, 430 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Miss Rivers was born in Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for a great many years.

LOUIS DUVAL, an expert watch case maker and for thirty years Superintendent of the Du Bois Watch Case Company, died on Sunday at his home, 470 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. He was born in France fifty-eight years ago.

JOSEPH FRANCIS MAGUIRE, a commercial traveler in the white goods trade died in Asheville, N. C., on Sunday from typhoid pneumonia. He was 36 years old and lived at 1,246 Union Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES KONRAD, 35 years old, employed in the Bureau of Highways in Manhattan, died at his home, 1,833 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

LORENZO BOND, 67 years old, a civil war veteran and formerly in the coal and wood business in Brooklyn is dead at the Brooklyn Home for the Aged, of which he had been an inmate for the last ten years.

WARD BETTS, a commercial traveler, who died in Manila, Philippine Islands on Oct. 5, will be buried this afternoon from his residence, 325 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Funeral service will be held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

LEONARD FORD, a soda water manufacturer and President of the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Glass Works of Astoria L. I., died this morning at his home, 1654 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, on Sunday. He was 62 years old and was a member of the Bronx Club, Exempt Firemen's Association of the old town of Morrisania, and the West Morrisania Club.

MICHAEL REUS, a hotel proprietor in Hicksville, L. I., died at his home in that village on Sunday. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-four years ago.

Mrs. MARY BRYANT WHITING DEMING, widow of Clarence Deming, a newspaper writer and an authority on railroad matters in New England, died yesterday at her home in New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Deming was 61 years of age. Her husband who died last year was Captain of the Yale-Varsity baseball team during his last three years in college.

Miss MARY BRODERICK, 21 years old a nurse in the Nassau Hospital, died yesterday at her home on Potter's Lane, Great Neck, L. I. She was born in Brooklyn and left a sister.

Mrs. MARY FRENCH WRIGHT, wife of William G. T. Wright and long a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 113 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. She was born in North Hampton, N. H.

PATRICK A. NOLAN, a lawyer with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of 15 Broad Street, is dead at his home, 421 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years of age.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A COMFORTABLE, COMELY COMPLEXION

Whether you wish to have your hands and face feel good—or whether you wish them to be good to look at—or both—your best friend and helper is VELOGEN.

Apply VELOGEN at night, rubbing it well into the pores of the skin—which absorbs it readily. Use it again in the morning—wiping off any excess with a towel.

A harsh, dry skin responds at once—becoming soft, pliable and smooth—redness and irritations disappear—your complexion becomes what it should be.

VELOGEN does not stain the most delicate fabric—nor does it promote the growth of hair.

Your druggist has VELOGEN—35c. a tube.

CARDINAL CAVALLARI DEAD.

Patriarch of Venice Who Condemned Tango Dance and Immodest Dress.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Venice says that Cardinal Aristides Cavallari, patriarch of Venice, died today.

Cardinal Cavallari was born at Chioggia in 1849 and was raised to the Cardinalate in 1907. He was noted for his simple piety. On various occasions he expressed himself violently against the immodest dress of women and once is said to have stopped a church service in order to make a woman worshipper cover her open-work shirtwaist.

In January of this year Cardinal Cavallari issued an episcopal letter strongly condemning the tango dance, declaring that "only those persons who have lost all moral sense can endure it." He ordered all the ecclesiastics to deny absolution to those who, having danced the tango, did not promise to discontinue the practice.

Cardinal Cavallari first became prominent in 1911 when he began a campaign in Venice against the prevailing fashions. At his instigation the clergy preached against the fashions and the hobble skirt in particular. The anti-clerical party espoused the cause of the tight skirt, and a bitter controversy ensued.

In January, 1912, the Patriarch made an impassioned appeal against the tendencies in dress, in which he recalled what St. Peter said on the subject of woman's greatest adornment, and asked the pertinent question whether such was the leading idea among the women of the present day. Shortly after this Pope Pius X sent him a public letter of approval for the stand he had taken on the dress question.

Warren La Rue Thomas.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 24.—Warren La Rue Thomas, aged 70, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, is dead in Tucson, Ariz. He was born at Danville, Ky., and was Vice President of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Dance in Aid of British War Relief.

A bridge and dance arranged by Mrs. Albert J. Squier, Regent of the Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, was held last night at the Hotel Martinique. More than $400 was cleared, which will be used in defraying the expenses of sending three graduate nurses to England early in December to nurse the wounded. A large case of surgical and hospital supplies will also be sent. Among those present were Sir Courtenay Bennett, Lady Hope, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Dr. Lenox Curtis, President of the Canadian Camp Club; T. Kennard Thompson, President of the Canadian Club, and Mrs. Thompson.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GIATTINI—MORELLO.—Marion Morello to Anthony Giattini.

KOTY—

OFFICIALLY DENY RESERVE BOARD ROW

Story of Trouble Over Southern Deposits "Absurd," Say Warburg and Harding.

BOARD IN UTMOST HARMONY

No Threat to Resign Made by Any Member, It Is Declared—Power to Shift Deposits Not Doubted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The published report from New York that there was a "rift" in the Federal Reserve Board over the possible deposit of Government funds in banks in the cotton States for the purpose of aiding the financial situation there brought forth a prompt denial from Paul M. Warburg and W. P. G. Harding, members of the board. The President also said this morning that his information contradicted the report of a disagreement. The statement of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Harding follows:

"The story printed in a morning paper to the effect that there was a rift in the Federal Reserve Board is absurd upon its face and without the slightest foundation. As the story purports to have come from members of the Federal Reserve Board in New York on Friday last, and as we are the only two members who were there at that time, having been in that city on that date to attend a meeting of the Cotton Fund Committee, we feel it our duty to make this positive and unequivocal denial."

The report had it that four members of the board would resign rather than allow Secretary McAdoo to deposit Government moneys in the Southern banks. There have been no threats on the part of any member of the board to resign.

As a matter of fact there has been entire unanimity of opinion and action in the board, of which Secretary McAdoo is ex-officio a member, on the matter of relief for the cotton situation. The board promptly examined and indorsed the Wade plan for the cotton pool.

The circumstance that the amount said to have been decided upon by Secretary McAdoo for deposit in Southern banks, as given in the New York report, was $135,000,000 gave rise to the interpretation that opposition had developed against the plan approved by Controller Williams of counting advances to the cotton loan as part of bank reserves to the amount of 75 per cent. of their face. But members of the Reserve Board at once said that this was not what was under discussion. They declared that the purpose of the report was to create sentiment against the exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of the power conferred upon him under the Federal Reserve Bank act to deposit funds in the cotton States.

This power also rests with the Reserve Board itself, which may by the affirmative vote of five members require Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal Reserve Banks at rates of interest to be fixed by the board. There is no doubt of the power of the board to transfer large reserves in the North and West to the South. That it is contemplated is not asserted, but that it is wholly possible under the law is very plain.

RESERVE BANKS' WAR TAX.

Question of Their Liability Referred to Board by Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Collector of Internal Revenue has referred to the Federal Reserve Board a question as to the taxability of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks under the War Revenue act. The Reserve Board referred the question to its counsel.

The act provides that on and after Nov. 1, 1914, "bankers shall pay $1 for each $1,000 of capital used or employed, and in estimating capital, surplus and undivided profits shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year."

As the Federal Reserve Banks were only declared open for business on Nov. 16, it is doubted that a tax measured by the preceding fiscal year would lie against them for the first year. As the act expires by limitation on Dec. 1, 1915, the tax could only apply for a month and a half after the first year of the operation of the Federal Reserve Banks.

There is one other respect in which the war tax may affect the operation of the new Federal Reserve system. That is the levying of a tax of 2 cents on $100, or fraction thereof, on promissory notes "except banknotes issued for circulation." As promissory notes will probably be drawn for the purpose of rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Banks, the tax will probably affect, theoretically at least, a slight increase in the cost of money to the individual borrower. But the difference will probably be too slight to be felt.

$25,000,000 IN GAS BONDS.

Service Commission Authorizes Bond Issue by Consolidated.

If no legal difficulties result from a previous issue of debentures the Consolidated Gas Company will soon be authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue $25,000,000 of convertible debenture bonds and $25,000,000 of common stock to redeem them.

The debentures are to replace money used to acquire the New York Edison Company and the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, to discharge $5,000,000 of eight-month collateral trust notes and to discharge demand notes issued in 1906 and 1907 for $2,500,000.

When the matter came yesterday before the commission Commissioner Maltbie raised the point that last July, when the application for permission to issue these debentures was made, it was evident that they were about to go to a premium. "Rights" were being traded on the Curb at 15 per cent. premium. Consequently to raise $25,000,000 in cash, it would be necessary to issue only $22,000,000 6 per cent. debentures. So he suggested that the commission authorize the company to sell only enough bonds to provide the cash needed. There was some debate as to conditions of the market in July and since the war started, and Commissioner Maltbie's motion was voted down. The commission then voted unanimously to have the attorneys prepare the authorization.

CITY BONUS OF $5,000,000.

Alderman Wants Condemnation Proceedings Investigated.

Alderman William H. Pendry of Brooklyn presented a resolution in the board yesterday calling for a thorough investigation of the whole system of condemnation proceedings, and said the city had paid at least $5,000,000 more in the last five years than the assessed valuation of property purchased.

The Alderman said the city had paid an average of 64 per cent. more for property it has taken than the values represented on the Tax Department books. Either the system of assessing values was wrong or there was something radically wrong with the condemnation work, he added. Abnormal jumps in prices of property almost invariably precede action by the city, the Alderman said, and among instances he cited to support his resolution were these:

The Seaside Park, Rockaway, assessed for $274,000 and for which the city paid $1,250,000; the Broadway Ferry property, for which the city paid $1,000,000 more than the sum for which it was assessed; the County Court House site, which was purchased for $6,243,000 and assessed for $4,196,000, and the Richmond Court House site, assessed for $221,500 and sold to the city for $227,705.

NO STRIKE RECEIVERSHIP.

President Drops as Illegal That Plan of Pacifying Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson let callers know today that at one time the Administration had considered the plan proposed by the American Federation of Labor for putting the Colorado coal mines in the hands of receivers so as to bring the long strike to an end. The President added, however, that after the Secretary of Labor had consulted the Solicitor of his department on the subject, he had decided that the course proposed was without warrant of law. The plan has now been dropped.

DENVER, Nov. 24.—Gov. E. M. Ammons, Democrat, and Gov.-elect George R. Carlson, Republican, today joined in a request that the investigation by the Federal Industrial Commission into the Colorado coal miners' strike, scheduled to begin Dec. 1, be postponed. The request was made in a telegram to President Wilson and Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, as follows:

"We have had within the last year more than a score of investigations of industrial conditions in our coal fields, including one by a special Congressional committee and others by the Federal Bureau of Labor. We seriously question whether an investigation at this time can bring out any new information.

"The undersigned are working in harmony and in the interests of law, order, and peace, with an earnest desire to have no further expense or bloodshed in Colorado. We have a feeling of good will toward all, but a fixed determination to preserve the present status of peace in this State.

"The entrance into Colorado of your estimable body at about the time of the withdrawal of the Federal troops and at approximately the date fixed for the present Administration to retire and the incoming Administration to take up its new duties might greatly embarrass us in the administration of our programme of government, and the hearings conducted by your committee might serve to inflame passions and endanger the peace maintained by the troops in the past. We therefore respectfully request and urge that the date of your proposed investigation be postponed."

Relief for Unemployed Halts.

No new subscriptions were received by the Mayor yesterday for the fund which Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith started with $1,000 for the relief of the city's unemployed. Until a "Mayor's Relief Organization" is formed, the Mayor is not ready to receive contributions at his office. Tax Commissioner Ardolph L. Kline denied that he had refused to act as Treasurer of the "American White Cross" for the relief of former soldiers and sailors out of employment. He said no committee from the organization ever called on him.

Dinner to Joseph A. Broderick.

The thirteen past Presidents of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, gave a dinner at the Transportation Club in the Manhattan Hotel last night to Joseph A. Broderick, who has been appointed Chief of the Division of Audit and Examination of the Federal Reserve system in Washington. A gold fob was presented to Mr. Broderick at the feast.

STATE OF GEORGIA SEEKS LOAN HERE

Gov. Slaton Defers Sale of Bonds or Borrowing of Money Until Jan. 15.

SAYS SOUTH IS CHEERFUL

Effort to Pass Law Curtailing the Production of Cotton Vigorously Opposed.

Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia is at the Waldorf, having come to New York to arrange for the refunding of an issue of State bonds.

"In regard to the Georgia bonds," said Gov. Slaton, "I have the option of either selling them or making a loan for twelve to eighteen months. I have had the matter up with leading bankers and financiers of New York, and they tell me it will be better to make an arrangement about the bonds after Jan. 15, when they think money matters will be easier.

"As for conditions in Georgia, I may tell you that some pressure was brought to bear upon me to call a special session of the Legislature in order to curtail by law the production of cotton in our State. I said that not only would such a law be unconstitutional, but pernicious in principle, and that it would be much less an exercise of governmental power to limit all Southern stores to selling cotton, or limit the newspapers of the South to advertising cotton, than to put a farmer in jail for raising cotton on his own land.

"I regret very much the presentation of any part of the South as in a state of mendicancy. Just before I came to New York I went to the various Georgia fairs, and I have never seen people more cheerful nor evidencing greater confidence in the future than the people I saw at these places. At these county fairs were exhibited grain, hay, cattle, poultry, in fact, all the products which are essential to the economic independence of a State, and the farmers of Georgia realized that it was with them to produce all that was necessary to sustain the farm without the aid of purchases from other States, and that they could raise cotton as a surplus money crop.

"In fact, we have 235 growing days as against 165 in the State of Ohio. We can raise oats more cheaply than Ohio and produce hay more cheaply than Iowa. Cotton grows so easily, and with so little attention, that naturally the temptation has been toward the least exertion; but Georgia has learned the wisdom of independence and self-reliance, and next year, instead of sending $172,000,000 out of the State for foodstuffs, including meat, our farmers will devote their attention to home production of these necessities. The cotton crop will be curtailed, and a system of crop diversification adopted."

WON'T CLOG SHORT SESSION

President Not to Urge Pension or Budget System at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President today mentioned in casual conversation certain subjects that would not be urged upon Congress in his address at the opening of the short session. While he said little about what he would recommend, his remarks in general seemed to support the prediction made by Speaker Clark two nights ago that Appropriation bills would take up most of the time of the session.

The President will not recommend at this session a system of civil service pensions for aged clerks in the service of the Government, nor will he press a budget system, though he is understood to have favored some regulation of estimates along the lines in vogue in most other countries. The President suggested that in the short session these matters could hardly receive the consideration to which they were entitled.

In response to a direct question as to whether he would press the bill for the purchase of merchant ships by the Government to preserve the overseas trade of the United States during the continuance of the war, the President said that he was not certain just how many ships had made themselves available for the American trade by changing their registration. He said that he had heard of shipments in various parts of the country, however, that had been held up for lack of vessels that could cross the ocean without fear of seizure.

SILVER SET FOR SCHNEIDER.

Three Gifts from Employes on Official's Fiftieth Birthday.

County Clerk William F. Schneider was 50 years old yesterday. From the office of his private business he received a gold watch with an affectionate message from the employes there; the employes in the Naturalization Bureau sent him fifty American Beauty roses, and after working hours all of the employes in the County Clerk's office assembled in a near by courtroom and gave him a heavy Colonial silver service set with a salver 30 by 22 inches, which bore a suitable inscription.

The presentation address was made by John H. Conway, the assistant law clerk and oldest employe. Deputy County Clerk Seiden and Edward J. Horn also spoke.

PRESIDENT O'DWYER OUT.

Resigns on Eve of Election in the Democratic Club.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Judge of the City Court, resigned yesterday as President of the National Democratic Club. Politicians said his retirement means that the fight on Tammany in the club would be called off.

"My health has been greatly impaired," said Judge O'Dwyer. "I found it necessary to retire, as I could not devote the necessary time to the club's affairs."

A new President will be elected on Dec. 2. Both the Tammany and anti-Tammany members have candidates in the field.

NOTED MEN TESTIFY FOR CAMPBELL WILL

Associates of St. Louis Capitalist Who Left $16,000,000 Say His Mind Was Sound.

ATTACK DAUGHTER'S BIRTH

Contestants Seek to Show Also That Testator Was Influenced to Leave His Estate to the Church.

Many men prominent in this city testified yesterday before John J. Tierney, a notary, in the suit of relatives to break the will of James Campbell, a broker and promoter of public utilities in St. Louis, who died suddenly in his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., on June 12, leaving an estate worth $16,000,000.

The depositions were taken under authority of a commission granted by Judge Rassieur in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, where the will contest was brought by Margaret C. Harrison, Mamie C. Spargo, James C. Campbell of Chicago, Archie W. Campbell, and Genevieve Baker of Wheeling, W. Va., nephews and nieces of the capitalist. They allege that Mr. Campbell was influenced unduly to leave his estate in trust for the ultimate benefit of St. Louis University, a Jesuit institution. They allege also that as a result of an attack upon him made in St. Louis six years ago, in which Campbell suffered a fractured skull, he was of unsound mind and that he left no child, although in his will he named Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Elzy G. Burkham of St. Louis, as a daughter.

Big Income for Wife and Daughter

Campbell's will made provision for his daughter and widow, who was Miss Florence Adele von Platner of New York City. He specified that they should receive the income from the estate, amounting to approximately $500,000 annually. The daughter, whose parentage is questioned by the contestants, was born at the Grand Union Hotel in this city on March 17, 1893. At the Greenwich Summer home, where her father died, she was married to Mr. Burkham, a young civil engineer, in September.

The depositions were taken yesterday in the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 49 Wall Street. L. Frank Ottofy of St. Louis and Scott McLanahan of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt of this city represented the contestants. Richard L. Goode and Frederick N. Judson, counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, executor under the will; E. V. R. Schneiderhan, LL. B. Isaak of St. Louis University, and Mrs. Campbell's personal attorney, Morton Jourdan, represented the defendants.

The testimony of the witnesses summoned by the defense was introduced to shatter the allegations that Mr. Campbell died intestate, and that when he signed his will he was in feeble health, and by reason of incidents in his business and social life and his fear of death and future punishment he was easily imposed upon and influenced to leave his immense estate in trust for St. Louis University, to be turned over to that institution upon the death of the wife and daughter.

Mr. Ottofy objected to the questions put to the witnesses, and asserted that the hearing was without proper jurisdiction, inasmuch as the commission granted by the St. Louis court was signed only by the court clerk. Notary Tierney overruled this objection.

J. B. Harris, a member of the brokerage firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co., who is a stockholder in many corporations in which Mr. Campbell was interested, said he had rooms at the Hotel Plaza, where Mr. Campbell always retained a suite, and that he regarded Mr. Campbell as possessing great mental and physical vigor.

"Did Mr. Campbell ever discuss his alleged intention of penalizing this daughter because of the acts of the mother?" Mr. Ottofy asked.

Mr. Harris replied that he never had heard Mr. Campbell refer to his daughter except in terms of the greatest affection.

Found Campbell's Mind Strong.

Edmund C. Converse, President of the Astor Trust Company, Director in sixteen corporations and formerly President of the Liberty Bank and the Bankers Trust Company, said he had known Mr. Campbell since he made his Summer home in Greenwich, near where Mr. Converse has a country estate. He said Mr. Campbell was a remarkable business man, of strong mind, and that he was in the best of mental and physical health up to within a short time of his death.

James Daniel Mortimer, now President of the North American Company of 30 Broad Street, who succeeded Mr. Campbell in that office in March, said his predecessor was a man of great business acumen. James F. Fogarty, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the North American Company, testified also to Mr. Campbell's powerful intellect up to the time of and even during his last illness. Fogarty, though hardly more than a youth, was one of the last of Mr. Campbell's business associates to see him. The ailing financier called him to his bedside at Greenwich on May 31, twelve days before his death. Even then, Mr. Fogarty asserted, Mr. Campbell's mental condition was perfect.

George R. Sheldon, Vice President and Treasurer of the North American Company, and Treasurer of the Republican National Committee since 1900, said Mr. Campbell was perfectly competent when he made his will.

A certificate of birth dated March 27, 1893, ten days after the birth of Miss Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Burkham, and signed by the late Dr. Andrew H. Smith of 22 East Forty-second Street, naming Mr. Campbell, 45, as the father and Mrs. Florence A. Campbell, 35, as the mother, was put in evidence. It set forth that Mrs. Campbell had given birth to two children previous to the birth of Lois Ann Campbell.

Kaiser Decorates Senor Quesada.

Word has been received in this city that the Cuban Minister in Berlin, Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, was decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm with the Order of the Prussian Crown on Oct. 31. It is believed here that the decoration was intended as a recognition of Señor de Quesada's book, "The German Fatherland," printed in Spanish in March of this year. Señor de Quesada was formerly the Cuban Minister to this country. In 1898 he was put forward as a candidate for President of Cuba, but he declined to run.

BIG EXPORTS LAST WEEK.

Those for Year Now Exceed Those of Last Year to Date.

The Custom House report of exports, exclusive of specie for the week ended Nov. 21, issued yesterday and amounting to $19,885,938, carries this year's exports beyond those of the preceding year for the first time in several months. The week before the exports were valued at $24,189,270, and at $17,980,211 in the week before that. Exports from here the corresponding week in 1913 amounted to $13,219,049. Exports for the year to date are set down at $792,983,250, compared with $786,319,248 in the same period last year, this year's excess now being $6,664,002.

England continued last week to be the largest purchaser of American goods, the value of shipments to that country being placed at $6,358,920. This sum covered foodstuffs, underwear, clothing and military supplies generally. Similar exports from this port to France had a value of $3,153,412, while shipments to Denmark were $2,312,975. Exports to Sweden were valued at $803,407, and to the Netherlands at $697,391. Shipments to Russia and Russian possessions had a value of $476,049. Goods for Norway were returned at $488,490.

Heavy shipments were recorded to Cuba, their value being $815,479. Exports to South American countries from here showed some improvement over the preceding week. No exports are put down as having been sent to China.

PROTEST RATE INCREASES.

Philadelphians Hold Mass Meeting to Object to Proposed Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Almost every business and civic association in this city and its suburbs, along with country clubs, churches, private schools and commuters' associations from this State and New Jersey, were represented this afternoon in a mass meeting of protest against the proposed increase of passenger fares, to go into effect by the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies on Dec. 15.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was invited to present the railroad side, refused to attend or to send any of his subordinates. Theodore Voorhees, President of the Reading, merely acknowledged the receipt of an invitation sent him.

Resolutions protesting against the so-called unfairness of the increases were adopted.

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission will sit in this city on Friday morning to hear preliminary complaints.

Lynching in South Carolina.

SHILOH, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman, was lynched near here today.

FREE MARKETS KILL TRUST.

President Marks Is Told Poultry Monopoly No Longer Exists.

Borough President Marks made public yesterday a letter from H. A. Emerson, manager of the Live Poultry Auction Company, in which Mr. Emerson says that the free markets have killed the Poultry Trust. The public, he says, is buying turkeys and other poultry at an average of 5 cents less than it paid last year. He believes that New York will save $300,000 on Thanksgiving turkeys.

"Last year, during the Thanksgiving holiday market and Christmas market following," he writes, "frauds and irregularities between commission men and Inspectors for the Board of Health were shown up in the newspapers. These were so glaring and so vile that every one believed that some one would certainly be put out of business. It was estimated last November and December that country shippers were robbed out of $150,000 through the manipulations of certain commission men and dealers. On the other hand exorbitant prices were charged throughout the Fall and Winter to the consumer for poultry by retail markets."

Divorce Decree for Dr. Sears.

Dr. Julia Seton Sears, founder of the New Thought Church, got her final decree of divorce from her husband, Frank W. Sears, yesterday. Supreme Court Justice Guy handed the decree to Edward T. Hiscox, Mrs. Sears's counsel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The volume of speculative operations in the wheat market was small, and, after showing a steady tone early, the market developed heaviness and closed ⅝c to ¼c net lower. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 2,021,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while stocks in America and afloat for Europe gained 2,003,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,353,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18½; No. 2 hard, $1.18½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.20½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.25, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	..	$1.22⅝	$1.23 96 11-16
May	..	..	..	1.29¾	1.30⅛ 99¼

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT MARKET.

May	$1.30 15-16	$1.30 3-16	1.30 3-16	1.30¼	

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	1.16	1.15¼	1.15⅛	1.15⅝	91⅝
May	1.22	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.21½	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market was inactive and prices were easier, closing ⅝c to ⅞c below the final of Monday. Receipts at interior points were 1,063,000 bushels, compared with 561,000 bushels last year, and Bradstreet's visible decreased 263,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 960,000 bushels a year ago. The local cash market was easy, new No. 2 yellow quoted at 75c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	65¾	65	65	65⅝	70⅜
May	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70½	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, and, while prices declined ¼c to ⅛c in sympathy with wheat and corn, the undertone was steady, owing to liberal clearances from the seaboard. Bradstreet's visible increased 526,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 233,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 55@55½c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 53½@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev.	Last
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	50	49¾	49¾	49⅞	38
May	53⅝	53⅛	53¼	53⅝	42

PROVISIONS.

The volume of business in the market for hog products was again small, and prices were slightly lower, owing to liberal receipts of live hogs at Western points and lower prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Wednesday, 31,000; Kansas City received 27,000 and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.00	9.90	9.90	10.00	10.90
May	10.17	10.10	10.12	10.17	11.15
Ribs—					
January	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.92	10.97
May	10.25	10.22	10.22	10.20	11.17
Pork—					
January	18.60	18.47	18.57	18.55	20.90
May	19.05	18.92	18.95	18.97	20.90

COFFEE.

There was little of interest transpired in the coffee market yesterday, as the trade was inclined to await today's developments, which promised to be of unusual moment in the coffee trade. This will be first notice day for December delivery, and as the open interest in this month will doubtless be practically closed with today's operations, the voluntary Committee on Liquidation decided to remain in continuous session from 10.30 until 3 o'clock to facilitate liquidating operations. At 12 o'clock the Board of Managers of the Exchange will hold a special meeting, at which it is expected that the question of opening the Exchange will be discussed, and it was the consensus of opinion among members yesterday that the board will decide to reopen the Exchange on either Nov. 30 or Dec. 2. Sales through the Liquidating Committee yesterday amounted to 29,000 bags, and at the close of the day December was quoted at 5.30 to 5.31c; May, 5.88 to 5.89c, and July at 6.69 to 6.71c. In the local spot market quotations remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a very steady tone throughout the greater part of the day, owing to firmness in the crude position, and owing to more or less covering by recent sellers, but late in the day offerings increased, and at the close the market was easier, with net losses of 1 to 9 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.55@5.80	5.55
November	..	..	5.54@5.70	5.58
December	5.60	5.56	5.56@5.60	5.56
January	5.80	5.75	5.74@5.75	5.76
February	..	..	5.85@5.90	5.87
March	6.02	5.97	5.96@5.98	6.02
April	..	..	6.05@6.10	6.14
May	6.27	6.26	6.19@6.21	6.25
June	6.40	6.40	6.34@6.37	6.39

COTTON.

Reports that English and Continental buyers have purchased a very large quantity of cotton in the Southwest at the prevailing low level of prices are now finding confirmation in the expanding exports. Galveston alone cleared over 50,000 bales for Great Britain yesterday, one of the biggest days in the history of that port, while total exports of 64,804 bales from all ports for the day, made the total clearance so far reported since the beginning of the season. The opening was steady at a decline of 3 to 7 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool cables, and, after some little irregularity, active months sold 5 to 14 points net lower. Slight rallies followed the big exports, but were barely maintained, with the market closing steady at a net loss of 4 to 12 points. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged yesterday, the exception being Charleston, which was ⅛c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at $7.75 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.26	7.20	7.23@7.25	7.29
January	7.42	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.47
March	7.55	7.49	7.52@7.53	7.59
May	7.70	7.61	7.63@7.64	7.75
July	7.87	7.81	7.81@7.82	7.93
October	8.05	7.99	8.03@8.05	8.07

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	44,512	44,692	39,866
New Orleans	17,000	13,607	14,811
Mobile	340	972	3,009
Savannah	9,173	13,085	11,632
Charleston	3,820	5,197	3,511
Wilmington	709	1,256	2,764
Norfolk	1,982	2,808	5,350
Other ports	5,131	12,627	8,773
Total	82,667	87,244	89,716
Since Friday	194,947	.....	202,236
Since August	2,585,933	.....	5,385,271
Stocks at ports	1,126,408	.....	1,062,264

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

Augusta	2,630	4,724	3,761
Memphis	7,516	7,675	12,458
St. Louis	3,490	5,763	3,520
Houston	24,452	20,149	23,841

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS WEDNESDAY.

	Tomorrow.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	31,800	28,176	29,713
New Orleans	12,000	8,977	14,895

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Others.
Galveston	50,519	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	*600
Savannah	.....	4,750	.....
Baltimore	3,249	.....	.....
Boston	.....	400	.....
San Francisco	.....	.....	15,286
Total	53,768	5,150	5,886

*Mexico. †Japan.

Total exports, today, 64,804, against 48,779 last year; since Aug. 1, 1,170,793, against 3,806,026 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middg.	Stocks. This Yr.	Last Yr.
200	New Orleans	7⅝	211,570	229,655
25	Mobile	7⅜	35,104	48,720
150	Charleston	7⅞	84,422	81,389
4,266	Savannah	7¼	169,384	184,179
450	Galveston	7¾	411,896	321,283
——	Wilmington	7⅛	38,327	46,936
605	Norfolk	7¼	44,739	46,879
1,086	Augusta	7½	148,810	59,779
2,000	Memphis	7¼	239,284	177,625
——	St. Louis	7⅝	29,907	13,628
——	Baltimore	7⅞	1,394	9,904
——	Philadelphia	8	6,018	....
2,610	Houston	7¾	150,340	182,093
——	Boston	7¾	9,813	....
——	New York	7¾	77,818	45,527
——	Little Rock	6¾	41,866	46,513

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 35,458 packages; last week, 42,014 packages; imports, 1,224 packages. The downward tendency of the market continued for a few days following our last weekly report, extra creamery selling as low as 34c and the higher scoring lots at 34½@35c. Trade began to improve a little on Friday, and by Monday the feeling was enough firmer to warrant the advance of close to ½c on the better grades. Today business was quieter, but the improvement well sustained. Ladies and packing stock have declined somewhat and close very quiet. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@34¾c; higher scoring lots, 35@35½c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 29@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22@24½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 39,720 cases. Receipts have continued on a very small scale and the supply of new-laid qualities has grown smaller. Prices for all lots containing a good to large proportion of such have favored the seller and show further advance. There has been some improvement in the good medium qualities and high grades of Fall packed refrigerators have also met a fair demand, but seriously defective lots of fresh gathered eggs and all inferior qualities of Fall packed continue dull and urgently offered in competition with storage goods. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 29@35c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 24@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 26@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21½c; whites, Western, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@60c; defective, 45@55c; gathered whites as to size and quality, 35@35c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 24@27c.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This charactar means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Tax‹Taylor.
Cases to be sent from Room 337, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
McKinnon‹Ala Sec.
Connors‹Oceanic
Steam Nav.
Meltzer‹Penn RR.
York‹Bijou Circuit.
Uptegraft‹Penn Co.
Gomila‹Ramsdell.
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds‹Penn RR.
Poland‹C L RR.
NY L Ins‹Anderson.
Ovavagge‹P & Read C & L
Weakworth‹NY, NH & H RR.
Baeltz‹NY, N H & H RR.
Weckworth‹NY, N H & H RR.
Matzler‹C RR of N J.
Donoghue‹Oceanic. St Nav.
Tobass‹Carnegie St.
Helfand‹Ill Surety.
Andrews Co‹Phoenix Amus.
Banner Rubber‹Rubber Co.
Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Marks‹Kelly.
Elwell‹Elwell Rubber, (2 acts.)
Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
NY C RR‹Sea Tow‹Mercer.
Eclipse Ltge‹Cornell.
Gildersleeve‹Conine.
Fox‹Sea Foam, &c.
Standard Undgr Cable ‹SS Safety.
Lucas‹Dredge 7.
Dentz‹same.
Van den Bergh‹Auburn
Eastern SS‹C E Snuff
Burns‹Seaboard, &c.
Harmes‹CNY & De W
Donovan‹same.
Taylor Dredg‹P Setzer
Harris‹Stevens.
Moran T & T‹Plaint'd
Owners S B Agrmt. (Limitation Liability)
Fitzpatrick‹St Jos In.
DISTRICT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building.—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Hill‹Whalen & Martell
Edison‹Cont Chemical.
Petersen‹same.
Conroy‹same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., Juniper, Av., &c.; re application of Johnson, Jr., &c.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Oathout, aplt., v. Warner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Peabody and Bro., trustees, v. Kent deft., Sinnott, recvr., aplt.; People ex rel. Birmingham v. Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The application of Hoff for peremptory writ of mandamus to Polk, &c.; People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club v. Purdy et al., Tax Comrs., aplts.; re application of Albany Heights Realty Co. et al., aplts., v. City of New York; re Laidlaw and ano., &c., Newport Av.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Rogers v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., aplt.—Reargument ordered in this question—Is the life tenant liable to the remainderman for damages to the inheritance caused, without fault on the part of the life tenant, by a fire negligently started on adjoining premises?

Ventimiglia v. Eichner, aplt.—Judgment reversed and action remitted to the Special Term for decision without costs to either party.

People v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.; same v. same; Ferguson, infant, respt., v. Town of Lewisboro, aplt.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

People v. Skwirsky, (indicted as Spear,) aplt.—Motion for judgment of affirmance and counter motion for leave to withdraw appeal denied, and the time enlarged for the argument of the appeal until the appellant's restoration to sanity is certified to the Governor under Section 495A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when the case may be brought on for argument upon one month's notice by the District Attorney.

DAY CALENDAR.

Tuttle‹Field.
Herman‹Buffalo.
Hicks‹Grumley.

The court will adjourn on Wednesday until Monday.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lection case—Re Sutrin.
Litigated motions:
Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Com.)
Trowbridge‹Fox.
Janet‹M Marina.
Ex Bank.
Katz‹S & W Bauman.
Crommett‹Thompson.
Starrett Co.
Cooley‹Same.
Tunes‹Fiel, (2 acts.)
Bolko‹NY & N E Cement.
Dailey‹CNY.
Thomas‹Thomas.
Toltec Mex Oil‹E C Oil.
Franklin Socy. &c‹ Wenninger.
Pring‹E Flug.
Schnitzer‹Nemeth.
Hoffstadt‹Bassenook.
Cohen‹Ger Ex Bank.
Lorraine Am Line.
Forest‹Ham-Am Line.
Innis‹McGowan.
Ottendorfer.
R. A Schoenberg & Co‹Hall.
McLaughlin‹Mc Laughlin.
King‹King.
Zurich Gen'l Accident ‹B H RR.
Rosenthal‹1st Ptd Rty
Ehrenber‹Univ Stnt.
Weinstock‹Goetz.
McGuire‹Tino & Co.
London Finance‹Shattuck.
Same‹Turner.
Horwitz‹Ger Fire Ins.
Same‹Concordia F Ins.
Fischerauer‹Hopkins.
Re MacLachlan.
Page‹Zeibig.
Ulmer‹West'ster Hts.
Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Mc Life‹Fleischman Realty.
Walter‹Farrell.
Germag S Bk‹Mertens
Same‹Same.
Vella‹Cronin.
Stoecker‹Hearst.

PART I.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
1st Nat Bk‹Heinze.
Voron‹Chait.
Cohn‹Wadler.
Re Melvin Stable.
Brown‹Beam.
Youngs‹Rhinelander.
Stam‹Stam.
Preferred causes:
Starr Con‹CNY.
NY, West, &c, RR‹ same.
CNY‹59 St Rty.

The following cases will not be called for trial until Nov. 30:
Heidelberg‹Hud Rlty.
Herzberg‹same.
Whalen‹Powers.
Jonasson‹Goodman.
Colon‹U Dn Presby Ch
Ducas‹Ducas.
Mullnos‹Mullnos.
Romanoff‹Romanoff.
Dunman, Jr‹Wilson.
Consocenti‹Palumbo.
Buess‹CNY.
Title Guar & T‹Bankers Trust.
Trevor‹Morten.
Briggs‹Sweeney.
Central Tr‹Wood.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing‹Averbeck‹Williams.
Inc‹Brinkman‹Adams
Inc‹Waste Trade Pub Bur‹ Iron.
Landesberger‹Welwood
Oestreicher‹Winters.
Cohen‹Nowick.
Schroeder‹Zylka.
United Surety‹Meehan
Postal Life‹Burns.
Alexander‹Henry, (2 acts.)
Pasher‹Kopf.
Robinson‹Brighton.
Collins‹Oxford.
Bovenzi‹Familiar Amt.
Bank of Sicily‹Castello.
Cole‹Harrison.
Assets Real‹Title Guar Co.
Bernheimer‹Palmer.
Beha‹Rothschild.
Mallah‹Cunessa.
St Bk of Syr‹Kaplan.
United & Globe R M. Trenton‹35% Auto S.
Glass‹Glass.
Elsing‹Geneva Brew.
Lehrer‹Lehrich.
Schmucker‹Bandler.
Wallace‹Winkler.
Hackensack‹Fey.
Herring‹Nemeof.
Amend‹Wolfram Wire Case on.

burg‹Soloman—Sol Kohn. Webber‹De Cole —Walter A Hirsch. Horn‹Richard—Geo E Weiler. Soloman‹Lippmann—Harry M Lowy. Diehl‹McCormick—Henry. Hoffheimer. Matter of Williams—Abraham Stern. Chrispel‹Frank—Wm Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Davis‹Davis—Huger W Jervey.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Amsterdam‹Amsterdam—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Katherine S Galbraith‹John H. Bodine—Bryan L Kennelly. Rebecca S Jacobs‹Dora Oppenheim Shlivek‹C. & F Alton. Int'Atlantic. Bonita Co—Edward S Greenbaum. Mutual Alliance Trust Co‹Jacob Maisel—Marcel Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Samuel Band‹Morris L Jaeger—Barnett Berger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned to Nov. 27. No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Case on—Donovan‹Donovan.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Hagbart C Hansen.
Benj Hechkowitz.
Mary McMenamy.
Wills for probate.
Annie Vetterman.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will—Amelia King.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Equity causes.
Shanker M Celling‹Fort Masonry Co.
Couce‹Nichol Bldg.
Wilhelm‹Welser.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Rohitzek‹Roeder, (2 cases)—Frandis S. McAvoy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Branden‹Sylvester
Re Flatbush Av.
North‹Wilcox.
Metzger‹NY Con RR.
Ralich‹Penfield.
Re Terrace Place.
Hicks‹Cocks.
McCarthy‹So Bklyn R
Fosdick‹N Con RR.
O'Connor‹B H RR.
Smith‹B H RR.
Taube‹C I & B RR.
McCune‹same.
Dailey‹Nassau RR.
Daly‹same.
Hogan‹same.
Seaman‹same.
Hushion‹Strouse.
Farthing‹same.
Parisette‹Elias B Co.
Baum‹C I & B RR.
Nat S G Cock‹Shapiro
Hauptman‹Venus Adv
Davis‹Davis.
Fell‹Murphy.
Kribs‹Kribs.
Converse‹CNY.
Goodman‹Goodman.
Knam‹Klinert R.
Johnson‹Assoc O Co.
Holmberg‹Auer.
Nelson‹Carpenter.
Johnson‹Groberg.
Wilson‹Crowell.
Benson‹Siemons.
Harburger‹St John's Co.
Garrigan‹Adamson.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCE CALENDAR—Kelly, J.
Seaman, Smith, Williams, Barham, Pollacek, Perus, Schwartz, Norden, Belkin,
Hammett, Wiedeman, Stubing, Nathan, L'Allemand, Infant‹ Nielsen, Hults, Duley, Wansker.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I. Blackmar, J.; Part II. Maddox, J.; Part III. Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI. Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Friday. If not finished that day, it will be carried over to the following Monday.
Beatty‹B H R R.
Jamison et al‹Hentz et al.
Hetshin‹Feinberg.
Klais‹Nas R R.
Bruggerman‹Schaeffer.
Montana B H RR.
Russo‹same.
Cloonan‹McMullen Co
Giordano‹C I & B RR
Koehus‹Jamison et al.
Weidner‹Schaeffer.
Gilliver‹B H R R.
Smith‹Holbrook, C/& R.
B'klyn Church Soc‹ B'klyn & Kinder'n
Schwartz‹Potruch et al.
Lennon‹Blue Taxi.
Ogaard‹Daly.
Rubenstein‹Steeplechase et al.
Chestnut‹N Y Con R R.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 7.
Highest number reached, 4503.

McDonald‹Stork & an.
Conlon‹Sunden Co.
McKinney‹Dr.
Murphy‹N Y Con RR.
Morton‹McFarland.
Masilunas‹Jamison et al.
Damby‹Newman & C.
Stanton‹B H R R, (2 acts.)
McCloskey‹Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.
Godick‹NY, NH RR. (3 acts.)
Lombard‹N Y State C
Schoenherr‹Hartfield.
Bullis‹Evans Dairy
Lichtenberg‹Boucher.
Quack-Berber‹Cook.
Smith‹Nas R R.
Phillips‹N Y Butchers.
Mahland‹Mahland.
Kenny‹Hinchcliffe.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Tosner‹Hornett.
Inq.—Schaefer‹Ketcher.
People, &c‹Diemer.
Halper‹Langbrook.
Rocca‹Nas R R.
Clark‹Kennedy.
Reserve calendar marked ready and passed until Nov. 30.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Maria L. Kenney.
Charles Hart.
Mary Rosa Burkardt.
Carrie Sternbauer.
L. Geisman.
Hyman Clark.
Samuel Cohen.
William Murphy.
John Ballentine.
Adam C. Miller.
W. E. Dunn.
Christian Thaelman.
Euphemia Drew.
Administration of:
Eugene Canning.
Acctg. in estate of:
Elizabeth Ryan.
T. H. Parmento.
Charles Wilson.
Moses Karuell.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Mary Grant.

A. V. Ditman.
Kate M. Reilly.
J. C. Cordes.
Henry Seibert.
Martin Byrne.
Catherine Summers.
Ellen Bannon.
S. H Purdy.
Anin Infants.
J. J. Hayes.
Gottlieb Renoz.
Catherine Sullivan.
Archilla Vellucl.
Louis Vellucl.
James Carroll.
Vincenia Veluci.
Samuel Spear.
Kaufman Infants.
Roger Costello.
Ann Carney.
W. H. Loomia.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Richardson‹Haas.
Parete‹Nichols.
Marus‹C R R of N J.
Rank‹Elesle.
Nugent‹Wiffler.
Murphy‹Goodhart.
Walsh‹Kelly.
Dunn‹NYC & H R R
Greenlee‹Todd.
Stehlin‹City & Co C.

Cholonski‹Fed S Ref.
Marcus & Brothers‹ Powers M Co.
Edwards‹NYC & H R R.
Chuberoff‹Concourse Building.
Stalnach Hards Co‹ same.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.
Crentzberger‹Mt Vernon.
Berry‹T A Gillespia.
Riggio‹N Y Rye.
Bahr‹I R T.
Schorck‹N Rochelle.
Johnson‹West St Ry.
Hetzel‹NY, Neg RR.
Liberty Brew‹Olt.
Maher‹Gants.
Sledzenski‹Dunwoodie Country Club.
Guidicino‹Prsade.
Nichtern‹West St Ry.
Nicoletto‹Whitridge.
McCarthy‹Ringler & Co.
Frederickson‹N Rochelle Coal.
Croft‹Peski L & R R.
Linehan‹Silver.
Albert‹So Bvd Ry, (2 acts.)
Highest number reached, 440.

Harrison‹Chester Hill Anto Serv.
Wall‹Yonkers R R.
Hoffman‹same.
Samela‹Stamford Ry.
Tackman‹Leibhold Co
Willson‹White Plains.
Schafer‹Union Ry, (2 acts.)
Coutant‹I R T.
Mulli‹B H R R.
New Rochelle Coal‹S Shore Sec.
Harris‹Mason & H.
Grogan‹Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Monsee‹Roberts.
Jones‹Andrus.
Goodhart‹Hasbrouck.
Schoonmaker‹Pitts C.
Gardella‹same.
Galvin‹Fed Sug Ref.
Horan‹NY, NH RR.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Aiello‹Rocco.
All other civil cases will go over to Dec. 14.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Geoghegan‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Fidelity & Dep Co of Md‹Queens Co Tr.
Berger‹Kramer.
Tuckley‹Jacobs.
Schmitt‹Merrill.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Kesler‹Warner and ano.
Delmage‹W. Garrison Co.
McCue‹M & Q Tract.
McCrery‹Wisrda.
Cleib‹Lachse.
Cantanne‹Stevenson Co.
Mosher‹Havemeyer.
Green‹Stalnberg.
Miles‹Nichols Cop.
Highest number reached, 638.

Reilly‹B U H R R.
Giordiana‹Acme Bldg Co et al.
Roccaro‹French Line.
Manzari‹Seitz.
Crabbs‹Cappiello.
Doscher‹N East Con.
Donovan‹Fargo, as President.
Kress‹Am. Druggists' Syndicate.
Schlimbach‹same.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Conditions have changed but little in the last twenty-four hours. Pressure is high from the Middle Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast and relatively low from the lake region westward, but no well-developed storm appears within the region of low pressure. Showers have occurred in Michigan and rain in Texas.

It is warmer in the interior valleys and generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

Local rains are probable in the lower lake region and Northern New England, also in Texas and the Gulf States; elsewhere fair weather Wednesday and Thursday is probable, with moderate temperatures.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly northeast.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, except rain in north portion. Thursday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Western New York—Cloudy, probably showers Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, probably light rain or snow. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	44	25	4 P. M.	48	37
6 A. M.	41	26	6 P. M.	41	36
9 A. M.	44	30	9 P. M.	34	34
12 M.	48	34	11 P. M.	33	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. This average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 39 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 22 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.67 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.42 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:45—1,635 Park Av.; Luigi Etello	Slight
2:45—165 St. and Harlem River; N. Y. C. R. R.	Not known
2:50—78 Forsyth St.; Sarah Wolfenson.	$1,000
3:30—823 E. 16 St.; not given.	None
3:50—1,438 2 Av.; Sam Vall.	Not given
3:50—147 W. 42 St.; Longacre Land Co.	Slight
5:15—601 E. 17 St.; not given.	None
7:20—128 Rivington St.; Fred Baron's cafe	Slight
7:55—807 Madison Av.; T. Southworth.	Slight
9:55—248 E. 23 St.; Mary Kuser	$75
10:05—76 Forsyth St.; Rosie Russo	Slight
10:14—188 St. and Marion Av.; George Estate	Slight
10:35—15 E. 131 St.; Horace Joseph	Slight
11:20—514 Broome St.; L. McGuire	None
P. M.	
12:30—755 Prospect Av.; I. Garfinkle	Slight
12:40—1,662 Wash'n Av.; Morris Rubin	Slight
1:15—214 W. 15 St.; St. Mazereth Nursery	Slight
1:35—123 Allen St.; Dan'l Greenstein	Slight
4:00—247 Audubon Av.; Sam'l Malvis	$100
4:25—322 E. 33 St.; Annie Delancey	Slight
5:15—1,024 Kingsbridge Road; Mrs. John Son	Slight
5:25—1,233 Seabury Pl.; not given	None
5:45—231 St. and Riverdale Av.; Ewen Estate	Slight
6:00—227 W. 73 St.; Mary Clark	Slight
7:10—716 E. 9 St.; Max Meyer	Slight
7:30—Jerome and Boscobel Avs.; Katherine Walsh	$25
8:40—407-409 E. 18 St.; W. Muna	Slight
10:20—11 Gold St.; Read, Holiday & Son	$1,000
10:30—185 Bleecker St.; Dr. Barone	Slight
10:45—219 W. 20 St.; Geo. Piufm	Slight
11:00—234 Mulberry St.; Frank Giallovenzo	Slight

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To preserve copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra handsome binders sent through by mail—cloth for $1.00; imitation leather, $1.50, and half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.75. Holds complete file for one year. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY, privats banker of 165 East Broadway, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition which was filed against him on Aug. 14. He controverts the petition, denies that he is insolvent, and asks that he should not be adjudged a bankrupt for any cause in the petition, and prays that the petition be dismissed.

M. B. K. COAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. B. K. Coat Company, Inc., manufacturer of coats at 114 West Twenty-sixth Street.

JACOB COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Cohen, doing business as the Hudson Hosiery Mills at 48 and 50 Walker Street. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $5,000.

EQUITABLE CHANDELIER COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Equitable Chandelier Company, Inc., manufacturer of chandeliers at 413 and 415 West Broadway. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Schwartz, dealer in dry goods at 698 Second Avenue. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

ALBERT J. MAROIS of 43 West Forty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,072 and no assets.

NATIONAL EMBROIDERY COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for the National Embroidery Company of 288 East 157th Street, bond $4,000. Liabilities are $26,966 and assets $2,700.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William R. Fiedler receiver for Thomas F. Meagher Company, furniture dealers at 207 Park Row, bond $8,000. The stock is valued at $4,000 at forced sale.

ETTA KOSOFSKY.—Judge Hand has appointed Nicholas Fiedler receiver for Etta Kosofsky, dealer in women's apparel at 789 Sixth Avenue, bond $2,000.

STANDARD DAMP-PROOFING AND ROOFING COMPANY of 507 Fifth Avenue has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,416 and assets $600 in accounts.

AARON GARFINKEL, dealer in tailors' trimmings at 64 Hester Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,155 and assets $600.

GOLDBERG BROTHERS, retail clothing dealers at 143 Canal Street, have assigned to Henry Marks, Morris Rosen, Lawrence Burnett, and Gershen Goldschlager. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on Monday.

HERMAN L. STERN, hatter at 250 East Houston Street, has assigned to Louis Hoffman.

MAX NEWMAN, fruit and produce dealer at 424 East 103d Street, has assigned to Samuel Kornbluth.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Van Loon Hedden Company, Schenectady plumbers; petition filed; liabilities, $13,671; assets, $5,683. Floyd S. Hedden, President of the company, has also filed petition; liabilities, $10,078; assets, $400.

Wadsworth L. Goodier, a real estate dealer and lawyer, Utica; involuntary petition; liabilities, $100,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appolo Mfg. Co.—C. M. Oppenheimer et al., $524.
Arnold, Geo. W.—J. De Wolf, $828.
Aldorf Construction Co., Inc., Max Liebeskind and Dominick Colasuanna—Henderson-Frazier-Dobbs Co., Inc., $179.
Atkinson, Chas. S.—W. B. Lutz, $395.
Birnman, Eugene, and Paul Klein—French-American Wine Co., $158.
Building Contracting Co.—Thomas Galligan, Inc., $124.
Berasch, Morris—L. Brecher, $198.
Berman, Alex M. and Philip—I. Aronsohn et al., $274.
Bracke, Theofield, and Ameda Callewaert—Vaughan's Seed Store, Inc., $567.
Berger, Phil—E. Peters, $838.
Cauldwell, Wingate Co.—M. Meehan, $800.
Carroll, Frank—F. E. Peters, $220.
Charles E. Haff Co.—H. Lohse, $493.
Chamidlin y Cia. S. A.—M. Calvet, $664.
Cohen, Leon—J. G. Jansen, $250.
Cunningham, Patrick J.—Universal Liquid Register Co., Inc., $106.
Carnes, Frank M., and John G. Bogge—H. H. Jackson et al., $180.
Club Laundry, Inc.—Morris Rose, Inc., $185.
Cohen, David W.—Pikeway Realty Corp., $185.
Crimmins, Ellen—G. Miller, $174.
Clar, Max—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $259.
Costello, Owen—W. S. Emery, $176.
De Loches, Margaret—E. M. Gattle & Co., $180.
Dobrocsynski, Isaac—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $105.
De Furi, Joseph—F. E. Peters, $197.
Elsner, David—H. Weits, $226.
Engelhardt, Albert—J. Puner, $119.
Einhorn Cap Co., Inc., Henry Einhorn and Samuel H. Waldman—H. Golding, $114.
Ellis, William H. and John Smith—A. Kriegel, $263.
Frank, Mary E. B.—J. T. Frank, $3,828.
Feinberg, William—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $105.
Fischer, Julius—H. Block, $824.
Friedman, Samuel—J. Cramer, $2,583.
First United Presbyterian Church of New York City—P. De Graffenried, $120.
Francini, Caesar—E. Rosenfeld, $202.
Hedges, Dayton—W. S. Smith et al., $670.
Same—County of Suffolk, $13,470.
Hankness, Harry S.—Columbia Tyres Import Co., Inc., $605.
Henry, Ralph, Jr.—H. Poret, $580.
Imperial Dry and Wat Wash Steam Laundry, Inc.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $137.
International Banding Machinery Co.—City of New York, $587.
Jagemann, Max, and Hillare Mahieu—John Wanamaker, New York, $1,018.
Jagmann, Wolfgang—A. Weil, $781.
Hill, Bartholomew J.—Fairbanks Co., $143.
Kelly, Thomas P.—W. M. Powell, $4,608.
Kalish, Edwin L., trustee—City of N. Y., $264.
Kindel, Joseph M.—L. Fishman, $312.
Karembelas, Louis—H. Schumann, $154.
Lubkemann, Richard—V. Antonelli, $145.
Langer, Max—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc., $205.
Levy, Jacob, and Henry Knoch—People, &c., $1,400.
Laubheim, Max—City of N. Y., $136.
La Porta, Simon—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $101.
Levy, Sadie—D. Isenberg, $175.
Mayer, Arthur L.—J. Elsner, $245.
Magno Artolith Co.—City of N. Y., $132.
Manhattan Electric Range Co.—Same, $245.
Miller, Donald H.—Holbrook & Schaefler, $1,081.
Miller, Eli—Geo. A. Lewthwaite Co., $133.
Maring Construction Co. and Marone Waterproofing Co.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $641.
McWhirter, Wm. H.—A. T. Bowen, costs, $113.
Musliner, Joseph L.—Robert Press, $272.
Marinsky, Sophie and Morris—N. Bangel, $104.
McDaniels, John, and Gurney Quick—F. E. Peters, $303.
Mallberg, Nathan—F. C. Rosenthal, $217.
Moxley, James T.—J. A. Marcato, $142.
Novelty Stamp Co.—A. L. Locks, $127.
Petite Cigar Mfg. Co.—City of N. Y., $127.
Ryno Film Co., Inc.—C. Chrisdis, $127.
Salkin, Alexander and Abraham—W. F. Kerr, $190.
Rose Typewriter Co.—City of N. Y., $359.
Rosenthal, Morris—D. Flitsky et al., $147.
Standard Investing Co.—City of N. Y., $374.
Soeller, Victor—Wm. Ulmer Brewery, $1,016.
Sampson, Louis D.—B. M. Rostall, $411.
Singer, Fritz—E. P. Martin, $577.
Starter, Emil P.—M. R. Miller et al., $447.
Shlemann, Joseph and Ray—G. Shleman, $617.
Samarelli, Gaettano F.—City of N. Y., $264.
Salvation Army—N. Harrigan, $1,133.
Smith, Robert S.—H. Wahlberg et al., $1,945.
38 West 59th St. Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $264.
Tribout, F. W.—M. S. Miller et al., $350.
Tuscan Construction Co. and George E. Greenbaum—G. H. Storm et al., $272.
U. S. Grand Lodge, Independent Order Ahawas Israel—L. Bornstein, $582.
Von Waldy, Julius—S. Y. Beach, $468.
Weyboard Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $112.
Weiss, Sadie—J. Rimlinger et al., $176.
Wilson, Charles W., and Carl Benson—H. Nelson, $164.
Watson, Joseph E.—Sammis & Downes Co., Inc., $117.
Wilder, Harford P.—C. B. Scudder, $128.
Waldo, Eugene—V. Carahons Construction Co., $373.
Williams, John—F. E. Peters, $135.
West, Anna E.—J. N. Braden, $804.
Wolfman Contracting Co.—Albert A. Volk Co., Inc., $101.
Young, David, Jr.—C. Geoly, $165.
Zeglen, August—F. E. Peters, $162.

In Bronx County.

Cella, Nicholas—F. A. Southworth, $462.
Costello, Owen—W. S. Emery, $176.
Gerhards, Albert—J. Maresca, $105.
Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co.—R. Kinzler, $205.
William Necker, Inc.—G. Dickel, $112.
Wolpert, Samuel—R. Lewyn, $136.
Weintraub, Samuel—S. Berchtoldtle, $222.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Autographic Register Co.—E. W. Sells et al., Jan. 30, 1913, $11,028.
Fargo, James C.—N. Santemartino, Nov. 20, 1914, $750.
Herbert, Wm. W.—M. Meyer, July 27, 1914, $264.
Jordan, George L.—S. H. Walker, Oct. 16, 1914, $132.
McCourt Bros., Inc.—A. Behrer et al., Sept. 17, 1914, $624.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute—Giant Portland Cement Co., Nov. 20, 1914, $900.
Same—A. La Palderin et al., Nov. 20, 1914, $1,081.
Miller, Eli—Geo. A. Lewthwaite Co., $133.
Maring Construction Co. and Marone Waterproofing Co.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $641.
McWhirter, Wm. H.—A. T. Bowen, costs, $113.
Musliner, Joseph L.—Robert Press, $272.
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Mallberg, Nathan—F. C. Rosenthal, $217.
Moxley, James T.—J. A. Marcato, $142.
Novelty Stamp Co.—A. L. Locks, $127.
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Wolpert, Samuel—R. Lewyn, $136.
Weintraub, Samuel—S. Berchtoldtle, $222.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A. C. A. transfers: Capts. A. L. Keesling, 24 to 100; L. T. Waldron, 100 to 93, and J. L. Long, 93 to 34.

2d Lts. A. W. Ford, C. A. C., 4 Co. to unassigned and duty on staff of comdg. officer C. D. of Balto.; L. A. French, C. A. C., 13d Co. to comdg. officer C. D. Delaware, for assignment to a company; R. H. Willis, Jr., 6 Inf., is detailed in aviation section S. C., with rank of 1st Lt., and to San Diego, Cal., for duty; M. P. Bestal, 12 Inf., to Letterman Hosp., San Fran., sick.

Capt. G. Johnston, 11 Cav., to Governors Island, N. Y., report to Maj. Gen. L. Wood for appointment and duty as aid de camp on his staff.

Orders Oct. 31, directing Chaplain J. L. Maddox, 17 Inf., to report on or about Nov. 30 to comdg. officer, Ft. Myer, Va., is amended to direct him to report on date specified to comdg. officer, Ft. Jay, N. Y., temp. duty for 5 days, then to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 16 Inf.

Leaves: Col. E. P. Andrus, 8 days; Capt. P. F. Kerbleer, 2 days, and 2d Lt. I. A. Rader, 28 Inf., 10 days' extn.

Navy Orders.

Capt. C. W. Dyson, New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., to Bureau of Steam Eng.

Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hannigan, Norfolk Yard, Dec. 3, to Olympia as executive officer.

Lt. H. P. Scudder, the Vermont, to the Olympia.

Jr. Lt. L. E. McCormick

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange to Resume Public Trading in Bonds—An Open Call Money Market.

In deciding yesterday to reopen the Stock Exchange next Saturday for public trading in bonds the Governors of the Exchange in very practical manner gave voice to their belief that the time has come when it is both safe and expedient to take an important step toward the re-establishment of ordinary financial operations. There has been a large amount of trading in bonds recently, but the business has not been made public and investors at large have had no means of informing themselves of the state of the market. That disadvantage is now to be done away with, and the change should increase the confidence already engendered by the other favorable developments of recent weeks.

It is expected that with the resumption of public trading in bonds the ordinary machinery of the call money market will again be set in motion. In one respect the opening of the Stock Exchange for bond trading would have occurred under more favorable conditions if the committee's plan to open last Saturday had not been abandoned. Since then exchange rates have risen rather sharply, but this one feature of adverse import is no doubt counterbalanced by other changes which the last week has brought. The fact that the Federal Reserve Banks are now in operation and are serving both to strengthen and to ease the money market is of much importance to the security market, even though directly the Federal Reserve Banks supply no credits for employment in securities.

That the resumption of open trading in bonds is favorably regarded in the bond market itself is indicated by the fact that for the last two days, in effect since it became practically certain that the Exchange would reopen at the end of this week, bond prices have been recovering from the reaction which they underwent last Friday and Saturday, following Thursday's news that the plan to reopen at the end of last week or the beginning of this had been abandoned. The volume of bond trading has grown to quite substantial proportions, and the existence of considerable investment demand is being clearly disclosed.

The existence of the gold pool again became a factor in the exchange market yesterday, for sterling exchange rose sharply enough to suggest that further sales of exchange by that pool might be found necessary. Before the end of the day, however, exchange reacted, one factor in this secondary movement being the knowledge that a large amount of exchange through the gold pool is available should the gold point be passed. The delay in completing the plan for the establishment of a $100,000,000 credit with the Bank of England, which has been under discussion at Washington and which now has to be further considered in London, has possibly had some effect in advancing exchange rates the last two days, although bankers here have believed that the necessity for such an arrangement has passed. It has for some time been clear, of course, that our pressing obligations on the other side had been pretty well cleared up or provided for, and if our credit trade balance continues to grow we shall be able to maintain a comfortable position in the international exchanges.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6
Philadelphia	5	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½@5 per cent.

60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4¾@5	4¾@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90¼	$4.88⅛	$4.89½
Cables	4.91⅝	4.90¼	4.90¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.89¼	$4.90¼
Paris	5.10½	5.09
Berlin	.86	.86¼
Switzerland	5.19	5.18
Holland	40⅜	40⅝
Italy	5.37	5.36½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $211,046,723; balances, $8,651,066; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $229,589.

The local banks have lost $12,127,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 45c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 2 13-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ½c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.32	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va	.14	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.29	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.10
Jim Butler	.67	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	D'field Black Bess	.03
Midway	.03	Florence	.46
Mizpah Exten	.30	G'field Con, M.	1.42½
Montana	.35	G'field Merger	.34
North Star	.17	Jumbo Exten	1.87½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.36	Vernal	.04
West End	.55	Navada Hills	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.38
Atlanta	.33	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.07	Manhattan Con	.04
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	7½	8	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	39	40	McKinney	35	39
El Paso	80	100	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	1	2	Portland	104¾	105½
Gold Dol		2	Vindicator	110	110¼
Isabella	11¾	11½	R. B. H.	2¾	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 21:

	Nov. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$565,700	$11,855,831	$37,773,375
Ordinary	1,040,248	16,359,873	124,192,183
Cor. & inc. tax	3,863	186,605	8,657,635
Miscellaneous	74,858	2,176,001	20,816,477
Total	1,684,840	30,607,259	251,439,671
Expenditures	3,250,364	46,516,751	308,641,821
Deficit	1,565,524	15,909,492	57,201,852

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Following were the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Can	21	21	21	21
4	Booth Fish. pf	74	74	74	74
9	Common Edison	133	135	133	135
150	Goodrich	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
4	Illinois Brick	60	60	60	60
4	Int'l Harv. N. J.	90	90	90	90
16	Kan. C. Ry. & L.	25½	25½	25½	25½
9	Nat'l Carbon	111¼	111½	111½	111½
260	People's Gas	117½	117½	116½	117
124	Public Serv. pf	92	92½	92	92½
31	Swift & Co	103	103¼	103	103¼
16	So. Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
20	St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅝
50	Studebaker	34	34	34	34
67	Union Carbide	146	146	146	140

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison en. 4s, '95	91	92	90⅝	91¼
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90	91	90	91
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86⅝	88	86⅝	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84⅜	86	84⅜	86
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88	89	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84	84½	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	81½	80	81½
B. & O. South. Div. 3½s, '25	87½	88½	88	88½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84	85½	84	85½
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	69	67½	69
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, '21	94⅜	94⅝	94¼	94½
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C. M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C. M. & St. P. gen. 4s, '89	91	92	91	92
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, '87	97¼	98½	97	98½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, '32	95¼	95⅞	94¾	96
C., M. & St. P. gen & rfg. 4½s, 2014	89½	90¼	89	90½
Chi. N. W. gn. 3½s, '87	78	79	77½	78½
Chi. N. W. gen. 4s, '87	90	93	91	93
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s, '88	80	83	79½	80½
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s, '34	64	66	64	65½
C. R. I. & P. ch. 5s, '32	52	54	52	53
Cl. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90	92	90	91½
Col. Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	88	84	87
Del. & H. ref. 4s, '43	81½	83	81½	82½
D. & R. G. ref. 5s, '55	43	46	43	46
Erie con. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. A	60½	62	60½	62
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. B	60	62	60	62
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87½	86	87½
K. C. So. rfg. 5s, '50	89	91	89	91
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	68½	67	69
L. V. con. 4½s, '03	95¼	95½	95¼	96½
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	90½	92	91	92
L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s, '63	99	100	99	100
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s, '59	34	36	34	37
New York Con. R. R. 4½s, '33	93	95	93	95
N. Y. C. 3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	84	83	84
N.Y.C.L.S.col.3½s, '93	73	80	..	..
N.Y.C.L.S. deb. 4s, '28	90½	91½	90¼	91¼
N.Y.C.L.S. deb. 4s, '31	89½	90½	89½	90½
N. Y. C. rfg. 4½s, '13	84½	85	84½	85½
Norf. & W. con. 4s, '96	91	93	91	92½
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '38	97½	99½	97	99
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	90¼	90¾	89	90½
N. Pac. gen. 3s, 2047	65	67	64	67
N. Pac. rfg. 4½s, 2047	91⅜	92½	91½	92½
Penn. con. 4s, '48	97¼	98	97¼	98
Reading gen. 4s, '97	92	92½	91¾	92½
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	77	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	61½	60	62
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	82½	83½	83	84
So. P. (C.P.) rf. 4s, '49	86½	87	86	86⅞
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87½	86¾	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	80½	82	80½	80½
So. P. 20-yr. cv. 5s, '34	94½	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝
So. Ry. con. 5s, '94	98½	99¾	99	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, 56	63	63¾	62	63½
S.L.,P. & N.W. 5s, '48	101	103	101	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '17	93⅜	94¼	93⅜	94¼
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	85½	86½	84⅝	85½
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. P.(Ore. S. L.) 4s, '29	86	88	86	88
Wabash, 1st 5s	95	97	..	..
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	90

Traction.

Det. United 4½s, '32	64	66	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71½	72	71	72
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	96¼	97	96¼	97
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	88

Industrial.

Am. Smelters 6s, '26	100	102	100	102
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, '26	96	97½	96½	97½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83½	84	83	84
Cent. Leath. 5s, '25	96¾	97½	96¾	97½
Distillers' 5s, '27	55	56	55	..
Ill. Steel deb. 4½s, '40	82½	84	..	..
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	85	90	..	..
Texas conv. 6s, '31	96	98	95	96¼
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100¼	101¼	100½	101
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	90⅝	100	99½	100
Westingh. El. 5s, '31	90	91	..	..

Telephone and Telegraph.

Am.T.&T. col. 4s, '29	87	88½	86	88
Am.T.&T.conv. 4½s, '33	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.80
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.09
Am. Tob. 1sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June 1, '15	99½	99¾	5.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.50
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102	102⅜	5.05
Chas. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99½	99¾	5.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	98	99½	5.00
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅜	101	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97¼	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	98	99¾	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99	100	6.00
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99¾	100⅛	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	4.57	4.62	..
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99¼	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.00
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	93½	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. R. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98½	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15, '18	96½	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102⅝	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	4.50
Con. P. Mtge., pay M. & N.	6	May 1, '17	95	97¾	7.00
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1, '18	95	97	7.00
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	5	June 1, '17	98	98½	6%
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18, '15	99	99½	6%

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	309	313			
American Light & Traction pf	105	107			
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13			
Adirondack Electric Power pf	40	45			
*American Gas & Electric	78	82			
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48			
American Power & Light	56	60			
American Power & Light pf	80	85			
American Public Utilities	35	45			
American Public Utilities pf	63	68			
American Waterworks & Electric	3¾	6			
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	16			
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	49	53			
Cities Service	47	..			
Cities Service pf	54	56			
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58			
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	76	80			
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89			
Electric Bond Deposit pf	..	55			
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76			
Empire District Electric pf	..	70			
Federal Light & Traction	..	14			
Federal Light & Traction pf	..	65			
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75			
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80			
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25			
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14			
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55			
Northern States Power	19	20			
Northern States Power pf	76	78			
Ozark Power & Water	..	20			
Pacific Gas & Electric	39½	41			
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81			
Republic Ry. & Light Co	..	17			
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	72			
Southern California Edison	76	81			
Southern California Edison pf	87	91			
*Standard Gas & Electric	..	7			
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	15	19			
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12			
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	43	47			
United Light & Railways	40	45			
United Light & Railways 1st pf	66	70			
United Light & Railways 2d pf	62	67			
Utah Securities	15	17			
Western Power	12	15			
Western Power pf	51	55			

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March, 1963	103	103½	103¼	104
4½s, May, 1957	103	103½	103¼	104
4½s, Nov., 1957	103	103½	103¼	104
4½s, May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s, Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s, March, 1964	97	97½	97	97½
4½s, March, 1962	97	97⅜	97	97½
4½s, Sept., 1960	97	97⅜	97	97½
4½s, March, 1930-60	97½	97½	97	97½
4s, May, 1959	94½	96	94½	96
4s, Nov., 1959	94½	96	94½	96
4s, May, 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4s, Nov., 1956	93	94½	93	95
4s, Nov., 1955	93¾	94½	93	95
4s, Nov., 1936	94	95	94	95
4s, 1918-1919	98	..	98	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	83½	85	83½	85
3½s, May, 1954	83½	85	83	85
3½s, 1960-1954	83	85	83	85

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Nov. 14 to 21, 1914.

	Corp. Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 14, 1914	$73,932,946.43	$60,099,441.43	$7,559,425.00
Net action	..	..	..
Outstanding Nov. 21, 1914	$73,932,946.43	$60,099,441.43	$7,559,425.00
Cash balance Nov. 21, 1914	39,085,767.29	..	..
Net obligation	$34,847,179.14	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Broader Curb Market, in Which Mining and Other Specialties Are Prominent.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 309,441 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,380; oils, 1,186, and mining, 290,875. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	62	62	62	62
270	Max. Mot. com.	14½	†14¾	14½	14½
2,000	Rikar & Reg.	6	†7⅛	7⅛	8
2,000	*Rik. & Hrts.	31	31	27	27
400	Sterling Gum	4½	4¾	4½	4½
9,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9	9¼	9	9¼
8,700	Un. Prof. Sharing Corp.	12⅝	15	12¼	15
500	World Film	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Anglo-Am.	14½	14½	14½	..
1	At. Refining	540	540	540	— 5
25	Buckeye P. L.	112	112	112	..
3	Cumber. P. L.	62	61	62	— 1
2	Eureka P. L.	229	227	229	+ 4
10	Gal.-Sig. Oil	175	175	173	+ 3
25	Indiana P. L.	96	96	96	+ 1
90	Nat. Transit	38	38	38	+ ½
4	North. P. L.	94	93	94	+ 2
612	Ohio Oil	180½	176	178	+ 4½
20	Pierce O., new	14	14	14	+ ½
95	Pra. O. & G.	405	384	405	+24
2	Solar Refin.	242	240	240	+ 5
35	So. Penn Oil	280	270	276	— 4
40	St. O. of Cal.	295	294	294	..
32	St. Oil of Ind.	473	470	470	— 3
2	St. O. of Ky.	250	245	245	— 4
1	St. O. of Neb.	320	320	320	—10
50	St. O. of N. J.	383	385	388	+ 1
10	St. O. of N.Y.	191	191	191	..
9	St. O. of Ohio.	425	425	425	..
3	Union T. L.	82	82	82	+ ½
21	Vacuum Oil	190	188	190	+ 7

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80,000	Atlanta	36	33	..	35½
3,000	*Blue Bell	4	4	4	4
1,000	*Booth	6	6	6	6
1,500	Braden Cop.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
100	Buffalo Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
50	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Comb. Frac.	12	12	12	12
5,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5½	5	5½
3,200	Crown Res.	73	77	73	75
41,800	Gold. Mercer	27	28	27	34
2,000	*Florence	42	46	43	44
3,000	*Goldf. Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	*Greenwater	4½	4½	4½	4½
14,000	Gold. Oro	11	14	12	12
800	Hallifax Tono.	80	80	80	80
1,500	Iron Blossom	1½	1¾	1½	1½
100000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞
1,100	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	1⅛	⅞
2,200	*McKin.-Dar.	64	70	64	70
100	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,100	*Nev. Hills	32	36	28	34
200	Nev. Wonder	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	North Star	19	19	18½	18½
6,000	*Sand. S. K.	8	9	8	9
5,000	Steward	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,000	*Silver Pick	9½	9½	9½	9½
25	*Tono. Belm't	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,300	Tono. Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,000	*Tono. Jim B.	70	71	70	71
1,200	*Tono. Merg.	37	37	35	37
1,000	*Tono. Mizp'h	30	32	30	32
100	Tono. of Nev.	7	7	7	7
1,500	W. E. Con.	58	58	55	55

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315	310	315
Am. Light & Tr. pf.	103	107	104	108
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15⅜	16¼	15	15½
B.-A. T. C., or. bear.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16½
Electric Boat	22	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	44	45
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Kelly S. T. new 1 pf.	75	80	75	80
Kelly S. T. new 2 pf.	90	95	90	95
L. Val. Coal Co.	140	150	140	150
Manhattan Transit	½	⅝	½	⅝
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	48	45	44	45
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	17	18½	17	19
Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Savoy Oil	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	85
United C. S. C. of A.	80	92	86	88
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Willys Overland	75	76	72½	75
Willys Overland pf.	87	90	87	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con.	20	23	20	25
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Canada Copper	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Caribou Coalition	60	75	60	75
Con. Ariz. Smelting

EXCHANGE DECIDES TO OPEN SATURDAY

Sales Limited to Bonds Which Must Be Delivered on the Following Day.

MINIMUM PRICES ARE FIXED

Official Sheet of Transactions to be Issued Four Times Daily—No Ticker Service.

Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to reopen the board on Saturday for trading in bonds under restrictions which include the establishment of minimum prices and the prohibition of sales on which deliveries cannot be made on the following day. The decision of the Governors was unanimous and accompanied by an expression of thanks to the Committee of Five for their efforts in the conduct of the Exchange since it closed on July 31. The keen interest taken in the meeting was displayed in the fact that thirty-nine of the forty Governors were there.

The Committee of Five had considered practically all details for renewing business before the Governors got together, and little was left to do except to hear the committee's report and ratify its recommendations. It was specified that for a few days the ticker would not be used in recording prices and the progress of trading. Instead, it was decided to have issued four times a day—instead of twice as has been customary—the official sheet of bond transactions, and to distribute them among all the Stock Exchange houses.

The first sheet will be made up, according to present plans, before business starts and will set forth the lowest price for each bond at which sales may be made. Thereafter minimum prices will not change during the session, and the subsequent sheets will record individual transactions as they occur.

The Committee of Five, acting with a sub-committee that has regulated trading in bonds since the Exchange closed, will be on the floor constantly for a time, to solve any problem that may arise under the extraordinary plan for conducting business in securities. This statement was issued by the authorities after the meeting, describing the method to be followed in early days of trading:

Beginning on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1914, dealings in bonds listed on the Exchange will be permitted on the floor of the Exchange between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock each day except Saturday, when dealings shall cease at 12 o'clock noon.

Such dealings are to be under the supervision and regulation of the committee, and to be for "cash" or "regular way" only and not below the minimum prices as authorized by the committee from time to time.

Transactions at prices other than those allowed by the comittee, or in evasion of the committee's rules, are prohibited.

The expression "for cash or regular way" means that bonds sold on the floor are to be delivered next day, as distinguished from transactions which provide in the contract that delivery is to be deferred for several days. This provision was made to cut off selling from abroad by cable. Foreign holdings that may be disposed of on the Exchange are limited to those bonds which are owned abroad but left on deposit here. Brokers say that considerable selling of American securities owned in Europe is to be expected, but with future deliveries prohibited it is believed that urgent liquidation will be held in check.

The Exchange has been assured by bankers that there will be plenty of call money obtainable when business is resumed. Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the banks, said yesterday that the pool of $25,000,000 which was proposed last week probably would be unnecessary as money conditions had eased substantially since the pool was talked of. It would be available, he said, if there proved to be need.

It is understood that the bankers are devoting more thought to a large call money fund when the Exchange extends its operations to stocks than to the matter of financing dealings in bonds. No predictions were ventured as to the probable date for the start of business in all departments on the board.

COFFEE EXCHANGE TO REOPEN.

Expected to Resume Trading on Nov. 30 or Dec. 2.

The Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange will meet at noon today to consider plans for reopening the Exchange. It is expected that steps will be taken to renew trading on either Nov. 30 or Dec. 2.

The committee in charge of arrangements to deal in sugar futures expects to have final details completed within a few days to start business soon after the Coffee Exchange reopens.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SALE.

Auction in Local Firm's Offices Sanctioned by Exchange Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Stocks and bonds were placed on public sale in Philadelphia today for the first time since the Stock Exchanges of the world were closed. The sale was held in the auction room of Samuel T. Freeman & Co., and was sanctioned by a special committee of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

None of the stocks sold below the minimum price prescribed by the special committee of the Stock Exchange. Only one-third of the stocks and bonds that had been advertised for sale were disposed of, and they brought prices that averaged only a trifle higher than the fixed prices. Most of them were withdrawn from sale because the bids did not reach the minimum figures.

Only a small group of men attended the sale, and the bidding was never spirited. Most of the securities that were sold were taken by brokers.

CHICAGO TRADING LIGHT.

Number of Orders Offered, but Prices Not Attractive Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The second day of resumption of business on the Chicago Stock Exchange was attended by light sales. Although there were numerous buying orders, the prices offered were not sufficiently attractive to result in extensive sales. Fractional gains were registered in Studebaker and Goodrich, and Swift shares were up three-quarters of a point. People's Gas declined a full point in the early trading, but later recovered, and at the close was off but one-half of a point. Union Carbide was off half a point at the close. Commonwealth Edison, Public Service preferred and St. Paul closed unchanged.

Kansas City Light certificates sold at the minimum price permitted, and Edison 6s were up three points above the minimum figure.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange today were:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60..	American Can	21	21	21
4..	Booth-Fish. pf.....	74	74	74
9..	Common. Edison..	135	133	135
150..	Goodrich	22½	22⅝	22½
4..	Illinois Brick	60	60	60
18..	K. C. Ry. & L. ctfs	25½	25½	25½
4..	Int. Har. N. J....	90	90	90
9..	Nat. Carbon	111½	111½	111½
260..	People's Gas	117½	116½	117
124..	Public Service pf..	92¼	92	92¼
20..	St. Paul R. R.....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
50..	Studebaker	84	84	84
10..	Southern Pacific...	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
31..	Swift & Co.....	103¼	103	103¼
57..	Union Carbide	146	146	146

BOND.

$1,000..	Common. Ed. 5s...	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PITTSBURGH 'CHANGE TO OPEN.

Directors Decide to Resume Business on Dec. 2.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—Directors of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange today voted to open the exchange Dec. 2 for unrestricted trading in stocks which closed under $15 July 30.

Trading in other stocks will be restricted to the prices of July 30, less one dividend.

INQUIRY INTO CURB SALES.

Board Takes Up Unusual Transactions in Jumbo Extension.

The Curb Association Board met yesterday to consider unusual transactions in the rapid rise of Jumbo Extension mining stock. Since the Curb reopened the shares have advanced from 40 cents to $2 and buying has been heavy.

"The meeting was called to consider certain differences between members," said Secretary Sturges, "and they have been amicably adjusted. It may be stated that the proceedings took on nothing of the nature of an inquiry into affairs of the Jumbo Extension Mining Company itself."

While the Curb authorities were chary about talking of the real subject discussed, the Street learned that the inquiry had to do with two sales of 10,000 shares each. The selling orders were executed by two Stock Exchange firms who received them from a broker in another city, the story had it, and complications arose when the sellers here sought to get the stock for delivery.

RETIRE LOAN CERTIFICATES.

No Longer Necessary, Philadelphia Clearing House Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Clearing House loan certificates, which have been used in varying volume by banks in Philadelphia since early in August, will be retired before Dec. 1. It was learned today that the few banks which still had such certificates outstanding had been requested by the Clearing House Committee to pay them off by the end of this month.

It is estimated that the total issue has approximated $11,300,000. This would compare with $13,695,000 in 1907, with $11,470,000 in 1893, with $9,655,000 in 1890, and with $6,285,000 in 1873, when resort was first had to this substitute for cash.

The attitude of the Clearing House Committee was that the necessity for the loan certificates no longer existed, and that banks which required such accommodation should go to the Federal Reserve Bank, which is now discounting commercial paper for member institutions.

The certificates were issued only in large denominations for use in settling balances between banks at the Clearing House each day, thus conserving the gold holdings of each institution during the period of financial stress. They were secured by deposit of commercial paper or other collateral with the Clearing House.

The retirement of emergency currency taken out under the Aldrich-Vreeland law is also proceeding apace.

Emergency Currency Retired.

Emergency currency to the amount of $822,500 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total of $70,095,320 retired to date by New York banks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads.....	$1,283,459	+ $69,841
Twenty-four roads..	9,790,358	—3,007,773
Total, (27 roads)....	11,073,817	—2,937,430

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	532,266	858,829	326,563
Net	221,572	325,049	103,477
4 mos. gross..	2,149,623	3,245,772	1,096,144
Net	700,819	1,004,760	304,141

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1914-'21	4 @4¼	5.00	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½@...	4.95	4.75
Int. R. Pubs.....	1914-'30	5 @...	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'17	4½@...	5.25	4.95
Chi. & N. W.....	1914-'23	4½@...	4.90	4.70
C., I. & L.....	1914-'23	4½@...	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4 @...	5.00	4.70
Erie Railroad.....	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	5.10
Hocking Valley....	1914-'23	4 @5	5.20	4.95
Illinois Central....	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Int. Gt. Nor.....	1914-'23	5 @...	5.00	4.70
Louis. & Nash....	1914-'23	5 @...	4.95	4.70
Miss., K. & T....	1914-'23	5 @...	6.40	5.80
Missouri Pacific..	1914-'22	5 @...	6.75	6.25
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1915-'24	4 @...	5.00	4.70
N. Y. Cent.	1914-15-'23	4½@5	5.60	5.25
Norf. & West.....	1915-'24	4½@...	4.95	4.70
Penn. G. Freight..	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.60
St. L., I. M. & S..	1914-'24	5 @...	5.75	5.25
Seab. Air Line....	1914-'23	5 @...	5.40	5.00
Southern Railway..	1914-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Southern Pacific..	1914-'23	4½@...	4.85	4.70
Virginia Railway..	1914-'19	5 @...	5.50	5.05
Wabash	1914-'21	5 @...	...	...

U. P. PROVES FAITH IN R. R. INVESTMENTS

Much of $126,000,000 Received for S. P. Stock Put Back Into Rail Securities.

$1,000,000 IN NEW HAVEN

President Lovett Declares New Purchases Are Reliable for Income and Easy to Sell.

The Union Pacific Railroad report yesterday for the year ended June 30 showed that the company had invested about $50,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of its holdings of Southern Pacific stock in securities, while most of the remainder of cash received in disposing of $126,000,000 stock was placed in secured loans. Investments in bonds showed a total increase for the year of $21,960,206 and $10,079,000 was put into equipment trust certificates, with $16,715,000 invested in short-term notes.

Chairman R. S. Lovett informed shareholders in the annual statement that the new investments not only afforded a reliable income, but could be converted readily into cash if need should arise. Among the securities bought were $5,000,000 5 per cent. one-year notes of the St. Paul, $5,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes of the Lake Shore, $5,000,000 Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint refunding 5s, $2,000,000 New York Central 5 per cent. notes, and $1,000,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates of the New Haven.

The company's gross earnings from operation during the year amounted to $92,115,332, a decrease of $1,523,126. Net income from operations, after taxes had been paid, was $31,626,214, a decline of $3,315,751. Owing chiefly to the sale of Southern Pacific holdings income from dividends decreased $3,892,628, and decreases occurred in other sources of revenue so that the final accounting of net from all sources showed a total of $49,421,714, a shrinkage from the preceding year's record of $4,728,223.

Interest charges, depreciation, rents, and miscellaneous expenses required the expenditure of $16,327,770, and the surplus for dividende was $33,093,044, a decline of $3,683,162. This was equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on the common stock after preferred dividends were paid, compared with 15 per cent. in 1913.

The bonded debt of the company in the hands of the public at the close of the year was $334,045,565, or $9,920,315 less than when the preceding year closed. Stock outstanding on June 30 was $321,836,600, an increase of $5,627,700.

BURNHAM CHANGES STORY.

Testifies That Directors Discussed Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Offer.

William Burnham of Philadelphia, President of the Standard Steel Works Company, a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of which he is a Director, corrected his former testimony yesterday in the trial before Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court of the suit for $500,000 brought by George H. Robinson against Alba B. Johnson, President of the Locomotive Works, over the sale of the works. He had denied that the Directors of the Locomotive Works Company had discussed at a meeting the offer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but yesterday he admitted that they had.

"In giving my testimony at the former trial," he explained, "I was confused and nervous and that I could not remember correctly. Since then I have refreshed my memory."

Mr. Burnham also told of a Directors' meeting, on April 13, 1911, at which a Mr. Taylor, a friend of John H. Converse, executor of the Converse estate, submitted an offer from Lee, Higginson & Co. and White, Weld & Co. of $20,000,000 in cash and $16,000,000 in common stock of the reorganized company, which was to have a capital of $40,000,000. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to accept this offer, provided it was modified somewhat concerning the common stock.

Edward T. Stotesbury, senior partner of Drexel & Co., testified that his firm made only a single offer for the locomotive works, and he had only a couple of interviews with Mr. Johnson.

The court declined to admit any testimony from Jacob H. Schiff as to the terms which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. might have been disposed to offer for the works, if they had known of another offer for the plant. The trial will continue this morning.

Increase in Life Policies.

Statements of the local agencies of life insurance companies yesterday at the annual meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York showed that new policies paid for in Greater New York in the first ten months of 1914 were 15 per cent. in excess of the same period last year. In August and September the average of the companies fell behind, but in October they showed an increase.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the New York Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.50	34.50	33.75	33.87½
Lead	3.80	4.00	3.80	4.00
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.15	5.25
Antimony	17.00	18.00	17.00	18.00

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £.	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	55	7	6	55	5	0
Copper, futures.....	55	12	6	55	10	0
Tin, spot	140	0	0	139	10	0
Tin, futures	138	0	0	138	10	0
Lead	18	5	0	19	5	0
Spelter	25	5	0	25	5	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Incorporated today:

Bernard Ulmann Co., yarns, decorative materials, art embroideries, textiles; $800,000; J. C. J., and B. Ulmann, 107 Grand St.

W. T. Ott Co., agent for groceries, specialties; $40,000; A. L. Rosenberg, J. H. Willson, H. Dorian, 1,919 7 Av.

Greene Motor Trucking Co., 427 W. 42 St.; $6,000; G. Posmer, A. A. Schwartz, J. M. Greene, 427 W 42 St.

Emoch's Ostrich feathers, millinery; $15,000; E. F. Rice, Julius Woyroth, S. Bass, 57 W. 91 St.

Bay to Ocean Realty Co., Patchogue; $15,000; T. H. Jordan, P. B. and H. F. Palmer.

Schwartz Bros. Bottle Co., 226 E. 98 St.; $10,000; J. Stolzenberg, M. and N. Schwartz, 50 E. 108 St.

Engineering Products Corp., machinery, foundry, realty; $12,000, F. H. Scelle, R. G. Redlefsen, G. Tiernan, 50 Wall St.

Raskin Book Binding Co., $7,500; W. A. Eltenbens, W. L. Merahon, A. Raskin, 424 W. 33 St.

Batavia Employment Bureau Co., Batavia, information; $5,000; J. Pomponi, J. Pasquocl, F. J. Mann.

Knox Hat Co.; $2,350,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, H. K. Wood, 36 Nassau St.

Authorization: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Manchester, Eng., motor vehicles; $1,000,000. Rep., S. S. Jones, 5 Nassau St.

Capital reductions: United Refractories Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $10,000; Peller Davis & Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Bieyer Bros., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 24.—Charters filed today:

Parke-Nobel Lumber Co., Jersey City, $100,000. Edmund B. Parke, Paterson, James L. Nobel, August G. Mege, Jersey City.

Salmon Heater & Construction Company, Inc., Newark, heaters and boilers, $125,000. Ralph B. Schmidt, Jr., John M. Kitchell, James F. Farrell, Newark.

J. L. Lippincott Co., Riverton, real estate, $500,000; Clement Biddle Lewis, E. Lawrence Dudley, Willard F. Lippincott, Riverton.

Jonles Paint & Varnish Co., New Brunswick, $25,000. George E. Jones, Hachensack; Frederick W. Devoe, Sportswood; Margaret A. Hawkins, New Brunswick.

Madison Studios, Inc., Newark photographs, $25,000. Barnet Madison, Annie Madison, and Louis Madison, Newark.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5@5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...5@5½ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Chantilly Flouncings for Spring.

With the style situation so disrupted by the war, and everybody uncertain as to just what Paris will do for Spring, there is more or less speculation in the lace field as to what the leading numbers for the new season will be. So far as could be found yesterday, the only thing that it was thought could be regarded with any degree of certainty was Chantilly flouncings in the 18 and 27-inch widths. One of the big buyers just back from the other side thinks very well of them. The usual demand for Vals. and other "bread-and-butter" laces is looked for, but, aside from this, the future is more or less in doubt.

Big Sweater Order Placed.

An order from England calling for 250,000 sweaters for use by members of the Allied armies has been placed with Alex Nathan & Co., commission merchants and mill agents, 94 Leonard Street. Delivery is to be made between the present date and Feb. 15, 1915, and the goods are to be consigned to England. All of the goods will be made by one local mill, and the initial delivery is to go forward next week. The sweaters are of the V-neck type, cotton throughout, and each has two pockets. Other foreign contracts with the same firm, calling for body bands and underwear, are pending.

Weather Helps Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that a week of seasonably cold weather has quickened the pulse of the anthracite coal trade, but that at least another week is needed to put any amount of vim into the wholesale demand. To this is added: "Stocks in retail plants stand as a buffer between the public and the producing interests, so that the latter do not feel the full effects of a drop in temperature until some little time has elapsed. There is little change to be observed in the bituminous trade. The mere fact that the situation has stopped changing for the worse, however, is something to be thankful for."

Working on Color Card.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Paterson Chamber of Commerce it was decided to collect within the next three or four days opinions from silk manufacturers, designers, printers, and the garment trade regarding the colors which should be shown in an American color card to be gotten out for the Spring of 1915. Several representative silk men attended the meeting, and the co-operation of the trade in this matter was assured. Another meeting will be held shortly, at which steps will be taken to draw up a card containing about sixty colors. The active co-operation of those interested in getting up next season's colors will be extended to the millinery jobbers and silk manufacturers, who will bend their efforts toward providing a similar card for next Fall.

Colored Socks Not in Demand.

Some surprise is expressed in the local knit goods trade that, in spite of the fact that woolen hosiery of all kinds is scarce here, the buyers of these goods for war purposes are insistent on getting gray or blue hose, the former the more favored. While these colors doubtless may have more of a military flavor and may fit better into the general uniform color scheme than other shades, it is argued by sellers here that they don't keep the feet of the wearer any warmer. As for the possible injury from the dye materials used, it is said that there is just as much poisonous matter in the colorings used in gray and blue hose as there is in red or brown. While wool hose of any kind or color is not plentiful just now, it is said that there are more "random" goods to be had, reds, browns, and blues, than any other kind.

Gray Goods Still Dull.

Dullness was again the feature of gray goods trading here yesterday. Some fair-sized lots of 39-inch 68-72s were disposed of at 4⅜ cents for nearby delivery, and, for similar shipment, there were a few sales made of 38½-inch 60-48s at 3¼ cents. About the only contract business done was put through on 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold in a fair way at 3¾ cents. There was a fairly good inquiry for fancies. Sheetings did not receive a great deal of attention during the day, but some liberal orders were placed on 37-inch drills, mostly 3.95-yard goods, for delivery in January and February. The day's closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s...	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s...	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s...	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...	3⅝c	37-inch, 64-60s....	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...	3⅝c	37-inch, 56-52s.	2 1-16c

French Laces Will Be Scarce.

The production of laces in Calais has been reduced by the war to about one-third of the normal output, according to a prominent local wholesale buyer, who has just returned from the other side. Stocks are very low there, and few things that are new are being shown. Practically all of the novelties offered were produced before the outbreak of hostilities. With production and stocks at such a low ebb, it is inevitable that supplies of French laces that will come into this country for the Spring season will be small. Nothing new is being shown in Nottingham, which was also visited, and with this country supplying practically the sole market for nets, prices on these goods were found to be favorable to buyers. Plauen was not visited by the buyer in question, less because of the difficulties faced in reaching that city than the danger of being tied up there indefinitely pending the movement of troops.

Jobbers Want Colored Goods.

There has been a marked improvement in the demand for colored cotton goods on the part of the wholesalers in the last few days, and, as a result, the anticipated price revisions on these goods have become realities. For example, it is now possible to get a Southern 4.80-yard chambray fully a cent a yard under the figure which prevailed on Sept. 1, while staple ginghams of Southern make have been dropped a half cent a yard in the last sixty days. A drop of about a half cent a yard has also been recorded on Southern denims. Eastern prices are firmer, but it is figured that downward revisions of them are not far off. The call for denims is especially good in some quarters, but there is a disinclination on the part of the mills to trade ahead on these goods because of the uncertainty of the future supply of indigo. One of the largest makers of these goods will not take orders calling for deliveries after Jan. 1 for this reason, though they could easily dispose now of their entire production for the first three months of next year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Lynn & Scribner Dry Goods and Carpet Company of Decatur, Ill., whose store was destroyed some time ago by fire, will open its new building in that city on Friday. The firm intends to make a gala affair of the opening.

The members of the Cotton Goods Association of New York are planning to dine on beefsteak at Healy's, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on the evening of Dec. 8. A good attendance is anticipated.

KINKS IN NEW TAX LAW.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Explains Some of Them.

Manufacturers of chewing gum who have been complaining to the Treasury Department of their inability to comply with the requirements of the War Revenue act relative to the stamping of their products will derive little comfort from a letter sent by W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to a big firm in this city which wrote telling him how impossible it will be to comply with the law.

The concern in question stated that it manufactures its products in several forms, and generally sells in bulk, in all manners of quantities and at prices which vary considerably, such prices being based largely on the quantity sold, while the goods are sold at retail over the counter and by means of slot machines. It was also stated that one form of gum produced and put out can be sold by the dealer from two to four pieces for a penny. The firm also told of the difficulties it anticipated in stamping the goods. In reply, Commissioner Osborn says:

"You are informed that the act of Oct. 22, 1914, imposes on you as a manufacturer the duty of stamping your product on and after Dec. 1, in whatever manner it may be put up, at the rate of 4 cents for each $1 of its actual retail value. If the contents of a package should exceed $1 and be less than $2 in value, it should be stamped 8 cents, and, similarly, larger quantities in multiples of the initial tax. The law does not provide for stamping chewing gum valued at retail at less than $1 at any other rate than 4 cents. Chewing gum may be sold at retail in small packages, either over the counter or by means of a slot machine, without the same being stamped, provided it is sold from the original stamped packages."

One of the chief protests against the requirements of the emergency tax law advanced by gum manufacturers is the provision that manufacturers must stamp their products on the basis of their actual retail value. It has been urged by the makers that they cannot control the retail price after the goods have been sold. To this objection the Commissioner says:

"You state you cannot control this price. Nevertheless it is believed that no one is so competent as the manufacturer to determine the retail price or value of his products, and he will be held strictly responsible for due compliance with the statute. This retail price or value is a price such as a single package or other small quantity would be sold at to consumers at the place of manufacture."

Another thing settled by the Commissioner is the interpretation to be placed on Section 21 of the act specifying "every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in said Schedule B, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and shall be subject to all the taxes, liabilities, and penalties, &c."

The Commissioner says this section refers to wholessiers and retailers who may have taxable goods on hand Dec. 1, when the several articles enumerated in Schedule B must be stamped as provided in the section. On and after Dec. 1 the manufacturer is required to stamp his products before delivery on a sale. Such goods, if in possession of any other person, firm, or corporation on the date specified, must be stamped by such person, firm, or corporation. Failure to do so will incur the liabilities and penalties provided by the act.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Interesting Points Brought Up In Reappraisement Cases.

According to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday, lava stone imported under the Tariff act of 1913 is properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a mineral or earthy substance. Wilfred Schade & Co., who imported the article at Richmond, Va., claimed free entry as burrstones, bound or manufactured into millstones. Judge McClelland holds that the classification of the lava stone is not changed from that prevailing under the act of 1909, and affirms the Collector's assessment.

Importers of Madeira embroidery are continuing to have trouble with the customs officials regarding the values of the goods for dutiable purposes. The latest case of the kind to come before the board concerned shipments made to local importers by the British Embroidery Company of Funchal. These included napkins, table cloths, doilies, and dresses, all of which were invoiced in the Portuguese standard currency, known as the escudo, having a value of approximately 9½ cents American money according to the last proclamation of the Director of the Mint made Oct. 1. Since the goods left Funchal, the escudo depreciated in value, which led the Custom House authorities to add to the invoiced value and take duty on the actual market prices at the time the embroideries were purchased. The importers finally added to make correct values, with the result that Judge Cooper yesterday reappraised the goods on the basis of the invoice prices plus the additions made by the consignees here.

Another reappraisement made by Judge Cooper related to lace collars, cuffs, shirts, and blouses imported here from Masri Mernige, Beirut, Turkey. When the goods arrived at this port, an examination disclosed that they were considerably undervalued. The Appraiser used information at hand and refused to waive advances and entered values besides exacting the accruing penalties. Judge Cooper, in disposing of the appeal, apparently sustained the advances in the main. He held that the collars and cuffs invoiced at 26 10-40 piasters per set, should justly pay duty on the basis of 56 10-40 piasters a set, while shirts entered at 56 10-40 piasters are advanced to 66 10-40 piasters each. Blouses entered at 100, are advanced to 110 piasters each.

Alfred H. Post & Co. were sustained in a contention for lower duty on power-driven machines which work upon brass wire by bending and cutting it in the form of rings for use in making chains. Judge Fischer holds that the articles are machine tools within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909, and therefore dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as claimed by the importers. The Collector's assessment at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal is reversed.

DUTY ON SHOW CARDS.

Appeal from the Appraisers' Decision Regarding Them.

Importers of show cards, who were recently given lower duty by the Board of General Appraisers, will have to face further litigation in the customs controversy regarding the proper classification of these articles, as the Treasury Department yesterday instructed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take the issue to the Customs Court. The cards are composed of surface-coated cardboard with thin surface-coated paper pasted thereon. The Collector assessed the merchandise at the rate of 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in Paragraph 411 of the Tariff act of 1909 for articles composed in chief value of paper with coated surfaces.

After the presentation of testimony, the Board of General Appraisers upheld the contention of the importers for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of paper of which paper is the component material of chief value. While rather heavy refunds would have to be paid importers if the board's decision were allowed to stand, the Treasury Department is chiefly interested, it is understood, in keeping up the higher assessment under the present tariff law.

YESTERDAY'S AUCTIONS.

Fair Prices Obtained at Several Well-Attended Sales.

Good attendance marked the various auction sales held yesterday and the prices realized met with satisfactory comment on the part of the auctioneers. D. Hartman, at 8 Greene Street, offered a $20,000 stock of high grade seasonable furs which brought very fair prices. German fitch, blue fox, and cross fox seemed to be the merchandise most in demand, and fine caraculs and Hudson were also eagerly sought. The showroom proved almost inadequate for the number of buyers present.

The David Blow Company held a sale of 1,500 trade lots of dry goods consisting of yard goods and women's wear. An average of from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar was maintained, and the laces and embroideries offered were taken rapidly.

Burling & Dole, at 7 Greene Street, auctioned off a large portion of piece goods of the American Woolen Company which they had to offer, and will continue the sale today. There were about 1,400 pieces of the company's product placed on sale, and an additional stock of about 900 pieces. Overcoatings, particularly fancy goods, such as balmacaans and mackinaws, were taken up very well, and the worsted and serge suitings also seemed to be in good demand. Cloakings were not so good, but chinchillas were fairly well sought after. The sale indicated that a market exists for merchandise for spot delivery. Several large out-of-town buyers were among those who attended.

Van Praag & Co. conducted two sales yesterday. At their showrooms, 15-17 Greene Street, 5,000 pieces of art metal holiday novelties were offered, including diamonds, jewelry, and bracelet watches. An average of 70 to 80 cents on the dollar was obtained for these goods. In a sale of woolens and silks, held at 147 West Twenty-second Street, panamas and voiles brought fair prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, dress goods, silks, ribbons; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. Goldberg, general mdse.; L. Godfrey, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—M. Wits & Co.; M. Wits, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—The Francis Co.; G. M. Gillette, straw hats; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Gross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Barrain House; G. Friendlich, jewelry, novelties, fancy goods; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pixlts Carpet Co.; L. Pixlts, carpets; York.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, locks, furs, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Miss E. S. Adelson, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; F. H. Jerry, dresses, dressing sacks; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—D. R. Emerson & Co.; A. J. Buchanan, toilet goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; W. T. McLain, jewelry; Mr. Styffe, men's neckwear; Miss Maynard, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss F. H. Bell, laces, trimmings, ribbons; G. H. Noyes, millinery; Miss K. Haukop, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; H. S. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; C. H. Jennings, domestics, white goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready-to-wear; 417 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 23d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, ready to wear; J. Clahessy, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Patterson, representing; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. M. Kelso; toys; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. N. Culver, women's skirts, waists, petticoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, furnishing goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; A. Strauss, ladies', misses', juniors' Spring suits; 438 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Globe Overall Co.; S. Wolfstein, overalls; Collingwood.
CINCINNATI—Bishop, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Stearns Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, infants' girls' apparel, Christmas novelties; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; W. P. Weaver, millinery; 621 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, fur coats; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Perkins, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. Neustetter, waists; 320 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. R. Costello, carpets, oilcloths; 43 Leonard.
EASTON, Penn.—A. Klein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—I. Ostrander, furniture; Grand.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; C. M. Dean, carpets; 320 Church.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—L. Seelberg, clothing, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; Miss F. Sampter, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets, toilet articles; 2 Walker.
HAZELTON, Penn.—S. H. Delahlme, dry goods; Grand.
LIMA, Ohio—Lima Hat Works; G. W. Sanders, millinery; B'way Central.
LOUISVILLE—C. Lewis Co.; T. Reilly, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. A. Sprague, shoes; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, laces, jewelry, toilet goods; M. S. Mumma, ready

FIRST SUIT TO ANNUL RESTRICTION ON LOTS

Bank Attacks Property Owners' Covenants Which Shut Out Apartment Houses.

OPPOSED BY RICH FAMILIES

Agreement Covering Corner at Madison Av. and 72d St. Was Made Fifty Years Ago.

Can the property holders' covenants which prohibit the erection of a building not intended as a private residence in certain parts of the city continue to check the invasion of modern apartment houses?

This question, it is said, will be decided in a case, the first of its kind, now pending in the Supreme Court in which the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, owner of the property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, has petitioned the court to break the covenant which prevents the erecting of an apartment house on the site. The property owners of the neighborhood will oppose the petition.

According to the bank, more hinges on the legal action than on any other previous case of kindred character. The complaint of the bank is that the covenant, any by inference all covenants of a similar character, is unjust and invalid. Upon the issue of this test case will depend the continued isolation of many so-called "private residential districts." Representatives of the bank said yesterday that the bank had no idea of building on the site itself, but simply wanted the right to sell the Madison Avenue and other property to persons who wanted to build modern apartment houses.

The covenant affects the block bounded by Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, Madison and Park Avenues, part of the old Lenox estate. When it was subdivided into lots and sold some fifty years ago, purchasers were bound not to erect "any building except of brick, stone, or iron, with roof of slate or metal, not less than four stories in height, of which the fourth story may be represented by a Mansard roof, to be used exclusively for private dwelling houses." Resale of any of the property unless the new purchaser would agree to the covnant was prohibited.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo acquired the property at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, and started the erection of a house upon it which she never occupied. In 1912 the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn bought the property for $152,000 in a foreclosure sale, and last June it petitioned the Supreme Court to be allowed to violate the covenant.

Property owners in the block took steps to oppose the action. They were led by William Allen Butler of the law firm of Butler, Brown, Wyckoff & Campbell, who lives at 30 East Seventy-second Street, adjacent to the bank's property. Robert J. Collier and Henry de Coppet, who live in the block at 752 and 754 Park Avenue, respectively, and some twenty or more others joined with Mr. Butler. They interposed a demurrer to the bank's complaint, and this demurrer was argued before Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court last Monday. Decision was withheld.

The bank was represented by Dykman, Oeland & Kuhn of 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Francis L. Archer of this firm said yesterday that the covenant was an anachronism.

"The covenant was made," Mr. Archer explained, "when everybody who was anybody had to have a house with a brownstone front. Now, however, brownstone houses are out of date, and many very good people prefer apartments to private residences of any kind. It is unjust that such people should be kept out of any section of the city by an antiquated covenant."

The property owners were represented by J. Edwards Wyckoff of Butler, Brown, Wyckoff & Campbell, 54 Wall Street; John Frankenheimer of Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 25 Broad Street, and Samuel Hoff, Madison Avenue and Fortysecond Street. Mr. Wyckoff yesterday summed up the attitude of the defendant property owners. He said:

"The complaint alleges that the defendants claim a right in the nature of an easement restricting the plaintiff to the erection of buildings of the character specified in the restrictive covenants, and asks for judgment that the defendants be forever barred and foreclosed from asserting such claim. No such action has ever been brought, so far as we know, under the provisions of the code involved. It is, of course, evident that no claim could be made until there was a violation of the covenants, and accordingly we think the defendants have demurred to the complaint on the ground that it does not state a cause of action."

Each side has indicated its intention of carrying the case to the highest court in the State.

PRAISE FOR DR. MEZES.

University of Texas as He Leaves It Reviews His Achievements.

The Board of Regents of the University of Texas, at the meeting at which it accepted the resignation of President Sidney E. Mezes of that institution, who has accepted the Presidency of the City College, drafted a letter, which has been sent to Dr. Mezes, praising highly his record as professor, Dean, anf finally President of the university. After commending the way in which he came from a different section of thecountry and filled the place left vacant by a great leader of Southern thought, and the success with which he performed the duties of Dean, the letter goes on to praise particularly a number of the achievements of Dr. Mezes' Presidency. Among them are ths following:

The increase of attendance which has made the university the largest in the South and the extension of its work through the Summer School and correspondence courses.

The establishment of schools of domestic science, business, mechanical engineering, architecture, government, and journalism.

The encouragement of the construction of properly designed rural schoolhouses and their use as social centres.

The co-ordination of the university and the high school system.

The establishment of student self-government.

The development of a spirit of democracy which has encouraged the attendance of men and women of limited means.

An economical administration which prevented an increase in the necessary expenses of students.

"That which you have done," the letter adds, "has not been the easy result of the growth of the commonwealth, but has been accomplished with inadequate funds under discouraging circumstances."

P. H. NOLAN A SUICIDE.

Brewer Promoter Ends Life Because of Financial Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—P. H. Nolan, brewer promoter of New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, shot and killed himself in the offices of the Mutual Brewing Company here last night.

This afternoon he was to have testified in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against the brewery company of which he was chief organizer, Vice President, and General Manager.

Nolan had organized Mutual Brewing Companies in New York and Pittsburgh. He also was editor of The Liquor Trades Gazette, published at New York. The recent partial loss of his eyesight, friends say, caused a decline in his business ability, and thereby led to the financial troubles on account of which they believe he ended his life.

The local Mutual Brewing Company was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 a few years ago. Several months ago creditors with claims aggregating $100,000 asked the United States Court here to put the brewery in the hands of receivers. It was at this hearing that Nolan was to have been the chief witness today.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Former Cincinnati Mayor Buys Upper Madison Avenue Corner—$100,000 Estate at Ridgefield, Conn., Sold—Bronx-Brooklyn Trade—Builder Buys in Queens—The Leasing Market.

Julius Fleischmann, the banker and former Mayor of Cincinnati, has just invested in a large parcel of Manhattan property by purchasing the three five and six story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The parcel includes 1,242 Madison Avenue and 17 to 23 East Eighty-ninth Street, fronting 164.5 feet on the street and 100.8 feet on the avenue.

The property was purchased from the Century Holding Company, (Lee & Fleischmann,) which took title to the property in December, 1913. It was transferred yesterday to the new owner subject to a mortgage of $265,000.

Buys $100,000 Ridgefield Estate.

Frederic E. Lewis, one of the heirs of the Lewis estate which recently sold the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, has purchased a country estate of 252 acres at Ridgefield, Conn. It was bought from B. F. Watkins, who recently took it in exchange for his residence with sixteen acres at Rye.

The Ridgefield estate is known as Silver Spring Ridge. It has an elevation of 860 feet with an extensive view of the Sound and surrounding country, and in his vicinity are the country homes of George G. Haven, Joseph E. Brown, Dr. George D. Shelton, Clinton R. Irwin Martin, E. V. Z. Lane, and Anson Phelps Stokes.

The property was held at $400 an acre, or a total of $100,000. The broker in the transaction was Stewart C. Schenck.

J. H. Poor House Transferred.

Carl D. Jackson took title yesterday to J. Harper Poor's new residence at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street, subject to a mortgage of $150,000. Mr. Poor, who took in part payment the vacant plot 23 by 100.8 on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 112 feet east of Fifth Avenue, took title to that plot, taking a $70,000 mortgage from Mr. Jackson.

A Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

In the Hunt's Point section of the Bronx D. S. Crakow has purchased for investment from L. Davis 1,078 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 40 by 100, located near Westchester Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot 200 by 108 on Elton Street, 200 feet from Fairfield Avenue, Brooklyn. P. A. Nebeling was the broker in the trade.

Brooklyn Sales.

B. J. Sforza has sold for C. M. Fulton a lot 20 by 106 on the south side of Sixty-third Street, distant 220 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Domenico Cosenza, and adjoining lot 20 by 106, south side of Sixty-third Street, 240 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Joseph Palermo.

Tutino & Cerny have sold to a client for investment the four-story double brick stores and apartments on a plot 20 by 80, known as 5,219 Fifth Avenue.

Builders Buy in Queens.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Courtney Development Company six lots on the south side of Nelson (Nott) Avenue, 25 feet east of Carolyn Street, to the First Ward Building Company, which will erect three four-story apartment houses. The property has a frontage of 120 feet, and is one block from the new Bliss and Carolyn Street subway station, Queens.

Long Island.

One dwelling and a number of vacant plots at Belle Harbor, Long Island, were sold at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly. Among the buyers were W. D. Maroney, who paid $2,550 for five lots at the southwest corner of Beach Channel Drive and 139th Street. Three lots at the northwest corner of Bayside Drive and 137th Street were sold to R. L. Cleland for $1,650. Two adjoining lots on the Drive were bought by David Fry for $930. J. Kleibert and William McDonald secured four lots on 141st Street, about sixty feet west of Bayside Drive, for $1,770. Three lots on 138th Street, near Newport Avenue, were purchased by the Hatch Gozon Company for $1,320, and the northeast corner of Newport Avenue and 128th Street was knocked down to F. L. McGarrett at $2,850.

The two-story dwelling, at 65 Hammels Avenue, Hammels, Long Island, was sold to A. I. Merkel for $3,250.

Westchester County.

Ernest J. Stringham of Brooklyn has purchased through the Robert E. Farley organization a large water front plot at Philipse Manor-on-the-Hudson.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold to Walter Scott Ryan of Manhattan a lot on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres. The buyer will erect a $7,000 dwelling on the property for his own occupancy.

J. M. Fallon has bought a lot 75 by 150 at Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates, on Brayton Place, and is building a typical Colonial residence costing about $10,000.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of twenty-one years to Samuel Geneen, for the Postal Life Insurance Company, the large basement in the building at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Street. After alterations the premises will be opened as a lunch room and restaurant.

As a site for a restaurant the Horn & Hardart Company has leased for a long term of years the property at 604 and 606 Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. The old buildings on the property, 29 by 100 feet, will be demolished and a new structure erected by the lessees next May.

owners were represented by Adolph and Henry Bloch, attorneys, associated with Fred V. Mayforth. Thomas L. Reynolds was the broker in the transaction.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have let, furnished, for Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, as trustee, the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21.6 by 100, at 40 East Seventieth Street, to Arthur Mitchell.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with William B. May & Co., have leased 55 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement house, on a lot 21.6 by 100, for J. Magee Ellsworth to Thomas Crimmins.

William B. May & Co. report the rental of 47 East Fifty-third Street, furnished, for Mrs. John Larkin to Augustus Van Cortlandt; 52 West Fifty-second Street, furnished, for Mrs. Walter Watson to Dr. William E. Wheelock, and 44 East Thirty-fifth Street, for Dr. V. P. Gibney to Theodore L. Van Norden.

Information Wanted About Steinway Tunnel Work.

At a meeting of the Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens yesterday, a committee composed of John Adikes, Chairman; John J. Kindred, E. J. Rickert, E. A. MacDougall, and J. M. Briggs was apponted to call upon the proper authorities and ascertain when the contract for the reconstruction of the Steinway Tunnel would be completed; when operation of shuttle service through the tunnel will start, and when the connection will be made with the new station of the Long Island Railroad near the mouth of the tunnel so that passengers from all parts of Queens Borough will be able to use the tunnel.

Dine Retiring Governors.

A complimentary dinner was tendered last evening by the Real Estate Board of New York at the New York Athletic Club to the board's three retiring Governors, Warren Cruikshank, E. A. Tredwell, and J. W. Van Pelt, and the re-elected President, Laurence M. D. McGuire.

Real Estate Notes.

Charles E. Murtha, Jr., stated yesterday that he was not the buyer of the block front on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse reported sold Monday by the Ryan estate.

Arnold W. Brunner and Buchman & Fox are the architects of the new $200,000 private pavilion to be built for Montefiore Home on Gun Hill Road, Bronx.

L. Tanenbaum Strauss & Co. were the associated brokers in renting the store, basement and first floor in the Cuyler Building, 116-120 West Thirty-second Street, to Steinfeld Brothers.

A meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers Association will be held Friday evening at 558 West 158th Street, which will be addressed by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

Justice Davis has appointed Chester J. Byrne receiver for 112 and 138 West 125th Street, occupied by a garage and vaudeville theatre, on a plot 171.10 by 100.11.

Plans have been filed for installing stores in the old Cosmopolitan Hotel, on the northeast corner of West Broadway and Chambers Street, which was recently leased on a long term by Joseph Weintraub from the illuggins estate. The alterations are estimated to cost $35,000 by the architect, Oscar Lowinson.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 1,557 n s, 20 ft e 91st St, 18.10x80, four-story building and store; executors' sale; estate of Mina C. Hagemeyer, deceased; to Mary E. Werner for $13,000.

Belle Harbor, Long Island, seven plots on Beach Channel and Bayside Drives, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Sts,) sold from $465 to $550 each.

Newport Av, n e corner of Beach 128th St, 100x100; vacant; to F. L. McGarrett for $2,850.

Hammels, L. I.—65 Hammels Av, two-story dwelling; to A. S. Merkel for $3,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

105th St, 812 E, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; Philip Realty Estate Co. et al. against Bartolomeo Palambo et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

138th St, 594 East, s s, 227.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, two flat; William Dannheim et al. against M. H. Zucker et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $9,995.01; taxes, &c., $265.50; subject to mortgage of $24,500; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Anthony Av, 2,184, e s, 249.4 ft n of 181st St, 25x139, two-story frame dwelling; D. A. Tower et al. against H. C. Lord et al.; Martin & Martin, attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,570.24; taxes, &c., $1,089.12; to the plaintiff for $7,175.

College Av, 1,267, w s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story frame dwelling; M. A. Kreuter against W. L. Phelan et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; T. H. Keough, referee; due, $1,670.06; taxes, &c., $143; subject to a prior mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $5,100.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,718, e s, 135.1 ft s of 174th St, 41.3x109.9, five-story flat; Isaac Leader against Harris Drusin et al.; Oscar Englander, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,153.29; taxes, &c., $1,667; subject to first mortgage of $27,000; to Harris Drusin and Charles Maisel for $31,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, w s, 47.77 ft s of St. Paul's Place, for a one-story brick store and storage house, 26x75; Michael Barinsky, 511 East 149th St, owner; Gillespie & Carrel, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 24.87 ft n of 187th St, for a one-story frame store, 25x38.1 4-5; Harry J. Douglas, 40 West 190th St, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,200.

Marion Av, e s, 99.2½ ft s of Fordham Road, for a four-story brick school, 109.2x66.2; Church of Our Lady of Mercy, the Rev. P. N. Brestin, 2,496 Marion Av, owner; John J. Van Pelt, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Clinton Av, e s, 66 ft n of Oakland Place, for a one-story brick carriage house, 27x12; H. Reiner, 712 Oakland Place, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost, $200.

237th St, n s, 275 ft w of Martha Av, for a one-story brick garage, 18x18 1-8; Bernt & Kaiser, 329 East 237th St, owners; John F. Kaiser, Jr., 329 East 237th St, architect; cost, $200.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, n e corner of Chambers St, to a six and seven story hotel and store; Huggins estate, 320 Broadway, owner; O. Lowinson, 5 West 81st St, architect; cost, $35,000.

225 St, 9 to 19 West, and 23d St, 28 and 30 West, to a twelve-story store and loft building; estate of Isaac Stern, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St., architects; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 30-34, e s, 42.2 ft s of 4th St, 54x75; 3d St, 19 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x84; 11th St, 603 East, n s, 71 ft e of Avenue B, 21.4x77.6; Willett St, 54-56, e s, 33.5x irregular; executors, &c, of Sander Jarmulowsky to firm of S. Jarmulowsky, 64 Canal St, quitclaim, $1. Nov. 17; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 54.1x irregular x98.9x173.1, leasehold; Morris J. Hirsch, referee, to Florence L. Mabee, at Saratoga Springs, Nov. 21; attorney, J. St. L'Amoreaux, 42 Broadway $750,000

HAMILTON ST, 10, s s, 25x100; Catharine St, 79½, (rear of lot,) 25.9x31; Leon Callahan to Flora Cappelletti, 662 Brooks Av, West Brighton, S. I. 1-3 part, a. t., Nov. 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Cappelletti to same, 1-3 part, a. t., Nov. 21; same attorneys $1

HESTER ST, 188, s s, 25x100; Minnie Flanigan and another, executrices of Henrietta L. Bowen, to Bartholomew Sbarboro, 614 Merment Av, West New Brighton, S. I, mtge $13,000, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 170 Broadwey $1

MADISON AV, 1,242, n w corner of 89th St, (17-23,) 100.8x164.5; Century Holding Co. to Julius Fleischmann, 3,685 Washington Av, Cincinnati, Ohio, mtge $265,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Jacob Tannenbaum, 699 Washington St $100

47TH ST, 314 East, s s, 127.5 ft e of Avenue C, 18.9x86; Julius Stoloff to I. Arthur Stoloff, 314 East 4th St, all liens, Nov. 20 ..... $100

34TH ST, 463 West, n s, 62.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x74; William D. Murphy and another to Ella L. Paddock, 141 West 70th St, 2-3 part, Nov. 21; attorney, H. W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St $1

48TH ST, 282 West, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.5; Arthur C. Hume, executor of Edyth E. Cook, to Charlotte Marshall, 301 West 57th St, (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $26,280

49TH ST, 40 East, s s, 64.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; Ella L. Paddock and another to William D. Murphy, 40 East 49th St, 1-3 part, Nov. 21; attorney, H. W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St $1

69TH ST, 33 East, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; City Real Estate Co. to Carl D. Jackson, 17 East 82d St, mtge $150,000; b. and s., all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Dorothy Benjamin to Hyman Rosen, 1,402 Bristow St, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St $1

89TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 5th Av, 22x—; Carl D. Jackson to J. Harper Poor, East 82d St, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,280

THIRTY-FIFTH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 102.2; Berent C. Gerken to Adelaide C. Koerner, 471 West 143d St, 5 years, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

80TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; J. Harper Poor to Carl D. Jackson, 17 East 82d St, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $70,000

152D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Dionisio A. Costa to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $35,000

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 236th St, 41.9x178.4; Hickory Realty Corporation to Peter Alexander, Glen Spey, N. Y., Nov. 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

BROOK AV, 655, w s, 26.10x irregular; Solomon Silverman to Sikora Realty Corporation, 8 9th Av, Long Island City, Nov. 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Hammond, 45 Pine St $2,000

HAVILAND AV, n s, 188.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 200x irregular; Hiram Sherwood to Edw. Perpeet, 680 Dawson St, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1,667

LOT 360, in the Bronx Park; Peter Elizabeth Lyons to Patrick J. McSorley, 911 Longwood Av, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. J. McSorley, 911 Longwood Av $3,000

LOT 20, amended map of Aden Park, additional mortgage; James C. Gaffney to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 11, demand, 8 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $4,000

MARION AV, w s, 177.9 ft n of 196th St, 21.1x86.10; Herman Cyriaks to Katie Wertz, 2,357 Washington Av, Nov. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

MARMION AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 66.1x150, (as collateral security for mtg on 1,973 Vyse Av;) Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Jacob D. Levy, 906 Colby Av, Norfolk, Va, (prior mtg $62,000,) Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

MORRIS AV, 2,032, e s, 25x100; C. Cecilia Coleman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Nov. 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

POWELL AV, s s, 283.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; Otto A. Giesser to Edw. Perpeet, 680 Dawson St, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,667

POWELL AV, s s, 188.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, 50x103; also Haviland Av, n s, 363.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; John E. Thron to Edward Perpeet, 680 Dawson St, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,667

VYSE AV, 1,975, w s, 77.6x150.5; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Jacob D. Levy, 906 College Av, Norfolk, Va., prior mtg $44,000, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 136.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; Dochtermann Realty Co. to Edgar S. Appleby and another, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $27,500

3D ST, s s, Lot 38, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 2d St; J. Morris Butler to Frank N. Irwin, 27 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 23, 3 years; attorney, F. B. Van Kleeck, Jr., White Plains, N. Y. $4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Nov. 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 62, store and basement; Schulte Realty Co. to Israel Gruber and another, 237 Boerum St, Brooklyn, 4 7-12 years from Oct. 16, 1914; attorney, Schulte Realty Co., 30 Park Row $3,700

BROOME ST, 334, store and part of basement; Joseph Lalfredo to Antonino Montana, 384 Broome St, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, P. Tumminelli, 192 Bowery $840

WILLIAM ST, 195, all; Garnet Realty Co. to William L. Kurtze, 124 Audubon Av, 10 3-42 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. F. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $8,000

320 ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of 5th Av, 51.6x98.9, all; Sophia A. Sherman to 32d and 33d Street Corporation, 68 William St, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St $22,000

33D ST, 2 to 16 West, all; William V. Astor to 32d and 33d Streets Corporation, 68 William St, 20 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St..$121,250

125TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, store and room; David A. Schulte to Israel Gruber, 237 Boerum St, Brooklyn, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1914; address, 68 Park Row $3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 133; Empire Fire Proof Door Co. against Felix Tausend, owner; Abraham Grossman, contractor $210

LEXINGTON AV, 1,765; Isaac Cotler against Hugh Reilly and Zaharia Barasch, owners; J. Nathewson, contractor $38

23D ST, 155 EAST; Drum Elevator Co. against Fernando Wood, owner and contractor; Daniel Moriarty, contractor $87

142D ST, 146 WEST; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against 146 West 142d Street Corporation, owner and contractor; Montrose Realty Co., owner, and Samuel Alkoff and Kramer Contracting Co., contractors, renewal $1,184

180TH ST, 712 and 714 West; Louis Cantor et al. against Cornelius W. Butler Estate, owner; E. Morris Butler, contractor....$135

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, w s, 75 ft n of 211th St, 25 x100; Robert Cerbone against Felicia Avella Quindo, owner; Alfonso Bottino and Felicia Avella Quindo, contractors $300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 200 ft n of Barretto St, 400x95; Pasquale Adietta et al. against Baronet Realty Co., owner; Austin Stone Works, Inc., contractor, renewal $85

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

45TH ST, 158 WEST; Triborough Marble and Tile Works against John Doe et al., Nov. 21, 191 ..... $50

66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av; Heisler Roofing Co. against Jackson Realty Co. et al., Dec. 18, 1913 ..... $100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 190; W. Irving Glover against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Allison.

16TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.8; Kate B. Belmont against Mary Casey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roovee & Todd.

33D ST, e s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 200x98.9x irregular; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against White Fire Proof Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Foley & Martin.

49TH ST, 311 East; Jerome Rosenthal against Business Men's Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Frank.

54TH ST, 223 to 229 East; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Joseph Doelger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

94TH ST, 25 East, and 147th St, 535 West; Eugene D. Hayes et al. against Edwin H. Hirst et al., (partition;) attorneys, Bassett, Thompson & Gilpatric.

120TH ST, n s, 290 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Jane M. Barron against Robert T. Chapman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

126TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against William Hillis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Morse.

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. against Bernard Reich et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

Bronx.

KELLY ST, w s, 100.4 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Jacob Mendelsohn against Keilbert Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Arens.

LOT 52, Block 3,401, Section 12; Mattie Hegt against City of New York, George E. Buckhee, et al., (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, J. J. Hegt.

LOTS 380, 381, and 382, map of Section A; Yyse estate; William R. Rose against Sharpe Building Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. G. Paskus.

158TH ST, n e corner of Jackson Av, 25x87.8; Morris Zimmerman against Paul Grathwehl et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lind & Pfiffer.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

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In Pensacola's Beautiful and Fashionable Sayshore Section. Isiac Seligman, of Seligman & Co., New York Bankers, recently acquired a mansion there. I have 350 feet of bay frontage with concrete sea wall on the south, electric car line on the north. 5c car fare to the city. Will trade for New York real estate or sell at a bargain to quick buyer.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the undersigned was, on the 22nd day of October, 1914, duly appointed receiver of TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY by the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, in a suit in equity pending in said court, wherein Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff and Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant, and that the undersigned was also, on the 23rd day of October, 1914, duly appointed as receiver of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company by the United States District Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division, in an ancillary suit in equity pending in said court wherein said Horatio C. Creith is plaintiff, and said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company is defendant, and that in pursuance of said orders of appointment, the undersigned has duly qualified and given bond as such receiver, and that he is now the duly qualified and acting receiver of said Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, and of all of its property and assets, of whatsoever kind, nature and description, wheresoever the same is situated or may be found, and is now in possession thereof.

All creditors of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, excepting those hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they, and each of them, are required, on or before the 4th day of January, 1915, to file their respective claims with the undersigned, or to file in the above suit, in the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, bills of intervention setting forth their respective claims, and upon their failure so to do, said creditors shall be barred and not permitted or allowed to participate or receive any payments upon their respective claims, either from the income of the property of Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or from the proceeds of the sale thereof.

The above provisions as to filing verified copies of claims or bills of intervention thereon shall not apply to creditors holding prior lien bonds or first mortgage gold bonds or equipment trust obligations, heretofore issued by Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, or to creditors whose claims have arisen on account of services, labor, material or supplies furnished to Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company within a time not exceeding six months prior to the 22nd day of October, 1914, and which have been approved for payment by the receiver and included within the list of creditors furnished by the receiver to the master appointed in said suit.

The undersigned has furnished to the master appointed in said suit, Guy W. Kinney, Esq., No. 1,818 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, a list of such creditors, as of the date of the 22nd day of October, 1914, whose claims have been so approved by him for payment. Creditors whose claims are included in said list are not required to make proof thereof, but such list will be taken by the master as correct as to the items which are not contested by the defendant or other creditors or stockholders of the defendant.

This notice is given and published by order of said courts.

WALTER L. ROSS, Receiver,
Toledo, Ohio.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of General Assignment of W. JOHN WILLIAMS to William M. Sullivan for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice of Supreme Court, County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against W. John Williams, formerly doing business at No. 73 Nassau Street and No. 80 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward E. Hoenig, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1914.

Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1914.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Assignee.
EDWARD E. HOENIG, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC., $12.
$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 BROADWAY. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

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We have clients who are lending at
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The expenses are reasonable. You do not obligate yourself by inquiring whether or not your application would be entertained.

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Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

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Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Saturday, Nov. 28,
at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, at my special salesroom on Fitting St., adjoining lots to be sold.
POSITIVE SALE,
30 SUBWAY STATION LOTS
Right at the
DUAL SUBWAY STATION,
at Bliss and Carolin Sts.,
8 Minutes from Times Square,
in Blocks Bounded by
Queens Boulevard
Bliss St., Carolin St.,
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LONG ISLAND CITY
All City Improvements,
including water, brick curbs, concrete sidewalks, macadam streets, modern sewers, &c.
60% on Mtge., 3 Years, at 5%.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.
Savings Bank Books Taken

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect, elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Two-family house, all improvements. Full particulars, Brothers, 2,148 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Eight-ten rooms, bath, furnace; near Subway, elevated, New York Central, school, churches; $35-$40. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av., (156th.)

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floor on Broadway; this section. Watkins, 131 West 39th St., cor. Broadway.

TIMES SQUARE.
Prominent corner, 10,000 square feet, suitable hotel, theatre; 63 years' lease. English, 1,581 Broadway.

Desk room or mail privilege in neat, clean office; best location in New York. Room 839, 30 Church St., N. Y., Hudson Terminal Buildings.

Desirable furnished parlor floor for doctor or dentist in private dwelling; excellent locality; moderate. 231 West 127th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 466, Times Building, Times Square.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

All-year bungalow home of six large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; large verandas; ideal location; handsomely decorated; everything new; only 45 minutes from city; facing bay; refined neighborhood; at a bargain; $200 cash, balance $20 a month. Address Home, Box 134 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

Little poultry farm must be sold at once at a big sacrifice; price, $275; $25 cash, balance $4 a month, buys it. Address A. Brand, Inglenook Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Huntington, L. I.

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ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements, numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

For sale farm, 195 acres, all under cultivation; 2 hours out; on macadam road; $68 per acre; cost just double. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Property located at 5th Av., Pelham, N. Y., to exchange for second mortgages. Further information apply Box 216, Hoboken, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Exceptional opportunity to rent, furnished, beautiful apartment, three rooms, two baths, in exclusive Admiralton Apartments, 89th St. and Broadway; family must leave city and are satisfied to rent this beautiful apartment to some reliable person at very reasonable figure; apartment is furnished exquisitely and is complete in every detail. For information call at Apartment 3A or phone Riverside 546; references must be furnished; no children.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
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127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $5; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

High-class apartment opposite Central Park, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; half block from Subway, two blocks from "L"; $50. Telephone Cathedral 8080. Armstrong.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT P. WHEELOCK COMPANY,
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Ideal for Housekeeping.—Three and four rooms; modern fireproof building; elevator, electric light, &c.; $100 upward.
Dunn, 245 West 51st St., near Broadway.

Artistic, expensively furnished complete eight sunny rooms, overlooking church, West 87th; $110 month. Telephone 2920 Columbus. Apartment 8.

Lady will share her beautifully furnished seven-room apartment on Riverside Drive with refined couple or lady. Phone between 11 and 12, Madison Square 728.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $90.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

44th, 210 West.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at medium rent.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental.
WM. D. BLODGOOD CO., INC.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6670 Bryant.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 256 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH; $15-$25 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.,) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 46TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Plaza.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small apartment, well furnished, near Metropolitan Opera House, for five months. Address M 50 Times.

Two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; not above 57th St.; state rent. Box H 33 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

Fine corner apartment, 6th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 32d St.—The Newport; only two apartments left; one five room and one six room; rental, $75; elevator, steam heat, and electric light. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 6700 John.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $45; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 3 East 44th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

Fine Apartments.—Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 157th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath,
128 East 51st St.,
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator;
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

13TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Nice room, second floor; good board; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms, running water; with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

66TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$11 up; Southern exposure.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms, private baths; excellent table.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

78D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home, double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second-story back; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "penelope," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern exposure; white and service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; purest food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, dressing room; excellent table; table guests.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 6 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Cozy, smaller rooms; few refined paying guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

106D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has double room, suitable two; home cooking.

118TH, 606 WEST.—Room and board; also table board; limited number; Jewish home cooking. Phone 9057-J Morningside.

137TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms, private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th St. Jansen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Apartment 22.)—Attractively furnished room; bath adjoining; home comforts; private family.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

TWO LARGE well heated rooms, board; thoroughly furnished, convenient; 32 minutes to Grand Central; terms moderate. W 169 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Cor. Arlington Av. and Williams Street.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive but homelike apartment hotel in New York's most beautiful suburb, luxuriously furnished and perfectly appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet to
W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway's telephone, 120 Stuyvesant, Apt 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

48TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant, single room; conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

55TH, 63 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

11TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water, heat; hall room.

21ST ST., 234 WEST.—Sunny parlor, bedroom; elevator apartment; business girls, married couple; breakfast or privilege kitchen; references. Rand.

82D ST., Hotel Strand, Just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway. (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

24TH, 339 WEST.—Modern rooms, parlor suite; private bath; telephone; respectable; reasonable.

86TH, 138 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, single, en suite; every convenience; board optional; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 20 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; bath; 8 small rooms; telephone. Ritterbusch.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH ST., 14, WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

69TH, 208 WEST.—Two front rooms, adjoining bath, in apartment; suitable for two gentlemen or business couple; steam; all conveniences; $5 per week. Jones.

70TH, 100 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

72D ST., WEST.—To business man or woman modern private apartment 2 rooms and bath; owner uses during day as music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Phone Col. 4630.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $46 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room, adjoining bath; single or double.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 100 WEST. — Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, (Near West End Av.)—Adult private family offer sunny outside room; running water, elevator. Telephone Schuyler 1303.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 8750 Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; breakfast; elevator apartment; second floor, Quinn.

83TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 250 WEST. — Two beautiful front rooms; piano, 'phone; private entrance. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family, Riverside 3258.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentlemen; references.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Desirable, large room, suitable two, $4; small, $2.50. Phone.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining, gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. TC.

97TH 42 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 153 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; $3 weekly. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST, 12 WEST.—Comfortable front suite; $7; telephone, electricity; room, $3. Nichols.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 123 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front room; bath; subway; elevated.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Choice, warm, south room; superior, homelike accommodations; exceptional conveniences; kitchen; attention; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

116TH ST., 620 WEST. (Apt. 8.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Near Columbia; single room; private family; references. Apartment 23.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 61.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and bath room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 27.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Gentleman, 29, keeping bachelor quarters, will rent large, clean rooms to one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 5400. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588.—Large rooms; board optional; near Subway. Apt. 46.

WEST END, 811.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; reference.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 13 CRANBERRY ST.—Walking distance to New York; large room, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; reasonable.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Extra large room (corner Broadway apartment) in the 70s, at Subway station. Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Doleon Co., Broadway and 80th St.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front room; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

LARGE ROOM, neatly furnished, and bathroom wanted for Winter months (possibly longer) in building mainly devoted to business, i. e., no hotel; private house, apartment or boarding house will answer; location, near 6th Av., below 59th St. Address, naming rent, Independent, M 60 Times.

ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms facing Broadway between 157th and 168th Sts. Give particulars. M 62 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DOUBLE ENTRY. 11TH FLOOR, 18 WEST 27TH ST.

DESIGNER LADIES' WAISTS.—Must be capable of creating for high-st class manufacturing business; all correspondence strictly confidential; rare opportunity. T 122 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, German preferred; good plain cook; no washing; city reference. Call today and tomorrow, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to help with light duties in small family in exchange for good home, Booth, 1,261 47th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young maid seamstress; used to grown children; French only; personal reference. 10-1, 307 West 81st St.

WANTED.—Two well-educated women, over 25, to take orders for "The Young Folks' Treasury"; salary or commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 508 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York, day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

BUTLER, useful; private house; no objection to Chinaman. Call 117 East 62d St.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to take full charge of house in country; thirty minutes from New York; must have experience; man to act as butler, look after furnace, and work around the house; woman to cook and take care of upper floors; must be willing and cheerful; give references in first letter and state wages expected. J., Box G 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be of good parentage; $4 per week at start. H. I., 109 Times.

SALESMEN, clean cut, aggressive; hustlers are earning big money selling the $15 Ballard starter for Ford automobiles; commission. Call Wednesday and Thursday, R. C. Northwood, 1,779 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Splendid office specialty; excellent side line; commission. Ufart, 236 West 41st.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.—Bright, energetic young man, stock record clerk. Credentials Employment Corporation, Agency, 253 Broadway.

Help Wanted; Male.
Twenty-five cents a line.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, for clerical position for large corporation; unusual opportunity for advancement; applications considered only from those who are clean-cut, earnest, ambitious, and who possess a sound elementary education; in replying state age, school training, and business experience. Address E., Box 111, Madison Square Post Office, New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—We have an opening in our subscription department for an educated young man, over 25; right party can earn $5 per day, upward, according to ability; call with references and prepared to earn real money. Mr. Larkin, P. F. Collier & Son, 118 East 25th St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, to learn real estate business; start at bottom with established firm, be generally useful, and assist in collecting rents; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address Box L. K., 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN possessing good general knowledge of accounts wanted, ability to lay out and superintend office work and take care of office force. T 124 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo-engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

EARN WHILE LEARNING Mechanical Dentistry; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly in 250 hours' practice without book study; individual instruction by leading Professors; day or evening; easy payments; great and rapidly increasing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 15th floor. 25 to 33 W. 45th St. Open for inspection 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Recognized by the Dental Profession as the authoritative School of Mechanical Dentistry, and in every particular the most superior in existence.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
SIGN WRITER.—Must be thoroughly experienced in sign and card writing for window display work; salary $1,000 to $1,200.
MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN (10) thoroughly experienced in the designs of tools, jigs, and fixtures; salary $1,200 to $1,800.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, keeps books entirely, weekly or otherwise, as desired; references. G. M. Sache, 14 Nassau St., city.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Trial balance; excellent penman; highest references; $10. G 355 Times Downtown.

CLEANING.—Girl would like half time for cleaning. Furgeson, 508 Lenox Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her excellent cook; Swedish; very trustworthy and efficient. Address G 351 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Young colored woman as first-class cook by day or steady; city or country. 202 West 133d St., German.

COOK.—First-class German cook wishes position with American family; city; good references; $45-$50. H. M., 85 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, fitter, designer, rapid, remodelling. Howard, 3,525 Broadway. Audubon 3913.

DRESSMAKER. Children's, misses' fine dresses; $8 day. Miss Doggett, 1,997 7th Av.

GOVERNESS, VISITING OR RESIDENT.—Educated, refined young woman; experienced; exceptionally good teacher; fine hand sewer; understands thoroughly physical care; special attention given delicate children. M 30 Times.

LADY'S MAID, (Swiss;) speaks English, French, German; good sewer, packer; experienced; best references. Address letters Muller 158 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes day's work, home or out; personal references. 12 West 134th St. Annie Casma.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes few more lady patients at their residences; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE.—Young hospital trained infant's nurse; city or country. Apply present employer, Mrs. G. G. Reynolds, Scarsdale, N. Y. Nurse can call in New York Friday. G 350 Times Downtown.

NURSE, COMPANION to invalid or middle-aged lady. Call or write, O'Laughlin, 535 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; six years' experience; former employers state: "Excellent stenographer, possessing initiative, common sense." S. J., Box 43 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent to make good; will do utmost to please. Theresa Kraemer, 698 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

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STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; reference. Eager, 538A Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience (law-commercial;) competent; highest references. H. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school education; $10. G 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough business woman; highest reference; excellent work; $15. G 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; experienced; operate switchboard

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OTHER RELICS BRING $26,955

$2,000 Paid for Bronz Replica of the Famous Plaque of the Writer by St. Gaudens.

The celebrated portrait on canvas of Robert Louis Stevenson, by John S. Sargent, inscribed, "To R. L. Stevenson, his friend, John S. Sargent, 1885," brought $14,800 at last night's sale by the Anderson Auction Company of relics of the famous novelist from his home at Vailima, Samoa. The chief bidders were a collector from Washington, who asked that his name be withheld, and George D. Smith. It was sold to Mr. Smith, who said that he had bought it on his own account.

It was the highest price paid for anything at the sale. This has lasted for two days, and $40,755 has been obtained.

The hearing on the injunction obtained by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne in the Supreme Court, Special Term, restraining Mrs. Salisbury Field, formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong, Stevenson's step-daughter and owner of the relics, from selling 122 letters and sketches written or sent by Stevenson to his father and mother, was adjourned yesterday to Friday morning by Justice Newburger.

St. Gaudens Replica Sold.

At the sale yesterday Mr. Smith obtained also for $2,000 the portrait of Stevenson, cast in bronze from the design made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The original plaster group, "Le Printemps," by Auguste Rodin, which was presented by him to Stevenson in 1885, also went to Mr. Smith for $1,500. On the bust is the inscription "A R. L. Stevenson, au sympathique artiste, fidèle ami et cher poete Rodin."

Mr. Smith likewise obtained for $950 two original manuscript versions of Stevenson's unpublished farce, "An April Day; or, Autolycus in Service." Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia paid $485 for the original manuscript of the "Fables" and $385 for the manuscript of the Hawaiian story printed in "Island Nights Entertainment" under the title of "The Isle of Voices."

James F. Drake gave $875 for the autograph manuscript of "St. Ives," differing from the printed book throughout. Five interesting holograph letters of George Meredith, addressed to Stevenson and referring to their writings, went to Mr. Smith for $405. A manuscript copy in Stevenson's autograph of "Vailima Prayers" was bought by C. Tucker for $350. Mr. Smith paid $500 for Stevenson's manuscript journal containing his "Observations on a Voyage to the South Seas," and $300 for a blank book used by the novelist for writing his first drafts of poems published under the title of "Underwoods."

Purchases In the Afternoon.

The highest price of the afternoon session was $1,450 paid by E. H. Wendell for a manuscript, "The Sunbeam Magazine, Nos. 1 and 2," Stevenson's most elaborate attempt at editing a periodical, made while he was a student at Tomlinson's day school in Edinburgh. The two issues consist of twenty-four pages each. It is believed to be the only copy of this magazine. It was passed from hand to hand at a charge of one penny a night. The proceeds were devoted to the Sealkote Orphanage. It contains five colored drawings and two pen-and-ink sketches by Stevenson.

William Sloane gave $85 for a small Bible, presented to Stevenson on his sixth birthday, Nov. 13, 1856, by his nurse, Allan Cunningham, to whom, in after years, he dedicated his "Child's Garden of Verse." Mrs. Payne Whitney obtained for $50 Stevenson's copy of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," with marginal pencillings. Mr. Sloane paid $135 for Stevenson's copy of "Little Arthur's History of England," by Lady Calcott. A message written in Arabic at Khartoum on both sides of a piece of cigarette paper by Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, supposed to have been the last message sent by him previous to his death, and presented to Stevenson by a relative of Gordon, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $110.

The original manuscript of "The History of Moses" in the handwriting of Stevenson's mother, but with his autograph inscription at the end, went to Mr. Wendell for $130. It was accompanied by a Bible inscribed: "R. Lewis B. Stevenson. A Reward for His History of Moses, with Illustrations, from His Affec. Uncle David."

Manuscripts Bring High Prices.

Gabriel Weis paid $180 for the original manuscript of one of Stevenson's earlier stories, "In the Windbound Arethusa"; $365 for early poems, sonnets, and essays in Stevenson's autograph; $265 for fifteen pages of the original manuscript "On the Art of Literature"; $190 for the original manuscript of "Reminiscences of Colinton Manse"; $405 for a manuscript notebook of "An Inland Voyage"; $500 for the original manuscript diary of Stevenson's honeymoon days, which formed the groundwork of his published book, "The Silverado Squatters"; $200 for manuscript draft of poems for the Child's Garden of Verse, and $300 for the original manuscript of "Lay Morals."

Mr. Smith gave $300 for a draft for a life of Stevenson's father, headed, "Thomas Stevenson"; $320 for a manuscript notebook, containing autobiographical notes, poems, &c.; $170 for the original manuscript of "Notes on Childhood"; $130 for a manuscript fragment of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and $260 for the original manuscript of "The Young Chevalier."

The first draft of "Travels with a Donkey" was sold to J. W. Arnott for $350. F. P. Garvin gave $405 for the original draft for "Moral Tales."

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

SAYS HE CAN'T FIND TRACT PEARY NAMED

MacMillan Reports Crocker Land Is Not Where Pole Discoverer Placed It.

MAY HAVE SEEN A MIRAGE

American Museum Explorer Asserts His Party Was Misled Also at First by Land Image.

Crocker Land, the famous unexplored continent supposed to exist in the north polar regions, isn't there at all, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Peary thought he saw it and gave a name to the supposed continent in 1906, according to a report received yesterday by the American Museum of Natural History through Edmund Otis Hovey, one of the committee in charge of the Crocker Land Expedition. It may have melted or moved from the position where Peary located it, but it is a fact, according to Mr. Hovey, that the strange land is no longer where everyone thought it was, namely, in longitude 100 west and latitude 83 north.

Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, has reported that he journeyed 125 miles northwest of Cape Thomas Hubbard with Fitzhugh Green, the engineer and physicist of his party, and failed to find the lost continent. For two days he and his companion thought they did see land, but this proved to be a mirage, and they were forced finally to the conclusion that Crockerland no longer exists, at least within the confines set by Admiral Peary.

The Admiral described the land as one of mountainous heights, and described it fully, so that the explorers whose report has just been received are certain that they did not miss their directions. Their trip was a perilous one. They crossed thirty-eight leads on thin ice and lost most of their dogs on the trip. They had a hard time getting back to Cape Thomas Hubbard, and on the day they reached it "the ice on the Polar Sea broke up and became a hideous, grinding chaos of broken ice, on which they would certainly have perished had they not got back as they did."

The news of the failure of the expedition was obtained from W. Elmer Ekblaw, geologist and botanist of the party, who is in Winter camp below Etah, where he had gone in search of walrus meat for food. Men of Knud Rasmussen's Polar expedition met Ezblaw, and it was through the kindness of the Danish explorer that the news was relayed to this city.

HAD HIS "MAP" STAMPED.

Jack Johnson's Request Puzzled Lackeys at Our Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Jack Johnson, accompanied by his white wife and attended by his usual retinue of managers and sparring partners, invaded the American Embassy today and clamored to have "my map stamped."

The English lackeys failed to understand this novel request, and Johnson's words remained unintelligible until Elbridge Gerry Greene, the Third Secretary, translated them into a request to have the photograph on the pugilist's passport stamped with the State Department seal.

Johnson and scores of other Americans went through that ceremony as a result of the embassy's announcement that all passports must have the likeness of the bearer adorned with the seal, thus demonstrating that the document is not being used by some one other than the person for whom it was issued.

BRYAN BACK AT HIS POST.

Flying Visit to Washington Before Starting West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary of State Bryan, who had been at his villa in Miami, Fla., for a week, returned to the State Department to-day. Before going to Miami Mr. Bryan spent a week in Washington catching up with the drift of diplomatic affairs after a month's absence. Mr. Bryan will remain at his post until Friday afternoon, when he will leave to address some school children at Ann Arbor, Mich. He will also speak to a religious gathering in Chicago on Sunday.

"Suzi" to Move to Shubert Theatre.

"Suzi" will move from the Casino to the Shubert Theatre next Monday night, and Lew Fields will take "The High Cost of Loving" from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre for a road tour. The same evening a new set of moving pictures of the war, taken in Belgium under the direction of The Chicago Tribune will begin an engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street house. The pictures were taken by Edwin F. Weigle of the Chicago newspaper and show actual fighting between the Germans and the Allies at Antwerp, Alost, and other Belgian cities.

Show in Honor of Mgr. Murphy.

A minstrel show and musical farce will be given by the younger members of the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at the School Hall, 504 East Fifteenth Street, tonight, in honor of the pastor, Mgr. William G. Murphy, who has just completed twenty-five years in the priesthood. There will be performances tomorrow and Friday night also.

Strand 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. "THE STRAIGHT ROAD." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10c to 50c. Next Wk, "The Rose of the Rancho."
SEATS for All Theatres, Football Games. Jonas, Woolworth Building Newsstand. Out-of-town and Foreign Newspapers on sale.
MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Matinee Today. CITY BELLES.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50, at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Tomorrow. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50. JOE WEBER Offers The Only Girl "Best Musical Comedy this season." —Eve. Sun. Evenings and Saturday Matinee Family Circle, 50c; Balcony $1.00 and $1.50.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. LAST WEEK. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Tomorrow. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. Lilac Domino

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Phone 575 Greeley. THE TALK OF NEW YORK TODAY! All New Plays, the Last Word in LAUGHTER AND SENSATION! Pop. Price Mats. Today and Tomorrow.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Ev. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1. LIFE SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksgiving Day).

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow $1 and $1.50. No Advance. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First." NEXT MON. Miss Tempest will present her Great London Success, AT THE BARN.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. LAST WEEK WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" NEXT MONDAY, Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK." With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss. BIG MUSICAL HIT. Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk."

NEXT MONDAY. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evening 8:30. Matinees Today, Tomorrow and Saturday. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. GOOD SEATS IN THE FIRST BALCONY, 50c., 75c., and $1.00. BEST SEATS IN ORCHESTRA, $1.50. Experience MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c. THE THINGS THAT COUNT

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:10. 3 Mats. This Week—TODAY, Tomorrow, Sat. WILLIAM LANCASTER MARIE GILLETTE BATES DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TOMORROW.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. 3 Mats. This Week—TODAY, Tom'w, Sat. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.), Thurs. & Saturday 2:28. Twin Beds

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Mats. Thanksgiving. Sat. & Wed. at 2. FIRST TIME TONIGHT 7:30 and at 8 o'clock all other evenings thereafter, Edward Sheldon's THE GARDEN OF PARADISE SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tomorrow & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES NAZIMOVA in the New Drama, "THAT SORT."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:10. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee Tomorrow, Thurs. (No Wednesday Matinee.) Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. Papa's Darling After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this Theatre.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15 PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY in SHAKESPEAR'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15 RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER, DADDY LONG-LEGS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. THE BIG IDEA AN UNUSUAL PLAY.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. MATS. TOMORROW & SAT. 2:20 LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:28. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Thanksg'ng & Sat. 2:15 MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50. Thurs. & Sat CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Heart of Paddy Whack."

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow, Friday, Saturday 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Gracioso" (poses.) Gouliet & Grenda 6-day "Bike" Winners, Walter C. Kelly, 12 others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Today. Sam Howe & His Love Makers.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Saturday. Frank Keenan in Yosemite With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. THE SAGE BRUSH GAL. THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR. The Mexanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats $25



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MORE models and patterns than ever,—men who like to have plenty of variety to choose from will appreciate this—and never have we offered such wonderful values at $25.

IF you need Full Dress Clothes for Thanksgiving, you can come in here today—and step right into a Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suit that will fit perfectly and look as though it cost $60 or $70,

Special at $35.00

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Thanksgiving Day is our most popular Outing.

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Overcoats—either extreme, from form-fitting to the draped Balmoral— $20.00 to $40.00

Suits as fine and fashionable as you'll see at any football field— $15.00 to $35.00

Sweaters, Gloves and Hats to match.

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AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42nd St.

Today at 3 P. M.

Admission Without Charge

Obtain Tickets at 42nd St. Entrance

STEINWAY WEEK.

The Max Jacobs String Quartette. Max Jacobs—1st Violin. Carl Sacks—2d Violin. Max Barr—Viola. Karl Kirk-Smith—'Cello. Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ. Gerard Chatfield at the Pianola

1. (a) Prelude, A flat.....*Sinding*
   (b) Ballade, Op. 24, G minor *Grieg*
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola
2. (a) Interludium in modo antico *Glazounow*
   (b) Russian Dance.....
   (c) Polka .....*Desormes*
   Sokolow-Glazounow-Liadow
   The Max Jacobs String Quartette
3. Overture—Sankuntala ..... *Karl Goldmark*
   Mr. Kennedy at the Organ
4. Quintet, Op. 44..... *Schumann*
   Allegro—brilliante
   Scherzo
   Allegro ma non troppo
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola with The Max Jacobs String Quartette

You are Cordially Invited

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond. Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Egener, Matteld; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Beiss. Cond.; Toscanini. Sat. at 2. Soria Gadusow. Ober, Delaunois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Next Mon. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini. Wed. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann, Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. Eve. at 8. Double Bill—La Bustiana. Gaciski; Botta, Tegani; follt by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, MISS FELICE LYNE Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.) Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3, SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. at which Miss ISADORA DUNCAN WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER YOUNG DANCERS (First appearance in America.) Seats 50c to $2. Room 1202 AEOLIAN HALL, and at Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist. Bizet, Cesar Franck, Ropartz, Chabrier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3 SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA. Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. Joint Recital OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL ARRIGO SERATO. Seats 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. A. Friedberg. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 12th, at 2:30. Kreisler. Prices 75c. to $2. Tickets now at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 3, at 3. Violin Recital. FLORENCE AUSTIN. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. E. ROGERS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Afternoon, Nov. 27th at 3. Violin Recital. ARCADY BOURSTIN. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

SEATS FOR CARUSO in "Carmen" and All Operas. All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhoff Opera Ticket Office, 1418 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 6790-8791 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone, 6442 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20 "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20. THE MIRACLE MAN Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today "TOO MANY COOKS" 25 & 50c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum) Central Park W., 62nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50. LE DANSEUR INCONNU with Prominent Parisian Players. Special Literary Mat. Frid., L'AVENTURIERE. On Thursday Night, in addition to regular Performance, MR. EUGENE BRIEUX will Lecture on "PLAYWRITING IN ITS MAKING."

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. COMMENCING TONIGHT. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. Pilate's Daughter THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

NEW YORK 45TH ST., B'WAY. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $2.00. MAT. DAILY. HARRY LAUDER and NEW BIG INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, "Als ich noch im Flueggelkleide." Thursday Matinee, "Lieb Vaterland."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 25-50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. THE THIRD PARTY Bargain Mat. Thanksgiving 25, 50c. with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES. Next Week—"The Story of the Rosary."

MAJESTIC MATINEE TODAY $1.00. Matinee Thanksgiving. WHIRL OF THE WORLD Nov. 30—GRACE GEORGE. Seats Today.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Maurice & Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, La Milo, Donlin & McRae, Howard & McCane, others and YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL PICTURES. Daily Mat. 25-75c.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. IRENE FRANKLIN, Tony Claude & Co., Doyle & Dixon, Valerie Bergere.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. KITTY GORDON, Jack Wilson, Morton & Glass, Willie Weston and others.

Rose Gardens Theatre Broadway & 52d St. AL. JENNINGS, Ex-Bandit, in BEATING BACK ZUDORA and KEYSTONE COMEDY.

NEW HOTEL THERESA LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year)..$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. Special Thanksgiving Dinner $1. Reservations Now Being Made. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

The Lorraine Fifth Ave. at 45th St. Apartments and Rooms with Bath PERMANENTLY or TRANSIENTLY George C. Howe George Orvis ALSO EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

FIREPROOF. HOTEL HARGRAVE 110, 112 WEST 72D ST. Running through to 71st St. Located between Subway express and "L" stations, one-half block from each. Family and Transient Hotel catering only to a Discriminating Clientele. Double room with private bath, $50 per month and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $75 per month and up. Superior restaurant a la Carte. Prices Moderate. Good Music. J. Wade McGrath, Mgr.

Chiro's fills a place of its own in New York by offering to people of taste a most charming atmosphere for music and dancing at luncheon and the tea hour. Six East Forty-sixth Street

PELL TREE INN, Pelham Bay Park, Opposite Golf Links. Gala Night Thanksgiving Eve. Special Dinner de Luxe Served on Thanksgiving Day. DANCING AND SINGING. Phones 792-703 Westchester. Tonjes & Tappin.

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CAVANAGH'S 258-260 WEST 23D ST. Sea Food Specialties. Delicious Steaks and Chops. Courteous to Ladies Unattended. Banquet Rooms—Music.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9266 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. "Thes Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:50 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE AND EXQUISITE CUISINE. Next Friday will be "Al Jolson Night."

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col. Nightly from 10:30 till closing time. Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie and Geo. Harcourt. Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something. MODERN DANCES TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5. Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING (at 54th St.) 919 8th Av. Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

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E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE Recently of 64 E. 34th St. Now at The Barnard Studios, Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River. 9577. The same infallible method and courtesy that have distinguished his services during the last fifteen years will be maintained. FOX-TROT, U-LU-FADO, ALL DANCES. Call for trial lesson. Terms reasonable. SOCIAL CLASS EVERY EVENING.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4674. Est. 1904. Latest modern dances taught privately and en class, reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor's no one to laugh at mistakes. Circulars mailed.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce. 10-12 East 38th St. Tel. 8824 Murray Hill.

MISS CARLO ALVIENE STUDIOS, 225 West 57th Street. 6 PRIVATE LESSONS $10. (Phone Columbus 4732).

FRANCES MORGAN, 102 West 71st St. Columbus 2567. Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.

MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6366. ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2623. THE NEWEST DANCES. PRIVATE STUDIO.



Theatre Ticket Service at the CARLTON TERRACE BROADWAY AT 100th ST.

New Innovation a Big Hit!

Since the "CABARET LUNCH, Gratis" was introduced to Broadway, by the CARLTON TERRACE, "The Restaurant of Ideas," New Yorkers have been guessing what CARLTON TERRACE would do next.

Their conjectures are now answered by the announcement of the new complimentary Theatre Ticket Service, something not hitherto attempted in New York. To explain:

While dining, you decide to see "The Miracle Man," (for example.) Tell the headwaiter you would like to have seats. He telephones the theatre and procures the tickets. You pay for the tickets at the Carlton Terrace,

AT BOX OFFICE PRICES

You are not even charged for the telephone call—and you can dine at your leisure until theatre time, and save the annoyance and delay of standing in line at the theatre. Isn't that a convenience?

J. F. PIKE, Proprietor

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER, $1.25

THANKSGIVING DAY $1.25 Served from Noon to 9 P.M. MENU: Garden Celery. Assorted Relishes. Blue Points. Grapefruit Maraschino. Cr'm of Chicken, Alm'ds. Cons'me Royal, Print're. Baked Sea Bass a l'Tl'e. Potatoes Brioche. Lamb Chops Subise. New String Beans. Vol au Vent of Sweetbreads, Financiere. Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey, Giblet Sauce. Cranberry Sauce. Roast Stuffed Suckling Pig. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad Diplomate. Plum Pudding. Mince Pie. Pumpkin Pie. Neselrode Pudding. Assorted Cakes. Demi-Tasse.

TABLE D'HOTE Dinner (6 TO 9 P. M.) $1

A LA CARTE Moderate Prices.

DANCING Afternoon Tea Dances, 4-7 TO-NIGHT GALA CARNIVAL OPEN ALL NIGHT. Rifle Shoot for Live Turkeys. Dan Caslar's Orchestra.

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25 Olives. Radishes. Celery. Steamed Lynnhaven Bays, Harvey. Virginia Pepper Hash. Dixie Biscuits. Luscious Steak. Baked Potato. Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop Cooked to a Turn. Alabama Waffles. Coffee.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE

HOTEL MARTINIQUE Broadway at 32d and 33d Sts. NEW YORK

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER will be served from noon to 3 and from 6 to 9 P. M. on Thanksgiving Day, at $1.50.

Instrumental Music in the afternoon. Concert by the Gregorian Quartette and Wright D. Holmes Orchestra in the evening.

Table reservations can now be made. Telephone, Mad. Sq.—8000.

THOMAS HEALY Broadway at 66th St. Phone 9900 Columbus.

Now Appearing Every Evening in the LATEST MODERN DANCES Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX THE WINTER GARDEN FAVORITES In THE BALCONADES (Third Floor) The Most Beautiful Ballroom in New York. THIS WEEK Special Entertainments and AFTERNOON TEA DANCES JUNGLE ROOM, LOG CABIN, LOG HUT for BEEFSTEAK DINNERS. Make Your Reservations Now.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS Famous for Cuisine and Service. Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm. DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES. Grill Luncheon 75c. Beaux-Arts Dinner $1.50. "Really Different" SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

42nd RESTAURANT & GRILL St. Corner of Madison Ave. & 42nd St. We Buy the Best. Special Thanksgiving Dinner, $1.50 per cover. Dancing, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Prizes. Wm. F. Healy.

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS BEST DANCING DINING TALENT. WHITE-WAY AT 52ND ST. ORIENTAL AFTERNOON TEAS EVENINGS 7 TO CLOSING. ADMISSION FREE

RECTOR'S Broadway at 48th St. New Ball Room Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,760. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ZAPATA CHECKS MEXICO CITY RIOT

Serious Disorder When Blanco Left, but Capital Is Now Quiet, Our Agent Reports.

VILLA TO ENTER CITY TODAY

His Main Force Now at Tula, Fifty Miles Away—Expects Blanco's Co-operation.

RAID ON TAMPICO BLOCKED

Villa's Column Driven Back with Heavy Loss—All Mexican Factions Busy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The forces of Gen. Zapata occupied Mexico City last night and are maintaining order, according to official telegrams from Mexico City dated today and received here late tonight.

Two messages were received, one from the Brazilian Minister and the other from American Consul Silliman. Both were filed in Mexico City this morning.

Mr. Silliman reported that the Zapata forces, after sharp fighting in the outskirts of the Mexican capital yesterday afternoon in which sixty soldiers were reported killed, entered just as the forces of Gen. Blanco evacuated the city. There was some disorder and looting in the brief interval between the evacuation by Blanco and the arrival of the Zapata troops.

The Brazilian Minister said he had received full assurances from the Zapatistas that they would maintain order. He said that contrary to previous promises to the Diplomatic Corps and without taking any measures to protect the city, Gen. Lucio Blanco left the city at 3 A. M. yesterday. The Brazilian Minister immediately sent a commission, consisting of Carlos Cordillo, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation; Charles Parker and S. Fuller, to visit the Zapata headquarters. They were assured that full protection would be given the city. In the meantime, before the Zapata forces entered, Col. Salvana, assisted by ex-Gov. Iturbide, in agreement with the Diplomatic Corps, organized a patrol service with the police force, whose arms had been taken from them by the departing troops.

Notwithstanding the constant entry of Zapata troops during the night, the Brazilian Minister said, order had been maintained.

Villa to Enter City Today.

Gen. Francisco Villa, with his army of 35,000 men, has arrived at Tula, on the Mexican Central Railway, fifty miles north of Mexico City, and intends to enter the capital with his troops tomorrow, according to a telegram from Gen. Villa to Enrique C. Llorente, former Consul General of Mexico at El Paso, who has arrived in Washington as the representative of Gen. Gutierrez. The telegram from Gen. Villa was sent from Tula at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was the first definite information of the position of Villa received in Washington for forty-eight hours.

Gen. Gutierrez, who has established a temporary provisional capital at San Luis Potosi, expects to move to Mexico City as soon as Villa is in control.

Señor Llorentes said that if Blanco had left the capital, he had probably only gone into the suburbs, as reports to Gen. Villa represent Blanco as still controlling the situation there.

Mr. Silliman has been ordered by Secretary Bryan to proceed to Vera Cruz to join Carranza's headquarters. This leaves no American diplomatic or consular agent in the capital, but Consular Agent Carothers has orders to enter the capital with Gen. Villa. American interests in Mexico City are in the hands of Señor Cardoza, the Brazilian Ambassador.

All Factions Represented.

The Mexican political pot is beginning to boil vigorously in Washington. Nearly all the leading Mexican factions are now represented by special agents in Washington. The Carrancistas are represented by Ignacio Zaburan Capmany, who has his headquarters in the Mexican Embassy building. The Villistas are represented by Felix Sumerfield and the Aguascalientes Convention and Gen. Gutierrez are represented by Enrique C. Llorente. Roberto V. Pasquiera, former agent of the Constitutionalists, who is now supporting the Carranzista cause, has joined Señor Zuburan at the Mexican Embassy.

Taking advantage of the factional difficulties, the Felicistas (followers of Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the elder Diaz) have also established headquarters here at the Sterling and using every possible influence to reach the ear of the State Department in advocacy of a neutral candidate. If possible, the Felicistas would like to have Gen. Fernando Gonzales installed and recognized as Provisional President.

The Diaz supporters in Washington now are Teodoro Deshea, ex-Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, and Inigo Noriega, a wealthy Spaniard who has lived long in Mexico City, but is now an exile. Emeterio de la Garza, former confidential envoy of Huerta in the United States, has also been in Washington working in harmony with the Felicistae. Felix Diaz himself is in New Orleans, with other of his followers.

With all the factions represented in Washington, it is evident that the next few weeks are expected to mark another crucial period in Mexican revolutionary history.

RIOTS WHEN SOLDIERS LEFT.

Armed Citizens Guarded Capital—Many Shots Fired.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24, (Delayed.)—Serious disorder occurred in the capital tonight when a mob gathered in front of the National Palace.

Later they marched to stores, where arms and ammunition were kept, battered down the doors, and sacked the places of their contents.

There was much shooting, but thus far, according to reports, the casualties are few.

The police were powerless, as the few who remained to guard the city were stripped of their arms by the mob.

Later in the evening the mob, which

Continued on Page 5.

ROCKEFELLER MUST PAY TAXES ON $311,000,000

Personal Property Assessment Sustained by Ohio Board—Oil Man to Seek Federal Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—By a vote of 2 to 1 the Board of Complaint, the highest tax authority in Cuyahoga County, today sustained Deputy Tax Commissioners John D. Fackler and William Agnew and decided that John D. Rockefeller must pay taxes here on $311,000,000 of personal property. Mr. Rockefeller can appeal from this decision to the State Tax Commission at Columbus, the highest taxing body in the State, or take his case direct to the Federal courts on the ground that he is a citizen of another State.

An abatement of $70,000 was allowed by the board on Mr. Rockefeller's painting, "The Disputed Boundary," by Erskine Nicol. The board valued the painting at $5,000, although Mr. Rockefeller twice had insured it for $75,000, the valuation placed on it for taxation by the Commissioners. Two automobiles, valued at $8,000, which Mr. Rockefeller declared were not in Cuyahoga County on the first Monday in February, taxing day, were found by the board to have been properly assessed.

Attorney A. E. Clevenger, who is associated with Virgil P. Kline, for years Mr. Rockefeller's personal attorney, is conducting Mr. Rockefeller's fight against taxation in Ohio.

"Mr. Kline and myself have not had time to confer. It is probable the next step will be an appeal to the Federal courts for an injunction restraining County Treasurer P. C. O'Brien from collecting the taxes," said Mr. Clevenger.

DRASTIC PANAMA PRESS BILL

Authorizes Expulsion of Naturalized Citizens Who Criticise Authorities.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—A new law in prospect, which has passed its second debate in the National Assembly, repeals the law of 1914, and gives free entrance to Chinese, Syrians, and Turks. It also forbids foreigners of any nationality to mix in politics and allows the Chief Executive to expel naturalized foreigners who attack public authorities or institutions through the press, or by other means.

The leading paper here bitterly opposes this law, which, it declares, deprives naturalized Panamans and foreigners of the right of free speech and is absolutely unconstitutional.

VON BUELOW PESSIMISTIC.

Ex-Chancellor Says Germany Will Win, but Only with Difficulty.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Berlin letter to The Standard, bearing date of Nov. 15, says the Berliner Tageblatt prints a letter from Prince von Bülow, ex-Chancellor of the empire, expressing fear that the war will "prove a very difficult task for Germany."

Of course the Prince ends by affirming his belief in the ultimate triumph of German arms, but he says several times that victory will be won only with great difficulty.

CLEAR THANKSGIVING.

Weather Fine Throughout the Country, Official Forecaster Predicts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Clear skies and snappy temperatures for Thanksgiving Day were promised to virtually the entire country tonight by forecasters at the Weather Bureau. Records freed from the dust of years failed to show that better conditions ever prevailed on Thanksgiving Day than those predicted for the next forty-eight hours.

"A continuance of fair weather with moderate temperatures is indicated for all parts of the country during the next forty-eight hours, save the North Pacific Coast," was the official wording of the general forecast.

SHOT TO DEATH IN STREET.

Italian Importer Attacked by Three Men—Five Bullets in Body.

Frank de Fonte, an importer of olive oil, with offices at 164 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was shot to death about midnight last night while walking to his home at 471 Henry Street.

According to stories told the police de Fonte was walking in Sackett Street, where there were quite a number of passers by at the time, when two men slipped out of hallways past which he was walking, and another appeared from a similar hiding place across the street and hurried toward him.

De Fonte tried to dodge him, but they closed in and shot him through and through. Five bullets were found in de Fonte's chest, abdomen, and heart when policemen who had heard the shooting arrived.

Policemen who were first on the scene arrested three men who are said to have been hurrying away. One of them was John Caruso, a salesman, of 89 Fourth Avenue. It is said that a fully loaded revolver was found on the sidewalk just behind him. Leone Constantino, a tailor, of 94 Baltic Street, and Tony Melati of 29 Woodhull Street, a clerk in a Manhattan broker's office, were also arrested.

In the gutter near de Fonte's body was a revolver, five chambers of which had been discharged.

De Fonte leaves a wife and eight children. The police are working on the theory that de Fonte had defied blackmailers. The neighborhood in which he was killed has been the scene of several shooting affrays within a few weeks.

ELLIS ISLAND STAFF IS CUT.

100 Employes Laid Off as War Decreases Immigration.

Owing to the falling off in immigration through the European war instructions have been received at Ellis Island from Washington to lay off 100 employes. Twenty-three went yesterday, and the remaining seventy-seven will go at the end of the month. This includes Inspectors, male and female clerks, stenographers, and watchmen. Frederic C. Howe, the new Commissioner, has an unpleasant task before him, as the men have families and considered they would be on the staff at the island for life.

Before the war there were always from 1,000 to 1,500 aliens detained at Ellis Island, and at the present time there are only 300. The staff at the Immigration Bureau, including officials, numbers 650 and includes a large force of interpreters, who will also have to be reduced.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & Co., Edinburgh.—Advt.

CROKER IS TO WED INDIAN MAID TODAY

Bula Benton Edmondson Did Not Learn English Till She Was 12.

IS 50 YEARS HIS JUNIOR

Marriage License Issued at Home of Nathan Straus — Cherokee Girl Sang in Hippodrome Last Year.

Richard Croker, once chieftain of Tammany, is to wed an Indian maid today. Last night at 7 o'clock a marriage license was issued to Mr. Croker and Bula Benton Edmondson, who last year rode a pony and sang Indian songs in the Hippodrome. She is a descendant of a Cherokee Indian chieftain and is a native of Muskogee, Okla. Mr. Croker gave his age as 73 years and the young woman is just fifty years his junior.

The license was issued in the home of Nathan Straus, 27 West Seventy-second Street, for many years a friend of Croker. City Clerk P. J. Scully took the license blank to Mr. Straus's house, and there Mr. Croker and his fiancée pondered over the document for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Croker handed Clerk Scully a dollar bill which had seen considerable circulation, and the license was recorded in the City Hall files last night.

Miss Edmondson gave her father's name as Michael Smith Edmondson. He was born in Georgia of Scotch descent. Her mother, Miss Edmondson said, was Florence Williams Hastings and was born in Indian Territory. There was nothing in her declaration to the City Clerk to indicate her Indian blood. Mr. Croker gave his full name as Richard Welsted Croker and his address as 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. He was born in Ireland, he said, the son of Eyre Cook Croker, also a native of Ireland. His mother's name was Frances Welsted, also of Ireland. The marriage license shows that his first wife is dead.

To Be Married This Morning.

Mr. Croker told City Clerk Scully that the arrangements for the wedding had not been completed. From other sources, however, it was learned that the original plan to have the ceremony this morning had not been changed. It will take place in the parsonage of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Mr. Croker and his fiancée had dinner with Nathan Straus and his family. Newspaper men were not permitted to send in messages. Mr. Straus left the house shortly after 8 o'clock, and an hour later a servant told reporters that Mr. Croker and Miss Edmondson had left the house before Mr. Straus went. There is a tall iron fence surrounding the Straus property, and in the rear of Mr. Straus's home and facing on Seventy-third Street is the home of Simon Rawitzer. The supposition was that Mr. Croker and his fiancée had eluded the reporters by slipping out of the back door of the Straus home and going out to Seventy-third Street through the Rawitzer house. The rumor was out that the marriage had taken place immediately after the license was issued, but this was denied at the rectory of St. Agnes's Church, of which Mgr. H. A. Brann is pastor.

The mystery regarding the identity of Mr. Croker's fiancée was solved early yesterday morning, when a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., told that a friend of Miss Edmondson had telegraphed to friends in Memphis about the event. Mr. Croker's friends in this city had kept their promises of secrecy, and Mr. Croker, when apprised of the news as he left his house on East Seventy-fourth Street about noon, seemed astonished.

"How in the world did you get it in such a round-about way?" he exclaimed.

Croker in Happy Mood.

He was in a happy mood, but he refused to say anything about his fiancée. He considered his marriage a strictly private matter, he said. The newspapers, he said, had ill-treated him in more instances than one, he insisted. He did not seem to appreciate a facetious remark to the effect that an alliance between a Tammany Brave and a Cherokee maiden was, after all, quite natural.

"When a man does a good thing," said Mr. Croker, "the newspapers never mention it. When a man does a bad thing the newspapers hound him for years. Now this thing is purely personal, and I won't talk about it."

"It has been quite a while since any one has charged you with doing anything wrong," suggested a reporter.

"Never did anything wrong in my life," snapped Croker. He went to the home of Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, 923 Fifth Avenue, and presently motored down the avenue.

Miss Edmondson formerly lived at 54 West Fifty-fourth Street, but for the last few months has been living in the Studio Club of New York, a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 35 East Sixty-second Street, of which Mrs. Stephen Baker is President. The Studio Club is a social centre for more than 200 girls studying music, painting, the drama, literature, and sculpture. Miss A. Evelyn Newman is the General Secretary of the club.

Miss Newman told a Times reporter that Miss Edmondson had been at the club in the morning. She spoke very highly of her and of her art. Miss Edmondson had done original research work among the Cherokee Indians, Miss Newman said, and had lectured in many places on Cherokee folk lore and customs. Miss Newman said that she regarded the young woman's work as highly artistic.

It was learned from other sources that Miss Edmondson came to New York two years ago with the purpose of developing her voice for concert purposes. She became active in many enterprises and took a part in several entertainments given by suffragists. A well known suffragist said yesterday that she knew Miss Edmondson well.

Learned English at Twelve.

"Her Indian name is Keetaw Kelantuchy Sequoan," she said. "She is the daughter of a Scotchman, who fell in love with and married a Cherokee woman in Oaklahoma. Miss Edmondson grew up as a little Indian girl and did not learn English until she was twelve years old, when she attended the public schools in Muskogee. Up to that time she had been taught principally by her uncle, whose name was Ti-Anit-Ty.

"Miss Edmondson was graduated from Wisconsin University and went to Boston to study in a school for expression. Then she came to New York, where she studied music. She gave dramatic evenings and was featured in several vaudeville performances. She told the legends of other people and interpreted her people as she knew them.

"Miss Edmondson is a clever all-around girl, fond of riding, canoeing, and other sports. In the Summers she had a camp in Maine, where she taught girls to ride and row and paddle. She is a suffragist and rode at the head of the Washington Woman Suffrage parade, and recently, at a mass meeting of the Women's Political Union, she headed a

Continued on Page 7.

HINTS OF FUTURE PEACE ALONG WILSON'S LINES

Earl of Beauchamp Makes Suggestive Remarks at Dinner to Jason's Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Speaking at the dinner at Plymouth tonight in honor of the officers of the "Christmas ship" Jason and those connected with the American enterprise of sending holiday gifts to the children of Europe, the Earl of Beauchamp, first Commissioner of Works in the British Cabinet, expressed England's appreciation of the peace treaty between England and the United States.

He went on to say that he was not at all sure that within the next few months the probabilities of future peace would not be along the line suggested by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. In conclusion he said:

"This modern Jason bears a more valuable treasure than did the ship of Jason of old—the affection of the children of a mighty nation."

TROOPS STAGE A PLAY WITHIN RANGE OF GUNS

French Quit Trenches to Perform a Musical Skit Written by Soldiers—Theatre a Barn.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—According to the Figaro, one French theatrical company did not wait for official permission to open the Winter season, despite being even nearer the front than Paris itself. The Figaro announces the receipt of a manuscript review entitled "Ah! ce que tu es boche!" which was written by soldiers at the front and performed in a barn actually within range of the German cannon.

The dramatis personae include the Kaiser, von Jagow, von Moltke, the Crown Prince, German officers, and several assassins. Among the songs are "William's Mustache," "The French Soldier," "The English and German Soldier," and "Belgium Independent," sung to the tune of the "Marseillaise." The authors demand the indulgence of the audience for the poverty of the stage setting and scenic decoration, but, says the Figaro, no apologies are needed for the libretto, which has a sparkle denoting satisfactorily the condition of the French morale.

BRITAIN TO INSTALL ANOTHER KHEDIVE

Chooses Hussein Kemal, Son of the Late Ismail Pasha, in Place of Rebel Ruler.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The Giornale d'Italia today publishes correspondence from Alexandria, which says that Germany is reviving, after 115 years, but with much wider scope, the game played by Napoleon in Egypt, and that the natives can now be compared to a volcano from which anything may be expected.

Meanwhile, the correspondent says, Great Britain is preparing to give the Egyptians a new Khedive in the person of Hussein Kemal, son of Ismail Pasha, Khedive from 1865 to 1879, and uncle of the present Khedive.

"For the present," the correspondent continues, "the only grave symptom is an economic crisis, due chiefly to the impossibility owing to the war of exporting cotton, which is Egypt's chief product. As a consequence the banks are shaky. The moratorium has suppressed 3,000 notes of hand, which have not been paid, and which will result in about 2,000 bankruptcies."

SUNDERLAND HOUSE NOW ZEPPELIN-PROOF

The Duchess of Marlborough Protects Her London Home With Wire Netting.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Duchess of Marlborough, following the example set by many prominent persons here, has fortified her home, Sunderland House, Curzon Street, against a Zeppelin attack. A stout wire netting attached to heavy poles stretches across the roof at a height of several feet. Sunderland House is the personal property of the Duchess, given to her by her father, who bought the site of the old Curzon Chapel and built on it.

Measures to prevent damage by bombs are still being taken by public institutions, among others the Tate Gallery of British Art. Some time ago the National Gallery stored 250 of its finest paintings. Several of the best works of Turner, Burne-Jones, and Rossetti have been taken from the walls of the Tate Gallery. In each room are big cans of sand to be used to smother any outbreak of fire caused by bombs.

1,000,000 FRENCHMEN SHOD BY GRAND DUKE

Michael of Russia Orders $3 Shoes from Webster (Mass.) Firm for Big Army Gift.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia has presented to the French Army 1,000,000 pairs of shoes, which have been ordered from Webster (Mass.) factories, at an average price of $3 a pair.

Some enormous orders for shoes for the Russian Army also have been placed in America.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Grand Duke Michael of Russia has hit upon an ingenious method for getting money for his fund for providing comforts for the British soldiers, which has tickled the London public immensely and is likely to be a huge success.

He offers to inform all contributors of a dollar and upward of the official Russian pronunciation of Przemysl.

AMERICA DRAFTING A NEW SEA CODE

Hopes to Induce Belligerents to Agree on Set of Rules for Contraband and Neutrality.

REPLY TO GERMAN PROTEST

London Declaration Void, Envoy Is Told, and Only Specific Cases Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The decided stand taken by the United States in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the Declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war, was made clear today at the State Department when the text of a cablegram sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on Oct. 14 was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this Government against alleged violations of the Declaration by Great Britain and France. The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, called at the State Department today to lodge the formal complaints, and the text of the reply cabled to Ambassador Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives abroad, was then made public. It follows:

Please inform the German Government that the department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption for the sake of uniformity of the Declaration of London, as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war, has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the Declaration of London without modification. The United States Government, therefore, will insist that its rights and duties and those of its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents independently of the provisions of the Declaration, and this Government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above and defined by existing rules of international law are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent Governments.

The message was signed by Counsellor Lansing, then Acting Secretary of State.

The United States and Germany are among the nations which have recorded their acceptance of the Declaration of London, while Great Britain has not taken this action. One article of the Declaration provides that it shall be binding as between belligerent powers only upon those by which it has been ratified.

Soon after the war began it became evident that while they recognized in a general way the spirit of the Declaration of London, some of the belligerent powers intended to insist upon great modification of important details, basing their action upon the fact that they had not formally ratified the convention.

Since the Declaration was in fact a compromise between the extreme views of the several Governments, which participated in the conference, a high official here pointed out today that it would have been neither just nor fair in the opinion of this Government to consent to any modification without the agreement of all parties. On this theory, the State Department felt obliged to withdraw from its adherence to the Declaration, even before the German protest was received.

In his conversation with Ambassador von Bernstorff today Counsellor Lansing made it clear that in the absence of general rules, the United States would deal only with such specific complaints as the German Government might wish to present, where it felt this Government had been remiss in the fulfillment of its duties as a neutral State.

The German bill of protest contains several specific declarations, but the State Department has as yet made no reply to these. It is said, however, that the German position that the British have violated the spirit of the Declaration of London by seizing or detaining food supplies carried in neutral bottoms and consigned to German ports, directly or indirectly, is recognized by United States officials as entirely sound. The same is true as to the complaint against the removal of German citizens not yet in a military establishment from neutral ships, and also the extension by Great Britain of her contraband lists far beyond the limits fixed in the London Convention.

In the opinion of American officials, however, no way is open to the United States to require adherence to the strict letter of the Declaration of London. Great Britain has never ratified the declaration, and Germany and Austria are therefore absolved by the declaration itself from adherence to its terms. It was this situation that led the State Department to revert to the old practices of international law and treaties for guidance.

Since the war began the department has been at work virtually forging out a code of its own for the treatment of questions of contraband and neutrality. It is hoped that this code can be devised with such fairness and impartiality that it will commend itself to all of the belligerents.

It is recognized, however, that the failure of all belligerents to adhere to the Declaration of London has greatly increased the difficulties of neutral States in attempting to protect their legitimate commerce, and at the same time preserve strict neutrality as to contraband shipments.

WOOD AS CONTRABAND.

Germany's New List Proves a Hard Blow to Sweden.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Germany has declared manufactured wood contraband, thereby causing a heavy blow to Swedish industry, as it is estimated that wood, to the value of about 20,000,000 crowns, is still under contract for shipment this season. The Government immediately took steps to intercept all steamers in the Baltic and ordered them to return to Swedish ports.

The new contraband declaration also includes tar and sulphur. The new German contraband declaration refers to all wood. Great indignation is felt over this as being an infringement of the rights of neutral commerce. The Svenska Dagbladet says:

"This step brings further warning to neutral countries stubbornly to protect their ignored rights, and it is to be hoped that Germany's decision will not be final, but that reasonableness and wise consideration, as shown by England in the ore question, will also in this case bring about a further modification."

The list of articles prohibited for export has been increased to include hides, skins, gold and silver in bars and coins. Persons going abroad are allowed to carry cash in gold and silver up to 200 crowns. The moratorium for foreign debts runs to the end of the year, and will probably then be prolonged for another two months.

GERMAN ARMY TRAPPED, RUSSIANS SAY; NOW TRYING TO CUT THROUGH TO NORTH; AT LEAST ONE CORPS HAS SURRENDERED

Summary of War News.

Petrograd reports that the German left wing in Russian Poland is surrounded and is making a supreme effort to cut through to the north. German losses west of Lodz, according to some dispatches, may total two army corps. The Russians say they have again invaded Hungary and cornered large bodies of Austrian troops in the Carpathian passes.

The German General Staff, on the other hand, says that the Russian counter-attacks in Russian Poland have failed. All Russian attempts to assume the offensive, it is said, have resulted in little success. In East Prussia also, it is stated, the Russian attacks have failed.

French guns are bombarding Arnaville, only ten miles from Metz, according to the French official bulletin. Indian troops in Flanders captured many German trenches and men yesterday, according to bulletins from Paris and London. A request by Germans for an armistice in the Argonnes was refused.

A Berlin official statement says that the Germans made some slight progress at Arras.

In announcing to Commons the appeal to the United States to induce Colombia and Ecuador to maintain neutrality as to wireless messages, a British Foreign Office official stated that should Colombia continue her present attitude the Allies might be compelled in self-defense to take further steps for the protection of their interests.

FRENCH TROOPS NEARING METZ

Their Guns Shell Arnaville, Only Ten Miles from German Fortress.

CLAIM GENERAL GAINS

Refused an Armistice at Bethincourt—Germans Report Progress Near Arras.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Progress in Tuesday's fighting on the western battle front was reported by the War Office this afternoon, but tonight's official communication merely said:

This was a quiet day. There was no alteration of any part of the entire front.

The afternoon official statement said:

From the North Sea to Ypres there have been no infantry attacks. Between Langemarck and Zonnebecke we have gained territory. In the vicinity of La Bassée the Indian troops recaptured from the enemy certain trenches which had been taken from them the evening before. From La Bassée to Soissons there has been almost complete calm.

We have made slight progress near Berry-au-Bac and in the Argonne.

At Bethincourt, northwest of Verdun, a German attack has been repulsed. A suspension of hostilities requested by the enemy has been refused.

In the region of Pont-a-Mousson our artillery found it possible to bombard Arnaville.

Nothing has happened in the Vosges.

Indian Troops Retake Trenches.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Official Information Bureau today issued a statement saying that certain detachments of the Indian troops in Flanders had gallantly retaken some trenches which the British lost yesterday. The Indians captured three German officers and more than 100 men, together with one mortar and three machine guns.

The bureau said further that the general situation in Flanders was unchanged.

Germans Claim Gains at Arras.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—(By Wireless to London.)—In the official communication issued by the German General Staff today the Germans claim to have made progress at Arras. The text of the statement follows:

Yesterday the enemy's ships did not repeat their expedition against the coast (of Belgium.)

The situation in the western war theatre remains unchanged. We made some slight progress at Arras.

French Shells Fall Near Metz.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The French have bombarded the village of Arnaville, a point on the Lorraine frontier, which is important because of its position on the railway, and its nearness to the Moselle River. It is only ten miles from Metz.

ZEEBRUGGE LOSSES HEAVY.

British Shells Destroyed a Big Hotel and Many Houses.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 25.—Refugees who have arrived from the Belgian coast report that Zeebrugge suffered severely as the result of its bombardment by the British fleet on Monday. Much of the little town is in ruins.

The fleet appeared unexpectedly out of the mist, and the first gun fired dropped a shell in a group of military engineers engaged in work on a submarine in dry dock. Seventeen men were killed on the spot and a number wounded. The Palace Hotel, a fine building, erected last year, was leveled to the ground by the subsequent bombardment with high explosive shells, and two other hotels were also badly damaged. A large briquette factory was burned to the ground and sixteen private houses were practically destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Dispatches from Dover to the Central News Agency say that the British destroyers played an

Continued on Page 8.

BRITISH TOWNS PLAN TO REPEL GERMANS

Organize Rifle Clubs and Plan Measures for Removing Supplies from the Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—England is preparing rapidly to repel any possible invasion by Germany. Along the east and south coasts of England these preparations, begun some time ago, are being pushed forward as speedily as possible. The work is chiefly in the hands of civilians.

Emergency committees of prominent citizens have been formed in several of the large towns. The principal measures already planned look to the safe withdrawal of women and children from the areas which may be threatened, and also the removal of live stock and provisions which would be useful to an invading army, the destruction of grain and other commodities which cannot be removed, and the blocking of roads and destruction of bridges.

Rifle clubs are being organized. The War Office has decided to recognize these clubs, many of which are now drilling. Their badge will consist of a red armlet bearing the letters "G. R." Only those who are ineligible for service as regular soldiers or territorials may belong to such organizations. Members are required to furnish their own equipment.

The City of Hull, according to The Daily Mail, has been divided into six districts. In each district is a committee of 200 prominent men, which will co-operate with the police. Similar committees have been formed in Deal, Sandwich, Folkestone, and several other towns, the Mayors usually acting as Chairmen. Bicyclists and automobilists were organized some time ago for their share of the work.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR ALLIES' INVASION

Strengthens Fortifications North of the Kiel Canal—Guards North Sea Islands.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An invasion by the Allies is feared by Germany, according to The Copenhagen Evening News, which reports that extensive preparations are being made to guard against such an eventuality.

The News says it has learned from eye-witnesses that the Germans are strengthening old fortresses in the former Danish territory of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as a line of intrenchments, called the Dannewerk, along the northern side of the Kiel Canal. It is thus hoped to protect the canal against attacks from the north, for it is on the shores of Schleswig, according to these reports, that an invasion is feared.

All the German islands in the North Sea, it is said, are now closely guarded, and strongly-fortified positions are being erected on the shores of Holstein and along the western side of the River Elbe.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE ESCAPED BY TUNNEL

Frenchman's Version of How He Evaded Capture After the Battle of the Marne.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Details of the German Crown Prince's narrow escape from French dragoons after the Marne defeat were given to me today by a French civilian who, disregarding the prohibitive placards, succeeded in making the trip on a bicycle to within four miles of the German trenches on the western fringe of the Argonne Forest.

Before the battle of the Marne the Prince was at St. Menehould for about a week, with the Princess. He occupied a chateau belonging to a rich drug manufacturer, M. Geraudel, who gained considerable notoriety here some years ago by trying to get a huge poster advertising a cough specific attached to the Eiffel Tower. When the Germans retreated the Crown Prince and Princess retired to the small village of Montfaucon, in the Argonne, where they lived for some days in a large house which previously had been prepared for him.

Learning of this the French made a furious dash on Montfaucon, which they surrounded with a regiment of dragoons and captured several hundred Germans, but the royal party had flown. The raiders found a new subterranean passage eight hundred yards long connecting the house with a by-road at the farther side of a small wood. There, according to natives, a motor was always waiting during the Prince's stay. It is further asserted even this would not have saved him from capture if the Mayor of Montfaucon had not run to warn him when the French entered the village. For this treachery the Mayor subsequently paid with his life.

RUMOR THAT EVEN GREATER DISASTER HAS OVERTAKEN GEN. VON HINDENBURG.

CUT OFF FROM CROWN PRINCE

Left Wing of Main Army Surrounded — Warsaw Sends 48 Trains for Prisoners.

BATTLE AT CRACOW NEAR

Carpathian Passes Again Crossed by Cossacks and Large Forces of Austrians Cornered.

BERLIN MAKES FLAT DENIAL

General Staff Avers Russian Attacks Have Failed Everywhere on Entire Battle Front.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The retreat of Germans from north of Lodz has become a catastrophe.

A Russian cavalry division, which is pursuing the Germans, has succeeded in thrusting its full strength between one of four German corps engaged and the others. The pressure of the main Russian pursuit compelled these three corps to continue their flight, leaving the fourth corps, which is believed to have been surrounded.

Fifty empty trains have been sent westward from the Warsaw district to bring back the spoils of victory. It is estimated that the entire corps, with guns, has been taken.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Owing to the excessive caution of the military authorities, whose one fear is lest anything be published which afterward should prove untrue and have the appearance of boastfulness, it has been impossible to send many interesting episodes of the recent fighting on the Vistula-Warthe front.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of these matters, but they have not yet appeared in the reports of the Commander in Chief. However, one important item may perhaps go through today which I heard on Monday night.

My previous description of the fight noted that at one point the Germans succeeded in breaking through the Russian defense, but failed to utilize their advantage. It seems that at least one whole army corps found itself in the rear of the Russian position. What I hear on excellent authority was that two army corps got through.

When the Russian counter-stroke was delivered these forces found themselves caught, surrounded, and helpless.

Officially, we do not know even now whether one, one and a half, or two army corps belonging to Gen. von Hindenburg's command surrendered to the Russians, or, indeed, whether any prisoners were taken at all in this fight.

Nevertheless it may be taken for a minimum statement of truth that one German army corps—that is, forty-odd thousand men—has been captured with all their munitions complete.

The only form of confirmation obtainable comes from the Ministry of Ways and Communications, from whom I learned that forty-eight trains had been ordered to convey the captured prisoners and their guns and stores.

As a matter of fact, I believe the Russian success is very much greater than is indicated by the capture of even two army corps, but the military authorities deprecate the publication of premature and incomplete statements. It would not surprise me to hear in the next few days an official account that practically the whole German army in this region had been disarmed.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—"The action near Lodz," says The Daily Mail Petrograd correspondent, "resulted in a great Russian victory.

"One division of Germans already has surrendered and another is in such a hopeless position that it is expected to surrender immediately."

ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES.

Petrograd Official Account of German Left Wing's Plight.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—The following official communication from the Russian General Staff was given out tonight:

The fighting near Lodz continues. The large German forces which on Nov. 20 broke into the region of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koluszki, Rzgow, and Tuszyn (all these places are in the vicinity of Lodz) are pressed on every side by our troops, and are now attempting by a supreme effort to cut through toward the north.

To the south of Koluszki station some scattered units are roaming about. We captured prisoners, some heavy ordnance, and field guns.

The outcome of the battle of Nov. 24 was to our advantage.

In the fighting near Czenstochowa and Cracow our troops manifestly have the upper hand.

Beyond the Carpathian passes we

are surrounding large bodies of Austrian troops in the vicinity of Mezolaborcz. In this region we captured a General, forty officers, more than 3,500 soldiers, and convoys and machine guns. Near the pass giving access to the Hungarian plain we occupy the City of Homonna.

The Army Messenger, referring to the fighting north of Lodz, says:

"The Germans are making attack after attack in an attempt to break the Russian forces, but without success. The Austro-German Army is staking all on this battle."

The Messenger adds that on the Galician front the Russian offensive is becoming more energetic, and is reducing the enemy to a state of impotence.

There is great jubilation in army circles, officers expressing the conviction that the Germans have received a crushing blow, which is likely to prove decisive in the campaign in Poland.

According to meagre unofficial reports from the theatre of war, the Germans have begun a retreat on the entire front of the Vistula and Warthe Rivers. At some points, it is said, the backward movement resembles a rout, artillery and machine guns and ammunition and commissary stores being left on the field.

Military men express the opinion that the reported defeat was partially due to the failure of the column of Germans from Wielun to drive back the Russians sent against it. Bad roads, it appears, delayed this column, enabling the Russians to concentrate a sufficient force to repulse it and turn the flanks of the main German column.

German Ruse Nearly Successful.

One detachment of Germans, which the reports arriving here assert was cut to pieces, is said to have been on the point of executing a coup disguised as Russians. It is alleged that they wore the round fur peaked cap which forms part of the Caucasian regiment's uniform. They were detected as they were about to turn the Russian flank by officers who noted through their field glasses slight differences in the uniform and equipment of the Germans, according to the story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The information I telegraphed Monday as to the capture of two German regiments is now officially confirmed. They were taken Sunday to the number of over 6,000 on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

It appears that the large bodies of German reinforcements which were marching from Wielun and were intended to envelop the Russian left on the Vistula-Warthe front arrived only in time to support the retreat of the whole German right, which is now endeavoring to make a stand and is relying on the new troops.

The Russian cavalry made a series of charges into the masses of retreating German infantry, doing terrible execution on the fugitives.

The Grenadier Corps, which is always quartered in the premier capital, Moscow, has been selected for special mention for repeated exceptional deeds of gallantry during the recent fighting. Three regiments in three days took 5,000 prisoners from the enemy.

SAYS RUSSIANS HAVE FAILED.

German Staff Reports Success Along Entire Battle Line.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (By Wireless Telegraphy to London.)—The following official communication was issued by the German General staff today:

In East Prussia our troops repulsed all the Russian attacks.

In the counter-offensive of the Russians from the direction of Lowicz, Strykow, and Brzeziny they failed.

In the districts of Czenstochowo all the Russian attempts also broke down before our front.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Austrian official report published today, announces that the Austrian troops have gained ground in the direction of Wolbrom and this, taken in connection with the German report from Czenstochowo and the district to the north of Cracow, shows, in the opinion of the German military authorities, that the Teuton Allies are working together on the south wing to good purpose.

Wolbrom and Pilica, toward which the Austrians also have gained ground, lie in mountains lands and the fact that this ground has been gained shows that the troops are overcoming many difficulties.

Clear and frosty weather prevails in most of the eastern war zone, with a temperature of 14 above zero, Fahrenheit. At Cracow, Galicia, foggy weather with snow and rain continues.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.—Russian troops which entered the County of Ung, in Hungary, have been driven back, according to a telegram received from Budapest, and are now retreating to the frontier after suffering heavy losses.

Energetic action is being taken, the message reads, against the smaller Russian forces at present in the Hungarian County of Zemplin.

HOW HINDENBURG FAILED.

Was Isolated from Crown Prince's Army—Position Called Hopeless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The weakness of Gen. von Hindenburg's position was that he was isolated from the Crown Prince's army, which is fighting south of Czenstochowa with the object of keeping the main Russian force engaged while von Hindenburg acted in the north.

But the Russian resources were equal to both armies, and when von Hindenburg found himself hard pressed he ordered up into the gap at Wielun Austrian troops who were intended to turn the Russian left flank. These unfortunate Austrians shared the fate of all Austrians who are made to fight Prussian battles. Russian grenadiers foiled their turning movement and put them to flight, capturing 5,000 prisoners and several score of machine guns.

Gen. von Hindenburg's position is now hopeless and thousands of prisoners now streaming into Warsaw speak eloquently of his failure. Among these prisoners are many boys. The multitude of prisoners is heavily taxing the resources of the local railway management.

The Russian Army advancing westward from the San is within twelve miles of Cracow and a battle here will decide the fate of the city. The civil population fearing destruction of the historical buildings through a bombardment, demanded that the city should be surrendered without fighting. In reply the military governor ordered the wholesale expulsion of civilians.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"Long columns of German prisoners are passing through this city. Among them are many of the Prussian Guard. Many wounded Germans have their hands and feet frozen and lack warm clothing."

RUSSIA CALLS RESERVES.

First Line in Convenient Centres Ordered to Join the Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Another category of Russia's inexhaustible resources in fighting men is called to the colors today. These are all who, not being wanted to complete the peace strength of the army at the recruiting periods from 1905 to 1913, inclusively, were at once written off on to the reserve. Their ages thus vary from 21 to 30.

This mobilization of first reserves is ordered, however, not for the whole empire, but only for certain convenient centres, of which Petrograd is, of course, one.

In ordinary peace recruiting not even half the available contingent is taken, and the numbers exempted were always very great. This is quite apart from exemptions on account of physical incapacity, which is smaller in Russia, with its preponderant agricultural population, than elsewhere.

SENTRY ON DUTY SIX DAYS.

Officer Who Posted Him Killed, So Czar Alone Could Relieve Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The tradition of the Russian army is that once a sentry is posted only his officer who posted him and the Emperor himself can relieve him. Even in times of peace cases occur which require the personal interference of the Emperor to relieve a sentry from his post.

The first case that has happened in this war occurred with a convoy train of a Siberian division, which, on meeting the German outposts, was fired on. The officer who had posted a sentry named Popoff over a regimental treasure chest was killed. For six days Popoff remained at his post, refusing, as the regulations direct, to hand over his charge until a telegram arrived from the Emperor to relieve him.

A deed like this is put in the orders and read before every battalion, squadron and battery in Russia's armies.

SWISS FEAR CHOLERA.

Stringent Precautions Enforced Along the Austrian Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 25, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The increase of cholera in Austria-Hungary is becoming so alarming that the Swiss Government has ordered in the districts along the Austrian frontier rigorous disinfecting measures for railway stations, tramcars, and diligences.

It has also appointed numerous places, for instance Zurich, Winterthur, St. Gall, Chur, and Buchs, where persons found infected with cholera can be isolated.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to cross the German frontier, and persons with passports are rigorously searched and questioned, their answers being taken down in writing.

No fewer than 1,700 students enrolled for the Winter term at Heidelberg University are under arms and fifteen from the technical academy at Karlsruhe.

GRAND DUKE DMITRI SHOT.

Czar's Relative, Once in Love with American Girl, Wounded in Battle.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25. — German newspapers have received a telegram from Milan saying that the Russian Grand Duke Dmitri, son of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of Emperor Nicholas, was severely wounded by a bullet in an engagement on the River Warthe.

PRZEMYSL'S CHIEF HANGED?

Clash Between Germans and Austrians of Garrison Reported.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Nov. 25.—The sound of firing, which was said to be the result of a clash between the Germans and Austrians composing the garrison of Przemysl, was reported by refugees arriving here to-day from the vicinity of the Austrian fortress.

The sound came from the fortifications on the interior line and was audible for a distance of two miles. At first it was believed that the troops had fired on mutinous inhabitants in Przemysl, but later, the refugees say, the above cause was learned.

It was further reported that the Germans had hanged the commandant of the fortress, because he proposed to surrender the citadel. The Austrians are said to have opposed the measures put into effect by the Germans, which resulted in a pitched battle in the streets.

Wounded Austrians returning from the Carpathians and from the south of Lemburg, report that the Austrians are retreating in utter defeat. Their losses are said to have been very heavy and to have included 5,000 prisoners and all supplies. Toward Cracow the retreat is said to have been made in better order.

SAYS KAISER SAW DEFEAT.

Emperor Reported to Have Left the Scene Abruptly.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—"The German Emperor last week witnessed in East Prussia, from a hill, called Obernlagen, a German defeat at the hands of the Russians," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail.

"The Emperor took an abrupt leave of the Commander in Chief, asking him to convey his greetings to the troops."

KAISER'S COAT A TROPHY.

Was in His Carriage Captured by Russians at Czenstochowa.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—The Army Messenger asserts that among the trophies taken by the Russians at Czenstochowa was Emperor William's carriage.

In it was the Emperor's blue coat.

Iron Cross for Archduke Charles.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (via The Hague and London.)—Emperor William has conferred the Iron Cross of the first and second class on Archduke Charles Francis of Austria, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army and Heir Apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, for the part he has taken in the military operations.

SERVIANS WIN A VICTORY.

Austrians Who Crossed the Kolubara Routed with Large Losses.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A Servian victory in the fighting with the Austrian invaders is reported in a dispatch today to the Havas Agency, from Nish.

It is said that the Austrian columns which on the night of Nov. 22 crossed the Kolubara River, in Northwestern Servia, were put to rout by the Servians, with large losses. The battle continues, it is said, on a line from Lazarevatz to Mionitza, where the attacks of the Servians caused the Austrians to fall back.

The Austrians are said to have lost 500 prisoners and three machine guns.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, (Via Venice to London, Thursday, Nov. 26.)—Wounded soldiers from Servia are pouring into Hungary in such vast numbers that nearly all the school buildings in the country have been requisitioned for their accommodation. The few schools in Vienna, which had previously been permitted to give instructions two hours daily, have also been commandeered for the wounded.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the police throughout the country to prepare an accurate list of all enemy aliens in their districts.

ROCKEFELLER AGENTS LEAVE.

Will Go to Servia, Studying Needs and Means of Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Wickliffe Rose, Ernest Bricknell, and Henry James, Jr., leave England today for the Continent, where they will investigate with a view to reporting to the Rockefeller Foundation on the suffering among non-combatants in Belgium, France, and Servia. Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, joins them in Rotterdam on Saturday night, and the four will make a thorough tour of Belgium. Mr. Rose said:

"We have been investigating the condition of Belgian refugees in England. The American Commission has done remarkably speedy and effective work. I cannot say anything as to what further relief the Rockefeller Commission will undertake on the Continent, but we will make a wide investigation of the needs and means of relief which can be employed. We understand that suffering in Servia is acute and likely to grow worse."

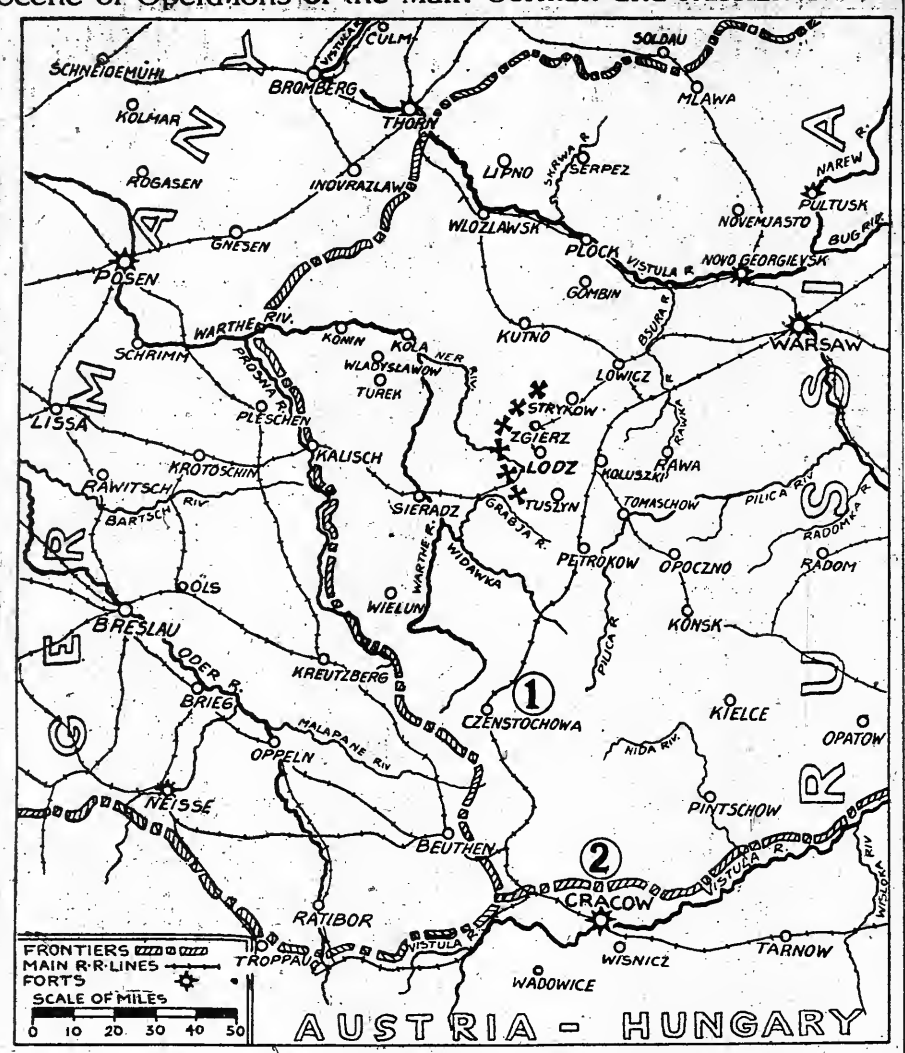
NG QUARRELS, SAYS MOLTKE.

Germans and Austrians Will Stand Together Till Peace Is Obtained.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Nov. 25, via London, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Tageblatt's Frankfort, Germany, correspondent says that in an interview with Field Marshal Count von Moltke, the German Chief of Staff declared there was no foundation for the reports that there had been conflicts between the Austro-Hungarian and the German military commanders.

"We will stand together and will hold together until a lasting peace is obtained," Count von Moltke is quoted as saying.

Scene of Operations of the Main German and Russian Armies



The Russian General Staff intimates that in the region west of Lodz and extending from Strykow to Tuszyn (Indicated by crosses on the map) the left wing of the German Army is surrounded. "It is pressed on every side by our troops," says the report, "and is attempting by a supreme effort to break through to the north."

Russian victories are reported near Czenstochowa (1) and Cracow (2).

On the other hand, official reports from Berlin deny that the Russians have achieved success anywhere.

JOFFRE DIRECTS WAR FROM TRANQUIL SPOT

French General's Headquarters in Village Schoolhouse 70 Miles from Firing Line.

HEARS NO SOUND OF BATTLE

In Constant Touch with Six Field Generals by Telephone — Office Force of Busy Young Colonels.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GEN. JOFFRE'S HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 7.—The nerve centre that moves more than 2,000,000 men is in a village schoolhouse seventy miles behind the firing line. The rare observer who is permitted to learn its whereabouts, and approach, finds an absolute contrast between the tranquillity here and the intense action near the trenches. No cannon, machine guns, or rifles can be heard.

The Commander in Chief co-ordinates his information and arrives at his decisions not only far from the disturbance of actual conflict but in the depth of the country, away from the first and second lines of reserves, the incessant movement of motor transport, and the dislocation of civil life. An air of repose surrounds the headquarters, but life is intense here also, a seventy-four-hour day of study and acts of judgment.

"What young Colonels you have here," remarked the correspondent to a member of the staff.

"They are the men of the future," he replied. "Some of these young Colonels are at their desks at 5 in the morning and go to their quarters, in pleasant private dwellings near by, at 10 at night. They are relieved by others, and each sort of work goes on throughout the night."

Gen. Joffre has six subordinate nerve centres in the six armies known by the field forces are divided. To the generals commanding these armies—Gens. Pau, Foch, Dalstein, Franchet d'Esperay, Castelnau, and Manoury, each with his general staff, are connected by direct telegraph and telephone wires with headquarters. Gen. Joffre often talks over situations by telephone, receives suggestions, and gives orders, which are confirmed and recorded by telegraph. He is also in direct and frequent communication with Field Marshal French and Belgian Headquarters, and with Bordeaux and Paris.

A single sentinel paces in front of the entrance. Except for a few forester guards, there are no soldiers at Gen. Joffre's village except his group of youngish men on his staff, picked for their talents among the 50,000 officers of France. The roads of approach are watched by gendarmes, and it is impossible to enter the place except by a pass either by the chief of Joffre's staff or by one of the few persons in the military administration authorized to sign such a pass.

The headquarters of a commanding General used to be distinguished by the orderlies and horses in front, and his rank could be reasonably well determined by their number. Now it is the number of motor cars. Some of the long, high-powered runners are usually lined up in the playground of the school house. There is no tooting of horns. The cars come and go quietly and swiftly. The representative of the British War Office, Col. Yarde-Buller, arrives, not the Russian military agent, or an officer from the immediate front, or a delegate from the Government, but for the most part there is little coming and going. The vast business of the drama is transacted by wire. The meaning and significance of it all can only be determined by events remote from here.

When Gen. Joffre goes to the headquarters of one of the armies he has with him an automobile fitted as an office. It looks inside very much like the little drawing rooms attached to steamer cabins. A writing desk sits down from one end. Two divisions are along the sides, and there are convenient devices for docketing the papers.

Gen. Joffre himself appears to be in a grave, calm mood and in vigorous health.

FRENCH TROOPS NEARING METZ

Continued from Page 1.

important part in the bombardment of Zeebrugge on Monday. Steaming with great daring close to the shores, the vessels drew the fire of the German artillery, which disclosed their positions to the British naval guns.

The British ships have now withdrawn, the messages say, without a single casualty, and are returning to home ports to take on stores.

Reports Ships Still Bombarding.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Maasbode says that reports received from Aardenburg state that continuous heavy gun firing has been heard there since yesterday at noon, and that the British fleet was still bombarding the German positions near Zeebrugge.

REPORT BAVARIANS DESERTING

French Assert That Hatred of Prussians Makes Them Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON Nov. 25.—More stories of the disaffection of the Bavarian troops are reaching here. A Paris dispatch to The Standard supplements the accounts of the fraternizing of French and Bavarian outposts in the Vosges region.

"There will be an attack to-night, but you can rely upon us firing into the air. We shall be replaced by Prussians in a day or two, and I will let you know when this occurs."

"This," says The Standard correspondent, "is what a Bavarian officer said to a French Lieutenant who walked boldly into the enemy's trenches four days ago. Of course the statement represents an extreme case, but there is no doubt that serious friction exists between the Bavarians and Germans who are fighting together. Several incidents reported go to prove this.

"Bavarians and Prussians have undoubtedly come to blows regarding the Queen of the Belgians, [who is a Bavarian Princess.] Further it is now reported that a serious disagreement has arisen between the Imperial Chancellor and the Prime Minister of Bavaria. What is undeniable is that the Bavarian troops take every possible opportunity to surrender.

"From another part of the front, at Quesnoy, a letter to hand says that when the Germans saw that the French Red Cross men occupied themselves with the German wounded as well as with their own over 200 deserted during the night. They came to the French and told them that if only all the Bavarians could be sure that they would be humanely treated, three parts of them would surrender outright."

JULIUS FOEHR KILLED.

Director of North German Lloyd Line Was Serving in German Army.

News was received from Berlin yesterday by the agents of the North German Lloyd Company that Julius Foehr, a Director of the company, was killed in action in Northern Belgium on Oct. 22, two days after the death of his assistant, Erwin Schricker, who had been wounded in a fight in France.

Director Foehr entered the service of the North German Lloyd in 1900, spending from August of that year to July, 1901, in the New York office. In 1910 he went to Bremen in place of Charles von Helmolt, who came here as General Manager in the United States.

Foehr was First Lieutenant of the Grenadier Regiment King Karl, No. 123.

RELIEF CLEARINGHOUSE ESTABLISHED IN PARIS

Americans and Frenchmen Form a Committee to Distribute Goods Sent from Here.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—An organization has just been formed here for the purpose of centralizing and supervising the transmission and distribution of American relief in Europe. It is to be called the American Relief Clearing House, and has the sanction of the State Department at Washington and the approval of the French Government. The organization was formed at the suggestion of Myron T. Herrick, the retiring Ambassador to France.

The committee purposes to have its own warehouse, and will take an inventory of everything sent from the United States to France. The work will be under the personal direction of a Director General, whose name will be announced later. The French Committee, of which Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Artistic Relations, will be Chairman, will work in conjunction with the organization. It is also intended to form a Belgian Committee.

In the United States the branch of the clearing house will be in charge of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of New York City. In Paris the committee will be a large one. Its membership will include Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador, Honorary Chairman; H. Herman Harjes, Chairman; J. Ridgely Carter, Treasurer; Charles Carroll, Secretary, and T. Piexotto, Whitney Warren, George Munroe, and Edward Tuck.

FRENCH FETE BRITISH AIRMEN.

Legion of Honor for Men Who Dropped Bombs at Friedrichshafen.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Geneva dispatch to The Daily Express says:

"A telegram from Belfort states that the commanding General there had a parade Monday in honor of the British airmen, Commander Babbington and Flight Lieut. Sippe, who participated in the raid on Friedrichshafen, and decorated them with the Legion of Honor. Later the officers of the garrison entertained the airmen at a banquet.

"It is reported here that two Zeppelins at Friedrichshafen were seriously damaged."

SAYS POSTMARK IS FORGED.

French Paper Accuses Germans of Putting "Paris" on Their Mail.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 25, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is said that letters of German soldiers tighting in the western theatre of war are sent to their wives in Germany with a special Paris postmark. The Petit Calaisien makes the following announcement, on which it says is reliable authority:

"The German postal service on the field has fabricated a special postmark on which is inscribed 'Paris.' Although Paris has not been reached, the postmark is in use, and German families are thrilled with pride when they receive the letters and postcards bearing it."

EXCHANGING CIVILIANS.

French, Germans, and Russians Passing Through Switzerland.

BERNE, Nov. 25, via Paris, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The exchange of civilians under or above military age interned in belligerent countries is now being actively carried out. Within the past few days over 5,000 such persons have passed through Switzerland. They included 700 French, 1,000 Austrians, and 3,500 Germans. They were transported in special trains, each carrying 500 persons.

It is estimated that there are still 20,000 Germans interned in France, and, according to German newspapers 150,000 to 180,000 in Russia. Several thousand women, children, and old men, it is charged by these newspapers, have been sent in their Summer clothes to Siberia, where, destitute of all means, their situation is deplorable. It seems no way has yet been found to effect their exchange.

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Nov. 25.—The Telegraaf's Berlin correspondent says the German Government would not oppose the formation of an international committee, composed of subjects of neutral States, for the inspection of all war prisoner camps in belligerent countries, if Great Britain, France, and Russia would agree to such an inspection.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES TOTAL 7,341 MEN

4,327 Killed, 473 Wounded, 968 Missing, and 1,573 Captured or Interned.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Thus far during the war the Royal Navy has lost 4,827 officers and men killed and 473 wounded, while 968 men are missing and 1,573 are captives or have been interned. The total is 7,341 officers and men.

These figures are contained in a statement issued tonight by the Admiralty, and include, in addition to naval men, the marines of the Royal Naval division. The casualties and the number of men captured or interned are as follows:

Officers: Killed, 220; wounded, 37; prisoners, 5; interned, 40.

Men: Killed, 4,107; wounded, 436; missing, 968; interned, 1,524.

A great majority of those reported killed were drowned, 1,718 losing their lives in this manner when the cruisers Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue were sent to the bottom by German submarines, while the foundering of the Monmouth and Good Hope after the action with the German squadron off the coast of Chile was responsible for the loss of 1,654 officers and men.

The operations of the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp are accountable for nearly all of those reported interned or missing. Most of the missing are prisoners of war in Germany.

CHILE TO FORCE NEUTRALITY.

Sends Three Warships to Search Juan Fernandez Islands.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 25.—In pursuance of its announced intention of enforcing strict neutrality, the Chilean Government today dispatched the destroyers Capitan Merino, Tarpa, and Capitan O'Brien to the Juan Fernandez Islands, Chilean possessions, 400 miles off the coast. The warships sailed under sealed orders.

The authorities at the port of Antofagasta removed vital parts of the engine of the German steamer Karnack, notwithstanding the promise of the German Minister that German steamers would not leave Chilean ports.

An official statement of the Chilean maritime authorities yesterday said it had been proved that German warships had violated the neutrality of Chile by staying for several days in the Juan Fernandez Islands.

AMERICANS LAUD HERRICK.

Thanksgiving Celebration in Paris a Tribute to the Ambassador.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—About sixty well known Americans in Paris gathered tonight for an informal Thanksgiving dinner. Although robbed of much of its usual vivacity, owing to the prevailing conditions in Europe, the function was one of great sincerity as regards Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador who soon will return to the United States.

Lawrence V. Benet of the American Club and T. Plexotto of the American Chamber of Commerce expressed warm appreciation of the services of Mr. Herrick, who, they said, had displayed marvelous capacity as an organizer in the critical period in Paris.

Mr. Herrick, replying, said the situation had drawn Americans closer together and had shown the value of united action. He concluded with a eulogy of the American women who have devoted themselves to the care of the wounded and to other persons in need.

Toasts to President Wilson and President Poincaré were drank.

VENICE, Nov. 26, (via Paris.)—Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Penfield provided a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner in Vienna yesterday for 2,000 poor persons, inmates of hospitals and for refugees, including many Russians. There was also a dinner for the American physicians and nurses of the Red Cross Hospital.

HERRICK ON HIS ESCAPE.

"Times When a Man Is More Valuable to Humanity Dead Than Alive."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Petit Journal mentions apropos of former Ambassador Herrick's departure what it calls "a diplomat's fine remark."

When a Taube bomb fell near the Embassy in the Avenue du Trocadéro Mr. Herrick passed the spot ten minutes afterward. Some one said: "What if the bomb had fallen ten minutes later?"

The Ambassador replied:

"There are times when a man is more valuable to the cause of humanity dead than alive."

WOULD FORBID FOOTBALL.

Member of House of Commons to Ask Asquith for Legislation.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Premier Asquith will be asked in the House of Commons tomorrow if he will introduce legislation suppressing all professional football matches during the continuance of the war.

VON DER GOLTZ WOUNDED?

German Paper Says He Was Hurt While Visiting the Trenches.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London), Nov. 25.—The correspondent of a Marburg newspaper, who recently visited Gen. von der Goltz, Governor of the occupied territory in Belgium, says that while the General was visiting the trenches lately he was wounded in the face.

NOVEL ANTI-ZEPPELIN BOMB.

Explodes When It Hits a Dirigible, Harmless Against Hard Surface.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—According to the Eclair, a Grenoble jeweler, Anthony Anthony Jacques, has invented an arrow bomb for destroying Zeppelins, which is quite harmless when striking a hard surface, even with great force, although it can be set to act as a percussion bomb if desired. Experiments made yesterday morning at Grenoble before a party of investigators, including M. Morard, the local Fire Chief, showed that when the arrow bomb struck a comparatively flimsy fabric, like the envelope of a dirigible, it promptly exploded, but when thrown violently against a steel plate fell harmlessly to the ground.

The inventor says these bombs could be cheaply and rapidly fabricated, and suggests that they might be thrown from aeroplanes in handfuls. He has placed his invention at the disposal of the War Department.

CHOLERA IN ANTWERP?

London Paper Says a Few Cases Have Been Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Cholera is reported to have broken out in Antwerp, according to a dispatch from Rotterdam to The Evening Star.

Only a few cases so far have been reported, and the most energetic measures are being taken by the sanitary authorities.

SAY GERMAN TORPEDO SANK REFUGEE SHIP

Fragment of Projectile Shows How the Admiral Ganteame Was Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, which was sunk on Oct. 26 while on her way from Calais to Havre with a great throng of refugees aboard, was hit by a German torpedo, according to an Admiralty statement issued today.

An examination, it is said, revealed a fragment of the torpedo in a lifeboat. Although 2,000 refugees were aboard the ship, many of them women and children, only forty lives were lost, the others being rescued.

With the foregoing announcement the Admiralty furnished a picture of the torpedo fragment, adding: "This proves conclusively that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine."

The theory up to now was that the Admiral Ganteaume had hit a mine.

STEAMER SUNK NEAR HAVRE

German Submarine Makes Capture Few Miles from French Port.

HAVRE, via Paris, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Melachite has been sunk by a German submarine a few miles northwest of Cape La Hève, which is about three miles from Havre.

The Melachite, a steamer of about 2,000 tons, belonging to the Cunard Company, was bound from Liverpool to Havre. She was stopped by the submarine and the crew received ten minutes to get into the ship's boats.

After this was done the submarine sank the Melachite and then closed her own hatches and dived down beneath the sea, leaving the crew of the steamer to make their way to Havre. They arrived safely a few hours after their boat had been sunk.

SHIP BUILDERS ARE RUSHED

British Yards Busy in Making Up for Sea Losses.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The success of the Emden and other German cruisers in capturing and sinking British steamships has resulted in a boom in shipbuilding industry. In the North of England the yards have orders for 200,000 tons of new shipping, while on the Clyde alone, orders have been given for 50,000 tons.

MIGHT INVADE CANADA.

Not Impossible for Germany, Prof. Wendell of Harvard Writes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25. — If Germany should seriously impair the fighting strength of England's Navy, an attempted invasion of Canada, by way of New York or Boston, by the Kaiser's forces would not be impossible, according to Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard's English department. Writing in The Harvard Crimson, Prof. Wendell declares:

"Should the naval power of England collapse, a most unlikely event, the British Empire would everywhere be exposed to German attack. Among the parts of the empire thus exposed would be Canada. Indeed, if I am not in error, the newspapers have lately attributed to the German Ambassador at Washington certain conjectures as to how the Monroe Doctrine should be interpreted if an attack on Canada should occur.

"Canada is evidently assailable, not only through her own ports, but through ours. The accident of American neutrality need no more interfere with German plans than the accident of Belgium did. That a German military expedition against Canada by way of Boston or New York might probably be disastrous is no reason why it should not be attempted. That America would permit it is unthinkable. Such indemnities as might consequently be demanded from Boston and New York would be highly desirable in the present state of German national expenses."

VICTORIA CROSS FOR INDIAN

First One to be Recommended Killed Eleven Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Times's correspondent at Boulogne, writing on Nov. 24, says that Havildar Gagna Singh of the Fifty-seventh Wilde's Rifles, is the first Indian to be recommended for the Victoria Cross. He arrived in a hospital ship this afternoon, a bundle of splints and bandages, but very cheerful and full of heart. He has five bullet wounds—one in a leg, one in the chest, one in each hand, and one on the scalp from a revolver, fired point-blank.

The Havildar and fifteen men of his regiment were attacked in their trench before dawn. The Germans were stopped for some seconds by barbed wire entanglements and lost heavily before they broke through. In the hand-to-hand struggle that ensued the Havildar shot the German officer whose bullet grazed his head. He took his sword from him and killed ten more before he was brought down by a bullet in the foot.

"Otherwise, he said, "I should have killed more. It was a heavy sword."

The Germans lost sixty. He was left for dead, and is the sole survivor of his party.

GERMANY CONSERVES FOOD.

Orders a Census of Cattle on Dec. 1—Restricting the Bread Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 25.—To obtain exact information as to the food supplies in the country a census of animals is to be taken throughout the German Empire on Dec. 1. Cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and horses are to be enumerated.

As the result of a conference between the Government and the Berlin bakers, the baking of bread more than twice a day has been prohibited in order to prevent waste of grain due to the fact that the public always insists on having new bread. The sale of stale bread as food for cattle is declared illegal, and it is enacted that as much stale bread as possible shall be rebaked to appear as new.

It is estimated that these steps will result in saving 12,000 pounds of flour per day in Berlin alone.

NEW GERMAN GUN FIRES IN SILENCE

Hurls Its Shell by Pneumatic Contrivance and Gives No Warning Sound.

BATTLE FRONT AMENITIES

Germans and British Only 40 Yards Apart, Fraternize and Exchange Tobacco.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Interesting bits of description from the battle front from the pen of the British eye-witness, Col. E. D. Swinton, under date of Nov. 23, were given out today by the London Press Bureau. Of chief interest was the statement that the Germans are using a silent gun, probably of pneumatic equipment. Concerning this weapon, the account says:

"In our centre the enemy employed a silent gun which may be pneumatic or worked by some mechanical contrivance. There is no report of the discharge, the projectile travels through the air without any of the warning made by an ordinary shell and the first notice to be received of its arrival is the detonation. So far the weapon has done no damage."

The account speaks of the trenches of the opponents as being at some points only forty yards apart. The English and Germans talk back and forth, hold shooting competitions and exchange tobacco much after the manner of soldiers in the American civil war.

"There the positions are not unwelcome to our men," the account says, "for they at any rate are secure from shell fire, the hostile artillery being unable to shoot in the fear that it would hit its own infantry. Indeed, for either side, a trench close to the enemy often is a safer spot than any other in the fighting zone.

"Tacit agreements among the men so situated often are made, a notable one being for permission for the representatives of either side to venture from the trenches to heat tea on a smoldering fire at a farm. Friend and foe continued to make use of this for days until for some reason the Germans broke the truce and put a bullet in the shoulder of one of our men, thereby cutting off the supply of hot water from both sides for good and all."

Cold weather has frozen the slush, improving the conditions in the trenches in some ways, but the drop in the temperature makes the men so lame that many have to be lifted out of the trenches when relieved and others are sent thoroughly chilled to the hospital.

"Beyond the hardships inflicted on individuals," Col. Swinton says, "the change in the weather chiefly has affected aerial reconnoissance and transportation. The freezing makes the roads fast and the clear, crisp atmosphere aids the aviators to see the landscape more freely."

The Germans in one place are using a 42-centimeter howitzer against the British left, it is said, and the report tells of the capture on Nov. 21 of a German aeroplane, the steering climbers calling on the Hindus to desert. Two more German aeroplanes were brought down on Nov. 23, one after a running aerial fight in which a British aviator was wounded. This German machine was captured, but the other succeeded in landing within the German lines.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Col. Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature, and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render roads impracticable by long-range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself. A combination of craters, such as those made by a large calibre high-explosive shell, and deep mud forms an obstacle difficult of negotiation by motor transport."

HOPES FOR JAPAN'S AID IN EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

M. Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister, Advocates It — Thinks Allies Willing and America Not Afraid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In an editorial article in the Petit Journal, M. Pichon, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserts that the idea of Japanese participation in the war in Europe is gradually gaining ground. He says:

"At first such a suggestion received little favor from the chancelleries, though greatly interesting the public and the press, but it has now won at least careful examination. It has numerous partisans in Japan, France, and Russia, while England welcomes it sympathetically. Germany fears it, which emphasizes its importance.

"Any fears aroused—quite unjustly—in the United States are disappearing. Besides, it is easy to give the American Republic all the guarantees it desires.

"I see with satisfaction the progress of the proposal. Let us make one more effort, and our great Far Eastern ally will come to join us on the European battlefields."

Since the beginning of the war, M. Pichon has been a strong advocate of Japanese aid in the West. During his term of office in 1907 he engineered the entente betwen Japan, Russia, and France, which helped to render possible Japanese action.

RUMANIA LIKELY TO FIGHT.

Legislature Summoned and Will Probably Authorize War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The belief now prevails that Rumania has finally decided to enter the war. Her politicians are convinced that she cannot expect to secure Transylvania without firing a shot, as she gained Dobur-Dobrudja in the second Balkan war.

The Constitution of Rumania requires the Legislature's sanction for mobilization, and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies are being convoked by royal decree for next Saturday, when the necessary measures, including a moratorium, will be presented.

It is estimated that the Government thereafter will be authorized to declare war against Austria and Turkey.

COLOMBIA WARNED BY BRITISH OFFICIAL

Allies May Take Steps to Enforce Neutrality Unless We Persuade Bogota.

GERMAN WIRELESS INVOLVED

Futile British Protest to Colombia Led to Direct Appeal for Washington's Help.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Great Britain and France have appealed to the United States to exercise its good offices to induce Colombia to observe more strictly the requirements of neutrality. Otherwise the Allies, it was stated in the House of Commons today, may be compelled in self-defense to take further steps for the protection of their interests.

Charles Roberts, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, speaking on behalf of the Foreign Office, stated that information in the possession of the Government indicated that the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador had failed in certain respects to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and that their failure to do so was likely to be detrimental to the interests of this country.

The particular cause of complaint against Colombia had reference to a high power wireless station. The British Chargé d'Affaires endeavored repeatedly, said Mr. Roberts, to induce the Colombian Government to remove the staff of Germans at the wireless station and institute strict control in order to prevent the transmission of messages to belligerent merchant ships lying in Colombian ports. Failing in this, the Chargé sought to have the station closed. The report received from the Chargé leaves it in doubt whether the steps taken by the Colombian Government are of an effective nature.

Mr. Roberts added that the British Naval Attaché at Washington, who was sent to Colombia to investigate conditions there, found that the wireless station was nominally being operated under censorship, but that in reality it was entirely under German influence. He considered it of importance to suppress the operation of the station. He also reported that German steamers in ports of Colombia were continuing to use their wireless equipment, although ostensibly dismantled.

It therefore appeared to the British Government, said Mr. Roberts, that further representations to Colombia were not likely to be of any avail. It was therefore decided to appeal, in co-operation with the French Government, to the good offices of the United States to procure a more strict enforcement of Colombian neutrality. It was also stated that in the event that Colombia continued to maintain her present attitude, the allied Governments might be compelled, in self-defense, to take such measures as they deemed necessary for the protection of their interests.

Mr. Roberts went on to say that a similar communication had been sent to Washington with respect to Ecuador, whose Foreign Minister "had himself informed the British Chargé and his French colleagues that German warships had converted certain islands belonging to Ecuador into naval bases." Mr. Roberts said that the Government of Ecuador had failed to comply with the request of Great Britain and France to exercise proper control of wireless apparatus.

The British Government being of the opinion that further diplomatic protests to Ecuador would be useless, and not being prepared to disregard Ecuador's obligations in respect to neutrality, judged it expedient to communicate with the Government of the United States. The latter had consented to communicate with Colombia and Ecuador, but Great Britain was not yet aware what result had attended that action.

In reply to a question by Earl Ronaldshay, Mr. Roberts said that in the communication to Washington no assertion had been made that these breaches of neutrality had resulted in the loss of the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, which were sunk in an engagement with the German Pacific fleet off the coast of Chile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Today's announcement in the British House of Commons that the Allies may be compelled in self-defense to take measures to protect their interests unless the Republic of Colombia observes more strictly the requirements of neutrality relates, it was authoritatively explained here tonight, to the oral communications delivered to the State Department two weeks ago by the British and French Ambassadors. At that time the State Department was informed by the Ambassadors of the complaints of England and France against alleged violations of the neutrality of Colombia and Ecuador through the erection of wireless telegraph stations, reputed to have been utilized in the delivery of unneutral messages to German warships.

The British and French Ambassadors informed the United States of the complaints of their Governments, and asked the United States Government to call the attention of the Colombian and Ecuadorean Governments to the complaints. The American Government was not asked to compel Colombia or Ecuador to observe a more strict neutrality, but to use its good offices in inviting their attention to the facts. The statement made by Mr. Roberts in the House related to what was done then. There has been no new representation made by England or France.

HINTS AT REDRESS.

London Paper Sees Possible Attack on Ecuador and Colombia.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—An editorial article in The London Daily Chronicle says: "It now appears that the German naval exploits in the Pacific have involved the infringement of the neutrality of no fewer than three South American republics, Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia. In the case of Chile, the attitude of the Government is now correct.

"It is otherwise with Ecuador and Colombia. The Governments of both these tropical republics appear to have fallen under German influence, both allowing wireless stations to be used contrary to neutrality for German purposes, and Ecuador also permitted the use of an island as a German naval base.

"Franco-British remonstrances have not been listened to, and in strict deference to the implications of the Monroe Doctrine Great Britain and France have turned to the Government of the United States, asking it to use its influence to bring back Colombia and Ecuador to neutrality. Should the two republics spurn American advice, we suppose the United States will stand by while the injured powers take whatever steps are necessary to vindicate their rights, subject, of course, to the fullest assurances that no annexation of South American territory will be attempted."

ENGLAND REPUDIATES GRAVES

Never Connected with Foreign Offices, House Is Told.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A representative of the Foreign Office, questioned in the House of Commons today on the statement credited to Dr. Carl Armgaard Graves that he had been instructed in 1912 with a mission to a foreign country by the Foreign Office, denied that the Foreign Office ever had any connection with Dr. Graves. This applied to either before or after June 16, 1913, when the matter of Dr. Graves's supposed connection with the British Foreign Office came up for discussion in the House of Commons.

The case of Dr. Graves has attracted no little attention in England since his arrest in Edinburgh in the Summer of 1912 at a time when he was supposed to have been acting as a spy for Germany. It was after this that it was intimated that he had entered the British service.

SHAW IS ATTACKED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Member's Assertion that Pamphlet on the War Was Harmful Is Cheered by Hearers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Rowland Hunt, (Unionist,) asked Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Director of the Press Bureau, whether George Bernard Shaw's pamphlet, "Common Sense About the War," had passed the censor, and, if so, could he say why the censor had allowed it to be published in its present form?

Sir Stanley said he had not seen the "document" referred to.

Mr. Hunt asked if the pamphlet did not contain statements, not only false, but very injurious to this country. Cheers greeted this remark. He went on:

"Can we understand that men of the Bernard Shaw type can publish anything they like, however detrimental to the country?"

The Speaker, intervening, said: "The member forgets that this is question time."

LONDON, Nov. 25.—in the course of today's discussion in the House of Commons, Sir Stanley Buckmaster said that the censorship should have no concern with politics and should not in any circumstances be used for coloring opinion in favor of the Government. If that were done, he said, the Government would abuse the confidence of the nation and be guilty of a very base action.

Sir Stanley said he had no sympathy with the view that bad news should be prohibited. It was possible, however, that there might be circumstances in which a full disclosure of events might not be desirable, and might even prove disastrous.

The Government today accepted amendments to the Defense of the Realm bill, defining the powers of the Government with regard to action that can be taken in matters relating to the publication of news.

TO IGNORE HOLY WAR ORDER

Moslems in North Africa Loyal to France, Says Bishop Anderson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of Cincinnati, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has arrived in London after a visit to Methodist missionary centres in North Africa. In conversation with a Daily Chronicle representative he said he was much impressed by the loyalty of the Moslems in Algeria and Tripoli to France and with their understanding of the real matters at issue in the war.

He said he was especially struck by the fact that these zealous Mohammedans had not been affected by the proclamation of a holy war in Constantinople. They knew quite well that this was due to German, not Moslem, inspiration.

"From Marseilles," said Bishop Anderson, "we went to Oran, from there to Algiers, then to Biskra and Constantino, and finally to Tunis. On the way back we stopped at Fort National. We made it our business to call upon officials of our Methodist Church and upon local officials to discuss the situation with special reference to local Mussulmen opinion. From all sides we received evidence of the loyalty of the Moslems to the French Government.

"During one of our journeys we fell into the company of a group of leading Arab merchants, who unanimously repudiated the idea of responding to the declaration of a holy war by the Sheik ul Islam. They were all unqualified in their avowal of loyalty to the French Government, which, they said, had been their protector, and under which they had prospered. They added that they would be sorry to seem to be at variance with the Sultan of Turkey, but they were emphatic in their assurances that no manifestation of pro-Germanism would not weaken the allegiance of the North African Moslems to the French Government."

Dr. Anderson thinks the unity of Mohammedanism as a political force "has been broken by the power of efficient Government in India, Egypt, and Algeria." Nowhere in Africa, he said, "did I find any sign or symptom of sympathy with Germany."

CANNOT DECLARE "HOLY WAR"

Sheikh-ul-Islam of Caucasus Denies Right of Turkish Confrere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — The Sheikh-ul-Islam of the Caucasus has given this expression of opinion as the head of the Russian Musaulmans:

"The Porte holds no canonical right to declare a Holy War. Its orders are not binding on the local Ulema, and we are not even bound to know who happens to be Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople or what instructions he issues to the Turkish Ulema.

"As regards the declaration of a Holy War, it would if done under the present circumstances be a direct violation of the text of the Koran relating to it, namely Verse 7, beginning, 'Those who have no quarrel with us on the ground of faith,' and ending, 'Whose activity is wholly directed against our faith.'

"This text plainly shows that a declaration against Russia is the exact opposite of what the Koran prescribes. The Russians give us Mussulmans perfect liberty in the practice of our faith. We are entirely loyal to Russia, as is proved by the number of volunteers, 16,500, who have already been enrolled, and they are still coming in all the time."

TURKISH BOATMEN MUTINY.

Women Make Hostile Demonstration Before German Consulate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An Odessa message states that all the boatmen at the Golden Horn have been arrested in consequence of a mutiny of the boatmen at Risa, near Trebizond, against the war.

Turkish women made a hostile demonstration before the German Consulate, demanding their husbands and sons.

SUEZ CANAL IN PERIL?

Berlin Repeats Previous Stories of Turkish Success—No British Report

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The British Indian troops along the Suez Canal have been defeated, according to a report from Milan.

The Turks, it is added, are advancing with heavy batteries to destroy the constructive works of the canal and bottle up the British warships now in the water way.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says private advices from Constantinople say that Djemal Pasha, ex-Turkish Minister of the Interior, has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces operating against Egypt.

RUSSIANS PURSUE TURKS.

Victors Near Erzerum Find Roads Strewn with Frozen Bodies.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—That the Turkish forces are still retreating before the Russians in the region around Erzerum is recorded in the following statement from the General Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus, made public here tonight:

"In the direction of Erzerum our troops continue to chase before them the bulk of the Turkish forces they have defeated. We are capturing many prisoners and much ammunition and stores. The roads along which the Turks are retreating are strewn with the frozen bodies of their dead.

"Prisoners taken are unanimous in declaring that the defeated army is making haste with a view to seeking shelter behind the forts at Erzerum and Deve-boyun.

"The situation elsewhere remains unchanged."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The official French bulletin issued yesterday on the last six weeks of the war gives an interesting description of the fighting in Belgium. The German assaults in this region prove to have been pressed with great force in an effort to drive the Allies out of the country. The whole German campaign was for several weeks subordinated to this end.

The stubborn resistance of the French and British defeated every effort of the Germans to break through and achieved results that may prove to be the turning point of the war. By holding back the Germans until the Russian attack could get well under way the French and British have now passed the crisis in their military situation. By this check in the West the Germans are deprived of their advantage due to the suddenness of their forcing of the war, while that of preparation and training is also now passing to the Allies. The contest is consequently becoming one of endurance and resources, with the resources of the Allies pitted against the endurance of the Germans.

It must not too readily be assumed that superior resources in men mean an early victory. They may be worth little more in war than is a pistol in the bureau drawer, when one is confronted in the parlor by an armed burglar. This has been well illustrated by the impotency of the Allies in France to make use of their big advantages in numbers until the arsenals could properly equip their armies for fighting.

The first period of the western fighting has now passed, and the opposing troops are getting into shape for the second stage of the campaign. The British naval guns and the new French four-inch guns have strengthened the artillery on the side of the Allies, while immense stores of equipment have placed their forces in better fighting trim. The large losses suffered by the Germans in their first-line troops in their unsuccessful efforts to crush the French and British resistance have also brought the opposing fighting troops to an equality in training. Consequently, the Germans will now have much greater difficulty in holding their own against the Allies.

The minor skirmishes that are now being reported from the battlefield in France show an increased activity on the part of the Allies. On the coast east of Nieuport the British and Belgians are pushing forward under the support of the fire of the British gunboats.

In the region east of Verdun the French report renewed activity. From their position at Pagny on the Moselle they are bombarding Arnaville on the German border.

The expected check of the German advance in Poland has now occurred. This is due to the fact that an advancing army can never have its full strength at the front. The columns are necessarily spread out over long distances of thirty to forty-five miles. The check at the head, though, is only the beginning of the struggle.

To oppose this German invasion the Russians followed a plan that has placed part of the German Army in a serious position. The forces that immediately opposed the Germans fell back before them and encouraged them to make a rapid advance up to within forty miles of Warsaw. Meanwhile Grand Duke Nicholas massed his forces between Piotrkow and the Warthe River to strike at the German flank.

When the Germans were getting ready to crush the Russian forces along the forty-mile line from Lowicz, south to Koluszki on the railroad, the Russian armies from the Warthe were launched against the German flank at Szadek, fifteen miles east of Sieradz. The German line was driven back and their advanced forces, near Lodz, were taken in flank and rear. The battle that is now going on will determine whether the Germans can fight their way out of their predicament, or whether, being surrounded, they will have to surrender to superior forces.

The German position at Lodz is very similar to that of Gen. von Kluck's army at Nogent, on the Seine, on Sept. 6. By wonderful control and marching power the Germans were then able to extricate their forces in spite of being attacked on three sides. In Poland, though, the German troops are largely reserves, and naturally less efficient, while the Russian troops are principally drawn from their first line.

The German advance from Wielun, half way between Sieradz and Czenstochowa, shows the importance that they are giving to this campaign in Poland. By their invasion from Thorn they hoped to draw the Russians northward. The advance of the Austrians to the Pilica River was, on the other hand, intended to draw Russian troops in this direction. The advance from Wielun was then launched in the hope of finding the Russian centre sufficiently weakened to give way before the German onslaught.

The Russians have made an important gain in checking the German dash toward Warsaw. In every field they have foiled the German plans and at Lodz they threaten to inflict upon the Germans a serious reverse.

The Russian advance to Mezo Laborc and Homonna in Hungary, on the line between Przemysl and Kassau, shows the beginning of a new Cossack invasion of the Hungarian plains. Such a move has little direct influence on the outcome of the fighting along the German border. But if the war is to become a campaign of exhaustion, such raids may help to accomplish this end by throwing the burden of military operations upon a new province of the Dual Monarchy.

The Servian claim of a victory over the Austrians along the Kolubara River shows that the former are determined to make a stubborn resistance before they surrender their ancient capital. The announcement indicates only a small skirmish, but it also shows that the Austrians have made no important advance in the last five days. The Servians are adepts in the hill fighting that is taking place in this region. If the Austrians wish to make progress in this campaign, they must devote at least 400,000 men to it, with consequent reduction in their fighting strength in the north.

SANTA CLAUS SHIP GREETED WITH JOY

Plymouth and Devonport Gayly Decorated as Warships Escort the Jason Into Harbor.

BIG CROWDS WATCH ARRIVAL

Message from Kitchener, Expressing the Army's Gratitude, Read at Banquet to Ship's Officers.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.—A dinner given tonight by the Earl of Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Works in the British Cabinet, in honor of the officers of the United States naval collier Jason, the Santa Claus ship, closed a day in which the British Foreign Office and the citizens of Greater Plymouth manifested in every possible manner the heartfelt appreciation of the King and the country for the 6,000,000 Christmas gifts sent by the people of the United States to the unfortunate children in the war zone through the efforts of a group of American newspaper men, including The New York World and The Chicago Herald.

Following the arrival of the Jason at Devonport today American flags floated over every public building in Plymouth and from the mainmasts of all warships and commercial craft in the harbor until sunset. Hundreds of women visited the Jason after the official reception of the vessel, among them Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who presented to Lieut. Commander C. E. Courtney, in charge of the ship, a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums on behalf of the women of England.

Admission to the navy yard at Devonport was by card only, but thousands of persons stood outside the gates, viewing the Christmas ship from a distance.

Fifty covers were laid for the dinner tonight, which was served in the Royal Hotel. The dining room was a mass of roses and chrysanthemums. The British Army and Navy were represented by the commandants of the Plymouth fortress and the navy yard. Mayor Baker of Plymouth and Major Waldorf Astor were among the guests. The Earl of Beauchamp replied to the toast, "The King," while Francis Dyke Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, responded to "The President of the United States."

Lieut. Commander Courtney, replying to a toast to "The Christmas Ship," said:

"The American Navy is glad to discharge such a mission as this—a service which appeals to my heart. Thousands of little ones at home wish the Jason godspeed."

Kitchener Sends Message.

John Callan O'Laughlin, representing the American newspapers which assisted in collecting the Christmas gifts, speaking to the toast "The Children of America," reviewed the history of the movement which made possible the collier playing the rôle of Santa Claus to the children of the warring nations.

During the dinner the Earl of Beauchamp read the following telegram from Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of War:

Please express on my behalf and that of the British Army our cordial appreciation and grateful thanks for the kind thought of the American people. The welcome freight the Jason carries will bring pleasure to the homes of many of those whose fathers are away.

Mr. Acland said that Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had asked him to express how much Sir Edward had been touched by the greetings of good-will from the American children.

"We set much store by the peaceful and friendly relations with the United States," continued Mr. Acland. "An act of such kindly sympathy can only increase that good feeling and proves that the rising generation is animated with the same feeling."

Escorted by Destroyers.

A flotilla of British torpedoboat destroyers, flying the American ensign, met the Jason on her arrival and escorted her into the harbor. The docking was delayed for some time on account of a dense fog. The Earl of Beauchamp and Mr. Acland, together with representatives of the London Board of Trade, were on hand to meet the ship, which finally docked only a short distance from the point whence the Mayflower sailed for America three centuries ago.

Attended by the British warships, the Jason steamed slowly past Drake's Island and into the haven from which Sir Francis Drake directed the movements of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish Armada. A terrific din of whistles greeted her from all the craft in the harbor, on which the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the allied nations, the merchants and citizens of Plymouth and Devonport had decorated their houses and stores with flags. On the pier the Royal Marine Band played American and British national airs.

The unloading of toys and other gifts for English and Belgian children began almost immediately. These are to be distributed through English officials and the members of the American-Belgian Food Commission.

The Jason had a rough trip, but she came through without accident. She will leave here Friday for Marseilles, where the gifts for French children are to be unloaded.

It was learned today that the Bogota Government made clear to Great Britain and France her resentment at the course of those countries in ignoring the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia and discussing the matter with the United States. Knowing the sensitiveness of Colombia in this connection, it is understood the State Department assured the Colombian Government it had no desire to intervene and had been misrepresented in press reports as intending to do so. These assurances, according to Colombian officials here, were received with much satisfaction in Bogota.

At the Colombian Legation here it was stated that the wireless regulations of the United States had been adopted by Colombia and were being scrupulously enforced.

DEATH OF LIEUT. ST. GEORGE

Officer Killed at Ypres Was Grandson of George F. Baker.

News has been received here of the death of Avenel Bligh St. George of Leamington, England, a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards, Cavalry Brigade, who was killed on Nov. 13 when leading his men in a charge at Ypres. Lieut. St. George's mother was Miss Evelyn Baker, elder daughter of George F. Baker, the New York banker. His father was Howard St. George, of a well-known Irish family. A brother, George S. George, is with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Relatives here had received many letters from Lieut. St. George since he went to the front, two of them having arrived after his death. In one of them he told of a night in the trenches in Belgium, when his troop was ordered in just after nightfall to relieve another. Before dawn 45 of the 125 men had been killed, and Lieut. St. George was senior officer.

According to a message sent by one of his comrades in the Life Guards, Lieut. St. George was buried on the battlefield while the Germans were shelling the British position.

Upholds Bulgarian Neutrality.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The entire Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, says a dispatch from Sofia to Reuter's Telegram Company, today listened with attention and warmly applauded M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who addressed the Sobranje, upholding the policy of Bulgarian neutrality. There is reason to believe, the message adds, that the Premier's address will satisfy the opposition parties.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. 3d Edition. $1.50 postpaid.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pubs., N. Y.

SUBMARINE ATTACK AS THE CREW SEE IT

German of the U-26 Tells the Story of a Raid on a British Warship.

SUSPENSE HARD TO BEAR

Orders Given After Submersion by Illuminated Signs — Nothing of What Happens Seen or Heard.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.—A letter telling of an attack by the German submarine U-26 upon an unmentioned British warship is published by The Zeit. It begins by describing preparations for the expedition "two hours before midnight" in order to make the strike at dawn. The letter, which is said to have been written by a member of the crew of the attacking boat, follows:

"Around the heavy granite rocks of the long pier, monstrously black in the dark night, the storm sweeps up the water of the North Sea in angry waves. Inside the pier the water lifts up our submarine in the regular motion of heavy waves. Everything is pitch dark. The fact that many people are hurrying about on deck is only shown by the sombre figures who now and then pass in front of the single lantern. From out of the engine room, already under water, there arises the sound of heavy pounding and the weird crackling of the engines, which are being tried out.

"At 10:30 there is a shrill whistle from the little bridge, which stands high above the submarine, and which is covered with heavy canvas. The officer in command, dressed in his oilskins, gives the sign of departure. The cables are loosened. A short, sharp signal to the engine room, the sudden whirr as the motor catches, and the U-26 is under way. The sharp bow plows through the water. On both sides of the ship long waves are formed, shimmering with light foam in the blackness of the sea. We move in a westerly direction. We are going toward the enemy.

"The heavens are covered with clouds. Not a star is visible. A few feet away from the boat nothing is noticeable at all. The commander with his experienced eye tries in vain to penetrate through this wall of solid blackness. The wind is from aside, and the bridge is entirely flooded with water. No noise is heard but the heavy, droning sound of the motor and the swish of the water passing along our sides.

"The earliest signs of dawn appear, when suddenly, in the near distance, there is the sight of a heavy bulk swinging high above us upon the water. We pass through the long tail of foam which a hostile torpedo destroyer has just left behind, speeding toward the east. We have managed to find our way through the first line of the enemy's advance guard. From now on we must be very careful.

Boat Prepared for Action.

"A signal is heard and men appear upon deck. The boat is prepared for action. The flagpole is taken down. Part of the bridge is folded together and well fastened. The periscope is brought up to the proper height. Then the entrance through the combined bridge and conning-tower is hermetically closed. The tanks are opened and the inrushing water tells us that the boat is about to submerge. The gasoline motors stop their endless song. Electricity will drive us from now on until we shall reappear upon the water.

"A young lieutenant is posted at the periscope and looks for the enemy. The sailors take their position near the torpedoes. The interior of the boat is lighted with two small electric bulbs. They make the darkness visible, but give no light. Everywhere there is a stale smell of oil. It is impossible to speak to each other with the noise of the engine and of the water. The heat in the small room is oppressive.

"From time to time, the officer in command of the three torpedoes looks at his watch or at his compass, both of which he carries on his wrist. Intently the men all watch the signboard on the wall in front of them. The storm which is raging upon the surface makes itself felt in the depth. Every motion of the water causes the boat to rock up and down—up and down and up and down.

"We think of the advantage of the man on board a warship. If his time comes, he can go down with a last look at the happy sun and the blue sky. We see nothing, hear nothing. If the boat is to go down we shall all suffocate in the darkness under water.

The Torpedo Launched.

"Suddenly we all jump up and forget heat and bad air and discomfort. In small illuminated letters, the signboard says: 'Attention.' The officer in command holds the lever which will release the first torpedo. The sailors make ready to launch the second as soon as the first shall have gone. A few seconds pass. We must be very near the enemy. Suddenly the first sign disappears. Half a second later, and the red-glowing letters say 'Fire!' With a single jerk, the lever releases the torpedo. A short metallic click, the noise of the water rushing into the empty tube, and all is over. The second torpedo is at once pushed into the tube. A few seconds later, and the interior of the submarine looks as before the attack began.

"But what of the first torpedo? Did she reach her goal? Instinctively we all have kept count—one hundred metres, two hundred metres, three hundred, four hundred. Under water no sound penetrates. We only hear the noise of our engines. We wait. Nothing happens. Then, suddenly, we are all thrown together by the jerky movement of the boat. Twice or three times more we feel that we have changed our course very abruptly.

"Then the boat rolls as before. The regular purring of the engines is heard. Our submarine is rapidly moving eastward.

"We are on our way home. The attack has been successful."

SCHWAB'S WAR ORDERS RATED AT $50,000,000

Bethlehem Works Under Strict Guard as 15,000 Men Turn Out Guns and Shells.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 25.—Following the receipt of orders for war materials, amounting to $50,000,000, the Bethlehem Steel Company today organized a strict guard about all the sections of its plant to guard against any possibility of spies or others entering the mills or tampering with the machinery. Orders were issued to allow no one to enter the plant without a pass, this rule applying to all inspectors as well as operating officials. New passes, bearing the signature of Charles M. Schwab, the President, were issued, and all employes now are obliged to present their passes when entering the works.

All departments of the Bethlehem plant now are working full blast, the full quota of 15,000 men being on the rolls, filling the war contracts brought back from Europe by Mr. Schwab.

It was learned today on good authority that part of the English contract obtained by Mr. Schwab calls for 200 shrapnel guns, 600 caissons, and 800 limbers. This is in addition to the large submarine contract which will be partly filled at the Bethlehem plant and at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's plant. The company also has received orders for thousands of shrapnel shells for the English army.

Before Mr. Schwab set sail for home, where he arrived, he cabled to his managers here the result of his visit to Lord Kitchener. Immediately various departments at the local plant took on unusual evidences of activity. Molds were carefully, but heavily made and great steel furnace fires were lighted awaiting the final word to go ahead. This order came the minute Mr. Schwab reached home.

PORTUGAL EAGER FOR WAR.

Press Welcomes Passage of Bill Empowering Executive to Act.

LISBON, (via Paris,) Nov. 25.—The decision of the Government, as expressed in the bill passed by Parliament, empowering the Executive to intervene with military forces in the conflict in Europe when such action is deemed necessary, has been received with enthusiasm by the press throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Alte, said today he had been notified by his Government that the Portuguese Congress had decided to act in accordance with its interests and its duty in co-operation with the Allies in case of a request on their part.

The Minister, who had remained silent on all subjects concerning his Government and the war for some time, today stated that this act of the Portuguese Parliament did not signify any positive change in his country's policy, and did not necessarily presage immediate action.

Portugal is bound by treaty to support England, and the Portuguese Parliament reaffirmed the treaty after the war began.

LLOYD GEORGE OVERWORKED

Feared That Chancellor of British Exchequer Will Break Down.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Friends of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are anxious about his health, says The British Weekly. The Chancellor is being overworked. In addition to his heavy labors in matters of finance he is on the Armament and Pensions Committees.

Mr. Lloyd George is working from early morning until late at night, and it is imperative that he be relieved of some of his responsibilities, his friends assert, if his health and strength are to be conserved.

BRITISH HEROES REWARDED

Five Privates and Three Officers Get Victoria Crosses for Bravery.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Eight Victoria Crosses have been awarded for conspicuous service in battles in France. Five of these were given to privates and three to officers. Three men won their decorations at the battle of Le Cateau, one at Mons, and the others in later battles.

Altogether eighteen Victoria Crosses, the most coveted of all British decorations for valor, have been awarded since the commencement of the war.

RUSH FOR NEW PASSPORTS.

Thought That They Will Make Misuse for Spying Impossible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The new regulations brought scores of Americans to the Embassy today to obtain passports in the new form. The staff was almost unable to meet the rush, which probably will continue for some days.

The latest form of passport, with the photograph of the person obtaining it, with a sworn statement of his reason for travel and destination, together with the old personal description, is expected to make a misuse of a passport for spying purposes impossible. It is far more of a safeguard than any other passports issued in Europe.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BELFAST, Nov. 25.—The American Consul at Belfast today advised all American citizens resident in Ulster to have their regular or emergency passports visèd by him, with photographs of themselves, before Dec. 1. The reason privately assigned is the appropriation by Lody, the spy, of a Chicago man's passport.

RESENTS SCHIFF TALK OF PEACE

The London Times Also Objects to Zangwill's Commendation of It.

SUSPECTS A GERMAN ORIGIN

Says Financier Speaks "with the Voice of Berlin," but Is Not Likely to Sway Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The Times says editorially: "The latest German stratagem to capture American opinion has been tersely described by our Washington correspondent as 'peace talk.' We are satisfied to leave it, as we left other devices with the same object, to the judgment of that opinion. The broad facts are before the Americans, and they are competent to form an impartial view of them. Typical Americans like Choate, Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot of Harvard, and Prof. Ladd of Yale have already discussed them and announced their verdict. We accept their arguments, and so, we are confident, will the American people. We expect to hear a great deal more of the peace talk of which Jacob Schiff, a German-American millionaire from Frankfort, is the latest exponent. The accredited apostles of German Kultur—the financiers with large German interests, journalists of a certain school, and the pacifist enthusasts—who think that they can persuade the disciples of Bernhardi to beat their swords into plow shares will not readily let it die.

"It will not perturb us. We know the ends for which we are fighting. We mean to attain them, and we believe that to abandon them would be to incur the merited reprehension and contempt of the world. The Prime Minister set them out with clearness at the Guildhall; they have been reiterated in a letter bearing his signature and the signatures of Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery and others, which we published the other day.

"'We shall never sheathe the sword,' said Mr. Asquith, 'until Belgium has recovered all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.'

"'Come what may,' these representative statesmen of both parties further say, 'there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace.'

"Those are the terms, and the only terms, on which Mr. Schiff and his friends can suggest peace to us with the slightest prospect of success. There is no room for discussion or for 'rational adjustment' concerning them; they are our minimum. When Germany is ready to accept it, and not before, there may be opportunities for friendly neutrals to tender their good offices.

"Mr. Schiff is speaking, as it seems to us, with the voice of Berlin, though Mr. Zangwill would have us believe that it is the voice of Jerusalem. He boldly claims that for the United States a complete British triumph would be especially disastrous. We decline to regard Mr. Zangwill as the spokesman of British Jewry; and, as for the disaster which the triumph of the British cause would involve for the United States we are content to echo the words of Choate that the contest is 'between the German Empire of the future, that is only to be won by war, and the British Empire, whose chief interest now and in all the future is peace throughout the world.'"

The TIMES, quoting also from the arguments of Lodge, Roosevelt, Eliot, and Ladd, adds:

"With these opinions before them, Americans ought not to have much difficulty in seeing through the peace talk. It was originated, as Senator Lodge tells them, by German agents to affect public opinion. It may affect that opinion, but not, we fancy, in the direction desired."

KAISER BLAMES DIPLOMATS.

Said to Have Told Those Accredited to Allies to Seek Another Career.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The German Emperor, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, has ordered Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to notify all the German diplomatic agents who have hitherto been employed in the countries now at war with Germany that they can consider themselves free to choose another career.

Newspaper critics, the message adds, state that this sequel seems to indicate that German diplomacy is held responsible for the war.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR FRIDAY

Winter Overcoats

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Single breasted slip-on model, soft roll lapel, patch pockets, of gray, brown or olive Scotch overcoatings; also double breasted form fitting model, of Oxford or navy vicuna or Shetland tartan checks.

18.50 *Regular Price $25.00*

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats

NEW WINTER MODELS, 33 TO 44 CHEST

Chesterfield model of highest grade Rock Mill vicuna, in black, Oxford or blue, lined throughout with Skinner satin, velvet or self collar, custom tailored.

20.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Winter Overcoats

33 TO 44 CHEST

Fitted, Slip-on, Chesterfield or Braid Bound Models

Fitted two or three button double or single breas ed models of Oxford or black vicuna, also Oxford, navy, brown or olive Whitney chinchilla, velvet or self collar; slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Scotch coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined; Chesterfield model in knitted overcoats of Oxford, tan or olive hea ther mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined; also braid bound single breasted button through fitted model of Oxford or navy vicuna.

24.50 *Regular Price $32.50*

English Sack Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

New Models, Latest Winter Fabrics

New Winter three or four button soft roll front or Norfolk models, of tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, navy serge or cheviot, natural shoulders.

17.50 *Regular Price $24.50*

Hand-Tailored Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

Silk or Mohair Lin d

New Winter one, three or four button sack models of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsted; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.

22.00 *Regular Price $30.00*

"Men's Shop" 16 West 38th St.

"No School on Friday"

but an important sale of

Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats at $3.95

which are regularly sold at $6.50 and $7.50

For Friday only

These coats are shown in a clever new model which the young man will take to, if you will lead him to it. Made with extra large shawl collar and patch pockets, and with more style than juvenile clothes are in the habit of getting. Tailored in colorful plaids, the variety being exceptionally liberal. 8 to 18 years. *Second Floor*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

RED CROSS URGES COLLEGE MEN TO AID

Students Told That Europe's Armies Are Made Up of Men of Their Own Age.

WORK FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

Belgian Fund Gains $7,567 and Red Cross $1,496—Mercy Fund Now $43,000.

The Red Cross issued an appeal yesterday to college students. Already college men are giving part of the receipts of football games and have turned in large sums.

In the appeal the students are told that funds are needed for surgeons and nurses, and that the armies are made up mainly of young men of about college student age.

Yale has sent two motor ambulances, costing $650 each, and Princeton is to support a trained nurse as long as the war lasts. Students in women's colleges, it is suggested, can make hospital and other garments.

The Red Cross also gave out yesterday a copy of a letter from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands, acknowledging $10,000 for relief of Belgians. Dr. van Dyke says:

> Like fugitives from a forest fire, the poor refugees, terror-stricken and helpless, pour across the border into the still peaceful regions of Holland. The women and children and old men form the principal part of the exodus. It is a great task to provide them with shelter, clothing, and food. Therefore the gift of the American Red Cross is most welcome, and I am sure that the people of Holland will appreciate this proof of friendship of the United States very warmly.

Yesterday's Red Cross Gifts.

Contributions to the Red Cross Fund yesterday amounted to $1,496.09, which brought the total to $368,121.41. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. In this and all subsequent lists cents are omitted. Yesterday's contributors were:

Staats-Zeitung (col)	$554
Presbyterian Church, Pottsville, Penn.	140
Independent (col.)	122
Benefit, Spring Valley	112
Mrs. F. L. Stetson	100
Third Street Theatre, Easton, Penn.	50
"Ceres Union"	50
"Chiro"	49
W. C. T. U., West New Brighton	39
Fifth Avenue Branch Red Cross	36
Employes of D. Baron & Co.	34
Wanamaker's (col.)	31
Dean Emery	25
G. C. Beck (col.)	25
Congregational Church, Elyria, Ohio	17
Mrs. W. E. Wheeler	15
Church of the Advocate	10
P. M. C. A., Pottsville	10
Dr. H. H. Hart	10
Allen Hazen	10
Mrs. E. Tiefenthal	5
H. B. Caldwell	5
Union Sunday School, Kibbi, Mich.	5
Protestant Episcopal Church, Flushing	5
Mrs. J. E. Gould	5
Mrs. A. L. Bates	5
Needle Club, Marietta, Ohio	5
A child	3
E. L. Jones	1
Bethel (Pa.) A. M. E. Sunday school	1

The American Belgian Commission received cablce yesterday from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the London Commission, on the appalling need of food for the Belgians. Mr. Hoover urges that food be sent as promptly as possible before the possible closing of the North Sea. Conditions are daily changing in the North Sea and it is being more and more closely minced.

John V. Storck, representing a factory at Val St. Lambert, Belgium, called on the commission yesterday and said he feared the 5,000 employes were starving. He sought information as to how best to get food there immediately. He said the firm owed its employes $30,000 and was ready to send money, but thought the money would be of more service if converted into food and shipped to Val St. Lambert. Because of the large cargo shipments the commission is making Mr. Storck was informed that it could not undertake to forward food in separate lots to any place.

$7,567 for Belgian Relief.

The Belgian Fund was increased by $1,567.44 yesterday and now amounts to $542,923.55. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

E. S. Harkness	$2,500	Barber & Co.	100
Prov. Journal	363	Ruth C. Hawkins	100
Sales, Catskill	200	Estelle Traverso	50
Entertainment, St. Augustine, Fla.	157	Mrs. P. J. Sachs	50
Pittsburgh	150	Allen Hazen	50
Bapt., Pres., and Cong. Ch., Ontario	104	Mrs. J. P. Fiske	50
H. S. Platt	100	Mrs. D. F. Forrest	50
A. S. D.	100	Frank Hammond	20
Blanche Page	100	W. E. Mott	5
Mrs. E. T. Prideaux	10	E. H. Walker	20
J. C. Woodhill	25	E. L. S. and H. S.	20
1st Cong. Ch.	30	E. L. A.	5
Ward Raymond	25		
R. J. Wortendyke	15		
Dwight School	20		
Babs	25		
C. J. Axtell	5		
St. Luke's, Ridgewood	25		
W. J. O'Donnell	2		
W. H. Spaulding	5		
Cons. Ch., Stafford Springs, Conn.	10		
Lewis Russel	5		
Belle G. Folkes	5		
J. T. Sweetman	25		
Edna Cole	10		
B. Strong	15		
J. W. Rosebrough	2		
Grace L. Duncan	3		
Charleston, W. Va.	234		
Bangor, Me.	212		
G. Hoadly	100		
W. R. P.	100		
Anonymous	3		
Anonymous	5		
Mrs. S. K. Watkins	5		
R. L. Watkins	5		
J. W. Hamer	2		
L. A. W.	1		
H. F. Hunter	100		
J. C. Barkley	100		
Paul Meichers	100		
Ladies' Society	75		
C. V. H. Hopkins	50		
Elisabeth A. Le Fevre	1		
John A. Keller	$1		
E. B. Wessels	10		
F. L. Whitaker	10		
E. A. B.	5		
G. W. Nash	5		
L. C. Stewardson	10		
L. V. Upjohn	10		
M. T. Richardson	5		
M. C. Brooks	2		
H. A. Cavendish	25		
Anonymous	10		
E. A. Embury	10		
Dean Emery	25		
Grant Himes	5		
Anne R. Little	1		
Mrs. H. Forsyth	5		
A Friend	5		
Berry & Frur	5		
R. T. Kaufman	5		
N. Mansfield	20		
B. C. Mathewe	5		
J. H. Lang	25		
Mary M. Stone	10		
Mrs. W. P. Stevens	10		
Marjorie Zweighaft	1		
J. C. Ritchey	25		
Arnold Soe	28		
J. H. W. Y.	25		
H. A. Toulmio	20		
J. W. Schaefer	5		
Anonymous	10		
Cash	1		
Mary Couper	20		
Nora Twohill	1		
A. T. Gi	5		
G. W. Dyne	10		
Cash	5		
Miss L. Sampson	3		
Christian Work	33		
Mount Kisco	176		
C. A. Brady	2		
Miss L. Clark	5		
Mrs. H. L. Du Faux	10		
In Memoriam	2		
Marion Libby	5		
G. W.	1		
E. B.	1		
Miss M. H. Despard	10		
Cash	2		
I. Sweetman	50		
Thomas Bard	100		
M. Foots	10		
T. Bliss	25		
S. Hyde	20		
S. Chapin	10		
Mrs. J. W. Dodsworth	10		
Florence Reilly	5		
J. B. D.	1		
C. L. Persons	15		
So. Charleston	$17		

BELGIAN CHRISTMAS BARREL.

Mrs. G. Trantman	$5	Am., T'd'g Co.	$5
J. V. Larkin	10	Mrs. H. Glenn	4
Mrs. Neeser	9	A. McMahon	5
P. Mall, (col.)	3	Mrs. E. V. Amrus	5
Mrs. H. Fish	2	Mrs. F. F. Kelley	6
Mrs. W. M. Reese	3	Gladye Brown	1
Louise Overton	2	C. Edghill	4
B'klyn, No. 75	5	Mrs. R. J. Alexander	1
Mrs. J. H. Packard	2	Carolyn Helming	1
Miss Gibney	0	John G. Brooks	15

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $39,421.56, of which $195 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Justin Lacomette	$30	J. G. Le Boutillier	$1
Mrs. A. M. Webb	10	Mlle. M. De Dorne	10
Costa Pellos	1	Oscar Valenne	10
Elsie and Ruth Pollock	5	John Nacme	1
A Friend	25	J. S. Stevens	100
		M. O. Roesle	2

Mercy Fund Up to $43,000.

The Committee of Mercy Fund reached $43,000 yesterday. The fund was also enriched by the consignment of a carload of flour, for the use of the starving Belgians, from the Flint, Mich., Chamber of Commerce.

The committee also transmitted $1,250 to the American Women's Relief Committee in London, to help feed the Belgian refugees there; $1,000 was ordered sent to France to buy shoes for homeless women and children.

August Belmont, Treasurer, acknowledged the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. T. F. Jackson	$25
Helen C. Edwards, New York	1
Mrs. V. H. Brown	5
Mrs. George P. Wetmore	25
Mrs. W. A. Luke	30
Mary H. Kellogg	5
Harold Hartsherna	1

BELGIUM FUND.

Mrs. Henry Belin, Jr.	10
Clair Everett	9
A. G. Havenstein	5

RED CROSS FUND.

Mrs. J. Friedman	5

The Dollar Christmas Fund now totals $16,127. Monday's total was $2,365, Tuesday's $780, and yesterday's $725. Readers of the New Mexican of Santa Fé sent $694; The Duluth Herald further installments of $250, and from readers of The New Era, Lancaster, Penn., $218. Other donations were: Mrs. Robert S. Evans, Boston, $200, and $100 each from the following: Miss May White, New York; Miss Elvine Richard, New York; George C. Smith, New York; K. Kemble, Albany, and Mrs. R. A. Cowing, Wyoming, Ohio. Officers, employes, and enlisted men of Fort Hancock contributed $84, and the Benedictine Monastery, Conception Abbey, Mo., $10. By far the greater number of subscriptions ranged from $1 to $25. In answer to appeals sent out by the Dollar Christmas Fund many persons in New York and elsewhere have offered to "pass the plate" before dinner on Thanksgiving Day in behalf of the homeless Belgians. All donations should be sent to Henry Clews, Treasurer, Broad Street, New York.

Ambulance Hospital Gets $2,027.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $2,027, which brought the total to $183,243.98. These persons contributed:

Col. by Mrs. E. Brandegee	$1,200	M. A. L. M.	$10
A. P. Humphry	500	Samuel Blan	10
W. M. Woodward	100	Mrs. Seth Low	5
Arthur Adams	100	Cash	4
Col. by Mrs. Arthur Cheney	55	Grace L. Duncan	4
Ethel Brown	25	Cash	3
M. A. L. M.	10	J. A. Rosebrough	2
		Traveling Man	1

The committee acknowledges supplies contributed by the Nurses' Club of St. Luke's Hospital.

ISLE OF MAN SHOOTING HAS ANGERED GERMANY

England Fears Reprisals Upon British Prisoners—Chandler Hale Investigates Killings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The recent shooting of prisoners at the detention camp for aliens on the Isle of Man is causing a disagreeable impression in Germany, according to advices received here from that country—this notwithstanding the shooting was provoked by a riot among the prisoners, resulting from an abortive attempt at escape.

The fact that such a feeling exists in Germany has caused uneasiness in this country and fears are expressed that the Germans may resort to reprisals, according more severe treatment to the British prisoners there than has been the case in the past.

Chandler Hale, the attaché of the American Embassy, in charge of Austrian affairs, today visited the Isle of Man concentration camp to investigate the shooting. His report will be cabled to the German Government by the Embassy and it is hoped that its tenor will assist in allaying the German feeling. All reports from Germany indicate a growing hate for the English, which it is feared will take the form of ill-treatment of English prisoners. The killing at the Isle of Man is calculated to still further arouse German passion.

Mr. Hale is making a round of all the concentration camps, yesterday visiting Newbury, where there are 3,000 prisoners, with Chandler Anderson, counselor of the Embassy. The Embassy today forwarded to Berlin a favorable report on the treatment accorded to the prisoners.

Advices from Vienna indicate that reports of ill-treatment of Austrian prisoners here are being published there. These reports are even more sensational than those current in Germany. The American Government is making every effort to prevent friction over the prisoners of war held by the various belligerents.

SEES LESSON FOR GERMANY

War Will Teach Her to Look After Her Own Affairs, Says Jordan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Declaring that the European war, "the worst, the wickedest, the most ruinous thing that ever happened in the world's history," was caused by "military efficiency," David Starr Jordan, President of the National Education Association and former head of the Leland Stanford University, addressing several thousand State teachers assembled in convention here today, maintained that the earnest men of Europe looked to the United States to "reach out the hand of extrication" in the end.

"The greatest good, if any, that can come out of the war will be that Germany will take care of her own affairs," he said. "America's duty is to be absolutely neutral, but not indifferent. Nobody has dared to admit having had anything to do with bringing on this terrible war. There is the victory for the peace advocates. In previous wars, even if he did not have anything to do with it, some one has claimed the responsibility for it, as doing something noble.

"I have heard it said that the war was commenced because of British envy of Germany's trade conquests. Whoever heard of an Englishman who was envious of any one? Whatever the faults of England may be, envy is not numbered among them.

"The war was not brought on by anybody. The thing that will save Europe is democracy. Militarism is anarchy. International law is the way out, because it is worth while to be just and gentle. When nations are armed war is bound to come."

SWISS WON'T URGE PEACE.

German Socialists' Petition for Intervention Deemed Premature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Bearing out what The Berlin Vorwarts reported a fortnight ago, when it announced that authorized delegates from the German Social Democratic Federation had approached the Swiss Government with a view to inducing it tske the initiative for action by the neutral nations in favor of peace, it is said here that it is quite true that the Federal authorities were petitioned on the subject, but that, contrary to what The Vorwarts supposed, they did not entertain the proposal. In common with the rest of the neutral countries, Switzerland considers any steps toward peace would be more than premature at this juncture. Although the suggested intervention received warm support from the Swiss Socialist leaders, no action was taken, nor is any action contemplated.

Meanwhile the Socialist split in Germany owing to the divergent views prevailing in regard to the war, threatens to wreck the party altogether. The quarrel turns upon whether Socialists shall be Germans first and Socialists afterward, or the opposite.

In Italy the Socialists are squabbling over whether Italy should come into the war or remain neutral, while Belgian and Dutch Socialists are scowling at each other because the former accuse the latter of attempting to oust them from their position in the International Federation. In view of these facts and the further circumstance that the outbreak of hostilities put a snuffer on French Socialism in so far, at any rate, as internationalism is concerned, many here are inclined to believe that the war easily may prove the death blow of Socialism.

Charge Purchases made after Nov. 25th will be billed January 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

Continue, Friday and Saturday

Important Sales—of Beautiful Apparel for the many functions of the Social Season.

$145 TO $165 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS—$95
$175 TO $295 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS AT $145
$95 TO $175 EVENING GOWNS—$75 & $95
$45 TO $95 AFTERNOON DRESSES—$25 & $35
$95 TO $250 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—$75 & $95
$125 to $145 FUR-TRIMMED COATS—$75 & $95
New full-flare circular effects, of broadcloth, velvet and velours de laine
$65 & $75 Fur-trimmed Coats—$45 & $55

MILLINERY, *$10, $15, $20*
$25 to $45 Values

Extraordinary Fur Values

FUR COATS
$150 TO $250 HUDSON SEAL COATS—*$125, $150, $195*
$250 FULL LENGTH RIPPLE FLARE HUDSON SEAL COATS—*$150*
$115 TO $235 CARACUL COATS—*$85, $125, $195*

FUR SETS
$85 & $95 FISHER AND NATURAL RACCOON SETS.*$45 & $55*
$75 & $125 BLACK FOX SETS.....*$45 & $75*
$95 & $145 REAL SKUNK SETS.....*$75 & $125*
$135 & $165 POINTED FOX SETS.....*$90 & $125*
$150 HANDSOME DYED BLUE FOX SETS.....*$95*

SPECIAL SALE OF
$35 to $45 LACE BLOUSES *$15*

Also particularly featuring for Friday and Saturday, Unusual Values in

Smart Apparel for the "Younger Set"
$75 & $95 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS (for Misses).....*$55 & $65*
$45 TO $85 MISSES' DANCING DRESSES.....*$25 & $35*

$75 TO $95 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS..*$58*
New Empire waist-line and flare-skirt effects, in smart shades of green, brown and blue; with trimmings of Beaver, Seal, Skunk-Raccoon, and the newly fashionable Krimmer.
Also Fur-trimmed Suits at $45. Suits without Fur at $35.

$35 & $45 MOTOR AND UTILITY COATS.....*$25 & $35*
$65 TO $85 FUR SETS (for Misses).....*$38 & $45*
$16 TO $25 CLASS-ROOM and SEMI-DRESS BLOUSES.*$7 & $10*
$20 & $25 YOUTHFUL HATS.....*$10*

B. Altman & Co.

SPECIAL SALES, WHICH WILL INCLUDE VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, FOR TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY

A Very Unusual Purchase of 800 Men's High-grade Overcoats
(sizes 34 to 46)

has been effected, upon such advantageous terms as to enable B. Altman & Co. to place these Overcoats on sale at prices so remarkable (considering the qualities offered) that they must inevitably command an immediate response.

Men's Overcoats in a comprehensive assortment of materials which includes novelty double-faced weaves as well as fine-quality meltons and vicunas; some having silk-lined yoke and sleeves, others being silk-lined throughout and finished with velvet collar; values $38.00 to $50.00 . . at $28.00

Men's Overcoats of nobby double-faced materials (including cassimeres and vicunas), with yoke and sleeves silk-lined; also Dress Overcoats of gray Oxford or black melton, silk-lined throughout and finished with velvet collar; values $30.00 to $35.00, $24.00

Men's Overcoats in a variety of desirable materials, including chinchilla, kersey and melton; some having silk-lined yoke and sleeves; values $25.00 to $28.00 at $18.50

The above offering will comprise both foreign and American-made garments, in a variety of new models, single- or double-breasted, with either the form-fitting back that appeals to the smart dresser or the full box back preferred by the man of conservative taste.

A Sale of Men's Underwear
at marked concessions in prices.

Men's Gray Merino Shirts, with long sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 78c.

Men's Medium-weight White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, in ankle-length, with long sleeves . . . . . per suit 95c.

Men's Gray Merino Union Suits, in ankle-length, with long sleeves . per suit $1.65

Misses' Tailor-made Suits in Covert Cloths and Gabardines
(including styles appropriate for Small Women),

will consist of three new, smart models featuring the fashionable sand and putty-colors, with and without fur trimmings, exceptionally priced . . at $25.00
(Department on Second Floor)

An Attractive Selection of Girls' Coats and Dresses
(sizes 6 to 14 years)

will be placed on sale at these appealing prices:

Chinchilla Coats, with flannel lining, at $9.50
Coats of velveteen or corduroy, lined with silk and trimmed with fur . at $16.50
Voile Dresses, hand-embroidered, at 6.85
Party Frocks of crepe de Chine combined with chiffon . . . . at $12.50

Effective Reductions have been made, in the Infants' Wear Department, in the prices of

Little Children's Coats and Hats
(sizes 2 to 5 years), in the wanted fabrics and colors for Winter. They are now offered at the following attractive prices:

Coats . . . at $5.50, 6.75 & 8.75
Hats . . . at 1.35, 2.25 & 3.50

Also a number of Little Children's Dresses (sizes 2 and 3 years), in white and colored materials, at extremely low prices.

Imported Lingerie Department
An interesting innovation in this Department, supplementing the always large and varied assortments of French Hand-embroidered Undergarments, is the introduction of dainty Lingerie, exquisitely hand-embroidered, imported direct from the Philippine Islands.

Inspection is invited.

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

Maison Bernard Inc
330 Fifth Avenue—32nd & 33rd Streets

Charges made during the remainder of this month can be billed February 1st upon request.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
Exclusive Gowns, Wraps and Coats Are Now Being Offered
AT FINAL REDUCTIONS
For FRIDAY and SATURDAY Only
With the following additional items
Not Reduced Heretofore

Stunning Evening Wraps
Made of gorgeous Silver Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, richly Fur Trimmed.
Actual value $125 **$50**

45 Dressy Costumes Tailleur
Late Models, hand tailored, of highest priced winter fabrics; trimmed with genuine Furs like Fox, Ermine, Skunk, etc.
Originals included.
Actual Values up to $125 **$30 & $40**

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN FURS OF THE MOMENT
Of Choice Quality and Design.
SETS—Taupe and Black Fox, Kolinsky, Skunk, Beaver, etc., from **$50**
Natural Blue, White and Silver Fox Sets at EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS
COATS—Hudson Seal, Baby Caracul, Broadtail, Mole, from..... **$95**

Sale Commences Friday Morning at 8.30.

1865 1914

FINE FURS
For the Opera.
For Street Wear.
For the Automobile.
The Latest Models In All the Fashionable Furs
C. C. SHAYNE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Strictly Reliable Furs
126 West 42d Street
NEW YORK CITY

FRANÇOIS INC.
589 Fifth Avenue,
(47th and 48th Sts.)

WILL OFFER HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Trimmed Hats, Coats & Furs
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Nov. 27 Nov. 28
At Prices Far Below Cost
HATS for 5.00 8.00 10.00

MICHAEL
734 Fifth Ave., at 57th Street
TAILLEUR POUR DAMES
Exclusive Selection of Models AT Reduced Prices
Unusual Values AT Michael's Fall Announcement Sale
Friday and Following Days
MICHAEL
734 Fifth Ave., at 57th Street

ROOSEVELT GAINS POINT IN LIBEL SUIT

Appellate Division Grants Him Change of Venue, Reversing Decision of Supreme Court.

TO TRY CASE IN ONONDAGA

Colonel Held That Albany County Would Not Give Him Fair Trial in Action Against Barnes.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The Appellate Division, Third Department, today reversed the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Chester, which refused a change of venue for the trial of the $50,000 libel suit brought by William Barnes against Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Justice Howard dissented from the prevailing opinion.

The court ordered the trial to be held in Onondaga instead of Albany.

The Roosevelt attorneys claimed that Mr. Barnes, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee, dominated the politics of Albany County, and that consequently a fair trial could not be had here. The Appellate Court held that "neither party should be compelled to try the action in the county in which the other party resides."

"Jurors are but individuals," the prevailing opinion read, "and are subject to impressions and influences of which often they themselves are unconscious. The fairness of the trial should be above suspicion, and the place of trial should be one as to which neither party shall have reasonable ground for apprehension as to the strict impartiality of each juror."

In his dissenting opinion Justice Howard held that a fair trial could be held in this county. His opinion was a lengthy one.

"Both these litigants," he said, "have grown into proportions far beyond the limits of counties, their fame is wider even than the State—it is national. That a political leader of the stature of William Barnes is a man of tremendous power, wielding incalculable influence, may be admitted. But, unless we assume that the officials of Albany County are willing to lend themselves to the criminal debauchery of the jury system (a proposition which I do not assume, but reject,) how can this power and influence of the plaintiff enter the jury box any more in Albany County than in any other county?

"Unless something more than surmise, suspicion, and innuendo is presented, the citizen who has become powerful and conspicuous should not be driven from his home to litigate when he brings a suit to redress a wrong."

It could not be learned whether Mr. Barnes contemplated carrying the case to the Court of Appeals.

Statements attributed to Col. Roosevelt to the effect that Mr. Barnes's activities in politics resulted from an "alliance between crooked politics and crooked business," and that there was a "bipartisan combination between Barnes and Murphy" were the basis for the libel suit.

W. C. ATCHISON FINED.

Denver Judge Assesses Him for Contempt in Divorce Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 25.—Censured in open court and told that he never would be able to get a divorce in Denver, William C. Atchison, of New York, was sentenced to pay $25 or go to the county jail for contempt. He decided to pay the fine.

Atchison came here in January and three months ago sued for divorce, alleging that his wife, now living in New York, had deserted him. The court appointed an attorney to communicate with Mrs. Atchison. A letter from her stated that Atchison had written her, telling her what to reply. This angered the court and caused Judge Rothgerber to admonish the plaintiff.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Oscar A. Gally filed suit yesterday for a separation. She said her husband's clothes were found in a Coney Island bath house in September, and that she went into mourning until she found him on the street three weeks later.

P. J. Gilogly, a carpenter, broke both legs and ankles and injured his spine yesterday when the chimney of his shop at 108 West Thirtieth Street crumbled and he was knocked from the roof.

George W. Whiteside of Whiteside & Stryker, has been appointed counsel for the New York Medical Society to succeed Almuth C. Vandiver of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver.

Marie Altieri and Joseph Mayo were indicted yesterday on a charge of arson following an investigation of fire Nov. 17 in the Palace Hotel, Coney Island.

Salvatore Lugi, 30 years old, of Canarsie, was killed yesterday when a shovel crane at Morgan and Maspeth Avenues, Williamsburg, collapsed and fell on him. Seven others were injured.

ZAPATA CHECKS MEXICO CITY RIOT

Continued from Page 1.

had been constantly growing, broke up into smaller bodies, and the looting of pawnshops and other establishments in various sections of the city was begun.

The trouble began at 6 o'clock in the evening and at a late hour still continued. All street car traffic was stopped except the Red Cross service, which was taking care of dead and wounded brought in from the fighting around Tacubaya.

At 8 o'clock bodies of civilians and former Federal soldiers were formed. They paraded the principal streets and marched to Police Headquarters and the Brazilian Legation, where they were armed.

It was hoped that this force eventually would be able to control the situation.

VILLA BEATEN NEAR TAMPICO.

Carranza General Drives Back Advance on Oil Port.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 25.—While the long-feared occupation of Mexico City by the Zapatistas was taking place, Villa's troops were suffering another defeat in the Tampico zone of operations, where Gen. Augustin Servin, with all the available artillery, had moved from San Luis Potosi. He was met at Cardenas by a large force of men under Gen. Caballero, who drove back the advance guard and part of the main column, with heavy losses.

A new development in the eastern theatre of war has been announced in the movements of the gunboat Zaragoza, which was fitted out in Puerto Mexico by Gens. Eduardo Hay and Antonio Villareal and sent to Tampico with men and munitions. The boat will operate in the Panuco River and will command the rebel advances from the east and north.

At Guadalajara, Angeles continues to defend the positions which he was forced to occupy away from the old town.

The evacuation of Mexico City by Carranza is now said to have been a daring ruse to draw Villa into a trap. By allowing Zapata to enter when he left Carranza has forced the two commanders to oppose each other. Zapata had promised his men three days of looting in the capital, Carranza's agents here declare.

The Villa factionalists here say that Col. Vasquez, the former Federal commander of Lower California, had turned over that territory to the convention side.

Cientifico sympathizers awaited the appearance in Mexico City of Gen. Ynez Salazar, the former Federal General, who escaped recently from custody in Albuquerque, N. M. It was said that a strong following of reactionary elements would rally to him wherever he announced himself.

VILLAREAL WILL FIGHT.

Obregon and Hay Also in the Field for Carranza, He Says.

The Mexican Bureau of Information in this city last night gave out a telegram which, it was announced, had been received during the day from Antonio Villareal, in Monterey. The message said:

Please deny that Gen. Obregon, Hay, and myself are under arrest. The rumors published in the papers are false and without foundation. Gen. Obregon is going north while Hay and I are operating in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Obregon has his entire army with him. We are loyal to the Constitutionalist leader and his cause and we will continue to fight for the principals of the revolution. I believe that Villa is in league with the enemies of the Mexican people and that his desertion of the First Chief Carranza is rank treachery. Our troops have defeated the enemy at Palmilla and at other places.

Gen. Villareal was Chairman of the convention that chose Gutierrez for Provisional President. It was reported, through Villa sources, that Gen. Blanco had arrested the Carranza Generals mentioned in the telegram.

PREPARE FOR CARRANZA.

Agents at Vera Cruz Confident of Crushing Villa Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 25.—The Government offices are filled with work and are progressing slowly on account of the difficulties of finding documents.

Gen. Auerbach, formerly of the American Hospital Corps, who served in the Spanish-American war, has assumed control of the sanitary forces of the city and expects to keep the city in better condition than before the occupation.

While the Constitutionalists control the Northern States and all Gulf ports, they are confident the Villa movement will be crushed in a short time.

Business houses are open and there is no disorder.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 25.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza will direct from Vera Cruz his campaign for the recovery of the national capital. It is expected that Gen. Carranza will arrive here before the end of the week, probably on Friday. A triumphal arch has been erected in the centre of the city, and Gen. Candido Aguilar's men are preparing to make his entry one long to be remembered.

The headquarters of Gen. Carranza will be the Lighthouse Building, which was occupied by the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry when the Americans were here.

Virtually all the places that were occupied by the Americans have been taken over by their successors, including the positions along the outpost lines. Gen. Aguilar's headquarters is the Government stamp office.

Order continues to prevail in the city, despite the fact that the saloons are open. The soldiers have not been paid off lately, and the drinking places have been patronized only moderately.

There has as yet been no forced loan. The Spanish merchants are reported as saying they will be willing to contribute to such a loan if the present good order continues.

W. W. Canada, the American Consul, today made a formal call on Gen. Fabela, Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. Carranza.

CAPT. HILL'S DENIAL.

Repudiation of Alleged Interview Received by Secretary Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A fuller explanation of the circumstances leading up to the publication of a reputed interview regarding the Mexican situation was received from Capt. Walter N. Hill of the United States Navy today by Secretary Daniels. Capt. Hill's statement of the case is in reply to a telegram sent to him by Gen. Barnett, Commanding General of the Marine Corps, by direction of Secretary Daniels on Nov. 23, asking whether Capt. Hill was correctly quoted in the interview.

According to the explanation made by Capt. Hill, he granted no interview, but the alleged interview was based on statements he made during a conversation on general topics with members of his family at his home in Boston last Sunday afternoon. A neighbor was visiting the house at the time, and Capt. Hill explains that he learned later that this neighbor was the dramatic critic of a Boston newspaper.

"In speaking of Mexico," says Capt. Hill, "I spoke simply from the knowledge I had of the country as derived from newspapers and magazines, and spoke in general about what I had seen in Vera Cruz. I never at any time stated that Vera Cruz would be looted and burned when American troops left. Such statements would have been ridiculous, for it was not my belief. I do not recall all the conversation I had, but I do remember that certain phases of the Mexican situation were discussed, properly and as I had a perfect right to do in my own home, in the presence of my family, and I had no idea that the conversation would be repeated outside of my home, much less misquoted."

Capt. Hill then gives a summary of the conversation, and says his remarks concerned matters that already had been published in newspapers and were well known. He concludes:

"None of these statements charged to me can possibly be quotations, as I have never made statements as such, and the exact facts of how these alleged quotations have been put into print I have already explained."

GARRISON PRAISES FUNSTON.

Secretary Sends Letter of Appreciation of Services at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary of War Garrison has written a letter of appreciation to Major Gen. Funston, who commanded the American Army of occupation at Vera Cruz, warmly thanking both officers and men for their excellent discipline and restraint under trying circumstances. The letter, which is expected to reach Gen. Funston at Galveston in time to serve as a Thanksgiving Day greeting, reads:

Washington, Nov. 25, 1914.

My Dear General: Now that you and your command have returned safely to this country, I desire to express to you the great appreciation that I have of the excellent service rendered by you and the men under you while at Vera Cruz.

In many ways the situation there was as difficult, if not more so, as actual warfare. The proper performance of the duty called for self-restraint, judgment, coolness, and discipline in the very highest degree. The fact that during all the months that you occupied Vera Cruz there was not one untoward incident is of great significance. Any laxness of discipline or careless handling of the situation might have precipitated consequences of a most disastrous character. The skill and ability of the officers and the discipline and exemplary conduct of the troops, not only prevented any untoward incident, but reflected the greatest credit upon themselves and the country which they represented.

I desire to convey to you and the officers and men of your command my warmest thanks and sincerest appreciation. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

PLANS TO TRAP VILLA.

Carranza Generals to Operate Around the Capital.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Plans of the Carranza forces to trap Villa and Zapata in Mexico City were made known here today in a dispatch said to have been received from Vera Cruz from Isidro Fabela, Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Relations, to the Sonora War Tax Commission.

Carranza forces are distributed in strategic positions around the city, it was said. Gen. Jesus Carranza will hold a position east of Mexico City, Gens. Villareal and Caballero will be on the north, and Gens. Iturbide and Diegues will mobilize their troops west of the capital.

The message from Fabela reiterated the statement that Gens. Obregon and Gonzalez evacuated the capital under Carranza's orders.

Seven thousand more troops are on their way to Sonora to join the Carranza forces, according to information by courier today from Agua Prieta. The troops are under Gens. Maclovio Herrera, Luis Herrera, Domingo Arrieta, and Mariano Arrieta, who recently renounced Gen. Villa and the Aguascalientes Convention.

FEAR FOR VILLA'S PRISONER.

State Department Moves to Save American from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—American Consul Hostetter, at Hermosillo, has been asked by the State Department to report in detail on the circumstances of the arrest of T. W. Carraway, of Memphis, who, according to private advices, is threatened with execution.

It appears that Mr. Carraway, with J. C. Wilson and J. R. McInery, was arrested about a month ago, on a charge of complicity in the blowing up of railroad bridges. At that time, in response to the suggestions from Washington, Gen. Villa directed his subordinates to release the American if found innocent of the charges against him, but nothing seems to have been done in the prisoner's behalf.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 25.—If investigation shows that the arrest of T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson, and J. R. McInery for alleged complicity in dynamiting bridges in Sonora took place on the American side the men will be released, according to Mexican authorities in Nogales, Sonora. The men were brought here from Hermosillo on Monday night and were taken today to the scene of the alleged crime.

PASTOR FINDS COUPLE DEAD

On Errand of Mercy, He Discovers Their Deaths from Gas.

The Rev. Norman H. Thomas of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Armitage at 2386 First Avenue, last evening with a Thanksgiving basket of food. When he could not get in he called Policeman Farrell of the East 126th Street Station.

The policeman broke in the door and found Armitage and his wife dead of gas poisoning. A jet in the parlor next to the bedroom was turned on, but gas was no longer escaping, as the quarter meter had closed automatically. The windows were plugged up with paper and the police thought at first the couple who were each sixty-five years old, had committed suicide. They decided later the paper had been used to keep the cold out and death had been accidental for Armitage's body was found close to the door, as though he had tried to get it open.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Men's High Class Furnishings and Hats

ACCEPTABLE for Christmas gifts, are assembled in most attractive assortments, at reasonable prices.

Very Special Values for Tomorrow and Saturday in

Men's Extra Large Open End Silk Scarfs, in an excellent assortment of designs and colorings, - - - - - - at 48c

Men's Imported Open End Silk Scarfs, made of extra quality silk, Actual Values $1.50 to 2.00, - at 85c

Men's Pure Silk Shirts, satin stripes, custom finish, at $3.35

Men's Imported Reefers, of pure thread silk, - - at $4.50

Men's Blanket Robes, $3.25, 6.75

Men's Fine Imported Derby Hats, in the newest shapes, Reduced from $5.00, - - to $2.50

Men's Velour Hats, Imported, - - Each $4.50, 7.00

Men's House and Smoking Jackets, of double-faced cloth, - - Each $4.90

A Sale of Boys' Winter Clothing

FRIDAY and Saturday will present a special opportunity to secure very serviceable suits and overcoats for every requirement of boys from 2½ to 18 years, at prices that are real economies.

Boys' Winter Overcoats and Suits, at $5.00

Incomplete sizes; Values up to $9.75

This unusual offering includes Long Overcoats in sizes 9 to 18 years; Juniors' Overcoats in sizes 2½ to 10 years; Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers, in sizes 7 to 18 years; also Wool Novelty Suits in sizes 2½ to 10 years.

Boys' Long Overcoats, sizes 9 to 18 years, at $9.75, 15.00. Regular Values $15.00 to 22.00

Small Boys' Novelty Coats, fur trimmed; 2½ to 8 years, at $15.00. Regular Value $22.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits, extra knickerbockers; 8 to 18 yrs. $9.75. Regular Values $15.00 and 16.50

Mackinaw Sport Coats, sizes 6 to 18 years, at $5 to 9.75. Regular Values $6.50 to 12.50

Men's Smart Shoes, at $4.75

Values $6.00 to 8.00 a pair

Made on the most fashionable flat lasts with broad heels, in button and lace models. The leathers include patent, black and tan calfskin.

Also Friday and Saturday, Another Extraordinary Offering of

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits, at $18.50

Regular Values $25.00, 28.00 and 30.00

THE OVERCOATS include some silk-lined dress coats, in black or oxford; also slip-on loose-fitting models and many handsome form-fitting silk lined two and three button double-breasted effects for young men.

THE SUITS present a wonderful variety of the season's smartest one, two, three and four button styles, in solid colors and a splendid variety of stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures.

The sizes are 33 to 46 inch chest measure, in long, short and stout proportions.

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats, at $25.00

Actual Values $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Dress Overcoats in medium box or form-fitting single or double-breasted models; also a large variety of loose-fitting raglans and kimono sleeve style; Great Coats and Ulsters, many London made, sizes 33 to 50 chest measure.

Full Dress and Dinner Suits, at $25.00

Actual Values $35.00, 37.50 and 40.00

All silk lined, galloon silk trimmed or plain edge, sizes 33 to 48, in all proportions.

In the Men's Motor Apparel Section, we will offer the following attractive values:

Men's Fur-lined Coats, at $47.50

Natural muskrat lined, beaver collar. The shell is of good quality dark gray coating and lined with full piece natural muskrat fur. Large warm genuine beaver collar.

Men's Raccoon Fur Coats, at $46.50

of good quality carefully selected and well matched natural raccoon skins, warm wool lining.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce for (Tomorrow) Friday and Saturday

A Most Important Sale of Apparel for Women, Misses and Girls

at Greatly Reduced Prices

To Close Out
150 Women's Tailleur Suits
18.50 *Formerly up to 45.00*
One or two of a kind taken from regular stock. Made of broadcloth and gaberdine. Some fur-trimmed suits.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
The season's most favored styles in broadcloth and gaberdine. *Reduced to* 29.50

Women's Chiffon Velvet Suits
Models of recent development, trimmed with the favored furs. *Reduced to* 45.00

To Close Out
175 Women's Dresses
15.00 *Formerly up to 49.50*
A collection of one or two dresses of a kind for afternoon and evening wear, also smart serge and satin combination frocks.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Women's Afternoon & Danse Gowns
Smart, unusual styles in charmeuse, velvet and satin, serge and satin in many charming effects. *Reduced to* 29.50

Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Original productions in models appropriate for afternoon and evening wear. *Reduced to* 39.50

To Close Out
50 Women's Coats
20.00 *Formerly up to 49.50*
One or two coats of a kind from the regular stock, in flare and Cossack models, made of melange cloths, and novelty coatings.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Women's Plush Evening Coats
Made of imported silk plush with new high standing "Harem" collar of fur. *Reduced to* 45.00

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
A variety of the season's favored styles in flare effects, trimmed with fur. *Reduced to* 29.50

To Close Out
85 Women's Blouses
7.50 *Formerly 9.75*
Shadow lace blouses, mounted over chiffon in high and low neck styles.

Women's Chiffon Blouses
Tailored and braid bound styles. Many combined with dainty lace. *Reduced to* 5.00

Women's Novelty Blouses
Black and white striped crepe de chine combined with chiffon. *Reduced to* 10.50

Very Special
Trimmed French Seal Coats
Made of selected coney skins.
50.00
Full flare model.

Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model of select dyed muskrat pelts. *Special at* 75.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Dyed muskrat, collars of Skunk or Ermine. *Special at* 85.00

To Close Out
140 Misses' Tailleur Suits
16.50 *Formerly up to 35.00*
Smart youthful models for misses of 14 to 18. Made of broadcloth or gaberdine in the leading shades of the season.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Youthful styles of broadcloth, gaberdine and tailored covert suits. *Reduced to* 25.00

Misses' Fur Trim'd Velvet Suits
One or two suits of a kind in most desirable styles. Sizes 14 to 18. *Reduced to* 29.50

To Close Out
Misses' Afternoon and Danse Gowns
15.00 *Formerly up to 35.00*
A collection of unusual and individual styles in the season's favored materials and shadings. Sizes 14 to 18.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Alterations.

Misses' Afternoon & Danse Frocks
Two or three frocks of a kind, assembled from the regular stock. Developed in unusual styles. *Reduced to* 25.00

Misses' Cloth & Corduroy Coats
The season's most desirable styles in the smart flare and belted effects *Reduced to* 18.50

To Close Out
100 Girls' Dresses
5.00 *Formerly up to 15.00*
A collection of odd dresses for school and party wear of serge, net, lingerie, chiffon, voile. Sizes 8 to 14.
No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges.

Girls' Party Frocks
Unusual though simple styles, in models and materials appropriate for girls of 8 to 14. *Reduced to* 9.75

Girls' Winter Coats
Made of peau de laine, pebble cheviot and imported plaids. Sizes 8 to 14. *Reduced to* 7.95

To Close Out
60 Negligees
10.75 *Formerly 14.75*
Of brocaded crepe de chine and chiffon or accordeon plaited crepe, with lace coat effects.
No Exchanges. None Credited.

Crepe de Chine Matinees
Odd garments from the regular stock..... 3.95 8.95
Formerly up to 22.50

Crepe de Chine Petticoats
Heavy quality crepe, accordeon plaited bottom; lace trimming. *Reduced to* 2.95

Very Special
Trimmed Caracul Coats
Moire marked pelts.
55.00
Collars of Skunk or Ermine.

Baby Caracul Coats
"Bernard" model with the full shirred back..... 95.00

Reproductions of Paris Fur Coats
Made of Hudson Seal, trimmed or plain in unusual styles..... 125.00

To Close Out
150 Women's and Misses' Trimmed Hats
5.00 *Formerly up to 14.50*
In black and colored velvets, smartly trimmed.

A Specially Prepared Sale of Smart Trotteur Hats.....2.95 to 3.75
Of faille silk and corduroy in the newest shapes. Sand color, white and other desirable colors.

TAKE THE ON-TIME ROAD TO THE

ARMY and NAVY

Football Game

November 28 at Franklin Field

Philadelphia

IT IS THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ON WHICH

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

As Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

DINING CAR SERVICE DE LUXE

on 7, 8 and 11 A. M. and 12 Noon, and 1, 5 and 6 P. M. Trains in both directions.

PLOT OF 100 CLUES IN BAFF'S MURDER

Police Find on Every Hand Foes of Man Who Fought Poultry Trust.

THIEVES' GANG SUSPECTED

Many Threats Against Victim to be Traced—Market Men Silent on the Myatery.

Everywhere the police turned yesterday in their investigation of the mysterious murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer, in the West Washington Market on Tuesday evening, they found enemies of Baff, every one of whom had a rankling grievance against him.

The prime cause of the enmity was the attitude of independence that Baff constantly flaunted toward all with whom he came in contact in the management of his business. He fought them all—big dealers, little dealers, wholesalers, retailers, and organized laborers.

What particular group of men conspired for the death of Baff, the police were unable to determine, but many facts pointed to a gang of poultry thieves operating in the freight yards of the Erie and Lackawanna Railroads in New Jersey. These men, it was said, were among those who were employed by the poultry dealers in New York to unload shipments of poultry and deliver them to the markets in the city. Some were organized into unions, while others were independent laborers, and often, it was said, men not employed as laborers got into the yards simply to steal.

Gangsters in Poultry War.

Much poultry is stolen in these yards and many crates are broken open, and it has been remarked about the Washington Market that the "independent dealers," fighting the so-called "poultry trust," have been the chief sufferers from the depredations. Reports that some "trust magnates" have employed gangsters to damage the property and steal the poultry of the independent dealers have been circulated frequently at the market.

Baff was probably the largest independent dealer in the East, and he was one of the chief sufferers from the pilfering in the freight yards. With his usual determination, he fought these men and made several trips to New Jersey to obtain the arrest and conviction of some of them. Months before his death it was known that he and others who had opposed the poultry thieves had been threatened by them. Only a short time ago A. T. Pearson, another Washington Market poultry dealer, who fought the thieves, was attacked within a few feet of where Baff was shot down on Tuesday.

Baff apparently classed all of the poultry laborers together, and made enemies among the union laborers as well as among the gangsters. He kept an "open shop," and on one occasion he so far dared the unions as to import a band of non-union laborers, with the result that threats of violence to himself and fights between his employes and the union men became frequent. The interlopers were driven out, but Baff continued his opposition, and discharged several of his own employes whom he suspected of joining the ranks against him. A great part of the animus of the poultry union's strike of a year or so ago was directed against Baff. While the strike was at its height Harry Baff, the son of the man slain and business partner, was assaulted in front of the Baff market.

Poisoned His Horses.

The bitterness between Baff and the laborers, whether they were union men fighting their own battles or gangsters, increased until the day of Baff's death. Besides stealing his poultry, the yard operators poisoned his fowl and his horses, and broke open his crates.

The police learned yesterday that the last threat against Baff's life had been delivered only shortly before his murder. This knowledge, supported by other facts, convinced Coroner Feinberg that laborers were the slayers.

"I have just received information," the Coroner said, "that Baff was very recently threatened by a member of a poultry men's union. This, I believe, is the most important threat received by the murdered man. It was made shortly after Baff had appeared in Jersey City against several men arrested for stealing poultry consigned to him."

The police admitted, in accepting this theory, that if they traced the murder to the poultry thieves, they next would have to establish the connection, if any, between the thieves and the "Poultry Trust." In searching for a "man higher up" the police will find, according to some, that the thieves have been backed and encouraged by a clique anxious to control the poultry industry in this city.

Baff's differences with the "Poultry Trust" began in 1911, when he furnished information to the District Attorney's office that led to the conviction of thirteen men for fostering a monopoly. He was not a witness against the men, but he had been a member of the "trust" organization and was able, by his inside knowledge, to give information regarding the methods of the poultry men and the lines along which they should be attached. He was referred to yesterday by a man in the District Attorney's office as "the man behind the screen."

Conviction of Trust Men.

The thirteen men were convicted and sentenced to pay fines and serve three months each in prison. Their conviction was confirmed last June by the Appellate Division and is now before the Court of Appeals.

But these thirteen men, it was said, were not all of "the trust." Their places have been taken, according to the police, by others determined to monopolize the poultry industry and more bitter toward Baff than the original "trust." One man predicted that it would be found when the case was cleared up that the men who decreed Baff's death were not the original thirteen.

Another line of investigation taken up by the police and District Attorney's office was in regard to Baff's retail competitors. The theory that the killing was a "business murder" aimed to remove a rival from the retail field was accepted by many, including William Grant Brown, Baff's lawyer.

Many of the retail dealers are organized into the New York Live Poultry Dealers' Association, and in meetings of this body they have aired grievances against Baff and discussed means by which he might be fought. At a meeting last July half a dozen speeches were violent attacks on him.

At this meeting Baff's death was openly predicted, one woman, who said that he had driven her out of business, standing on a chair and shouting that some one certainly would kill him.

The complaint generally voiced was that Baff, as a wholesaler, forced the prices of poultry up for the retailers, and then entered the retail field and undersold his own customers in the trade. He had many markets, and backed butchers who bought exclusively from him. One of his methods, it was said, was to get an ample stock of poultry and then bid up the prices in dealers' auctions so that the dealers would have to pay higher prices for their poultry than those at which Baff sold his stock to consumers. It was agreed at the meeting that Baff was as "big" as the "trust," and for this reason many of the dealers were forced to buy from him.

Slayers Knew the Market.

Many things pointed to an accurate knowledge of conditions and customs in Washington Market on the part of the slayers. The murder was committed on one of the best two days in the year—from the conspirators' point of view.

On the second day before Thanksgiving and the second day before Christmas the market is crowded with customers. Last Tuesday cratea of chickens and turkeys were piled high on every sidewalk, and hundreds of automobiles were in and around the market.

On any other day in the year except the second day before Christmas an automobile would have attracted attention, but last Tuesday the automobile in which the gunmen escaped could stand at Thirteenth Avenue and Gansevoort Street for an hour unnoticed. Also, the gunmen could dodge behind the piles of crates in running to their car.

Some one telephoned Baff's stall in the market late in the afternoon and asked if he was there, the speaker saying that he had information about chicken thefts from Baff's Harlem market. By this message, the man who telephoned not only learned that Baff was in his stall, but displayed knowledge that Baff was concerned about chicken thieves. Within half an hour after the telephone call, some one stuck his head into Baff's door and said the dealer was wanted at a stand in Thirteenth Avenue not 100 feet from his place of business.

It was by this summons that Baff was lured to his death, but he accepted it without suspicion because it was not unusual for him to be called to any stand in the market to inspect poultry offered for sale.

These points were explained by Michael Garlich, who has a poultry stand at 11 South Thirteenth Avenue, near Baff's place. Garlich saw Baff only a minute or two before he was shot, while the man was crossing Thompson Avenue, in which his stand was, on his way to answer the death summons. Garlich spoke to Baff in the street, then went into a coffee house, and a minute later heard the two revolver shots.

Finds "100 Loose Strings."

Assistant District Attorney Deuel, Capt. Carey of the Police Homicide Bureau, Capt. Cray of the First Branch Detective Bureau, and Coroner Feinberg spent the day questioning witnesses and directing a search for the murderers carried on by fifty detectives. None of them would give positive information about the work. When questioned Mr. Deuel would say only:

"There are now about 100 loose strings in this case and I haven't tied them all together yet. My investigation has not taken any single direction, and until it does I cannot talk. I don't know where I shall be led, but I shall follow every string until I am led to the murderers."

All of the investigators agreed that it might take weeks to solve the mystery. One line that will occupy their attention is the determination, if possible, of the origin of numerous threats and attacks directed against Baff.

In July, 1913, a bomb was found near Baff's Summer home at Arverne, and last January his market at 417 East 100th Street was set on fire. Last March five men tried to rob the same market and were prevented by the cashier closing the safe door. A bomb was exploded in the market last September, and shortly after another was placed near Baff's home at 76 West 120th Street. These were the more recent attacks.

The police were hampered by the uncommunicative attitude of those in and about the market. Baff was shot down in a crowded street at a busy hour, and yet only one man could be found who would admit having seen the shooting, and he said he did not see the gunmen well enough to describe them. He was Joseph Lisansky, an employe of Baff's, who was held as a material witness on Tuesday night, but released yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Deuel.

It was supposed that the terrorism of the chicken thieves or the power of the "trust" made silence seem advisable. No one could be found who would describe the murderers' automobile fully. The police could learn only that it was a brown car. Several numbers were given for it but none of them was correct.

Harry Baff, the son, who lives at 100 West 119th Street, said that the District Attorney had given him strict orders not to talk. He did not go to the market, but spent the day at his own and father's homes attending to the funeral arrangements. Baff's body was kept at the Morgue for the autopsy. The funeral is to be held this morning from his home.

Blind Parsan-Lawyer in Murder Case

The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, who was stricken blind while preaching at a Brooklyn Church a year and a half ago, and has since studied law and been admitted to the bar, was assigned yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Kelby to defend Martin Brecht, whose trial for murder will begin on Monday. Dr. McClelland has recovered partial sight in one eye, and recently offered his services to Justice Kelby as counsel for some prisoner, who might not be able to retain an attorney. Dr. McClelland was formerly pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Dr. A. M. Thompson Chosen President—N. Y. State Convention Ends.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Dr. A. M. Thompson, Principal of the Brockport State Normal School, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association at the final business session of the sixty-ninth annual convention here today. Other officers chosen included Miss Myra L. Ingalsbee, Hartford, Vice President; Dr. C. Edward Jones, Albany, and Frank S. Tisdale, Watertown, members of the Executive Committee. The election of a Secretary and Treasurer and the selection of the next convention city were left to the Executive Committee, which will meet in Syracuse during holiday week.

The convention adjourned late today.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN CO.
Factory output for nine months of 1914—20,897,000.
Increase of 2,420,000 over same period of 1913.
Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.



All Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered January 1st.

We give 2½C Green Trading Stamps. TWO 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON; ONE 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

Dawn of the Holiday Season

At Greenhut's Popular "Big Store"

We are ready and eager to open the biggest and most carefully planned Holiday Shopping Season in our entire history.

Holiday merchandise of every description now fills our immense stockrooms and reserve warehouses.

Everything anybody in any walk of life can possibly need will be found here.

But aside from holiday goods, Greenhut's is full to overflowing with worthy winter goods of all kinds.

Absolutely the most complete and most diversified assemblages of moderate priced merchandise ever shown in any New York store.

Here you practice economy with the utmost satisfaction, and while you save money you are not sacrificing one jot of style or quality.

It is a fact that when you do your shopping at Greenhut's, there is the least tax upon your pocketbook.

MAIN BUILDING
These Specials Tomorrow!
Wines & Liquors

Green River Whisky Bottled by the Green River Distillery Co., Owensboro, Ky.; sold in other stores at $1 a bottle; here, this sale, at..... 84c

Rye Whiskies

	Gal.	Bot.
Treadmill rye	$4.25	$1.25
Royal Monogram	3.74	98c
Brookland rye	3.25	95c
Club House	3.00	90c
Hollis Club	2.75	75c

Imported Sherry Bottled at Jerez, Spain, by Williams & Humbert; reg. $1.50 bottle..... $1.20

Old Crow Whisky Gallon, $2.48; full quart bottle..... 69c

"Portolo," Nature's Tonic A special combination of the purest medicinal Port with the finest quality imported Olive Oil; for poor appetite or if "run down"; large bottles..... 98c

Vermouth French, Cazalis & Prats and Umberto Italian Vermoorh; bottle..... 59c

Troy Cocktails All kinds; per bottle..... 95c

Store Closed Today--These Big Sales for Tomorrow Friday

Extra Specials!

MAIN BUILDING

Condensed Milk—imported from Holland; usually $1.15; special, doz..... $1

Tomato Catsup—"Fountain" quality; usually 14c; bottle..... 10c

Orange Marmalade—Hartley's imported; usual 10c size pot..... 5c

Armour's Star Bacon—usually 32c; lb..... 28c

15c Shaker Flannel—35-36 inches wide; bleached and unbleached; yard..... 9c

29c Extra Heavy Canton Flannel—36 inches wide; yard..... 19c

$1.25 Chinchilla Eiderdown—54 inches wide; in all the wanted colors; yard..... 69c

Men's and Women's $1.69 Union Taffeta Umbrellas—silk and cotton mixed; at..... 80c

Women's $2.95 "Odd" Skirts—serges, panamas, mixtures and stripes; at..... $1.49

Remnants of Superior Dress Corduroy—1½ to 5 yard lengths; formerly 50c; yard..... 25c

$1 Black Satin Messaline—at, a yard..... 55c

Remnants of Dress Goods—black and colors; plain and fancy weaves; 1½ to 6 yard lengths; formerly 98c to $1.25; yard..... 49c

Men's 12½c Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—each..... 10c

$3 Hand Bags—made of genuine pin seal leather; at..... $1.95

39c Wool Slipper Soles—for men, women, misses and children; at..... 23c

$1.19 Chiffon Veils—1x2 yards; hemstitched all around or striped sides and hemstitched ends; full range of colors, also black or white; at..... 75c

$1.00 Colored Satin Messaline—all silk; every shade; yard..... 69c

Sozodont—for the teeth; 25c size, at..... 12c

8c Bleached Muslin—yard..... 5c

10c Hemmed Huck Towels—large size; at..... 6c

12½c to 15c Remnants of Crashes—yard..... 9c

$1.50 Renaissance Centerpieces—30 inches; at..... 79c

$4 Plaid Part Wool Blankets—pair..... $2.95

$1.49 Comforters—at..... 98c

7-Piece Coaster Sets—porcelain centers; nickel rims; (Annex Building); at..... 95c

"Androck" Bread Toasters—(Annex Building); at..... 10c

Mammoth Queen Olives—usual 24c bottle, at..... 15c

Home Made Drop Cakes—Currant, Vanilla, Nut; baked in paper cups; dozen..... 20c



GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING
Most Popular Toys
at Sharp Reductions

Toytown—is an active place these days. The kiddies will delight in the toys and dolls that are shown their mothers at these unusual reductions.

50c Iron Fire Engines or Hook and Ladder Outfits—at..... 39c

60c Jointed Dolls—with beautiful sleeping eyes, ice wig full of curls; shoes and stockings; at..... 39c

$1 Drums—something a boy will like; beautiful bright colors; at..... 69c

$1.69 Kitchen Cabinets—complete little kitchen outfits; a very desirable gift for a girl; at..... $1

MAIN BUILDING
Women's & Misses' $19.50 to $27.50 Suits & Dresses



An Astonishing Sale Tomorrow at $14.75

Women's 34 to 44 Sizes | Misses' 14 to 18 Years

This sale will be hailed with delight by those who like to dress fashionably yet economically. The reason why we have these to sell so low is a long story, and of little interest to you, doubtless. What will interest you is that you can get a suit or a dress at a great saving, without sacrificing style or quality in any detail.

The Suits at $14.75
(*Two Are Illustrated*)

We personally selected the styles these were made in, and we know there are no more fashionable suits in the city anywhere near this price.

There are many styles to choose from—with natty short coats, military coats with handsome braid and frog trimmings, or splendid long Redingote styles. Skirts include every fashionable model. Materials are

Broadcloth *Wool Poplins* *Novelty Fabrics*
Gabardine *Diagonals* *Serges & Cheviots*

Black and Fashionable Colors

Your special attention is invited to the painstaking care with which these were made and finished.

The Dresses at $14.75
(*One Is Sketched*)

Many charming street styles in cascadeaux, crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine, satin, crepe meteor, velvet and serge or velvet and satin combinations may be had in tete de negre, myrtle green, navy, cunard, peacock, elephant, gray, plum or black. Deep girdles, fancy collar and vestee effects. Many of these are artistically embroidered or lace trimmed. All new flare and tunic skirts are included. Some of net with satin folds, as pictured.



Evening Dresses at $14.75
(*One Is Sketched*)

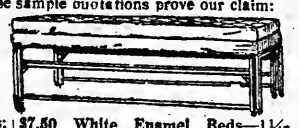
Dainty creations of crepe de chine, crepe de meteor or satin, often combined with silk shadow or other laces, are in this group. Some are in Empire styles, some have panne velvet coatees or bodices, many have the triple flounce accordion pleated skirts, crushed girdles or sashes. Trimmings are bugle beads or corsage bouquets. Colors, Sea Foam, Green, Teal, Maize, Orchid, Shell Pink, Peach White, American Beauty and Black.

Come Early Tomorrow, as quantities are limited. First choice is best choice, you know.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Brass and Enamel Bedsteads

Values such as you never saw—here or anywhere else.

We take second place to no store in this great department of Greenhut's popular "Big Store," and these sample quotations prove our claim:



$4.75 Sliding Couch Bed (as illustrated)..... $2.95
Complete with mattress; can be separated and used as two couches. (The above for TOMORROW ONLY; none C. O. D.)

Brass Bedsteads; all regular sizes; bright or satin finish.

Formerly	Sale Price	Formerly	Sale Price
$21	$15	$16.50	$12
$11.50	$9.75	$18	$13.50
$16	$13.50	$35	$30
$31	$26	$8.50	$6
$27	$22.50	$26.50	$20

White Enamel Beds
All regular sizes.

$10 White Enamel Beds—2-inch continuous posts..... $5.95

$6 White Enamel Beds—1¼-inch posts; brass capped..... $4.50

Guaranteed Springs

Formerly	Sale Price	Formerly	Sale Price
$2.50	$1.75	$4.75	$3.90
2.75	2.15	5.25	4.25
3.00	2.50	6.00	4.75
3.15	2.65	7.00	6.00
3.90	3.35	8.50	7.00
4.50	3.75	9.00	7.50

$5.50 "Crown" Woven Wire Springs—all sizes; at..... $4.25

$8 Wit Edge Woven Wire Springs—all sizes; at..... $6.75

$15 New Sanitary Box Spring—no wood, all metal; cover can be removed for washing $12

$7 Sag Proof Springs—all sizes; at..... $5

$7.50 White Enamel Beds—1¼-inch continuous posts..... $5.00

$9 White Enamel Beds—square posts 1½ inch..... $6.75

$10 White Enamel Beds—2-inch square posts..... $7.50

Mattresses and Couches

$11 White Elastic Felt Mattress—covered in fancy ticking..... $7.50

$3.50 Soft Top Mattress—all sizes; good ticking..... $2.50

$12 Stearns & Foster Mattress..... $8.25

$12.50 "Greenhut Special" Couch—good mattress included; at..... $9.75

$23 Genuine Ostermoor Felt Mattress..... $15

$12 "Reina" Couch—drop back; with mattress..... $9

$7 Combination Felt Mattress..... $5

$7 "Restful" Sliding Couch—with white cotton mattress; at..... $4.75

$10 "Simplex" Couch—complete with mattress; at..... $7.75

Choice Domestic Rugs
Below Regular Prices Tomorrow

Seamless Velvet Rugs—beautiful Oriental designs; size 9x12 ft.

Formerly	Sale Price	Formerly	Sale Price
$29.50	$24.50	$22.50	$17.50
26.50	22.50	18.50	11.75
24.50	19.50		

Seamed Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft.; slightly mismatched in design and coloring, but the appearance and serviceability are not affected in the least; formerly $24.50; sale price..... $14.75

Housewares

$1.90 Aluminum Tea Kettle—extra good quality; 4½ quart..... $1.49

$2.30 Aluminum Tea Kettle—extra good quality; 5½ quart..... $1.79

$2.60 Aluminum Tea Kettle—extra good quality; 6½ quart..... $1.98



Turtle Cuspidors—bronze finish; opens by stepping on head, 9c



Chafing Dishes—3 pint; nickel or copper finish; high regulating alcohol lamp; extra good quality..... $4.50



Coffee Percolators—6 cup; copper or nickel finish; regulating alcohol lamp; glass globe, $4.25

"Marian Harland" Coffee Pot—2 quart; regularly $1.45..... $1.25

Percolating Coffee Pot—aluminum; 6 cup; glass top..... $1.25

Aluminum Double Rice Boiler—2 quart; good quality; regularly $1.35..... 95c



Oil Heaters—japanned finish; circular wick; smokeless and odorless; 3 qt. oil capacity; regularly $3; at, $1.95

Curtains and Portieres

$6.75 Irish Point Lace Curtains; pair..... $5.50

$4.75 Figured Armure Portieres..... $3.90

$5.50 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains; pair..... $3.75

MAIN BUILDING
Former Prices to $2.25
Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
Sale Tomorrow at $1.65



The handles of all these pieces are of sterling silver; round shape in plain thread border or fancy pattern, in gray finish. The bowls of the spoons, forks and blades of the knives are triple silver plated.

TOMATO SERVERS
SALAD SPOONS...
SALAD FORKS...
COLD MEAT FORKS
GRAVY LADLES..
PIE KNIVES.....

Choice at $1.65

MAIN BUILDING
To "Ford" Automobilists
Keep Your Motor Warm with a "Ford" Radiator & Motor Cover
Tomorrow, at $1.45

It is made of artificial leather, heavy felt lined. Keeps motor and radiator warm. Makes car start easier on cold days.

MAIN BUILDING
Men's Kid, Cape and Suede Gloves
Usually to $1.50, at 58c

These are samples and refinished gloves. A wonderful opportunity to replenish your glove supply.

Women's "Mended" Kid Gloves; values to $1. Clearance of broken assortments..... 48c

MAIN BUILDING
A Capital Sale of $15 to $25
Balmacaans, Winter Overcoats and Suits



Tomorrow, at $11.85

Best Styles for Men, Young Men and Youths
All Sizes

We simply cleared out the entire stock of a well-known maker of Fine Clothes, and this sale is the result.

In the collection of WINTER OVERCOATS are included Shawl Collar Styles, Black and Oxford Kerseys in staple conservative styles, handsome plaid back and half-lined overcoats in all the very newest rough materials.

Take Your Choice of 'em Tomorrow, $11.85

THE SUITS include more than 300 "SAMPLE SUITS" FOR YOUTHS, and that means every size from the boy's first long trouser suit to the big youth who wears up to size 40.

The MEN'S SUITS are wonderful values. There's every size in the lot, even to that worn by the big stout man who wears up to 54 size. Splendid assortment to choose from.

Choice Tomorrow, at $11.85

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY WE GIVE 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMPS

CARNEGIE, 79, WANTS AN OPTION ON LIFE

Says It Is Becoming More Delightful and Precious Than Ever Before.

THE WAR IS DISGRACEFUL

Insists Hague Tribunal Should Be Resorted To—Schwab and Dr. Hornaday Birthday Callers.

Andrew Carnegie was 79 years old yesterday. As has been his custom for years on his birthday he received the newspaper men in the afternoon and expressed his views on many matters. He still believes in The Hague Tribunal, despite the war, and incidentally he refuses to blame the Kaiser for bringing on this war. Mr. Carnegie described the Emperor as the "apostle of peace" who has during the quarter of a century of his reign labored unceasingly to make war between nations impossible.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who returned from Europe a few days ago bringing back, according to well-founded rumors, a pocketful of contracts for war materials, was with Mr. Carnegie when the reporters greeted him. Also present was Dr. William T. Hornaday, Curator of the Bronx Zoological Park, who told Mr. Carnegie that he wanted to have a treaty negotiated among Great Britain, Canada, and the United States to stop the killing of migratory birds.

"I think the proposition a splendid one," Mr. Carnegie told Dr. Hornaday, "but just at the present time I think it would probably be a much better plan to use our time in trying to have a treaty signed to stop the killing of human beings. For the present let the birds soar."

As for Mr. Schwab he was asked question after question concerning the reported big war contracts. He laughed, said something that sounded like "nothing doing," and with a hearty shake of Mr. Carnegie's hand rushed out of the house. Mr. Carnegie said he did not know a thing about Mr. Schwab's reported activities in the war material line, but added jokingly that he would not be surprised at anything that the Bethlehem man might do.

Says War is Disgraceful.

Mr. Carnegie talked abut the war as a most disgraceful and inexcusable affair. England arrayed against Germany, he declared, made the war to a great extent a fratricidal conflict. Mr. Carnegie admitted that the war had shaken his proverbial optimism about the goodness of this world.

"But the truth remains," he added, "that the longer I live on this earth the more of a heaven it becomes to me. The longer I live the more I realize the trnth of all this. I still believe that the world is improving and that life is becoming more delightful and more precious than ever before, and if I could get an option on life I would pay a big sum for the option. No, I am glad I am here, and I am not at all anxious to leave."

"But how about this war in Europe? Hasn't that shaken your confidance in mankind somewhat?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

He thought a moment and then handed out a typewritten statement which he said briefly outlined his opinion of the great war. The statement, which was written in the phonetic form of spelling he favors, reads:

Is this, the most disgraceful, most destructiv, and most uncald for of wars to be the last between civilized nations? It can easily be made so, and the world thus cleard of its greatest crime. Arbitration tribunals hav alredy pronounst righteous judgment between nations in no les than 627 cases, and not one haa been challenged.

It is notable that Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States (three of these great powers now engaged in the present terrible war) hav all been parties to arbitration before The Hague Tribunal; France, six timea; Britain, five; Germany, three, and the United States, three times. One of these disputes involvd no les than twelv nations; another, six. Verdicts all accepted without damur! When such peaceful settlement of international disputes is alredy within our reach, why should not the nations here named, inviting others to co-operate, agree that future disputes shal be settled peacefully, as those wer, and one step further, also resolv that nations refusing to accept such peaceful settlement shal resort to war at their peril? Let them understand that Arbitration has become the guardian angel of World Peace!

Hague Tribunal a Success.

The nations named, with others, hav only to agree that future differences, if any, shal be thus settled, and behold bleased peace ascenda the throne; men cease to act like savage beasts and we hav before us the brotherhood of man—War abolisht, Peace enthroned. Some zealous friends urge the creation of a World Supreme Court; we submit that such is The Hague Tribunal, which haa been in successful operation for fifteen years.

Touching the present unparalleld upheaval, surely after an armistice between the warring nations is establisht, the majority of enlightend people of civilized lands must realize that the permanent maintenance of world peace is entirely practicable thru a union of a few powerful nations pledged to maintain and enforce it. As nations accepted peaceful arbitration, armies and navies would fade away, being no longer necessary, and the profecy would soon be fulfild that "men shal learn war no more."

Meanwhile let us pity and forgiv those who urge increased armaments for, "they know not what they do." "Preparation for war" by one nation invariably leads to "preparation against war" by the nations endangered, and armies and navies hav no limit to their expansion—as has been amply proven. Let our "preparation" be for peace, "for what can war but endless war stil breed?" askt Milton, poet and profet, three centuries ago, and to this no anser has ever been given!

"How long do you think the war will last?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

"I am no judge of the duration of wars," he replied, "but I note that Earl Kitchener has stated that it will be a very long one. It is a sad thought indeed that Germany, the motherland of the Teutons, should be arrayed against Britain, her daughter. This part of the conflict is nothing less than fratricidal."

Kaiser "Apostle of Peace."

"Do your think Germany started this war?" was another question.

"There can be no question that a treaty with Belgium was broken," Mr. Carnegie anewered, "and for that I can offer no excuse for Germany. But I do draw a very sharp distinction between the Emperor and the military caste that surrounds him. And besides the Emperor was not in Berlin when the war clouds gathered and he did not reach there until he was found by telegraph, previous efforts to reach him by letter having failed. We must remember that the Emperor has been the devoted apostle of peace since he ascended the throne more than a quarter of a century ago."

"Admiral Mahan just before England decided to enter the war," Mr. Carnegie was told "wrote an article which he suggested that the Emperor being away from Berlin when the war talk started may have been a part of the Austro-German plan."

"It is hard to believe that of an Emperor," Mr. Carnegie replied, "whose great desire seems to have been not to break the peace. He never did during the period that preceded this war. I do not assume, however, to know any of the details of what was done in Berlin. But I do know that I never met Emperor William when he did not applaud peace as the greatest of all objects to be attained. The serious part of Germany's case is of course the breaking of the Belgian treaty. As for the German people, we have too many of them in our country not to know something about them, and I consider that our Republic is highly favored in having so many of them among its citizens. I myself have had something to do with making some of them millionaires."

Gets Many Congratulations.

Mr. Carnegie also talked of domestic conditions and said that some of the aspects, particularly as they affected the poorer classes, were not bright. He said he has had many applications for assistance recently as a result of existing conditions.

Hundreds of telegrams were received by Mr. Carnegie yesterday congratulating him on his anniversary. One of them came from Thomas A. Edison who wired:

Congratulations on your seventy-ninth birthday. Don't let up in talking. Hire another stenographer, and give us more of your experiences and ideas. Whoop it up for the U. S. A. EDISON.

The messages come from all parts of the United States, and included among them were telegrams from all of Mr. Carnegie's former associates in the steel business.

CITY'S FORCE IS TOO BIG.

Tirrell Says Staff Shouldn't Be Increased for Ten Years.

George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, Directors of the new Board of Estimate bureaus, explained the increases in their salaries at the hearing on the 1915 burget appropriations before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Mr. Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards said the Board of Estimate in creating the bureau was in favor of paying the Director $7,500, the same amount that is paid the head of the Bureau of Franchises.

"The Controller opposed this," said Mr. Tirrell, "since both the men who were to head the two new bureaus, Mr. Adamson and myself, were receiving $6,000 in the Finance Department, and the Controller did not think it advisable at that time to have us go to our new posts at an increase of salary. The Board of Estimate, in executive session, however, decided, I am informed, to give Mr. Adamson and myself $1,500 a year more if at the end of six months the bureaus competently exercised those functions for which they were created or that were assigned to them."

"The city has too big a force of employes in the offices," said Mr. Tirrell later. "I don't think any one should be dismissed, but there should be no increase in the office for ten years at least. Where they are now using twenty men on a particular job they should use twelve or fifteen, and turn the other men over to do some other kind of work."

The Finance Committee will have its report ready for submission to the Aldermen at a special meeting to be held next Monday.

MISS DELAFIELD'S WILL.

Members of the Family Share in $300,000 Estate.

The will of Julia Livingston Delafield, aunt of Louis L. Delafield, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate of about 300,000, all of which goes to members of her family. Bequests of $28,000 each are made to Robert Hare Delafield, nephew, and Mary Hammond Delafield, niece. Maturin Livingston Delafield, Jr., a nephew, gets $20,000 outright, and Louis Livingston Delafield, Jr., a grand nephew gets $10,000.

Maturin L. Delafield, a brother, gets all the paintings, jewelry, and other personal effects. The residuary estate is divided into twelve equal parts for the benefit of nephews, nieces, and the issue of decedent nephews and nieces. Miss Delafield died on Nov. 10.

CROKER IS TO WED INDIAN MAID TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

corps of girl drummers who welcomed Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England and Gov. Glynn, the speakers of the evening. She is a pretty girl. She looks like an Indian when dressed in her costumes, but in street clothes she does not look like an Indian. She has long braids of dark hair and dark eyes and a tanned complexion."

Miss Edmondson's sponsor in Muskogee, according to some letters on file in the Hippodrome office, is George B. Smith, connected with the Oklahoma Water Power Company. Mr. Smith wrote the manager of the Hippodrome a letter on Aug. 12, 1913, in which he recommended the young woman for work on the stage.

Owns an Apple Orchard.

"She came from one of our best Indian families," he wrote. "She owns an 100-acre apple orchard, is a splendid reader, and possesses a beautiful voice. She can carry any of your audience in 'America' by singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in the Cherokee language. Under your direction the girl would be the talk of the town at once."

The manager of the Hippodrome engaged Miss Edmondson in the Fall of last year. She came on the stage on a pony and sang a solo. After four or five weeks of pony riding and singing it was decided to make some changes, and Keetaw Kelantychy Sequoan, as she was called on the stage, was asked to go into the chorus. Declaring that her life was dedicated to art and not to singing in choruses, the Indian maiden left the stage and never returned.

Miss Edmondson was remembered by many guests and employes of the Hotel Gerard on West Forty-fourth Street as having been a guest there in March, 1913. At the time, it was said, few at the hotel knew that she had Indian blood. Several days before the young woman made her appearance a man registered at the hotel as W. D. Ford from Oklahoma. He was about 50 years old, and his appearance led no one to suspect that he was an Indian.

He was followed in due time by Miss Edmondson, for whose arrival he had made every preparation. Ford told clerks at the Gerard that the young woman was his niece, and that he had brought her here so that she might pursue her musical education. She was then supposed to be getting ready to go on the stage. Ford and Miss Edmondson remained at the hotel for more than a month. They gave up their rooms in April, following an accident to Ford, which kept him in a hospital for several days. Ford went back to Oklahoma and Miss Edmondson moved to 54 West Fifty-fourth Street.

No one could be found who could throw much light on the first meeting between Mr. Croker and his fiancée.

Sisters Married Indians.

"Croker was not the only one who wanted to marry her," said one friend of Miss Edmondson's yesterday. "I know of at least two full-blooded Indians from the West who wanted to marry her, and of several other admirers here in New York City. The funniest thing about it was that Miss Edmondson was opposed to marriage. She didn't want anything to upset her art. I heard her declare in her lectures that she would not marry. She certainly surprised us all when we heard of this Croker match. She has two sisters who married full-blooded Indians. They say Croker has a lot of money. Well, Miss Edmondson has some of her own. I know that a relative left her a lot of money. Her parents are still living out in Oklahoma."

Brown Co. Get City Record Job.

The Board of City Record awarded yesterday to the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company the contract for printing the City Record for 1915 at $162,475. William Batter & Co. bid $172,750. A bid was received from the Trow Directory Printing and Binding Company later than the time set for receiving bids. The Brown Company has had the contract for many years. The bid for 1914 was $156,525.

RELIEF DEMANDS INCREASE.

Application Room Crowded to the Limit Every Morning.

At the annual meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday afternoon Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Board of Managers, announced that never before in its seventy-one years had the organization been called upon to aid as many destitute families as at the present time. Calls for help were coming in so rapidly, he said, that the staff of fifty visitors and nurses was overwhelmed with work. During the last month there had been an increase of 45 per cent. in the number of new applications for relief compared with the same period a year ago.

"We are having to meet not only the out-of-work situation today," said Mr. Bliss, "but also the aftermath of a like situation of a year back. Our application room is crowded to the limit every morning. Scores of personal applications have been received through the mail, as well as appeals from churches and other social agencies, for rent, food, fuel and clothing for families in need. It is our business quickly to respond to every such appeal and to meet every need that we find to exist. The public expects us to do this, and we are doing it.

"The situation, however, is very grave for to meet this increase in applications for relief we are not receiving any increase in the number and amount of contributions, upon which we depend wholly to finance the work. Last year our Bureau of Relief spent $245,000, nearly one-half of this going to widows with little children. It looks now as though we shall need twice that amount this Winter, if every legitimate call for aid is answered."

Mgr. Cerretti Sent to Australia.

NAPLES, Nov. 25, (via Rome.)—Mgr. Bonaventura Cerretti, former Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, has been appointed First Apostolic Delegate to Australia. Mgr. Cerretti left today on board the steamer Amerika for New York, whence he will proceed to his new post.

Troops Arrive at Canal Zone.

COLON, Panama, Nov. 25.—The American transport Buford, with 825 men on board for service in the Canal Zone, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

A Very Special Purchase Enables Us to Offer a Large Number of

Wilton Rugs

Of the highest Standard Made in America in All This Season's Designs and Colorings

At About 25 Per Cent. Under Value

This is a usual January Event which we are holding now at the very height of the rug selling season

Size 27 x 54	Usually $6.25	Now	$4.75
Size 36 x 36	Usually $6.00	Now	$4.75
Size 36 x 63	Usually $9.50	Now	$7.25
Size 4.6 x 7.6	Usually $20.25	Now	$15.75
Size 6.0 x 9.0	Usually $36.50	Now	$29.50
Size 8.3 x 10.6	Usually $53.75	Now	$41.50
Size 9.0 x 12.0	Usually $60.00	Now	$44.50

Other sizes up to 11.3x15.0 at Proportionate Prices

Fifth Floor

Important Reductions on

Lace Curtains, Panels and Bed Sets

as follows:

Domestic Lace Curtains

Some trimmed with lace insertions and edges, others with edges only.

$1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2.50 to $3.50

Usually $2.00 to $9.00 per pair.

Imported Lace Curtains

including Marie Antoinette, Lacet Arabe, Irish Point, Cluny, etc.

$3.85, $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 to $16.00

Usually $5.50 to $24.00 per pair.

The above prices according to quality.

White & Ecru Bed Sets

In a large range of new designs.

$5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $13.75 to $18.00

Usually $8.00 to $32.00 each.

Window Panels to Hang to the Sill

New designs in white and ecru.

$5.00, $6.00, $8.00 & $9.00

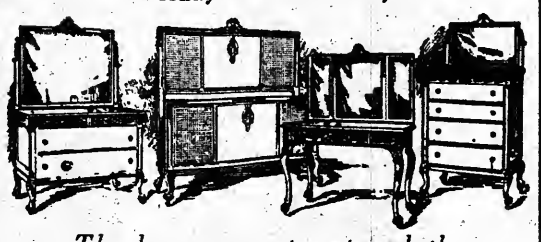
Usually $8.75 to $14.50 each.

Fifth Floor

Extraordinary Sale of

Bed Room Suites

Friday and Saturday



The largest assortment and the most remarkable values we have ever offered at the price quoted

Regular Prices Up to $500.00

Sale Price *$250.00*

In the collection there are assorted designs representing the most popular periods, in mahogany, antique ivory and Circassian walnut. Most of the suites consist of four pieces—Full Size Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table. A few suites have Twin Bedsteads.

Sixth Floor

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Men's Shoes

Clearance Sale of

Lines Not to Be Continued

2,000 Pairs

Men's High Grade Shoes

Suitable for dress or street wear, in all leathers—sizes slightly broken,

$3.95

Usual prices up to $7.00

Street Floor

Friday and Saturday

A Most Unusual Offering of

Men's High Grade Suits

Hand tailored in the smartest winter models, in all the new patterns, including plaids, pencil stripes and the fashionable grey, brown and green mixtures; beautifully finished with the finest linings and trimmings.

—All sizes, 33 to 44 stout—

These Suits have sold in regular stock at $35.00 to $40.00.

Special Price *$25.00*

Men's Winter Overcoats

Black and dark oxford grey materials, silk lined, and silk velvet collar, hand tailored in the smart Chesterfield model. Splendid Overcoats that usually sell at $30.00.

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Fourth Floor.

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34th Street, New York

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Fashionable Fur Coats and Furs



Women's Caracul Coats

Attractive Moire Fur, 45 inch, full sweep, made plain or collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla, Squirrel or Ermine. Regular 75.00 Value — **48.00**

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Several new straight line 40 and 45 inch length models; collars either plain or contrasting fur. Regular 85.00 Values — **55.00**

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Trimmed full back models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine or Fitch. Regular 125.00 Values — **85.00**

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Superior quality especially selected Beaver Sets. Animal head scarf and new large melon or flat shape muff. Regular 45.00 Value **29.75**

Dyed Blue Fox Sets

Several models of this season's most fashionable fur (*Dyed Blue Fox*). Animal head scarfs and fancy muffs. Regular 125.00 Values **58.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out (Tomorrow) Friday



Women's and Misses' Suits

115 Women's and Misses' Suits, tailored and trimmed models, various coat lengths. Regular Values to 35.00 — **18.00**

135 High Cost Suits of Broadcloth, Covert Cloth, Gabardine, Velvet and other desirable materials, various trimmings including fur. Regular Values to 50.00 — **28.00**

Women's and Misses' Coats

195 Women's and Misses' Coats, practical models of mixtures, Corduroy and Pebble Cheviot, some smartly trimmed. Values 22.50 — **15.00**

250 Dress and Street Coats of fine Broadcloth, Seal Plush and Broad Wale Corduroy, many with fur collars, silk lined throughout and wool interlined. Regular Values to 39.75 — **25.00**

Women's and Misses' Dresses

270 Afternoon and Street Dresses of Velvet, Serge, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor and various fabrics combined. Regular Values to 35.00 — **15.00**

35.00 Misses' Dresses at 10.00

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Also suitable for women 32, 34 and 36 bust measure.

About 195 Dresses, attractive models suitable for afternoon and street wear, of Crepe de Chine, Velvet, Satin, Charmeuse, Serge and various fashionable combinations. Regular 25.00 to 35.00 Values — **10.00**

No Alterations — No Approvals

Misses' Tailored Suits

14 to 18 years, or 32 to 36 bust measure.

Of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Cheviot and other fashionable materials; desirable models, including fur trimmed.

Regular Values to 35.00

15.00

Misses' Attractive Coats

14 to 18 years, or 32 to 36 bust measure.

Of Broadcloth, Scotch Mixtures and Pebble Cheviots, some satin lined throughout and warmly interlined.

Regular Values to 25.00

13.75

Girls' Coats—4 to 10 years

Practical Cloth Coats of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Wool Plush and Mixtures, full lined, in a variety of desirable styles.

Regular Values to 12.75

7.50

Girls' Coats—8 to 16 years

Tailored Cloth Coats of Zibeline, Chinchilla, Mixtures and other fashionable materials in newest models.

Regular Values to 15.00

8.90

Girls' Chinchilla Coats—6 to 14 years

A very special offering of Girls' Chinchilla Coats, full length belted models, in Navy Blue, Gray and Brown; full flannel lined. Regular 10.75 Value — **6.75**

DIEDLING QUIZZED ON BEDFORD REPORT

State Board of Charities Examines the Prison Commissioner.

STICKS TO CRITICISMS

Idleness the Curse of the Reformatory, He Insists—Says He Spent Seventy Minutes There.

Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, a member of the State Prison Commission, who recently made a report severely criticising the management of the Bedford Reformatory, was cross-questioned upon his report for two hours yesterday at a special meeting of an investigating committee of the State Board of Charities.

Dr. Diedling insisted that he spent an hour and ten minutes at the reformatory and went through two of its buildings. He admitted that he didn't know anything about the rest of the reformatory, or how generally conditions he found in those two buildings might prevail in the institution as a whole. The buildings he visited were those where girls were detained when they became hysterical or were undergoing punishment for infractions of the rules. At the request of the Bedford officials the investigation was not concluded yesterday, but was expanded, so that it will take in at another session tomorrow afternoon "all the newspaper attacks upon Bedford recently made and all newspaper comments on those attacks."

The State Board of Charities' special committee consisted of Dr. Stephen Smith, who acted as Chairman; Dr. J. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn and Thomas M. Mulry. It was announced that the State Board of Charities assumed jurisdiction in the matter because the Bedford Reformatory really came under its control rather than the State Prison Commission, to which Dr. Diedling made his report. Secretary Hebbard of the State Board of Charities read the law to Dr. Diedling in order to show him, he said, that he had been in error in assuming that he had a right to inspect the Bedford institution for the Prison Commission.

Dr. Diedling said that neither Gov. Sulzer, who appointed him on the State Prison Commission nor Gov. Glynn, who reappointed him, ordered him to investigate Bedford. He did it, he said, as a volunteer activity because the Bedford institution came in his prison district. He went there in an automobile, he said, and he was sure he spent more than an hour on the premises because when he returned to the automobile some friends who had accompanied him complained about his long stay and told him they had kept his time by a watch, and that it was an hour and ten minutes.

James Wood, President of the Board of Managers of the Bedford Reformatory, said he would be able to show that the investigator was not on the premises more than twenty-three minutes. There was a good deal of peppery crossfire between Mr. Wood and Dr. Diedling, in which Mr. Wood several times questioned the doctor's motives in going to Bedford and questioned all of his statements of facts about conditions at the institution.

Dr. Diedling's report on Bedford was read to him, paragraph by paragraph, and then he was asked by Secretary Hebbard and by Mr. Wood just what investigation he made before coming to each conclusion announced.

Most of Dr. Diedling's attack centred upon the disciplinary building. He found a girl, he reported, locked in a room with a heavy wooden door on it that shut out the light and air. When he was pressed with questions as to whether he knew the cells were scientifically ventilated, he said he did not inquire into that. Mr. Wood then told him that the cell had the big wooden door because it was a "sound proof" cell built for women suffering from hysterical attacks, which led them to scream at night so that unless isolated in a sound proof cell, they would keep 100 or more girls awake.

Dr. Diedling insisted that it would be better to give the hysterical girls hypodermic injections or sedatives rather than to lock them up when they become hysterical. He said he could not bear to think of the idleness of the girls locked in the disciplinary cells.

Spoke to Seven Girls.

"All I found in Bedford," he said, "was idleness, idleness, idleness. Idleness is the curse of the place. It certainly is a shame and disgrace for the State to take honest taxpayers' money and spend it at the rate of $5 per week for the support in idleness of each of the strong, strapping young women in Bedford."

"How many Bedford girls did you speak to while you were there?" put in Mr. Wood.

"Seven," replied Dr. Diedling.

"And then you don't know, do you," retorted Mr. Wood with some heat, "that we have nearly 500 girls in all, and that we conduct dressmaking classes, plain sewing classes, cooking classes, laundry classes, classes in domestic service, and several other kinds of classes as well? You never went through the buildings where that work was going on, did you?"

Mr. Wood and Miss Mary Rebecca Moore, Superintendent of Bedford, inquired especially as to what Dr. Diedling meant by the paragraph in his report, "The work should be done by people who can treat it in a sympathetic way rather than in a cold, harsh, purely scientific manner, and not by persons who assume airs of distant superiority."

"I found a girl in one of these cells," he testified, "who was 18 years old, yet she was on a mattress with hands handcuffed behind her and her feet shackled. She was in a sitting posture. I was told she had been thus handcuffed and shackled for two weeks, and in that time had had nothing but bread and water to eat. Other girls told me of similar punishments and assured me they were not infrequent. The place was like a mediaeval dungeon, instead of a modern reformatory."

A newspaper contribution by Florence Halstead of 258 Riverside Drive, it was stated, would be a special topic for investigation at tomorrow's session of the committee.

LABORER KILLED IN CAVE-IN.

Three Others Hurt When Brooklyn Retaining Wall Gives Way.

One Italian laborers was instantly killed and three others injured yesterday by a cave-in of a twenty-foot retaining wall at Furman Street and the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn. The men were employed by the Flinn-O'Rourke Construction Company and were engaged in the preliminary work on the caissons for the new tunnel from the foot of Clark Street to the foot of Peck Slip.

While the men were at work parts of the side wall caved in. The large sections of brick work carried tons of earth with them and the score of men were partially buried.

Tony Gitrani, 35 years, of 222 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was dead when taken from the debris. The injured were: Pattello Cuttolo, 34 years, of 222 Myrtle Avenue; Romano Raffaelli, 34 years, of 66 Oliver Street, and Joseph Favello, 23 years, of 102 Forsyth Street. Frank D. Manning, Assistant Superintendent of the work, was placed under arrest and held in $2,500 bail by Coroner Wagner.

WOULD LET WOMEN VOTE.

William Jay Schieffelin Also Is for the Teacher Mother.

William Jay Schieffelin told an audience at the Women's Political Union's Suffrage Show at 663 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon that it was not only right but wise that women should vote. Municipal afafirs are nothing but housekeeping, he said. He said the ignorant vote would not be increased, that he knew many working women, and they were keenly intelligent and broadly altruiatic, and the unfortunate women of the city above all should have the vote as a matter of protection, and added:

Woman could not do worse than man in the matter of the alien labor law which is now holding up the city subway and which should be opposed. It is bad for the city making the subway cost more, which will affect every one, and it is bad for the body politic to force into it people who are not ready to become citizens.

If women were on the Board of Education the scandalous, absurd, cruel, and silly trouble about the teacher mother would not have occurred. The Mayor is right when he said that one simple rule should be made to allow married teachers to become mothers. People who have their minds focused on one thing like this seem to lose their outlook.

John Martin used to be fairly reasonable, and I understand that now on the Board of Education this question is like waving a red flag before a bull to him. I suppose he lies awake nights thinking about it. He ought to. I don't say that if there were all women on a board of forty they could do very much. It needs trimming.

"It is not only right and wise for women to vote," he said in conclusion, "but ethics and morals will be on a higher plane. I will work for the amendment to give women the vote."

21 GUNS ON EVACUATION DAY

Old Guard Marches from City Hall to Battery Ceremony.

Evacuation Day was celebrated at the Battery yesterday, when the Old Guard, with 100 men in line, under command of Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, assembled at City Hall and marched down Broadway. They wore their big bearskin shakos and blue overcoats over their white uniforms.

Two guns from Battery D, First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., with fifteen men under command of Lieut. Benjamin Van Raden, had been planted at the Battery seawall, and after Gen. Kline had ordered the Old Guard to "Present sabres" the cannon boomed out a salute of twenty-one guns. The Old Guard Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and a park employe ran up a new flag to the truck of the 162-foot staff.

There were more than 1,500 persons gathered at the ceremony. At its conclusion the Old Guard went back to their headquarters by way of the Subway.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

ARRANGED FOR FRIDAY A SALE OF

Covert Cloth Suits

Also Suits in the favored sand or putty colors, Beaver Fur trimmed or plain tailored,

24.50 Value $34.50 — **29.50** Value $39.50 — **39.50** Value $49.50

New models with every late style innovation.

WILL CLOSE OUT

140 Tailored Sport Suits

Former Prices to $39.50

18.50

Of IMPORTED COVERT CLOTH, Gabardine or Velour de Laine; Coats are belted models, Empire effect, peau de cygne lined and warmly interlined; flare or plain skirts.

NONE C. O. D. NONE CREDITED

Very Special

Evening Gowns and Frocks

Empire and Flare Skirt Models

22.50 Value $37.50 — **29.50** Value $45.00 — **39.50** Value $59.50

Fabrics are Satin Sublime, Satin de France, Charmeuse and Chiffon; high colors and light shades.

WILL CLOSE OUT

Smart Corduroy Coats

Actual Value $25.00

15.00

New loose flare model in all the favorite colors, including the popular sand and putty shades; has detachable belt that can be used as belt or scarf; coat is satin lined and interlined.

With the above, we offer a number of handsome Fur Collar Coats of various favored materials.

NONE C. O. D. NONE CREDITED

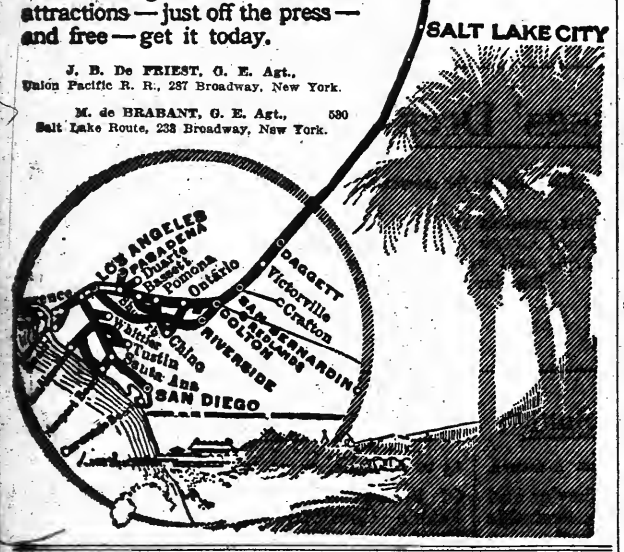
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Hudson Seal Coats $90 to $400

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PURCHASES made now will be held for Holiday delivery if desired—and stored next summer without charge.

Charge purchases will not be billed until Jan. 1, 1915.

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(See List Below.)

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It is beyond comprehension the thousands upon thousands of lives that have since been saved through the healing powers of these springs.

The waters are so charged with radium—known technically as radio-activity—that they accomplish results in the cure of disease that would under othe treatment be considered impossible.

The ailments that most readily yield to these baths are Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Malaria, Locomotor Ataxis, (earlier stages), Bright's Disease (when not too far advanced), Liver and Bladder troubles, Catarrhal troubles, Skin and Blood diseases, troubles peculiar to women, and other troubles of a nature kindred to those above mentioned.

Regarding these Springs as America's greatest gift to the sick, the Government has never allowed them to be exploited for private gain. The prices charged for the baths are strictly regulated—hotel charges are extremely low—and every consideration is afforded the visitor.

The City of Hot Springs is one of the most delightful resorts to be found anywhere in the world, and its visitors are by no means confined to those seeking health.

The best of hotel accommodations, ideal climate the year around, picturesque mountain scenery with drives made beautiful by U. S. expert engineers, all contribute to make this the ideal resort of America.

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JUNIORS' SUITS

Very smart, youthful models in Gabardine, Cheviot or Corduroy,—the season's newest styles. Size 13 to 17 years.

16.75 19.75 29.50

values 22.50, 29.50 and 37.50

Girls' Dressy Coats

Newest Fall models,—made of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Corduroy or Velveteen; lined and interlined. Size 8 to 14 years.

14.75 22.50 29.50

values 22.50, 27.50 and 37.50

Girls' School Coats

Full-length, button-to-neck models, of Zibeline, Chinchilla or Invisible Plaid Cheviot; lined or with yoke of material. Size 6 to 14 years.

6.95 9.75 12.75

values 10.75, 14.75 and 18.50

Girls' Wool Dresses

New models in dressy or plain tailored effects. Made of Serge, Velveteen, Poplin, Wool Plaid or Check materials. Size 6 to 16 years.

4.95 12.75 18.50

values 8.50, 16.75 and 24.50

MISSES' FUR TRIMMED SUITS

Latest Fall models,—exceptionally smart. Made of Broadcloth, Gabardine or Velveteen. Size 14 to 18 years.

26.50 29.50 39.50

values 35.00, 39.50 and 49.50

Misses' Coats

Made of Zibeline, Ripple Cheviot, English or Scotch Mixtures, Broadcloth, Chinchilla or Corduroy. Size 14 to 18 years.

16.75 18.50 29.50

values 22.50, 26.50 and 39.50

Misses' Dresses

Practical and serviceable models. Made of Serge, Broadcloth, Satin Charmeuse or Crepe de Chine. Size 14 to 18 years.

12.50 16.75 22.50

values 18.50, 22.50 and 29.50

Misses' Evening Dresses

Very chic models in Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine or Chiffon, in White, Light Blue, Pink, Nile or Maize. Size 14 to 18 years.

14.75 18.50 26.50

values 22.50, 27.50 and 35.00

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS,—WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

To effect an immediate disposal of discontinued lines, broken lots and odd garments, the following extremely low prices have been placed on a limited number of Suits, Dresses and Coats.

Street & Evening Gowns

116	Street Dresses of Serge or Satin	values to 18.50	10.00
240	Afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse or Crepe Meteor	values to 28.50	16.50
98	Afternoon and Evening Gowns	values to 55.00	24.50
65	Dinner and Danse Gowns	values to 75.00	38.50

Tailored & Fancy Suits

86	Tailored Suits of Gabardine or Cheviot	values to 32.50	15.00
175	Tailored Suits of Broadcloth or Gabardine	values to 55.00	24.50
110	Fancy Suits of Wool Velour or Broadcloth	values to 75.00	38.50
90	High Class Suits of Chiffon Broadcloth or Velvet	values to 100.00	45.00

Dress & Utility Coats

100	Opera Cloaks,—copies of beautiful Imported models,—many fur trimmed	values to 110.00	49.50 and 69.50
75	Fur-collared Corduroy or Cloth Coats,—lined and interlined	value 38.00	25.00
110	Fur-collared Broadtail Cloth Coats,—suitably lined	values to 39.50	29.50
65	Street and Motor Coats in a variety of Imported materials	values to 59.50	19.50
75	Utility Coats in various mixed materials	values to 32.00	16.50 and 19.50

REMARKABLE SALE,—WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" BOOTS & EVENING SLIPPERS

6.00 and 7.00 "Sorosis" Boots

3.95

High-grade Shoes taken from regular stock,—various styles and leathers; also Fawn, Gray and Black Cloth Tops; Cuban and Spanish Louis Heels.

Incomplete Sizes.

4.00 and 5.00 "Sorosis" Slippers

2.75

Satin Slippers in Pink, Blue, Lavender, Black, White, Etc.

During this sale Cut Steel and Rhinestone Buckles will be offered at ½ Regular Prices.

Unusual Value

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Thread Silk Stockings,—fine gauge; extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black and leading shades; also Black or White with self clox.

values 2.00 and 2.25 pair **1.50** six pairs **8.75**

Specially Priced

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless; ankle or knee length; medium or heavy weight. value 1.00, **75c**

Light Weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless; knee or ankle length. value 2.00, **1.50**

Exceptional Value

WOMEN'S WORSTED SWEATERS

4.95 value 6.00 to 7.50

Various attractive models in White or colors. Representing Discontinued Styles.

Clearance Reductions

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

100 Negligees in the latest materials,—a variety of models; prettily trimmed. values 14.50 and 17.50, **9.50**

65 Negligees of Crepe trimmed with Swansdown,—graceful models. value 9.50, **6.95**

225 Blanket Robes,—beautiful patterns..... values 3.95 and 4.95, **2.95** and **3.75**

Japanese Quilted Robes. value 8.50, **5.85**

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In preparation for the Holidays, a complete assortment of Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes and Slippers in Double-faced Materials, Silk Velvet and Terry Cloth, is offered at very attractive prices.

Exceptional Values on Friday and Saturday

House Coats in double-faced Textures,—plain colors with plaid back. value 6.00 to 10.00, **4.95** and **6.50**

House Coats of Velvet with Silk Cord or plain Silk facing. Blue or Black. value 16.50, **12.50**

Bath Robes of heavy Woolen Blanket material,—"Coat Model"; suitable for Lounge robe. value 6.00, **4.95**

Raincoats of Knit Fabrics,—Blue, Gray or Green Mixtures. value 25.00, **19.50**

Raincoats of Fancy Tweed in Gray or Brown Mixtures. value 22.50, **14.50**

Automobile or Storm Coats suitably lined, making them storm or Winter proof. Blue, Gray or Brown mixed fabrics. value 30.00 to 40.00, **27.50**

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The New York Times
Times Square, New York.

HELLENSTEIN TELLS OF WEINGART CASE

Did Not Know Suicide Voided Insurance When He Gave Burial Permit.

CORONERS' WORK SUITS HIM

District Attorney Watching Inquiry —Coroner Forced Undertaker on Family.

An effort to put into the records all facts connected with the death of Isaac Weingart, who was found dead in his apartment, 258 Central Park West, on Nov. 6 last, under circumstances that caused companies which had insured him for $310,000 to ask that the body be exhumed and an autopsy performed, was made yesterday when Coroner Herman Hellenstein finally decided to answer questions put by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein.

Dr. Hellenstein, after consulting with his attorneys, decided not to fight longer against Justice Newburger's order to testify.

The heavy insurance was taken out by Mr. Weingart not long before his death, and a clause in the policies made them void if he committed suicide. Although his body was found in a bathtub half full of water, Dr. Hellenstein decided, without an autopsy, that he had died of natural causes.

Mr. Wallstein brought out that Coroner Hellenstein had received letters from several insurance companies asking that Mr. Weingart's body be exhumed and an autopsy held. He was asked for the names of the companies and replied: "I can't remember them all. One was the Mutual, another was a Hartford company."

Dr. Bodog Beck, called in by the Weingart family, the Coroner testified, reported the case to the Coroner's office as one in which the cause of death was unknown. Dr. Hellenstein had therefore personally examined the body.

The letters from the insurance companies, Dr. Hellenstein said, were received after he had granted the burial permit. He said he was in doubt as to his authority and took the matter up first with Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, who said: "You acted as I should if there was no evidence of crime."

Next he sought advise from the Corporation Counsel's office and was told, he said, that he did not have authority to order the body exhumed for autopsy. He said he did not know at the time the suicide clause in the policies.

Mr. Wallenstein dropped the Weingart case for the time, but the Coroner will be recalled Monday morning.

The death of a woman in connection with which a physician was made defendant in an inquest by Coroner Hellenstein, was next taken up by Dr. Wallstein. The Commissioner has been investigating the case and not long ago called the physician before him at a private hearing.

"Isn't it true," asked Mr. Wallstein, "that the physician who was questioned by me came to see you the night before he testified and talked over the case?"

The Coroner said he had. He was then asked if the physician had not returned to tell what his testimony was.

"No," replied Dr. Hellenstein. "He sent some one to see me but I would have nothing to do with him. I told him to go away, that I didn't want to talk with him."

In another criminal practice case in which he had summoned a jury Dr. Hellenstein admitted that he had rejected the opinion of Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy. He did not at the time, he said, know all the law involved, but he thought that he was competent to act.

It developed yesterday that Assistant District Attorneys Breckenridge and Murphy have taken an active part in the present inquiry and have furnished much information and advice. The office is in close touch with all developments, and will be prepared if any case arises in which the District Attorney might desire to act.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, and former Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger testified that former Coroner Henry E. Holzhauser had forced the family of Sigfried Hayman, who committed suicide at the City Club on May 11, 1911, to employ Leon T. Stowe, an undertaker, to avoid having the body sent to the Morgue. A bill of $250 was received by the Hayman family from Stowe. It was paid under protest to avoid publicity.

BOMB FACTORY SUSPECTED.

Three Men Arrested After Explosion at 133 Cherry Street.

The premature explosion at 6:30 o'clock last night of some mixture which contained gunpowder, antimony, and potash, wrecked a room, three by five feet, behind a partly concealed door, on the ground floor of a tenement at 133 Cherry Street. The police think the place may be the factory where many of the bombs used in recent Black Hand outrages have been made. Three men were arrested.

Bombs have been set off recently at the Bronx Court House, in the Tombs Police Court, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in St. Alphonsus's Church. Many of the recent bombs have been composed of the same kind of explosive as that found last night.

The prisoners said they were John Vitale of 148 Cherry Street, Francesco Castro of 139 Cherry Street, and Salvatore Gulianazzo of 126 Cherry Street. Vitale and Castro were burned badly about the heads and faces.

The explosion shattered windows in the tenement; yet, when Detectives Barberi and Foley with Inspector Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles arrived they found no excitement and scarcely anyone in the street. They discovered the three prisoners in a nearby drug store. They were led back to the tenement and into a rear room behind the quarters of the Independent Sons of the City of Mitello, an organization of Sicilians. The prisoners are all Sicilians.

The men protested that something in a stove had exploded. Inspector Eagan found there were cobwebs in the stove and at last he discovered the half-concealed door. The little room behind it contained two and a half pounds of the explosive and seven mortars such as are used to send off fireworks.

ICE FORMS ON SALT LAKE.

Railroad Cut-Off Freshens Water at the North End.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25.—The Lucin cut-off of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which separates the northern portion of the Great Salt Lake from the main body, has produced so great a change in the character of the north end of the lake that ice floes were noticed there today for the first time in history, although the weather has been unusually mild.

The Bear River flows into the north end of the lake and the water has become steadily fresher ever since the cut-off was built. Hundreds of waterfowl accustomed to living on the lake have perished through being frozen in the ice.

DR. STURM IS HELD FOR HITTING WOMAN

Additional Charge of Larceny Is Placed Against 'Turtle Cure' Advocate In Court.

HAD MRS. BAIRD'S JEWELS

Doctor Produces Them, Telling Magistrate He Held Them for Safe Keeping.

Dr. Maurice Sturm of 237 West Seventy-fourth Street, who gained notoriety as a disciple of Dr. Friedmann and his "turtle cure" for consumption, was held by Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court yesterday on charges of felonious assault and the larceny of $25,000 worth of stocks and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Laura Baird, who lives at the Rexford Apartments, at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway. He spent an uncomfortable night locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and was released after Mrs. Sarah Stern and Mrs. Fannie Brown, both of 1,858 Seventh Avenue, had put up $3,000 bail.

Mrs. Baird described herself as the widow of a wealthy London manufacturer. She says she met Dr. Sturm two months ago, and that he was very attentive. She turned over to him her stocks and jewelry—at his suggestion, she says—when the physician explained that the valuables would be much safer if left with him than in a hotel. Her visit to the doctor was to get back her valuables, she says.

"I was met by a storm of abuse," she said. "When I went to the telephone to call up my attorney, Benedict M. Holden, the doctor flew into a rage. He picked up a carafe from the table and hit me over the head with it. I fell, and as I struggled to my feet he struck me again, crushing my nose. He also struck me with his fists."

"Why didn't you give this woman her valuables?" asked Magistrate Carrigan.

"She was in no condition to receive them," replied Dr. Sturm. "But I'm ready to return them now."

"Then go and get them," ordered the court.

The physician departed guarded by Detectives Hughes and Hyams, and returned at 2 o'clock. He brought with him a $10,000 pearl necklace, two diamond bracelets, a diamond necklace, three rings, several scarfpins, a pair of cuff links, a certified check for $500, 100 shares of Riker-Hegeman stock, and $600 in cash. These were handed over in court, after which Assistant District Attorney Coleman entered the charge of grand larceny in addition to that of assault against the doctor. Both cases were adjourned until Dec. 1.

Two Hurt as Auto Overturns.

Henry C. Seguine, 56 years old, a merchant of Rossville, S. I., and Miss Mary Lundberry, 33 years old, a school teacher living at the Beverly Apartments at Tompkinsville, S. I., were injured in an automobile accident this morning. Both are at the Smith Infirmary Hospital at New Brighton. Both of Miss Lundberry's hips were badly injured. Seguine is suffering from shock.

Seguine was taking Miss Lundberry to her home from Rossville. On the Bloomfield Road the auto skidded into the Meadows, and toppled over. The occupants fell clear of the car. The machine took fire and burned up.

SING-SONG WON BY JUNIORS.

Barnard Judges Enjoy Digs at Them in New Jingle.

Barnard College turned out in full force yesterday afternoon for the sing-song contest. Each class sang an old Barnard song and the juniors won on the execution of the Barnard chant. Their splendid spirit and well-trained voices won them first place in the singing of the new non-serious song by Mary Powell, '16:

Dr. Crampton has taught us to blame, tra la,
Our parents for all of our sins.
No matter whose fault you may name, tra la,
You can trace it to Eve just the same, tra la,
For that's where the trouble begins.
And so with rejoicing we go on our way,
For what we do now our grandchildren must pay
We used to be sorry,
But now we should worry,
We know our grandchildren must pay.

The Faculty judges seemed to enjoy these digs at them hugely, and awarded the trophy to the audacious juniors in the person of their leader, Dorothy Blondel. The judges were Dean Gildersleeve and Profs. Baldwin, Braun, Crampton, Maltby, and Perry, and the committee comprised Louise Talbot, L. Jackson, D. Blondel, R. M. Lawrence, and D. Keck.

WHITMAN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Governor-Elect Will See No Politicians at White Sulphur.

Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman and their little daughter, left for White Sulphur Springs, West Va., last night. Mr. Whitman expects to remain in the mountains over Sunday and will return to this city on Monday. He said he did not expect to announce any appointments until then. He added that he was going away purely for pleasure and rest, and had made no appointments with either politicians or office seekers in White Sulphur Springs.

State Controller-elect Eugene M. Travis announced yesterday that he would appoint Frederick G. Reuswig, a former City Controller of Utica, Second Deputy State Controller at $5,000 a year.

L. E. Jallade and the Y. W. H. A.

In an account of the dedication exercises of the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, 31 West 110th Street, printed on Nov. 23, the name of the architect was given as Louis Allen Abramson. This did an injustice to Louis E. Jallade of 37 Liberty Street, who, with Mr. Abramson, planned and designed the new building.

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Reduced Prices Friday

Misses' and Girls' Suits, Coats and Dresses

Misses' Dressy Suits

Fur or velvet trimmed models of broadcloth, serge, gabardine, velour checks or corduroy. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00* **18.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of broadcloth, velour de laine, gabardine or velveteen; trimmed with various furs. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50* **24.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Of navy, brown, black, green or taupe wool plush or zibeline; collar of raccoon or skunk opossum. 14 to 20 years. *Actual Value $24.50* **18.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Street or evening coats of plush, velvet, broadcloth, chinchilla, wool plush or velour de laine; collar of moufflon, civet, skunk opossum or natural raccoon. 14 to 20 years. *Actual Value $39.50* **29.50**

Girls' Winter Coats

Of broadcloth, zibeline, wool plush, or pebble cloth; a number silk lined and fur trimmed. 6 to 16 years. *Heretofore $18.50* **10.00**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Of crepe meteor silk, crepe de Chine; also dresses of serge or serge combined with satin. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $14.50 to $24.50* **10.00**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Of charmeuse, crepe de Chine, velveteen and velveteen combined with satin. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50* **15.00**

Misses' Evening Gowns

Of crepe meteor, charmeuse, crepe de China, silk chiffon; also laces or nets. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50* **15.00**

Girls' Wool Dresses

Of English serge, wool plaids, Roman stripes or wool challies, Russian or waist models, pleated or gored skirts. 6 to 15 years. *Heretofore $9.75 to $12.75* **5.00**

Girls' Afternoon Dresses

Of imported English serge, velveteen, wool Scotch plaids and French challies. 6 to 15 years. *Heretofore $12.75 to $16.75* **7.50**

New Models at Special Prices

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Also New Plain Tailored Models

Of broadcloth, gabardine or velvet; short or medium length coats, trimmed with rich furs, silk lined; interlined; tunic or full flare skirts. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 *Value $39.50*

Misses' Afternoon Gowns

New Models and Materials

Of silk crepe meteor, satin or crepe de Chine, in dark or light shades, velveteen, also velveteen combined with satin; one model fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years.

18.50 *Value $24.50*

Covert and Sand Color Suits

Also in Brown, Green, Navy or Black.

Exclusive models, strictly tailored or fur trimmed, of gabardine, broadcloth or English covert, trimmed with natural beaver, skunk opossum or French seal. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 *Value $39.50*

Misses' Evening Gowns

Showing the New Empire Models

Of satin sublime, crepe meteor, crepe de Chine or chiffon, in white, pink, coral, blue, maize or peach, combined with lace or maline. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 *Value $39.50*

Boys' Overcoats and Suits

Boys' Winter Overcoats

SIZES 8 TO 18 YEARS

Overcoats of English tweeds in gray, brown or heather, convertible collar and patch pockets. *Regular price $12.75* **9.75**

Boys' Winter Suits

EXTRA KNICKERBOCKERS 8 TO 18 YEARS

Norfolk model, of all wool tweeds or navy cheviot; also English corduroy in gray, tan or brown. *Regular price $8.50* **6.75**

Boys' Winter Overcoats

SIZES 8 TO 18 YEARS

English raglan or belted models, of fine imported fabrics, many with novelty worsted lining. *Regular price $15.00* **12.75**

Boys' Winter Suits

EXTRA KNICKERBOCKERS—7 TO 18 YEARS

Of imported tweed, cheviot, tartan checks, stripes or heather mixtures, navy serge or cheviot. *Regular price $12.50* **8.75**

Boys' London Made Overcoats

SIZES 10 TO 18 YEARS

London made overcoats of highest grade English overcoatings in the newest models. *Regular price $24.50* **18.50**

Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats

SIZES 3 TO 10 YEARS

Double breasted model, of navy, gray, Oxford or brown chinchilla, plaid back, or wool lined. *Heretofore $12.50* **9.75**

SPECIAL SALE FRIDAY

Misses', Girls' and Boys' Shoes

Boys' Damp-Proof Shoes
Damp-proof Soles.
The "Franklin" orthopedic shoes, made of durable velour calfskin, blucher laced, welted damp-proof soles.
Sizes 11 to 6. Widths A to E. **2.95**
Value $3.75

Girls' Winter Shoes
Buttoned or Laced.
Made of selected tan or black Russia calf, on "Franklin" orthopedic lasts; hand welted soles.
11 to 12½. Spring heels. 13 to 2. Low heels. **2.95**
Value $3.75

Misses' College Shoes
Low Heels.
Made of selected tan or black Russia calf, buttoned or laced; hand welted soles, low heels
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. **3.75**
Value $4.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Sale Friday

Fur Coats and Furs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Hudson Seal Coats

Highest Grade Well Matched Skins
Collars of Self, Natural Skunk, Ermine or Fitch

68.00 95.00 110.00

Regular Prices $85.00 to $145.00

Caracul Fur Coats

Highest Grade Well Matched Skins
Collars of Self, Natural Skunk, Ermine or Rock Opossum

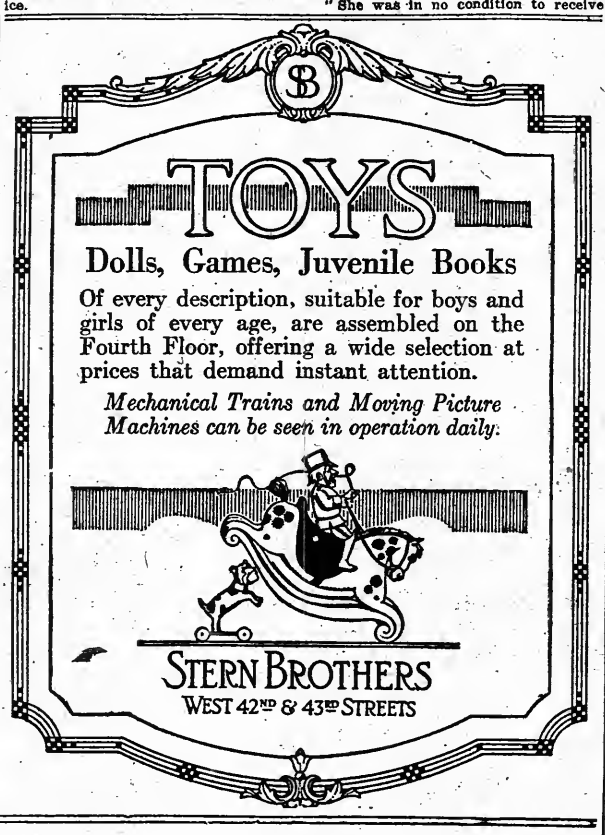
50.00 75.00 95.00

Regular Prices $69.50 to $135.00

Fur Muffs and Neckpieces

Newest Models of High Grade Well Matched Skins

Neckpieces			Muffs	
9.50	Regular price $16.50	Black Wolf	Regular price $21.50	14.50
10.50	Regular price $16.50	Raccoon	Regular price $16.50	10.50
16.50	Regular price $24.50	Hudson Seal	Regular price $24.50	18.50
16.50	Regular price $29.50	Natural Skunk	Regular price $39.50	27.50
18.50	Regular price $24.50	Black Fox	Regular price $24.50	18.50
18.50	Regular price $24.50	Fitch	Regular price $39.50	28.50
18.50	Regular price $26.50	Blue or Taupe (dyed) Wolf	Regular price $29.50	24.50
29.50	Regular price $35.00	Black Lynx	Regular price $35.00	29.50
29.50	Regular price $39.50	Taupe (dyed) Fox	Regular price $45.00	29.50



EVERY DAY

Everyday—either in the New York Times or the New York Herald, we are telling the story of the most unique dress business in New York.



Every day, more and more discriminating women are becoming convinced of the importance of the dress-service we are offering.

But, have we convinced *you*? If we haven't, won't you *today* do us the favor (absolutely without obligation on your part) of coming to our wholesale salesroom—three minutes' walk from Fifth Avenue down West Thirty-eighth Street—allowing us to demonstrate the unusual style and quality we are offering and to explain how it is possible for us to do so?

Street, afternoon and evening gowns, $18.50 to $55.00.

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Beginning Saturday of This Week
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On the Afternoons of December
3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
By Order of
Mr. Clarence J. Dearden
OF THIS CITY

His Very Important Collection of
EARLY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FURNITURE
and
Antique Art Objects
and Utensils in Various Metals

Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.

To This Collection Has Been
Added a Large Number of
Early English Mahogany Chairs
Purchased by a Prominent New England Collector, Now Deceased, from
The Tiffany Studios Sale of
the Thomas B. Clarke Collection
And Are Now to Be Sold
by Order of an Executor.

A profusely illustrated catalogue, with text by Mr. Dana H. Carroll, will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.

The Sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Boys Will Be Boys

THEY are not willing to sit at home and play paper dolls. They are full of life and energy. Even when they get a pair of new shoes they won't take proper care of them.

Buy your boy Rice & Hutchins Educator Shoes—shoes that withstand all kinds of wear and tear—gravel, cinders, sand. You'll be proud of how fine they look after each day's fun, and when polished up at night his shoes will look good as new.

Rice & Hutchins Shoes for men, women, and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

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WESTPORT

QUARTER SIZES. 2 for 25 CENTS

Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars

United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.
Makers of LION CUFFS. 25c to $1.00

RECALLS CAMPBELL AT BIRTH OF HEIRESS

Her Godmother Says Capitalist's Child Was Born Suddenly at Grand Union.

"HEARTS" FOR CENT A POINT

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Tells How Testator Played with Wealthy Commuters of Greenwich.

Testimony to establish the parentage of Miss Lois Ann Campbell, heiress to a small part of the $16,000,000 estate of James Campbell, railroad, mining, and public utilities man of St. Louis, was given yesterday in the hearings being conducted by a notary, J. J. Tierney, in the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, 51 Wall Street.

Nephews and nieces of the capitalist, who are suing to break the will, and his only sister, Mrs. Rosa V. Curtis of St. Louis, who on last Saturday filed a petition in St. Louis to be made a party plaintiff in the suit, allege that Campbell died without leaving "a child or children." They further allege that when he signed his "purported will" he was in feeble health and imposed upon and easily influenced to leave his estate in trust for a Jesuit college, St. Louis University.

Not only did Mr. Campbell introduce Miss Campbell, now Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham, wife of a young civil engineer of St. Louis, as his daughter at two fashionable debuts in New York and St. Louis a little more than a year ago, but he referred to her in his will as his only child, and bequeathed to her and his wife, Mrs. Florence Adele Campbell, equal shares in his estate. He left them the income from the estate, $500,000 to $700,000 a year.

Birth of Lois Campbell.

Mrs. Michael J. Mahoney of 126 West Eighty-seventh Street, who as Annie Mahoney was named, with her brother, Henry Campbell, as godparent for Lois Ann Campbell when she was christened in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan on March 27, 1893, took the stand for the defense yesterday. Mrs. Mahoney, now past seventy, testified she arrived at the Grand Union Hotel two hours after the birth of Lois Ann Campbell. Mrs. Campbell, according to Mrs. Mahoney, was stricken in the street and rushed to the hotel. Mr. Campbell summoned Mrs. Mahoney by a message in which he said his wife was ill. She found Mrs. Campbell in bed, the baby in a crib, and a nurse and physician in attendance. An aged aunt, now dead, also was present, she said.

At the baptism ten days later Mrs. Mahoney also was present, with her brother, and since that time, she asserted, she had seen the daughter several times every year, when her parents came with her to New York. The daughter attended schools in New York and the Ely School at Greenwich and attained some prominence in society in the East.

Mrs. Mahoney was quick to respond to queries and showed an Irish wit under cross-examination. She testified that she knew nothing of Mrs. Campbell's antecedents and little of her life in New York City previous to her marriage to the St. Louis man, other than that Mrs. Campbell once told her that she and her parents "belonged to the '400' in New York."

Mr. Mahoney went with his wife to the hearing and frowned on L. Frank Ottofy, attorney for the plaintiffs, when Mrs. Mahoney complained that he exasperated her under cross-examination and requested him to cease smoking a cigar.

Dr. S. W. Wynne, assistant registrar of the New York Health Department, was called to identify the original birth certificate of Lois Ann Campbell "to James Campbell, 45, and Mrs. Florence A. Campbell, March 17, 1893." The certificate was signed by Dr. Andrew H. Smith, long since dead. A return was made on the certificate March 25. Dr. Wynne also identified photographic facsimiles, as did a photographer, Edward Drivdahl.

Mgr. Lavelle a Witness.

Mgr. James A. Connolly of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel was recalled to correct a mistake he made on Tuesday in copying his entry in the cathedral records regarding the baptism twenty-one years ago.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the diocese of New York, testified the entry of the names of both parents demonstrated that, in the eyes of the church, the child was legal. Where a child was born illegally only the name of the mother was entered. He said the church made no investigation, merely questioning the applying parties as to the parentage.

Further details concerning the Greenwich, Conn., "community heart games" resulted from the appearance of Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and previously President of the Bankers' Trust Company. Edmund C. Converse, another of the colony of wealthy New York men, living along Long Island Sound in the vicinity of the Connecticut town near which Mr. Campbell had his Summer home at Meads Point, first mentioned the "community heart games" at Tuesday's hearing.

Like Mr. Converse, Mr. Strong testified, in answer to a fire of questions under cross-examination, that the games for the most part were played on New Haven trains between New York and Greenwich. But he went much further, with the aid of Mr. Ottofy, and revealed many of the "inside workings" of the little club of commuters. He said they played regularly twice a day, coming from and going to Greenwich, and that the stakes usually were a cent a point, but sometimes, when the players felt generous, "as much as 5 cents a point." The customary losings and winnings in these games, Mr. Strong said, amounted to about a dollar, but "sometimes a little more."

The banker said he would not refer to Mr. Campbell as a habitual player, but that he "played regularly." "Hearts" was a very sociable game and accompanied by much joking, which Mr. Campbell seemed to enjoy. Mr. Campbell was a "fair heart player." The witness explained that when Mr. Campbell first took up his Summer residence at Greenwich, and first was invited to participate in the games, he said he did not know one card from another, but did not object to learning. So Messrs. Converse, Strong, and others instructed the newcomer."

Testator's Mind Keen.

Mr. Strong testified that as head of the Bankers' Trust Company and in connection with the North American Company he had many business dealings with Mr. Campbell. They also were associated on the directorate of the Utah Securities Company and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in the latter of which Mr. Campbell was invested to the extent of several millions.

Mr. Campbell's will was dated Dec. 19, 1913. Mr. Strong said that in the two months previous to this time, and up until the middle of May, or about three weeks before Mr. Campbell's death, the St. Louis capitalist always manifested a clear, keen mind, as a shrewd business man of firm convictions and opinions.

William Nelson Cromwell of Sullivan & Cromwell was the principal witness at the morning session. His testimony was aimed at the refuting of the allegations that the testator was of unsound mind.

"During the early months of 1914, and practically up to the time of his death," Mr. Cromwell testified, "we had occasion to confer in the matter of bond issues and for examination of reorganization plans of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and in all these conferences Mr. Campbell debated as learnedly as any lawyer I ever knew. Every aspect of his conduct and mental action was that of an intelligent, able man. In fact, I never knew a man better fitted to look after his affairs. I never knew or heard of any lapse of memory on his part, and I greatly doubt he ever suffered anything of that sort."

TO HOLD WAR PICTURES.

To preserve copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra handsome binders sent through by mail—cloth for $1.00; imitation leather, $1.50, and half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.75. Holds complete file for one year. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

CATHOLIC WOMEN TO MEET.

Convention of Alumnae Federation to Open Tomorrow.

The convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, under the auspices of Cardinal Farley, will open with an informal reception in the Blue Room of the Hotel McAlpin tomorrow evening. The patronesses' list is headed by Countess Anna Leary and Countess Eleanor Colgan. Among prominent Catholic laymen who will attend are John D. Crimmins, Thomas M. Brennan, Nicholas Benziger, Walter L. Durack, Judge William Carr, Marquis Thomas Hynes, and John F. Cogan.

The Chairman will be the Rev. Michael Reilly of the Bronx, and the speakers will include the Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Bradley, LL. D., President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.; the Right Rev. Mgr. Edward W. McCarty, LL. D., and the Rev. Matthew J. Flynn.

On Saturday, at 9 A. M., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the convention will be formally opened by Cardinal Farley, who will celebrate mass. At least 100 priests will assist in the sanctuary.

At 11 o'clock in the Blue Room of the McAlpin the first business meeting of the convention is to be held. Bishop McFaul of Trenton will speak on "The Benefits of Federation." This meeting will be followed by an alumnae luncheon. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the entire Winter Garden of the McAlpin will be used for a sacred concert and farewell reception.

SET FREE BY A SHELL.

American Surety Co. Finally Gets a Fugitive in Mexico.

The story of the escape of a man, wanted in this country on a charge of embezzlement, from a prison near Mexico City after a cannon ball had smashed a hole through his prison cell, was brought here yesterday by a Western agent of the American Surety Company. The man was Richard S. Jackson, 30 years old, who disappeared from his home, in Oklahoma City in January, 1912, after a shortage of $12,000 had been discovered in the accounts of the Mellon Company of that city, for which he had worked as general bookkeeper and office manager. He was bonded for $10,000 by the surety company. After he had been traced through several Western States the $10,000 was paid and the company notified its agents to keep on the lookout for Jackson.

He was found running a pool and billiard room in Mexico City in December, 1912, and arrested. He was placed in the Belem Prison, a few miles from the city. Several months later, according to the record of the case turned in to the New York office of the company yesterday, a force of Carranza's soldiers which carried several field guns, made a raid, and the prison was struck several times. A few political prisoners were released and, according to the report, "R. S. Jackson escaped through an aperture in wall of his cell, created by projectile."

About a month ago Jackson was caught a second time, in Vera Cruz. He was sent back to Oklahoma City a few days ago.

ADMITS SHE SET FIRE.

Woman Held for Arson After Tenement Blaze Is Extinguished.

A woman who said she was Maud Adams, 35 years old, of 482 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested near 2,297 Eighth Avenue yesterday morning on a charge of arson. A fire, declared by the police to have been of incendiary origin, was discovered in the ground floor hallway of that house, a six-story tenement near 123d Street.

The police say there were three suspicious fires in this house last Winter. Policeman McCauliffe said he saw the prisoner dart from the entrance this morning, and, looking inside, he saw smoke and flames near the stairway. Tenants put out the fire.

The woman was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Harlem Court and was held in $2,000 bail for examination on Monday. She admitted that she had started the fire in the house in order to warm herself. She said she had no home although she gave the Brooklyn address when arrested.

CIVIL SERVICE LAX, SAYS CHAIRMAN NEU

Domestics and Laborers Sit at City's Telephone Switchboards.

INSPECTOR CAMERON TALKS

Gets $2,850 a Year and Knows Nothing About Masons' Materials —Draws Specifications for Pianos.

At the civil service investigation yesterday George A. Squier of the Bureau of Assessments in the Law Department testified that three lawyers in his bureau were doing work for which they had not qualified. All were computing assessments, and had been doing this work for more than twelve years. The department could not afford to lose them, the witness said.

Anna Fennell said she was acting as telephone operator in the Health Department, although designated on the civil service list as a domestic. She has been eight years in the city's employ as a domestic, entering at $480 a year, which was increased to $600 nine months later.

Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Director of Hospital Bureaus, admitted that in his department there were domestics filling five classes of positions which should be filled by candidates on the waiting lists. The witness said domestics acted as telephone operators at the Willard Parker Hospital, and that domestics and laborers were doing switchboard duty in two other institutions.

Chairman Neu, commenting on Dr. Wilson's testimony, said the local Civil Service Commission had been lax in not calling the attention of the Board of Estimate to violations of the civil service law in respect to misclassified help.

"People are doing work they should not do," he said, "and in most cases they have been paid salaries as high as the qualified candidates would receive, but who are excluded from these positions because the positions are filled by ineligibles."

Caleb W. Cameron, Inspector of Masons' Materials in the Building Bureau of the Board of Education, testified that he had been appointed without an examination at a salary of $2,850 a year and admitted that he knew nothing about masons' materials.

"Then, what was your particular specialty?" asked Commissioner Neu.

"I drew specifications for pianos and organs for public schools," replied the witness.

"What do you know about the mechanism of pianos?" asked the commissioner in surprise.

"I don't know anything about their mechanism," replied Cameron, "but I do know a good one from a bad one."

Cameron also testified that there were about half a dozen Inspectors of Masonry and Carpentery in his department, all of whom rose from the ranks and passed the Civil Service examinations, which he did not, and that these experts received only $1,050 a year. Cameron's brother-in-law, C. B. J. Snyder, is chief of his department.

Help for a Needy Child.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the benefit of a little girl in need of an operation and for whom the Charity Organiztion Society made an appeal on Nov. 24: From B. J. Stewart, $5; K. H. B., $1; Anonymous, $1.

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RESUME PEACE LECTURES.

Four Will Be Given During Winter by Prominent Men.

The New York Peace Society, under whose auspices ex-President Taft gave a series of lectures at Aeolian Hall last Winter, announces a similar course of four lectures by different speakers which will be given this Winter on the general topic "Pan-America and Peace." The lectures will be given on Thursday evenings at 8:30 in Aeolian Hall. Tickets are on sale at the offices of the Peace Society at 507 Fifth Avenue.

The first lecture will be Dec. 10, when Dr. John Bassett Moore, late counselor of the State Department, will speak on "Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics." On Jan. 28 Senator T. E. Burton will speak on "Industrial and Commercial Effects of the Panama Canal, and Their Influence on World Relations." Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is to be the speaker on Feb. 25, and his topic, "Possibilities of Friendly Co-operation Between the United States and Latin America." The series will close on March 25 with a lecture on "The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow" by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia.

$9,000 Verdict for Ex-Policeman.

Henry J. Peake, who was compelled to retire from the New York Police Force owing to the loss of sight in his left eye in a collision on the Long Island Railroad at College Point on Sept. 22, 1913, got a verdict of $9,000 against the railroad from a jury before Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. Peake has a wife and eight children. He was retired from the police force last February on a pension of $700 a year.

SUES AGED CLERK FOR BAIL.

Woman Demands $5,000 Put Up in Wire-Tapping Case.

Samuel Strauss, a clerk, 67 years old, of 351 St. Nicholas Avenue, was arrested yesterday and held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate House in the Tombs Court on a charge of grand larceny, made by Mrs. Jennie Wyatt of 3,913 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Wyatt stated in an affidavit that her husband was indicted in an alleged wire-tapping game in 1906 under the name of Frederick Williams and was held in $5,000 bail. She got cash bail and gave it to Strauss to go on her husband's bond. The money was used for that purpose, she said, and her husband jumped his bail.

A year later the indictment was dismissed, but neither Mrs. Wyatt nor her husband learned of this until recently. She tried to collect the $5,000, and learned that on his application Justice Gerard had ordered the money given to Strauss, she alleged.

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TWO COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES IN NEW YORK TODAY--BASEBALL--HORSE SALE

LOTS OF FOOTBALL IN NEW YORK TODAY

Games at New York and Fordham Universities and Contests by Schoolboys.

The big college football game on the Thanksgiving Day calendar today is the Cornell-University game at Franklin Field, although New York will have an unusually inviting array of games this afternoon for those who enjoy the popular gridiron sport. The much-heralded Rutgers team will play New York University at Ohio Flid at 2:30 o'cieck. The Rutgers eleven bas been handling much stronger opponents than the Violet this season, and Coach George Sanford plans to bring about a victory by using many substitutes, although the regulars will all get a chance to get at least a little action. Rutgers does not expect any difficulty with N. Y. U., and is saving its strength to send against Washington and Jefferson on Saturday at the Polo Grounds.

Another local game which will supply some good football is the Fordham-Villanova game at Fordham Field at 3 P. M. Villanova has a team of giants this season. Fordham has hopes of bringing the season to a close with a victory. The Fordham eleven has won six and tied one game out of nine contests played. Villanova has won the past two annual games, and Fordham will make a strong effort to turn the tide.

Pennsylvania will have a chance to make a showing which may partly atone for the poorest season a Quaker eleven has had in many years. It will only be through mere desperation that Penn. will be able to make any kind of a showing against Cornell. On the basis of each team's showing against Michigan, Cornell should win a very decisive victory.

Penn.'s miserable display against Dartmouth showed the Red and Blue team to be in the throes of a disastrous slump. Michigan defeated Penn. decisively, and Cornell scored a great victory over Michigan. The Cornell team this season, after a poor start, has been developed by Al Sharpe into one of the best elevens that has represented the Ithacans in many years. Capt. O'Hearn's big Red team knows the game thoroughly, as was shown in the game in October against Brown at the Polo Grounds.

But it is not supposed that Cornell expects too easy a game, as they have many times before gone to Franklin Field to play Pennsylvania teams which looked hopeless, only to run up against a great surprise. Penn in the past has shown remarkable recuperative powers, and she may display enough today to at least make a showing, in which there will be a little glory, even in defeat.

New York high school boys will have their biggest day of the season. There are four important high school games here and in Brooklyn, and all of the contests will attract large crowds. Up at the Polo Grounds De Witt Clinton and Commerce will have their annual contest, which is always hard fought and close.

There will be a double-header at Ebbetts Field, where Manual Training will play Boys' High and Commercial will play the undefeated Bay Ridge eleven. At Washington Park Polytechnic Preparatory School will have its annual game with Erasmus High. These high schools boys are thoroughly drilled in the new open game, and the contests demonstrate just as much good football as many of the college games.

Washington and Jefferson, which plays Rutgers here on Saturday, has a hard game on its schedule with Bucknell at Washington, Penn., today.

Football Games Today.

Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
Carlisle vs. Brown, at Providence.
Fordham vs. Villanova, at Fordham.
Syracuse vs. Notre Dame, at Syracuse.
New York University vs. Rutgers, at Ohio Field.
Lafayette vs. Dickinson, at Easton.
Pittsburgh vs. Penn. State, at Pittsburgh.
Vermont vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Bucknell, at Washington, Penn.
Virginia vs. North Carolina, at Richmond.

SCHOOL GAMES.

De Witt Clinton vs. Commerce, at Polo Grounds, 2 o'clock.
Manual Training vs. Boys' High School, at Ebbets Field.
Bay Ridge vs. Commercial, at Ebbets Field, 1:45 o'clock.
Polytechnic Prep. vs. Erasmus Hall, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, 2:30 o'clock.

CORNELL WANTS TO WAGER.

Ithacans Willing to Give Long Odds That Their Team Will Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The Pennsylvania and Cornell football squads held their final drills today in preparation for tomorrow's game on Franklin Field. The Cornell players were divided into two teams and practiced formation at Inlet Park, Atlantic City. Quarter Back Barrett and Left Half Back Collier both got opportunities to call the signals. The two teams faced each other, but no tackling or regular scrimmage work was indulged in.

The Pennsylvania team held its work out at the Whitemarsh Country Club, and tonight nearly half a hundred former Red and Blue gridiron stars took dinner with the squad. Speeches, telling of former elevens that retrieved otherwise disastrous seasons by startling reversals of form in the final contest with Cornell, were made by the graduates, who urged the Pennsylvania players to fight until the end of the last period for victory tomorrow. The line-up, as decided upon by the coaches, will include five players who did not start against Dartmouth.

The advance guard of Cornell rooters arrived here today from Ithaca, anxious to lay wagers at long odds that the Red teams will conquer Pennsylvania. The main body of students will arrive tomorrow morning.

SCHOOLBOYS IN SOCCER.

Manual Training and Commerce Victors In Championship Series.

Manual Training High School won a game from Townsend Harris Hall in the High School soccer championship series for the Maxwell Trophy by the score of 3 goals to 1, at Prospect Park in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. But for the fact that a protest on the part of Curtis High, still pending, on the result of which depends the standing of that school in the competition, Manual, as a result of yesterday's victory might have made good its claim to premier honors for this season. The protest hinges upon the question whether the games played by Stuyvesant, which team has dropped out of the league, shall count or be canceled. In the event of their counting, Curtis High will be relegated to second place because of the fact that Stuyvesant succeeded in winning a game from Curtis. If the protest is upheld and the Stuyvesant games are canceled, then Curtis High will tie for first place with Manual, necessitating a play off. The line-up:

Townsend H.	Position.	Manual T.
Nagelberg	Goal	Whalen
Pinkey	Right back	Berthold
Morrell	Left back	Lind
Schweitzer	Right half	Madden
Guida	Centre half	Agar
Sacns	Left half	McNair
Tyne	Outside right	Rankin
Caldwell	Inside right	Clarke
Mullen	Centre	Griffith
Leaten	Inside left	Roache
Haddock	Outside left	Ashby

Referee—Mr. Hollywood. Linesmen—Messrs. Spofford and Roberts. Goals—Roache, (2,) Gillen, Manual Training; Haddock, Townsend Harris. Substitute—Rellhaus for McNair. Time—Halves of thirty minutes.

A hard fought soccer game between Boys' High and Commerce in the high school series at Prospect Park, yesterday, resulted in favor of Commerce, by 1 goal to 0. Near the end of the first half Neginski, outside right for Commerce, sent in a speedy shot, which Goal Keeper Blair at first stopped, but allowed to roll in. Neither side scored in the second half. Both goal keepers, Blair for Boys' High, and Holman for Commerce, distinguished themselves, while Gallagher starred at right back for the winning team. The line-up:

Boys' High.	Position.	Commerce.
Blair	Goal	Holman
Olsen	Right back	Gallagher
Carrol	Left back	Goodman
Coles	Right half	Soltur
Stellwagen	Centre half	Simonson
Campbell	Left half	Robertson
Pierson	Outside right	Naginski
Mayern	Inside right	Stanislau
Spencer	Centre	Jacobson
Lipschuetz	Inside left	Keenan
Levine	Outside left	Bonaparte

Referee—Mr. Carlton. Linesmen—Messrs. Pierson and Jones. Goal—Naginski, Commerce. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

Durland's Ride and Horse Show.

An unusually large crowd turned out last night at Durland's Riding Academy, where the weekly cotillion ride was held by the patrons and pupils under the command of Charles T. Krauss. For almost an hour, accompanied by the orchestra, the forty riders went through many intricate and interesting evolutions, with the regularity of an army corps. This was followed by a horse show in which there were five events. The first class was for the best pair of horses 15.1 hands and over, to be driven to a mail phaeton, with appointments, gentlemen to ride. The blue went to Emil Seelig's handsome brown pair, Duke and Prince, the same owner accounting for the yellow, while second was taken by B. F. S. Gregory's Bobby Burns and Volunteer. The judge was J. Campbell Thompson.

Walter Baker's b. g. W. T. W. won the first prize in the saddle horse class for horses over 15.2 hands. Mrs. John Gerken, driving B. F. S. Gregory's Princess and Duchesse, took the blue for the best pair of horses under 15.2 hands, to be driven by a lady to a lady's phaeton. A fine looking chestnut gelding owned by Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., and trained by W. Carr, captured the event for saddle horses under 15.2 hands.

Sapollo, an old thoroughbred jumper, a veteran of the show ring, exhibited by George Chlpchase, landed the blue from a field of thirteen over the sticks. The Chipchase entry was the only one to give a clean performance. The judge was Frederick Van Wyck.

British May Drop Soccer Games.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The prominence given by the English press on Monday to the poor showing the recruiting Sergeants are making, while several thousand able-bodied men watched the soccer games last Saturday, estimated between 300,000 and 400,000 people, has forced the authorities to take some action to stimulate the call to the colors. The English Football Association has called a meeting for Monday next, at which every club in the country will be represented, to further consider whether the games ought to be continued. The general opinion favors the schedule arranged for this season being carried through under certain conditions. Since the beginning of the season on Sept. 1 the Football Association has placed itself at the disposal of the War Office, but the "off day" in recruiting last Saturday gave rise to so much comment that the result of the meeting next week is anxiously awaited by thousands of lovers of this sport throughout the world.

FORDHAM PLAYERS COLLIDE

Rice and Riordan Slightly Hurt, but Will Play Against Villanova.

Fordham finished this season's football drilling when "Skip" Wymard closed yesterday's practice with a blackboard illustration in the Maroon gymnasium. The scrub eleven was released a little earlier than usual in order to prepare for their feast in the college dining hall last night in celebration of the breaking of training. The prospects for a victory over Villanova in the annual Thanksgiving Day tussle at Fordham Field today were considerably lessened when Rice and Riordan were injured in practice yesterday. The team was running through signal practice at the time, and, in carrying out a shift play, both players collided while running at top speed. Rice was unconscious for a time, but will start today, despite his shattered condition. Mulcahy was the only regular absent from the final practice, being unable to get up any speed because of a sprained ankle. Capt. "Bud" Wymard was over the ball for the first time in two weeks and appears a trifle stiff and lame, as a result of his former injury.

VARIETY BOXING AT N. Y. A. C.

Leo Elvin, a Title Holder, Loses to Herbert in 108-Pound Class.

The feature which stood out most prominently in the boxing tournament which opened at the New York Athletic Club last night was that of variety. There were a number of good bouts, but, on the other hand, there were some which had little semblance of a fight. In several the decision was obvious through the opponent running across the ring and climbing through the ropes, and one or two would have stood as an interpretation of a new dance. The unexpected came when Leo Elvin, holder of the Metropolitan A. A. U. title in the 108-pound class, was judged second to M. Herbert of the West Harlem A. C. There was not a great measure of superiority displayed, both boys being strong at the end of the three rounds, but a feature that undoubtedly influenced the judges in their decision was that Herbert forced the fighting. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—First Round—Tom Geary, Morningside A. C., defeated Henry De Lucas, unattached. Stopped by referee in first round. Second Round—A. Freedman, Educational Alliance, defeated P. McGovern, Morningside A. C. Referee's decision. M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated Leo Elvin, unattached, in three rounds. Judges' decision. H. Cohen, Newsboys' Home Club, defeated T. Gerry, Morningside A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision. A. Berkowitz, New West Side A. C., defeated L. Amberg, Brownsville F. C., who resigned after one round.

123-Pound Class.—First Round—William Moran, St. Bartholomew, defeated Henry Mertzer, unattached. Stopped by referee in first round. Charles Leonard, unattached, defeated F. Gerkey, West Harlem A. C. Gerkey stopped after one round. T. Grandfield, New West Side A. C., defeated Sam Rubien, Newsboys' Home Club, in three rounds. Judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—First Round—Leo Wagner, Brownsville F. C., defeated Thomas Smith, unattached, in three rounds. Judge's decision. R. H. Gleason, West Harlem A. C., defeated Bernard Levine, unattached, in three rounds. Judges' decision. Harold Marr, Lincoln Club, defeated Walter Morse, New West Side A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—First Round—L. Reicher, Y. M. H. A., stopped George Giller, unattached, in the first round. Second Round—F. McDonald, New West Side A. C., defeated J. Brenner, who resigned in second round. S. Bechtbman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated E. Martin, Brown A. A., who resigned in the third round. L. Reicher, Y. M. H. A., stopped G. Mittleman, unattached, in the second round. Harold Marr, Lincoln Club, stopped M. Hoolihan, West Harlem A. C., in an extra round.

Welsh's Hand Not Injured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, arrived in Syracuse tonight for his bout with Young Brown of New York tomorrow night. Welsh denied the report that he had injured his hand during his bout with Fred Welle in Boston last night.

Novelty Race at Riding Academy.

A novelty race was the feature of the regular weekly ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last night. This event caused endless merriment to a large crowd of spectators. A part of the duty of the entrants was to dismount, light a cigarette, put on their nightshirts, and race down the ring to a lady, who handed them a dressuit case, then wheel around and ride back to the starting point. This was preceded by the usual musical ride, in which a large squad of pupils took part.

COFFIN SHIFTED TO ARMY'S FIRST TEAM

Tentative Line-up Announced for Game with Navy at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Except for a light signal drill which will take place tomorrow morning the Army team finished its work for the Navy contest today. The practice this afternoon was short but hard. There were four elevens working on the latest plays and the drill was held up frequently while the coaches worked on the individual positions. The big team as it lined up today in the signal drill was composed of Merrill and Neyland at the end positions, Butler and Weyand as tackles, O'Hare and Meacham, guards; McEwan, centre; Capt. Prichard, quarter back; Coffin, left half back, and Van Fleet, right half back, with Hodgson as full back.

There has been no announcement to that effect, but the watchers confidently predict that this line-up will be the one that will face the Navy at the kick-off on Franklin Field on Saturday.

Coffin's sudden shift from the first string to the Varsity back field is due to his splendid work in the Springfield game and in the workouts this week as well as to his punting ability. The first string men worked out today with both Harmon and Oliphant at quarter back. Benedict, Ford, and Oliphant were also used in the scrub back field. The situation behind the line is still unsettled, with the chances of starting against the middies favoring the players who were used there today.

Supporters of the Army team are careful not to underestimate the Navy's strength, and there is not the slightest tendency toward overconfidence in the Army camp. The Cadets have suffered considerably this season through injuries to star players and the "classroom slaughter" has stirred the squad during the last fortnight. The loss of Wynne, Engledinger, and Page on the line and Place, the latter a back field man, who learned football under Coach Juneau at the University of Wisconsin, necessitated the rearangement of the back field situation at least, for Place was being carefully groomed for the Navy contest with every prospect of reaching it in top form.

A noisy demonstration and rally in the stands today led by Cadets Eisenhower and McGuire was intended as a "dress rehearsal" of the battalion's repertoire of songs and cheers for the Navy contest. Dan Leary, Harvard end coach, followed the team today in its workout.

NAVY TEAM PICKED.

Selection of Bates and Failing by Coaches Causes Surprise.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 25.—Practicing again in secret, Navy's football squad got nearly two hours of hard drill and scrimmaging this afternoon. The practice was marked by many shifts during which all of the men likely to get into the Army game were given special attention.

After a meeting of the coaches, Head Coach Howard of the Navy tonight gave out the line-up that will face the Army at Philadelphia Saturday. The midshipmen will start the game in the following order:

Capt. Overesch and T. Harrison, ends; McCoach and Deposite or Ward, tackles; Mills and Jones, guards; Perry, centre; Mitchell, quarter back; Blodgett and Failing, half backs, and Bates, full back.

Considerable surprise was caused over the selection of Bates in place of H. Harrison, a veteran of two years at full back. The selection of Mitchell instead of Miles for the pivotal position probably is due to the fact that Miles still suffers from injuries to his leg, received in the Colby game two weeks ago. Another surprise was the selection of Failing, rather than Craig or Gilbert, for right half back. Failing, like Blodgett, his running mate, is big and husky, but not as fast as either of the other two.

Good Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

An excellent card of bouts and one that should attract considerable attention has been arranged for the holiday matinee show of the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx this afternoon. Big and little men will be seen in the two ten-round contests which feature the programme, and as the contestants in each bout are considered among the topnotchers in their respective classes, some interesting boxing should result. In the main ten-round bout Tom Gibbons of St. Paul, brother of the famous Mike Gibbons, will oppose Billy Glover of Boston, who has gained an enviable reputation as a clever boxer with an effective punch in either hand. In the other bout Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Benny Leonard of the east side will be the participants. The usual preliminary bouts will precede these two ten-round affairs, and the show is scheduled to start at 2:30 P. M.

Heavyweights at Pioneer Club.

The two ten-round bouts which have been arranged by the Pioneer Sporting Club for the feature of its inaugural show tomorrow night promise to provide the fans with some interesting action. Heavyweights have been matched for the two stellar attractions. Tom Kennedy of the west side, one of the original White Hopes, will box Tony Ross, and Sailor Fred Fritts will oppose Terry Kellar, the San Francisco heavyweight. Kennedy is in strict training for his bout. The injury to his hand, which he suffered recently and which compelled him to cancel several bouts, has entirely healed, and he is working faithfully to get himself into his best physical condition. The other bout should also be a hammer and tong affair.

Matinee Bouts at Broadway.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three star ten-round bouts this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The bout between Soldier Bartfield, welterweight champion of the United States Army, and Jack Britton, the Chicago boxer, is the feature of the card. Eddie Wallace, the poultry Ghetto featherweight, will meet Frankie Flering, the Canadian champion, in the semi-windup. Marty Allen of East New York and Young Driscoll of Brooklyn will open the show.

Nelson Fouls Smith In Bout.

Frankie Nelson fouled Cy Smith in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. Nelson hit Smith low and the referee stopped the bout. Joe Kane had a shade on Billie McLean in the ir six-round go.

Dinner of Winter Golf League.

It is expected that a large gathering of the local members of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests will attend the dinner which is to be given at the Republican Club tomorrow evening. Among the different topics which will be discussed at the dinner will be the arrangements for the annual tournament which is to be held at Pinehurst during the week of Jan. 11, 1915. Judging from the large number of acceptances which have already been received from the members of the association from the different sections of the country, it is predicted that it will be the best-attended tournament ever given by the association. The dinner will be a sort of a jollification reunion, and will be attended by the prominent members of the association who reside in this section of the country.

GOLF LINKS IN RITZ-CARLTON

Bunkers, Pits, and Greens Planned, with Harry Vardon in Charge.

Harry Vardon, who won the open championship of Great Britain for the sixth time last June, will be located here this Winter to give instruction at a school to be established along elaborate lines at the Ritz-Carlton, unless all reports are in error.

A person in touch with the situation said last night that the idea was to devote a whole floor of the hotel to an indoor course of six holes equipped as nearly as possible like outdoor links, except, of course, in distance and driving facilities. Natural sand bunkers and pits and grass putting greens are planned.

Although Vardon's acceptance of the offer to locate here for the Winter has not been received as yet, it is said that the terms were so flattering that even this one of the "great triumvirate" of British professionals could not refuse. In fact, Vardon was asked to name his own price.

Several American "pros" have been mentioned as possible assistants to Vardon, among them being Elmer W. Loving of Arcola, to whom will be assigned approaching and putting; Harry Vinall of Tuxedo, James Maiden of Nassau, and Otto Hackbarth of Chicago. It is believed that many women and children will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by this projected school to obtain unusually good instruction in the royal and ancient game. Should Vardon come over, it will be his fourth visit to this country.

TRAINER M'LOUGHLIN HERE.

American Coach of Danish Athletes Loses Position Through War.

Only a few hours after Al Copland had returned from Austria, "Jim" McLoughlin, the Irish-American A. C. athletic official, who last summer was engaged to prepare Denmark's athletes for the next Olympic Games, also came back home. McLoughlin reached here on Tuesday aboard the Heiligoleva from Copenhagen. The American trainer's contract was severed when it became apparent to the Danish authorities that it would be almost an impossibility for Germany to hold the 1916 Olympics in Berlin.

With the return of McLoughlin, only one American coach now remains in Europe, whereas a few months ago there were four, Copland, in Austria; McLoughlin, in Denmark; R. C. Kraenzlein, in Germany, and Ernie Hjertberg, in Sweden. The latter is the only one of the quartet retaining his position.

Although they were never much of a figure in international track and field competition, McLoughlin yesterday said he found some good athletic material among the Danes. Walkers especially he found of a calibre to contest with the best in Olympic sports. One lad, Guinnar Rasmussen, was capable of doing 47 minutes 26 1-5 second for 10,000 metres, a performance worthy of consideration when it is known that it was made on a track heavy and slippery from rain. Rasmussen's best time was recorded in a Danish national championship race, in which he beat the title holder, W. Guliche, in convincing fashion. The latter is considered by McLoughlin the equal of any walker in the United States, and he compared Rasmusseh favorably with Eddie Renz, the best of the amateur walkers in this country.

Among the other good men McLoughlin discovered, in his short stay in Denmark, are Carl Broddi, with a record of 133 feet 6 inches in the hop, step and jump; Ernest Hesuer, a high jumper, whose best performance was 6 feet ½inch; H. J. Erber, good for 22 feet or better in the broad jump; Mike Hanson, timed in 11 1-5 seconds for 100 metres; Olaf Madsin, 1,500 metres, in 4 minutes 22 seconds; Konelup Hansen, who finished 4th in the last English championships in the javelin event, with a throw of 178 feet; and Svend Langaer, whose best mark at the standing high jump is 5 feet 1¼ inches. Of this collection of talent, Bang is the best, for he can hurl the javelin 175 feet. There is no athlete in the United States capable of such a performance.

Smith Wins Van Amringe Cup.

J. G. Smith, a senior at Columbia, and Captain of the Columbia harriers, won the final cross-country run for the Van Amringe Cup yesterday afternoon over a six-mile course on Riverside Drive. He ran from scratch and carried off the laurels in the good time of 30 minutes 10 seconds. W. H. Diekman, 1916, ran a close second to Smith, and made a desperate sprint in the finish on the South Field track to catch him, but crossed the tape 15 seconds behind. By this victory Smith won cross-country honors for one year. He won two out of the four runs for the trophy and finished the series with 18 points. W. F. Glimm, 1915, and Diekman tied for second place, with 19 points, and W. V. Meyers, 1917, was fourth, with 20 points. The order of finish: L. G. Smith, 1915, (scratch,) 30:10; W. H. Diekman, 1916, (2 minutes 30 seconds,) 30:25; J. P. Knox, 1917, (1 minute 30 seconds,) 31:00; W. F. Glimm, 1915, (2 minutes 30 seconds,) 33:46; W. V. Meyers, 1917, (2 minutes,) 33:59.

Yale Men In A. A. U. Run.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the A. A. U. Championship Committee, yesterday received word from E. J. Stackpole, Jr., manager of the Yale University track team, that while it would be impossible for Yale to enter her cross-country team in the junior and senior national cross-country championships on Dec. 5 and 12 respectively, at Van Cortlandt Park, owing to the fact that the cross-country season closes at Yale after the intercollegiate cross-country championship, several individual members of the team would enter.

Winners with the Cue.

The final game of the amateur straight rail billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was decided last night, M. Abrams defeating C. P. Williard by the score of 75 to 37, in forty-two innings.

M. Henry defeated George M. Salisbury in the final block of their three nights' three-cushion carrom billiard match at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and Broadway, by the score of 50 to 40. This victory gives Henry premier honors of the match, his aggregate score being 150 points, while Salisbury's total was 138 points.

Two matches were played in the second round of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy last night. In the first match J. Knight defeated W. Monahan, 250 to 219. Knight's high break was 18 and Monahan's was 23. In the second match A. Taylor defeated M. J. Milligan, 250 to 181, with Taylor's high run 23 and Milligan's 13. Ninety-nine innings were played before Taylor had made his 250 points.

In the pocket billiard tournament Leo Marsh (25) defeated George Pakulski (10) by a score of 75 to 69.

A rally near the end of the game gave H. H. Smith a victory over Frank W. Boyd last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, the final score being 200 to 188. Boyd maintained a comfortable lead from the start of the contest to the forty-seventh inning, when Smith, having 45 points to tally before completing his string, made two runs of 21 points each, and scored the necessary 3 points in the fiftieth inning.



EXPOSITION
A White Diagonal Checked Madras
Ide Silver Collar
Geo. P. Ide & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

MARSANS WANTS TO SIGN WITH GIANTS

But Cuban Outfielder and Deserter Is Practically Blacklisted.

Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder, who jumped from the Cincinnati Reds to the St. Louis "Feds" and got $7,000 for the leap, has informed his friends here that he has an ambition to return to the ranks of organized ball and play with the Giants. And the Giants will be glad to get him if the deal can be satisfactorily arranged. Manager McGraw has admired the speedy Cuban for the last two seasons and believes that he could be developed into the fastest base runner in the game.

Marsans has been an unruly person to manage and gave Charley Herzog considerable trouble last year in Cincinnati. The Cuban admits that he would be glad to play with New York, but first the club must go to all the trouble of fixing up his many troubles. In the first place, Marsans would want the Giants to pay back the $7,000 obligation to the "Feds." He would also demand a $2,000 bonus for signing. The injunction which was obtained by the Cincinnati club restraining Marsans from playing with the "Feds" is still pending in the courts.

Marsans is playing ball in Havana under an assumed name. The sensational first baseman on the Havana team named Mendiondo is no other than Armando Marsans. Although an outfielder, Marsans is playing a great game at the first bag and is burning up the base paths with his running. The Havana team is just now playing a series of games with the Birmingham club of the Southern Association, although the National Commission frowns on any players of organized ball playing against Federal League players. This violation of the rule may cause the Birmingham barons some trouble.

Palmero, the Giants' young Cuban pitcher, is also playing on this same team and he is likely to receive a rebuke for associating with the contract jumper. Palmero, by the way, has pitched four games and has won them all. Also on the team is Romanach, the Cuban shortstop, who was signed by Brooklyn and refused to report. Gonzales, the Cuban catcher, who was with the Braves for the late last year and also with Long Branch, is manager of the Havana club.

It would require a lot of very diplomatic engineering to land Marsans back into organized ball, for, by his actions in Cincinnati, he has aroused the enmity of the officials of organized baseball more than any other player with the exception of Hal Chase. Ban Johnson has stated that neither Marsans nor Chase would be received back into the ranks under any circumstances. Even though Manager McGraw does want Marsans, it is not likely that he will consider the unreasonable conditions under which Marsans wants to join the New York club.

FEDERALS BAG ANOTHER.

Pitcher Hagerman Deserts Cleveland for Chicago "Outlaws."

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Rip Hagerman, a pitcher of the Cleveland American League ball club, today signed a three-year contract with the Chicago Federal League Club, according to an announcement by Charles Weeghman, President of the club. The terms were not made public.

Hagerman had been "in bad" with the Cleveland Club, he said, since Manager Birmingham was told that Federal League scouts had been seen talking with Hagerman. "Birmingham asked me to sign a two-year contract," said Hagerman, "and I refused. If I'd gone back to Cleveland, I'd soon have been sent to Portland." Hagerman formerly pitched for Portland, Oregon, and at one time for the Chicago Nationals.

"Tilly" Shafer Won't Join Feds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The attempt of the Federal League to lure "Tilly" Shafer, former Giant, back into baseball has failed. President Gilmore of the Federals received a telegram today from George Stovall at Los Angeles, quoting Shafer as being "done with baseball."

Braves to Train at Macon.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 25.—George Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, world's champions, announced here today that Macon had been chosen as the 1915 training camp for his team. He said the players would report the latter part of February.

INCREASE WORLD'S SERIES.

Nine Games to Make Up the Schedule Hereafter, Is Chicago Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25.—Nine games instead of seven will be played when the American and National League pennant winners clash next October in the World's Series competition. Prices will be reduced, and the contesting athletes will share in the receipts of the first five games instead of four, as has been the custom in the past series. The official announcement of this change will be made at the annual meeting of the National Commission in Cincinnati early in January.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League said tonight he had received a communication from Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, asserting that the magnates of the parent organization were agreed that at least two games should be added to the series.

"One or two National League club owners seemed inclined to lengthen the schedule to eleven games," said President Johnson tonight, "but nine should suffice. Thousands of baseball followers annually are denied admission to the series under the seven-game arrangement because in recent years the championship problem has been decided well within the limit."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Chairman August Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission denied emphatically here tonight that he had ever written to President Ban Johnson of the American League advocating that the number of games in the world's series be changed from seven to nine and the prices reduced.

"I certainly wrote no such letter," said Herrmann. "As far as I know the matter has not ever been considered by the National League club owners. Newspaper talk on the subject is the only information I have, and even that is meagre."

When asked if he personally advocated such a plan he said:

"I have never given the matter enough thought to answer that question."

NOT INDEBTED TO EBBETS.

Herrmann Refuses to Give Up $15,000 Part of Deal for Tinker.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., President of the Brooklyn National League team, who has been trying for a year to gain possession of $15,000 which he says is due from the Cincinnati Reds on account of the Joe Tinker deal, will have to keep on demanding the money—at least, so said Garry Herrmann, President of the Reds, today.

"Once more," said Herrmann, "Charlie Ebbets doesn't get any $15,000 off the Cincinnati Baseball Club. In the first place, he isn't entitled to it, and in the second place he did not lose $15,000. The Cincinnati club reinvested $12,500 of his money in Yingling and Moran, and all we have left of his cash is $2,500. All these deals ran coincidentally. If Mr. Ebbets is entitled to the return of his $15,000, then we are entitled to the return of our $15,500, ws to hand him back Yingling and Moran, if the latter could be retaken from Boston. Take the deal where we handed to New York Bescher for Herzog and Hartley, and Hartley jumped, for an example. Have we thought of demanding Bescher back because Hartley was never delivered?"

TWO BIG AUTO RACES.

Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix to be be Run Feb. 22 and 27.

Entry blanks have been issued for the Vanderbilt Cup Race and International Grand Prix Race to be held in February at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. The Vanderbilt Cup event is for the famous trophy donated by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as well as $8,000 in gold for the first five drivers to finish. It will be held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1915. On Saturday, Feb. 27, the Grand Prix will take place, the prize for this being the Gold Challenge Cup valued at $5,000 and donated by the Automobile Club of America, together with $8,000 in gold for the first five placed drivers.

The Vanderbilt Cup will be approximately 300 miles and is a Class E non-stock event, open to any motor car of 600 cubic inches piston displacement or less, minimum weight 1,600 pounds. The circuit, which is inside the exposition grounds, is approximately four miles, and is to be covered seventy-five times by the cars.

The International Grand Prix is to be 400 miles in length, or 100 laps of the course, and is a free-for-all event.

There is a clause in the Grand Prix entry blank stating that if the number of cars entered is too great considering the length of the course, the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America may run an elimination contest.

Plans are being perfected to fence off and control the course in such a manner that it will be impossible for any spectator to cross the track while the contests are on. Entries for both races close Feb. 10.

HIGHER PRICES FOR HORSES AT GARDEN

General French and Poinsetta Topnotchers in Old Glory Sale.

Prices were decidely brisker yesterday at the Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden. The high-water mark was reached for the day, when the two-year-old colt, General French, was brought into the ring. This handsome youngster with a mark of 2:10¾, and champion two-year-old stallion of 1914 was the centre of some spirited bidding. Starting at $200 Auctioneer Bain gradually advanced him to $1,000 and then to $2,000 and he was finally sold to the representative of the Brook Farm of Chester, N. Y., for $2,100. The same establishment paid $2,000 for the mare Poinsetta, by Barongale and 1,000 for Native Judge, who was sired by Justice Brook.

The crowd was much larger than on the opening day and the average prices higher. A number of prominent breeders and owners who did not put in an appearance on Tuesday were on hand yesterday. Among them were: W. B. Dickerman, Harry K. Devereux, President of the Grand Circuit; Dr. Charles Tanner, W. P. Harvey, George Tiplings, J. D. Callary, President of the Pittsburgh Driving Club; Ex-Gov. Horace White and his brother Ernest from Syracuse, J. H. Moore of Washington, Pa., Clem Beachey, Lexington, John R. Townsend, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Rennselaer Weston, Goshen, N. Y., George D. Conner, Secretary, Detroit Grand Circuit meeting.

Some of the prominent local drivers were: Dr. Ferster, H. B. Clarke, Andrew Crawford, Joseph P. Gibbons; I. V. Hunt, Sol. B. Wolf, Harry S. Alward, Ralph Kelsey, Matt. Dwyer, George H. Huber, J. H. Lawrence, Leo and Max Oettinger. The best prices of the auction follow:

General French, 2:10¾, (non-wtn.) b. c., 2, by Justice Brook; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	$2,100
Poinsetta, b. m., 4, by Barongale; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	2,000
Native Judge, b. c., 1, by Justice Brook; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	1,600
The Scorpion, br. f., 1, by San Francisco; to Ernst Ploth, New York City.	1,250
Nellie Jay, 2:14¼, rn. m., 15, by Jay Hawker; to H. J. Schlesinger, Milwaukee	1,125
Betsy Bingen, 2:19¾, b. m., 4, by Bingen; to Curis Neck Farm, Virginia	1,000
Cascus, br. h., 4, by Bingen; to Curis Neck Farm, Virginia	1,000
Nowaday Boy, 2:20, b. g., 5, by MacDougall; to E. Miller, Boston, Mass.	1,000
Crescent Todd, br. c., 3, by Todd Mac; George Latimer, Buffalo, N. Y.	825
Bola, b. f., 3, by Cochato; to J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.	710
Anita Knight, b. f., 2, by Border Knight; to A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass.	525
Baron Garry, 2:14½, br. s., 6, by Oakland Baron; to F. J. Allen, Boston, Mass.	530
Hannah Hall, b. f., 1, by Walnut Hall; to John Tucker, Pittsburgh, Penn.	500
Princess Uelda, ro. f., 3, by Prince McKinney; to C. H. Smith, New York City.	510
Bonfiesta, 2:16¼, br. s., 7, by Bingara; to J. T. Backman, Reading, Penn.	435
Peter Moko, br. c., 2, by Peter the Great; to G. Howard, New York City.	400
Border Prince, b. c., 3, by Border Knight; to E. H. Terp, New York City.	410
Fanella, 2:13, b. m., 21, by Arion; to W. E. Akin, Buffalo, N. Y.	325
Denia Knight, 2:26, b. m., 6, by Border Knight; to E. H. Terp, New York City.	280
Young Sweet Maria, b. f., 3, by Binger; to Nathan Oppenheim, New York City.	175

Rochester's Athletic Field.

Alumni of the University of Rochester have taken steps to put the college "on the map of the athletic world" by pledging themselves to sustain an athletic field and college athletic teams. Dr. Rhees, the head of the university, approves the plans of the alumni, as he is heartily in favor of competitive athletics in the university and an advocate of physical training in conjunction with mental training at the institution. He has found a field within fifteen minutes' walk and three minutes' car ride of the university buildings, which can be purchased at a reasonable price, and could be converted into a fine athletic field with at least two football gridirons, two baseball fields, a half-mile running track, ample room for field sports of various kinds, and room for at least a dozen tennis courts, with a commanding site for a field house to contain a lounge, ample bathing facilities and dressing rooms, lockers, and a small gymnasium to supplement the institution's present gymnasium. At the next meeting of the Trustees a proposition will be submitted to purchase the field, and appropriations of $30,000 for purchase of the land and $20,000 for its equipment will be recommended, with the prospect of favorable action on both propositions. Alumni residents in and about Rochester have pledged themselves to raise money for the upkeep of the field and to guarantee the undergraduates against loss in the maintenance of college teams at the various sporting activities in which they will participate as a college.

PRINCETON STARTS HOCKEY.

Big Squad Has Its First Workout in St. Nicholas Rink.

Princeton's hock

The New York Times.

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PRESIDENT'S SHIPPING POLICY.

Washington dispatches say that during his recent leisure the President has given continuous attention to his shipping bill, which Congress shelved, and that he is determined to make it a leading issue in his forthcoming message. The announcement comes just at the time that the European combatants have adopted, each for itself, such variations of the Declaration of London as seem good to them respectively. Therefore there is no binding law regarding the status of ships and cargoes upon the high seas, under conditions of war, and the Government has announced this week that it would look to the general principles of international law for the protection of shipping. The trouble about that is that each nation administers international law in its own courts. England adjudicates its own captures, and so would Germany if it should make any. If there were an international prize court a ship belonging to the United States might have some sort of chance of treatment according to the United States view of international law. At least the United States argument would be heard. But the rules of the game now are subject to daily alteration. The contraband list is a different thing from what it was on the declaration of war, and it will be still different a few weeks hence. Yesterday Germany declared wood contraband. Can the President wish that a Government ship carrying lumber should be subject to the rules of a German court? That is only a timely example of innumerable cases in which it would not be desirable that the Government should have a direct interest in the litigation. A judgment against the ship would be a judgment against the Government. No lover of peace could wish that.

The President persists with his idea, although the practical developments since the proposal was made have weakened it. There is more trouble about cargoes than about ships. Cargoes will not move unless bankers are satisfied with the insurance. A special insurance law was passed, but it does not meet the case, since it covers only cargoes in American vessels. It would seem better to amend the law to cover American cargoes in any neutral vessel, of which there are many, rather than to provide a Government marine to fit the defective insurance law. In like manner British insurance is defective in that it will not insure against British capture, the only sort of capture at all likely. As a provision against an emergency the President's proposal is futile. It is idle to talk of building ships in hope of getting them done before the war is over, and then having them on our hands in an overbuilt market. It is equally hopeless to buy a marine for the Government line, because there are only belligerent ships to be bought, and the law regarding such transfers gives no safety. British courts have annulled transfers in anticipation of this war, and would still less regard as valid transfers actually made during war. There was reported yesterday the case of a vessel flying the United States flag, which had been a German vessel, and which was charged with violation of neutrality by transshipping coal and provisions to German cruisers. It is easy to say that no Government ship would violate neutrality, and it might observe what our Government thought to be neutrality. But there would be no presumption in favor of the Government ships if subject to foreign law.

Least convincing of all is this argument:

> The President believes the Government should take the opportunity offered by the European war to pioneer new trade routes for American ships. He feels certain there are numerous lanes of traffic that would not pay at first, but could be developed into valuable additions to American commerce. Private concerns, he feels, will be slow to engage in ventures along routes that will not yield immediate returns. The Government could and should develop those routes, the President thinks, and surrender them later to private companies if that should be deemed advisable.

There is nothing to support the idea that under equality of conditions the Government could make a profit where private capital would not venture. If there is a fair chance of profit private capital will find it out sooner and more surely than the Government. The only need for the proposal is the fact that the Government has passed laws which make private shipping unprofitable. Now the Government is to assume the task at a certain loss rather than repeal the bad laws. The only result would be that the Government would run the lines at a greater loss than private management, and the deficit would be concealed and transferred to the taxpayers. Cheap freights cannot be desired on such terms by anybody except those whose goods are carried. For every ton carried by a Government ship it is sure that many tons would lack carriage through the discouragement of American and neutral shipping by Government competition on such unequal terms. It is odd that such a proposal of a subsidy in disguise should come from the leader of a party immemorially opposed to a subsidy. Fortunately the President alone cannot pass his bill.

THANKSGIVING.

The recurrence of the old New England festival of Thanksgiving, long since made national, finds the people of the United States in a mood to give thanks to the Power that guides them with a new sense of their blessings. If we have not all we would like to have to be thankful for, all that we felt only a few months ago that we were justified in expecting, we have so much more than many of our contemporaries, and what we have is so substantial, that we must feel the spirit of the festival as strongly and fervently as the colonists of Massachusetts Bay. They dwelt always in the midst of alarms, their existence was full of vicissitudes, but they were gratefully aware of their freedom from many perils of body and soul, of the promise of development held out to them, of their sure escape from the evils that beset them in the Old World. So we, in our turn, may be sincerely grateful, and in a larger sense, for what we have and what we have escaped.

We have escaped the danger of war on our own continent and we have made new friendships with our neighbors which time and opportunity will strengthen and make mutually profitable. We only indirectly share in the terrible affliction that now burdens Europe. The loss it inflicts upon us is not small, but in comparison with that our brothers of France, Belgium, Germany, England, Austria, and other States must bear it is insignificant. We have had a year of great crops, enabling us to keep ourselves in comfort and help to feed the hungry beyond our shores.

We must be grateful that we are Americans and that the outlook for wholesome development in this country was never brighter; because it has been vouchsafed us to realize that we are the forerunners of a new and broader and nobler civilization in which men will not settle their differences of opinion by taking each other's lives. We have met and solved some of the problems which most vexed us and we feel renewed strength to take up, with clearer vision, the others which still vex us. In many years the people of this country have had no Thanksgiving Day in which their thanks for deliverance from evil and the promise of blessings to come could be so heartily expressed.

THE CASE OF HENRY SIEGEL.

It is very probable that in suspending until next June the sentence of ten months' imprisonment which he had pronounced upon HENRY SIEGEL, Justice CLARK felt that if in the interval granted the convicted man were able to restore to the depositors in his "bank" any considerable part of the money they lost, the larger ends of justice would be served better than by the immediate commitment of SIEGEL to jail. The motive is proper and commendable. That, however, in nowise removes the general impression that SIEGEL'S punishment is very much too light for his offenses. The result of the trial at Geneseo was in this respect unfortunate, for it naturally tends to confirm the belief so often expressed that the courts have one sort of justice for a rich man, another sort for a poor man.

The Siegel case as disposed of becomes one of that class, very numerous in the annals of jurisprudence, which quite baffle the lay understanding. SIEGEL had been a very successful merchant. He had made a reputation, he had won high standing in the mercantile calling, his counsel declared that he "was looked on as the foremost department store man in the world." It follows that he must have enjoyed the entire confidence of those who had dealings with him. That confidence HENRY SIEGEL and his partner abused. They received from their employés and customers, from the public generally, deposits for their so-called bank, and this money, according to their counsel's statement, they used as their own. They treated the deposits in the bank as loans to themselves, made without security, and they continued to use the money in the business of their stores at a time when immense losses had accrued and insolvency was in plain view. That is the offense which bulks largest in the popular mind, and for that, of course, the fine of $1,000 and a sentence of ten months in jail, afterward suspended by the court, is an altogether inadequate punishment.

But HENRY SIEGEL was not tried for misappropriating the money of the depositors who trusted him with their savings. The charge upon which he was tried and convicted was that of larceny in securing from a bank where he had made a loan by false representations the sum of $684.05. It is alleged that as the State had no supervisory powers over his banking operations it would have been difficult to bring him to bar for the immensely greater offense of making away with more than $2,000,000 of the money of his depositors. Under the new law that kind of banking is no longer possible in this State. It ought never to have been possible. There is something like a travesty of justice in sending SIEGEL to trial upon the check, leaving the unfortunate depositors quite without redress.

Again, the public saw no good reason why the case should have been transferred to Livingston County. Innumerable offenders have been tried in communities where feeling ran strongly against them. SIEGEL might have had a fair trial in the County of New York. The case as tried was one abounding in financial complications and it must have been more difficult to bring it to the clear comprehension of a jury in Geneseo than of one in New York.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, therefore, it can readily be understood why the almost universal comment is to the effect that SIEGEL got off much too easily, that justice has been defeated. The feeling of disappointment will be a good deal modified if SIEGEL is able to use the interval of freedom granted to him by the court in getting together funds to reimburse in some measure the large number of depositors who lost their money through misplaced confidence in him.

THE BAFF MURDER.

The murder of BARNET BAFF, the poultry dealer, has shocked this community even more than the murder of ROSENTHAL, the gambler, a crime to which, in the police view, it bears a strong resemblance, with this difference, that, while ROSENTHAL was of the very scum of society, BAFF, so far as is known, was an upright and law-abiding man, who had conducted his business honorably and done no more than his duty in incurring the avowed enmity of some of his rivals in trade. If those rivals are not implicated in this cowardly assassination, except in the inevitable suspicions of BAFF'S acquaintances, they will do well to publish the proofs of their innocence as quickly as possible. This is not a case in which the excellent rule that every man should be considered innocent until he has been proved guilty is likely to have much weight in the public mind.

The indications that here is another gunmen murder, a killing in a public thoroughfare by hired assassins, are very strong. The police have taken up the matter with energy and there is scarcely a doubt that they will soon run the actual murderers to earth. There are, after all, not so many thugs in this community that our guardians of the peace cannot count them all, with a little effort, and the loyalty of thugs to thugs is always dubious. But it is very doubtful if BAFF had ever done anything to incur the enmity of men of the gunmen type, while he had been threatened and assaulted since he gave evidence upon which some members of the so-called Poultry Trust were sent to jail. There is scarcely a doubt that he has been killed for an act of good citizenship. A thorough investigation of the crime will be demanded. The arrest and conviction of hired assassins will not be sufficient to allay the public indignation and alarm.

That all or nearly all the members of the Poultry Men's Union are responsible for the instigation of this crime is incredible. Resort to murder because of trade enmities is very rare in this country. But a man has been killed in circumstances which throw suspicion upon a body of marketmen, and it will be to the advantage of that body to render all help to the authorities in bringing the guilty persons to justice.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The condition of the public health in a large city somewhat resembles the condition of the public streets, since it is always being torn up, that is, to make room for improvements. The question of vaccination bears some resemblance to Times Square at Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, but the day is coming when we shall find the new subway extremely convenient, and give thanks for the extermination of the pest of typhoid fever. Just now, fallacies in disinfection are making a dangerous hollow in the public road. Disinfectants now in use are proved to be old-fashioned and ineffective. Bichloride of mercury not only kills almost as many as it saves, but it gets on badly with soap, serum, and albuminous matter. Carbolic acid does very little work, formaldehyde is debated, sulphur is superficial. Thousands of lives are lost and thousands of dollars are uselessly spent. But a new bill is to be introdnced at the next session of the New York Legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale of all disinfectants, and the standardized product should be at least the best obtainable.

When we learn what disinfectants do disinfect it would be pleasant to use some of them in the Subway stations. These stations are kept neat by sweeping with a long-handled brush that sends clouds of fine dust into the nostrils of the waiting passenger. The only hope for the latter is that so many germs as must be contained in the dust clouds will have all they can do to destroy each other without destroying him. Even if we cannot get effective disinfectants for this purpose, wouldn't tea-leaves or wet paper or some other old housewives' remedy be better than nothing?

Afternoon tea has gained such a vogue here that used tea leaves would be comparatively inexpensive and the saving of them would encourage thrift.

In all seriousness we implore the health officials of the city to offer suggestions. If our theatres are disinfected, why not the theatre of our daily toil?

In commenting upon the refusal of the writ of error to transfer the case of LEO FRANK of Atlanta to the Supreme Court, Gov. SLATON of Georgia said that in case he was asked to grant a respite until the Prison Commission could hear the case and make its recommendations, his procedure would be "to review all the evidence "and examine the arguments and "then reach my conclusions." That is what the case of FRANK demands and in the interests of justice insistently demands. There have been many appearances in court, but the evidence has never been examined and reviewed since the trial which resulted in conviction, and there are the most convincing reasons to believe that that was not a fair trial.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Restrictions Cannot Be Perpetual.

Experience teaches that when conditions change, everything no longer in adjustment to them sooner or later is either readjusted or is abolished, and this is no less true of the so-called "restrictions" on the uses to which real estate may be put than of other agreements and undertakings forever to keep things as they are at any given time. Wherever "business" has seen profit in going, there it has always gone at last, in spite of all the opposition that could be made, and it is certain, too, that no effort by one generation to prevent its successors from building where they choose the sort of houses they want to live in can be permanently successful.

So there can be practically no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the demand made by the owner of the property at the corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street for judicial permission to violate the clause in his deed forbidding the erection on it of a modern apartment house. When this limitation was imposed, fifty years ago, it was willingly accepted, just as are like restrictions in many suburban towns. It pleased such residents of the neighborhood as purposed to remain there and enabled those desiring to go away to get better prices for their land. It still pleases some of the present owners, and they are endeavoring to enforce it upon the dissatisfied fraction.

The "case" of the former can be presented in a way to give it seeming strength, since they are standing by a contract voluntarily entered into. The general tendency, however, of the courts, especially in this country, is to loosen the grasp of "dead hands" whenever it becomes seriously irksome to the living, and although this, as in the present instance, may inflict what looks like real hardship and even injustice on individuals, the larger considerations of public policy always prevail at last over the old covenants.

Such controversies are often bitter and expensive, and it might be well if restrictive clauses of the sort mentioned, instead of being phrased with a view to an impossible perpetuity, were conditioned, not on the will of any one owner, or of a minority of owners, but on that of a majority of them in the area covered. That is about what these agreements come to in practice, and it is wise to recognize facts.

They Seem to Like Their Chains.

When the FORD plan of sharing profits with the employés of its inventor was first announced its numerous critics, besides saying much about the disturbance of industrial conditions and relations that would follow the payment of wages higher than those fixed by the sacred law of supply and demand, made another objection that at the time seemed highly plausible. They declared that free-born American workingmen would not long submit to the sort of dictation and control of their conduct and expenditures which this rash innovator purposed to exercise.

The rules laid down as to the uses to be made under threat of discharge of the abnormally large wages paid might be wise and their effects beneficial, both morally and economically, but Americans, it was confidently assumed, would not tolerate such interference with their private, out-of-the-shop affairs and doings, and would prefer less money, with freedom to waste or save it as they pleased.

These prophecies of revolt against paternalism and dictation, like those of industrial confusion, seem to have been based on mistaken beliefs. The pressure of "labor" has been, not to escape from the rules, but to come in under them, and so highly is that privilege esteemed that many workers, for one or another reason ineligible or disqualified for inclusion in the favored but coerced band, have exhausted all their ingenuity in devising tricks for bringing themselves beneath the tyranny they were expected to hate.

Meanwhile home buying and the making of deposits in savings banks, as well as the establishment or maintenance of family life—all ranking high in the stern FORD category of compulsory virtues—have been going on at an amazing rate, and if any of the free-born have been restive, no articulate expression of their discontent has reached the public ear.

Another Sea Mystery.

Considering the heavy loss, or at best the serious disturbance of their business, which the American owners of the steamer Sacramento have suffered from the seizure of her cargo by the Germans, it is more than a little strange that they are not making more fuss about it.

Those highly desirable customers down in Valparaiso who were willing to pay $16 a ton for coal they could get from other purveyors for $8 will be cruelly disappointed by the arrival of the Sacramento with an empty hold, and their consequent irritation can hardly fail to have the effect of making them bestow their precious patronage elsewhere than on their so fortunate—should one say "discoverers" or "inventors"?

Yet no passionate protests to Chile against the violation of her neutrality by the rude Germans have been reported—no vehement appeals for redress and satisfaction have reached Washington. This quiet submission to the modern form of piracy is in mystifying contrast to the resentment which other American merchant adventurers showed when their copper shipments were diverted from the intended destination.

Grand Jurors Again in Trouble.

For a Grand Jury to be itself indicted for plagiarism—and apparently doomed to conviction of that high crime—is a novelty. That presentment against the Charities Commissioner, with its fierce arraignment of his administration for faults and failures for most of which he obviously was not responsible, excited not a little astonishment among those who had read in his own reports and recommendations full accounts of the same evils, but none of us outsiders had suspected the jurymen of borrowing their thunder without making any acknowledgment as to its source. It was assumed that they spoke with knowledge derived from personal observation, but it seems that they only copied a rather ancient document!

That they went so far astray, and exposed themselves to ridicule as well as denunciation, is not as surprising as it was. Such is the usual fate of plagiarists.

THE FRANK CASE.

Two Comments on the Great Issues at Stake in It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your articles on the Frank case in Atlanta, and I commend you heartily on the stand you have taken in the matter.

It really seems absurd that in this twentieth century, when our courts are supposed to mete out justice, so much time should be wasted on technicalities which have no bearing on the case whatsoever, especially when human life is at stake.

I am of the opinion that race prejudice and the mob spirit that pervaded the courtroom when Frank was on trial for his life were greatly instrumental in convicting him. I cannot believe that the State of Georgia will allow a blot on its fair name by exacting the death penalty of an innocent man.

SIDNEY A. GOODMAN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication from Leo M. Frank printed in THE TIMES should receive the consideration of the general public, and especially of that portion of the public which is competent to see clearly and to estimate rightly the importance of the Frank case in its relations to our judicial system.

I have read somewhere, I believe, of a Judge who witnessed a murder from his chamber window and later condemned to death a man he knew to be innocent, not feeling called upon in his capacity as a Judge to bring forward the facts which he knew would clear the prisoner condemned on circumstantial evidence.

Is a wearer of the judicial ermine any less to be blamed who refuses to grant a new trial to a man on a mere technicality of law when every circumstance points to the innocence of the man who will suffer therefor?

CLARENCE M. LINDSAY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1914.

THE NEAR-SIDE STOP

May Cause Much Inconvenience When Snow and Sleet Arrive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The near-side stop of the street cars in this city will constitute a serious menace to the convenience, comfort, and health of the traveling public if the practice is continued after the snow falls and the streets are covered with ice or slush. Formerly the stop was made so that the passenger could board or alight from the car at the cleared cross-walk; under the present system the passenger must walk through the snow and slush for some fifty feet, or as an alternative climb over the piled up snow on the sides of the streets or avenues. The consequent wetting of the feet, skirts, and ankles, and the sloppy condition of the car floor will certainly increase the prevalence of the troubles common to our Winter season; also the narrowed streets or avenues between the snowbanks will increase twofold the danger of boarding or alighting from the cars, and may be a much greater cause of accident than the far-side stop is now supposed to be.

This matter should be taken up by the proper city authorities and the near-side ordinance rescinded before the people become exasperated beyond endurance, and I trust the press of the city will have sufficiently at heart the interests of those of our citizens who are dependent upon the street cars for their transit up, down, and across town to voice a general protest against the continuance of the said ordinance.

M. STANDISH.

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

Organ Recitals Poorly Attended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was most delightfully entertained last Sunday afternoon by attending an organ recital given by G. H. Federlein at the Society for Ethical Culture, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The auditorium is a beautiful one, the instrument a modern one, and the performer skilled in his profession. There was but one detraction—the number of empty seats. Dr. Leipziger, who was present, remarked upon all these things, saying, and quite truly, that it was a pity that in these distressing times the public was not aware of the delightful hour's entertainment in store for it if it would but go and listen to this beautiful music.

These recitals are given under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the society. Dr. Leipziger stated that his public lecture fund was low, but that with proper appreciation and attendance upon the part of the public the recitals would be continued, but that if not so appreciated they would have to be discontinued.

JULIUS DAVIS,

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

The Diplomatic Papers in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reading with very great interest copy of the "White Papers" issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a curious thing that no English paper had the enterprise to think of or carry out such a useful work.

F. M. GUEDALLA.

London, England, Nov. 13, 1914.

Commends the Pictorial War Extra.

From The Cortland Standard.

The most attractive pictorial publication which the present war has developed is THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA printed by the new rotogravure process which THE TIMES is making famous in its Sunday edition. The eleventh number was issued Nov. 19, and in its twenty-four pages contains the finest double-page portrait of the Kaiser which has been issued, and is a top-notch sample of rotogravure work. For those interested in illustrations of scenes connected with the war nothing can take the place of this MID-WEEK WAR EXTRA. It is valuable not only for its present illustration of the news, but also as permanent history.

GIBBONS ON THANKSGIVING.

Recalls That Today Is Doubly Important to Roman Catholics.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Cardinal Gibbons today issued the following Thanksgiving Day message:

"The soul united to God in strong bonds of love makes every day one of thanksgiving to God for the numberless blessings that flow uninterruptedly from Him. But it is well to unite often in public thanksgiving that we may teach the minds of the forgetful children of the Father their duty of gratitude.

"We thank Him first for having given us natural life. How precious it is. How delightful it is to cross the boundary that separates nothingness from existence, to spring from darkness to light, to breathe the air of heaven, to contemplate the starry firmament above us, to commune with our fellow-beings. If we are indebted to Him for having made us men, how much more so that He has clothed and adorned man with the bright robes of Christianity. If we should be grateful for our bodily sight, which enables us to behold the works of creation, how much more thankful should we be for the light of Christian faith, by which we can contemplate the illimitable expanse of the spiritual world and the glory of the heavenly Jerusalem.

"We are indebted to God not only for our material and spiritual life, but for their preservation and continuance, for as only an Almighty hand could have created us, so none but an Almighty power can sustain us. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Giver of every perfect gift not only for the blessings we receive directly from Him, but for the favors bestowed on us by the hands of men. What are our parents, our friends, and benefactors but the agents of God's mercy, the stewards of His bounty, the instruments of His providence? Who was it but God that inspired them with benevolence toward us?

"President Washington issued his first proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe a day of general thanksgiving, Nov. 26, 1789. It was by a happy coincidence that at the same time, month, and year that the Catholic Hierarchy was established in the United States, with the Right Rev. John Carroll, D. D., patriot, priest, personal friend, and ardent admirer of President Washington, its first Bishop.

"It is a source of great satisfaction to every devout Christian that the Chief Executive of the nation as well as the Governors of the States are accustomed once a year to invite the people of the United States to return thanks to God for His blessings to the country. The public act of our Chief Magistrate in proclaiming the supreme dominion and providence of our Creator cannot fail to exert a salutary influence on our citizens throughout the country, and to secure for us a continuance of Divine favors.

"JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS."

RED CROSS WORKERS.

Prof. Mather Asks If Rules Permit Them to be Armed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your illustrated section of Nov. 15 reproduces a photograph showing a squad of German Red Cross workers each of which is armed with a Mauser and bayonet. As a member of the Red Cross, may I ask:

If Red Cross field nurses and orderlies are supposed or permitted by the Red Cross rules to carry arms?

If soldiers retaining their ordinary arms are properly assigned to Red Cross service?

In all appearance the Germans in your picture are ordinary infantry, prepared to fight, but also ready to do incidental ambulance service with the wounded. If such a situation is tolerated by the Red Cross, it clearly sacrifices pretty much all claims to being a neutral organization. If its orderlies are contingently fighting men, or fighting men contingently its orderlies, the facts at least ought to be known.

This letter is intended to elicit information both as to the exact use of Red Cross aid by Germany and the policy of the organization as regards the bearing of arms by its field workers. Recently Germany has requested that Red Cross aid be sent her only in cash, and large sums have been sent. If the equivalent for such gifts is merely the attachment of a Red Cross armband to a certain number of infantrymen who serve the wounded when not fighting, or fight when they should be tending the wounded, it behooves Red Cross members to know such facts. We ought also to know which nations arm their ambulance corps and which do not.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, JR.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23, 1914.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

A Rare Opportunity to Wrest it from Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 20 I read with pleasure a very important news article about the unique opportunity now presented of capturing the great South American trade almost monopolized at present by Germany, England, Italy, and other European countries.

The way to profit permanently by the situation now existing is to build a railway running north and south from Panama to Cape Horn. I believe that nearly all the existing South American railroads merely run from east to west, back and forth, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

A tremendous work to suggest, but nothing is too great for the American capitalists of today. THE TIMES has a great opportunity to commend such an enterprise to our men of nerve and means. Will you begin the good work?

T. Y. RENNOCK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

American Inconsistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to second the letter sent to THE TIMES and printed last Sunday in regard to the country's firms that are shipping war supplies to Europe.

Where is the consistency of sending shiploads of clothing to the homeless in stricken cities if at the same time shiploads of shrapnel, bombs, and other war supplies are sent to prolong the war and increase the number of homeless who need our clothing?

Where is the consistency in praying for peace and marching in peace parades, and then without a word of protest allowing war materials to be sent to Europe?

What good does American money do in Europe for the relief of human distress if with it go American war materials to increase that distress?

M. G. S.

Tottenville, S. I., Nov. 23, 1914.

The City Coroner's Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The work of the city Coroner's office should be transferred to the municipal Department of Health, where it could be made a bureau of the present able administration of Commissioner Goldwater. The Department of Health has expert medical men under Civil Service rules to do this work without corruption or criticism, and there would be great gain not only in economy of administration through consolidation with existing offices, but a distinct advance in scientific effectiveness through co-operation with the research and diagnosis laboratories of the Department of Health.

WILLIAM MERLE CARHART.

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

THANKSGIVING—A JUBILATION.

Fling all the church doors open wide—
Let creed and creedless ones today
Come stand like brothers side by side
Beneath the wings of Peace to pray.
Ring, bells, ring!
And let your brazen tongues declare,
A peaceful nation is at prayer.

Come all the people and rejoice
For all your blessings in increase;
But loudest raise your grateful voice
For that chief blessing, blessed Peace.

Sing to the Lord a thankful song
For the rich harvest of your field;
Rich harvests make a nation strong,
And Peace, the fairest fruit they yield.

For mine and engine, mill and mart,
That answer prayer for daily bread—
For schools and homes, for science, art,
That keep Peace brooding overhead,

For this wide country, all our own,
That God has given us of His grace,
With all the joys of every zone,
Let us be merciful in place.

O country fair—"thou Promised Land,"
To freedom pledged from sea to sea,
Forever keep thy outstretched hand,
And greet all peoples, "Peace to Thee."
Ring, bells, ring!
And let your brazen tongues declare,
A mighty nation is at prayer.

ANNETTE KOHN.

GLADSTONE AND NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

Torn From Its Context, Sir Edward Grey's Quotation Was Not Illuminating—The Events of 1914 a Real Cause for War.

By GEORGE LOUIS BEER,
Historian, Winner of First Lonbat Prize, 1913.

IN the course of his solemn speech of Aug. 8, 1914, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey quoted some remarks made by Gladstone in 1870 on the extent of the obligation incurred by the signatory powers to the Quintuple Treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Shorn from their context as they were, these sentences are by no means illuminating, and it cannot be said that their citation in this form by Sir Edward Grey was a very felicitous one. During the paper polemics of the past months these detached words of Gladstone have been freely used by Germany's defenders and apologists to maintain that Great Britain of 1870 would not have deemed the events of 1914 a casus belli, and that its entrance into the present war on account of the violation of Belgium's neutrality was merely a pretext. During the course of this controversy Gladstone's attitude has in various ways been grossly misrepresented, Dr. von Mach of Harvard even stating in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Gladstone had declared the Treaty of 1839 "to be without force." But, apart from such patent distortions, Gladstone's real position is apparently not clearly defined in the mind of the general public, which is merely seeking for the unadulterated truth, regardless of its effect upon the case of any one of the belligerents.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the Prussian Ambassador in London informed Gladstone, then Prime Minister, that some time prior to the existing war France had asked Prussia to consent to the former country's absorption of Belgium, and that there was in the possession of the Prussian Government the draft of a treaty to this effect in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, then French Ambassador at Berlin. This communication was obviously made as Lord Morley tells us, with the object of prompting Gladstone to be the agent in making the evil news public and thus of prejudicing France in the judgment of Europe. Gladstone thought this "no part of his duty," and very shortly thereafter, at the direct instance of Bismarck, this draft treaty of 1866-7 was communicated by Baron Krause of the Prussian Embassy in London to Delane, the editor of The Times. On July 25, 1870, it was published in the columns of that paper and aroused considerable anxiety in England.

It immediately became imperative upon the British Government to take some action. As Gladstone wrote to Bright, the publication of this treaty

> has thrown upon us the necessity of doing something fresh to secure Belgium, or else of saying that under no circumstances would we take any step to secure her from absorption. This publication has wholly altered the feeling of the House of Commons, and no Government could at this moment venture to give utterance to such an intention about Belgium. But neither do we think it would be right, even if it were safe, to announce that we would in any case stand by with folded arms and see actions done which would amount to a total extinction of the public right in Europe.

A simple declaration of Great Britain's intention to defend the neutrality of Belgium by arms in case it were infringed seemed to Gladstone not to meet the special requirements of the case as revealed by the proposed treaty of 1866-7 between Prussia and France. His main object was to prevent the actual execution of such an agreement, by means of which the two belligerent powers would settle their quarrels and satisfy their ambitions at the expense of helpless Belgium. Hence, on July 30, the British Government opened negotiations with France and Prussia and within a fortnight had concluded separate but identical treaties with each of these powers. According to these treaties, in case the neutrality of Belgium were violated by either France or Germany, Great Britain agreed to coöperate with the other in its defense. The preamble of these treaties states that the contracting powers

> being desirous at the present time of recording in a solemn act their fixed determination to maintain the independence and neutrality of Belgium,

as provided in the Treaty of 1839, have concluded this separate treaty, which,

> without impairing or invalidating the conditions of the said Quintuple Treaty, shall be subsidiary and accessory to it.

Article III. further provided that these treaties of 1870 were to expire twelve months after the conclusion of the existing war, and that thereafter the independence and neutrality of Belgium would "continue to rest, as heretofore," on the Treaty of 1839.

These documents tell a plain tale, which is amply confirmed by the proceedings in Parliament in connection with this matter. On Aug. 5, 1870, while the negotiations leading to the abovementioned treaties were still pending, questions were raised in the House of Commons about the recently published abortive Treaty of 1866-7 between Prussia and France. In reply, Gladstone stated that

> the Treaty of 1839 is that under which the relations of the contracting powers with Belgium are at present regulated;

and that, while he could not explain the intentions of the Government "in a matter of this very grave character in answer to a question," he hoped to be able to communicate some further information in an authentic manner. Three days later, as these treaties with France and Prussia had been virtually concluded, Gladstone was able to satisfy the anxiety of the House and outlined their terms. He explicitly stated that, after their expiration,

> the respective parties, being parties to the Treaty of 1839, shall fall back upon the obligations they took upon themselves under that treaty.

After Gladstone had finished speaking, the leader of the Opposition, Disraeli, took the floor and pointed out that, as a general proposition,

> when there is a treaty guarantee so explicit as that expressed in the Treaty of 1839, I think the wisdom of founding on that another treaty which involves us in engagements may be open to doubt.

But he accepted Gladstone's statement

> as the declaration of the Cabinet, that they are resolved to maintain the neutrality and independence of Belgium, I accept it as a wise and spirited policy, and a policy, in my opinion, not the less wise because it is spirited.

Gladstone then replied, saying that the reason the Government had not made a general declaration of its intentions regarding Belgium was that much danger might arise from such a declaration and that inadvertently they might have given utterance to words

> that might be held to import obligations almost unlimited and almost irrespectively of circumstances.

We had made up our minds, he continued, that we had a duty to perform, and we thought a specific declaration of what we thought the obligations of this country better than any general declaration. Referring to the two treaties in process of ratification, he concluded:

> We thought that by contracting a joint engagement we might remove the difficulty and prevent Belgium from being sacrificed.

The policy of the Government continued, however, to be criticised, mainly on the ground that the Treaty of 1839 amply covered the case. On Aug. 10, Gladstone defended his policy in the House of Commons in a speech pitched on a high moral plane, in which he dilated upon Belgium's historic past and splendid present and on Great Britain's duty to this little nation irrespective of all questions of its own self-interest. With genuine fervor, he exclaimed:

> "If, in order to satisfy a greedy appetite for aggrandizement, coming whence it may, Belgium were absorbed, the day that witnessed that absorption would hear the knell of public right and public law in Europe." * * * "We have an interest in the independence of Belgium," he continued, "which is wider than that which we may have in the literal operation of the guarantee. It is found in answer to the question whether under the circumstance of the case this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direst crime that ever stained the pages of history, and thus become participators in the sin."

What Gladstone had in mind was the scheme of 1866-7, by which France was to absorb Belgium, with Prussia's consent and aid. He distinctly stated that the treaties of 1870 were devised to meet the new state of affairs disclosed by the publication of this incomplete treaty. It was in order to prevent the revival of such a conspiracy that Gladstone made separate and identical treaties in 1870 with France and Prussia. They were a practical device to secure an effectual enforcement of the treaty of 1839 under unforeseen and difficult circumstances. The agreement of 1870 was, as Gladstone said, a cumulative treaty added to that of 1839, and the latter treaty

> loses nothing of its force, even during the existence of this present treaty.

During the course of this speech defending the Government's action against those critics who claimed that the Treaty of 1839 adequately met the situation, Gladstone made some general remarks about the extent of the obligation incurred by the signatories to the Treaty of 1839. Naturally, he did not refer to their bond not to violate the neutrality of Belgium—that was self-evident—but solely to their duty to prevent such action by any one else. He said:

> It is not necessary, nor would time permit me, to enter into the complicated question of the nature of the obligations of that treaty, but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespectively altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises.

It is, of course, impossible to state precisely what were those unuttered thoughts that passed through Gladstone's mind as he spoke these characteristically cautious words, but what in general they were can be satisfactorily gleaned from a letter that he had written six days before this to John Bright. The recommendation advocated in opposition to the policy adopted, he stated therein, is:

> That we should simply declare we will defend the neutrality of Belgium by arms in case it should be attacked. Now, the sole or single-handed defense of Belgium would be an enterprise which we incline to think quixotic; if these two great military powers [France and Prussia] combined against it—that combination is the only serious danger; and this it is which by our proposed engagements we should, I hope, render improbable to the very last degree. I add for myself this confession of faith: If the Belgian people desire, on their own account, to join France or any other country, I for one will be no party to taking up arms to prevent it. But that the Belgians, whether they would or not, should go "plump" down the maw of another country to satisfy dynastic greed is another matter. The accomplishment of such a crime as this implies would come near to an extinction of public right in Europe, and I do not think we could look on while the sacrifice of freedom and independence was in course of consummation.

TO HEAR WAR-NAVY HEADS.

Garrison and Daniels Will Meet Committee on War Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—To a letter from Representative Gardner of Massachuset

FOUR BUDS MAKE BOWS TO SOCIETY

Miss Roxana W. Bowen Is Introduced by Her Mother at a Home Reception.

MISS BATTIE IS GREETED

Dance at Sherry's for Miss Anna Ballard and Reception for Miss Anne J. Woodin.

Society paid homage to the débutantes yesterday at various coming-out teas and receptions. There were also several dinners given for the buds last night, with theatre parties and dancing afterward.

Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen introduced her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, at a reception held at her residence, 5 East Sixty-third Street. Mrs. Bowen and her daughter had a number of young girls receiving with them, who were the Misses Hope H. Colgate, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Sylvia Holt, Ursula Erdman, Helen W. Lambert, Noeline Haskins, Marian Woodward of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Miss Melville Silvey of Duluth, Minn. A dinner for the receiving party and an equal number of young men followed the reception, and from the dinner the party went to the play. Mrs. Bowen will give a dance for her daughter on Jan. 22 at Sherry's.

Mrs. W. Whittingham Battle of 375 Park Avenue introduced her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battle, who is a granddaughter of the late Edward Whittemore Bartow, yesterday afternoon at a reception at the Plaza. Mrs. Battle and the débutante, in white and silver, and carrying white orchids and valley lillies, had in their receiving party the Misses Marietta Chapin, Eunice Clapp, Eleanor Bartlett, Emmalena Sizer, Katharine Hill, Anna Ballard, Frances Ballard, and Mrs. Frederick P. Humphreys. After the tea a dinner for those receiving and a few additional guests took place at the Plaza, and later the party went to the dance for Miss Anna Ballard at Sherry's.

Mrs. George B. Phelps of 147 West Seventy-fourth Street entertained at Sherry's last night with a dance to introduce her daughter, Miss Anna Ballard. The dance was held in the small ballroom, beginning at 10, and a supper was served at midnight. Mrs. Ballard, in black velvet, and Miss Ballard, in pale pink satin trimmed in silver, received at the ballroom entrance.

The guests, who numbered between two and three hundred, included the Misses Constance Peabody, Kathleen Macy, Virginia Scully, Katharine Flagg, Caryl Hackstaff, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Eunice Clapp, Emmalena Sizer, Eleanor Bartlett, Frances Ballard, and Amory L. Haskell, Frederick Alexandre, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Matthew Loorain, Bache Brown, Vivian Palmieri, Robert and Cord Meyer, Carroll Alker, and Ryland Sizer.

Mrs. William H. Woodin gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 127 East Sixty-ninth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin. In the receiving party were the Misses Mary Woodin, Janet Adriance, Eleanor Cutler, Madge Dunnell, Olivia Erdman, Dorothy Haight, Kathryn Lyon, Helen Morgan, Adelaide Parker, Frederika Peterson, Isabel Stettinius, Barbara Thaw, Margrette White, Christine Joseph of Scranton, and Alexandra Ewing of Washington. The reception was followed by a dinner and informal dancing.

FIRST OF TWO DANCES HELD.

Patronesses Receive the Young Members at Hotel Gotham.

The first of the subscription dances, known as the Two Dances, was given last night in the ballroom at the Hotel Gotham. The patronesses held a reception before the dance, fifteen young men acting as ushers and introducing the young members of the dance, numbering about a hundred. Dancing began at 9:15, and supper was served at small tables in the balcony of the ballroom at midnight.

The patronesses included Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Ernest J. H. Amy, Mrs. Louis D. Conley, Mrs. Joseph Conron, Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, Mrs. James A. Farrell, Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, Mrs. Thomas E. Murray, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Mrs. John J. Radley.

The second dance is to be given on Monday evening, Dec. 28.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Edward Gerry Tuttle of 61 West Fifty-first Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Kathleen Harriet Tuttle, at a reception at her home on Saturday, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Brooks H. Wells will give a tea dance to be followed by a small dinner at her home, 523 Madison Avenue, on Dec. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, (Miss Beeckman,) who were married at Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, are at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge, Mass., on their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, whose daughter, Miss M. Symphorosa Bristed, is a débutante of this season, will take possession of the house which they have leased at 165 East Seventy-first Street on Saturday. They are now at their place at Lenox, Mass.

A luncheon will be given by Mrs. T. Halsted Myers at her home, 20 West Fiftieth Street, on Saturday, Dec. 5, for her débutante niece, Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones Williams.

Mrs. Charles H. Pope of 247 Fifth Avenue will entertain this evening with a small dance.

Mrs. Robert Ryland Sizer of 53 East Seventy-third Street will give a tea dance on Dec. 29 at Sherry's, to introduce her daughter, Miss Emmaiena Sizer.

The Thursday Supper Club will hold its first meeting this season tonight at Sherry's.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"What It Meane to a Woman" will end its engagement at the Longacre Theatre on Saturday night and next Wednesday night H. H. Frazee will present in that theatre a new play by Willard Mack, "So Much for So Much." Mr. Mack will himself be seen in the leading role.

Native Indian music symphonized and arranged for a full orchestra is to be a feature of the presentation at the Casino Theatre beginning next Monday afternoon of Edward S. Curtis's epic film drama of North Pacific Indians called "In the Land of the Head Hunters."

Jesse L. Lasky, President of the Lasky Feature Play Company, who has been out to California at the moving-picture studios of his company, will return to New York today.

The management of "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, has extended the time limit in its poster contest to next Tuesday.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the appearance of Montgomery and Stone in "Chin Chin" in San Francisco during the Exposition.

When the prize play, "Children of Earth," is produced by Winthrop Ames on Jan. 4 Olive Wyndham will be in the cast supporting Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon.

Next week will be the last of "Papa's Darling" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. When that musical piece starts on tour on Dec. 7 Charles Dillingham's musical show, "Watch Your Step," will come into the New Amsterdam.

Arthur Albro, who was with "Gypsy Love" and later with the Chicago Grand Opera Company, has been engaged for the tenor role in "Lady Luxury," which will be produced here in December.

Three hundred Vassar undergraduates arrived here on a special train from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, and last night attended the performance of "Daddy Long-Legs" at the Gaiety Theatre in honor of Jean Webster, author of the play, a Vassar graduate.

Mrs. Madison Bass, retiring President of the American Playgoers, gave a farewell box party to the members of that organization at the Punch and Judy Theatre last night.

A big vaudeville act with many mechanical effects called "The Slave Ship" is being staged by Ned Wayburn, and will be presented for the first time at Hammerstein's on Dec. 7.

On account of mechanical difficulties in the production the opening of "The Garden of Paradise," set for last night at the Park Theatre, was postponed until Saturday night.

BANDBOX, NEWEST THEATRE

Actors to Reopen Remodeled Adolf Philipp Playhouse Dec. 22.

The New York Play Actors, Inc., announced last night that on Dec. 22 the company would open the Bandbox Theatre. The company has taken over and remodelled the Adolf Philipp Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street, and renamed it.

The Bandbox is to be an actors' playhouse, according to Douglas J. Wood, who is the head of the venture, and a new play will be presented each month. The plays are to be selected from dramas which would not ordinarily lend themselves to production in the larger theatres of the Broadway district, and most of the seats will be sold by subscription.

The first play to be produced will be Jerome K. Jerome's "Poor Little Thing," an adaptation by the English writer of Jules Lemaitre's French story, which Guitry presented in Paris for a run of several months last season.

N. R. BECKER WEDS ACTRESS

Assistant Tax Commissioner Marries Miss Nan J. Brennan.

Niles R. Becker, Assistant Tax Commissioner, and Miss Nan J. Brennan of 501 West 111th Street were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, West 107th Street, near Broadway, the Rev. Father Duggan officiating.

Earlier in the day Mr. Becker and Miss Brennan took out their marriage license. No previous announcement had been made of their engagement.

Miss Brennan, until a short time ago, was on the stage. She appeared in "Hop o' My Thumb," and was also an understudy to Blanche Ring. She has been living with her two sisters, the Misses Julia and Belle Brennan, at the West 111th Street address. She is twenty-five years old.

Mr. Becker, who is 32 years old, was formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen. In August, 1913, while Alderman of the Fifteenth Assembly District, he wrote to Mayor Gaynor demanding that the Mayor issue a call for a special meeting of the Aldermen to investigate alleged newsstand graft, to which the Mayor had referred in a speech.

Only a few relatives and friends attended the wedding. A supper was given afterward at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Becker resides at 345 West Seventieth Street.

WEDDED AT RITZ-CARLTON.

Miss Ethel Meyer Married to J. A. Frank by Rev. Dr. Silverman.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Meyer of 139 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Jerome Adrian Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Frank of this city, took place last night at the Ritz-Carlton. The Rev Dr. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Thalmesinger as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, including the Misses Frances Levy, Edith Reinheimer, Rosalie Nathan, and Florence Buttenwieser. Little Margaret L. Spiegelberg was the flower girl.

William B. Heller of Portland, Ore., was best man, and the ushers included Simon C. Bernstein, Arthur G. Frank, Charles H. Meyer, Dr. Sydney L. Spiegelberg, Walter J. Rose, and Jeffry H. Enzelhardt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank are to spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will reside at 302 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Miss Nast, Bride of Otto A. Samek.

Miss Heloise Nast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nast of 160 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Otto Arthur Samek were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Calish of Richmond, Va., officiating.

The bride, who wore a gown of white crêpe trimmed with tulle and silver lace, and a veil of tulle, was attended by Miss Irene Saperstan of Buffalo as maid of honor, and the Misses Blanche Samek, Dorothy Harris, Jean and Stella Eisenberg, and Stella Pizer as bridesmaids. Arthur Samek was best man.

A dinner and dance for about eighty guests followed the ceremony. The couple left later for the South on their honeymoon.

Winston-Brackenridge Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marcia Brackenridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brackenridge, and Frederick Hampden Winston took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, Richmond Hill, L. I. The Rev. William P. Evans, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride's father was formerly Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Frederick S. Winston of Chicago. The couple first met when Miss Brackenridge acted as a bridesmaid and Mr. Winston as an usher at a wedding in Chicago a year ago. They will reside in that city.

Miss Foote to Wed J. S. Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 25.—The engagement of Miss Marianne Lathrop Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Foote of this place, to John Stewart Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, was announced tonight at a dinner party given at the Morris County Golf Club. Miss Foote's father is President of the National Iron Bank of this place. Mr. Baker is a Princeton graduate. His father is President of the Bank of Manhattan Company of 40 Wall Street, New York.

Paymaster Wm. B. Rogers Marries.

The wedding of Paymaster William B. Rogers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Raymond von Palmenberg of 268 West Ninety-first Street, took place at 6 o'clock last evening in Old Trinity Church. Only a few friends attended the ceremony. Mr. Rogers and his bride have known each other for many years. Both have traveled extensively. After a short wedding trip they will live in Norfolk, Va., where Paymaster Rogers is stationed.

Rue-Van Sicien Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Florence Rue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rue of Garden City, L. I., to James Vanderveer Van Sicien, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Van Sicien of Jamaica, L. I., has been announced. Miss Rue was a debutante of last season, and is a granddaughter of ex-Judge Charles E. Teale of Brooklyn.

DAVIDS—TALLMAN.

The marriage of Miss Hazel Tallman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tallman, to Walter Irving Davids, son of Cortlandt I. Davids of this city, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 199 Edgecombe Avenue. The ceremony, which was followed by a large recepiion, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Paul S. Lembach, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church.

Miss Viola Tallman acted as maid of honor for her sister, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Maybel and Ruth Cleland.

Frank B. Tallman, Jr., acted as best man. Chester C. Beekman and William Archibald were the ushers.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Gertrude Fischel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel, and David Kass, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kass of this city, will take place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. Today is also the wedding anniversary of the bride's parents. They will reside at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Miss Helen Goldsmith, daughter of Mrs. Solomon Goldsmith of 515 Cathedral Parkway, and Sol Smith Rudolph are to be married this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the West End Synagogue, 158 West Eighty-second Street. The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes is to perform the ceremony. The couple will go to Florida and Cuba on their honeymoon.

MIRACLE DRAMA AT THE CENTURY

"Pilate's Daughter" by F. L. Kenzel Produced Here on the Scale of a Spectacle.

NO MEN IN THE BIG CAST

Play Was Written for a New England Parish and Has Been Repeatedly Acted There by Amateurs.

PILATE'S DAUGHTER, a miracle play, in five acts and seven scenes. By Francis L. Kenzel. At the Century Opera House.

Wife of Pontius Pilate.....Marion Barney
Pilate's Daughter, (first act).....Violet de Biccari
Pilate's Daughter, (ten years later).....Constance Molineaux
Leah.....Sara Blair
Rebecca.....Agnes Mapes
Afra.....Margaret Vryling
Rubia.....Ethel Gray
Servia.....Eleanor Russell
Stella.....Nina Derby
Agrippina.....Marion Barney
Premiere Danseuse.....Domina Marini

"Pilate's Daughter," a miracle play conceived and written in our day and done by professional players for the first time this season, was presented to New York last evening on the great stage left vacant by the departure of the Century Opera Company for Chicago. It sets forth in spoken verse and stage picture the story of Claudia, daughter of Pontius Pilate and follower of Christ, who goes to Rome with Peter, guarded by a rose that the Messiah had touched and who, at last, suffers a martyr's death before the throne of Agrippina, wife of Tiberius Caesar.

An interesting story is being told as to the origin of this miracle play. According to the account which preceded the play itself to New York, "Pilate's Daughter" was written ten or twelve years ago by a priest in Roxbury, Mass., to be given as a Lenten pageant by the women of his parish. It has been repeated there on several occasions, attaining something of the institutional character of the play done by the folk at Oberammergau. In due time came the suggestion that it be put into the hands of professional players and given like any other play within the walls of a commercial theatre. Philadelphia has seen it, and last evening it reached New York, with the reopening, after a brief interval, of the playhouse in Central Park West.

Such interest as is aroused by the play is derived entirely from the religious values of its subject matter, for at none of its contact with the art of the theatre does it call for serious consideration. It is a play that in its substance harks back to the period when the developing English drama was not so very far beyond its liturgical beginnings and something fine and deeply interesting could be done by a playwright who would turn his skill to such reversion. "Pilate's Daughter" is mediaeval enough in its conception, but the verse of its text is as innocent of poetry as the elaborate and painstaking staging of the play is innocent of theatrical competence.

One visit to this miracle play at the Century, however, does serve to suggest how rich an opportunity awaits the writer for the modern theatre who would bring the gifts of a talent disciplined and poetic imagination to all the treasures of material that lie in the sacred legends of early Christianity.

The scenic effects are generally pretentious, and one startling picture is achieved at the close of the first act, when, by the glare of flashing lightning, the cross is shown upon the summit of Calvary.

The performance of "Pilate's Daughter" calls for the services of a large number of persons, all of them women, from principals to supernumeraries, and playing is appropriate to the text and the general quality of the production. There should be a closing word of admiration for the charming dancing done in the last act by Domina Marini.

ARRIGO SERATO'S RECITAL.

Italian Violinist Plays a Serious Programme in Carnegie Hall.

Arrigo Serato, the Italian violinist, who made his first appearance here recently as soloist at one of the Philharmonic concerts, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The programme was a dignified and interesting one, and neither the programme nor his performance of it showed the traits that are conventionally associated with Italian musicians and Italian musicianship. It may be that our notions of these things have been formed upon insufficient knowledge and experience. Italian opera singers are not, after all, especially in this day and generation, the only representatives of Italian art, nor their ideals the only Italian ideals.

Mr. Serato began with the long and somewhat severely archaic chaconne by Vitali that violinists have played frequently in recent years, and a sonata in E minor by Bach, with accompaniment for piano (extended from a figured base) that violinists very rarely play. In these the dignity and breadth of his style were to be admired; his performance of them was sincere, and was a serious attempt to represent their style. But there might be a little more amelioration of the severity of Vitali's long series of variations than he permitted by reading into them a little contrast, and there is unquestionably more poetical feeling in Bach's sonata, especially in the adagio, than Mr. Serato found there. In a word, his style is cold and repressed, and this impression is intensified by the coldness of his tone. It is a large tone, with carrying power, but it has little appealing quality, and sometimes discloses a rough edge. Mr. Serato's technique is ample and can be brilliant, as he showed in Wieniawski's D minor concerto, especially, and his playing most rarely offends the ear through lapses from correct intonation. He is an artist whose accomplishment and evident high aims are worthy of much respect, yet he is not one, so far as he has yet shown his powers, to exercise a great charm or to stir the deeper feelings of his listeners.

"Watch Your Step" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Charles Dillingham presented his latest assembly of musical comedy stars here tonight in Irving Berlin and Harry B. Smith's musical show, "Watch Your Step," which had its first public production on any stage. The cast, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle and Frank Tinney, includes Brice and King, Elizabeth Murray, W. C. Fields, Renée Gratz, Dama Sykes, W. J. Halligan, Harry Ellis, and Harry Kelly.

Germans Act a New Comedy.

"Als ich noch im Flügelkleide," ("While Still I Was in Schoolgirl's Dress,") a new German comedy by Albert Kehm and Martin Frehsee, was presented for the first time last night by the stock company at the Irving Place Theatre. The scenes of the play are laid in a fashionable boarding school and the piece calls for a large cast. Director Christians, who appeared in the comedy, introduced a number of new women members of the stock company.

Southern Society Dinner Dec. 9.

The Southern Society will have its annual dinner at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9. Speakers will be Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, and Congressman Swager Shirley of Kentucky.

DR. CLINTON WAGNER DEAD.

Founder of New York Laryngological Society Succumbs in Switzerland

Dr. Clinton Wagner, formerly a well known physician of New York, and founder of the New York Laryngological Society, the first society of laryngology in the world, died yesterday in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Wagner was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1840, and was a student of medicine when the civil war began. He became Surgeon in Chief of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He established the first floating hospital on Western waters, and served until the close of the war.

After spending two years in the study of laryngology in London, Paris, and Vienna, Dr. Wagner returned to New York and established himself as a specialist in that department of medicine, and soon distinguished himself as a teacher as well as a practitioner. He established the Metropolitan Throat Hospital and made it a model institution, which became famous among those desiring advanced instruction. Dr. Wagner devised many new instruments and surgical methods and his rare skill enabled him to attempt with success operations upon the throat and neck which few specialists were in the habit of undertaking.

In 1882, Dr. Wagner was elected First Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He founded the New York Laryngological Society in 1873, and five years later the American Laryngological Association was organized chiefly through his inspiration. Dr. Wagner retired from active practice several years ago, and had since lived most of that time in the West and in Europe. He is survived by his widow.

BRIDE DIES ON HONEYMOON.

Mrs. J. C. Emmitt Was Married in Brooklyn Eight Days Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Lillian Emmitt, the seven days bride of J. Charles Emmitt, Albany, N. Y., died at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, this morning of pneumonia, contracted on the honeymoon trip from New York. The body, attired in the bridal robes, will be sent to New York City, where interment will be made in the family burying ground.

Mrs. Emmitt, who before her marriage was Miss Lillian McKaeg, married Mr. Emmitt at the home of her parents in Brooklyn last Wednesday. She contracted a slight cold on the trip from New York on the Old Dominion liner.

Gideon Powell.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 25.—Gideon Powell, who for more than sixty years was in the retail shoe business in New York City, died at his home here tonight, at the age of 87 years. He had lived a retired life since 1899 with his daughter and son. Up to the time of his retirement Mr. Powell was head of the firm of Powell Brothers Shoe Company of New York. Mr. Powell was born in Rockville Centre, N. Y. He entered the employ of French Brothers, shoe dealers in New York City, in 1854 as a traveling salesman, and in 1860 he became interested in the firm, and later with his brother took over the business.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MAY WILSON ROGERS, the widow of Henry M. Rogers, Jr., of the firm of J. W. Rogers, contractors, died yesterday at her home in Huntington, L. I., in her fifty-sixth year. She was the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Moses H. Wilson, and was born in South Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Rogers was a descendant of a prominent Colonial family, and was a former Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and President of the Huntington Culture Club. She is survived by a son.

Miss MARGARET STAFFORD WORTH, sister of the late Gen. Worth of the United States Army, died yesterday at her home in New Brighton, S. I., in her ninety-first year. She was the daughter of William Worth, also an army officer.

Mrs. ELIZA FENNO VERPLANCK RICHARDS, wife of Benjamin Richards, a retired real estate broker, died yesterday at her home, 214 East Thirteenth Street. She was one of the pioneer workers in the suffrage cause, and was a member of the various organizations and clubs connected with it in this city. Mrs. Richards attended the church of St. Mary the Virgin, and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

THOMAS DUTTON, aged 65 years, former editor of The Newton, N. J., Register, dropped dead on the street in Port Jervis yesterday. He retired as editor of The Newton Register to become Sussex County representative of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was leader of the Progressive Party in Sussex County. Duttonville, N. J., where he resided, was named after his father.

RAYMOND C. KAYSER, 75 years old, a well-known real estate broker of the Fordham section, died on Tuesday at his home, 673 East 216th Street. He was a son of John C. Kayser, a pioneer jeweler of this city, and had lived in Fordham for sixty years. He left a widow, four sons, and three daughters.

JAMES S. WOOD, 71 years old, retired, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of his son, 421A McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Miss EDNA STERN, who died in a hotel in this city on Monday, was buried yesterday. She was a daughter of Isaac Stern, a member of the commission firm of Louis Stern & Co., and a sister of Dr. Louis Stern of this city. Miss Stern was a mezzo-soprano singer and had accompanied Mme. Schumann-Heink on several of her concert tours. Miss Stern was 27 years old.

JAMES H. GOLDEN, in the automobile business in Long Island City, died of typhoid fever in St. Luke's Hospital on Monday. He was a graduate of the Wilson Memorial Academy at South Nyack and lived at 36 West 129th Street.

Mrs. HARRIET A. KIMBALL BACON, widow of Sherman J. Bacon, who was for many years in the drug business in St. Louis and later dealt in copper and other metals, died on Tuesday at her residence, 50 Central Park West. Her husband, who died in 1898, was one of the founders of the Union League Club and during the civil war he contributed largely to the Union cause. Mrs. Bacon is survived by Frank K. Scribner, a son by a former marriage.

DAVID W. NOYES, 67 years old, head of Noyes Brothers, men's furnishers in Boston, died on Tuesday in Brookline, Mass., of heart disease.

Mrs. THERESA SMITH DUYCKINCK, widow of John Taylor Duyckinck and long a member of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer in Flatbush, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,524 Fiftieth Street. She was 76 years old.

Mrs. HELEN RYAN CIOFFI, wife of Charles Cioffi, a Brooklyn contractor, died yesterday at her residence, 223 Warren Street, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, and left, besides her husband, five children.

Mrs. NETTIE WESTLAKE, widow of Prof. Howard Cadmus, for many years organist of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Berry, 1,043 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cadmus was born in this city sixty-four years ago and was a graduate of Elmira College. She left, besides her daughter, a son, Arthur W. Cadmus.

Mrs. MARGARET WALSH McNULTY, widow of Peter H. McNulty, a dry goods merchant, real estate operator, and ex-State Senator, died on Tuesday night at her residence, 262 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mrs. McNulty was in her fifty-second year. Her husband was at one time a member of the Board of Education and was instrumental in having the Manual Training School established. Mrs. McNulty is survived by six sons and two daughters.

HANNIBAL CORWIN, a civil war veteran and well known in Queens as a fox hunter, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday at his home in Riverhead. Mr. Corwin was 76 years old and left ten children.

Mrs. NORA DOUGHERTY, wife of James G. Dougherty, United States Customs Inspector, died on Tuesday at her home, 229 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush. She was 39 years of age.

Dr. CHARLES HENRY REED, an eye specialist, and son of Dr. Thomas S. Reed, for many years a leading practitioner in Philadelphia, is dead at his home in that city.

Dutton's
The Spirit of Christmas.
DR. JOWETT.
A Prayer for Christmas Morning.
HENRY VAN DYKE.
Things Worth While.
LUDWIG S. DALE.
Bells Across the Snow.
FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.
Vellum, 50c. per vol. net.
CHRISTMAS CARDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY
681 FIFTH AVENUE.

"LA GIOCONDA" AT OPERA.

Caruso and Mmes. Destinn and Ober in Enjoyable Performance.

La Gioconda.....Emmy Destinn
Laura Adorno.....Margarete Ober
Alvise Badoero.....Andres de Segurola
La Cieca.....Maria Duchene
Enzo Grimaldo.....Enrico Caruso
Barnaba.....Pasquale Amato
Zuane.....Bernard Begue
Un Cantore.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Isepo.....Pietro Audisio
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," which opened the season of the Metropolitan Opera Company last year, was brought into the répertoire of the institution's current season by a performance last night in which several of the important members of the company took part. There was a large audience and its signs of enjoyment were many. This opera is becoming most useful as a display piece for brilliant singers, a provider of operatic bustle and movement, and an opportunity for the ballet, rather than for what it has to offer the sensitive musical ear and the perspective accurately adjusted to the modern music drama.

A performance as good as that of last night carries with it the justification for continued hearing of the work. In its essentials it was a brilliant and interesting setting forth of what the composer has provided. The second act seemed to lag a little and be somewhat lacking in the vitality that characterized the rest of the performance. Even the most reliable singers of the cast seemed affected here, and the audience heard the amazing sound of Caruso's voice below the true pitch in the duet with Laura, an event so rare as to be noteworthy—although it remains to add that they had just before this heard him sing his "Cielo e Mar" with exquisite finish and beauty of tone, and he recovered himself completely in the next act.

Mmes. Destinn and Ober were both in good voice and gave notable performances, as did Mr. Amato. Andrea de Segurola made an interesting figure of Alvise, as usual, and Mme. Duchene, with Messrs. Begue, Reschiglian, and Audisio, contributed worthily to the ensemble. The ballet distinguished itself in the Dance of the Hours. Mr. Polacco conducted admirably.

GABRILOWITSCH RECITAL.

Pianist and Contralto Wife Appear Jointly in Aeolian Hall.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch was for several years a frequent visitor to New York, and established a reputation for himself here as one of the most excellent of the younger pianists. He has spent several years uninterruptedly abroad, also had not been heard here for some six years before last evening, when he and Mme. Clara Gabrilowitsch gave a recital jointly in Aeolian Hall, which was well filled with a friendly and expectant audience. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has refined and matured in his art; he has gained in poise, in refinement of sentiment, in tenderness and poetic imagination. His playing last evening was that of an artist sensitive to the finer and subtler appeal of music, yet not lacking in fire, in vigor and brilliancy.

His best qualities were engaged by the pieces on his programme. Beethoven's sonata, Op. 81, called "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," is not so often played as some of the others, yet Beethoven himself thought highly of it. The hint of a "programme" in the title refers to the going and coming of his friend, pupil, and patron, the Archduke Rudolph. The music is true Beethoven. Mr. Gabrilowitsch played it with an evident fondness, with grace and tenderness, with dash in the last movement. There was the youthful ardor in his performance of Schumann's G minor sonata, that so signally characterizes this work, to which Florestan and Eusebius both contribute with full hands. It is another of the sonatas less often heard, and is equally true Schumann. Mr. Gabrilowitsch played also half of Chopin's set of preludes, Op. 28, with all the varying resources of imagination and characterization that they demand. His tone now has singular beauty and variety of color, his touch clarity and crisp articulation, and there is abundance of definitely determined rhythm, as well as of subtlety of dynamics in his playing.

Mme. Gabrilowitsch's contralto voice was heard a few times, but not many, in New York before her marriage and departure hence, when she was Miss Clara Clemens. It has developed obviously somewhat in power; perhaps also in quality; but Mme. Gabrilowitsch resources, both in voice and in technique, are somewhat limited. She was plainly nervous when she first came on to sing, and no doubt this nervousness prevented her from doing full justice to herself in Beethoven's long concert scena ed aria, "Ah perfido." She sang also four of Brahms's gypsy songs, and songs by Fauré, Debussy and Henschel. Her husband, with rare conjugal devotion and chivalry, played all her accompaniments, and it need not be said that they were such as few singers are privileged to have. Both Mr. and Mme. Gabrilowitsch were given much hearty applause and were left in no doubt of their welcome.

Dr. Charles Wood McMurtry.

Dr. Charles Wood McMurtry, 42 years old, died yesterday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. McMurtry, at 812 Fifth Avenue, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a skin specialist and had been connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic and St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. McMurtry was born in Pittsburgh and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1899. Following this he went abroad and spent eleven years in Breslau, Germany, in the course of his profession. His father is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, one of the sub companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

Col. Ribert B. Beath Dies.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Col. Robert B. Beath, Past Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home here today. He was 75 years old.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Ave. & 20th Street. Union Thanksgiving Service, 11 A. M., with Church of Messiah, the Minister of last named preaching at All Souls'.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service. The Pastor will preach.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE at 11 A. M. Dr. MERLE-SMITH will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St., Edwin J. van Etten, Rector.—Thanksgiving Day: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:30 A. M. Thanksgiving service: special music and address by Rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. THANKSGIVING DAY. Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Thanksgiving Day service will be held at Temple Emanu-El on Thursday, 11 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Silverman: "The Neutrality of the United States." All are welcome.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. On Thanksgiving Day, (see announcement of service at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas.)

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH. West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M., the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel uniting with this congregation. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society.

TROUBLE WITH EVICTIONS.

Charity Officers Point to Difficulty in Investigating Cases.

Representatives of three prominent charitable organizations gave out a statement yesterday in which attention was called to the difficulties which would be met by a committee formed to investigate all cases reported to it of impending evictions with the purpose of aiding those who deserved a helping hand.

"If the charitable organizations which have been doing this work effectively for years will be generously supported with funds," the statement reads, "all forms of distress will be adequately relieved. Not only will families be provided with money for rent, but also for food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities. And above all the societies will, as they have been doing, painstakingly work out the problem of placing the distressed family in the position where they can help themselves."

Attention is called to the fact that the Commissioner of Accounts, who made an investigation, reported that out of 89,973 eviction cases begun in 1913 only 1,475 came to trial, and in but 1,113 were warrants of eviction issued. In many of these cases the warrants were not executed and tenants moved voluntarily into other quarters, paying rent with money supplied by charitable societies.

Letters were sent yesterday to the clerks of the municipal courts, calling attention to the fact that the societies were usually informed of worthy cases from various sources. The clerks were asked to write on cards the names and addresses of any family believed to require assistance in eviction cases.

The statement and letters were signed by Bailey B. Burritt, General Director, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Morris D. Waldman, Manager, United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and W. Frank Persons, Director of General Work, Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

NEW LONDON MUSICAL PLAY

Shuberts to Produce "Tonight's the Night," with George Grossmith.

Arrangements have been completed between the Shuberts and George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard for the production in this country of "Tonight's the Night," a musical piece which has played in London with success. The English company will sail from Liverpool on the Baltic Dec. 2, and the New York opening will take place about two weeks later at a theatre yet to be announced.

George Grossmith himself will head the cast of "Tonight's the Night," and among others in the company will be Emmy Whelan, Maurice Farkoa, and Iris Hoey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

MARTIN—FREEMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Freeman announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Metford, to Franklin Martin, both of South Orange, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1914.

McDONALD—WATTS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, Miss Marion J. Watts of New York City to Francis H. McDonald of Chicago, by the Rev. Father Aderian, at the Church of Neustro Senora a la Esperanza, West 156th St.

OSGOOD—MACKEYE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1914, in Detroit, Mich., by the Rev.

PEARY STILL HOLDS ARCTIC LAND THEORY

But Is Ready to Admit That Crocker Land Possibly Deceived Him.

MANY CHANCES OF ERROR

Must Put Foot on It to be Sure, He Says—Cites Explorers' Many Mistakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Rear Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the north pole, in a formal statement prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES, today expressed his pleasure at the safe return of the MacMillan expedition from the regions that he traversed in his dash for the pole. The Admiral is not at all disconcerted at the apparent failure of the MacMillan expedition to find Crocker Land in the place where he thought it was. It is an axiom of polar exploration, he said, not to be sure of land until your foot is on it, and he gave illustrations to show how experienced explorers had been deceived by mirages or other optical illusions.

Admiral Peary thinks, however, that there probably is land not far from the place where he thought he saw it. He expressed his eagerness to read the full report. The Admiral's statement follows:

"I am much interested in the news from MacMillan and shall await with still more interest the full account of his journey and his other discoveries. If he has traversed the locality where I saw the summits of Crocker Land from the tops of Cape Colgate and Cape Hubbard, he has settled the matter for that locality, though both physical indications and theory still point to the existence of land somewhere in that region between MacMillan's route and that of Stefansson to the westward.

"It is almost an axiom in arctic exploration that one can never be entirely sure of what he sees until he has put his foot on it.

Riddles of the Arctic.

"Seen from a distance, an iceberg black with earth and stones, may be taken for a rock, a cliff-walled valley filled with fog for a fjord, and the dense low clouds above a patch of open water for land.

"The history of arctic exploration is full of instances. Rosa, nearly a hundred years ago, made Baffin's Bay a closed body of water, omitting Smith, Jones, and Lancaster Sounds. Later Perry opened up Lancaster Sound and Inglefield entered Smith Sound. Morton of Kane's expedition saw the 'open polar sea' from Cape Constitution. Hayes saw it from Cape Lieber, considerably further north.

"Hall, navigating the same region, could not find it at all, but saw land north of Greenland, which in turn the British expedition did not corroborate. The Lady Franklin expedition showed Bache an island instead of a peninsula, as it really is, and showed a large sound (Hayes) which does not exist.

"There are other instances in other localities, as Payer's Land, northeast of Franz Joseph Land, which Nansen found when he traversed the region, was not there. Also Keenan Land, northwest of Point Barrow, which Bartlett's recent drift in the Karluk appears to have eliminated, at least from its assigned locality.

Land Discovered by Accident.

"On the other hand, in some instances arctic lands have succeeded in concealing their existence in a surprising manner. Franz Joseph Land was discovered by Payer's ship drifting in sight of it during the long Winter night. And there is the new Russian Land just north of Cape Chelyuskin, only recently discovered by Capt. Willitaki, though both Nordenskjold in the Vega and Nansen in the Fram passed not far from it.

"The fact that MacMillan thought he saw Crocker Land during two days, combined with his reference to young ice, appears to indicate the existence in that locality of a persistent polynia (area of open water) associated possibly with the 'Big Lead' which I found north of Greenland and Grant Land, and with the edge of the Continental Shelf. Probably MacMillan's soundings will throw light on this.

"It would appear that MacMillan and Green narrowly escaped the fate of the Duke of the Abruzzi's supporting party, which was lost by the breaking up of the ice north of Franz Joseph Land. I am glad that the energy and interest of the American Museum of Natural History has resulted in this region's being explored and the conditions there determined. And I am particularly glad that MacMillan and Green accomplished their hazardous journey and returned in safety, instead of having the protracted and, as it may yet prove, fatal experience of Stefansson further to the west.

"It is very gratifying to note how MacMillan's traverse into the unknown, with Bartlett's drift in the Karluk, and Stefansson's dash west of Banks's Land, are steadily increasing our knowledge of the North Polar Basin."

The news that the MacMillan expedition failed to find Crocker Land in longitude 100 west and latitude 83 north was much discussed yesterday by students of the Polar Regions.

Anthony Fiala said yesterday that he believed that even an explorer of Admiral Peary's experience could be deceived as to the nature of an object which he saw at such a great distance.

Admiral Peary fixed the situation of Crocker Land at 100 degrees west and 83 degrees north by dead reckoning. His calculations were made possible by his two views of the supposed mountainous region from Cape Thomas Hubbard and Cape Colgate.

He made his observation from Cape Thomas Hubbard at a height above the sea level of between 1,400 and 1,500 feet. The land, which he believed he saw at a distance of 130 miles, must have been more than 2,000 feet above the sea level or the curvature of the earth would have sunk it below his horizon.

The news from the Crocker Land Expedition indicates that Bradley Land, which Dr. Frederick A. Cook asserts that he sighted when he was in latitude 84 north and longitude 96 west, does not exist. Dr. Cook does not tell in his book from what point he saw the land, but asserts that it was in a westerly direction, and that there seemed to be an interrupted coast of fifty miles which might be said, be mainland or an island.

The partial account of the expedition received at the Museum came in a letter from Knud Rasmussen. He was to have taken MacMillan's full account by motorboat from Etah, Greenland, to his own station at Thule, where it would be sent to Copenhagen and then to this country. Because of storms Rasmussen was not able to make the trip to Etah, but in August he met W. Elmer Ekblaw, geologist of the expedition, who was hunting for the party's Winter supply of provisions near Rasmussen's station. Rasmussen sent a letter of his own to Dr. Hovey telling of the failure of the party to find land, and inclosed a short letter written by Ekblaw telling something of the party's plans.

Will Lecture on Latin America.

Four lectures on inter-American subjects will be delivered in Aeolian Hall. On Dec. 10 Dr. John Bassett Moore will discuss "Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics," and on Jan. 28 Senator T. E. Burton, "Industrial and Commercial Effects of the Panama Canal." Secretary of State Bryan will speak later on "Possibilities of Friendly Co-operation Between the United States and Latin America" and Prof. F. J. Giddings on "The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow."

AMERICAN ARMY HEALTHIEST OF ALL

No Peril Now in Holding Large Bodies of Men in the Field, Says Surgeon Gen. Gorgas.

FEVER MENACE REDUCED

And Rate for Alcoholism Lower Than It Has Ever Been Before—Higher Pay for Medical Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his first annual report as Surgeon General of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas says the time has come when the United States can be assured that it can maintain a state of hygienic competence that will warrant the holding of large bodies of troops in the field indefinitely. Figures submitted by Gen. Gorgas indicate that of all the armies in the world that of the United States is the healthiest.

The report further shows that the percentage of disease in the United States Army is the lowest it has ever been and that since 1912 this rate has been decreased approximately 18 per cent. in the United States proper, while the rate is also lower than at any previous time among the troops on duty beyond the continental limits of the country. It is interesting to note that at no time in the history of the Army has the rate for alcoholism been so low.

"It is especially satisfactory," says Gen. Gorgas, "in view of the extension of white races toward the tropics, to state that the rates for malarial fevers are the lowest since 1908, when our troops were first permanently stationed in the tropics."

The Hospital Corps of the Army, the Surgeon General says, should be made more attractive, because under present conditions there is little inducement in the pay to draw to it men of intelligence that are necessary to perform efficiently its many and specialized duties. Pharmacists, surgical, laboratory, and sanitary assistants, expert nurses and cooks can get better pay as well as better hours out of the Army than in it, he says.

"The reorganization of several new field hospitals and ambulance units during 1914," Gen. Gorgas continues, "only in part remedies the glaring defect observed in the shortage of mobile sanitary units. Our present personnel permits only one-half of the regular army in the field to be served by the sanitary units prescribed by field service regulations. In view of the great battle losses to be expected in modern wars, it is a serious responsibility to rely upon improvised units that must serve at the front. This matter does not require Congressional action.

"The great reduction in the amount of preventable disease foreshadows great economies to the Government as practical application is developed. Until comparatively recently the duties of medical officers were almost entirely confined to the care of the sick and wounded. In keeping with modern tendencies, specialization has developed and to their former duty is now added that of sanitary science with the practice of preventive medicine in the field and garrison, the handling and disposal of the sick and wounded in campaign, and the various specialties of the civilian physician and surgeon. All this requires preparation and training unknown in past years. The Medical Corps is the only portion of the Army not included in the plan of education of the Army instituted when Senator Root was Secretary of War.

"It seems time that a comprehensive scheme was adopted to keep medical officers trained and abreast of the times in both their medico-military and strictly professional duties.

"For some years it has been necessary to constantly employ from 90 to 100 members of the Medical Reserve Corps with troops. It is desirable that the Medical Corps be large enough to perform all the duties required in peace, and any reserve of trained medical officers be effected in other ways. In time of war there will be demands for medical officers that the corps will be unable to meet. A sufficient number to meet requirements in peace is the best preparation to meet the demands upon the medical department in mobilization and war.

"Appeals are made during great public disasters for the services of medical officers and for medical property by the National Red Cross. It is desirable that plans be perfected whereby they may become available through the authority of the Secretary of War. Legislative enactment is necessary to modify the present restrictions upon granting this help."

Under the caption "Influence of Race" Gen. Gorgas says that the statistics show that the colored troops in the army had the highest non-effective and the second highest death rate. The white troops had the lowest admission rate and the Philippine troops the highest death rate. The constant non-effective rates were, colored 29.27, white 22.97, Philippine 18.21, and Porto Rican 24.58. The death rates were, colored 5.83, white 4.80, Philippine 9.17, and Porto Rican 3.37. The rates for total losses were, white 18.05, colored 19, Philippine 18.34, and Porto Rican 11.70. The highest rate for alcoholism was among the white troops, the highest rate for malaria was in the ranks of the Philippine Scouts, while the highest tuberculosis rate was among the Porto Rican troops.

DOGS BITE FOUR CHILDREN.

One Brooklyn District Has Three Angry Animals in a Night.

Four children were bitten by unmuzzled dogs at about 6 o'clock last night in the same Brooklyn district. Edna Mouderstad, 12 years old, of 61 Lorraine Street, was bitten in the left thigh by a dog belonging to Mrs. Taylor of 830 Hicks Street. The wound was cauterized by Dr. Harrison of Long Island College Hospital, and a summons has been issued for Mrs. Taylor.

A few minutes later a dog kept by Dominick Jacarino of 366 Columbia Street bit Vincent Cara, 5 years, of 28 Luqueer Street, in the left leg, and Charles Basardo, 8 years, of 3 Commerce Street, in the left hand. They were treated by Dr. Brown of Brooklyn Hospital, who had just finished dressing them when he was summoned to attend Joseph Denayo, 7 years, of 79 Rappelyea Street, who had been bitten at Rappelyea and Hicks Streets by a stray dog.

A summons for keeping an unmuzzled dog was served on Denayo, and his dog was taken to the S. P. C. A. shelter in Butler Street for observation. None of the children was severely hurt.

JOHN H. LYON'S WILL FILED.

Woolen Merchant Leaves $57,000 to Methodist Institutions.

The will of John H. Lyon, head of the woolen importing firm of John H. Lyon & Co., of 236 Water Street, at the time of his death on Oct. 29, was filed for probate yesterday. Of an estate in excess of $150,000, $57,000 is bequeathed to religious and charitable institutions. The widow, Mrs. Minnie D. Lyon, of 535 West 113th Street, gets $50,000 and one-half the residuary estate. Mrs. Kate L. Diggs, a sister, gets $25,000. There are bequests of $5,000 each to nine nephews and nieces and to Nellie M. Martin, a friend.

The public bequests include: $25,000 and one-half the residuary estate to the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home; $10,000 each to the Brooklyn and Long Island Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Hospital; $5,000 to the East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and $2,000 to the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

WOMAN DUPES CURB IN JUMBO MINE DEAL

"Col." Wilkinson's Wife Sells 15,000 Extension Shares on Telegraph Order.

BROKERS LOSE THOUSANDS

Stock Jumps from 83 Cents to $1.75 in Four Days — Queer Rumors Out Early.

The name of "Col" George Wilkinson, promoter of the Central Tennessee Development Company, which went on the rocks last June, has bobbed up again in a curious financial transaction, this time in connection with a sale of 15,000 shares of mining stock on the Curb. It happens, however, that Wilkinson's wife is the one directly connected with the deal, and the promoter himself is involved only to the extent of holding in his name some of the stock which Mrs. Wilkinson sought to sell.

Incidentally, a prominent Stock Exchange firm which sold a part of the 15,000 shares on a telegraphed order from Mrs. Emma B. Wilkinson of Ashland, Wis., and has not been able to get the shares for delivery, is waiting for news from the West before making an entry in its profit and loss account.

Gossip which had seethed on the Curb for days about a weird deal in Jumbo Extension Mining stock turned into facts yesterday when it was learned that a Mrs. Wilkinson attempted last Friday to sell by wire something like 20,000 shares and succeeded in disposing of the bulk of them.

The Stock Exchange firm, which desires to keep in the background until certain investigations are completed, made public most of the incidents, and admitted that it had sold for the woman's account 7,100 shares, while a Boston brokerage firm disposed of 7,900 on the New York market. At least two Curb firms here were also approached with selling orders from the Wisconsin town on the same day, but refused to execute them.

When the Stock Exchange firm learned that there was something queer in the transaction, it communicated with Bishop's Service, an agency which looks into exceptional operations, and was informed that there was no doubt of the identity of the seller. It was said that Mrs. Wilkinson had traded for some years in mining stocks on her own account.

These are the details of the distribution of Jumbo Extension shares as recounted by a member of the Stock Exchange firm:

The Chicago office of the house on Friday received from Mrs. Wilkinson an order to sell the stock. The telegram said that certificates calling for the full amount were on deposit at a national bank of Ashland, and would be forwarded immediately. The selling order was wired on to this city to the firm's main office and duly executed on the Curb.

The firm, it was stated, had had other dealings with Mrs. Wilkinson, and nothing had gone amiss before. In 1913 she bought 20,000 shares of another low-priced mining stock in the Chicago office, paid for them, and took them away. One day last year she appeared at the New York office, and this time produced certificates for 12,000 shares of still another stock, and asked that they be sold. The transaction was put through without a hitch, and because of these dealings of substantial size the firm considered the woman one of their bona fide customers.

Last Saturday, when the mail failed to bring to the office in Chicago the certificates, an inquiry was made of the Ashland Bank to find whether the 7,100 shares were there to Mrs. Wilkinson's account. The bank replied that all the Jumbo Extension in their hands to the woman's credit was 100 shares in the name of George Wilkinson. The manager of the Chicago office immediately started for Ashland to investigate, and the home office is waiting his report.

The firm was "short" the stock and was liable to take a large loss if purchases to cover the commitment were made, as Jumbo was decidedly strong. The stock was sold at 83 and 84 cents a share on Friday, but by Saturday afternoon, when the house discovered something was wrong, the price had leaped up to about $1, and heavy buying lifted the quotation on Monday to $1.75. The firm declined to decide that it had been victimized until news could come from the Chicago office, but when word came on Monday that there was much to be explained by Mrs. Wilkinson, the stock was "covered" and the house stood to take a large loss.

In the meantime, however, members of the firm had made inquiries about other Wilkinson accounts in the Street and found that several Curb firms had dealt with Mrs. Wilkinson recently. One was holding some stock to her credit. The Stock Exchange house took over this account as an offset to its apparent loss on the Jumbo Extension deal, and the Chicago office was able also to take similar action in case of several accounts Mrs. Wilkinson's name with different brokers. Transfer of stocks owned by the woman was stopped. It is said that if they should be sold the Stock Exchange firm would be behind to date no more than $5,000.

The Boston firm, it is learned, decided to charge its part of the sale to experience and covered the stock as soon as it found that irregularities existed. The two houses are working together to get on the inside of the transaction, and legal developments are expected.

Members of the local firm say that they have found factors in the situation as singular as the sale itself. One of them said last night that a Curb broker had since informed him that a rumor was heard on Saturday that the Stock Exchange house was "short" about 10,000 shares of Jumbo Extension. This was before the telegram had come from the Chicago office that a hitch had occurred in the Wilkinson transaction, and the firm did not know anything was irregular. The Curb authorities are looking into this rumor, and are also endeavoring to unravel other matters connected with the sale from the West.

MAY TRY SIEGEL AGAIN.

District Attorney Not Satisfied with Outcome at Geneseo.

Henry Siegel may have to stand trial on another of the thirteen indictments still untried, or may face an entirely new charge in the State courts, independent of action the Federal authorities may take because of misuse of the mails.

District Attorney Whitman is said to be dissatisfied with the result of the trial in Geneseo. He has directed Acting District Attorney Delahanty, as soon as Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train has returned with the records from Geneseo, to confer with Assistant District Attorneys William D. Embree and Robert S. Johnstone, and go over the situation with them. They may decide to take up in Geneseo one of the old indictments under the change of venue granted by Justice Blanchard, or they may seek a new indictment in this county in the hope that he will not be able again to avoid trial in New York.

All but two of the indictments under which Siegel still rests allege similar offenses to the one on which he was tried, that by false statements he obtained sums ranging from $24,000 to $100,000 from various banks. The last two indictments allege that Siegel received deposits in his bank after he knew it was insolvent.

It was only possible to make the Siegel offense a misdemeanor because of an amendment to the law made long after the Siegel failure. Mr. Whitman said he had made no inquiry as to who was responsible for the amendment of the law and had never heard that any one interested in the Siegel case had advocated the change.

Meanwhile several groups of depositors are considering what they can do to get some of their money. One group will meet tomorrow night in the University Settlement.

POOR TO HAVE SHARE IN THANKSGIVING

Many Remember Those in Hard Luck or in Prison on the Day of Feasting and Cheer.

GIVE SHOW TO PRISONERS

Actors Will Visit the Island—A. C. James Entertains Bowery Y. M. C. A. and W. A. Astor the Newsboys.

Thanksgiving will bring out the usual large number of dinners to the poor, the homeless, the ill-fed, and the unemployed, in a year when the ordinary amount of benevolence has been largely increased by the emotions stirred by the European war.

At city, county, and State charitable and penal institutions the usual turkey dinners will be served and everything done to make the inmates feel as far as possible the cheerfulness of the day. At the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, according to the usual custom, a vaudeville performance will be put on in the afternoon by professionals, and at the penitentiaries up-State various programmes will be given.

Eight hundred men will be the guests of Arthur Curtis James at dinner at the Bowery branch of the Y. M. C. A. This branch of the Y. M. C. A. furnished 300,000 meals last year, 18 per cent. of which were paid for, but today everybody is Mr. James's guest, and his party will be one of the largest in New York.

Charles H. Harris, a glass dealer, of 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, will give a dinner to all the inmates of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at 1,913 Madison Avenue, of which he is one of the Trustees. He has been doing this for several years. A custom of still longer standing which he is continuing is the distribution of twenty-five baskets, each containing a large dinner and a dollar bill for good luck, to families who apply for them at his office.

Newsboys will be entertained at dinner by William Waldorf Astor at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, at 14 New Chambers Street. In the evening there will be games, music and more refreshments. The newsboys' celebration will last several days, for tomorrow night they and their friends will be the guests at the Palace Theatre, and on Sunday Vincent Gilroy will address them in the assembly hall of the Home on "America, the Poor Boy's Opportunity."

The Rescue Society has invited over a thousand men, women, and children at 6 P. M. to its twenty-second annual dinner at the Midnight Mission in the old Chinese Theatre at 5 and 7 Doyers Street. A Victrola lent for the occasion by John Wanamaker will furnish the music. Supt. Thomas J. Noonan has arranged with a large number of speakers and singers for a religious service, which will begin at 7 P. M. and last until midnight.

All day yesterday school and college students were passing through town on their way home for the festival. Many who live too far away have come to New York instead, and at the Belmont and the Waldorf it was said yesterday that many parents living in the West and South had arrived to spend the short holidays with their children who are in school near here.

At both hotels many family Thanksgiving dinners have been ordered for today—some to be served in private apartments, but most in the main dining rooms. One woman has invited fifteen girls from nearby schools who cannot get home to dine with her at the Belmont.

STEVENSON CURIOS SOLD.

Books and Relics of the Novelist Bring In $47,291.

The sale of the Robert Louis Stevenson relics was ended by the Anderson Company yesterday. The day's receipts were $6,536, making a grand total of $47,291.50.

A number of curios, picked up by the novelist in the South Seas, were sold yesterday. Seventeen clusters of white hair, with a yellow tinge, from the heards of old men of the Marquesas Islands, bound together with native grass twine, brought only $7. Most South Sea Islanders cannot raise beards and they pass in the South Sea Islands as currency. A necklace of 210 human teeth, strung in a double row on plaited grass, was bought by Mrs. P. Whiting for $27, and two corselets, given to Stevenson by "King Tembinoka of the Island of Apemama, one of the Gilbert group, were knocked down for $38 to the University Museum of Philadelphia.

A Tapa cloth blanket, given to Stevenson by Tati, High Chief of the Tevas, Tahiti Society Islands, when he and Stevenson were made brothers of the Teri Clan, was obtained by Mrs. Whiting for $65, and an old Hawaiian amulet of human hair and bone was sold to the University Museum, for $80. A Samoan bowl for kava, the national drink, went to Walter W. Gibb for $85, and two charts, made and used by the South Sea islanders, were sold for $190 to the University Museum and R. H. Lowie.

Mr. Wendell gave $237 for the rare original edition of "Deacon Brodie," by Stevenson and W. E. Henley, with Henley's autograph signature and inscription on the title page.

Mr. Wendell paid $225 for a first edition of "Beau Austin," a play in four acts, by Stevenson and Henley. Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia gave $500 for "The Silverado Squatters," in the original wrappers, and $110 for Stevenson's copy of "New Arabian Nights." Mr. Wendell obtained for $22 a first edition of "Father Damien: An open letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Honolulu." Mr. Drake gave $500 for the privately printed first edition of "The South Seas, a Record of Three Cruises," with corrections and marginal notes in Stevenson's autograph.

George D. Smith obtained for $310 a sketch book of Stevenson with drawings, and for $325 another sketch book used by Stevenson on his trips to France in 1875. C. B. Shephard gave $255 for a sketch book of Stevenson when a child on his first trip to England. Unpublished "Notes About Robert Louis Stevenson," by his mother, was bought on order for $400.

KILLED AND HOME BURNED.

Bodies of Florida Lawyer and His Daughter Found in Ruins.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 25.—A. A. Boggs, a lawyer, and his daughter Marjorie, 18 years of age, were found murdered early today in the charred ruins of their country home near here. The residence, which was one of the most costly in this section, had been set on fire with the evident intention of concealing the crime. The bodies were found by neighbors, who had been attracted to the scene by the flames.

The skulls of both victims had been crushed by some heavy blunt instrument, and both bodies were found in the hall near the front entrance.

Miss Boggs had attended a party in the neighborhood, returning home shortly after midnight. Her father, who was 45 years of age, had been connected with a number of important cases in this State.

FOREST FIRES SPREAD.

10,000 Acres of Timber Lands in Illinois Now Burning.

MARION, Ill., Nov. 25.—The forest fires of Missouri and Arkansas have spread to Illinois, and tonight approximately 10,000 acres of timber in the southern end of the State were ablaze.

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TUNNEL'S STRATEGIC VALUE

Would Pierce Rockies and Cut 100 Miles Out of Transcontinental Railroad Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—Control of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad (the Moffat road) and the Moffat Tunnel right of way, the latter carrying with it mastership of the transcontinental railroad situation, is involved in a conference of financiers now being held here with George J. Gould as the probable purchaser. This conference, attended by several prominent New York and Chicago financiers, has been in progress several days. Today—what had been reported before—it became known that Newman Erb, head of the syndicate which now controls the Denver & Salt Lake, was to be eliminated as the result of a breach with Frederick H. Prince, head of the banking firm of F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston and a member of Erb's syndicate. Another eventuality regarded as almost certain is the withdrawal from the syndicate of Dr. F. S. Pearson, generally believed to have been Erb's backer in this and other financial enterprises.

Erb, who sought to carry out the tunnel project, has been practically eliminated from the road already, it is said, and the only question now to be solved is whether his interest shall be taken over by a new syndicate headed by George Gould and Prince, or by a local syndicate led by Charles Boettcher, Vice President of the Great Western Sugar Company, who already is interested in the road to the extent of $100,000.

The rupture between Erb and Prince is so serious that Prince has sent to Denver Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York, personal counsel to George Gould, presumably in the latter's interest, and W. A. Bradford, President on the Denver Route when it was under the control of the Prince firm. In addition, several practical railroad men are with the party to make a study of the prospects of the property and report upon its management and earning power.

Capture of the Moffat Railroad by men with sufficient money would mean that those men could exert a tremendous influence upon railroad affairs between the two oceans. The Moffat Tunnel, projected by the late David H. Moffat and almost made a reality by Erb, is considered the most important railway project since the first line was built across the continent. With its eastern entrance forty-two miles from Denver, it will bore west through that part of the Rockies known as James Peak, and will cut out of the continent approximately one hundred railroad miles.

The Moffat road has the right of way, and the competing lines must either buy that road or beat it to project to have the people of Denver vote the right to build. Heretofore, the big trunk lines, represented by the Gould, Harriman, and Hill interests, have fought the tunnel project at every step, from its inception in the Legislature to the bond election last February, when the people voted $3,500,000 to build the tunnel in conjunction with the Moffat road, only to have it declared illegal because the city charter prohibits the city entering into a partnership with any corporation or individual.

Dies of Burns from Exploding Lamp

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Joseph Novak, caretaker on the estate of Mrs. A. M. Booth here, lit a lamp this evening. It exploded and, in trying to get it out of her cottage, she set her clothing afire. She ran into the yard, and her husband rolled her on the turf and wrapped his coat around her. He quenched the flames, but not before his wife was terribly burned and he was badly burned also. Dr. L. A. Van Kleet rushed both of them in his automobile to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola. Mrs. Novak died there, and Novak is in so serious a condition that he has not yet been told his wife is dead.

PIERCE STATUE UNVEILED.

New Hampshire Pays Belated Honor to Only Presidential Son.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 25.—Forty-five years after his death, the memory of Franklin Pierce; the only New Hampshire man ever elected President of the United States, was honored today by the dedication of a memorial statue in the Statehouse Park. Opposition on the part of many citizens who believed that President Pierce showed too active sympathy with the South in the days immediately preceding the civil war frustrated several previous attempts to provide such a memorial. Last year the Legislature appropriated $15,000 for the purpose.

Clarence E. Carr of Andover, a member of the commission appointed by Gov. Samuel D. Felker, to arrange for the erection of the memorial, was chosen to preside at the dedicatory exercises. The honor of unveiling the statue was given to Miss Susan H. Pierce of Hillsborough, a great-granddaughter of the President. The programme included addresses by Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester, Chairman of the commission; ex-United States Senator William E. Chandler of Concord; Gov. Felker, and Judge Edgar Aldrich of the United States District Court.

The statue, designed by Augustus Lukeman of New York, is bronze, and stands on a granite base with an inlaid bronze border of laurel leaves. It shows President Pierce in civilian garb with the exception of a military cloak, hinting at his service in the Mexican War.

COTTON GROWERS UNITE.

Plan $100,000,000 Corporation to Effect Economic Reforms.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Plans for organizing a $100,000,000 corporation, to be known as the Cotton Products Company, were completed here today by the Executive Committee of the Southern Cotton Association. The corporation, which will have as its chief object the stabilizing of cotton values, will begin business, according to an announcement, as soon as $1,000,000 of stock has been subscribed. Harvie Jordan, President of the Cotton Association, in a statement concerning the corporation, said tonight:

"The company will be chartered under the laws of Louisiana, and will maintain headquarters at New Orleans. It will be organized by the Southern Cotton Association, co-operating with the Farmers' Union and allied organizations. Subscriptions will be taken in cash or cotton at 10 cents per pound, middling basis.

"The first object of the company will be to retire from the market as much of the surplus of the present crop as possible, and its first business after organization will be to secure loans on negotiable warehouse receipts on cotton held in storage. The temporary officers of the company will be the president and secretary of the Southern Cotton Association.

"The company will construct modern warehouses, issue negotiable warehouse receipts, and attempt to bring about many economic reforms in marketing and handling the cotton crop."

HONOR JOHN HARVARD.

Descendant of Institution's Founder Speaks at University Exercises.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Lionel de Jersey Harvard, a student at Harvard University, delivered an address today on the 375th anniversary of the birth of his ancestor, John Harvard, the founder of the institution.

The exercises were conducted by the Memorial Society of the college in Appleton Chapel. Wreaths were placed on the statue of John Harvard in front of Memorial Hall.

GOV. BLEASE TO PARDON 75.

His Thanksgiving Day Gift to Convicts—Has Already Paroled 1,400.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—Gov. Cole Blease, of South Carolina, announced today that he would give seventy-five State convicts pardons or paroles as Thanksgiving Day presents.

Records in the Secretary of State's office show that Gov. Blease has commuted the sentences, pardoned or paroled more than 1,400 prisoners in the last four years.

WILSON AT WILLLIAMSTOWN

Arrives to Spend Thanksgiving Day with Daughter and Mr. Sayre.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 25.—President Wilson arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon to spend Thanksgiving with his daughter, Mrs. Francis Sayre, wife of the assistant to the President of Williams College. The visit had added significance because today is the first anniversary of Mrs. Sayre's marriage.

The President was greeted at the station here by Mr. Sayre and practically the entire population of Williamstown. On his arrival the President saw his first snow of the season. He expects to go sleighing as much as possible during his stay.

During his stop at Troy, N. Y., the President shook hands with several thousand people, patted several children on the cheek, was presented with a linen collar made in Troy and waved his hands to hundreds of women employes of a shirt and collar factory, who leaned out of the windows to see him.

"That is a good Republican," shouted a man as a prominent Republican shook hands with the President.

"I am glad to hear it," replied Mr. Wilson. "I want as many of them as possible with me now."

Several hundred children waved American flags and cheered as the President's train passed through Hoosick, N. Y.

The President plans to take a complete rest while here, and will see no callers aside from personal friends. President Garfield of Williams, son of the late President Garfield, paid a short visit tonight.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—President Wilson was at lunch when his train arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Upon seeing the crowd about the station he left the table, came to the rear platform, and gave a brief greeting. The arrival of an engine to switch his car cut this short. Mr. Wilson himself warned the crowd of the approach of the engine.

ARREST SURETY CO. AGENT.

Says He Kept Checks Given by Banker to Cover His Commissions.

D. Clinton Mackey of 25 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging larceny of $5,100 from the Illinois Surety Company, of which he was formerly agent. He was released under $10,000 bail.

It is charged that Raymond Guarini of Guarini & Cardella, bankers, sent two checks to the surety company to cover a bond. When Guarini failed to get his money back he notified the company, who, after an investigation, complained against Mackey.

Mackey said yesterday that the money was due him for commissions. When he left the employ of the surety company, he said, the company took charge of his books and he was not allowed to balance them. He said that there is a suit now pending against the surety company for commissions due him.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers' Decisions on Duties to be Paid on Imports.

A dispute between the Government and A. Jacobson & Co., regarding the classification of ermine tails was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers adversely to the importers. Collector Malone assessed the articles at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under the act of 1909, as dressed furs on the skin. A free entry was claimed as undressed furs. Other claims also were made for duty exemption or rates lower than assessed. Judge McClelland holds that the importers' witnesses failed to show that the tails were not dressed.

The question of the classification of blankets capable of use as automobile rugs, which recently was the subject of a decesion by the board in favor of importers, came up again yesterday in the case of several importers. Some points regarding the Government's practice in determining the line of demarcation between ordinary blankets and auto blankets, not brought out in the earlier decision, are now stated in the opinion filed yesterday by Judge Brown. The merchandise involved in yesterday's protests was all classified under the Act of 1909, either as manufactures of wool or as wool cloth. It was claimed to be properly dutiable at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem as blankets.

Among the witnesses appearing at the trial was the Customs Examiner of blankets. The Government's position as he outlined amounts to this. The material considered is concededly blanket material and, when in the shape to use on beds, is properly classified as a blanket. When, however, it has a round binding or corner, rendering it unfit for use upon beds and is used as a carriage or automobile rug, it must pay duty as a manufacture of wool and, if in its unfinished state minus any binding but cut into the same size it should pay duty as "wool cloth." In sustaining the protests, Judge Brown says he cannot agree with any of the reasons advanced by the Examiner, and holds that a blanket remains a "blanket" regardless of its use. The importers included Bollentin & Thompson, O. Hofmann, and J. J. Gavin & Co.

Koons, Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, lost in protests relating to the customs tax on women's hats trimmed with lace. Duty was taken under the old tariff at the rate of 70 per cent. as articles made in part on the Lever or Gothrough machines. Lower rates were claimed, but the board holds that the importers failed to substantiate their claims. The American Express Company also was overruled in protests affecting the duty rates on laces assessed at 70 per cent. as made on the machines named above. Lack of proof was the board's reason for taking adverse action.

William H. Thornley, San Francisco, imported a product returned by the Appraiser as crude wool grease. It was classified under the Act of 1909 as wool grease, crude, not refined or improved in value or condition, duty being taken at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. Free entry was claimed as a grease fit only for making soap or for stuffing or dressing leather. As the importer's evidence was not conclusive, the board affirms the assessment.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The trial of Henrietta Rodman, teacher in Wadleigh High School, on charges of "gross misconduct and insubordination," was to have been held by the Committee on High and Training Schools on Dec. 1, but at the request of counsel it has been postponed until Dec. 15.

An additional class will be established in the Hebrew Infant Orphan Asylum, University Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, and will be made an annex to Public School 26.

Charles Feist has been reinstated as an architectural draughtsman in the Bureau of Buildings, subject to the approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of Public School 83, Manhattan, to collect money in his school for milk sold to pupils attending his school after regular school hours. The charge will be 2 cents a glass.

An additional teacher will be appointed in Public School 115, Brooklyn, on Nov. 30, and five days during December.

Permission has been granted to the Board of Superintendents to assign to the Washington Irving High School one teacher in training in excess of the number allowed by the by-laws.

The salary of Charles T. Moore, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Hunter College, has been fixed at $2,520 a year, with annual increments.

Marie K. McKenzie has been appointed as a kindergartener in the Model School or Training Dept. of Hunter College at $720 a year.

The appointment of a successor to Walter E. Hervey as a member of the Board of Examiners was again laid over at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

Candidates Who Obtained Substitutes' Licenses in Vocational Subjects.

Substitutes' licenses to teach in the elementary schools the vocational subjects indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

BOOKBINDING—Frieda von Heill.

DRESSMAKING—Mary V. Daly, Grace Forster, Caroline Geyer, Annie B. Hannan, Mrs. Delia A. Healy, Katherine Messner, Rose A. Monahan, Rebecca Rozenoer, Lillian A. Sackman, Mary A. Sheridan, Maria E. Simar, Katharine Tormey, Mary F. Malcolm, and Agnes T. Martin.

MILLINERY—Ida Blumenthal, Jessie Boylhart, Marguerite M. Bauer, Helen Garvin, Ada Greene, Mrs. F. Gertrude Reeves, and Isabella B. Romaine.

POWER MACHINE OPERATING—Marie Brockstedt and Mrs. Frances Martinez.

PRINTING—A. Walter Utting.

WOODWORKING—William J. Akin, John J. Archer, Percy Bridges, Henry A. Casson, James C. Dick, George L. Dobbelaar, Nicholas G. Lalor, John McLuckie, Herman Merk, Jr., James F. Morrissey, Frederick T. Parrish, and John Wiehart.

GARMENT DESIGNING—Thomas F. Walsh.

SHEET METAL WORK—Arthur A. Hemmer and Frank H. Morio.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 24: Chas. Kuhn, 7, at $358.08 a year, appointed Sept. 1, 1904; T. B. Janvrin, 173, at $700 a year, appointed Jan. 25, 1892.

Transfers, to take effect noon, Nov. 25: Michael Summers, Det. Bu., to 15. To take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 26: B. B. Sackett, 28, to 26; W. H. Dunn, 150, to 28; Patrick Sugrue, 28, to 150; M. W. Maguire, 150, to 147; Sergt. A. J. Cobey, 150, to Traf. Div. E; Patrol. Alexis Kleingeier, 65, to 28; B. A. Sattig, 32, to 68; John Quill, 19 Insp. Dist., to 152; W. H. Travilby, 167, to 170, assigned to mounted duty. To Traf. Div. from prects. indicated: To Subdiv. A.—Edward Hogarty, 5; W. P. Smith, 142; F. J. Stabile, 144; W. R. Funke, 152; W. A. Gunser, 135; G. E. Searl, 91; C. J. Osman, 144; F. O. Winter, 151; J. S. Dilligan, 152; F. O. Bye, 149.

To Subdiv. B.: A. D. Downs, 7; C. J. Kenny, 14; O. C. Hettler, 16; M. P. McGarry, 21; Harry Uetzmann, 150; W. W. Sharry, 12; John W. Butler, 15; A. J. A. Robinson, 21; M. P. Dillon, 87; David Zimms, 160.

To Subdiv. C.—J. F. Williams, 6; R. H. Terbuch, 23; Patrick Sullivan, 28; William Feinberg, 65; F. L. Le Bau, 160; G. J. Soderberg, 15; A. H. McManus, 23; G. W. Mulholland, 38; Bartholomew Fallon, 159; C. E. Foye, 277.

To Subdiv. D: J. H. Miller, 43; James Lynch, 143; C. W. Blush, 156; H. C. Patterson, 143; C. G. Fater, 154.

To Subdiv. E: J. R. O'Connor, 19; J. J. Palmer, 81; H. G. Corell, 63; P. J. Crowley, 34; T. T. Mahon, 63.

To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 27. To Com's office from prect's indicated, assigned to duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies: M. J. Gilligan, 15; T. E. Gorman, 29.

To Det. Bu. from prects. indicated, designated as Act. Det. Sergts.: Romalo Pagano, 10; W. J. Blanch, 22; J. J. McManus, 42; J. N. Gassman, 145; John Hines, 150; A. A. Hurton, 276; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; T. F. Coffey, 31; F. D. Smith, 63; T. H. Vickers, 140; William Dillon, 170.

Mounted Patrol.: R. P. Brown, to, Com.'s office from 51, assigned to duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, assignment to mounted duty discontinued.

Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 28: Patrol. T. J. Harvey, to 31 from 32; Louis Bauman, 32 from 31; Thomas Lynch, to 143 from 150; R. P. Jansen, to 150 from 143.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. J. T. Weckesser, 14, to Marine Div. for 20 days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 2; H. E. Bruckman, 42, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 28; T. W. Colgan, 62, designated as Act. Lieut. for 2 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 25; Harry Kahl, 66, designated as Act. Lieut. for 15 days, from 9 A. M. Nov. 27; G. W. Suttle, 66, designated as Act. Lieut. from 4 P. M. Nov. 28, during absence of Lieut. at 69; Patrol. Julius Scheider, 7, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; J. F. Brennan, 33, to Training Sch. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 27; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and James Peirano, 150, to 9 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from noon Nov. 29. To Det. Bu.: D. J. Collins, 28, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 30; J. A. Mundel, 235, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 28. For 10 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 28, prects. indicated: J. E. Kelly, 4; Thomas Mills, 5; E. E. Gompers, 17; J. F. Leonard, 29; Charles Bruned, 31; T. C. Johnson, 47; C. Mahoney, 61; J. J. Clark, 63; F. W. Miller, 68; C. C. Hemendinger, 155; P. J. Curley, 279; William Reilly, 4; F. F. Franklin, 5; O. M. Peebles, 25; Walter Corbitt, 31; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; Archibald Lamble, 40; H. S. Hand, 81; J. J. McManus, 68; W. L. Ihnken, 80; P. J. Whelan, Jr., 168; J. T. Dwyer, 279.

To Com'r's office from prects. indicated for 7 days, from 8 A. M. Nov. 25: O. C. Schasberger, 37; John Casey, 42; F. F. Baury, 65; Edward McDonough, 65; S. E. Rodman, 68; George Wisehebrink, 99; Jas. Brady, 161; R. F. McGuthy, 276; J. McNulty, Traf. A; F. Hale, Traf. C; G. E. Kreutzer, Traf. C; J. J. Cannon, B. B. H. Sq.; J. B. Freestone, 154; F. J. Masterson, 172; E. D. Fraser, 285; David Parnson, Traf. B; L. T. Ryan, 7th Branch; F. Coghlan, Manhattan; Det. Sergts. Louis Hyams, 23 Branch; T. E. Rand, 7th Branch.

Leaves, with pay:. Capt. Edward Gallagher, 171, 2 days from noon Nov. 25. Without pay: Patrol. Thos. Lyons, 2, 1 day from 4 P. M. Nov. 24; Henry King, 5, 2 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 28; John Loye, 6, 4 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 24; J. Dunn, 31, 3 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 23; J. G. Richter, 31, 1 day from 8 A. M. Nov. 25; Jas. Corry, 42, 1 day from 4 P. M. Nov. 28; J. P. Connor, 65, 1 day from 4 P. M. Nov. 28; M. I. Stapleton, 148, 3 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 25; Herman Ansmann, 153, 1 day from 8 A. M. Nov. 26; Wm. Searby, 153, 1 day from 10 P. M. Nov. 25; J. T. Finn, 164, 1 day from 8 A. M. Nov. 25; Henry Rohling, 166, 1 day from 10 P. M. Nov. 25; S. J. Lafferty, 167, 1 day from 10 P. M. Nov. 30; C. W. Nash, 172, 1 day from noon Nov. 25; Jos. Murtha, 173, 1 day from 8 A. M. Nov. 25.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified: Fourth to 3 grade, Dec. 1, George Pricke, Eng. 5.

Third to 2 grade, Dec. 5, Louis W. Dillman, Eng. 222.

Fourth to 3 grade, Dec. 6: John Bofinger, Eng. 2; F. Shaw, Eng. 5; H. D. McEvoy, Eng. 17; C. U. Parsice, Eng. 20; Johannes Schuidt, Eng. 30; F. T. Marcell, Jr., Eng. 205; Alfred Anderson, Eng. 226; J. J. Hurton, H. & L. 2; J. J. Ormond, H. & L. 17; James Dempsey, H. & L. 47; J. F. Kling (No. 54) H. & L. 42; H. T. McGuigan, H. & L. 44; M. J. Clark, H. & L. 103; P. W. Cartwright, H. & L. 106; Ferdinand Seitz, H. & L. 105; Arthur W. Sartain, H. & L. 118; J. J. Schmitt, H. & L. 119.

Fourth to 3 grade, Dec. 8: M. F. Randolph, H. & L. 13; Alphonsus Smith, H. & L. 32; F. G. Boerke, H. & L. 110.

Fourth to 3 grade, Dec. 9: F. M. Bradley, Eng. 27; Joseph Rosenberg, Eng. 33; Anthony King, Eng. 34; M. J. Carroll, Eng. 50; T. F. Morris, Eng. 56; M. G. McAuliffe, Eng. 76; M. J. F. Blair, Eng. 84; Charles Keisel, Eng. 202; W. R. Martens, Eng. 204; Stephen Dahl, Eng. 200; Robert Lipschutz, Eng. 217; E. F. Donnelly, Eng. 218; J. H. Wulpern, Eng. 222; E. W. Holland, Eng. 224; J. A. Platz, Eng. 229; C. E. Kessler, Eng. 235; H. F. Blessing, Eng. 236; F. T. Badenhop, Eng. 253; H. C. Wehde, H. & L. 4; J. F. Kling (No. 54) H. & L. 17; C. H. McNinn, H. & L. 18; C. Krieger, H. & L. 24; G. O. Schroeder, H. & L. 30; J. F. Peyton, H. & L. 34; R. G. A. Muller, H. & L. 39; C. A. Clerke, H. & L. 42; J. A. Kelling, Jr., H. & L. 43; A. Sweeney, H. & L. 45; F. P. D. Ranker, H. & L. 94; W. W. Eulner, H. & L. 110; G. W. Albrecht, H. & L. 123; B. W. Palmer, H. & L. 131.

Fourth to 3 grade, Dec. 24: Kurt Fuchel, Eng. 20; Chas. E. McCormack, Eng. 26.

Second to 1 grade, Dec. 25: Andrew Thornton, Eng. 2; William Harned, Eng. 7; Henry Gartelman, Eng. 17; J. V. Mulholland, Eng. 30; Anthony Oppel, Eng. 56; J. E. Shields, Eng. 72; J. G. Powers, Jr., 74; Joseph A. Grentzer, Eng. 215; John D. Zaiser, Eng. 286; Julius Hines, H. & L. 1; G. J. Kennedy, H. & L. 5; F. H. Moeller, H. & L. 9; Frank Bell, H. & L. 11; Henry Wertheimer, H. & L. 11; C. P. Ackerson, H. & L. 16. Third to 2 Grade, Dec. 25: A. B. Peterson, Eng. 5; J. F. Dreeland, Eng. 7; F. E. A. Johansson, Eng. 14; F. W. Clark, Eng. 15; J. J. Cluney, Eng. 21; Eng. 46 M. Buccellano, Eng. 20; Henry Hochschwender, Eng. 20; J. J. Meteers, Eng. 24; D. J. F. Weir, Eng. 28; F. J. Hickey, Eng. 27; W. H. Jarvis, Eng. 29; T. F. Scully, Eng. 30; F. F. Warttinger, Eng. 36; F. H. Miller, Eng. 282; T. F. Kenny, H. & L. 5; F. X. Himmelreicher, H. & L. 10; A. W. Olson, H. & L. 15; G. E. Greenhagen, H. & L. 20; T. H. Martine, H. & L. 20; Charles Goldstein, H. & L. 35; C. J. Goertz, H. & L. 35; Lyman Turner, H. & L. 45; D. W. Foley, H. & L. 77; James Devney, H. & L. 147. Fourth to 3 Grade, Dec. 31: J. E. Flynn, Eng. 5; F. A. Sharp, Eng. 18; Edward Hoffer, Eng. 66; J. J. Crean, Eng. 76; Joseph Brunner, Eng. 93; Sidney Blum, Eng. 153; W. S. A. Kelly, Eng. 204; H. L. Schreiber, Eng. 211; G. J. Kimmerling, Eng. 213; Henry Molitz, Eng. 247; H. E. Dickson, Eng. 257; W. E. Geber, H. & L. 4; J. J. Scahlon, H. & L. 6; C. A. Horton, H. & L. 23; C. F. Harrigan, H. & L. 23; A. L. Eich, H. & L. 35; E. Carey, H. & L. 132.

Leave, with pay, for 5 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 26, to James Delaney, No. 2, Eng. 45, previous to his retiring. He retires after 20 years' service on Dec. 1 at a pension of $700 a year.

Reports of inspections as to the requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by dated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Dec. 1 and will cover a period of thirty days, ended Nov. 24.

The following companies will report at School, 159 East 67 St. at time and date specified:

10 A. M.	1 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 30....Engine 54	Engine 219
Tuesday, Dec. 1....Engine 57	Engine 244
Wednesday, Dec. 2...Engine 68	Engine 240
Thursday, Dec. 3...Engine 155	Engine 251
Friday, Dec. 4.....H. & L. 3	Hose 9
Saturday, Dec. 5.....H. & L. 19	H. & L. 117

Leaves without pay: G. J. Foster, Eng. 3, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 26; Capt. Leland D. Potter, Eng. 256, 36 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 26.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:56|Sun sets..4:35|Moon sets..1:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:31	3:07	9:06	9:15
Governors Island	3:31	3:46	9:56	10:04
Hell Gate	5:21	5:36	11:36	11:44

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 25.

SS Mentor, Piraeus, Oct. 24.
SS Giulio Cesare, Messina, Oct. 24.
SS Marengo, Boston, Nov. 24.
SS Santiago, Havana, Nov. 21.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Nov. 18.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 24.
SS Marquette, London, Nov. 12.
SS Tibary, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 30.
SS Chipaua, Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Chicago	Havre	Nov. 18
San Guglielmo	Palermo	Nov. 14
Campania	Genoa	Nov. 4
Byron	Barbados	Nov. 18
Sun	Amsterdam	Nov. 10
Patria	Patras	Nov. 16
Chr. Knudsen	Copenhagen	Nov. 10
El Oriente	New Orleans	Nov. 21
Santa Marta	Colon	Nov. 19
Caracas	Curacao	Nov. 18
Huron	Jacksonville	Nov. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Maraval	Grenada	Nov. 20
Alban	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Verak	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 14
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 21

DUE SATURDAY.

Minnehaha	London	Nov. 19
Madonna	Almeria	Nov. 20
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 23
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 14
Regina d'Italia	Genoa	Nov. 17
Stephan	Barbados	Nov. 20
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 24
Socony	Port Arthur	Nov. 19
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Copenhagen	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Marfa, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caribbee, Port Antonio	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para		3:00 P.M.
Camronia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Franconia, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	12:00 M.	
Santiago, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 85 miles N. E. of Cape Cod at 7:20 P. M., 24th.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 296 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Prinz Maurits, Haiti to New York, was 350 miles S. at noon.

SS St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 455 miles S. at noon.

SS W. E. Kelly, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 10 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Philadelphia, New York to San Juan, left off Borinquen Point, Porto Rico, at 8 P. M. 24th.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 670 miles S. at noon.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 2,250 miles S. of San Francisco at 8 P. M. 24th.

SS Georgian, Balboa to New York, was 565 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Port of Columbia to New York was 100 miles S. E. of Grand Canyon at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 725 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Santa Marta, Colon to New York, was 230 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 97 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, New Orleans to New York, was 224 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 105 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Vineyard Lightship at 7:30 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venesia, at Naples, Nov. 25.
SS Tenadorse, at Colon, Nov. 25.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Nov. 23.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Nov. 25.
SS Columbia, from Glasgow, Nov. 25.
SS Magdalena, from Colon, Nov. 25.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 27, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 28, SS Chicago.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Thessalonica.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 11 M. Nov. 30, SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 1:30 P. M. Nov. 28, SS Gorredyk, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 29, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Nov. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .....Nov. 26
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Nov. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China.....Nov. 30
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.....Dec. 3
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .....Dec. 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 27; Shanghai, Oct. 30, and Yokohama, Nov. 2, which arrived per steamer Tamba, and mails dated Hongkong, Oct. 30, and Manila, Oct. 29; Shanghai, Nov. 2; Yokohama, Nov. 6, and Honolulu, Nov. 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Nov. 24. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 29.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, to present the particulars of their having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court, to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payments from the assets in the hands of the Receivers of the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
60 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The pressure distribution in the last twenty-four hours has changed but little, except that the Northwest depression is increasing somewhat and now appears north of the Dakotas.

Except for Eastern Texas and the Coast of Washington, no rain has fallen in any part of the country in the last twelve hours.

Temperature is generally above the seasonal average, especially over the Northeastern Rocky Mountain Slope and the Upper Missouri Valley.

A continuance of fair weather with moderate temperature is indicated for all parts of the country during the next forty-eight hours, except on the North Pacific Coast.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.

The Steadily

Increasing Earnings

of certain Public Utility Corporations over a long period of years and even during the past three months, together with the

Higher Average Yield of Their Bonds

justify our recommendation of carefully selected Public Utility issues at this time.

Send for list No. AG-37

N. W. Halsey & Co.

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Boston Baltimore

The Test of Years

Among current investment offerings are bonds which have stood the test of years and the safety of which no one questions. Many of these bonds are now available at prices yielding approximately 4½% to 5¼%, while in certain cases it is possible to obtain even higher returns. If interested, we shall be pleased to aid you in selecting investments of this standard.

Send for Circular No. 1465, Describing Various Bond Issues

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 Exchange Place, New York

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Our direct wire connection with this market enables us to render prompt and efficient service.

Accounts of Banks, Stock Exchange Houses, and Individuals solicited. Daily closing quotation lists furnished on request.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

United Profit Sharing United Cigar Stores Riker-Hegeman

The potential profit-making possibilities of these three issues are dwelt upon at length in our Market Letter of this week. FREE on request. Ask for Circular No. 109.

HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.

(Established 1901)

32 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

United Profit Sharing Sterling Gum

Bought & Sold

ODD LOTS AT THE MARKET

Wm. S. Dugan & Co.

Tel. 1940 Broad

44 Broad St. New York.

Bonds for Investment

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.

TEFFT & CO.

5 Nassau St. Tel., 5400 Rector

WANTED

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. R. CO. 5% Equipment Bonds of 1922

Apply to H. B. HENSON,

165 Broadway, N. Y., (Room 807.)

Benjamin Franklin, says:

"He that can have patience, can have what he will."

IN money matters, *patience* is exemplified by the accumulation of surplus funds and their profitable use when gathered.

This Company's *interest-bearing* certificates of deposit offer a *safe* and *attractive* medium of temporary investment during periods of financial uncertainty.

Established 1836

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street

Brooklyn { 166 Montague Street

Offices: { 369 Fulton Street

Metropolitan Trust Co

pays interest on daily balances of individuals, corporations, and firms.

49 Wall Street

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

Entry at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO., Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Active Day in Listed Stocks—Bond Prices Improve—Money Ease Increases.

A larger business was done in stocks through the clearing house of the Stock Exchange yesterday than on any day since the Exchange closed; bond trading was active at improved prices and such of the listed stocks as are still being traded in in the New Street market showed in a large majority of instances advances over the previous day. These were the signs which the security markets themselves furnished of a growth in the cheerful sentiment which has found reflection in many quarters of the financial district. Still other signs of improvement were afforded. Sterling exchange reacted after its advance of the previous three days, money was easier and the accumulation of loanable funds was so large that bankers expressed the confident belief that the call money market would very soon be in normal working order again. So rapidly have the clearing house certificates taken out in August and September been retired that bankers were looking yesterday for an early announcement that all these loan certificates had been paid off.

It was estimated yesterday that as much as 25,000 shares of stock passed during the day through the clearing house of the Stock Exchange. Inasmuch as no trading is permitted there at less than the closing prices of July 30, with an adjustment for the first dividend paid after that date, this volume of trading was looked upon as offering striking proof of the great betterment which has come about in the conditions governing the security markets. These are regarded now as having been relieved to a very large extent of the pressure which was due to the money crisis arising from the war and of being in a position to reflect the ordinary current of events. The course of prices of late in both stocks and bonds shows how favorable an interpretation has been put by the majority upon recent events. Sight has by no means been lost of the possibility of foreign liquidation, but bankers have assured themselves that there has been much exaggeration about the probable amount of selling from abroad. Moreover, so far as the bond market is concerned, it is not believed that the mere passage from unquoted to quoted transactions in bonds will serve to increase the volume of European selling.

Prices are to be restricted when trading in bonds is resumed on the floor of the Exchange on Saturday, but just what method would be adopted to determine minimum prices had not been decided yesterday. Trading in listed bonds has all along been under the supervision of the Stock Exchange Bond Committee, but the fact is that most bonds now being traded in are selling at higher prices than the lowest figures at which trades were approved by this committee. This simplifies considerably the task of safeguarding the market upon the resumption of public trading.

A further decline in commercial paper rates yesterday may fairly be attributed in part to the influence exerted by the fact that rediscount facilities now exist which give a more liquid character to a bank's holdings of commercial paper. This increases the willingness of the banks to employ their funds in that form of investment. Apart from that the accumulation of funds is increasing the competition for prime commercial bills.

GOLD BAR COST ADVANCES.

Assay Office Announces Increase from Four to Five Cents.

The local Assay Office, acting under instructions from Washington, has advanced the premium on gold bars from 4 to 5 cents for each $100 worth of bars sold. The 4 cent premium had been in force for several years. It was said that recent pressure on the establishment because of the demand for gold for export purposes had increased expenses and brought about the rise of the premium.

Because of the additional cost of bars the value of gold in this form in foreign exchange operations was raised close to a parity with gold coin. It will now cost practically as much to ship bars as coin to Canada in course of liquidating debts abroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	6	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	6	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	San Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½@4¾ per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.89	$4.88⅝	$4.88⅝
Cables	4.90⅛	4.89⅜	4.89⅜

Closing Rates. Demand (or Check.) Cable.

London	$4.88⅞	$4.89⅛
Paris	5.11½	5.10½
Berlin	.85⅞	.86
Switzerland	5.20	5.19
Holland	40 9-18	40⅜
Italy	5.36¾	5.35½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $365,527,021; balances, $9,427,224; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $556,823.

The local banks have lost $13,582,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 55c premium; St. Louis, 45c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, up 3-16d; in New York, 49⅝c, up ⅝c.

Mutual Companies' Dividends.

The State Insurance Department has written to all mutual companies engaged in writing workmen's compensation insurance that dividends to policy holders will not be permitted until at least a year has passed since the individual concerns began business. The letter stated that the department had learned that some of the companies desired to distribute a dividend at the end of six months. Dividends will not be approved, furthermore, until a departmental examination has been made of each company applying for leave to distribute a portion of its earnings.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 23:

	Nov. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$904,681	$12,760,512	$88,678,056
Ordinary	1,631,404	18,040,776	125,843,587
Cor. & inc. tax	6,071	192,128	8,663,707
Miscellaneous	121,796	2,297,707	30,993,274
Total	2,663,954	33,291,213	254,123,626
Expenditures	1,519,242	48,056,994	210,166,767
Surplus	1,144,711		
Deficit		14,744,781	56,057,141

MAY FIGHT THE WAR TAX.

Trust Company Attorneys to Consider Levy of $1 on the $1,000.

Attorneys for the leading trust companies will meet tomorrow at the office of Frederick Geller, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Exchange Place, to pass finally on the recommendations to be made to the institutions they represent as to whether or not they should pay the tax of $1 on each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits that is laid on banks and bankers by the War Revenue act.

At preliminary conferences the general opinion has been that the law does not apply to trust companies, although forms have been sent to them by the Internal Revenue Bureau, on which they return their capital, surplus, and profits for the tax.

The tax is laid specifically on capital, surplus, and undivided profits "employed in the banking business," and the point is made that, so far as concerns banking operations, which are defined in the law itself, none of them is employed by trust companies. Their banking operations, it is contended, are carried on with the money of their depositors, on which no tax is laid by the act. The State law compels trust companies to invest their capital in securities of certain specified kinds, so that only the surplus and undivided profits would be involved in any case. The fact is said to be that the amount so invested by each of the trust companies in this city is fully as much as capital, surplus, and undivided profits combined.

The present tax is exactly similar to that imposed in 1898, except that the former did not apply to undivided profits. Many trust companies paid that tax without question, but then the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company raised the point now under discussion, and after making the payment under protest took the matter to the United States courts. Its contention was upheld and some $20,000 was refunded.

The returns are to be made, under heavy penalties, not later than next Monday, so that the trust companies must be finally advised this week.

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, '95	90¾	91¼	91	92
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90½	90¾	90	91
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	87	88	86¾	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84¾	86	84¾	86
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88½	89¼	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84	84½	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	81½	80	81½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84¼	85¼	84	85½
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	68	67½	69
C. B. & Q. 4s, '21	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C.M.&St.P.gen.3½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C.,M.&St.P.gen.4s, '89	91	92	91	92
C.,M.&St.P.gn.4½s, '89	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼
C.,M.&St.P.gen.5s, '32	95½	96½	95¾	95¾
C., M. & St. P. gen & rfg. 4½s, 2014		89¼	90¼	89½
Chi. N. W. gn.3½s, '37	78¼	79	78	79
Chi. N. W. gen.4s, '87	91	93	90	93
C. R. I. & P.gn.4s, '88	89	90	89	90
C.,R. I. & P.ref.4s, '34	64	66	64	66
C.,R.I. & P.deb.5s, '32	52	54	52	54
Cl. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90	91¾	90	92
Col.-Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	87	84	87
Del. & H. ref. 4s, '43	91½	93	91½	93
Erie con. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. A	60½	62	60½	62
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. B	60	62	60	62
Great Nor. 4½s, '61, E	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87¼	86	87½
K. C. So. rfg. 5s, '50	89	91	89	91
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	69	67	68½
L. V. con. 4½s, '03	96	96¼	96	95½
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	90¾	92	90½	92
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	99	100	99	100
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s, '26	34	36¼	34	36
New York Cent. R. R. 4½s, '53	93	95	93	95
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	84	83	84
N.Y.C.L.S.deb.3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N.Y.C.L.S.deb.4s, '31	89¾	90	89¾	90¼
Norf. & W. con.4s, '96	91	92	91	93
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '38	97	100	97½	98½
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	88¼	90¼	89	90¼
N. Pac. gen. 3s, 2047	67	68	67	67
N. Pac. rfg. 4½s, 2047	91¾	92¼	91¾	92½
Penn. con. 4s, '48	97¼	98	97¼	98
Reading gen. 4s, '97	92	92½	92	92½
S. A. L. 4s, 1st, stpd.	77	80	77	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	61	62	60	61½
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	83	83¾	82½	83½
So. P. (C.P.) rf.4s, '49	86¼	87	86¼	87
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87¼	86½	87¼
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾
So. P. 20-yr. cv.5s, '34	94⅞	95¼	94½	94⅝
So. Ry. con. 5s, '94	98½	99¾	98½	99¾
So. Ry. dev. 4s, '56	63	64	63	63¾
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s, '48	103	103	103	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '47	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	85½	86½	85½	86½
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. P. (O. S. L.) 4s, '29	86¼	88	86	88
West Shore 4s, 2361	80	88	90	88
Traction.				
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71½	72	71½	72
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '68	96½	97	96¾	97
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	88
Industrial.				
Am. Smelters 6s, '28	100	102	100	102
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, '36	96¾	97¾	96	97½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83½	84	83½	84
Cent. Leath. 5s, '25	96¾	97½	96¾	97½
Distillers' 5s, '27	55		55	
Ill. Steel deb. 4½s, '40	82	84	82½	84
Lack. Steel 5s	85	90	85	90
Texas conv. 6s, '31	95	96	95	96
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
Whse. Bl. 1s, '51	89½	92	90	91
Telephone and Telegraph.				
A.T. & T. col. 4s, '29	87	88	87	88½
Am.T.& T.cv. 4½s, '33	94¾	95¼	94¼	94¾

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.95	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
Ruf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.20	4.90
Chi. & Alton	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi., Ind & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	5 @5	5.30	4.90
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.90	4.70
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.75
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.70	6.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.20
New York C. L.	1914-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.20
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.60
St. L.-I. Mt. So.	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.20
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Rwy.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Virginian Rwy.	1914-'19	5	5.55	5.05

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, March.	1963	103¼	103⅝	103	103¼
4½s, May.	1957	103¼	103⅝	103	103¼
4½s, Nov.	1957	103¼	103⅝	103	103¼
4½s, May.	1917	99⅞		99⅞	
4½s, Nov.	1917	99⅞		99⅞	
4½s, March.	1964	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4½s, March.	1962	97⅝	97⅝	97	97⅝
4½s, Sept.	1960	97⅝	97⅝	97	97⅝
4½s, March.	1930-60	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	May.	1959	94½	94½	94½	94½
4s	Nov.	1958	94½	96	94½	96
4s	May.	1957	94½	96	94½	96
4s	Nov.	1956	93	94½	93	94¼
4s	Nov.	1955	93	94½	93	94¼
4s	Nov.	1936	94	95	94	95
4s	1918-1919		98		98	
3½s	Nov.	1954-5	83½	85	83½	85
3½s	May.	1954	83½	85	83½	85
3½s	1950-1954		83	85	83	85

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.09
Am. Tob.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	6.08
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Beth. Steel.	5	June 1, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.50
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102¾	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1915	99⅞	99¾	5.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99⅞	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	95	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100¾	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99	99⅝	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1917	97	97½	7.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100½	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	6	May, 1915	99	99	14.00
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99⅞	100½	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97¾	98¾	10.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	4.87	4.62	
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915		99¼	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99¾	5.10
N. Y. Chic.	6	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99⅛	5.80
N. Y. Cent.	6	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102¾	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	4.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	94	96	14.60
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.55
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.85
Swift & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	98	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96½	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50
Con. P. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1, '17	95	97¾	7.00
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1, '15	95	97	7.00
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1, '17	98	99½	6%
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 15, '15	99	99½	6%

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Reaction in Several of the Oil Stocks Checks Curb Market Activity.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 295,917 shares of stocks and $102,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 23,142; oils, 1,415, and mining, 271,360. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Kelly S. T.	62¾	62¾	61	61
300	Max. M. com.	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛
2,600	Riker & H.	8⅛	8⅝	8	8
2,000	R. & H. rts.	28	30	28	30
10	Royal B. P.	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
2,000	Sterling Gum.	4¾	5	4¾	5
4,000	Un. C. S. new	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
400	U. C. S., Am.	91	92	91	92
10,500	U. Profit-S. C.	15½	15½	14¾	15⅜
1,222	World Film.	4⅞	15½	4⅝	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil	14⅜	14	13⅜	— ⅛
7	Atlantic Rfg.	535	525	525	—15
3	Buckeye P. L.	108	108	108	— 4
20	Continental O.	222	220	222	— 1
4	Cumb. P. L.	61	61	61	— 1
20	Galena-S. Oil.	175	175	175	..
35	Indiana P. L.	97	95	96	..
1	National Tran.	38	38	38	..
35	Northern P. L.	100	98	98	+ 4
310	Ohio Oil	182	175	179	..
150	Pierce O., new	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
170	Prair. O. & G.	429	405	409	+ 4
80	South Penn O.	278	253	260	—16
10	Southern P. L.	195	195	195	..
100	Stand. O., Cal.	301	295	299	+ 5
75	Stand. O., Ind.	475	465	468	— 2
10	Stan. O., N. J.	390	390	390	+ 2
60	Stan. O., N.Y.	191	190	190	+ 1
45	Vacuum Oil	194	191	194	+ 4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
36,000	Atlanta	34	37	34	35
800	Braden Cop.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
5,000	*Booth	7½	9½	7½	9½
200	*Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,700	Comb. Frac.	12	12	11	12
17,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5½	5	5½
2,600	*Crown Res.	85	90	85	85
17,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	3	4	3	4
4,100	*D'm'd'f'd B. B.	3	3¼	3	3¼
5,500	*D'm'd'f'd Daisy	4	4¼	4	4½
2,500	*Florence	44	48	44	48
2,000	*Foley-O'B.	20	20	20	20
2,300	*Gold'd Con.	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
70,000	G'f'd Kewan.	19	20	18	20
29,500	*G'f'd Merger.	35	38	33½	37
100	Halifax Tono.	30	30	30	30
100	Iron Blosson.	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16
34,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1 13-16
100	La Rose	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	*Lone Star	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,600	*McK.-Dar.	68	68	65	68
300	M. of Am., new	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	*New. Hills	32	32	32	32
100	Nev. Wonder.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17,000	Nipis. Con.	11	11	11	11
3,000	*Stand'm Ken.	8½	8½	8½	8¾
64,500	*Silver Pick.	9½	14	9½	14
500	Stewart	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
600	Tonopah Bel.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
400	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,500	*Tono. Merger	37	37	35	35
600	Tono. Mon	35	35	33	33
600	TuolumneCop.	30	30	25	30
3,600	W. End. Con.	56	56	56	56
100	WhiteKnob pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$100,000	Con.G.cv.6s	112¼	112¼	112	112
2,500	Con.Gas.rts.	3¼	3¼	3	3

*Selle cents per share. †Odd lots.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	309	312	310	315
Am. L. & T. pf.	103	107	103	107
B.-Am. T. Co., Ordi.	15½	16¼	15⅜	16¼
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	18¾	18¾	15⅜	16¼
Electric Boat	23	26	23	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	42	45
Int. Rub. Trust	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
K. S. T., n. 1st pf.	75	78	76	80
K. S. T., n., 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	140	150	140	150
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Max. Motors 1st pf.	43	45	43	45
Max. Motors 2d pf.	17	19	17	18½
Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Savoy Oil	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Prods. pf.	80	85	80	85
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Willys Overland	78	80	72½	75
Willys Overland pf.	88	92	87	90

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	21	23	20	23
British Col. Copper	½	1	1	1
Buffalo Mines	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camaga Copper	¾	1	¾	1⅛
*Caribou Cobalt	60	75	60	75
Cons. Arizona Smelt.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
El Paso Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Greenwater	6	7	4	6
Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
La Rose Consolidated	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mines of America	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
North Butte Develop.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pacific Smeltere	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tonopah Mining	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7¼
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	3-16	⅛	⅛
West End Extension	2	3	2	2¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97⅛	97⅝	97	97¼
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97⅛	97⅝	97	97¼
N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	97⅛	97⅝	97	97¼

*Sells cents per share.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

One road	$327,649 + $33,976
Eight roads	4,963,398 — 1,869,048
Total (9 roads)	5,291,037 — 1,835,072

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Op. rev.	$388,222	$518,974	$125,761
Op. exp.	312,906

PAISH THINKS CITIES SHOULD INTERTRADE

Bond Deals Here Regardless of London Exchange Suggested by Expert, Who Sails.

TO SHORT-CIRCUIT GERMANY

How England Expects to Recoup Losses After War—H. P. Davison Goes with Financier.

Sir George Paish, financial adviser to the British Treasury Office, who has been here six weeks studying economic conditions, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic accompanied by Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is going on a business trip to London and Paris. Mr. Davison said:

"I feel very optimistic for the first time in many months. The country was never in a better condition for an extended trade, and the future looks very bright. But to take advantage of these prospects we must face the situation calmly. We do not expect any more Government attacks on capital, and we do expect everything to be settled on a satisfactory basis."

J. P. Morgan, who was at the pier to see his partner away, said to Sir George Paish that if there was anything the New York banking house could do to improve the situation action would not be denied.

Sir George said that, in his opinion, the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday would not cause any flurry. "The demand for bonds," he continued, "is now exceeding the offerings and there will be no trouble on the Exchange. As to its opening for other business, the steps toward that end are bound to be gradual and carefully planned.

"There is no reason why your American cities should not intertrade without any reference to the London Exchange. There is plenty of business here for that purpose."

"Do you think that the United States will be benefitted by the war?" he was asked.

"No misfortune that falls upon a great number of people can benefit any other for any length of time," he replied. "During the war the United States will have great prosperity. Your misfortunes will come later.

"The world is now consuming its seed corn, which will mean nothing but loss. If this had been consumed for normal purposes there would have been a profit in the expenditure, but as it is, the suffering will last a decade, possibly a generation.

"After the war England will be able to reduce her expenses for defense, thus saving in a few years all and more than the war will have cost us.

"No peace can be made until there is an assurance that militarism is crushed forever. Before the war our expenses on defense were $400,000,000 a year. After its close this drain will be reduced 50 per cent. Commerce will go on in spite of the war, but after hostilities close the nations, to use an electrical phrase, will short-circuit Germany."

In Sir George's opinion, English holders of American securities will not injure this market by selling. He added that England expected to pay the entire cost of the war by the growth of her capital following it.

The Adriatic had 130 first, 71 second, and 325 steerage passengers.

DUTY ON ROYALTIES.

It Is Held That These Are Properly a Part of the Price.

Royalty paid for the use of an article is an item of dutiable value, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Fischer in a reappraisement proceeding affecting the value of stone-breaking machines manufactured by a Swedish firm. The appeal before the General Appraiser was made by the Wern Machinery and Engineering Company of this city, the importers of the machines. The importer paid the Swedish manufacturer the sum of $325 for each machine, and, in addition, paid $100 per machine to the owner of the patent in Germany, the patentee being the Aktien Gesellschaft Boenhoemer Gremttwerke of Hamburg, Germany.

The invoice states the price for each machine as $325, but at the foot of the invoice appears this notation: "This price does not include royalty to the patentee." When the machines reached this city Appraiser Sague added the amount of this royalty to make market value, his action being indorsed by Collector Malone, who exacted full duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem on each machine on the valuation of $425. The importer thereupon appealed for a reappraisement.

The affidavit of the manufacturer stated that his regular price for one of these machines was $325. The importer seemed to rely on this statement to sustain the entered value of the machines. In overruling the protestant, Judge Fischer says:

"This statement is but half of the truth, for it is admitted that in addition to the payment of $325 to the manufacturer, the purchaser must pay $100 to the owner of the patent. The payment of $325, therefore, is not full payment for the machine. Before absolute ownership thereof can be claimed the purchaser must pay the additional sum of $100 for the use, or a total sum of $425 as the outside-cost purchase price of said machine. The advance is accordingly sustained."

SOUTH PICKING UP.

Some Evidence of Better Business Conditions There Now.

That Southern business is showing a decided improvement is the assertion of Max Lobenstein, a well-known business man, in a letter written to the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal and Tribune from this city. In part, the letter says:

"Jobbing buyers are coming to New York later than usual, but those I have met are much more optimistic than they were two months ago, which is about the time most of the jobbing buyers are in New York, when business conditions are normal.

"This morning we received letters from jobbers doing business in four different Southern cities, ordering their goods shipped as soon as ready, the orders being originally placed for Jan. 1 to 15 delivery, which indicates that jobbers are wanting merchandise.

"From information I get in the New York market, some buyers will not realize until it is too late that they made a mistake in delaying the placing of their orders. On some lines, however, silks and cotton goods are cheaper today than they were earlier in the season.

"A well-known Richmond jobber was in our place yesterday and remarked that the business situation is greatly improved and predicts that within six months we would enter upon a period of the greatest prosperity in our history."

Bearing out Mr. Lobenstein's assertion of improved business in the South comes the information, given to a TIMES representative yesterday, that a very recently a well-known retail dry goods concern in Houston, Texas, had a clearance sale in which $53,000 worth of assorted merchandise was disposed of in five days. It was contended in reference to this sale that if all of the consumers in the South were as hard up as they have been painted this volume of merchandise could not have been sold in so short a time.

WHITRIDGE'S POLICY SOUND, SAYS M'CALL

Commission Opposes Dividends Except from Unincumbered Profits.

SELF-PAYING BONDS ONLY

Complaint About Paving and Snow Cost Arising Out of Unforeseen Conditions.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission was asked yesterday for his views on a doctrine as to dividends and security issues laid down by President F. W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company in his annual report. This is what Mr. Whitridge said:

I think I should reiterate the views heretofore expressed that dividends should only be paid when the money is in the bank with which to pay them and there is no prior claim upon it, and also that no additional bonds should be issued by the company except for the acquisition of entirely new property which will earn rather more than legal interest on the par value of the bonds issued to acquire it.

Mr. McCall said that the view expressed by Mr. Whitridge was "absolutely sound."

"I don't see," he added, "how anybody with an ounce of gray matter could dissent from it. I hold no brief for Mr. Whitridge, but I will add that nobody but a man who held views of such soundness could have accomplished what he has in taking the Third Avenue in the condition it was in at the time he was made receiver and bringing it up to even its present condition."

Commissioners Williams and Maltbie, who were present, concurred in the Chairman's unqualified approval of the principles stated by Mr. Whitridge.

The report antedated the movement initiated by A. E. Cottier to induce or compel the Third Avenue to pay dividends on its stock, but the statement quoted having a direct bearing on this situation, Mr. Whitridge was asked to apply it to Cottier's proposal.

"We have earnings enough," said Mr. Whitridge, "with which to pay a dividend, but the money has to be used for other purposes, such as street paving. These expenditures must be paid out of what are called net earnings or by the issue of new securities. I asked Mr. Cottier if he didn't think we had enough bonds out and he agreed we had but said we could issue stock to meet these payments. We can't sell stock below par and the question is who would buy the new stock at par.

"A railroad has a perishable property and portions of it have to be replaced from time to time. What should we do—issue new securities or have the money saved for this purpose? To issue bonds for the purpose means nothing less, within a measurable time, than bankruptcy.

"The newspapers say Mr. Cottier intends to bring suit to compel us to pay dividends. If he brings such a suit, I am willing to contribute out of my own pocket a considerable sum in the hope that the court or somebody will be able to tell us where the money is either to pay away in dividends can be found."

In his report Mr. Whitridge said on the subject of paving:

"There have been during the year very heavy expenditures for paving and other expenses caused by the heavy snowstorms in January and March. Roughly speaking, those storms cost the company upwards of $300,000 for the actual removal of snow and in the loss of receipts. It is too early to undertake to submit an exact statement of what will be necessary during the year ending June 30, 1915, but it may be expected that a very large amount of money, more than enough to absorb all the net income, must be expended on the property, especially for pavements required by the city, particularly in the Bronx, where the whole community is changing from a rural or suburban character to that of an urban district. The burden imposed upon the company by these paving charges is very great and it is a fit question whether, under the entirely changed conditions which are now prevailing in this city, the railways should not be relieved of the burdens imposed upon them when their charters were obtained."

TO HOLD STRIKE INQUIRY.

Commission Declines to Postpone Investigation Into Colorado Mine Troubles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The suggestion of Gov. Ammons of Colorado that the investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations into the coal miners' strike be postponed was declined today. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, sent the following telegram to Gov. Ammons:

"Your telegram received. It will be impossible to postpone the hearing of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations set for Dec. 1 at Denver. Please be assured that no action will be taken subversive of the maintenance of peace and order, or which is not in full accord with the public welfare. I trust that the commission may have the privilege of co-operating with you to that end."

NO GAS MAIN TRESTLES.

Board of Estimate Approves William Street Subway Contract.

When the protest of the William Street property owners concerning the placing of trestles for gas mains along that thoroughfare in connection with the new subway work came yesterday before the Board of Estimate Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission, said the property owners had full opportunity to express their views before the commission at the hearings on the form of subway contract. The city's share of which will be $1,913,016.

TAX BLUNDER IN TRENTON.

Pennsylvania Road's Building Never Has Been Assessed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company never has been assessed for its office building here was disclosed today by an examination of the books of the State and local Boards of Assessors.

A few days ago Richard Barlow, owner of a hotel opposite the railroad's Clinton Street Station, complained that his property was assessed at $175 a front foot by the city board, while the State board assessed the station property, conceded to be far more valuable, at only $7 a front foot. This led to the investigation.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light n. e. to e. winds.

Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Ark., Tenn., W. Tex., Utah, Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; fresh s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; not much change in temperature; fresh s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate w. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy; probably rain, with lower temperature; fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.; fresh s. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

Mo. and Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Thurs. in w.; colder Fri.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

EXPORTS CONTINUE LARGE.

Third Week in November Cut Adverse Trade Balance $14,383,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The balance of trade against the United States continues its rapid decline, according to a bulletin issued today by the Department of Commerce. Figures at ten important ports showed for the third week in November a balance in favor of the United States of $14,383,000. This, according to the bulletin, indicates that on the seventeen business days from Nov. 1 to Nov. 21 the foreign trade showed a balance in favor of the United States of $46,755,000. The bulletin includes the following table for the week ended Nov. 21 at ten principal customs districts:

Districts.	Imports.	Duties Collected.	Exports.
Massachus'ts, (Boston) ...	$988,964	$332,047	$956,451
New York....	18,033,352	2,986,648	19,835,703
Philadelphia.	1,122,742	206,909	1,558,644
Md., (Baltim'e)	622,538	79,705	2,068,922
New Orleans.	822,988	16,391	2,188,007
Galveston ...	201,775	3,913	5,946,181
San Francisco	1,719,208	150,577	1,292,975
Washington, (Seattle) ...	342,852	20,007	1,215,437
Buffalo	384,742	16,871	1,110,124
Mich., (Det.).	598,913	33,277	2,132,312
Total.....	$24,834,124	$3,848,435	$39,217,587

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Armstrong, John R. and Maymie C.—V. M. Victor, $199.

Alwold Realty Co. and Lee T. Allen—E. Higgins, $4,245.

Brown-Weiss Realties, Inc.—Greason Manufacturing Co., $295.

Brayer, Abraham—J. Shier, $112.

Burnham, Charles L.—E. E. Stowell, $112.

Becker, Christian—W. H. Lammers, $502.

Broder, Julius—McConnell Printing Co., $120.

Brandt, John—M. Wolf, $377.

Bellmar, William—J. J. Reid, $217.

Bohm, Julius—E. P. Hanslog, $332.

Beers, William H.—Francis Carlson Co., $112.

Crowley Neckwear Co., Inc.—Voss & Stern, $108.

Clements, Augustus Lee, Jr.—H. M. Spence, $179.

Chester, Michael—George Ringler & Co., $5,022.

Citrin, Piskus, and Morris Lovenkron—M. Fishman, $120.

Dionebell, William—A. Burman, $124.

Dansky, Abraham—L. Sepler, $112.

Davis, Edward—C. Bonynge, $118.

De Moya, Susan M.—M. E. Woodworth, $913.

Doran, Daniel A.—R. Ferguson, $585.

Elsner-Mendelson Co.—J. Hammer, $1,123.

Feiler, Malcolm B.—L. E. Henckel, $12,202.

Ellshewitz, Jacob—E. H. R. Co., $111.

Feinberg, William—M. J. De Sabla, $396.

Fraser, John M.—M. J. Drummond et al., $84,735.

Friedlander, Philip M.—E. L. Richards, $539.

Same—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $168.

Gertner, Louis W.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co., $103.

Galland Realty Co. and Denis M. Gallo—S. Lesvald, $838.

Grossman, Alexander—R. Bolina, $531.

Goode, Elbert T.—Smith, Gray Co., $118.

Hoadley, Fannie C.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., $19,049.

Holden, Warren B.—"Barchard," $503.

Hunt, Frank—Indian Refining Co., $220.

Hi G. Hotchkiss Essential Oil Co.—Druggist Circular, $216.

Hammerstein, Oscar—P. Wetchler et al., $161.

Hunt, Wm. H.—F. K. James, $225.

Italian National Club Realty Corp.—P. Lauria, $1,526.

Same—F. Angelilli, $750.

Interstate Milk & Cream Co.—St. Johnsville Dairymen's League, $321.

Johnson, Charles—M. Valentine, $102.

Independent Sponge Co. of Florida, Inc.—D. S. Yates, $534.

James A. McCreery & Co.—P. Timen, $1,139.

Krauss, Annie—M. Goldetein et al., $278.

Kasofsky, Aaron—P. Velotas, $146.

Sames—Same, $6.

Kretzer, Bernard—N. Le Roy et al., $222.

Liebmann, David, and John W. Young—R. J. McManamy, $2,521.

McEwan, Frederick C.—C. Hagemeyer et al., $131.

Murray, Andrew F.—John J. Tully Co., $4,404.

Mullen, Charles J.—J. Jacobson et al., $229.

McNeece, T. Ingram—J. M. Leddy, $495.

Miller, Bernard L.—Siavert, Zigomala & Co., $643.

Marshall Field & Co.—M. Wormser et al., costs, $109.

Muirooney, Joseph S.—P. Schmidt, $327.

Monopol Import-Export Union, Inc.—John W. Kelly Co., $126.

Morse, Jamin S.—P. Outerbridge, $1,450.

McCormick, Michael J.—J. Kane, $221.

Martin, Alice—D. F. White, $784.

Man, Jay J.—Silda Co., $5,005.

O'Mara, John F.—M. Berger, $150.

Navarra, Paolo—F. A. Lupio et al., $983.

Neustadt, Morris—City of New York, costs, $107.

Northern Counties Investment Trust, Ltd.—C. F. Street et al., costs, $160.

Ostro Construction Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—A. Kugel, $1,786.

Offenberg, Israel and Lena—S. Minsky, $1,643.

Pizzo, Giuseppe G.—S. Di Blasi, $835.

Passarelli, Theresa—Arezzo Niferi & Co., $126.

Parris, Cecil—Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Polard, John—J. Elinar, $622.

Queen, Emmet—Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Co., $2,497.

Pain Fireworks Display Co.—S. Serpice et al., $1,779.

Paster, Max—Reliable Furniture Mfg. Co., $136.

Parslow, Harry G.—F. T. Rand, $167.

Polonsky, Jacob—S. Harzfeld, $187.

Queen, Emmet—Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, $34,377.

Royal Antiseptic Toothpick Co., Inc.—M. Schlesinger, $103.

Rosendorf, Samuel M.—H. Hillelson et al., $1,013.

Rosenberg, Charles—Brilliant Silk Mfg. Co., $106.

Rice, Hyman; Abraham Gams, and Barnet Wiener—E. Bernstein, $137.

Reiss, Morris—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $362.

Roth, Emery—Five Hundred and Seven Fifth Avenue Co., $719.

Rinaldo, Frank—George Ringler & Co., $1,347.

Reichman, William, and Samuel Newman—M. Littenberg, $1,500.

Same—S. Littenberg, $1,500.

Schickerling, Conrad—W. L. McElravy, $119.

Silberman, Emanoel—A. M. B. Scott et al., $384.

Stam, John B.—Metal Stamping Co., $153.

Slavis, Wm., adm.—J. M. Ryan, costs, $108.

Stoddard, Albert H.—W. S. Rabell, $745.

Stevenson, Anna V.—F. Norris, $118.

Sweeney, Mrs. Emma—Manhattan Leasing Corp., $143.

Saylor, Norman—G. & A. Wise, $128.

Sterecky, Alphonse—George Leveane Co., $207.

Thompson, Sarah—J. Schiert, $270.

Tafik, Baili—A. Sali, $142.

Votsis, James—T. Marchelios, $107.

Taylor, Hepriette—A. Smith, $132.

Treat, Placido A.—E. Joseph, $110.

Waldrick, Caryl B.—W. Rogers, $192.

Weistraub, Samuel—S. Berchtoldte, $222.

Weigner, Adolph, and Harry Cohn—B. Greff et al., $1,151.

Weiss, Adolph; David Egolinsky and Abraham Jablansky—J. E. Cairns, $283.

Williams, Theo. F.—E. Schreiber, $767.

Weingarten, David—W. P. Hagemann, $1,663.

In Bronx County.

Brody, Barnet, and Israel Ziskin—Longchester Realty Co., $224.

Barrett, Alice—J. Schultz, $324.

Fishman, Reuben—M. Rosenthal, $159.

Kelibert Construction Co., Inc.—American Apartment Hotel Co., Inc., $557.

Keller, Ernst—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $539.

Murray, Andrew F.—John J. Tully Co., $4,404.

Potter, Emily H.—E. L. Gallagher, $39.

Ryan, John and Mamie—A. Mogilesky, $318.

Smith, Gustave T.—J. M. Fishel, $100.

Saccomanno, John—Hannts Distilling Co., $120.

Silverman, Mark—L. Simon et al., $314.

Stahl, Samuel—P. Goettel, $100.

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Stanley, John T.—F. Garsia, Nov. 12, 1914, $125.

N. Y. Ophthalmic and Aural Institute—McVully Bros., Inc., Nov. 20, 1914, $165.

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Mitchell McDermott Construction Co.—R. Kinsler, Nov. 21, 1914, $205.

Lee, Herman F.—L. Hurst, Aug. 5, 1913, $321.

Same—W. A. Cook, Nov. 7, 1913, $567.

Same—L. Hurst, Aug. 5, 1913, $620.

Fulton, John, Jr., Andrew Clubb, Jr., and Frederick W. Fischer—Charles F. Noyes Co., Sept. 26, 1914, $155.

Gildea, Dennis H. and James Everard's Breweries—J. Ough et al., Dec. 5, 1910, $1,272.

Leon Realty Co. and Samuel Wilner—H. Fischel, June 3, 1912, $7,679.

Lauber, Max—City of N. Y., Nov. 24, 1914, $136.

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Finley, Samuel E.—Morse International Agency, July 11, 1912, $304.

Ansonia Realty Co.—A. Cohn, Oct. 22, 1913, $2,650.

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Cohen, Charles and Yetta—H. Stein, July 2, 1913, (vacated,) $232.

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Bradley Contracting Co.—E. F. Costello, Nov. 3, 1914, (vacated,) $691.

Harstein, David—Northern Bank of N. Y., Marca 9, 1909, (canceled,) $524.

In Bronx County.

Falkenberg, Leo, and Isaac Steinberg—G. A. Steinmuller, July 29, 1914, $469.

MEXICO STILL GETS GERMAN MACHINERY

Carlos Hering Says Most Factories in Fatherland Continue to Operate.

SHIP BY WAY OF ROTTERDAM

Reports of Immediate Invasion of England Premature, He Asserts —Battle Losses Heavy.

Mexico is already beginning to look good again to some German dealers in machinery, according to Carlos Hering, who until two years ago lived in Mexico, handling German machinery and engaging in the mining business. Since then he has been living in Germany. He has just returned to New York on his way to Mexico.

"I could not get any reliable news in Germany as to the situation in Mexico," said Mr. Hering at the Wolcott yesterday. "I find here in New York, also, it is difficult to get accurate reports. I have cabled Mexico and Guadalajara, where my business was, and am awaiting replies before starting south.

"There is no trouble getting machinery out of Germany by way of Rotterdam. I have sent pumping machinery out already. But the whole of Rotterdam is practically piled up with German goods awaiting transport. The factories in Germany, except those which usually manufacture articles of luxury, are working hard. It is noteworthy that in every town street improvement work is under way on a large scale, so that if some of the factories shorten their work their employes may be kept busy at something. You would not know Germany was at war. Of course, the gay life of the cities is not the same, but the theatres are running.

"In Germany the feeling is that the war will be long, but we are absolutely confident of victory. We know only three things: We shall win, we will win, we must win. That we have had big losses is undeniable. I have had opportunities of talking with soldiers who have come back from the front, and these say, 'Yes, our losses have been heavy, but the others have lost twice as many.'

"I may tell you that the reports you get from the other side about an invasion of England being in immediate preparation are premature. We must have Calais and Dunkirk as bases before such a thing can be attempted. As for the reports you get that a base has been established at Zeebrugge for the putting together of submarines, I am perfectly sure that no sections of submarines have been sent to Zeebrugge by train. Any sensible person who can figure out what one of the modern German submarines weighs, and tackle the idea of transporting it in sections, would pronounce that impossible.

"About the only article of food in Germany in which there is a shortage is wheat bread."

New Service to Havana.

The United Fruit Company announced yesterday that a ne wweekly passenger service between New York and Havana would be inaugurated on Dec. 5 by the steamship Tenadores, arriving in Cuba on the following Tuesday. The other steamships on the route will be the Calamares, Pastores, and Metapan.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Incorporated today:

White & Co., stock and bond brokerage and to take over good-will of White & Co., New York; White, Fellner & Co., London, Eng., and White, Fellner & Elliott, Liverpool, Eng., to carry on business with $2,000,000. A. S. White, Cincinnati; R. W. Fellner, London, Eng.; R. W. White, N. Y. C.

Aetna Explosives Co., Millbrook; $12,500,000. J. Jansen, Jr., W. P. Powell, E. E. Holmes, 37 Wall St., N. Y. C.

The Ross Food Co., Williamsville, food products containers; $300,000. D. and M. E. Tice, G. C. Lewis, Lockport.

Cushman & Son, Inc., food products, realty; $6,000,000; M. Oscher, E. St. John Taylor, L. A. Cushman, 218 W. 107 St.

Superior Oxygen Co. of N. Y., mechanical and chemical machinery; $300,000. L. Rothfeld, A. Jaffe, Ch. G. H. Pittgers, 20 Cedar St.

Terrace City Motor Car Co., Yonkers; $25,000. R. S. Conant, H. B. Mook, W. Smith.

International Scenario Authors' Corp., pictures or plots for moving-picture themes and stories broken; $25,000. A. F. Pierce Jr., C. S. McCallum, M. F. Barthing, 227 W. 45 St

Hotel Annunciator Co.; $25,000. T. F. MacMahon, T. Heimburg, A. Stegman, 214 Audubon Av.

Phillips Millinery Co.; $5,000. H., S., and P. Phillips, 229 W. 109 St.

Rover Co., pleasure and fishing boats; $5,000. F. S. Marsan, M. F. Ryan, D. M. Neuberger, 74 Broadway.

William H. Cahn Co., commission agents, motor wheel; $10,000. T. J. Canty, J. H. Hobbs, W. H. Cahn, 226 W. 70 St.

Frank Pool & Son Billiard Table Co.; $7,500. J. Kloorfain, O. and N. Frank, 15 E. 100 St.

Frick Auto Sales Corp., Buffalo; $10,000. C. R. Jackson, Forest H. Pickett, J. L. Frick, Jamestown.

Gussie Gottlieb Co., Brooklyn, realty; $5,000. J. P. Kissling, M. and G. Gottlieb, 205 W. 54 St.

Creeper Mfg. Co., safety appliances for boots and shoes of persons and horses; $10,000. E. J. Wohl, R. Moskowitz, M. L. Weiss, 1,540 54 St., B'klyn.

Goldstein & Schulman Cloak & Suit Co.; $10,000. S. Schulman, E. and S. Goldstein, 330 Wyona St., B'klyn.

E. B. Hittelman, Inc., bottled beer agency; $5,000. J. Kaufman, M. Kessler, B. Blankman, 270 S. 9 St., B'klyn.

D. & M. Lunch & Bakery; $5,000. J. Mendelowitz, M. Senger, P. Dincin, Broadway Hotel.

Radio Sales Corp., Queens, portable merchandise; $20,000. G. H. Turner, S. P. Yates, W. A. Filan, 326 Amity St., Flushing.

Candy Whists Co.; $5,000. B. I. Shiverts, S. Levovich, J. Levine, 42 W. 15 St.

Columbus Storage Warehouse; $5,000. J. Ford, F. E. and H. R. Gillies, 220 W. 85 St.

Bradley-Sexton Co., Utica, realty brokerage, insurance; $5,000. O. M. Wholehan, W. Sexton, J. J. Bradley, 767 Rutger St., Utica.

Keller, Ernst—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $539.

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In Bronx County.

Falkenberg, Leo, and Isaac Steinberg—G. A. Steinmuller, July 29, 1914, $469.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...5 @5¼ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Designers to Hold Exhibition.

The Clothing Designers' Association of America is making preparations to hold a style and model exhibition, which the clothing mannfacturers and designers of this country and Canada will be invited to attend. It is planned to hold this convention in the early part of January at the headquarters of the association in the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue. The organization will hold a meeting next Wednesday, at which there will be a demonstration of drafts and talks on styles, tailoring problems, and shop management.

***

Clothing Outlook Better.

While it is too late at this date for the clothing manufacturers to receive full benefit of the cold weather in the shape of overcoat business, the fall in the temperature has increased the demand for spot merchandise considerably. Orders for overcoats on the style of the balmacaan have been received up to a good number, and this business, although belated, has created a more optimistic tone in the trade. This activity has had a desirable effect in checking cancellations on Spring merchandise which were coming in rather more heavily than usual before the advent of cold weather. While conditions in the trade are not normal by any means, they show much improvement over what they were until recently.

***

Ribbons for the Holiday Trade.

Business is more brisk in the ribbon trade at present than the manufacturers and jobbers selling to the retail trade were inclined to believe would be the case at this time. The merchandise in demand is mostly of a holiday character. It consists of satin and warp printed ribbons for making up gift bags, and tapestry and fancy lingerie ribbons. The ribbons of the satin variety are being sold in ⅜ to 2½ inch widths. Cautious dealers are withholding their ideas regarding Spring styles, but indications point, it is said, to the use of wider goods. Several of the large milliners who are busy now on their modeling for next season are employing wider ribbons for trimming purposes, and the rest of the trade is expected to follow their example.

***

Normal Conditions for Hatters.

The large manufacturers in the hat trade find that conditions, as far as they are concerned, are about normal. Collections are reported to be good, and operating plans have been altered to take care of the increased demand for soft hats now so much in vogue. If the volume of sales at the present time shows any falling off this fact may be traced to changed conditions in the trade. There is a tendency to cut down on orders for future consumption, which permits jobbers and retailers to move out their seasonable stocks before tackling merchandise for the next season. Thus, up to a short time ago, the time was not propitious for the manufacturer to approach the buyer with merchandise for the Spring on account of the warm weather, which held off the sale of Fall and Winter merchandise.

***

The Burlap Situation.

The report that the Turks had reached the Suez Canal is causing some uneasiness in the burlap field, though there are some members of the trade who choosa to doubt its authenticity. If they have, however, the effect on shipments of these goods to this country is apt to be even worse than the activities of the late Emden. There is a considerable quantity of burlap on the water at this moment, and it was said yesterday that at least three steamers carrying it should come in within the next two weeks. Eight-ounce goods were offered here yesterday at 4 cents, while for 7½-ounce goods 3.90 cents was asked. The quotation on 10½-ounce burlaps was 5¼ cents. More buying interest is being shown in lightweight goods than in heavy, but the actual business done so far this week was not as large as that of a week ago.

***

Improvement Is Expected.

While things are a little duller now with makers of gold jewelry than they usually are at this time of the year, a decided improvement in buying is expected when the retailers resume their operations early next month. Although the usual December buying movement does not last very long, it is figured that this year, with retail stocks smaller than is usually the case, it will be more active than under more normal conditions. In this expected improvement the clearing up of the financial outlook will doubtless be a prime factor, for this class of goods, being properly classed as luxuries, is among the first to feel the effects of consumers' retrenching. Also, the rapid way in which this merchandise runs into big money does not go well with restricted credits. Gold mesh bags, lorgnettes, fancy necklaces, and the better signet rings for men seem to be the articles most favored by the buyers.

***

Haiti Short of Money.

Because they need merchandise and have no ready money with which to pay for it, prominent importers in Haiti have written to a big export firm in this city asking them if they will sell a portion of the current Haitian crop of coffees and cocoa in order to provide the importers in question with funds. As this has been done before by the export firm for certain of its customers in times of stress, it was said yesterday that the selling would probably be undertaken as soon as shipments of the crops mentioned can be begun. One difficulty facing both the importer and the exporter is the lack of transit facilities at the time. It was said yesterday that only one steamer was now on the route between Haiti and this country and that trips were made every three weeks. The reduced schedule of sailings was brought about by the falling off in account of freight carried between the two points as a result of internal strife on the island.

***

Printcloths Were Featureless.

The approach of the holiday kept trading within narrow limits in the gray goods market yesterday. About the best business of the day was done on 39-inch 68-72s for 1915 delivery at 4¾ cents, though there were some sales made of that construction at the same price for delivery during the remainder of this year. Other nearby delivery business was done on 38½-inch 64 squares at 3⅞ cents and on 64-56s and 60-48s in the same width at 3 9-16 and 3¼ cents, respectively. Some more business was put through on 37-inch drills on the basis of 4 cents for 37-inch, 2.85-yard goods, the orders calling for delivery in December, January, and February. There was little call for 36-inch sheetings during the day, but the demand for forty-inch goods of this kind for nearby delivery was fairly active. Some trading was also done on 40-inch lawns. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½	38½-inch, 64-56s	3 9-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼
38½-inch, 64-84s	3⅝	27-inch, 64-60s	2½
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜	27-inch, 56-52s	2 1-16

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BRADSHAW & CO., a corporation dealing in women's apparel at 22 West Thirty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Samson A. Schneider. A petition in bankruptcy also was filed against it by Archibald Palmer for these creditors: K. Woronoff, $625; E. Luboschutz, $600, and C. Lebowitz, $75. The company was incorporated on April 18, 1914, with capital stock of $10,000 with John L. Bradshaw President and Christopher T. Burkhardt Treasurer. Mr. Schneider is President of the United Suit, Cloak, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. The liabilities are estimated at $40,000 and assets probably $25,000.

LOUIS MEYERS & CO., manufacturing furriers at 12 West Thirty-second Street, have made an assignment to Charles Mautner. The partners are Louis Meyers and Maurice L. Farber. Henry H. Silver, attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities were $42,000 and the assets $39,000.

STERNSHEIN BROTHERS, manufacturers of furs at 110 West Thirtieth Street, have made an assignment to Samuel Kahan. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against them by creditors, one by H. Weissman & Co., $48; M. Alpert, $367, and Samuel Levy, $150, and the other by Abraham Cohen, $500; Max Peltzman, $500, and Paul Jacob $8. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $5,000. The partners are Joseph and Abraham Sternshein.

FRANK M. RANDALL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank M. Randall, dealer in furniture at 136 West Fifty-second Street, by these creditors: Ebert Furniture

$400,000 NEW HOME FOR BOWERY Y. M. C. A.

Building Will Contain Conveniences Similar to Those of Modern Hotels.

NOT A CHARITY INSTITUTION

Most of the Guests Pay, but Accommodations Are Given to Those Who Cannot.

Plans have just been completed for the new Bowery Branch building of the Y. M. C. A., to be erected out of the $4,000,000 campaign fund money. In many ways this new building will be unlike any association building elsewhere. Its work will be, it is expected, the last word in dealing with and helping men of the type who frequent, from choice or necessity, the famous thoroughfare. The location of the new branch will be Third Street, just off the Bowery, immediately in the rear of the Dry Dock Savings Bank Building. The dimensions will be 64 by 135 feet, and there is an open space of twenty feet toward the Bowery. The cost of the structure, with the land, will be $400,000.

Features of this building, said to be wholly new in this sort of work, are that it is to contain a barber shop, a tailor shop, and will have a doctor. Guests for longer or shorter periods will be provided with every convenience that higher priced hotels might provide. Guests are to be furnished with pajamas free, and a sanitary barber shop will be provided. Their clothes will go to the tailor shop to be sponged and pressed, and their linen to a laundry. Next morning a new man emerges, and if he is looking for a job the secretary tries to get one for him.

For all these accommodations the guest pays 15 cents for a bed, if in a dormitory, and for the other services 20 cents, or 35 cents in all. For breakfast in a room or series of rooms seating 200 5 cents only will be the charge. For that sum the tailored and refreshed guest gets five crullers, bean or pea soup, baked beans and a pint bowl of coffee. On some days, for variety, he gets corned beef hash or clam chowder.

Of all places in the world where one would suppose the pay in advance policy would be insisted on is in the Bowery, but here the association does not now, and will not in the new building, maintain that policy. An account will be opened with each man who comes in as a guest. If he wants better night quarters than a dormitory, or if the 150 beds in the dormitory are occupied, he can have a room to himself at a small advance. There are 153 rooms, and by the week they cost $2. The Bowery Branch maintains this policy of trust, and 65 per cent. pay up. Others pay when they can.

Besides these accommodations the new building will have a public barber shop, reading room, gymnasium, shower baths, roof garden, hall for public meetings, moving picture shows, elevators, and other conveniences. The structure will be of brick and stone, hardwood finish, and fireproof. It will be among the first buildings for men to come from the receipts of the famous $4,000,000 campaign.

Jackson & Rosecrans are architects of the new building. The contract will be let this week, and the work of tearing down to make room for it will be started at once. The Secretary of the Bowery Branch is Harry W. Hoot.

WAYWARD WIFE A SUICIDE.

Kills Herself When Husband Unexpectedly Learns of Her Folly.

When policemen, in response to cries, entered the flat on the second floor of 66 West Ninth Street, yesterday, they found Joseph P. Grant, a mason, bending over his wife, Minnie, who lay senseless, with a bullet hole in her right temple. They hurried her to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died last night.

Grant said he had married her seven years ago when she was only 18. They lived happily until last July, when Grant went to Swissvale, near Pittsburgh, to work. On Nov. 20, he said, he sent his wife $30, and was surprised to get a despondent letter from her, inclosing pawnticketts for jewelry he had given her. He was worried, and decided to surprise her happily with a visit. Yesterday morning he arrived at the house.

"My wife tried to bar me out," said Grant, "but I forced my way in and found a young man with her. He and I went outside to talk it over. I told him I should want a divorce, and asked his name. He refused to give it and went away. I let him go, too heartbroken to protest.

"Then I came back. I couldn't get in, and, climbing up, looked over the transom. My wife was lying dead, apparently. Neighbors let me on to the fire escape, and thus I got in."

The police believed Grant's story and he was not held.

CLAIMS KODAK FILM MONEY.

Mrs. Stevens Says Her Husband Was Rev. Mr. Goodwin's Partner.

In a bill to be filed tomorrow in the Chancery Court in Newark Mrs. Bertha Stevens, widow of Hugh L. Stevens of 12 Treacy Avenue, Newark, seeks an accounting of the estate of the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, rector of the House of Prayer and inventor of the photographic film. The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., after fourteen years of litigation, recently made a large cash settlement with the Goodwin estate. Mrs. Rebecca Goodwin, the widow, died last September.

Mrs. Stevens brings the suit on the ground of a verbal partnership agreement made between her husband and the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, who worked together on the photographic film between 1877 and 1880, she says.

SHE DIDN'T WANT CARD DECK

St. Regis Guest's Order for Packard Car Was Misunderstood.

Mrs. John E. Liggett of Augusta, Me., ordered an automobile at the St. Regis yesterday morning, but she came very near getting a deck of cards instead. Mrs. Liggett speaks slowly and very distinctly, which is very different from the way most people speak when they give orders in New York hotels.

"Will you order a nice new Packard sent around to me?" asked Mrs. Liggett. "It must be a brand new one, as I hate old ones."

"Yes, ma'am, right away," was the reply of the busy clerk, who was sorting out the mail. "I'll have it sent up to your room right away."

When he learned that it was an auto that was wanted, the clerk hastily disposed of the cards and apologized for the delay.

TOO MANY LIEUTENANTS.

Police to Have 91 Sergeants in Place of 55 Higher-Grade Men.

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted the report of Controller Prendergast, allowing the Police Commissioner to appoint ninety-one Sergeants at $1,750 a year by decreasing the number of Lieutenants at salaries of $2,250 by fifty-five. The changes will take effect today. Police Commissioner Woods said there were too many Lieutenants in the department and not enough Sergeants. The fifty-five vacancies in the grade of Lieutenant will not be filled.

The board voted to issue $300,000 corporate stock for the purchase of new motor apparatus for the Fire Department.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry C. Hallenbeck Gives City and Suburban Property in Payment for 208 Fifth Avenue, Held at $385,000

—Investors Buying New-Law Tenements

—$120,000 Park Row Mortgage.

A deal involving a Fifth Avenue business building and other Manhattan, in addition to suburban, property, has just been closed whereby Henry C. Hallenbeck becomes the owner of the seven-story building at 208 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, extending through to 1,128 Broadway. The frontage on Fifth Avenue is 28.2, on Broadway 30.2, and a depth on the northerly line of 123.4 feet.

Mr. Hallenbeck, who is the head of the printing firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford, has purchased the building from the St. John's Park Realty Company, (William D. Kilpatrick and James H. Cruikshank,) who acquired it a year ago from Elmer A. Darling in part payment for the new nine-story loft on Fourth Street, between Horatio and Gansevoort Streets. The sellers also own the adjoining building at 206, but that has not been sold in the present deal. The 208 Fifth Avenue building has been held at $385,000.

In part payment Mr. Hallenbeck has given the five-story flat at 203 West 120th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, on plot 25 by 100.11; in Brooklyn two apartment houses on Dean Street, an apartment house at East Orange, on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on plot 75 by 100, a five-acre tract at Upper Montclair, and two residences in Montclair on Gates and South Fullerton Avenues, covering a plot about 300 by 300 feet.

Sale in Greenwich Village.

In the old Greenwich Village section the Duross Company has sold for Jane James 159 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement and cellar private dwelling on a lot 20 by 103.3 to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, the present owner of the adjoining house, 161 West Thirteenth Street. The purchaser now has a plot 40 by 103.3 100 feet east of the corner of Seventh Avenue, on which he contemplates erecting either a twelve-story loft building or an elevator apartment house.

Investors Buying Flats.

The Rev. Findlay M. Foster has sold to an investing client of H. V. Mead & Co. 106 West 109th Street, a five-story triple flat on a lot 25 by 100.

As an investment, William Wuest has purchased from Mary and Ellen Malloy 220 and 222 East Forty-seventh Street, two five-story single flats, on a plot 38 by 100.5, located between Second and Third Avenues. Daniel Casey negotiated the sale.

$120,000 Park Row Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company loaned $120,000 yesterday on first mortgage to F. N. Cowperthwait and others. This mortgage covers stores and flats at the northeast corner of Park Row and Roosevelt Street, and is for three years, at 6 per cent.

Buyer of Seventh Avenue Corner.

Contracts were closed yesterday by Leslie R. Palmer, President of the Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Company, for the sale of the new twelve-story loft building, occupying a plot 100 by 117.8, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to the Adams Land and Building Company, reported to be a subsidiary company of the Adams Express Company.

Astor Estate Leases Thirty-fourth Street Property.

The United Cigar Stores Company has leased from the Astor estate the property at 28 and 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, to be used as a premium station, dating from Jan. 1 next. The premises have a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. Extensive alterations will be made to fit the premises for the new use.

Bronx Sales.

The Poundridge Realty Company has purchased as an investment from a client of S. & J. H. Albert the three five-story new-law tenements at 970, 974, and 978 Union Avenue, on a plot 120 by 173, located between 163d and 165th Streets. The property has been held at $150,000.

E. Dusenbury sold to M. Merle 2,259 Loring Place, a three-story dwelling, on plot 21.3 by 100, near 183d Street.

Long Island.

On the Estates of Great Neck the McKnight Realty Company sold a plot having a frontage of 130 feet, on Bay View Avenue and depth of 142 feet directly opposite the eighth hole on the Great Neck golf course, to F. L. Du Boscue, a civil engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The purchaser has started the erection of a large Dutch colonial house, to be completed by early Spring. The same company sold to Albert Hagstedt a plot having frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 137 feet, facing Cedar Drive, near the entrance to the Estates of Great Neck for immediate improvement with a dwelling of English half timber type.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthewe Company sold to Owen McMahon 1819 and 1821 Madison Street two three-story six-family flats for $22,900.

The Lewis H. May Company has resold for Morris Aslnof two lots on the east side of Beach Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., to a client, who will construct a two-and-a-half-story brick bungalow.

Residence Sales in Newark.

Several good deals have just been closed in Newark by Feist & Feist, who have sold to Dr. Louis Reich, the former home of Joseph Feder, one of the founders of the Prudential Insurance Company, at 677 High Street, on a plot 22 by 199.3. They also sold to Max Schiffenhaus the residence, on plot 30 by 130, at 35 Hillside Avenue, 125 feet north of Clinton Avenue, and to Morris Meltz, the three-story dwelling at 18 Chester Avenue, on plot 28 by 100.

Facts on Greenwich and Chelsea.

The Central Mercantile Association is preparing a realty survey of the Greenwich and Chelsea village sections to be issued in booklet form before Jan. 1. It will contain a map of the district bounded by Canal Street, Twenty-third Street, Broadway, and the Hudson River. The subjects treated will include the price of land, the title of buildings already standing, and the space available for future growth, the facilities for manufacturers, accessibility of labor supply, and paving conditions for transportation.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a long term of years for Mrs. M. Havemeyer Butt, 8 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, to Mrs. M. J. Buckley. Also a place at Garden City, L. I., in conjunction with Gage E. Tarbell to Edmund Quincy.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Frederick M. Hoyt his four-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 100, at 112 East Seventy-third Street, to Mrs. George S. Choate; also for Mrs. Francis Winthrop of London the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, at 40 East Sixty-ninth Street to Charles G. Meyer of the Cord Meyer Company.

Commercial Leases.

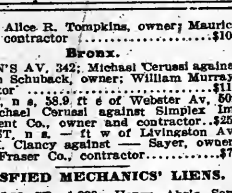
The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Charles A. Gould the store and basement at 830 Broadway to Maurice Cohen.

Charles F. Noyes & Co. has leased the store at 86 Nassau Street to H. B. Covert.

Real Estate Notes.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association will meet Friday evening at 558 West 158th Street, and will be addressed by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, has been appointed by Gov. Glynn as a delegate to the eleventh annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 9, 10, and 11.



BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWD. CORNING PRES. CHAS. F. BERGER C.E. V. PRES.

EDWARD CORNING CO.

BUILDERS

100 W. 34. St. NEW YORK

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vincent Av, w s, 175 ft n of Layton Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Gabriele del Gaudio, 1,910 Webster Av, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

174th St, s s, 25 ft e of Nelson Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x85.10; Henry Cleland, Incorporated, Henry Cleland, President, 176th St. and Anthony Av, owner; Tremont Architect Co., 491 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Glen Realty Co, to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, b. and s., (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 23; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 78th St, 102.2x103.10; Paterno Brothers, Inc., to 229 West 78th Street Corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $800,000,) all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 79th St, (220 West,) 102.2x102.9x102.2x101.8; Paterne Brothers, Inc., to 230 West 79th Street Corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $800,000,) all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St, city.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x202.4; Gramont Holding Co., Inc., to Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, 1,000 3d Av, Oct. 31, mtge $760,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, e s, 81.4 ft e of Greenwich St, 21.11x33x irregular x33.8; David S. Naugle to Emily A. Naugle, 380 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24; attorney, James T. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.....$1

GANSEVOORT ST, n s, 137.4 ft e of Washington St, 50x—; Mary F. Hoe to William J. Hoe, 327 West 14th St, April 29, 1910; attorney, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway.$1

GREENWICH ST, e s, 25 ft s of Gansevoort St, 37.5x—; Mary F. Hoe to William J. Hoe, 327 West 14th St, April 29; attorney, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway.....$1

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Jane St, 75x—; Mary F. Hoe to William J. Hoe, 327 West 14th St, April 29, 1910; attorneys, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 112th St, 236.10x—; Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation to Gramont Holding Co., 215 West 98th St, mtge $40,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

THOMPSON ST, 40 and 42, s e corner of Watts St, runs s 41 to n s of 5 ft alley x e 94x n 41x w 94 to s s of Watts St x w — to beginning; Lena Soviers to John Palmieri, Wallabout Parkway, Brooklyn, and a., all liens, Nov. 21; attorneys, Palmieri & W., 61 Park Row.....$1

WEST END AV, 883, w s, 40.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; Paterno Brothers, Inc., to 883 West End Avenue Corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $28,000,) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

147TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Hudson St, 25x125; 148th St, n s, 376 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.8; Mary F. Hoe to William J. Hoe and another, 327 West 14th St, April 29, 1910; attorney, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway.....$1

22D ST, 129 and 131 West, n s, 311.8 ft w of 6th Av, 42x98.9; Paterno Brothers to 129 West 22d Street Corporation, 601 West 115th St, (mtg $145,000,) all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

22D ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Beatrice M. Harrison to Louise Cooke, 46 West 10th St, Nov. 25, (mtg $13,500) att'y, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

29TH ST, s w s, Lot 400, map of C. Ray, 25 x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Catherine M. Neyle, El Mora, N. J., April 9; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$25

44TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; 43d St, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Hy J. Kelly to Rose G. and Marion R. Kelly, 623 West 152d St, Nov. 18; attorney, George H. Hyde 41 Park Row.....$1

44TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 27x100.5; Margaret E. Baldrick to Assembled Realty Owners Co., 7 Pine St, July 16, 1913, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, Morris S. Hart, 27 Cedar St.....$1

45TH ST, 21 West, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mildville Realty Co. to Gifford Pinchot, Milford, Penn., a. t., quitclaim, all liens, April 22; attorney, Sidney R. Lash, 61 Chambers St.....$1

46TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Eugenie Tyler to Robert H. Davis, 2,370 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1913, mtge $54,000; attorney, Morris S. Hart, 7 Pine St.....$1

66TH ST, 27 to 37 West, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 103x100.5; Ely L. Scheuerman to West 66th Street Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $157,000,) Nov. 24; attorneys, Hirsch, C. & L., 160 Broadway..$100

83D ST, s s, 288 ft e of 3d Av, 42.5x102; Anne E. Jacobs to Bella Harrie, 970 East 179th St, quitclaim and correction deed, Nov. 23; attorney, D. B. Shawhan, 149 Broadway.....$1

89TH ST, 72 West, n s, 63.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.4x100.5, foreclosure Nov. 18; E. Hurley, referee, to Lilly A. G. Coddington, 158 West 58th St; Eugene A. Rosenquest, Country Club, Westchester, and Benjamin S. Peck, Bay Shore, L. I., trustees of will of Charley J. Coddington for Kathleen L. Stevenson, Nov. 25; attorneys, Atwater & C., 43 Cedar St.....$44,340

98TH ST, n s, 449.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100; Philip J. Dunn, referee, to Leander Bendix, 840 72d St, Brooklyn, Nov. 25; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$5,950

104TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Agudath Achim McPlock Society, 51 East 104th St, b. and s., Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Howe Realty Co. to Code Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, Oct. 26.....$100

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Starkman and another to Code Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, June 2.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ray Estate Corporation to Hugh Getty, 304 West 105th St, Nov. 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 427 and 429 East, n s, 287.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 44.7x100.11; Hy L. Scheuerman to Fairburn Realty Co., 160 Broadway, quitclaim, (mtg $44,012,) Nov. 24; attorneys, Hirsch, C. & L., 160 Broadway..$1

133D ST, 61 East, n s, 113 ft w of Park Av, 27x99.11; Frank Tenelli to Marion W. Rosel, 2,086 Vyse Av, b. and s., Nov. 25.$1

145TH ST, n s, 142 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x119.8; Jacob Hirsh to Alfred Gutwillig and another, 48 West 86th St, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.$100

192D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Jacob Hirsh to Samuel Hirsh, at the Belnord, 86th St and Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, M. Stern, 64 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, w s, 250 ft n of 209th St, 25x100; Herman Realty Co. to John J. McMahon, 3,325 Decatur Av, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FREEMAN ST, 900, s s, 28.11x90.4; Felix Prince to Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 18; attorney, Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St.....$1

GUN HILL ROAD, n s, at s e s of Tilden Av, 961.11x20.6x397x1,058; also White Plains Road, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 419.6x179.8x s e 40.1x527.0x323.8x800.10x51.11 x100.11x3.9; Adolph Feldman Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, (mtg $12,000) Dec. 20, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LORILLARD PLACE, s e corner of 207th St, 24.2x100; Joseph Falcla to Estharina Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, Nov. 23; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOT 288, map of McGraw estate; William Gillis to Alice M. Conklin, 1945 Benedict Av, (mtg $1,500,) Oct. 26; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

LOT 405, map of Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden to Louis Zinn, Sycamore Av, near Baychester Av, (mtg $500,) Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 142.8 ft n of 169th St, 53.4x112.11; Lyman-Hall Corporation to John S. Mitchel, 15 East 51st St, (mtg $37,000,) Nov. 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MAGENTA ST, 663, n s, 25x100; Edwin C. Andrews to Gustaf A. Johnson Building Co., 177 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MANIDA ST, 859, w s, 25x100; Frederick W. Lorch to Theodore Fishberg and another, 1,702 Clay Av, (mtg $7,000,) Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 402.10 ft e of Westchester Av, 25x108; Edw. F. Moran (referee) to John Boesing, 382 4th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,000,) Nov. 20; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$5,000

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 108 ft e of Old White Plains Road, 25x115.3; William Thwaites to Mary Corley, 786 East 140th St, Nov. 4; attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,748 and 1,750, e s, 36.8x109.7; Thomas W. Dixson to William F. O'Connor, Syracuse, N. Y., (mtg $27,667,) Nov. 14; attorney, Thomas W. Dixson, Syracuse, N. Y.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 103.5 ft e of 175th St, 25x irregular; Herman Wiebke to Joseph Zuckerman, 401 East 156th St, Nov. 25; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av; Joseph H. Goggin, referee, to John T. Normile and another, 704 8th Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 16; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$4,500

WILDER AV, e s, 875 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Ernst H. Rosenblad, 2,100 Mapes Av, Oct. 21; attorney, Ernst H. Rosenblad, 2,100 Mapes Av.....$1

19TH ST, s s, 830 ft e of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x114; Francis X. Kenny, referee, to Herman D. Junge, 951 Grant Av, Nov. 11; attorneys, Kurz & U., Inc., 3,025 3d Av..$900

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Brown Av, 60x—x 106x100; Thomas J. Cryan et al. to Katherine T. Connett, Burnett Place, between Garrison Av and Tiffany St, Oct. 8; attorney, J. G. McTigue, 346 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; American Real Estate Co. to Gun Hill Realty Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, Nov. 25; attorney, same.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x202.4; Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation to Gramont Holding Co., Inc., 215 West 98th St, prior mtg $760,000, Oct. 31, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

BROOME ST, s s, 55 ft e of Columbia St, 24.8x100; Solomon Blagaler to Moses Gross, 2 Avenue D, Nov. 24, installments; attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row.....$1,500

ELDRIDGE ST, 15, 25x57.8; Hannah L. Kronacher to Premium Holding Corporation, 149 Church St, Nov. 21, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Diamond & A., 41 Park Row..$4,000

LEASE of railroad equipment; Fidelity Trust Co. of Philadelphia et al. with Long Island Railroad Co., June 1, 1914, 10 years; attorney, Frank E. Haff, Secretary, Pennsylvania Station, New York City..$1,185,000

PARK AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 85th St, 51x82.2; Combined Real Estates Interests to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Nov. 25, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall.....$500,000

18TH ST, n s, 242.1 ft e of 6th Av, 47.11x92; Harry Maurer to Jennie Adam et al, executrices, 460 West 147th St, Nov. 23, due Feb. 23, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1,750

20TH ST, n s, 400, map of estate of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Hugh Getty to Ray Estate Corporation, 54 Wall St, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100,000

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Hy Heuser to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Nov. 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Frank, 258 East 138th St.....$1

104TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Agudath Achim M'Plock Society to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,500

116TH ST, n s, 34.8 ft w of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Louis Hyman to Katharine A. Kingsland, Lenox, Mass., due as per bond, Nov. 25; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall.....$22,000

141ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Broadway, 19.5x99.11; Eas En Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, Nov. 25, prior mtg $184,500, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s w corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x94; William Moller to Dietrich Vehrenkamp, 374 Manhattan Av, Nov. 24, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elters & A., 277 Broadway.....$2,000

CORSA AV, s s, Lots 102 and 103; map of Laconia Park; Frank P. and John P. Bastone to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Nov. 17, demand; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$500

DECATUR AV, w s, 250 ft n of 209th St, 25x100; John J. McMahon and another to Herman Realty Co., 858 Wallace Av, prior mtg $6,000, Nov. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DALY AV, e s, 367.6 ft s of 177th St, 21.8x 152.3; York Avenue Corporation to Martha E. Randall, East Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$42

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 180th St, 80x50; Salvatore Anastasio to Cross Avenue Co., 149 Church St, prior mtg $41,000, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,750

LOT 225, map of Haight estate; Charles H. Stumpfel to Bartary Herold, 684 Cenrtlandt Av, Feb. 5, 1913, 3 years; attorney, C. H. Stumpfel, 531 East 147th St.....$500

LOT 313, map of portion of Hitt estate; Cornelius Langendoen to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, Nov. 24, 3 years, 8 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1,600

LOT 405, map of Arden property; Louis Zinn to Sarah A. Vaden, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 5, due Nov. 5, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

MAGENTA ST, 663, n s, 25x100; Gustaf A. Johnson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,700

THIEROT AV, 1,310, e s, 50x100; John Kinsella to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,700

WASHINGTON AV, 1,748 and 1,750, e s, 36.8x109.7; William F. O'Connor to Thomas W. Dixson, 624 Gurnsey Building, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas W. Dixson, Syracuse, N. Y.....$3,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 82 ft n of 178th St 31x irregular; Marianina Bonagur to Levi S. Tenney, trustee, 66 Plymouth St, Montclair, N. J., Nov. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Rudolph Appel White Plains, N. Y., executor, prior mtg $6,000, Nov. 24, due May 24, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,500

139TH ST, 345 East, n s, 25x100; Elizabeth Eisele to Sophie Goeren, 1,210 Clay Av, prior mtg $15,000, Nov. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph M. Levine, 30 East 42d St.....$3,000

156TH ST, s s, 83.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.8 x100; Hilda Selonick to Desseanre Co., Incorporated, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. A. Freeman, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$300

158TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x98.6; William Moller to Dietrich Vehrenkamp, 374 Manhattan Av, Nov. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Eltern & A., 277 Broadway.....$2,000

181ST ST, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 10°x irregular; Max Brill to Mary J. Ebling, 25 Birchwood Av, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$6,000

188TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of Valentine Av, 87.5x irregular; John M. Ireland to Caroline Haffen, 2,505 Creston Av., and another, trustees, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorneys Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$25,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 372, s e corner of 23d St, 500 and 502 East, 24.9x75, all; William Schillingmann to John F. Kessler, 184 East 75th St, 5 7-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Fred Kessler, 55 John St.....$2,500

3D AV, 1,240, store, basement, and rear part of cellar; 3d Av, 1,242, rear part of store; Estate of J. Bookman to Gustav Rudloff, 1,240 3d Av, 8 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St.....$2,160

6TH AV, 604 and 606, all; Louisa Berk et al. to Horn & Hardart Co., 600 West 55th St, 21½ years from May 1, 1915; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

9TH ST, n s, 122.4 ft w of Broadway, 26x92.3, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to J. A. Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., 7 years from May 1, 1913; address, 2 Wall St.....$1,000

88TH ST, 118 West, all; Lillian G. Hamilton to Benjamin H. Wasserman, 111 West 88th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914.....$1,300

Bronx.

MELROSE AV, 871, store; Stephen Kraser to Henry Kuver, 994 East 163d St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Henry Kuver 994 East 163d St.....$420 to $480

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Zerega av, 22x38, store; Charles E. Devermann to James Masterson, 2,363 Lyon Av, 10 years and 6 months from Nov. 21; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$900 to $2,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448; August R. Ackert against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$1,800

27TH ST, 148 East; Abraham Reisner et al against Fanny Levy, owner; Penrose Contracting Co., Joseph Feinberg and Louis Rosenberg, contractors.....$165

45TH ST, 311 East; Hyman Rosen against Moses Zimmerman, owner; Bronx Roof Maintenance Co., Inc., contractor.....$1

46TH ST, 126 and 128 West; Charles Phelock against Carolyn M. Sweeney, owner; Edward Eisenberger, contractor, (renewal).....$1,100

104TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Northern Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Edward Shuttleworth, owner; Giuseppe Fusco, lessee and contractor.....$250

116TH ST, 236 and 238 West; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against Thompson J. S. Flint, Jesse F. Morgan, Frederick W. Flint, and William H. Flint, owners; Rosen Building Co., contractor.....$130

SAME PROPERTY; same against Thompson J. S. Flint, Jesse F. Morgan, Frederick W. Flint, and William H. Flint, owners; Siff & Cohen, contractors.....$100

140TH ST, 151 to 159 West; J. Tattem Co. against Simon Moore Holding Co., owner and contractor.....$114

190TH ST, 711 to 717 West; Louis Canton against Alice R. Tompkins, owner; Maurice Butler, contractor.....$106

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, 342; Michael Cerussi against Solomon Schuback, owner; William Murray, contractor.....$110

173D ST, n s, 38.9 ft e of Webster Av, 50x95; Michael Cerussi against Simplex Improvement Co., owner and contractor..$250

246TH ST, n s, — ft w of Livingston Av; John H. Clancy against —— Sayer, owner; T. H. Fraser Co., contractor.....$74

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CHISHOLM ST, 1,328; Henry Ahr's Sons Iron Works against Hannah Sweeney et al, Jan. 9, 1914.....$106

SAME PROPERTY; H. E. Aetheimer Co., Inc., against same, Jan. 12, 1914.....$75

PEARL ST, 534; Urban and Suburban Contracting Co. against Charles E. Quackenbush et al., Jan. 20, 1914.....$300

SAME PROPERTY; Norfolk Lumber Co. against same, Jan. 7, 1914.....$304

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 125.4 ft s of Stanton St, 25.1x67.6; Samuel Ershowsky against Stuyvesant F. Morris et al., (action to register title, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 106th St, 17.3x70; Eugenie J. Smith et al. against 432

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Maj. J. S. Winn, Inspr. Gen., on arrival at Galveston, to Texas City for temp. duty with 2 Div.

Maj. R. H. Van Deman, to 2 Div., temp. duty and as Inspr. of Port of Embarkation, Galveston.

Lt. Col. E. A. Root, Inf., is assigned to 18 Inf.

Assignments of officers of C. E. on arrival in U. S.: Capts. L. V. Frazier, to Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Loving, to Wheeling, W. Va.; G. E. Humphrey, to Norfolk, Va.; R. Park, to San Fran.; 1st Lts. V. L. Peterson, to this city to take a special course at Engr. School, and J. W. N. Schulz, to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., for duty as asst. to officer in charge of improvement of Yellowstone Nat. Park.

Orders Nov. 14, directing 1st Lt. H. R. Vaughan, C. A. C., on relief from C. A. School, Ft. Monroe, to C. D. of Columbia, amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Rodman, Mass., C. D. of New Bedford, for assignment to 52 Co.

1st Lt. W. P. Currier, C. A. C., from assignment to 52 Co., to Ft. Stevens, Ore.; report to comdg. officer C. D. of Columbia for assignment to a company.

Navy Orders.

Capt. M. L. Bristol, to duty as Director of Naval Aeronautics, Navy Department.

Lt. Comdr. J. B. Gay, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to command the Benham.

Lts. K. Whiting, to duty as officer in charge, Navy Aeronautical Station, Pensacola; J. W. Hayward, the Olympia, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, and G. A. Beall, Tutuila, Samoa, to treatment Mare Island Hosp.

Jr. Lt. B. V. McCandlish, to the Virginia.

Ensigns W. D. Snyder, Washington Yard, to the Des Moines, and P. A. Stevens, the Minnesota, to Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

A. Paymasters R. L. Kittrell, F. C. Craig, R. W. Swearingen, J. P. Jackson, and F. C. Beck, appointed from Nov. 12, to Navy Pay Officers' School, Washn., D. C.

Chf. Gunr. W. G. Moore, the Louisiana, to leave of absence.

Gunr. J. Munro, the Kearsarge, to the Louisiana.

Machst. R. H. Bush, to Naval Academy.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cassin, at Tangier Sound; Cleveland, at Mare Island; Dixie, at Tangier Sound; West Virginia and San Diego, at Mazatlan; Wilmington, at Hongkong; Washington, at Philadelphia; Rainbow, at San Francisco; McCall, Fanning, Jenkins, Beale, Jouett, Jarvis, at Norfolk; Burrows and Ammen, at Lynnhaven Roads; Unias, at Hampton Roads; New Jersey, at Southern Drill Grounds; New York, Arkansas, North Dakota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, Nebraska, and the Georgia, at Lynnhaven Roads.

Sailed—Hancock, Guantanamo for San Domingo City; Buffalo, Mazatlan for Manzanillo, and the Chattanooga, Mazatlan for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive tests:

Finance Dept. (adding and billing machine operator): Murray M. Heitell, 85; J. Uresse, 80; Madeline Percy, 75.

Corrections Dept. (instructor): Ernest Bliss, 75.

Public Charities Dept. (physician of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives): Louis B. Bisch, 80.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for inspector of supplies, for men only, on Dec. 9, to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps of the army, New York, at $1 200 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, and experience.

The appointee will be required to inspect hardware of all kinds, paints, oils, stationary and office supplies, plumbing and electrical supplies and other articles. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DUNN, CHARLOTTE E., (Nov. 18;) personalty, $2,000, to nephew, Gano S. Dunn. books, archive chest and contents of decedent's father; residue to sister-in-law, Sarah Amelia Dunn.

GERHARDT, PAULINE, (Nov. 13;) personalty, under $5,000; all to daughter, Pauline.

STORM, ELIZABETH QUEENIE, (Nov. 21;) personalty, over $10,000; to Amanda Carlson, maid, $2,000; residue to niece, May Whittemore Wallers.

MORRISON, ASSEY PUTNAM, (Nov. 11;) personalty over $500; to daughters, Natalie, Abby and Lillian and rec. Putnam and friend, Mrs. Nathaniel Peverell, articles of jewelry, lace, &c.; to husband, David M. Pratt of jewelry and furniture; brother, Henry Putnam, $2,000; brother, Nathan el Devereux Putnam, $1,000; Ella Conklin, $500; savings in Seaman's Bank to children equally; residue to husband.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LENTZ, JENNIE M., (Oct. 13, 1902;) net estate, $627, bank, $815.

SWEEZEY, RICHARD L.; (supplemental report.)

TORREA, PAUL, (Nov. 1, 1910;) personal and real estate, none.

YOUNG, EDWIN; (supplemental report.)

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—120 East 76th Street, near Park Avenue, three-story high stoop dwelling in complete repair; rent $1,200; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Liberty St., 3d Av., cor. 65th St.

Bronx.

Eight-ten rooms, bath, furnace; near Subway, elevated, New York Central, school, churches; $35-$40. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av., (156th.)

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners desiring to lease apartment houses in Manhattan or Bronx, send particulars to Abramson, 919 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old house, nearly one acre of good ground; six rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rents in small monthly payments; out the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address Owner, Box 137 Times Downtown.

Lady leaving State in seven days must sacrifice her home; everything like new; willing to leave wicker and some curtains; large plot; ½ block from trolley; 30 minutes out; $18 a month buys it; $150 cash is all needed. Address Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$60,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

At New Brunswick, 90 acres, 14-room house, all improvements; farmer's cottage, barns, other outbuildings, in good order; property is the highest elevation on Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia; will sell for less than cost of buildings. Owner, 143 Times.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 535

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements, numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

If you have $500 cash and want big bargain, will sell for $5,000 handsomely decorated 7 room house; large plot; plenty of fruit trees, garden, &c.; particulars mailed. Waggoner, Room 516, 45 West 34th St.

Furnished, modern six-room house, with garage; $45. Rutherford. Tel. Greeley 6747.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Biggest farm bargain of the year; two residences, 14 and 9 rooms; on main street of charming village near Lakeville; model barns, buildings cost over $25,000; 345 acres, 175 in tillage, 170 pasture and woods; beautiful trout stream; will be sold for $12,000 to a desirable party. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Property located at 5th Av., Pelham, N. Y., to exchange for second mortgages. Further information apply Box 216, Hoboken, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 3d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5786.

49th, near Madison.—Large parlors; parquet floors, mirrors, new decorations, fixtures, heat, gas, electricity; opposite smart hotel; $35-$100; basement, $60. Apply Rebarer, 420 Madison Av.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide on half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 151 West 39th St., cor. Broadway.

Desk room or mail privilege in neat, clean office; best location in New York. Room 330, 30 Church St., N. Y., Hudson Terminal Buildings.

Desirable front, back parlor, waiting room, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or professional business; reasonable. 155 West 118th.

TO LET, LUNCHROOM, fully equipped; $25 monthly; deposit, $50 for crockery required. Apply J. J. Lyons, hardware, Bronxville, N. Y.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Lofts, offices, showrooms, Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

50th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Brooklyn.

174-176 So. Portland Av.—Two-story and light basement building, 45x95; near freight station and subway. G. F. Corlas, 103 South Oxford St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; completely furnished; exceptionally clean apartments; objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

Exceptional opportunity to rent, furnished, beautiful apartment, seven rooms, two baths, in exclusive Admiston Apartments, 89th St. and Broadway; family must leave city and are satisfied to rent this beautiful apartment to some reliable person at very reasonable figure; apartment is furnished exquisitely and is complete in every detail. For information call at Apartment 3A or phone Riversido 646; references must be furnished; no children.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone Murray Hill 5792.

127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Morningside 4722. Morningside.

Sublet, furnished, 3-room apartment, bath, extra large kitchenette; high-class elevator house; Washington Heights; $45. Phone Mr. Gibson, Audubon 3900, for appointment.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY, Inc.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

To Sublet.—A furnished apartment, 8 rooms; all light; near 6th and 9th Av. elevated stations; will sacrifice. 407 Central Park West, near 100th St.

Artistic, expensively furnished, complete, 8 sunny rooms, overlooking church, West 57th; $160 month. Telephone 2920 Columbus. Apartment 5.

220 WEST 98TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; two baths; handsomely furnished; sublet; northern, southern exposure. Borchardt.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

Riverside, 676.—Four beautiful, outside rooms, artistically furnished; foyer, bath, kitchen. Clark.

Six-room furnished apartment, four months or longer, $100. Call between 11 and 2:30, 336 West 95th.

122d, 600 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at medium rent.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.
HOTEL CLIFFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH; $15-$20 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.,) southern exposure, 119 feet, to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

TO SURLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental.
WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6870 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD,
S. W. Cor. 160th and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750
Subway at 168th St.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front.—Two and four-room apartments; outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linalken, 221 4th Av.

CORNER APARTMENT.—Six rooms, two baths; southern exposure; possession at once; rent, $125 per month. Apply to Wood-Dolson Co., 225 West 50th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $80.

THE NORE, 151 West 96th St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Six rooms and bath; modern improvements; rent $40. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

122d, 500 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

44th, 210 West.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

827 West 56th.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suites; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Wellsmore, c. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

"Haddon Hall," 590 Riverside Drive, N. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath, 128 East 51st St.

Between Lexington and Park Avs. All outside rooms; All improvements, except elevator: Tiled bath and kitchen; Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

49TH, near Madison.—Large rooms; new bathrooms, decorations, fixtures; large closets; heat, hot water; telephone; electricity; fireplaces; kitchenettes; maid service; one to three rooms; $35-$85. Apply Rebarer, 420 Madison Av.

Floor, private residence; bright, spacious rooms; light housekeeping. Owner, 160 East 61st St.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway Station; private residence block; front apartment; room and bath; every convenience; $23.

Bronx.

New modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 5 rooms, $30; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

800 East 173d.—Five rooms, each one private, with all improvements, including steam heat, hot water, electric lights, &c.; near 174th St. Subway Station.

6 large, light room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 58th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; table guests.

38TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

48TH, 809 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

50TH, 93 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 140 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine, continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms, private baths; excellent table.

73D ST., 118 WEST. (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 138 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 161 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 501 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private bath; references; table guests; reasonable.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; writs for booklet, references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suits, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

88TH, 180 WEST. (Bell 2.)—Cozy, smaller rooms; few refined paying guests.

69TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; rates reasonable.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Room, electricity, telephone; southern exposure; convenient Subway; excellent table. Masilla.

104TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, refined surroundings, second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; newly decorated; running water; $7 upward; excellent table; convenient transportation; references; table guests. Riverside 1186.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Southern exposure; attractive room; conveniences; board; phone.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH ST., 882-888, (St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; congenial young people; dancing.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

BROADWAY.—Sunny rooms, connecting lavatory; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th. Jansen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated front room, suitable one or two; references exchanged; table guests entertained.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

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Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

TRAINER NURSE will board children; references exchanged. Mary Jobeson, 17 South 22d St., Flushing, L. I., 199W Flushing.

New Jersey.

Two rooms, one with private sleeping porch, one with private bath; gentleman or couple; fine residence; everything of the best. Caldwell, L 276 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST. (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant, Apt 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

31ST, 138 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished front parlor, if desired, with connecting hall room; both steam heated; electricity, gas; reasonable; no other roomers. Dossenback.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

48TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant, single room; conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

61ST 205 EAST.—Two comfortable connecting rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; phone.

82D, 130 EAST, (near Park.)—Independent; 2 rooms, suitable 2, private apartment, family 2, steam; $3; $6.50. Ackerman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 609.—Small room and alcove; running hot and cold water; heated; telephone; convenience; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 128.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; also single; central.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, kitchenette; electricity, steam, telephone; let separately.

23D, 251 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; running water; telephone; family or gentlemen

32D ST., Hotel Strand.—Just east of Broadway; room, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

36TH, 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 2 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; bath; 3 small rooms; telephone. Ritterbusch.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

52D, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; heated house; conveniences; telephone; $3 up.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

68TH ST., 126 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, with private bath; board.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor; inside room, $2.50; steam heat.

70TH, 100 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone. reference.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, suite with kitchenette; maid service.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, well-heated, sunny front room; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful, large double rooms, with private baths; all conveniences; very reasonable.

77TH, 104 WEST. — Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electric, Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity; Subway; references.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; spacious room; sea and Appendaia.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; breakfast; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 250 WEST. — Two beautiful front rooms; piano, 'phone; private entrance. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Large outside room; Subway, L; gentlemen; $5 weekly; references. BOYD.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 9958.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Fine furnished, large, medium rooms; private baths; select house; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentlemen; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable, large room, suitable two, $4; small, $2.50. Phone.

95TH, 819 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

97TH, 42 WEST. — Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; $3 weekly. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

111TH, 606 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent attractive room in high-class elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Phone 4740 Morningside. Brunewick.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast optional.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

116TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Near Columbia; single room; private family; references. Apartment 23.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service, telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—One or two front rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

119TH ST., 387 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Desirable room in new elevator building; front; light, airy, well furnished, well kept. Apt. 54. 7830 Morningside.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

123D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms; $3, $4 week; elevator. Ross.

126TH, 58 WEST.—Handsome, large room, one flight; also medium; southern exposure.

128TH ST., 52 WEST.—Small comfortable room, private house; convenient "L" and subway.

129TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone; no other roomers; private.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and hall room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

140TH, 605 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

143D, 619 WEST. Corner Riverside.—Furnished room; separate entrance; $9 monthly. Spitzer.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 27.

161ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

174TH, 528 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $5.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Gentlemen keeping bachelor quarters will rent one or two rooms to one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 66,

NANCE GWYNNE TIP TO 'INJURED WIVES'

Gives Address, Invites Them to Come On, and Says She'll Be Married Soon.

HASN'T BEEN SUED AS YET

Denies Receiving Any Summons from Manager's Wife, but Admits She Gave Card Case to Plunkett.

Miss Nance Gwynne, the actress, telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night and said:

"I want you to deny for me that I have been served with a summons in a suit by Mrs. Sue S. Plunkett, wife of Joseph L. Plunkett, my theatrical manager, for alienation of Mr. Plunkett's affections. I haven't received any such summons, and all I know about the whole affair is what I have read in the papers.

"About two weeks ago Max. D. Josepheon, a lawyer who once handled a small case for me, called me up on the telephone and told me that a friend of his in the office of House, Grossman & Vorhaus had told him that he had served me the night before with such a summons. Mr. Josephson asked me to come down to his office at once.

"I told him that I had received no such summons, and saw no reason to visit him at his office. He said he wanted to save me money, but I told him I didn't see how he could do that, and at last I agreed to submit the question to Collin Suder Hill of Capetown, South Africa, who is here now, and whom I am to marry Christmas week. Mr. Hill told me to pay no attention to this lawyer, and I did not.

"Now it's perfectly true that I did give Mr. Plunkett a leather card case inscribed, 'God bless Joe Plunkett and make me a good actress for his sake,' but I presented it at a dinner party in honor of the success of my new play, and on the same occasion I gave gold presents to two other gentlemen. To Thomas McGrane I gave a gold pencil, inscribed with a Gaelic phrase, and to John Melrose, an English dramatic coach, I gave a gold match box.

"Mr. Melrose's gift was inscribed 'To dear Johnnie with much love.' I'm an old friend of Mr. Melrose and of his wife, and I saw no harm in my gifts. Mr. Plunkett was an excellent manager and had done well for me, and what more natural than that I should remember him also? But I don't see how a woman whose husband gets leather gifts while other men are getting gold can think that his affections are being stolen.

"I've given many presents to gentlemen in my life. I've got that habit. As for Mr. Plunkett, I have great respect for him. I think he is a great manager, but so far as affections go I don't believe he has any except for his work. He's in love with that.

"Now, I'm living at 200 West Fifty-eighth Street. I haven't been served in any suit yet, but if there are any injured wives who think I've wronged 'em, now's the time to find me; or I shall be delighted to receive any alienation summonses or judgments as I leave my home, at the wedding, or as I enter the church. They'll all be welcome."

That was all.

REGISTER GETS MANDAMUS.

Estimate Board Ordered to Transfer $18,000 for O'Loughlin.

Justice Russell Benedict, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, granted to Register Edward T. O'Loughlin of Kings County a writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Estimate to transfer to the general fund of the Register's office $18,000 which had been appropriated for "extra clerks."

The Justice explained that the Legislature gave the Register the power to employ extra copyists whenever the work of recording deeds fell more than a month in arrears.

The decision ended a long controversy between the Register and Controller Prendergast.


WHITBY, 1⅞ in. high
ATLANTA, 2⅛ in. high
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

Good News
for coffee wrecks—
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Gracieux" (poses,) Goullet & Grenda 8-day "Bike" Whiners, Walter C. Kelly, 12 others.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 53 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. New History Groups. Kinemacolor.


A Velour with a Distinction

Have you ever stopped to think how very handsome a stylish and becoming velour might be?

With all this in mind, we have designed, made up, rejected and made up over again, and at last we have ready to show you a velour that is just brimming full of style.

I want you to satisfy yourself how very becoming this new velour is. Won't you stop in the nearest Truly Warner Store and try this velour on? They're $3, but actually worth $5. Mail Orders Prepaid.

E&W Shirts
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.
Cannot shrink; the goods are thoroughly shrunk before cutting, therefore your Earl & Wilson shirt maintains its fit always, eliminating short sleeves and scant bodies. $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and more.
EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF RED-MAN COLLARS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Today (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut). Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond. Hertz.
Tonight at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Egener, Matfield; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunnois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30 Concert (50c to $1.50). Hamsel; Urlus, Didur. Entire Orch. Cond., Hasenau.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann, Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. Eve. at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana, Gadski; Botta, Tegani; fol'd by Pagliacci, Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS

MAUD POWELL & Laeta Harriley, Soloists. 2 Orchestral Concerts at Carnegie Hall. Aft. Dec. 20, Eve. Feb. 20. Season Tickets now on Sale, $3 to 50c. HALF RATES TO STUDENTS & WORKERS. Etc. Apply People's Symphony, 32 Union Sq. Telephone 3382 Stuy. 2d Club Chamber Concert, Sat. Eve., Nov. 28, Wash. Irv. H. S. (Irving Pl. & 16th St.)
HARTLEY-PILZER-SPERANDI TRIO Brahms Trio for Horn, Violin & Pianoforte. Course tickets, 5 more concerts, $1. Kaufman-Olive Mead-Tollefsen--St. Cecilia. Apply People's Symphony, 32 Union Square.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3,
MISS FELICE LYNE
Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.)
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3.
SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
at which
Miss ISADORA DUNCAN
WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER
YOUNG DANCERS
(First appearance in America.)
Seats 50c to $2. Room 1202 AEOLIAN HALL, and at Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomo'w (Fri.) Aft., at 3, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist
Bizet, Cesar Franck, Ropartz, Chabrier.
Next Sunday Afternoon, at 3.
Soloist, FRANCES ROSE Soprano.
Mme.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
MME. FRANCES Alda
Seats at Box Office.

M'g'ment R. E. Johnston. (Baldwin Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15. & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler
DIRECTION C. A. ELLIS.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital
Mme. Olga Samaroff
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Ev'g, Dec. 2.
ISABEL HAUSER Pianist
Saslavsky String Quartet
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. M'g't Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3.
Violin Recital, ARCADY BOURSTIN Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

SEATS FOR CARUSO in "Carmen" and All Operas. All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhoff Opera Ticket Office, 1416 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 8790-8791 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. "Phone, 6442 Greeley. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-1915. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8817—Rector.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE
EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av.
LAST 3 DAYS CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO N.
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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

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Ice Skating
ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66th St.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Saturday 2:15.
Frank Keenan in Yosemite
With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.
SUNDAY. TWO CONCERTS
2 & 8 P. M. 8 ALL-STAR ACTS

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238. Matinees Today, Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
THE SAGE BRUSH GAL.
THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.
The Messanotto Trio in Operatic Selections.

GRACE CH., 104th, near Columbus. 100 Children 8 P.M. Thanksgiving Entertainment

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Eve., Sat. Matinee. "Als ich noch im Flieder blühte." Today Matinee, "Lieb Vaterland."

MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. CITY BELLES.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World."
Evs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST "Mary Goes First."
NEXT MONDAY—MISS TEMPEST will present her Great London Success,
AT THE BARN

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today and Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"Best Musical Comedy this season." —Eve. Sun.

William Grady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20. LAST WEEK.
My Lady's Dress
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Beginning NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT
POLYGAMY
by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 3.
LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. MATINEE TODAY 2.
Lilac Domino

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
THE LAW THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE TODAY.
LIFE
WORLD'S GREATEST PLAY.
Prices for Every Pocketbook.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
Under Cover
EXTRA MAT. TODAY (Thanksgiving Day.)

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Matinee Today $1 and $1.50. Evenings at 8. No Advance.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
"The best group of thrills and smiles ever seen at this famous little theatre."—Eve. Telegram.
including
"ACROSS THE BORDER"
The Most Powerful and Poignant War Play Ever Written.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY 2:30.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today at 3.
LAST WEEK WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
NEXT WEEK MONDAY, Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK."
With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT
with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss.
Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk."
NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Today 2:30
EXPERIENCE
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in I Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Next Week—A PAIR OF SIXES.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:10. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Matinee Today.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
THE BIG IDEA AN UNUSUAL PLAY.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Matinee Wed. and Saturday at 2.
OPENING POSTPONED.
FIRST PERFORMANCE
THE GARDEN OF PARADISE
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8.
Wednesday Tickets good Saturday; all others exchanged at the Box Office.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:10. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
LAST 5 TIMES NAZIMOVA in the New Drama, "THAT BORT."
NEXT MONDAY—Twice Daily—2:30 and 8:30. Only Authentic Motion Pictures of POPE PIUS X. and THE VATICAN. 25c & 50c. All Seats Reserved—25c-50c.

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
Papa's Darling
After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this Theatre.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY in SHAKESPEAR'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. (Popular) 2:20.
Twin Beds

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today & Saturday.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Heart of Paddy Whack."

TOUR THE WAR ZONES with ELMENDORF
ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
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"Around Southern Europe"
FRANCE—SWITZERLAND—ITALY—SPAIN.
TICKETS NOW 50c TO $1.50

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
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BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece,
MIRACLE MAN

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed.
WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN

Bronx Opera House 148 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
"TOO MANY COOKS." Matinee Today. Next Week—"THE MIDNIGHT GIRL."

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(Century Theatre Lyceum)
Central Park W., 62nd St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
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with Promtoent Parisian Players.
Special Literary Mat. Frid., L'AVENTURIERE.
TONIGHT, in addition to regular Performance, MR. EUGENE RHUX will Lecture on "PLAY-WRITING IN ITS MAKING."

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Sam Howe & His Love Makers. Mat. Today.

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HARRY LAUDER
and NEW BIG INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.
Beg. MON. EVG., NOV. 30.
EVERY EVE. 8:30. DAILY MATS. 2:30.
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CHARIOT RACES—BATTLE SCENES
CLASSIC GAMES AND DANCES
ENDORSED BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY.
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THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

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Nov. 30—GRACE GEORGE. Seats Selling.

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Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie and Geo. Barcourt.
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

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THANKSGIVING DINNER
Opening of the Wonderful New Addition and Grill Rooms
Wild Boar from the Black Forest
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Wines from the Rhine, Moselle and La Belle France
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Not forgetting Turkey from Rhode Island and the discriminating Public from Broadway
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THANKSGIVING DAY $1.25
Served from Noon to 9 P.M.
MENU:
Garden Celery. Assorted Relishes, Rice Points. Grapefruit Maraschino. Cr'm of Chicken, Alm'ds. Cons'me Royal, Print're. Baked Sea Bass a l'Ut'e. Potatoes Brioche. Lamb Chops Subise. New String Beans. Vol. au Vent of Sweetbreads, Financiere. Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey, Giblet Sauce. Cranberry Sauce. Roast Stuffed Suckling Pig. Candied Sweet Potatoes. Salad Diplomate. Plum Pudding. Mince Pie. Pumpkin Pie. Neselrode Pudding. Assorted Cakes. Demi-Tasse.
PHONE RESERVATIONS 9640 COLUMBUS
A LA CARTE Moderate Prices.
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Friday Evg., Nov. 27, $50.00 IN GOLD will be awarded in a Fox-Trot Contest in the Grand Ballroom.
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Olives. Radishes. Celery. Steamed Lynnharen Bays, Harvey. Virginia Pepper Hash. Dixie Biscuits. Luscious Steak, Baked Potato. Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop Cooked to a Turn. Alabama Waffles. Coffee.
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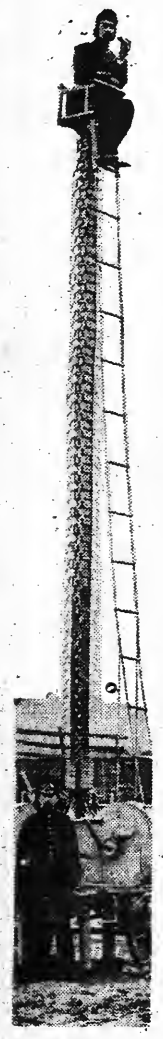
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DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

Be On the Lookout For



The Picture Section

OF NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

No more interesting and striking photographs have reached this country since the great war began than those selected to appear exclusively in the Picture Section of The Times on next Sunday, reproduced by the Rotogravure and half-tone processes.

A splendid picture sent by a French woman to relatives here shows the brave Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul caring alike for the French and German wounded, brought in from the battlefront near Soissons, until they can be removed to the nearest hospitals. It has the composition and lofty appeal of a great painting. It will be reproduced in Rotogravure exclusively in the Picture Section of The Sunday Times. It is finely adapted to framing and abundantly worth it.

Other notable pictures include the strange effect of a cannon ball which tore a great hole in the wall surrounding the convent of the Sisters of the Poor at Nieuport, immediately before a shrine, wrecking everything about the shrine but leaving that unscathed; a Belgian sharpshooter firing from the branches of a tree; a Japanese uphill charge on Tsing-Tau; great numbers of French prisoners held by the Germans; Canadian Highlanders cheering the English King and Lord Kitchener; German soldiers washing up before leaving for the battlefront; Gen. von Emmich, of Liege fame, and his staff, and many other photographs as interesting.

In addition to war views, the Picture Section will contain a splendid photograph of the new Yale Athletic "Bowl," showing 70,000 people seated for the Yale-Harvard football battle. It is a most impressive picture.

Times Pictorial Section
Supreme In Pictures.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; unsettled, probably rain and colder tomorrow; strong southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,761. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS

KEEP OUR COASTS FREE FROM WAR

South America Suggests We Ask Belligerents to Establish Neutral Sea Zones.

AND BAR WARSHIPS OUT

Four Leading Nations Appeal to Our Government for Aid In Trade Crisis.

MAY CHECK COAL SALES

Great Britain Reported Willing to Keep Her War Vessels from South American Ports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States Government has been asked by the chief nations of South America to co-operate with them in negotiations with the belligerent powers of Europe to bring about the exclusion of all belligerent warships from the waters of the two Americas and safeguard the trade of Pan-American countries with each other.

Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay have laid their suggestions before the Washington Government while the Brazilian Government is considering the advisability of taking a similar step. Practically all the Central and South American countries have been sounded by some of the leading nations, resulting in a series of diplomatic conferences in Washington and the capitals of South America, which are now in progress.

While the proposals are different in character and scope, they all seek the same end—the restoration of the trade between North and South America, paralyzed by the European war. The movement also has for its object the removal of possible causes of serious friction between the countries of this Hemisphere and the European belligerents on questions of neutrality.

Seek Our Co-operation.

Already Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia have had serious difficulties with the belligerents over the use of the wireless and the coaling of foreign warships, the presence of which in the Atlantic and Pacific is growing obnoxious to South American countries. None of the nations which have made suggestions is committed to any particular plan, but all seek the co-operation of the United States. The impetus that will make any plan effective, it is recognized by the diplomats of South America, rests with President Wilson.

The various plans thus far formally communicated to the United States are as follows:

1—The establishment of neutral zones on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America within which the belligerents shall be asked to agree not to engage in hostilities or interfere with commercial vessels. A meridian would be designated as the limit in each case.

2—The convocation of a general conference of diplomatic representatives and commercial delegates of all the countries of this hemisphere, with power to vote on steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade.

3. The appointent by the Pan-American Union of a commission to recommend steps that would remove dangers to pan-American trade.

4. Prohibition by all nations of the two Americas of the privilege hitherto exercised by the belligerents of coaling in neutral ports, or the issuance of only a sufficient quantity of coal to enable a belligerent vessel to reach the nearest port of another country.

Already some of the powers of Europe have been sounded on these propositions and it is understood that Great Britain is ready to deny her warships entry into Central and South American ports to coal if the United States approves the proposal and no other belligerents agree.

While many diplomats, who have considered carefully the effect of restriction of coaling privileges, believe that such a proposal alone would not keep belligerent warships from American waters, the fact that England with her sea power looked with favor on measures that would assist the South American countries in preserving their neutrality and restoring their trade has been a source of much encouragement to the diplomats here.

Still in a Formative Stage.

The entire movement is as yet in a formative state and depends very largely for its progress on the attitude of the United States toward it. This Government, it is believed, is particularly anxious to take no steps which possibly would impair its influence with any of the belligerents in the eventual settlement of the war. South American diplomats, realizing this, have been seeking some common ground on which to act, so that practical results may be obtained without embarrassing the neutrals in their relations with the belligerents.

The position of the South American countries as explained by some of their representatives is one of earnest and serious effort to assert their rights as neutrals. Their trade has suffered immeasurably and they feel that they are the innocent victims of a conflict which they had no possible means of preventing. With the very economic life of the South American nations threatened by the rupture of trade connections with Europe, the Latin countries are looking to the United States for capital to promote domestic enterprises, and they believe the development of their industries by foreign interests will not come until pan-American trade has received absolute protection.

Proposed Neutral Zones.

The idea that neutral zones may be established within which ships of all nations may move unmolested is an extension of the orginal principle of international law which fixed three miles as the territorial limit of a nation. This distance was agreed upon because it was the range of guns in use when the principle was established. Since then the range of guns has extended to more than twenty miles, and the wireless has introduced a new means of controversy over breaches of neutrality. The countries which favor the establishment of a

Continued on Page 2.

TWO YOUTHS DEAD AFTER AUTO CRASH

Another Injured Severely When Speeding Motor Hits a Tree Near Hackensack.

The headlights of an automobile revealed to a party of young folk returning from a dance on the Spring Valley Road near Hackensack, N. J., shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the wreck of an automobile lying just off the road where it meets Spring Valley Avenue in a sharp turn. They halted and discovered in the grass the body of Allan Carter Mittag, nineteen-year-old son of ex-Freeholder Frank O. Mittag, a wealthy carbon manufacturer of Park Ridge, and near him Theodore Barkerding, 18 years old, son of Adolph H. Barkerding, of Park Ridge, and Vernon Stark, son of Supt. H. S. Stark of the Mittag factory. Barkerding and Stark were unconscious.

The motorists got help and in an automobile ambulance the injured boys and the body of young Mittag were carried to the Hackensack Hospital. There Barkerding died without recovering consciousness. Young Stark was revived. His thigh was fractured, and he has internal injuries, but it is hoped that he will recover.

He said he and his friends had been to a theatre in Paterson and had stopped for supper afterward. They were on their way home in his automobile, which his mother had given him recently. They took the Market Street road to Rochelle Park and there cut across to the Spring Valley Road, which is known as a back road, but which is in fine condition, so as to skip the main road from Hackensack to Oradell, which is under repair.

Stark said that just as he neared the bend in the road his headlights went out. He tried to stop, being unable to see the road, but before he could more than reduce slightly the speed of his car it had left the road and crashed into a tree.

The force of the collision was so great that the engine was driven back under the body of the car. Mittag and Barkerding were hurled headfirst against the tree. Mittag was killed instantly, the doctors said. His head was crushed against tre tree. Barkerding's skull was fractured.

Mr. and Mrs. Barkerding had left for Florida to spend the Winter, but they were notified on the train of the accident by telegram, and answered that they would return at once. They were not told of their son's death, but were given to understand only that he had been hurt badly.

All three of the young men were widely known in Bergen County. Mittag had been a student at Rutgers College until recently, and young Barkerding attended the Park Ridge High School.

SEIZE 1,500 HORSES MEANT FOR WAR ZONE

Sheriff Attaches Cavalry Mounts in Suit Brought to Recover Freight Charges.

Fifteen hundred fine saddle horses which arrived in Jersey City a few days ago from the West, supposedly for use in the war, were seized on a writ of attachment on Wednesday night, it was learned last night, by Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County.

The writ was issued by Judge William H. Speer of the Hudson County Circuit Court against John H. Carpenter and Francis R. Mayer on the application of Egon von Novelly and Sidney Hoey, doing business as E. V. Novelly & Co., ship brokers, at 115 Broadway, New York. Through their attorney, George Whitefield Betts, Jr., they sued for $152,863.

The writ is returnable in the Hudson County Court on Dec. 15. Till that time the horses, stabled in a roofed but open shed in the Jersey City Stock Yards, are to be guarded by three shifts of twelve men each under Deputy Sheriff Charles Panetz.

Mr. Betts, the attorney for the plaintiffs, said at his home in Englewood last night that he understood the horses had been shipped here from St. Louis to Carpenter and Mayer, as agents for parties abroad, and that they were destined for the allied armies in France. He said his clients had contracted to ship the horses to France, and had paid part of the freight and other expenses amounting to the sum named, but that thereafter there had been disputes and charges of breach of contract on both sides, and that Carpenter and Mayer had chartered the steamship Missourian of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, now in this harbor, and had decided to ship the horses to France themselves.

GUN HALTS BANKER PLUMB.

Retired New Yorker Held Up by Prize Duck Poacher.

ISLIP, L. I., Nov. 26.—J. Ives Plumb, a retired banker of Manhattan, was in the library of his country home here last night when he heard a gun fired twice. He paid no attention, thinking some one was celebrating Thanksgiving, until he heard two more reports and a commotion in his duck pond, where he keeps some prize poultry. So he grabbed a heavy walking stick and marched out.

Near the pond he saw a man carrying a rifle. The fellow made for the gate when Mr. Plumb accosted him and when the former banker followed he stopped and presented his weapon at him, exclaiming: "Don't move or make a sound, or I'll shoot."

Mr. Plumb obeyed orders and the man leaped the fence and escaped. Capt. Hank Haff, skipper of the Vanitie in the cup trial races last Spring and master of many famous racing craft, is game warden and if he gets the miscreant it'll go hard with him.

DENIES LONDON MISSION.

Secretary Bryan Says He Has No Diplomatic Errand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan said tonight that the report from London that he was going there on a diplomatic mission was without foundation. Mr. Bryan is not going there.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Advt.

MR. CROKER MARRIED IN THE STRAUS HOME

Crowd About St. Agnes's and Notoriety Caused a Change in the Plans.

HIS CHILDREN NOT THERE

Former Tammany Chief's Bride Looked Pretty in White, with Her Hair in Indian Fashion.

Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany, and Miss Bula Benton Edmondson, a descendant of Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee alphabet of eighty-six characters, were married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday at the home of Nathan Straus, 27 West Seventy-second Street, just two hours after the wedding had been scheduled to take place in the rectory of St. Agnes's Catholic Church in East Forty-third Street. Previous to the wedding the bride and bridegroom had been playing hide and go seek with a large number of reporters, photographers, and moving-picture men. This, Mr. Croker said later, was largely responsible for delaying the wedding and changing the scene of the ceremony.

At 10:30 o'clock Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue was blocked in front of St. Agnes's Church. The crowd consisted largely of ragamuffins in black face and motley attire, masquerading in honor of Thanksgiving Day, who had gathered to catch a glimpse of the principals in what they had heard was to be an Indian wedding. When the wedding finally did take place in the Straus home it appeared that the principal difference between the "Indian" wedding and other weddings was in the presence of three best men. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany; Andrew Freedman, and Mr. Straus were Mr. Croker's best men.

Croker's Family Not Present.

No relative of Mr. Croker was present at the ceremony. At the Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street later in the afternoon it was said that both of his sons were out of town, and that while his daughter, Ethel, was in the city, she would not discuss the wedding.

It was not until 10 o'clock yesterday morning that the plans for the wedding were changed. At 9 o'clock, at St. Agnes's rectory, a maid said positively that the ceremony would be performed there at 10:30, as Mr. Croker had planned originally. Mr. Croker was then at the home of Mr. Straus, on Seventy-second Street, with Miss Edmondson. When the two were informed that their plans had been made public and that many persons were waiting at the church, where it had been planned to celebrate a nuptial mass, they communicated with Mgr. H. A. Brann, rector of the church, who was to marry them, and asked him to perform the ceremony at the Straus home. Mr. Straus then hastened across the street to the Majestic Hotel and arranged to have a breakfast served at his home after the wedding.

Photographers and others flocked to the Straus home when the party failed to appear at the church. Mr. Croker left the house for a short time and returned in an automobile after the crowd had gathered. Several photographers tried to snap him, but he darted into the house hurriedly. The crowd waited outside for the rest of the morning and until Mr. Croker and his bride left in an automobile to catch a train from the Pennsylvania station for Palm Beach at 3 P. M. Mgr. Brann, the others who knew the altered wedding plans were pledged to secrecy. Mr. Croker, when asked later why he had made such an effort to maintain mystery about his wedding, said he did it to keep his bride from the nervous strain of being brought into too much public attention.

Persistent calls at the Straus home in the morning finally elicited a promise from Mr. Straus that he would have his secretary give out a statement at 12:30 o'clock regarding the event. The statement was typewritten, and included a brief interview with the bride in the presence of Mr. Croker. This is the statement:

History of the Bride.

Miss Bula Benton Edmondson, whose Indian name is Kotaw Kaluntuchy, was married yesterday (Thursday) to Richard Crocker, former leader of Tammany. The bride is a member of the Cherokee tribe, by whom she is known as the Princess Sequoyah. She was given away by her uncle, W. W. Hastings, who for fifteen years has been attorney for the Cherokee Nation, and has just been elected to Congress.

The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Fite, a senior at Vassar, daughter of Dr. B. F. Fite of Muskogee, Okla.; Miss Ethel Bayette, of Fayette, Mo., who has been Miss Edmondson's accompanist, and Miss Willia Townsend of Memphis, Tenn.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus gave a wedding breakfast for the bridal party and a few intimate friends of the couple at the Straus town house at 27 West Seventy-second Street.

The bride was born on a ranch in the eastern part of Oklahoma, near Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital. Her father, Michael Smith Edmondson, was a descendant of Lord Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton, whose ancestor, Roger de Montgomerie, commanded the van of the Norman Army in the battle of Hastings, in 1066. Eglinton Castle, the ancestral seat of the family, is in the County of Ayr, Scotland.

While traveling in the West Edmondson met and married Galela Welch, (Florence William Hastings,) direct descendant of the famous Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee alphabet of eighty-six characters. His father was Nathaniel Gist, who was Washington's guide on the expedition to the Ohio.

Besides Bula, there were two daughters, Cherokee, whose husband, R. B. Garrett of Pryor, Okla., is nephew of the chief of the Cherokees, and Gonia, wife of G. B. Tinnin, of Tahlequah.

Miss Edmondson was educated at the Cherokee National Seminary for Indian Girls, at Tahlequah, and at Chicago University; for three years she was a student under Dr. Curry at the School of Expression in Boston, and for one year a student of the voice in New York under Oscar Saengar and Frederick Hayward.

Proud of Her Ancestry.

Her ambition was to show the American Indians in their true light to the white people, to tell of their manners and customs, to picture their ideals, sorrows and bravery, to interpret their songs, dances, and legends. To accomplish this she went on the lecture platform, illustrating her descriptions of her people with selections from the 300 Indian

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All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation. New York store, 273 Chambers Street. Tel. 4063 Cortlandt.—Advt.

MICHIGAN AGROUND, BUT IN NO DANGER

Stern Touches Bottom at Anchor Off Cape Henry—Probably Afloat at Next High Tide.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The battleship Michigan, which grounded today off Cape Henry, is uninjured and in no danger and probably will be floated at high tide, according to a message to the Navy Department tonight from Capt. Niblack, commanding. The attempt to float her will be made about 3 A. M. tomorrow.

Capt. Niblack's message said the Michigan came in about 3 o'clock this morning in a heavy fog and anchored in shoal water, thirty feet deep. She grounded slightly astern. Tugs from the Norfolk Navy Yard were standing by to assist in getting the vessel off.

The Michigan is a sister ship to the South Carolina and was built at New York. She is of 16,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 18½ knots and is 450 feet long. She has a complement of 869 officers and men and, while she was designed before the dreadnoughts, was the first of the "all big gun ships."

Capt. Niblack said the Michigan was coming in slowly through the fog when the lead line showed the water to be shoaling rapidly. The vessel stopped and came to anchor at once in thirty feet of water. It was high tide at the time, but the tide had already set out, and before she could be withdrawn to deeper water the Michigan grounded aft, where her draft was greatest, although only a small portion of her length rested on the soft bottom. Capt. Niblack believed the battleship would float herself free at high water tomorrow morning, when there would again be thirty feet of water under her. The Michigan's mean draft is 24 feet 3 inches.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26.—The battleship Michigan, which a receding tide left aground just inside Cape Henry early today, had not been floated tonight. The weather was fair and the vessel was not believed to be in danger, but four naval tugs and three supply ships were standing by. During the day the tugs made several unsuccessful attempts to release the Michigan, and tonight Navy Yard officials here said they still hoped she might be released without lightering.

The Michigan was on her way with other ships of the Atlantic fleet from the Southern Drill Grounds to Hampton Roads. She is near the Tail of the Horseshoe, several miles inside the bay, undamaged, according to advices reaching here.

A radio message from the Cape Henry Lightship reporting the Michigan's plight said there was a light fog at the time of the accident. All her officers and men remain aboard.

SAVED HIS DIRIGIBLE FROM ITS OWN BOMB

Commander Hacked Away a Choked Tube Under the Germans' Rifle Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 26. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A remarkable feat has earned distinction for the commander of a dirigible, who was sent out to destroy a railway junction occupied by the Germans. Flying low, after evading the German searchlights, the dirigible dropped its first three bombs in rapid succession, but the fourth, after its mechanism had been set going, failed to slide from its tube.

The dirigible was in imminent danger of being blown to pieces, but the commander boldly climbed out on the framework with an axe in his hand, now under the full glare of searchlights and pelted with bullets, and hacked away the tube and its projectile just in time. The bomb exploded 300 feet below. The dirigible was tossed in all directions, but got away safely, its purpose having been fully accomplished.

AIRMEN TOLD TO AVOID SWISS TERRITORY

Friedrichshafen Raiders Had Explicit Orders, Winston Churchill Explains.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today, in response to an inquiry from Frederick H. Booth, replied to the allegation that the French and British aviators, who recently made a raid upon the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen, had crossed Swiss territory in their flight.

"Aviators who are flying at high altitudes," he said, "find it almost impossible to determine the course which they are taking. However, the British airmen who made the recent attack upon the Zeppelin factory had explicit instructions to avoid crossing neutral territory. They carried maps, indicating the course which they were to follow."

Mr. Churchill added that no agreement had been reached at the Paris Conference regarding the passage of belligerent aircraft over neutral countries.

NO TURKISH AFFRONT.

First Signaled Tennessee's Launch and Didn't Fire at It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Bryan announced this evening that a dispatch from American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople gave the further statement from Turkish officials that the shots fired by Turkish forts at Smyrna to stop the American cruiser Tennessee's launch were fired only after a signal had been given to warn the launch that it was approaching a mine field. While Mr. Bryan did not go into detail, apparently the signal was not observed by the officer in command of the launch, but the department's advices from Constantinople today did say flatly that the shots were not fired at the launch.

While the direction of shots as explained by the Turks differs from the direction assigned to them by Capt. Decker, Commander of the Tennessee, it is understood that the latest explanation increases the satisfaction of the American Government. From the beginning, President Wilson and Secretary Daniels of the Navy were inclined to scout the suggestion that under any circumstances Turkey could have intended a deliberate affront to the United States.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated America's Favorite, Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Adv.

JUSTICE TO FRANK DOUBTED BY HOLMES

Public Hostility Imperiled Due Process of Law, Supreme Court Justice Holds.

BUT DENIES WRIT OF ERROR

With Lamar, Deems Georgia Decision Final—Appeal to Full Supreme Court Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Associate Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion refusing to grant a writ of error to bring the case of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in Atlanta in 1913, before the highest Federal court, expressed serious doubt as to Frank's having had the benefit of due process of law in the trial that ended with his being sentenced to death. Justice Holmes did not base this doubt on the fact that Frank was absent from the court room when the verdict was rendered, but on the fact that the trial took place "in the presence of a hostile demonstration and seemingly dangerous crowd, thought by the presiding Judge to be ready for violence unless a verdict of guilty was rendered."

Justice Holmes's opinion, which was given yesterday to Henry Alexander of Frank's counsel, following the counsel's application for a writ of error, follows:

I understand that I am to assume that the allegations of fact in the motion to set aside are true. On these facts **I very seriously doubt if the petitioner (Frank) has had due process of law**—not on the ground of his absence when the verdict was rendered so much as because of the trial taking place in the presence of a hostile demonstration and seemingly dangerous crowd, thought by the presiding Judge to be ready for violence unless a verdict of guilty was rendered.

I should not feel prepared to deny a writ of error if I did not consider that I was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia that the motion to set aside came too late; and even if I thought that the suggestion of waiver was not enough to meet the constitutional question and the right to bring the case here. I understand from the head-note and the opinion that the case was finished when the previous motion for a new trial was denied by the Supreme Court, and as cases must be ended at some time, that, apart from any question of waiver, the second motion came too late.

I think I am bound by this decision, even if it reverses a long line of cases, and the counsel for the petitioner were misled to his detriment, which I do not intimate to be my view of the case. I have the impression that there is a case in which the ground that I rely on as showing want of due process of law was rejected by the court with my assent, but I have not interrupted discussion, nor counsel to try to find it, if it exists.

Apply to Full Court Monday.

Before the application for a writ of error was taken to Justice Holmes, it had been denied by Justice Lamar of the same court, who is the presiding judge for both Federal districts in Georgia. While Justice Lamar expressed no views as to a denial of due process of law, his opinion, which also was made public today, referred casually to the cogency of argument for new trials based on the "disorderly conduct of the crowd in and out of the courtroom."

Apparently greatly encouraged by the view of the case taken by Justice Holmes, counsel for Frank have decided to take the case before the full Supreme Court. This will be done next Monday, when Mr. Alexander will ask the court's leave to file with it a petition for a writ of error. Pending the presentation of that request it is not thought that Mr. Alexander will present his petition to any other individual Justice of the court.

Justice Lamar's opinion follows:

Not a Federal Question.

The record discloses that on Aug. 25, 1913, Frank was found guilty of murder by a jury in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga., he, with the consent of his counsel, being absent from the courtroom when the verdict was rendered. At the same term he made a motion for a new trial, in which the fact of his absence was mentioned, though it was not made a ground of the motion. A new trial was refused, and the case taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia, where the judgment was affirmed. Thereafter, on April 16, 1914, and at a subsequent term of the Superior Court, Frank made a motion to set aside the verdict. The order denying the same was affirmed by the State Supreme Court, and thereupon this application for a writ of error was made.

In its opinion in this case the Supreme Court of Georgia, among other things, held:

1.—That under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Frank was entitled to be present in court at every stage of the trial, including the time when the jury returned their verdict.

2.—That under the laws of Georgia and the practice of its courts a motion for a new trial is the proper method by which to attack a verdict rendered in the prisoner's absence.

3.—That when that method of procedure is adopted the defendant must set out in the motion for a new trial all known grounds of objection to the verdict, including the fact that he was absent when it was rendered.

4.—That having elected to make a motion for a new trial and the judgment denying the same having been affirmed by the Supreme Court, the defendant could not thereafter make a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that he had been absent from the courtroom when the verdict was rendered.

The laws of the several States fix the method in which and the time at which to attack errors because of anything occurring during the progress of the trial, including disorderly conduct of the crowd in and out of the courtroom and the fact that the defendant was not present when the verdict was rendered. It is for the State Supreme Court to say whether a verdict rendered in the absence of the defendant can be attacked by a motion to set aside the verdict or by a motion for a new trial, or both. The laws of the States also determine whether the denial of one of these motions will prevent the defendant from subsequently making the other.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in this case holds that, under the laws of that State, where a motion for a new trial was made and denied, the defendant could not thereafter make a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that he was not present when it was returned by the jury. That ruling involves a mat-

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HOTEL CLARENDON, Tenbrecze, Florida. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748.—Adv.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SINKS, 800 LOST; THE BULWARK BLOWN UP IN THE THAMES

Not the Work of Germans, but an Accident, Says the Official Report.

ONLY 14 MEN ARE SAVED

Magazine Explosion Accepted Theory, but Some Suspect It Was Work of a Spy.

FIND DEBRIS MILES AWAY

Houses in Far-Off Towns Rocked by Shock and Shores Strewn with Wreckage.

NEAR BIG NAVAL BASE

Disaster Occurs at the Mouth of the Thames, Only 35 Miles from London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHEERNESS, England, Nov. 26. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Lying at anchor in Sheerness Harbor, one of the biggest naval bases in England, his Majesty's man-of-war Bulwark, a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement, was blown to pieces by a mysterious explosion this morning. Wrapped in dense clouds of smoke and steam, the vessel sank in five minutes, carrying to their deaths all but fourteen men of the crew, numbering between 700 and 800 officers and men.

Officially, the destruction of the vessel is regarded as having been due to an accidental explosion in her magazines and from causes as yet unknown.

It is believed here that the explosion was caused by the fall and bursting of a twelve-inch lyddite shell in the ship's magazine.

Many eyewitnesses have described to me the terrible moment in which the magnificent ship met her doom. Workmen ashore who were waiting to be relieved after the nightshift, say they were looking casually at the shipping in the harbor and not observing anything in particular, when a terrific flash shot up into the sky, followed immediately by clouds of smoke. For a few brief minutes this drifted seaward, and to the men's amazement not a vestige of the great battleship remained. So utterly staggering was the blow that the workmen, who had been dazed by the severity of the explosion, for a few moments even discredited their own senses and debated among themselves as to how many ships they had counted before the explosion.

At once the harbor was in commotion. On board all the ships the officers and crews rushed on deck, some of them half stunned by the terrible explosion. I am told, indeed, that on some of the vessels near there was not a piece of glass or crockery left whole, even the half-inch plate glass in the portholes being shattered and men on deck being hurled several yards and thrown down.

Rush to Rescue.

In a very few moments boats were being lowered from the various warships and rescue boats soon steamed up from all directions. They came, however, on an almost fruitless errand. A warship cleared for action is so closely stripped of woodwork that there is nothing left to float and the vast mass of metal that had been a fine battleship a minute before had vanished almost as completely as though she never had figured on the navy list.

Here and there were floating a few still living men, although most of these were terribly injured. These with a number of mutilated dead bodies were the only signs of the disaster. As speedily as possible the living and dead were picked up and taken to other warships. A little later they were removed in boats to the Sheerness Pier, where motor boat ambulances from Chatham were ready to take them to the Naval Hospital.

The living are said to number only fourteen. Overnight leave had been given a limited number of men from the Bulwark, and these were returning down the Medway aboard Cutter Boat No. 147 to rejoin the Bulwark when the disaster occurred. Another three minutes and they, too, would have been engulfed, as the liberty boat was actually steaming up to go alongside the Bulwark when the explosion occurred.

This liberty boat landed the survivors at Sheerness dockyard just before noon. Four motor ambulances bearing the Red Cross arrived at the new dockyard in response to a summons for assistance. Into these the survivors landed here were placed and sent by road to the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham.

Crew at Breakfast.

At the time of the disaster most of the men were below at breakfast, and only the few on deck had the slightest chance of life.

A well-known shipbuilder, who was in his house near Sheerness Pier at the time, told me that the whole house reeled under the force of the explosion and everything seemed to rattle. The whole of Sheerness was shaken and the people ran into the streets to inquire what was the matter, as the roar and shock of the explosion was far more severe than the occasional gunfire to which people in naval ports are accustomed. No evil significance was attached to the explosion at first, accustomed as the people are to heavy gunfire. Not until a couple of hours later was the truth known, but even then the full extent of the disaster was not realized.

Eye-witnesses of the terrible occurrence say that the cloud that rose above

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued to-day:

In the battle of Lodz, which continues to develop, the advantage remains secured to our troops.

The Germans are making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their corps, which, having penetrated in the direction of Brzeziny, are now retiring to the region of Strykow under conditions very unfavorable for them.

On the Austrian front our action continues with success. In the fighting of Nov. 25 we took as many as 8,000 prisoners, including two regiments with their commanders and other officers.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following was given out by the Official Bureau today:

Our troops, under Gen. von Mackensen at Lodz and Lowicz inflicted heavy losses on the First and on the Second and on a portion of the Fifth Russian armies. In addition to many killed and wounded we have in our possession about 40,000 uninjured prisoners, 70 cannon, 160 ammunition wagons, and 156 machine guns, while we destroyed 30 cannon.

In these battles our young troops did brilliantly, in spite of great sacrifices.

We have not succeeded in bringing this fighting to a close, in spite of the excellent results already gained. This is due to the enemy bringing up extra strong reinforcements from the east and the west.

Yesterday we repulsed their attacks everywhere, and the final result is still pending.

In the western arena of the war the situation remains unchanged. The French opened an attack in the region of St. Hilaire with strong forces. The strength of this attack gradually dwindled, and the movement was finally repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

We have made progress at Apremont.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In Belgium today complete calm prevailed. In the centre there was cannonading, but no infantry attacks.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Argonne.

There was a small engagement to the east of Verdun.

The War Office statement issued this afternoon was as follows:

No important development marked the day of Nov. 25. In the north the cannonading diminished in intensity, and no infantry attack was directed against our lines, which made slight advances at certain points.

In the region of Arras there was a continuation of the bombardment on the town and its environs.

On the Aisne the enemy endeavored to deliver an attack on the village of Missy. This movement resulted in complete failure, with considerable losses to the Germans.

We have made some progress in the region to the west of Souain.

In the Argonne, in the Woevre district, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges, there is almost complete calm along the entire front.

There has been a heavy fall of snow, particularly in the higher portions of the Vosges Mountains.

RUSSIANS PUSH POLAND SUCCESS

Winning in Lodz Battle and on Austrian Front, Petrograd Reports.

GERMANS CAPTURE 40,000

Have Taken, as Well, Scores of Guns and Mitrailleuses, Berlin Says—Austrians Claim Victory

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—The Russian General Staff is still withholding the details of the victory which all other dispatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. Last night's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavorable for them. The Germans, on the other hand, claim that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lods and Lowicz.

The military authorities in Petrograd, asserting that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lods, for, they say, defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, those military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skierniewice and Piotrkow and interrupt communication between the northern and southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas with an enormous number of men at his command was able to sandwich them and direct his attacks from all points except due west. The reported failure of the German Crown Prince's army to advance on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front is considered by these military critics as contributing to the checking of the Germans.

It is said in Petrograd that one, if not two, German army corps are almost completely enveloped and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already a large number of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm the unofficial reports and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today that "the Russians have defeated the Germans with the heaviest losses yet suffered" in the war.

The Russians are said to be continuing their advances through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia, and against Cracow.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Morgen Post thinks that the check adminis-

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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

ALLIES' ARMORED TRAIN WRECKS A BRIDGE

Its Guns Kill 100 German Engineers and Wound Half That Number.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGIUM, Wednesday, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Two days ago, to the south of Dixmude, where the Germans are still concentrating large bodies of infantry and cavalry, they made an attempt to throw a pontoon across the Yser. Nearly 200 men were engaged, covered by a powerful German battery. So well was the German plan arranged that the Franco-Belgian forces could not possibly have prevented the construction of the bridge without losing a great many men.

The Germans had completed three-quarters of their task with nothing worse than a desultory peppering from the French rifles, when up an unconsidered little railway track came a British armored train roaring and spitting death. It raced into sight quite suddenly, not more than a kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile) distant from the nearly completed bridge, and the 200 German sappers, taken completely by surprise, dropped their tools and bolted. Many did not get far, for four of the train's guns and half a dozen mitrailleuses hurled a tornado of shot and shell at them. In less than five minutes nearly a hundred of the engineers had been killed and about fifty wounded, and the result of their hard work had been blown to splinters. The German guns managed to knock the store truck at the end of the train off the rails, and one of the guns was also temporarily put out of action.

REPORTS DIXMUDE RETAKEN.

Daily Mail Says French Marines Expelled the Germans Wednesday.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Dunkirk, France, telegraphs that Dixmude has been retaken by the Allies. He says:

"The French marines attacked the town strongly on Tuesday night and drove the Germans out of three lines of advanced trenches. On Wednesday they followed this up by entering the town in an irresistible charge.

"The enemy did not halt in their retreat until they were seven miles out of the town. The marines lost 800 men."

MAY DOUBLE FRENCH LOAN.

Public Takes $140,000,000—Bonds of 100 Francs to be Issued.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Subscriptions to the short-term 5 per cent. national defense bonds amounted today to 700,000,000 francs ($140,000,000) for France alone. In addition, 300,000,000 francs ($60,000,000) of Treasury bonds are already in circulation.

The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, snbmitted to the Cabinet a decree raising to 1,400,000,000 francs ($280,000,000) the amount issuable of war defense bonds. It is proposed to issue bonds in small denominations, as low as 100 francs. Subscriptions to these bonds will be taken at all tobacco shops, Post Offices, and savings banks.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 28th.—Advt.

the pillar of flame was white, such as comes from an explosion of cordite. It was such a complete disaster that nothing definite is known as to its immediate cause. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, that the ship's forward magazine blew up. Anything beyond this can only be left to surmise for the present. Perhaps some of the survivors may be able to throw some light upon the mystery later on.

Many Rumors Afloat.

The impossibility of any official statement being made as yet as to the cause of the explosion has left the field clear for every kind of rumor and theory. The generally accepted theory is that the magazine of the Bulwark blew up through some accident or defect other than an explosion of mines or a torpedo. It must be remembered that every man who was below at the time and anywhere near the magazine has been lost, so that all rumors and theories as to what actually took place are in vain.

A member of the crew of a collier which was lying near the Bulwark gives the following story of the disaster:

"I was on deck when suddenly I heard a most tremendous explosion and at the same time saw a sheet of red flame shoot up. Then there was a dense volume of black smoke, and as that cleared away there simply was nothing—just a gap between the other warships. I rubbed my eyes and wondered for a moment whether there really had been a ship there or not. It must have been all over in one minute."

The explosion was heard far and wide. In Sittingbourne many people not only heard the explosion, but saw a great sheet of flame. "It was just like a wonderful sunset, if one could have a sunset at that time and in that direction," said one man to me.

In peace time the complement of the Bulwark was rated at 750 officers and men, but in war the personnel of our ships has proved to be higher rather than below the figure usually given in the reference books.

Boat Hurled in Air.

SHEERNESS, England, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—When the explosion occurred aboard the Bulwark few craft were moving in the Medway. Two men had an astounding experience. They were protected from the direct effect of the concussion by the river bank and a headland, but despite this their boat was lifted out of the water and thrown back again.

They hastened to the scene of the disaster and found one man, wounded in the head and leg, in the water. He was swimming strongly and asked them to save his shipmates. They picked up several men and came back for him. The boat afterward picked up the swimmer, and he apparently is the only one of the crew who has any knowledge of the disaster, but he has little to tell.

He was sitting on a grating when the explosion occurred, and was thrown high in air, turning a somersault. After the somersault he struck the water close to the boat. The boatmen asked if he was hurt. He replied that he was not and that he could swim until they came back for him.

Sheerness is on the River Thames at the mouth of the estuary of the Medway. It is thirty-five miles down the river from London.

MAY HAVE BEEN SPY'S WORK.

Naval Writer Inclined to Scout Spontaneous Combustion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—The Morning Post's Naval correspondent says: "According to the evidence at present available, the loss of the Bulwark was due to an internal explosion, and not to a mine or a torpedo. Internal explosion must mean the explosion of the ship's magazine, that is if the supply of cordite and other explosives, are kept in a place below the water line and designed for the purpose. A magazine may explode from two causes—by spontaneous combustion, due to the heating of the cordite, and by artificial detonation. It is some time since a case of spontaneous combustion occurred. A few years ago such disasters happened in both the British and French navies. It is therefore very unlikely, although it is possible, that the magazine of the Bulwark exploded simultaneously."

After a technical description of how artificial detonation may be caused the naval correspondent observes. "Members of His Majesty's Government may endeavor to persuade the public that the danger of German spies is exaggerated and also that the authorities are dealing with it adequately, but the fact remains that His Majesty's dockyards are infested with spies. If evidence of that statement is required, the answer is that the evidence is in the possession of the naval authorities. The Lord Chancellor on Wednesday night admitted himself to a statement that the dangerous spies in this country were not German, but British; that some of the information which had been given could only have been given by people who had access to it because they were British. His belief was that we had very little of this kind of thing, but that we had some, and that it was formidable he could not doubt. This is a very remarkable statement and Lord Haldane could hardly have made it unless he possessed proofs of its accuracy.

"When this disaster occurred the Bulwark was lying off Sheerness. The adjacent area is presumably proclaimed, but it does not follow that the proclamation has been enforced and that the neighborhood has been cleared of Germans. All great naval ports, dockyard, and towns ought to be placed under martial law. Most people were under the impression that the naval ports were placed under martial law at the outbreak of the war, but they were not so placed. They are still under civil jurisdiction, which is not appropriate in time of war. A proclamation of martial law is in itself a deterrent to the evildoer, who, instead of the slow process and many chances of acquittal under civil jurisdiction, contemplates the possibility of being summarily shot a very different prospect."

The Times's naval correspondent says: "There is nothing at present to indicate that the loss of the Bulwark was due to an enemy or that it may be attributed to the action of a mine or submarine. Those who were present, including the experienced officer in command of the fleet, are convinced that it arose from an internal magazine explosion, and the circumstances of the catastrophe, so far as they are known, give support to this theory. As in the case of the destruction of the Maine, it may not be an easy mater to establish conclusively the cause of the disaster.

"It would be useless, with our present knowledge, to speculate upon the cause of the blowing up of the Bulwark. The facts are too few, and until further information is forthcoming it would be entirely a mistake to indulge in misgivings or suspicions of foul play. Nor should the mishap be hastily attributed, on the other hand, to some spontaneous combustion produced by the deterioration of powder, such as has been known to occur."

Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous expert on explosives, in an interview last night said there were various ways in which the explosion on the Bulwark might have occurred, although all of them were extremely rare. One cause, he said, might be faulty manufacture of gun cotton, but, so far as he knew, that was not possible under modern conditions of manufacture and test. Spontaneous generation of heat might have caused the explosion, he thought, or else there must have been some fulminating powder accidentally present that set off the cordite.

CHURCHILL REPORTS DISASTER

He Believes the Bulwark's Magazines Blew Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The news of the destruction of the battleship Bulwark was officially announced by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, immediately after the close of questions in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Churchill said:

"I regret to say I have some bad news for the House. The Bulwark, a battleship which was lying in Sheerness Harbor this morning, blew up at 7:53 o'clock. Vice and Rear Admirals who were present have reported their conviction that it was an internal magazine explosion which rent the ship asunder. There was apparently no upheaval in the water and the ship had entirely disappeared when the smoke had cleared away. An inquiry will be held tomorrow which may possibly throw more light on this occurrence.

"The loss of the ship does not sensibly affect our military position, but I regret to say the loss of life is very severe, only twelve men are saved, and all the officers and the rest of the crew, who I suppose amounted to between 700 and 800 persons, have perished. I think the House will wish me to express on its behalf the deep sympathy and sorrow with which the House has heard the news and the sympathy we feel with those who have lost their relatives and friends."

The Standard's Parliamentary representative says:

"A painful impression was produced in the lobby by the melancholy information given to the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill. The theory which found the most acceptance was that the explosion was not an act of treachery. So far as information was available, there was only one internal explosion, and this was of such a character as to produce the total loss of the ship within a few minutes."

LONDON, Nov. 26, 11:50 P. M.—Fourteen non-commissioned officers and men were saved from the British battleship Bulwark, which was destroyed by an explosion while she was lying off Sheerness this morning. This was announced by the secretary to the British Admiralty tonight.

LORD BERESFORD MYSTIFIED.

Puzzled by Loss of His Old Flagship—Once Champion of Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—The battleship Bulwark was at one time the flagship of Lord Charles Beresford, who naturally was very much distressed at news of her destruction.

"The people's thoughts will naturally turn to German spies as an explanation of the disaster," he said last night, "but on this point I prefer to say nothing, feeling sure my brother officers will clear the matter up.

"It is certain that a magazine must have exploded, but how this came about I am at a loss to imagine. Good cordite does not explode except with a detonator and inferior cordite is excluded from the naval magazines by frequent tests that take place. You may remember that some ten years ago in the Revenge there was actually a fire in the magazine and the sailors shut themselves up and put it out and the magazine did not explode.

"The magazine was in a very safe position in the Bulwark and was protected by every modern device to keep the ammunition at the right temperature. A shell or a fuse might have been dropped in the shell room possibly, but even this should not have exploded the magazine."

For ten months while the Bulwark was serving as Admiral Colville's flagship, from May, 1908, to March, 1909, she was commanded by Capt. Scott, who lost his life at the South Pole.

In presenting to the Bulwark in 1908 the battle practice trophy which he had offered for competition among ships of the Mediterranean fleet, Lord Charles Beresford said he considered that the battleship occupied the place of honor in the world's navies for big gun shooting, as he could find no record that would equal that of his own flagship.

WHITE SMOKE AS A CLUE.

May Clear Up Bulwark Mystery—Debris Litters Shore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATHAM, England, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The smoke of the explosion which destroyed the battleship Bulwark, it is pointed out, was white; therefore it came from cordite, and not from guncotton, which is used in torpedoes.

A naval signal man said to me: "I was just coming off watch on my ship when I heard an explosion. It shook us from stem to stern. There was only one explosion. The Bulwark's magazine undoubtedly blew up in the fore end of the ship."

The district in the neighborhood of the explosion presents a scene almost too terrible to describe. It is strewn with an enormous amount of wreckage. Some of it was hurled across the Thames to the Essex coast.

Among the debris recovered was an affectionate letter from the wife of a seaman on board the Bulwark giving an account of how she was looking after the children and adding, "I am longing to see you again. Your loving wife, till death do us part."

THEORY OF BULWARK'S FATE.

Clogged Ventilators May Have Caused Cordite to Heat.

That the explosion of the magazines on the British battleship Bulwark yesterday was caused by the blocking of the ventilation pipes was the opinion of a commander in the reserve who recently served in the British Navy.

"You see," he explained to a TIMES reporter, "the Bulwark had four magazines for her guns, two large ones being under the twelve-inch gun turrents, one forward and one aft. These magazines are about twelve feet in diameter, and are protected by eleven-inch armor plate, which goes right down to the keel of the ship. The turret with two guns come first, then the projectile room underneath, and the magazine on the deck below.

"Nothing is placed in the magazine room except the cordite powder, which is made up in sticks, placed in little silk bags, and then tied together in bundles. The place is kept cool with electric ventilating fans, and the greatest vigilance is required to see that the temperature does not rise above a certain degree, because if it does the cordite explodes, and that, I believe, is what hoppened in this case. Either the fans stopped or the ventilation pipes were blocked. Every precaution is taken to prevent any contact with the electric wires in the magazines.

"It is very unlikely," the commander went on to say, "that the whole four magazines exploded simultaneously on the Bulwark, but either of the big magazines would have been sufficient to sink the ship if it blew up.

"I know the place where the Bulwark was moored at the buoys in the entrance of the Medway from the Thames around Sheerness Point, and I do not think it possible for a submarine to have ventured into such shallow water."

Two officers of the Cunard Line were lost on the Bulwark, one was Edward Watts, formerly Second Officer on the Mauretania, and Third Officer Kenyon from the Caronia.

Considering the size of her navy Great Britain has been singularly free from disasters of this character. Nevertheless, when the French warship Jena was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907, all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined, and refrigerators were installed in the ships to keep the powder cool.

SCORE OF BRITISH SHIPS LOST

Bulwark Disaster Ranks Next to Sinking of the Audacious.

Next to the dreadnought Audacious, sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27, the battleship Bulwark is the most serious single loss that the British Navy has so far sustained in the war.

To date confirmed naval losses are as follows: Germany, 25 ships; Great Britain, 20; Austria-Hungary, 4; Russia, 3; Japan, 2; France, 2; making a total of 56, although unconfirmed reports of 72 vessels lost have been recorded.

The Bulwark belonged to the same old-style class of eighteen-knot battleships as the London and the Venerable, and was built in 1899. Her displacement was 15,000 tons and her length was 480 feet. The vessel had a particularly large magazine capacity. She was built at Devonport and cost $5,000,000.

The Bulwark's armament consisted of 4 submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes, 4 12-inch and 12 6-inch guns, 16 12-pounders and 2 12-pounders of lighter weight carriage, 6 3-pounders, and 2 Maxims.

The loss of the Bulwark within thirty-five miles of London recalls the similar sinking of the frigate Royal George on Aug. 29, 1782, memorialized in William Cowper's poem, certain lines of which are strikingly suggestive of the recent disaster:

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried—

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the shock;
She sprang no fatal leak;
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in his sheath,
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred man.

WOULD HOLD BELGIUM.

German Leader Says That Country Must Be 'an Arm Against England.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The prominent German Roman Catholic leader, Herr Erzberger, has published in The Aachener Rundschau an article on the future of Belgium. Germany, he points out, cannot tolerate at its western frontier a State appearing to be neutral. The Germans, he says, have assured themselves of a free passage through to the Channel against England and their army did not make so many sacrifices in Belgium for nothing.

Herr Erzberger would not be contented with a semi-independent Belgium under German occupation.

"The fate of Belgium," he says, "has to be so arranged that England can no longer use it as an instrument on the Continent. Belgium must be made a defensive and offensive arm against England."

Where the Armies Are in Touch Along the Western Front



1. It was unofficially reported that the Allies had retaken Dixmude.
2. Arras has again been subjected to a German bombardment.
3. The French War Office reported that the German attack upon Missy had been a complete failure.
4. Berlin announced the repulse of the French, with heavy loss, near St. Hilaire. The French reported progress on Wednesday near Souain.
5. The German General Staff reported gains at Aprémont.

GERMAN SURGEONS JAILED FOR PILLAGE

Many Deaconesses and Subordinates of Captured Field Hospital Also Sentenced.

BAGGAGE WAS VERY BULKY

And the French Found Treasures of the Peronne Museum and Other Costly Articles in It.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The permanent court-martial today sentenced Surgeon Majors Collins and Wohlfart, who were in charge of the principal field hospital of the Second German Army Corps, to a year's imprisonment for alleged pillage.

Nine deaconesses attached to the hospital received sentences varying from one month to three months, and twenty subordinates were sentenced to terms ranging from one month to three years, all on the same charge. Eleven other persons connected with the hospital were acquitted.

The hospital was captured by the French at Peronne on Sept. 15. The bulky nature of the baggage aroused the suspicions of French Army officials, and a search was ordered. In the baggage of Surgeon Major Collins, it was charged, there were found three Tanagra statuettes with labels of the Peronne Museum attached to them.

It was alleged that in the baggage of the deaconesses there were pieces of silk, carpets, and fine linen, which the deaconesses asserted had been given to them by Carmelite sisters in appreciation of their kindness to French wounded.

ATROCITIES IN GALICIA.

Austrians Accused of Wholesale Murder and Executions.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Nov. 26.—A committee appointed to investigate conditions in Galicia reports that there have been wholesale murders, executions, and excesses of every description. Thousands of starving and homeless families give evidence of these conditions.

The Russian population, the committee says, suffered most severely, less from the natural consequences of war than from the cruelty of Austrian officials, who always suspected the loyalty of the Galician populace, and have acted with marked severity since the beginning of the war.

The committee reports it established the fact that in seven counties 258 men have been shot or hanged, including two priests. Throughout Galicia it is estimated 10,000 arrests have been made and 1,000 executions have taken place.

In five counties, the committee states, its members counted 4,050 burned homesteads. In the county in which Przemysl is situated there are 3,620 families, with 3,800 children under five years of age, who are homeless.

Robbery and the sacrilege of churches are reported, and it is said that whole families, including babies, children, and decrepit old men—in one instance a deaf mute—have been thrown into prison.

Near Przemysl, the committee reports, every village has been burned. In the neighborhood of Jaslo, 160 persons in a deserted hamlet were found to have been hanged.

Most of these outrages are said by the committee to have been committed by Hungarians. It is stated that Cossacks, who were pursuing a detachment of Hungarians, found the body of one Russian girl who had been crucified. It is also alleged that in one field hospital five persons, horribly mutilated, were received. The committee reports that all these facts have been authenticated.

The report said that the Russian troops had been aroused to a high pitch of fury against the enemy.

The members of the committee made their investigations under the direction of its President, Count Bobrinsky, Governor General of Galicia.

IRISHMAN SAVED COMRADES.

Returning from Stolen Leave, He Spoiled a Prussian Surprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A new story of a British encounter with the Prussian Guard was told by a Corporal of the Warwickshire Regiment who is now at home wounded.

"The night the Prussian Guard attacked us around Ypres," he said, "it was only by the merest chance and a fine piece of heroism that we were warned in time. There was an Irishman of the King's Liverpool Regiment who had strayed out of bounds to meet a girl whose home was off the line of attack. Coming back late, he stumbled on the Germans stealing quietly toward our position. Without thought of consequences to himself, but only concerned for the safety of his comrades, he dashed toward the spot where he knew our guard to be to give the alarm. The Germans spotted him, and a cavalry patrol was at his heels instantly. He had a good start, but toward the end he was hit in both legs.

"He got through with the warning, and is now in the base hospital, pulling through. He doesn't know whether he will get a medal or a wigging for being out of bounds, but he's hoping for the best."

DEFENSE BILL MODIFIED.

It Had Allowed British Government to Suppress All Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—An amendment to the Defense of the Realm bill agreed to in the House of Commons last night as a result of criticisms made by A. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, and Lord Robert Cecil (Unionist) changed the clause authorizing courts-martial "to prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm." The adopted substitute clause reads:

* * * To prevent the spread of false reports, or reports likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty, or to interfere with the success of his Majesty's forces on land or on sea, or to prejudice his Majesty's relations with foreign powers.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, accepted the amendment, saying he was glad it was introduced.

In its original form the bill empowered the Government to suppress all criticism of it in the press or on the platform.

Our Consulate at Sluis a Refuge.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 26.—The American Consul at Sluis has established a White Cross headquarters, where the refugees of all nations will be able to obtain relief and where clothing will be distributed.

KITCHENER TELLS OF GERMAN DISASTER

Informs Lords Enemy Suffered More in Battle with Russians Than Ever Before.

WILL NEED MORE RECRUITS

But All the Gaps in the British Lines Have Been Filled—Germans' Failure in North France.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, told the House of Lords this afternoon that the Russians had defeated the Germans with the heaviest losses the latter had yet suffered in the war, that the Germans had made no advance since he (Lord Kitchener) had last addressed the House, and that a British force was in touch with the Turks thirty miles east of the Suez Canal.

There were the salient points of a speech in which the War Secretary summed up the present military situation.

Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Belgian Army and to the King of the Belgians, who, he declared, had no intention of quitting Belgian territory. He said the losses of the Allies were great, but at the same time were slight compared to those of the enemy. He added that the allied troops were in excellent spirits and confident of success.

Regarding recruiting, Lord Kitchener said he still had room for men, and he was confident that the men would answer the country's call and see that the war was brought to a successful conclusion. He said that about 30,000 recruits were enlisting weekly.

"The time will come when we shall require many more, and I will then make it thoroughly well known," the Field Marshal said. He added that in the meantime all the gaps in the British force on the Continent had been filled.

Indians Aided Greatly.

Referring to the German advance on Dunkirk and Calais after the capture of Antwerp, Lord Kitchener mentioned that, in spite of the overwhelming number of the German forces, the British troops vigorously attacked, and a British cavalry division extending over seven miles of trenches threw back the fierce attacks of a whole German army corps for more than two days. The arrival of the Indians on the scene, he said, proved to be a great advantage, and when the fresh reinforcements pushed forward the German march on Calais was stopped.

Lord Kitchener spoke of the splendid fighting qualities of the French troops and of the "pluck of the gallant Belgian Army, whose fine resistance was strengthened and encouraged by the cooperation of the British fleet, which effectively shelled the German artillery positions."

Sir John French's successful resistance of the German advance, Lord Kitchener told the Lords, was maintained, notwithstanding the fact that German supports had been pushed up in large numbers.

"In the early days of November," he continued, "no less than eleven army corps were attacking the British position. At this critical period the Eighth Division was dispatched from England to join the forces in the field, and the valuable co-operation of our Allies on our left materially strengthened the British position.

Germans' "Supreme Effort."

"On Nov. 11 a supreme effort was made by the Germans. The Prussian Guard was ordered to force its way through our lines at all costs, and to carry them by sheer weight of numbers. But this desperate attempt failed, like its predecessors.

"Strong French reinforcements occupied a considerable portion of the British trenches in front of Ypres, and, with their front thus appreciably shortened, the British troops, which for over fourteen days and nights had never left the trenches or allowed the enemy to maintain a footing in them, were enabled to enjoy a partial well-earned rest."

Several battalions of Territorials, the Secretary for War announced, had joined the British forces, and had made themselves felt.

Referring to the latest phase of the conflict raging in Russian Poland, Lord Kitchener said:

"After a hotly contested battle the reinforced Russian troops in this neighborhood have been able to check and to defeat the Germans, with, I believe, heavier losses than they ever sustained before."

Lord Kitchener also briefly touched on the Turkish intervention, and said that the Russians were successfully advancing in the Caucasus, while an Indian expeditionary force had twice defeated the Turks at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they had occupied the important town of Basra. Indians were also in touch with a Turkish force thirty miles to the east of the Suez Canal.

ROBERT LORAINE WOUNDED.

Actor-Aviator on Latest British List —Hon. E. A. Fitzroy Also Hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A list of wounded officers, issued at the War Office today includes the name of Robert Loraine, the actor.

Mr. Loraine, who before the war often proved his daring and proficiency as an airman, joined the Royal Flying Corps as a second lieutenant.

The casualty list issued today is dated Nov. 23. Another wounded officer is Lieut. the Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, M. P., of the First Life Guards.

Robert Loraine was last seen in this city as John Tanner in the revival of "Man and Superman," at the Hudson Theatre in September, 1912. In 1913 he was on tour in this country with "The Cradle Snatcher," in which he played the rôle of Jimmie Shannon. He made his début in London in 1896 in a minor part in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and shortly afterward was playing a leading part at Drury Lane. He enlisted for the Boer war and served with distinction, returning to the stage on being mustered out.

Mr. Loraine took up aviation in 1910, and in July of that year flew in a number of exhibitions under the name of "P. Jones." He was reported lost in the sea off Bournemouth on one occasion, but turned up a day later, having been blown far out of his course and making land with difficulty. In August, 1910, Mr. Loraine made what was then a record oversea flight, flying sixty miles over the Irish Sea, from Blackpool to Llandudno. In September, 1910, he flew across the Irish Channel and had a narrow escape. His engine stopped and the aeroplane fell into the sea. Mr. Loraine refused assistance and swam ashore.

Mr. Loraine was formerly the husband of Julie Opp, now the wife of William Faversham. In October, 1910, it was rumored that he was engaged to marry Marie Lohr, but the engagement was broken off.

The Hon. Edward Algernon Fitzroy is the eldest brother of Lord Southampton and is a Member of Parliament from South Northamptonshire. He was educated at Sandhurst, and at the time of his resignation from the army several years ago was a Lieutenant of the First Life Guards. In 1891 he married a daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Douglas-Pennant.

NOT TO FORBID FOOTBALL.

Asquith Says the Situation Does Not Yet Demand Legislation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Asquith was asked whether he would introduce legislation suppressing all professional football games until the war was ended. He replied that it was not a case for legislation yet, but that he would wait for the result of the communications now going on between the football associations.

King George and Mr. Asquith are keen football "fans," and have several times witnessed struggles for the English Cup at the Crystal Palace, and also the Rugby games at Twickenham.

The thousands of followers of soccer throughout the land are more than hopeful that the arranged schedule will be carried through, as the stopping of the games would not necessarily mean a strong rally to join the colors. Over $100,000 has been subscribed by the league clubs and forwarded to the National Relief Fund, and a large amount is contributed each week, being a percentage of the gate receipts promised by all the clubs.

Amateur soccer has practically ceased to exist for this season, over 100,000 players from all parts of the country having gone on active service, but the professional side of the game is a different proposition. All the league clubs are run as business concerns, and the stoppage of the sport would mean that nearly 7,000 professionals would be thrown out of employment.

CHARGES BRITISH ATROCITY.

German Paper Says a Naked Prisoner Was Carried in an Aeroplane.

Charging an unprecedented atrocity in the British method of carrying on warfare, the Frankfurter Zeitung of Nov. 7 publishes an account given to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger "from an authoritative source" in a letter from the front. The account is headed "Fine Methods," and reads:

"Day before yesterday an English aviation officer was forced to descend behind our trenches. Sitting beside him in his aeroplane he had a German prisoner. The latter was stark naked and trembling with cold and fever. An attempt had been made in this way to force him to reveal our artillery position. The English officer was thereupon shot."

ART SAVED IN BELGIUM.

German Investigator Reports on Several Churches and Museums.

A report on the damage done to art treasures in Belgium as a result of the German occupation was given out last night by the German Information Service. The report was made by Dr. Friedrich von Falke of Leipsic University, who investigated for the German Government. The report is as follows:

"The art treasures in Liége have suffered no damage by the conquest of the city. Of the churches, the Cathedral of St. Paul was struck by a shell, which, however, only grazed a window jamb and made an easily reparable hole in a modern stained-glass window. Luckily, in St. Paul and in the Church of Jacob the old stained glasses, which are irreplaceable artistic works of first rank, remained completely intact. They are the best achievements of Belgian stained-glass painters of the Renaissance period, like and on a par with the imperial windows in the transept of St. Gudule in Brussels. The movable art treasures in Liége were found complete and in the best condition at an examination on Sept. 19, 1914. Among these are the early Romanesque bronze baptismal font by Reiner von Hui, 1115, in the Church of St. Bartholomew; a splendid carved altar of Antwerp work in the Church of St. Denys; the Romanesque silver triptych by Godefroid de Claire in the Church of the Cross, which is preserved, as it was formerly, in the treasury of the pastorage, and the rich church treasures of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose principal pieces are the silver reliquary of St. Lambert, the votive group of Charles the Bold, a late Romanesque filigree cross, and a Romanesque ivory book cover. The museums of the city are closed, and have remained under the care of the curators. In the Marion Curtius Museum for industrial antiques several especially valuable things have been packed up and the stained glass taken out of the windows. Nothing has been removed from the building, and the expert care of the curator is a guaranty for the further protection of the museum's treasures.

"In Huy the early Gothic Collegiate Church, as was the city itself, is unharmed. Of the four reliquary shrines of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, three were hidden, according to the statement of the pastor, before the arrival of the German troops; one is still in the church. It is not probable that the shrines were brought to Antwerp, as is alleged; it is even less to be assumed that the church removed these treasures, which it has preserved for seven centuries through all dangers, for the purpose of selling them. That is also true of the two church treasures of Namur, the treasure of the cathedral and that of the Convent of Notre Dame, which contains the silver works of Frater Hugo of Oignice, of the thirteenth century. They were also concealed by the Bishop and the Abbess before the capture of the city. I have investigated, together with the Curator of the Royal Belgian Museums, J. Destree, in Brussels, the cathedral in Namur, the Lupus Church, which is highly interesting because of its uniform and complete baroque furnishings; the Convent of Notre Dame and the Archaeological Museum, and Dinant. The churches of Namur are intact; in the Museum, which is closed, several valuable pieces have been packed; the collection is in order and not in danger.

"In Dinant, the important edifice of the city, the early Gothic Church to Our Lady, lost the roof, with the baroque steeple, by fire. The stone building has otherwise been preserved; the interior was not touched, so that even the big stained-glass windows remained unharmed. The church service, which is not of value from a historical standpoint, was saved and is in care of the pastor.

"At the wish of the Director of the Royal Picture Gallery in Brussels, Prof. Fierens-Geraert, I made sure on Sept. 24, 1914, that in the Church of Saventhem the altar picture of St. Martin, a splendid early work of Van Dyk, is in the best condition. It would be desirable to have the picture brought into the safer cellar of the Brussels Gallery, where the main works of the gallery are also placed now, in order to remove it from the possible dangers of the war. The pastor of the Saventhem has agreed to this.

"Two altar pictures, one by P. J. Verhagen, saved by Lieutenant of the Reserves Schluter from a chapel destroyed by shells in Eppegnam and handed over to the Imperial Government, were put for safekeeping in the Royal Brussels Gallery on Sept. 24, 1914. A receipt was signed by the Curator, Prof. Fierens-Geraert."

WOUNDED SOLDIER'S BREAK

Told Queen Amelia, Who Visited the Hospital, He Was "Very Well."

A letter from an English Corporal who was wounded in France on Oct. 22 and who is now in the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich has just been received by a friend in New York. The Corporal writes:

Well, we were through the thickest of the fighting between Ypres and Lille. We had twelve days in the trenches, two days together without any food or water, the ration party could not get near us, the fighting was so heavy.

About the third night we were in the trench we found we were surrounded by a much larger force than we were, the enemy opened fire, and we replied. Then it came from the rear. They were in a wood where there was a lot of undergrowth, and they had a machine gun playing on us. We had lost one officer and a few men, and then we were fired on from both sides—what they called enfiladed fire.

We had some of the "Jocks" and some of the Bedfords run into our trench to reinforce us. It was they who let the Germans through. We got the order to fix bayonets and charge the wood at the rear. Then you should have heard the squealing and moaning. They ran for their very lives, and left their maxim gun, which, of course, we captured. Two of our companies met them at the other end and cut them to pieces.

One sight we saw, and couldn't interfere with, was the shelling of a large town. The first to go was the church, and then all the houses went in a big blaze. It lit the whole of the countryside up.

One awful sight is to watch the Belgian people leaving their homes. Poor things! They just tie a few things in the tablecloth, catch up the child in their arms, and run like the devil.

I forgot to tell you while we were lying in a French hospital in Boulogne we were visited by Queen Amelia of Portugal, and a very nice lady she is. I made her laugh. She came to my bed. I put my hand out and shook hands. She asked how I was, and I forgot myself for the time and said, "Very well, thank you, your Majesty." She said, "Very well?" and burst out laughing, and said, "I'm afraid you're not, but you soon will be. You have a very good spirit. That's what makes the British Tommie." She spoke a few words of encouragement, and bid us good-bye.

KEEP OUR COASTS FREE FROM WAR

Continued from Page 1.

neutral zone argue that an extension of territorial waters to 100, or even 200, miles from the coast is just as much an inherent right of a sovereign nation as was the fixing of the three-mile limit.

The proposal to deny coal to warships, it is thought by some of the South American diplomats, would be ineffective. Much difficulty has been experienced in preventing merchant ships from coaling men-of-war at sea. The idea also of giving a warship only enough coal to reach a port of the nearest foreign country would not affect seriously the ability of the belligerents to coal their vessels. Already Colombia, which was not signatory to The Hague Convention, has ordered that, instead of giving a vessel enough coal to reach the nearest home port, only enough shall be sold to enable it to reach the port of an adjacent country. This, however, has resulted from the desire of Colombia to restrict the exportation of coal, of which she has only a limited production.

The calling of a conference through the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union has been widely discussed as an instrument for joint action by the nations of the two continents. If the conference is decided upon it probably will be held in Washington.

While high Government officials would not discuss tonight any of the various suggestions that had been offered, saying they were all under consideration, there were intimations in some quarters that out of the numerous proposals, some plan for the restoration of trade between the two Americas would be evolved by the American Government in co-operation with South American countries.

COLOMBIA INVITES INQUIRY.

Guarantees to Punish Any Violators of Neutrality.

Colombia has maintained the strictest neutrality ever since the Europeon war began and has made every effort to compel neutrality of the strictest sort on the part of all foreigners in that country, according to Don Julio Betancourt, Colombian Minister to the United States. He made this announcement in an official statement which he gave out here yesterday. The statement follows:

"Mr. Betancourt, the Colombian minister said that the government of Colombia had maintained the strictest neutrality and had made every effort to compel all foreigners in Colombia to maintain the strictest neutrality ever since the European war broke out. He said that if either the English or the French governments had proofs of violations of Colombia's neutrality by any persons or corporations in Colombia and would present them at Bogota, he could guarantee that most condign punishment would be meted out to the offenders."

CONVOY FOR SWEDISH SHIPS.

German Ban on Wood May Result in Drastic Action.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 26, (via London.)—The German declaration that wood is contraband of war has brought out considerable comment in the Swedish press.

Five Swedish steamers, laden with wood, it is said, have been stopped in the South Baltic by German cruisers and required to return to Swedish ports. It is suggested that Swedish cruisers convoy Swedish commercial vessels loaded with wood past the lines of German warships.

PERU'S NEUTRALITY PATROL.

Warships Sent Out to Scout Coast and Protect Steamers.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian cruiser Coronel Bolognesi has been assigned to patrol the coast of Peru, in order that the neutrality of the country be maintained.

Another cruiser will sail tomorrow to do scout duty along the southern coast. Both vessels are under orders to protect British steamers, by force if necessary. As a result of this action by the Government, steamships will renew their voyages immediately.



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MASSACRE FEARED IN JERUSALEM

British, French, and Russians Imprisoned and Their Homes Looted.

ITALY ASKED FOR WARSHIPS

Two Soldiers Who Killed a Priest Hanged After Neutral Consuls' Representations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 26 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reports to hand from Jerusalem state that all the British, French, and Russians in the city have been imprisoned and are being harshly treated. The opportunity has been seized by the Turkish soldiery to loot their houses.

The Italian Consul in Jerusalem has asked the Italian Foreign Office to send warships to Jaffa, as it is feared that anti-Christian riots and massacres may follow.

The Turkish authorities showed reluctance to repress the agitation, but the Consuls of neutral countries insisted that two soldiers who looted a Greek church and murdered its priest should be subjected to exemplary punishment. The soldiers were accordingly hanged.

TURKISH WARSHIP SUNK.

Mine-Layer Torpedoed — Ottoman Advance in Armenia Checked.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says advices received in the Greek capital from the Island of Mitylene state that a Turkish mine-layer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Bosporus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Success is reported from the snow-covered plateau of Armenia, where the attempted Turkish advance has been checked. In the centre the Turks have been driven back to their positions at Deveboince and Erzerum, while failure has also attended the clumsy experiments in turning movements made by the Turks at German instigation on the Russian left near the Persian frontier and the Russian right near Batum.

The possibility of a further energetic offensive by the Turks in this region seems excluded, especially as the British occupation of Basra will prevent the withdrawal of any large body of troops from Mesopotamia for the purposes of reinforcement in Asia Minor.

SAYS EGYPTIANS DESERTED.

Berlin News by Way of Rome—Massacre of Persians Reported.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German Press Bureau gives out the following:

"The Turkish Embassy at Rome says that the Egyptian advance guards on the Suez Canal deserted to the Turks.

"A dispatch from Berne says reports from a reliable source set forth that the French losses up to Nov. 1 were 130,000 men killed, 370,000 wounded, and 167,000 missing.

"Reports of a pan-Islamic anti-British movement are confirmed by the Rusaky Slovo of Petrograd, which says that the movement had its beginning in Afghanistan.

"The Porte says that all Arabs who are fit for military service have declared their readiness for a holy war.

"The Persian Legation at Constantinople has received information from Tabriz that Kurdish troops surprised a Russian garrison and killed 2,000 of them."

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the Berlin Tageblatt's dispatch from Constantinople asserting that 2,000 Russians have been massacred at Tabriz.

The British Official Press Bureau, while assenting to the publication of this dispatch, says it appears to be false and to have been spread under German instructions.

Report About Dardanelles Denied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the report published in The Bourse Gazette here that Russia, France, and Great Britain are endeavoring to secure the reopening of the Dardanelles is a pure invention.

CALLS SECRET TREATY PROVED

Germany Photographs a Document Giving Anglo-Belgian Negotiations.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out by the German Press Bureau is the following:

"The German Government has published photographic reproductions of a document found in Brussels which proves the existence of an Anglo-Belgian military convention. This is a report of the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, Gen. Ducarme, made in 1906 to the Belgian Minister of War concerning negotiations with Col. Barnardiston, the British Military Attaché. The number of British troops, their landing place, their equipment, and the collaboration of the allied armies all are agreed upon.

"There has been found also a second document, probably a report made in 1912, which contains the assertion of the British Military Attaché at Brussels to the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, Gen. Jungbluth, that England will land troops in any event, and even without the consent of Belgium. This second document asserted also that the British Military Attaché frequently visited and inspected the seaport of Zeebrugge."

ZEEBRUGGE RAID ENDED.

British Warships Back Home Without a Single Casualty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DOVER, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—By yesterday all the warships that have been engaged in the bombardment of Zeebrugge and other ports of the Belgian coast had returned to port, the object of their operations having been accomplished. There were four ships engaged in the bombardment. Splendid reconnaissance work was carried out by others at the end of last week. Excellent information as to the dispositions of the enemy along the coast and at Zeebrugge was thus available for the Admiral in command of the operations.

The crossing was made, in the case of two ships, in hazy weather, and the seamen believe that they were in firing position off Zeebrugge before the Germans had realized their arrival.

The sailors say that the shells from the German batteries came pretty thick and fast for time, but the projectiles fell harmlessly into the sea. There was not a single casualty on the ships, while the German guns were silenced in every case. Altogether nearly a thousand shells were fired at Zeebrugge and the German positions, and there is every reason to believe that, in addition to the destruction of their new submarine base, considerable loss of life was suffered by the Germans.

RUSSIAN LOSSES PUT AT 760,000 MEN

Vienna Paper's Estimate to Nov. 4—Says Disease Raised Total to 1,150,000 at Least.

The complete Russian losses up to Nov. 4, as computed by the Wiener Rundschau and since reprinted in various German newspapers, totaled 760,000 in dead, wounded, deserters, and prisoners. Of these, 420,000 were attributed to the various battles against the Austro-Hungarian forces and 340,000 to the battles against the Germans.

The losses of the Russians in the campaign against Austria-Hungary, as computed by the Wiener Rundschau's military authority on the basis of available data, and stated for the various battles, were:

Early skirmishes and frontier fighting, raids, &c.	15,000
Krasnik, Niedzwica Duza, Lublin	45,000
Zamosz, Komarow, Tyszowce	40,000
First battle of Lemberg	45,000
Second battle of Lemberg	30,000
Rawa Ruska, Magierow	30,000
Offensive against Middle Galicia	15,000
Battles around Przemysl	40,000
Raising of siege of Przemysl	15,000
Carpathian invasions	30,000
Battles on the San beyond Przemysl, till now	25,000
Medyka-Stari Sambor, till now	40,000
Outposts in the Carpathians from Stryi to Czernowitz	15,000
Last battles north of the Vistula from Sandomierz to Ivangorod	35,000
Total	420,000

The Russian losses at the hands of the Germans were computed as follows:

Early battles in East Prussia, east front	20,000
Early battles in East Prussia, south front	10,000
Army of the Narev, Masurian Lakes	150,000
Army of the Niemen, Masurian Lakes	50,000
Lyck (Grodno Reserve Army)	15,000
Battles at Suwalki, Augustowo, Osowiec, &c.	35,000
Battles southwest of the line from Warsaw to Ivangorod	60,000
Total	340,000
Total Russian losses	760,000

To these losses the Wiener Rundschau adds an estimated total of 380,000 due to diseases, bringing the complete total up to 1,150,000 as the Russian losses to the date mentioned. The heavy estimate of the sick is reached on the basis of known prevalence of cholera in the period of mobilization. The Vienna paper insists that its figures of the losses are, if anything, too low.

Commenting on these figures, The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Up till now the Russian Army Staff has been able to replace all losses in its ranks, so that its numbers are to-day as large as at the beginning of the campaign. But among the combatants even now there are already, as the press of neutral lands learns, masses of insufficiently trained and poorly armed men who can be regarded only conditionally efficient for battle purposes."

AUSTRIANS WANT PEACE.

Said to Fear Dissolution of Empire —May Abandon Cracow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A well-informed and trustworthy traveler who has just arrived from Vienna says the situation there is very bad. The number of unemployed is increasing. All wish for peace as quickly as possible.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 fugitives from Bukowina and Galicia, especially from Cracow, are spreading panic in the whole of North Austria.

The ultimatum to Servia was made in Germany and German's scheme was only adopted by Austria because the German Imperial Chancellor had given assurances that Austria's claims would be carried through without war. Austria only wanted to get rid of Servia's agitation in the Austrian districts.

Austria wishes now for peace, and if she must yield up Galicia, which is seen already to be practically lost forever to the new Poland, and several districts to Servia, it should be solely on condition that Europe should guarantee the integrity of the rest of the Austrian Empire.

Austrians of high standing declare that if Austria does not get peace very soon the result will be the dissolution of Austria and the annihilation of the monarchy. Transylvania will go to Rumania, Hungary will be a kingdom in itself, South Austria will be divided between Servia and the new Slav States, Triest and Trentino will go to Italy, and all the German provinces, including Bohemia, will go to the German Confederation, for the German Empire intends to claim these countries as compensation for the provinces Germany must give up in East Prussia and Alsace Lorraine.

In Austria there is no military party like that in Germany. Even the Austrian generals wish for peace, but for the moment the people of Vienna see no way to beginning negotiations for peace. The Polish party in Vienna, which has much influence with the Government, demands that Cracow shall be evacuated before bombardment, so as to spare the city, which is the most Polish of all the existing cities.

The Austrian General Staff is reported to be not unwilling that this demand should be acceded to as they fear the fortress can only be defended for two or three weeks and that then about 100,000 Austrians would be captured. The Staff lays stress on the fact that for Austria, Cracow at this moment is of no strategic importance. The German General Staff hotly opposes its evacuation because the defense of the fortress is of the greatest importance to the German operations.

Nevertheless, it is not improbable that the Polish Party in the Austrian Government will succeed in carrying through its will as soon as the Austrian army is secure behind the Carpathians.

GERMANS SPARED A CASTLE.

But Say British Wrecked It, Though It Was King Albert's.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information given out to the press today by the Official Press Bureau includes the following:

"The commander of the German army in Belgium, The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung reports, intentionally spared King Albert's castle on account of its historical associations and its artistic value, though it was well known by the Germans that Field Marshal French and his staff were staying there. After their retreat the English forces bombarded the castle and destroyed it when the staff of the German division settled down there.

"The Amsterdam Telegraaf recognizes the fact that strict discipline is maintained among the German troops in Flanders, stating that any injustice to Belgians is punished severely.

"A majority of the newspapers do not refer to the possibility that Portugal will join the Allies. The few papers which do mention it declare that it would not affect the situation in the slightest."

Talk of Russian Industrial Panic.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—M. Wolkow of the Committee for the Improvement of Economic Conditions in Russia, states that bankruptcy is epidemic in that country. The Golos Mosky of Moscow says that the large number of insolvencies are creating a panic.

Report Archangel Harbor Closed.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Information Bureau says: "A special dispatch received here asserts that the Russian Harbor of Archangel, in spite of the efforts of the ice breakers, is completely frozen up. Consequently the movement of ammunition, merchandise, and foodstuffs from England to Russia now is impossible.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The operations along the battle front in France and Belgium continue to be minor assaults, involving only a regiment or two. The Germans have made futher progress near Vailly, while the French have balanced the account with similar progress west of Souain.

Such a cessation of large-scale fighting can hardly last for many days. The present condition is like that of two boxers sparring while feeling out each other's defense. Sooner or later one side will get the other sized up and will figure out a plan of action that appears to give an advantage in the fighting. Aggressive action will then result in a renewal of powerfully supported attacks such as are necessary for any important engagement.

Reports from the Netherlands indicate the moving of more troops to Belgium by the Germans. If the Germans are continuing the defensive rôle in the west it is obviously to their advantage to spread reports of the arrival of large reinforcements.

The sinking of the British steamer Melachite three miles from Havre will cause the British much anxiety in connection with their transport service to France. The troop ships are peculiarly vulnerable to naval attack. If a submarine should appear in a fleet of transports it might inflict an immense disaster. The British supply service will then be seriously hampered until some protection against this danger is devised.

This is the object toward which the Germans have been working throughout their campaign in Belgium. By gaining a port close to the English Channel they will shorten the cruising distance for their submarines, and thus increase their chances in their raids against the enemy's fleet.

In view of the repeated statements about the mining of the Straits of Dover and the coasts of the North Sea, the question is raised as to how the German submarines are able to make their way through the mine fields. The ordinary mine field is placed to catch only vessels of more than twenty feet draught. This requires that the mines shall be attached to their cables in such a way as to float at about 20 feet below the surface. For a deep channel like that of the Straits of Dover, it is practically impossible to plan enough mines to catch a vessel at any depth at which it may travel. The submarine can drop below the upper layer of mines, and stay above those that would probably be on or near the bottom. In this way it stands a good chance of getting through unharmed.

Further reports from Russia show more clearly the extent of the Russian success in Poland. The Germans prosecuted their campaign according to a definite plan. Their dash to Lowicz was to draw the Russians north in defense of Warsaw, while the advance of the Austrians toward Pilica and Miechow was to weaken still further the Russian centre in the defense of this flank. The attack from Wielun toward Piotrkow was then launched with the object of breaking through, so that in combination with the German forces in the north the two attacks might destroy the Russian right wing.

Apparently the Russians put up a much stronger resistance than was expected. Instead of being forced to make a rapid retreat on Warsaw, they massed their forces near Piotrkow. The German attack on the centre was repulsed, and this Russian force then turned north between Lodz and the Warthe River, on the flank of the main German invasion to the north. The attack proved greater than the Germans could resist, but part of their forces had advanced too far to escape.

In this respect the weakness of the Russians' opposition on the direct front was an advantage for them in that it encouraged the Germans to over-extend their forces. By breaking through west of Lodz the Russians not only cut off part of the German troops that had reached the railroad to the east, but they have also brought to bear upon the forces to the north a pressure to force them to fall back rapidly in order to avoid a like fate.

In the Cracow region the Austrians have advanced on the north to Pilica, Wolbrom, and Miechow, about twenty miles from the Galician border. But to the east of Cracow, according to an unconfirmed rumor from Amsterdam, the Russians have advanced to within twelve miles of the fortress. It is unlikely that operations in this field will be more energetically pressed by the Russians until they have completed their campaign against the German invasion in Northwestern Poland. Both the Austrians and Russians claim successes in this district; it cannot yet be told which has secured the advantage.

The report of the arrival of 15,000 Russians at Radujebatz, on the Danube River, on the eastern border of Servia, reminds one of the earlier report of a Russian expedition to Great Britain. In a physical sense it is equally possible, but as a military move it is equally unlikely.

The Servians have apparently succeeded in checking the attempt of the Austrians to cross the Kolubara River and have for the time saved their former capital. Indeed, the Kolubara may prove the "high-water mark" of the Austrian invasion. The irruption of the Cossack columns into Hungary is going to bring upon the Austrian Government a pressure from these districts that will force the dispatch of Austro-Hungarian troops to protect their home country. This will relieve pressure on the Servians, and will correspondingly increase their chances of once again clearing their country of invaders.

The situation on the Isthmus of Suez and that near Batum show the advantage to the Austro-Germans of the accession of the Turkish forces to their side in the war. The threat at the Suez Canal forces Great Britain to take no chances of a reverse in this district. She must concentrate for the defense of the vital points along the canal a force large enough to repel any army that Turkey may concentrate in this region.

On the Black Sea coast the Turks have advanced ten miles into Russian territory and are only twenty miles from Batum, the principal port of Transcaucasia. The loss of this important city would have such influence upon the Russian subject races that Russia must also deprive other districts of troops in order to make sure of driving back this threatening invasion.

RUSSIANS PUSH POLAND SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1.

tered to the Russian reinforcements near Lowicz is proof that there are no Russian troops north of the Vistula River. This would mean that the Russians previously in that territory have been driven back across the river by the Germans. This again would mean that the German Army is now fairly on the flank of the Russians, with the road to Warsaw open to it.

From Galicia comes an official report to the effect that the Russians are being driven back through the Carpathian passes.

While no detailed account concerning the operations in the district around Pilica and Woldrom has been received, it is reported that the Austrians have taken 29,000 prisoners and 49 machine guns in the last few days. This seems to show that their advance is continuing.

SEES GREAT CATASTROPHE.

Col. Shumsky Says Half of Army That Marched on Lodz Is Trapped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—An excellent summary of the operations in Poland is given by Col. Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette. He interprets the outcome as undoubtedly a great Russian victory, since it involves no longer merely the envelopment of the Germans, but a tremendous catastrophe to the entire half of the German Army which recently advanced so impetuously in the Plock-Lodz region.

Thus the right half of the Plock group, namely the German corps operating about Lodz, is enveloped on three sides —right, left, and rear. Evidently there has occurred the case, rare in modern warfare, of the complete tactical surrounding of half the German Army which in its advance before Lodz penetrated to the line of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—"The German army, which has been crushed and dispersed from the region of Lodz," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News, is Gen. Mackenzen's army. A portion of this army is now hastening back due north in the hope of being able to cross the Vistula in the region of Plock.

"Gen. von Hindenburg has ordered the army of Gen. Francois, which was engaged for some weeks in the Soldau-Neidenburg country, the redoubtable fortress to break through the Russian army westward of Miava. More reinforcements have been sent him from Thorn, but the Russians still keep their grip on the railway inside the East Prussian frontier."

The correspondent of The Express at Copenhagen sends the following:

"All correspondents who were allowed to accompany the German Army into Poland have been strictly prohibited from communicating with their papers."

CUT OFF FROM AMMUNITION.

Germans Hemmed In While Striking at Heart of Czar's Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—If one may believe reports from usually well-informed private sources the situation of the Germans in Poland is the most curious imaginable. The Germans, hoping they would be able to strike a rapid blow before the Russians succeeded in concentrating, broke through the Russian centre. Their objective was clearly Pitrikow on the line between Ozensatochowa and Warsaw, and they were confident of establishing themselves right in the heart of the Russian armies and then disposing of them piecemeal.

The position of the Russians seemed very serious and in the intricacies of this manoeuvring it was almost impossible for the immediate participants to tell whether they were being guided to a great victory or defeat. The Russian troops fought with the utmost stubbornness, inflicting blow after blow at various points. There came a day when somebody was obviously surrounded and some of the Russian officers were inclined to believe the Germans had actually surrounded their division, but the magnificent strategy of the Russian commanders triumphed in the end.

The Germans—believed to consist of three army corps, including the Prussian Guard—were caught in their own net, hemmed in by the Russians and cut off from the other German corps that are fighting a losing battle to the east nearer the Vistula. Cut off from their baggage trains and stores of ammunition, the luckless Germans are desperately attacking their captors in the hope of forcing a way northward to their base at Thorn or else rejoining their comrades for a last effort at resistance.

It can easily be imagined with what eagerness the final result of this great operation is being awaited here.

On other parts of the front the Russians are conspicuously successful. Toward Czenstochowa the Crown Prince's army is gradually giving way. The Carpathians have been crossed, 3,500 Austrians have been taken prisoners and the Russians are down in the Hungarian plain again.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—Semi-official advices received from Poland show that the German defeat at Lodz, culminating in the capture of a German army corps, was the result of a Russian manoeuvre by which the Germans were led into an inextricable trap.

The Russian left wing resting on the River Warthe and the Russian right wing on the Vistula, both lying along the Warsaw-Kalisz Railroad, moved forward in unison. Simultaneously the Russian centre gave ground and the Germans followed, apparently relying upon a German column from Wielun to repulse the Russian left wing and to form a junction with the main German forces.

The German plan failed as a result of the battle of Nov. 25, when the German force from Wielun was repulsed. Thereafter the Russian wings advanced and closed the gap through which the German centre had passed.

In the meantime Russian reserves had come up and they surrounded the Germans, thousands of whom surrendered. Others fought their way north in an effort to join the German left in the vicinity of Lowicz, a town forty-four miles southwest of Warsaw.

WITHHOLD VICTORY NEWS.

Russian Staff Supposed to be Waiting for Completion of Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The official military intelligence still declines to recognize as a victory the remarkable successes in Poland, which from a dozen different sources is satisfactorily clear to the general public, whose temper at what it regards as wilful withholding of important news merely in the hope of announcing still better tidings in a few days has been tried to the breaking point. The actual effect of this manoeuvre in official quarters is that any victory short of utter extermination of the German forces will be received as something of an anti-climax.

The German retreat is being pressed from all sides by the Russian troops, and the Germans are putting forth their utmost efforts to break through northward, where, however, circumstances favorable to the Russians are also developing. A large part of the troops which broke through the Russian defense are now bands of wandering stragglers in the rear of the Russian positions, and are being gathered in as prisoners.

Military circles are expecting shortly to announce victory not merely over the Germans on the Vistula-Warthe front, of which the public is already convinced, but also on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

The Russians are now pouring through the easy passes of the Carpathian range at Dukla, a well-trodden highway of conquest known to the Russian forces for at least half a century. The wide, convenient pass by Dukla has no fewer than five highroads converging, and its capture is tantamount to full command of the plains of Hungary up to Budapest, 150 miles away on the road to Vienna.

I hear that the field hospital supplies of the Russians, about which there was some anxiety at the beginning of the war, owing to the sudden stoppage of imports, were never short, thanks to the capture of the entire stores accumulated by Austria for the Galician campaign. We heard at the time about this item of rich booty captured in Galicia, but private messages now explain the affair in more detail.

When the Austrians fled, the Russians captured over twenty miles of carts almost entirely laden with hospital stores. Many stood without their horses, which had been taken to assist the flight, and the rest had sorry beasts, still harnessed but unable to move. The quantity of supplies taken sufficed to furnish not merely the field hospitals at the front, but even to assist the base hospitals with certain materials which formerly had been imported and want of which, until the Russian factories got going again, was at one period a matter of serious apprehension to the authorities.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Official news received in Russian circles in London today declares that the rout of the German and Austrian forces in Poland has been complete.

The General Staff, however, is not yet able to give any details of this fighting.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE GENERAL.

Prof. Pares Says Czar's Forces Are Triumphant at All Points.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government's correspondent at the Russian Army Headquarters, in a dispatch dated Nov. 25, dealing with the general Russian advance, says that after Russians had held the River San for nearly a month against the Austrians word came to go forward. The river was crossed, and the enemy was driven from his trenches and the neighboring villages, and forced further back.

"The advance was triumphant at all points," says Prof. Pares. "The Austrians were driven southward and westward. Some were pressed against the Carpathians at a point where there are only two passes, and these are difficult and will hardly admit the passage of artillery and field trains. Others were pressed back on Cracow, where the line of Russian advance is now complete.

"The Russian impact on Cracow promises the first settlement of the destiny of Western Galicia, where the population is Polish and very ready to respond to the appeal of the Grand Duke, [Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces.] The next gap is that between the Austrians and Germans, who already are retiring in mutual dissatisfaction in different directions, and whose political interests must more and more differentiate.

"A further avance through this gap will be on Slavonic territory, as Southern Silesia, up to the River Niesse, is mainly Polish or Bohemian, and the Czechs in general are largely friendly to Russia and quite hostile to Germany.

"The Germans are doing all that is possible to make diversions on other sides. Stopped and driven back near Miawa, (seventy-five miles northwest of Warsaw,) they have made a serious effort on both sides of the Vistula near Plock, but have been decisively repulsed, the inhabitants giving effective aid in bridging the rivers. They are now attempting to force a strong wedge into the Russian front between the Vistula and the Warthe Rivers, but so far the Russian line, which is everywhere continuous and is reinforced wherever necessary with strong reserves, has successfully outflanked every local German advance.

"Meanwhile a double Russian advance on East Prussia from the east and south is overcoming numerous obstacles and making rapid progress, avoiding and enveloping the thickest fortified line of the Masurian Lakes. Here, too, the subject population is chiefly Polish."

WITHHOLD VICTORY NEWS.

Russian Staff Supposed to be Waiting for Completion of Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The official military intelligence still declines to recognize as a victory the remarkable successes in Poland, which from a dozen different sources is satisfactorily clear to the general public, whose temper at what it regards as wilful withholding of important news merely in the hope of announcing still better tidings in a few days has been tried to the breaking point. The actual effect of this manoeuvre in official quarters is that any victory short of utter extermination of the German forces will be received as something of an anti-climax.

The German retreat is being pressed from all sides by the Russian troops, and the Germans are putting forth their utmost efforts to break through northward, where, however, circumstances favorable to the Russians are also developing. A large part of the troops which broke through the Russian defense are now bands of wandering stragglers in the rear of the Russian positions, and are being gathered in as prisoners.

Military circles are expecting shortly to announce victory not merely over the Germans on the Vistula-Warthe front, of which the public is already convinced, but also on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

The Russians are now pouring through the easy passes of the Carpathian range at Dukla, a well-trodden highway of conquest known to the Russian forces for at least half a century. The wide, convenient pass by Dukla has no fewer than five highroads converging, and its capture is tantamount to full command of the plains of Hungary up to Budapest, 150 miles away on the road to Vienna.

I hear that the field hospital supplies of the Russians, about which there was some anxiety at the beginning of the war, owing to the sudden stoppage of imports, were never short, thanks to the capture of the entire stores accumulated by Austria for the Galician campaign. We heard at the time about this item of rich booty captured in Galicia, but private messages now explain the affair in more detail.

When the Austrians fled, the Russians captured over twenty miles of carts almost entirely laden with hospital stores. Many stood without their horses, which had been taken to assist the flight, and the rest had sorry beasts, still harnessed but unable to move. The quantity of supplies taken sufficed to furnish not merely the field hospitals at the front, but even to assist the base hospitals with certain materials which formerly had been imported and want of which, until the Russian factories got going again, was at one period a matter of serious apprehension to the authorities.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Official news received in Russian circles in London today declares that the rout of the German and Austrian forces in Poland has been complete.

The General Staff, however, is not yet able to give any details of this fighting.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE GENERAL.

Prof. Pares Says Czar's Forces Are Triumphant at All Points.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government's correspondent at the Russian Army Headquarters, in a dispatch dated Nov. 25, dealing with the general Russian advance, says that after Russians had held the River San for nearly a month against the Austrians word came to go forward. The river was crossed, and the enemy was driven from his trenches and the neighboring villages, and forced further back.

"The advance was triumphant at all points," says Prof. Pares. "The Austrians were driven southward and westward. Some were pressed against the Carpathians at a point where there are only two passes, and these are difficult and will hardly admit the passage of artillery and field trains. Others were pressed back on Cracow, where the line of Russian advance is now complete.

"The Russian impact on Cracow promises the first settlement of the destiny of Western Galicia, where the population is Polish and very ready to respond to the appeal of the Grand Duke, [Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces.] The next gap is that between the Austrians and Germans, who already are retiring in mutual dissatisfaction in different directions, and whose political interests must more and more differentiate.

"A further avance through this gap will be on Slavonic territory, as Southern Silesia, up to the River Niesse, is mainly Polish or Bohemian, and the Czechs in general are largely friendly to Russia and quite hostile to Germany.

"The Germans are doing all that is possible to make diversions on other sides. Stopped and driven back near Miawa, (seventy-five miles northwest of Warsaw,) they have made a serious effort on both sides of the Vistula near Plock, but have been decisively repulsed, the inhabitants giving effective aid in bridging the rivers. They are now attempting to force a strong wedge into the Russian front between the Vistula and the Warthe Rivers, but so far the Russian line, which is everywhere continuous and is reinforced wherever necessary with strong reserves, has successfully outflanked every local German advance.

"Meanwhile a double Russian advance on East Prussia from the east and south is overcoming numerous obstacles and making rapid progress, avoiding and enveloping the thickest fortified line of the Masurian Lakes. Here, too, the subject population is chiefly Polish."

HOPES TO WIN BULGARIA.

Russia Sends Prince Troubetzkoy to be Minister at Belgrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Standard, bearing date of Nov. 16, says:

"A highly significant appointment has just been made. The Foreign Office is sending Prince Troubetzkoy as Minister to Belgrade. The Prince has been for many years director of the Foreign Office's Near Eastern Department, and was formerly counselor of the Embassy in Constantinople. His mission will consist mainly in trying to bring about some settlement of the differences existing between Servia and Bulgaria.

"Bulgaria's strict neutrality does not suit Russian plans, nor does it meet the approval of a large element of the Bulgarian population, which on the whole is Russophile. The Bulgarians have not forgotten that they owe their independence to Russia's intervention and armed forces. Prince Troubetzkoy has been working to the desired end in Petrograd, but it is believed that his personal efforts at Belgrade will bring a speedier solution.

"At present there is an impasse. Both Servian and Greek authorities are very bitter against the Bulgarian Ministers, whom they openly accuse of supporting many Bulgarian raiders in Macedonia, and in consequence they positively refuse to yield an inch of Macedonian territory to Bulgaria. The Servians further maintain that Bulgaria gets a subsidy from Austria to equip raiding parties, and that therefore Bulgaria is fighting indirectly against Russia by weakening the Servian forces.

"Prince Troubetzkoy will endeavor to win Bulgaria to Russia's side, but he does not conceal the fact that his task is most difficult.

"I also learn that the chances of Rumania finally taking a hand against Austria are increasing daily. The Rumanian Minister here has openly told other diplomats that under existing conditions the Bucharest Cabinet will be compelled to proceed against Austria."

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—"A great mass meeting was held in Sofia to demand the immediate occupation of Macedonia, by the Bulgarian army.

"The interests of Bulgaria cause her to maintain a friendly attitude toward Rumania and Turkey, but make the destruction of Servia and Greece an imperative necessity."

SERB SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

Positions Maintained and Attacks on Austrians Delivered.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Victory for the Servians in their fighting with the Austrians in northwestern Servia is reported today in a dispatch from Nish to The Havas Agency.

"Combats occurred on Nov. 23," says the dispatch, "along the positions to the east of Rogatchitza, attacks being made by us on the enemy's forces. On our left wing, along the front from Lazarevatz to Mionitza we maintained all our positions. Attacks of the enemy to the southwest of Lazarevatz were repulsed. From our point of view the day ended favorably for us.

"After the fighting on Nov. 23, the enemy was constrained to retire. The retreat was disorderly at some points. We took a number of prisoners."

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—Telegraphing from Salonika, European Turkey, The Morning Post correspondent says:

"The news from Servia is optimistic. The Austrians are not following up their successes at Valjevo. This fact is due mainly to the prevailing weather conditions. There has been a heavy snowfall between Nish and Uskub. At Kumanovo the snow is six feet deep.

"The wintry weather will aid the Servians, who already occupy positions of great natural strength. The morale of the army is excellent. The public is determined to carry the war to the bitter end.

"Forty thousand new troops, counting young men from 18 to 19 years, have joined the army before Kraguyevatz."

RUSSIANS IN SERVIA?

Fifteen Regiments Said to Have Arrived by Way of the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Sofia, Bulgaria, reports that Russian troops have arrived in Servia to assist the Servians in fighting the Austrians.

"Fifteen regiments of Russian troops with seventy barge loads of ammunition and supplies have arrived at the Servian town of Radujevatz," The Times correspondent says. "They made the 500-mile trip up the Danube from Russian territory. They will be rushed to the front to assist the Servians."

This is the second report received within three weeks that Russian troops were in Servia. The first was a dispatch from Nish, Servia's temporary capital, via Rome, dated Nov. 9. It was not generally credited, for owing to Servia's isolated position it was said that such troops would be obliged to pass through Rumania or Bulgaria.

In 1878 Russia negotiated a treaty with Rumania by which Russian troops were allowed to pass through her territory. Whether this treaty is still in force is not known; owing to the pronounced Russophile attitude of the present Bucharest Government, it may have been revived.

Radulevatz or Radouverac is on the Danube where the Timok joins it. By the Danube it is about 150 miles from Belgrade and 120 by rail. It is at the junction of two lines, one running south up the Timok, the other northwest, where it joins the Belgrade system at Velika Plana.

The northern mouths of the Danube, where they empty into the Black Sea, are in the Russian territory of Bessarabia. The river then ascends through Rumania south and a little west until it reaches the frontier of Bulgaria. Thence until it forms the eastern and northern boundary of Servia, its bed separates Rumania from Bulgaria.

REPAIRING THE GOEBEN.

Over 100 Germans Working on Her —Speed Permanently Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—News from Constantinople via Odessa mentions that over 100 German mechanics are working on the cruiser Goeben, damaged in a recent battle, and it is hoped that she will be commissioned again in three weeks.

Her speed will be permanently reduced by two knots, owing to the damage to her boilers.

SAY PRZEMYSL IS ALL RIGHT.

Austrians Report Fortress Undamaged and Garrison Cheerful.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.—Aviators returning from the Austrian fortress of Przemysl say, according to a dispatch received here from Budapest, that the Russian bombardment has not done the slightest damage to the town.

The defenders of the fortress are reported to be showing the greatest and keenest activity and to be continually repulsing the Russians. The fortress has provisions for a year, the airmen assert, and the garrison is in excellent spirits.

DINES AMERICAN REFUGEES.

Our Consul General Entertains 200 Now Waiting at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26, (via London.)—Edward D. Winslow, American Consul General here, and Mrs. Winslow tonight entertained at a Thanksgiving dinner about 200 Americans who are in Copenhagen awaiting transportation to the United States.

Speeches were made praising President Wilson and the State Department for the assistance they have rendered Americans stranded in Europe during the war.

1, 2, 3, etc.

The *first* manufacturer to advertise in any line has a great advantage, the second almost as great, and the third, less.

After that it becomes a question of self-defence—but none the less necessary.

Better advertising has frequently brought the last to start up into first place.

George Batten Company

Advertising

381 4th Ave., at 27th St.

Boston NEW YORK Chicago

It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary

AND it's a long, long way to next April.

* *

You will need an overcoat every step of the way.

* *

Either a double-purpose coat, that is warm without being heavy, or a big, enveloping coat, for travel, for the motor and for the blizzards that sometimes sweep down Broadway.

* *

There is a sturdy sort of refinement about a Weber and Heilbroner overcoat—it looks as well over evening clothes as it does with your business suit.

* *

And it's a long, long way between $25 and $50—these days. We have well fortified overcoat positions at each $5 stop.



The earlier you buy your coat, the more use you will get out of it this Winter—and the better selection you will secure.

*

Thanksgiving scarfs, with the true holiday spirit—the largest assortments we've ever shown at 55 cents, 65 cents, $1 and up to $3.50.

* *

New Mid-season shapes in soft and stiff hats.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Saks on the Art of Spending Money

¶ A waiter who had received a small tip from a certain rich man said: "If I had your money I wouldn't squeeze a nickel so hard."

¶ And the rich man answered: "If you squeezed a nickel as hard as I do you wouldn't be a waiter."

¶ But that is only a half truth—squeezing a nickel is often fatal to both the nickel and the owner.

¶ Saks clothes have never been exploited from the viewpoint of price alone, but rather as a combination of quality and economy.

What we do contend is this:

¶ That the art of spending money consists in getting an honest equivalent in return, and that SAKS clothes are equal in quality and workmanship to the amount you pay for them, and that

they are superior to other clothes in this one respect:—

that they possess a degree of character and style which you cannot duplicate for

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

An Invitation to College Men Home for the Week-End



You are cordially invited to visit this Young Men's Department.

De Pinna suits and overcoats which peculiarly fit the years and tastes of the modern university and prep school man.

Following, in line and material, the example of leading English houses which specialize in young men's apparel.

Evening clothes and haberdashery for the Holiday season.

Ready-for-Service English Model Suits

In a variety of tasteful and exclusive woolens, selected because of their special adaptability to the purpose.

In mixtures and stripes very similar to the patterns used in the De Pinna custom department.

An assortment at $18 very unusual at the price.

Another assortment showing choice imported materials, at $25.

Winter Slip-Ons and Raglan Coats



Including the darker English style overcoatings—black, browns and blues—and the brown, green and Oxford mixtures fashionable with younger men.

An excellent assortment at $25.

DE PINNA Evening Clothes

Both full evening dress and dinner suits, in the latest styles approved by usage at the leading colleges.

Evening dress shirts and neckwear, Tuxedo and dress button sets, and black and white silk dress waistcoats conforming to the accepted ideas.

DE PINNA Haberdashery

A haberdashery shop known by college men generally—conducted exclusively for young men.

English silk scarfs, in the stripes of all the leading British regiments—rich in quality, $1.50.

Neckwear in college colors and in the season's newest colorings; mufflers, sweaters, bath-robes and slippers and the new fancy waistcoats.

English Last Shoes for College Men

The much desired straight lasts, in the well known "Anniped" shoes—mahogany brown or black—and in evening dress shoes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

JAPAN WOULD FIGHT ON EUROPEAN FRONT

Duc de Montpensier Says Nation Desires Recognition as a Great Power.

WILL JOIN BRITISH FLEET

Law Bars Him from Admission to the French Forces—He Refused Throne of Albania.

Public sentiment in Japan is enthusiastic in support of the war, and not at all averse to the sending of an army to Europe, according to Prince Ferdinand of France, Duc de Montpensier, brother and heir of the Duke of Orleans, head of the Bourbon house of France. He was cruising in Japanese waters when the war broke out, and is now in New York for a few days on his way to the Mediterranean, where he expects to join the British fleet. The Duke said yesterday at the residence of F. Cunliffe Owen, 37 Riverside Drive, that he thought the Japanese eagerness arose not so much from dislike of the Germans as from their desire to achieve complete recognition from the European powers as one of the dominant nations of the world.

The Duke has lived much of recent years in Tongking and Cochin China, and has been exploring the hinterland and conducting surveying expeditions at his own expense to lay out the best course for the railroad which has been projected to connect the railroad system of the French possessions with the interior of Southern China. He maintains a residence at Phanthiet, Annam, and has spent many of his holidays cruising in Chinese and Japanese waters in his yacht Mekong.

When the Duke heard of the outbreak of war, he cabled at once to President Poincaré and asked to be allowed to join the French forces; but the law, passed in the 80s at the instance of Gen. Boulanger, prohibiting members of houses which have once reigned over France to serve in the armed forces of the republic, compelled the President to refuse. The Duke made the best of it. He turned over his two aeroplanes and all his automobiles to the French Government.

His high-powered racing car is now being used by Gen Joffre in inspecting the various French armies. Besides this the Duke's Paris residence has been transformed into a hospital and his yacht Mekong, which has the best wireless outfit of any vessel now in Asiatic waters, has been turned over to the British Navy and equipped as an auxiliary cruiser and has captured a number of German merchants vessels.

The Duke himself, however, wanted to go to the front. He is a commander in the Spanish Navy, with which he served in the campaigns against the Moors at Melilla, receiving from his distant cousin, the King of Spain, the Order of Maria Cristina, and from the Moors a bullet, which laid him up for some time. A year ago last Spring, moreover, he had a chance to accept the throne of Albania. It was offered to him by the revolutionary junta headed by Kemail Pasha, but eventually the Duke refused the offer. He did not wish, he explained, to renounce "the two proud titles of French Prince and French citizen," and so he left the field open for Prince William of Wied.

His Royal Highness did not discuss the Albanian question yesterday, but said that he was going to serve in the British fleet in the Mediterranean, inasmuch as he was more familiar with those waters than with the North Sea. He remarked upon the efficiency of the German submarines, and praised the efficient career of the Emden. Speaking of her Captain's trick in running into Penang harbor under another flag and with the appearance of his boat altered, so that he caught the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer off their guard and sunk them, the Duke observed:

"That was a very clever trick, gentlemen. Beastly, but clever."

The Duke would have been in the British service before this but for a fever which laid him up for several weeks in Yokohama. As soon as he recovered he sailed for San Francisco, accompanied by M. Poziot de Gerante and Capt. H. L. Morton, R. N., who commanded the Mantua before the British naval autnorities took her over and will accompany the Duke in the British Mediterranean fleet.

The party went first to Portland, Me., where the bracing air helped the Duke shake off the effects of his fever. He laughed yesterday at the report that he had been sent to Maine to find and destroy a secret German wireless station. His trip to the woods, he said, was purely for his health, and Maine was a splendid country, but just a little cold at this time of year.

Several years ago the Duke visited Mexico and became well acquainted with Porfirio Diaz, to whom he referred yesterday in terms of high admiration. He also visited a number of cattle ranches in Mexico, learned to rope steers, and then went north into the Rockies and spent some time in Wyoming. Four years ago he visited New York, and saw a good deal of its sights. He lunched a number of times with J. Pierpont Morgan, who had charge of some of his financial interests, and to whose library he was a frequent visitor.

What he will do during the week he will be here the Duke did not say, although he said he was much interested in the Red Cross and other relief work, and may perhaps see something of them before sailing. On Wednesday night soon after his arrival, he sallied forth to see if the lights of Broadway were as bright as they were in 1909. It was his reluctant conclusion, he said yesterday, that they were not. Some of the familiar landmarks were missing, and in general the display was not what it used to be. Still, he declared, it was much superior to that of Berlin.

KIND TO JOURNALISTS.

Germans Give Italians $10 a Day and Promise $400 to Each.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Wednesday, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Messaggero says that Italian journalists now touring the German battlefields are being personally conducted by a German diplomat.

Besides traveling free, they are receiving $10 each a day, and $400 is promised to each at the conclusion of the trip.

CELESTINS
VICHY
("FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water



For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs
"Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

NO QUARTER FOR JAPANESE.

Bernhard von Buelow's Fear if They Join Allies in Europe.

Bernhard von Bülow, a nephew of the former Chancellor, who was once attached to the German Embassy at Washington, and joined his regiment at the outbreak of the war, has written this letter to a well-known New York woman:

In the North of France,
Oct. 12, 1914.

I left Berlin with my regiment Aug. 3, having arranged with some difficulty to get a substitute in the Foreign Office, where I had worked day and night the last week before the war. We have done a great deal of fighting, modern warfare necessitating nearly daily combats. In a fortnight we fight more than many regiments did in the entire war of '71. So far I have fared very well and done well, too.

War and warfare we must discuss some other time. Enough to say, that we did not desire this war, and would prefer peace any day. But my country will never make peace until we have beaten all the adversaries, also England. All of us are conscious of living in great times, but we are equal to it separately and as a nation. We don't doubt that we will win out in the end.

The courage, discipline, and endurance of our men are a surprise even to me, and I am proud of every one of the men I lead. I am proud also of the confidence they have in their officers, including myself.

It is by a mere chance that I managed to get away from the Foreign Office. Possibly I could do more good by staying at home and doing the work I was trained for, but in a time when all Germany is in arms and every man is willing to give his life to protect his country against hoes far superior in number recruited from Europe, east and west; from Africa, South and Eastern Asia, no one could bear to stay at home. So far I have not missed one day of the war, the greatest that has ever been, and perhaps the greatest that ever will be, and which is, on account of modern technique, the most dreadful the world has ever seen. Fighting against great guns, bombs from aeroplanes, and our method of constant attack are a strain on the nerves that some people are not equal to. Many of our prisoners and some of our men are complete wrecks from nervous collapses.

We have suffered many losses. An uncle of mine is dead. Bülow Bothkamp fell in Belgium; many of my friends are no more. One of the most promising of the younger men in our service (a future Chancellor) was killed fighting the Japanese near Kiao-Chau. He was Secretary in Peking and joined the forces that are making a lost fight in our Eastern post.

I wonder what the Americans think of England making Japan fight white people the way she has done. If they do send Japanese troops to Europe I don't believe our men will grant them quarter. They are mad with the English and their mean way of fighting as it is. Many of our scouts have been shot by the British, having been deceived by wearing our lance flags or by answering in German at night, but surrendering and shooting in the last moment, and the like.

If this letter reaches you, as I hope, you will be assured that we fight bravely to the last, whatever happens; that we do not doubt that we shall succeed in the end, and we are all willing to give our last for our country's safety and our own glory.

Always sincerely yours,
BERNHARD V. BUELOW.

WOUNDED FRENCH HERE.

Three Veterans, Swathed in Bandages, Arrive on Chicago.

Three wounded French soldiers, who returned yesterday on the French Line steamship Chicago to rejoin their families, expressed their satisfaction at being back in this peaceful country. René Sliz, 24 years old, who lives at the Hotel Brevoort, said that he had served as interpreter to the Third Chasseurs, with headquarters at Nancy.

"After leaving Nancy," he said, "I was present at the battle of Armentières, where I received a severe wound in my right thigh, and was twenty-five days in the hospital at Bordeaux."

Gaston Coury of Montclair, who walked down the gangplank to the pier with a stout cane and bandages around his right ankle, said that he went over to France just after the war started and joined his regiment, the Thirty-fifth Infantry. Mr. Coury, who is 22 years old, was wounded in the right ankle at the battle of Soissons.

Armand Bagot, who is a Lieutenant of Police in Montreal and came ashore in his uniform, said he served with the Fifty-first Regiment of Artillery and was shot in the shoulder at Arras.

DOUGLAS S. MARTIN KILLED.

New York Engineering Writer with the British in France.

Cable advices report the death at the Boulogne Hospital, France, from shrapnel wounds, received at the battle of Messines, on the Belgian border, of Douglas S. Martin of New York City, who left here early in August to enroll in the mounted forces of Great Britain. He was a grand nephew of Dr. Samuel Smiles, the famous author of "Self Help."

Soon after his graduation as an electrical engineer from the Central Technical College, London, under Prof. Ayrton, Mr. Martin came to this country and took up the editorship of the General Electric Review. He then went to the Pacific Coast to get practical experience in modern high tension transmission work, and on returning East joined the editorial staff of the Electrical World, for which he organized a new statistical department of great value, and of which he was in charge until his departure for the front. He was a frequent contributor to leading newspapers and magazines here and in England, and his last article, on the electric lighting of highways, appeared in the September Engineering Magazine. He had also a poetic faculty, and some of his verses appeared on the editorial page of the THE NEW YORK TIMES this summer.

Mr. Martin was only twenty-seven years of age. His brother, T. C. Martin, is secretary of the National Electric Light Association.

LABOR ORGAN ATTACK STIRS SHAW'S ANGER

"Stabbed in the Back," He Calls on His Supporters to Protest.

SAYS IT IS REPUDIATION

Points to Past Efforts for Labor and Refers to Danger of His Present Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—George Bernard Shaw has written a letter to The Daily Citizen, organ of the Labor Party, complaining of its publication of criticisms of his pamphlet "Common Sense About the War." Mr. Shaw says that, properly handled, this war can be led to a victory, not only over Germany, but for democracy over its worst enemies both at home and abroad. He says:

"I have shown that there is a tremendous case for pushing this war to a victory over Prussia from the labor point of view and that it is being spoiled by the official case, which is a bad one. I have stood for a brave and straight democratic fighting case and for an energetic pushing of interests of labor and democracy now that a formidable emergency has at last given to serious men an opportunity of making themselves heard above the din of party twaddle. In short, I have put my best brains and skill at the service of the labor cause.

"When I am repudiated by The Daily Citizen I am repudiated by the labor party and trade union movement and it becomes open to anti-labor papers to declare that I am utterly ignorant of the aims and sympathies of democracy, that the labor movement is wholeheartedly in favor of Sir Edward Grey and his foreign methods and of Mr. Asquith and his home methods; that Labor makes no claim for representation at the War Office and has no objection to a system imported from Prussia under which soldiers are denied all ordinary civil rights and that when our men in the trenches have won a victory with their blood and our substance, we shall be perfectly content to have terms of peace settled behind our backs by Sir Edward Grey and to go on humbly and obediently until he sends us to the trenches again without consulting us."

"Now, before I sit down under all this with my usual patience, I should like to know whether those who read The Daily Citizen, those for whom it is understood to speak and those by whose efforts and sacrifices it was established and is being carried on under great difficulties, really mean all this and approve of my being stabbed by their paper in the back when I am making a stand for them at a crisis when such stands, never very easy to make, are exceptionally difficult and even a little dangerous. If so, I know where I am and can continue to cry out in the wilderness without making any pretense that the contemptuous estimate of my personal character and angry detestation of my aims and opinions expressed by the baser sort of capitalist papers are not thoroughly shared by the working classes and even by Socialists.

"If, on the other hand, I have some support in the labor movement, now is the time for my supporters to protest against the attack on me. I do not expect any man to commit himself to every sentence I write, because I cannot expect any man to spend as much time and thought over that sentence as I, or to take the world as I know it. But my conclusions are stated clearly enough for a man to agree with my conclusions I expect him in such a moment as the present to say so with some show of resolution and conviction and not to treat me to the grudging admission that there may be something in what I say and that it is rather plucky of me to say it, but to object to my parting my hair in the middle and thinks I ought to eat a little meat."

TO AID GERMANS IN CANADA.

State Department Tells of Consular Arrangement in the Dominion.

The Department of State has undertaken to take charge of the interests of German and Austrian subjects in Canada, according to a letter received by Arthur von Briesen of 25 Broad Street from Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

Here is Mr. Lansing's letter to Mr. von Briesen:

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1914.

Arthur von Briesen, Esq., care of Briesen & Knauth, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Sir: The department has received your letter of Nov. 13 making certain suggestions in regard to the relief and protection of German and Austrian subjects in Canada by the Consular officers of the United States.

It is proper to inform you that at the request of the German and Austrian Governments, and with the acquiescence of the British Government, the United States has consented to take charge of the interests of the subjects of Germany and Austria in Canada and other British territory in precisely the manner in which it has assumed charge of the interests of Great Britain in German and Austrian dominions.

In fulfillment of the trust thus undertaken the department will be guided by the wishes of the Governments concerned, based upon such information as may be supplied by the diplomatic and Consular officers of this Government.

While thanking you for the information which you have furnished, the department cannot undertake to discuss with private individuals the course which it may pursue in the exercise of its good offices in behalf of the nationals of other Governments whose interests are temporarily under its protection. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. von Briesen had written to the State Department suggesting the need for relief and protection for Germans and Austrians in the Dominion.

Storm Near Chile Stops Cable.

The Central and South American Cable Companies sent out a notice at 11 o'clock last night that a severe storm was raging in the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chile, and that cable communications south and east of that city were temporarily interrupted.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsteds and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

930 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
3005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C-B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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SEARCHED 6,000 HOUSES.

As a Result, 342 "Alien Enemies" Were Interned in England.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Reginald McKenna, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, stated in the House of Commons this evening that 120,000 cases of suspicious aliens had been investigated by the police. Six thousand houses had been ransacked, with the result that 342 "alien enemies" had been interned.

With regard to the suggestion that all Germans and Austrians in this country should be interned, Mr. McKenna said that not all the English in Austria and Germany had been interned, and that if all the "alien enmies" in the United Kingdom were locked up a useless and gross injustice would be done.

LENIENT TO VON DER GOLTZ.

Alleged Spy Gets a Sentence of Six Months' Hard Labor.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The case of Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, which for a time promised to parallel the case of Karl Hans Lody, who was recently executed in the Tower of London, as a German spy, simmered down in the Bow Street Police Court today, when the prosecution elected to try the prisoner on the simple charge of failing to register as an alien enemy. Accordingly, there will be no court martial.

Von der Goltz swore that he was born in San Francisco, that he went to Germany when he was twelve years old, and that he left that country when he was seventeen. He said he had served in the Mexican Army. In order to do this he had to become a Mexican citizen, and still claimed Mexican nationality. The prisoner admitted that his parents were German.

"If you are a German," asked the prosecutor, "what justification have you for passing as an American citizen, named Bridgman Taylor?"

In reply the prisoner explained that an American passport facilitated travel in Europe.

Von der Goltz admitted under cross-examination that he had told an attaché of the British Foreign Office that he could reveal the time of the proposed Zeppelin raids. "Then you came here to sell German secrets to us," remarked the prosecutor. The prisoner admitted that this was so.

Still maintaining that he was not a German subject, and under no obligation to register, Von der Goltz heard the Court impose a sentence of six months' hard labor, recommending that at the conclusion of this term he be deported.

WRECKS AMMUNITION TRAIN.

British Aviator Drops a Bomb on Germans' Explosives.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from a correspondent in northern France says:

"Wednesday, about noon, a tremendous explosion was heard and felt for miles along the Allies' line. The source of the explosion apparently was behind the German line. Later it was learned that a British naval airman had dropped a bomb squarely on a German ammunition train, which blew up."

FRENCH SENATORS JOIN IN TRIBUTE TO HERRICK

Hanotaux also Praises Retiring Ambassador as a Man and a True Republican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Under the heading "The Friend of France," Gabriel Hanotaux in The Figaro voices the general regret over Ambassador Herrick's departure. After recognizing the Ambassador's popularity before the war as only equaled by the success with which he has fulfilled his manifold duties since the outbreak, he continues:

"For three months Mr. Herrick has been practically the whole Diplomatic Corps in himself under whose protection Paris felt additional security. He is a man and, in the best sense of the word, a republican. Those who have approached him will keep an unforgettable memory. President Wilson rightly qualified his conduct as 'admirable.'"

On behalf of the Senate Baron d'Estournelles de Constant addressed the following telegram to the Ambassador:

"A great number of my colleagues in the Senate Chamber and Deputies, besides my countrymen whom you know in the Sarthe, beg me to express to you on the eve of your regretted departure their sentiments of profound gratitude for all the good you have done since your arrival in Paris, especially for the generous, tireless, and efficient devotion during this detestable war, waged against France and civilization. Our brotherly wishes will follow you and Mrs. Herrick home. We hope to re-welcome you warmly in our midst, where we will loyally keep your place."

An ambulance column, manned entirely by Americans, consisting of five ambulances and one supply car, leaves Paris for the front on Saturday morning, where it is expected to stay several months, carrying the wounded from the battlefield to field and base hospitals. It was chosen owing to excellent work already done in handling the wounded in the neighborhood of Paris. It is the first of several columns to be sent by the American Ambulance Committee at Neuilly.

Apropos of the reported severe wound received by the Grand Duke Dmitri, the Intransigeant states he was a well-known figure last Winter at the Sans Souci in the Rue Caumartin where, says the writer, "the habitués were all familiar with the very tall, light-haired youth with an expression almost contrite, who used to sit watching the dancers, alone at a table bearing a glass of champagne."

JUSTICE TO FRANK DOUBTED BY HOLMES

Continued from Page 1.

ter of State practice and presents no Federal question. The writ of error is therefore denied.

Facts Presented to Justices.

The facts in the case, to which the opinion of Justice Holmes referred, as officially certified by Presiding Judge Roan, were thus set forth by Mr. Alexander in presenting his petition to both Justice Lamar and Justice Holmes:

That fair and impartial trial was not accorded defendant which is guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States, as contained in the Fourteenth Amendment to said Constitution, to wit: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In support of this motion, mover alleges that the courtroom wherein this trial was had had a number of windows on the Pryor Street side, looking out on a public street of Atlanta and furnishing access to any crowds that might occur upon the street; that there is an open alleyway running from Pryor Street on the side of the Court House, and there are windows looking out from the courtroom into this alley, and that crowds collected therein, and any noises in this alley could be heard in the courtroom; that these crowds were boisterous, and that on the last day of the trial, after the case had been submitted to the jury, a loud and boisterous crowd of several hundred people were standing on the street in front of the Court House, and as the Solicitor General came out greeted him with loud and boisterous applause, taking him upon their shoulders and carrying him across the street into a building wherein his office was located; that this crowd did not wholly disperse during the interval between the giving of the case to the jury and the time when the jury reached its verdict, but during the whole of such time a large crowd was gathered at the junction of Pryor and Hunter Streets; that several times during the trial the crowd in the courtroom and outside of the courtroom, which was audible both to the court and jury, would applaud when the State scored a point; a large crowd of people standing on the outside cheering, shouting, and hurrahing, and the crowd within the courtroom signifying their feelings by applause and other demonstrations; and on the trial and in the presence of the jury the trial Judge in open court conferred with the Chief of Police of Atlanta and the Colonel of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, stationed in Atlanta, which had the natural effect of intimidating the jury and so influencing them as to make impossible a fair and impartial consideration of the defendant's case.

Indeed, such demonstration finally actuated the court in making the request of defendant's counsel, Messrs. Rosser and Arnold, as detailed in Paragraph 3 of this motion, to have defendant and the counsel themselves to be absent at the time the verdict was received in open court, because the Judge apprehended violence to defendant and his counsel; and the apprehension of such violence naturally saturated the minds of the jury so as to deprive this defendant of a fair and impartial consideration of his case, which the Constitution of the United States in the Fourteenth Amendment hereinbefore referred to entitled him to.

On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1913, previous to the rendition of the verdict on Aug. 25, the entire public press of Atlanta appealed to the trial court to adjourn court from Saturday to Monday, owing to the great public excitement, and the court adjourned from Saturday, 12 o'clock noon, to Sunday morning, because he felt it unwise to continue the case that day, owing to the great public excitement; and on Monday morning the public excitement had not subsided and was as intense as it was on Saturday previous; and when it was announced that the jury had reached a verdict the trial Judge went to the courtroom and found it crowded with spectators, and, fearing violence in the courtroom, the trial Judge cleared it of spectators, and the jury was brought in for the purpose of delivering its verdict.

When the verdict of guilty was announced a signal was given to the crowd by a concerted cheer that effect. The large crowd of people standing on the outside cheered and shouted as the jury was beginning to be polled, and before more than one juror had been polled the noise was so loud and confusion so great that the further polling of the jury had to be stopped so as to restore order; and so great was the noise and cheering and confusion from without that it was difficult for the court to hear the responses of the jurors as they were being polled, though the court was only ten feet distant from the jury. All of this occurred during the involuntary absence of this defendant, he being at the time in the custody of the law and incarcerated in Fulton County Jail, his absence from the courtroom having been requested by the court on account of fear of violence to said defendant as hereinbefore recited.

Atlanta Press Silent on the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—Persons on both sides of the Frank case at present decline to discuss it and the opinion of Justice Holmes. The newspapers so far have made no comment.

SLATON WITHHOLDS VIEWS.

Improper for Him to Comment on Frank Case Now, Says Governor.

Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, who is in New York, read the comment of Justice Holmes on the Frank case with interest last night.

"I do not think it would be proper for me to express an opinion on the matter," he said, "for the reason that if I should express my views now it would be giving them in advance of a full hearing. This matter may come before me for a full hearing, with all parties represented, and the opinion of Justice Holmes probably would be among the questions presented for my consideration."

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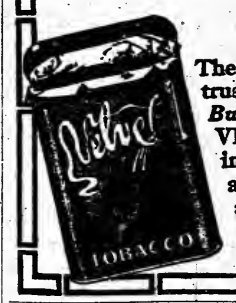
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Velvet Joe



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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

MR. CROKER MARRIED IN THE STRAUS HOME

Continued from Page 1.

legends, and the hundred Indian songs that she had collected.

She is proud of her Indian ancestry and the Cherokees are proud of her as a college girl, poet, lecturer, ranch owner, and business woman. Her ranch of 640 acres has orchards containing over 1,000 apple trees, and yields an income of $10,000 a year.

She met Mr. Croker in Kansas City in 1900, at the Democratic National Convention that nominated Bryan for the second time for the Presidency. He became interested in her zeal to make her people better understood. Speaking of this yesterday, the bride said:

"I have been inspired by the example of Pocahontas, who did so much to make the English people understand our race. Then there was Sacagawea, the 'bird woman,' who piloted the Lewis and Clark expedition 5,000 miles and made it a success. On the way back, in crossing the Missouri, her husband, a renegade Frenchman, upset the canoe carrying the records of the expedition. She dived again and again until she had saved all the valuable papers and trophies. I also find inspiration in Tafahina, the Cherokee maiden, who helped Sam Houston to free Texas."

"But," she added, "it is the dearest ambition of every Indian girl to win a chief, and (turning to Mr. Croker) I have won the chief of men."

Mr. and Mrs. Croker left in the afternoon for Palm Beach, Fla., to spend their honeymoon at Mr. Croker's winter home. In April they will go to Mr. Croker's Irish estate.

Besides the bridal party, among those at the wedding breakfast were Mrs. William M. Hoes, Miss Florence Lutz, Justice Platzek, Abraham Erlanger, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brisbane, and John W. Keller.

Besides those named in the typewritten statement Samuel Untermyer, John M. Riehle, and Supreme Court Justice Dugro attended the wedding, together with some of the friends of the bride.

The nuptial mass which had been planned was abandoned, and the actual wedding ceremony was simple. It was performed in the drawing room of the Straus home, which was decorated with potted ferns and white satin ribbons. The bride, attired in a white charmeuse gown, with rose point lace over Georgette crêpe, and with two deep flounces of lace over the skirt, a broad girdle about the waist embroidered in silver, long white kid gloves, and carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, entered on the arm of her uncle, followed by the bridesmaids, who were in white. Miss Edmondson wore no bridal veil. She was joined at an altar of flowers at one end of the room by Mr. Croker, and the two knelt during part of the ceremony. Mgr. Brann performed the simple Catholic ceremony unassisted.

The party, which included about twenty-five guests, then went to the dining room, which was decorated with begonias, yellow chrysanthemums, maiden hair ferns, and fruits, and the wedding breakfast was served. The bride's hair was done in Indian fashion, braided in two long braids, and wound about the head. She is taller than her husband, slender, and has very dark hair and eyes, rather high cheek bones, and dark complexion. Lohengrin wedding march was played as the couple marched to the temporary altar and Mendelssohn's march as they left the room. While breakfast was being served one of the guests, Miss Mary Adele Case, entertained the guests with "Oh Promise Me" and several other solos.

Details of the romance which led to the wedding of the former Tammany chief, whose age was given in the marriage license as 73, and the Indian maid, who was a performer at the Hippodrome last year and whose age was given as 23, were learned for the first time yesterday, from a friend in the confidence of Mr. Croker. After meeting the politician at the convention in 1900, which she attended with her uncle, Miss Edmondson did not see him again until six or seven weeks ago, when she met him at a dinner given by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton. Mrs. Littleton formerly lived in Texas, and it was there that she had met Miss Edmondson and the two became friends. The recent dinner was given by Mrs. Littleton, it was said, to gain Mr. Croker's support for the plan to have Congress appropriate money to buy Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson. Miss Edmondson was then living at the Studio Club of New York, 35 East Sixty-second Street, and studying voice culture to aid her in giving her lectures on Indians.

When reminded of the Kansas City meeting, Mr. Croker said he remembered meeting a little Indian girl at the Kansas City Convention in 1900, but was almost unable to believe that the fully grown woman at the dinner was the same person. She interested him with her conversation about Indians and the West, and during the succeeding weeks they were with him on one another's company. The time at which they became engaged was unknown to Mr. Croker's friend, as the fact that they were to be married was made known to the best man only a few days ago. Mr. Croker had been in this country only a few days when he met Miss Edmondson for the second time, having just come from his home in Ireland in September.

Justice Dugro, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Freedman accompanied the bride and bridegroom to the Pennsylvania Station to see them off on their way to Florida. The five chatted together for some time, and while they were talking a huge basket of fruit was brought in by a porter, but there was no card to indicate who had sent it.

Mrs. Croker laughed and said:

"Didn't we have a time getting away from those photographers, though?"

"Yes," replied her husband rather gruffly. "You've got to expect that in this land of liberty."

After the men who had come to the train with him left for home the bridegroom talked to a TIMES reporter about his wedding. He seemed a little vexed.

"Do you know why we had to change our wedding plans," he exclaimed. "It was because of the newspapers. We didn't want people to know anything about our wedding and they insisted on finding out all about it anyhow. I'll tell you won't I publish this. Somebody from one of the papers had the nerve to telephone to Miss Edmondson at 3 o'clock this morning. Her mother is ill in Oklahoma and she thought there must be a telegram from there about her mother. She was thrown into such a state of nervous excitement that she was unable to stand the ordeal of the ceremony planned for this morning."

He repeated that he would bet this wouldn't be published. Mrs. Croker smiled throughout the interview, but said little. She did not seem nervous.

"Will Mrs. Croker continue her work on the subject of Indians?" he was asked.

"No," he responded bluntly, "unless she does it by herself."

"You're not interested in them?"

"Oh I like to hear about them."

According to the friend who told of the Croker romance, Mrs. Croker does not intend to lecture on Indians in the future as she has in the past, but expects to devote her time to writing about them.

The bride and bridegroom were opening the basket of fruit as the train pulled out.

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BAFF NAMES MEN WHO KILLED FATHER

Son and Partner of Slain Poultry Dealer Gives Police Clue to Murder Plot.

EXPECT AN ARREST SOON

Business Rivals Are Believed to Have Hired Gangsters — Other Merchants in Peril of Death.

Harry Baff, the son and business partner of Barnet Baff, who was shot and killed by two gunmen in West Washington Market on Tuesday evening, charged a group of retail poultry dealers with the murder of his father last night. He said that the actual shooting might have been done by hired gangsters or chicken thieves from the New Jersey freight yards, but he named a society of poultry men against whom Barnet Baff waged a bitter business war, as the real instigators of the crime.

When Mr. Baff made this charge he had just returned from the burial of his father in the Washington Cemetery in Brooklyn, and it seemed as if his grief and anger over his father's death and the manner of it had been intensified by the funeral ceremonies. Although under instructions from the District Attorney's office not to talk, he could not refrain from denouncing those whom he believes to be his father's murderers.

"The trust didn't do it," he said with vehemence, "and the chicken thieves would never have done it without some one behind them. I know who did it. It was the crowd of retail buyers, and I know every one of them."

Mr. Baff then named the group, and told where they usually congregate.

Other Lives Threatened.

"And my father isn't the only one they want to get," he added. "There are two more independent dealers who have fought them, A. T. Pearson and the Live Poultry Auction Company. They tried to get Pearson once, and they will try again. They are going after the auction company, too. The murder of my father is only the beginning of a determined attack on those of us who have fought their crowd. They tried threats and bombs and assaults at first, and couldn't scare us off. Now they are trying murder. I expect to see some one else killed next by these same men unless the police can get them first."

A. T. Pearson has a poultry market in the West Washington Market at 34 Thompson Avenue, a few doors from the stand of B. Baff & Son. About six weeks ago he was assaulted by a gang of thugs in front of his place of business and badly beaten. These assailants, in the opinion of Harry Baff, were paid for the attack by the same group of dealers who conspired to bring about his father's death. The Live Poultry Auction Company has main offices at 425 West Fourteenth Street, near the West Washington Market. It is incorporated with a capital of $1,500,000 and William M. Bennett is its President. Neither Mr. Pearson nor Mr. Bennett could be found last night.

The charges made by Harry Baff appeared to be supported by developments last night in the police investigation. After more than twenty-four hours of uncertainty with dozens of vague clues to mystify them, the police under Inspector Faurot yesterday were able to give definite direction to their investigation. It was learned that they had five men under surveillance whom they suspected of being conspirators in the murder plot and were looking for one man who, according to their information, was the go-between for the conspirators and the gunmen. This man, it was said, was the one man who could and probably would reveal the whole murder plot. His name and haunts are known to the police, it was said, and they expect to arrest him in a short time.

So close on the heels of the go-between did the police think they were that Inspector Faurot asked Coroner Feinberg to stay all night within call so that if an arrest was made the prisoner might be arraigned at once. Coroner Feinberg therefore spent last night and yesterday at his home. He would not give out the details of the police investigation, but he admitted that an arrest was probable and that certain poultry dealers known to be enemies of Baff were under surveillance. He said that the police had developed two very important clues from a packet of threatening letters and other information given to Assistant District Attorney Deuel by Harry Baff. It was from the letters, which were received from time to time by Barnet Baff, that the police were able to identify the go-between and the five suspected conspirators, it was said. In addition to these five men the police believe that when the case is cleared up two more will be arrested as among "the men higher up," which will make seven defendants whom the State will try to show were the authors of the murder conspiracy.

Heard Men Tell of Murder Plot.

Another incident yesterday tending to bear out the police theory that the actual gunmen were chicken-stealing thugs from New Jersey freight yards, who were hired to commit the murder by New York chicken dealers was the appearance in the case of a man who said that he was Martin Hoolihan, a freight handler, of 195 Ninth Street, Jersey City. Hoolihan went to Harry Baff's home voluntarily last night and told him that yesterday he overheard several men talking who seemed to have first-hand information about the murder. They talked, he said, as if all of the inside workings of the machinery connecting the murder with the conspiracy were familiar to them and they said that the gunmen had been hired by poultry dealers who wanted Baff killed.

The police were told of Hoolihan's story, and at once began to investigate it, but late last night they had not been able to find the men whom Hoolihan had overheard. Detectives were set to watch for them where the informant said the conversation had occurred, and it was expected that this end of the case would be cleared up today at the latest.

The direction taken by the police investigation and its agreement with the charges made by Harry Baff support the theory of the murder that many well acquainted with conditions in the Washington Market accepted from the moment Barnet Baff was shot. None of Mr. Baff's business battles in the poultry world have been bitterer or harder fought than that between him and a group of retail dealers with whom, although a jobber or wholesaler, he entered into competition. By his shrewd methods, strong financial backing, thorough knowledge of his business, and bulldog determination he fought the retailers, and while most of them were losing money and many were actually failing in the maelstrom of competition he accumulated big profits and grew more and more successful.

The clique of men formerly known as the "poultry trust," whom Baff was instrumental in convicting in 1911, are not thought by the police to have had any connection with the murder. Harry Baff was of this opinion also.

"The old poultry trust fight is over," he said. "The case of the thirteen convicted men is now before the last court and the men could not gain anything by having my father killed. Certainly they would not permit any desire for revenge to put in jeopardy their chances for freedom. They could gain nothing by my father's death, whereas the retailers wanted him removed from the field of competition. He was too big and too strong for them."

Barnet Baff was buried yesterday from the Temple Anshe Bialistock, in Willett Street.

HORSES CHARGE FIREMEN.

400 Dashing from Burning Stable Bowl Firemen Over.

South Street, between Market Street and Catharine Slip, was filled with frightened horses at 9 o'clock last night, when firemen answered an alarm at the Independent Stable Company's five-story brick building, which runs through from 212 South Street to 404 Water Street, and more horses came rushing from the building each instant. Behind them were Policemen Gaffney, McCarthy, and Burke, who had raced to the fourth floor and begun to drive them down the runways as soon as smoke, pouring from the top-floor windows, had shown that the place was on fire.

There were 400 horses stabled on the first four floors, and the firemen, dragging their lines of hose to the top floor, where the fire had started among the bags of feed, had to face this stampede. The frightened animals, driven by the policemen behind, rushed down the runways, bowling over the firemen, and until the last of them was out of the building it was almost impossible for the firemen to work.

Chief Kenlon, who had responded to the first alarm and sent in a second and third, said the stable, which was cleared in ten minutes, was emptied quicker than nay other he recalled in his career as a fireman. The blaze being overhead, there was no need to blindfold the horses, but by the time Gaffney and the others had the fourth floor cleared the flames had eaten down to it.

Once they could get their lines of hose in place, the firemen made short work of the blaze. It was confined to the top floor and part of the fourth floor and did about $5,000 damage. How it started is not known, but it is supposed some one dropped a match among the stores of feed.

BODYGUARD FOR SIMMS.

Magistrate Sends Another I. W. W. Speaker to Workhouse.

For abusing President Wilson while haranguing a crowd near the Franklin statue at Spruce and Nassau Streets yesterday, John Smith, believed to be an I. W. W. agitator, was fined $10 last night by Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court. Smith could not pay the fine and was sent to the workhouse for ten days.

Policeman Hughes of the Oak Street Station said he had stood listening to the speaker for several minutes, but that he had not attempted to break up the meeting until Smith's language became abusive. Smith said he was a longshoreman. He is 50 years old and lives at 35 Bowery.

As a precaution, growing out of the recent bomb cases, Detective Thomas Phelan of the Second Branch Bureau was stationed at the door of the Men's Night Court last night to bar out all those not having business inside. All persons with bundles were stopped at the door, while the bundles were taken away an dexamined. Magistrate Simms ordered the courtroom cleare dof stray visitors three times during the evening. Detective Phelan will hereafter accompany Magistrate Simms to and from his home at 167 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, where a special officer has been stationed. Two extra policemen have alos been assigned to guard the doors of the court.

WED AS SHE FACES SURGEON

Girl Insists on Being Married Before She Undergoes Operation.

Mrs. August Spachman, a bride of two days, is in the Hackensack Hospital, safely over an operation for appendicitis, and yesterday the doctors told her husband that very soon now they could start on their belated honeymoon.

Mrs. Spachman was Miss Emma Paachek of Hackensack, a prominent member of St. Mary's Dramatic Association. Her wedding to Spachman was set for Wednesday, but she became ill and the doctors said she must be operated on at once.

The girl refused unless she could be married first, and on Wednesday she rose from bed long enough to have the ceremony performed by the Rev. Father Dolan. Then she was taken to the hospital. The operation was performed yesterday.

Football Injury Kills Schoolboy.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Nov. 26.—Kicked on the head last Saturday in a Rugby football game, Russell Peace, member of a Santa Cruz High School team, died today from cerebral hemorrhage. Principal Bond of the school has ruled that there shall be no more interscholastic football games in Santa Cruz.

WAR BROKERS NOW INFEST THE HOTELS

Lobbies of the Big Houses Filled by Commission Men Looking for Foreign Agents.

EVEN INVADE THE ROOMS

Middlemen Profess to Have Influence and Try to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together for a Price.

Not all the mysterious-looking men that are to be seen in the lobbies of the big hotels these days—particularly the McAlpin, the Martinique, the Waldorf, and the Vanderbilt—are agents of foreign Governments; nor, on the other hand, are they men who have something to sell, though they may give that impression. The secret was given away yesterday by L. B. C. Delaney, a lawyer of Washington, who, with his clients, has 40,000 horses to dispose of.

"This war has developed an entirely new industry, at least so far as this generation is concerned," said Mr. Delaney at the McAlpin yesterday. "It has produced the war commission broker.

"I have met here former agents for steamboat lines, ex-brokers, ex-clerks, and engineers, and they have all got contracts from foreign Governments, or they have something to sell," he said. "In most cases I have investigated, neither is true. They know somebody or profess to know somebody that has the one or the other. They belong to the great class of middlemen who want to make commissions. As a rule, they are fakes, pure and simple—at least, that has been my experience. I mean the fellows who hold you up in the hotel lobbies, and who run after you on the streets. How they manage to get hold of one's name and his business beats me.

"Why, I have received dozens of letters from concerns stating that they understood I was buying things for foreign Governments, and begging to have me look over their catalogues. I have been suspected of having come from Europe to make contracts, instead of its being the other way. I have got something to sell, myself.

"I will be walking through the corridor when a mysterious looking man—he may be well-dressed, or he may be shabby, or he may look as if he had assumed a disguise proper for the occasion. He will first give me what looks like a 'high sign.' Then he will sidle over in my direction, and whisper in my ear, as if my identity were a State secret. 'This Mr. Delaney?' Then he will run on: 'I understand you are purchasing supplies for foreign Governments. Now I have so many head of horses, so many old overcoats, so many thousand rounds of ammunition, so many cannon, so many guns of every description,' or something of the sort. I always let them talk, and then they won't believe me when I tell them I am buying nothing.

"Then there is the other kind, who want to purchase anything in the nature of war supplies. They are just as mysterious. If they find out that I have horses, they want me to give them an option on them for two or three days. When I ask them to take me to the real man who has the contract, they admit that they cannot do that at once, but their relations with that person are of such a close and confidential nature that they can do anything, but it will take a little time. They can put me in touch with Prince Somebody, or Count Soandso, or Colonel X. When I ask to be put in touch, they say they will consult their clients and disappear. Later comes a telephone call, which gives the information that their man has gone to Washington. If I will give them absolute carte blanche in the matter, they will purchase the horses and equipment from me. Often such a 'deal' has ended in a request to borrow money from me.

"Some of them make their way to my rooms, and if the door happens to be unlocked, they will open without knocking. If they see a piece of paper lying on the dressing table, they will try to get near enough to it to see it. None of these I mention are German secret agents, because I know pretty well who those fellows are."

EXPLOSIVE CARRIER HURT.

Lollo Said He Found Detonating Cap a Week Ago.

While Tony Lollo, 25 years old, of 409 East 100th Street, was walking with three companions at First Avenue and 114th Street yesterday an explosion tore off three fingers of his left hand and burned his face. To Inspector spector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who visited him at the Harlem Hospital, Lollo said he found a detonating cap in Flushing a week ago and was fingering it when it exploded. A search of Lollo's home disclosed that he had a revolver, and he was held on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

Detectives under Capt. Cray are making further investigation of the explosion that occurred on Wednesday in the rooms of the Italian Society of Free and Independent Sons of Militello, 133 Cherry Street, where Inspector Eagan found what he believed to be a bomb factory. Frank Castro, 139 Cherry Street; Salvatore Guilnisi, 126 Cherry Street, and John Vitali, 148 Cherry Street, arrested in connection with the explosion, were held in $3,000 bail for further examination tomorrow by Magistrate House in the Tombs Court. They were charged with having combustibles in their possession. Inspector Eagan will make a chemical analysis today of a black powder found in the rooms of the society.

TEST PROJECTILE METAL.

New Alloy Said to Have Qualities of Egyptian Bronze.

The United States Government is experimenting in the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a new composition of aluminium and copper intended for use in army and navy projectiles. The alloy has the appearance of gold, and is said to have the wearing qualities of Egyptian bronze which was manufactured some 6,000 years ago, but which has never been reproduced since.

There are about ten alloys of aluminium and copper in the market which have been more or less used as substitutes for copper and bronze. L. C. Smith of Bridgeport, Conn., the inventor of the new alloy, said yesterday that his chief difficulty in getting a composition of durability was to get the aluminium and copper to fuse.

The tests at the navy yard are under the supervision of E. W. Bliss. Tests are also being made on two battleships, where the alloy is being used to make fittings water tight. Other experiments are under way at the United States Mint in Philadelphia with a view of substituting the alloy for the copper in one-cent pieces.

Louis Repetti
NEW YORK

FAMOUS CARAMELS
60 CENTS A POUND.

NONE BETTER MADE AT ANY PRICE. If your dealer can't supply you, write or phone us. Free delivery. Our candies are made under the personal supervision of the original MR. REPETTI. Not connected with any other firm.

To get the genuine Louis Repetti candies see that the full name is on the package.

LOUIS REPETTI,
Phone Harlem 92. 46 W. 125 St., N.Y.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters

Charge Purchases made after Nov. 25th will be billed January 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Important Sales

Gowns Dresses Wraps
Suits Coats Blouses
Millinery and Furs
At very great reductions

Also particularly featuring, for today and tomorrow, Unusual Values in Smart Apparel for Misses and small Women

$75 TO $95 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS..$58

New Empire waist-line and flare-skirt effects, with trimmings of Beaver, Seal, Skunk-Raccoon and Krimmer.

Also Fur-trimmed Suits at $45. Suits without Fur at $35.

$75 & $95 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS (for Misses)....$55 & $65
$45 TO $85 MISSES' DANCING DRESSES.....$25 & $35
$35 & $45 MOTOR AND UTILITY COATS.....$25 & $35

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Bring the Children to See Santa Claus Land
Eighth Floor

For This, Its Fifth Christmas Season
This Great "Store of a Million Gifts"
Is Ready to Serve You Better Than Ever Before

Christmas stocks that have passed the $6,000,000 mark.

Arrivals from Europe that comprise practically all of the goods ordered abroad for this holiday season, to make fascinating and delightful places of

The Jewelry Store The Wonderful Toy Store
The Leather Goods Store

and every other part of the ten selling floors—more than 18½ acres—of this vast modern GIMBEL building.

A far better organized sales force—intelligent, helpful, courteous.

An exclusive motor Delivery Service at its top notch of efficiency, that covers the country for fifty miles around New York, and is without a superior, and few, if any, equals in the world.

All this is at your service today and tomorrow, and every day, until your last Christmas package is bought.

But Please Begin Your Christmas Shopping TODAY

A Sale of the Best, Most Famous Silk Underwear for Women

4,800 Garments—$17,000 Worth for $11,000

We Promised Not to Mention the Maker's Name, but He Is the Emperor in His Business

As you read this, this maker's name is on the tip of your tongue. All women prefer the luxurious, beautifully finished silk underwear he makes. He is equally famous for making the best silk gloves in the world.

The 4,800 garments which compose this unheard-of offering are perfect, in new styles, in a complete range of sizes, and in all desirable shades. And you will find the maker's label on every garment. Priced thus:

Group 1— Regularly $2.50 to $3.50 At $1.68
Vests with embroidered tops. Regular and Tango Bloomers.

Group 2— Regularly $3.50 to $4.50 At $2.68
Union Suits with band-beaded and Shadow Lace Tops, embroidered.

Group 3— Regularly $4 to $5 At $2.85
Embroidered Vests and band top Bloomers, all of finest grade of silk.

Group 4— Regularly $5 to $6.50 At $3.65
Union Suits beautifully trimmed; of finest grade of silk; corset cover with band top bloomers or petticoat.

Also in this Sale from the same maker

3,600 Pairs Women's Black Silk Hose

Regularly $1.75, $2, and $2.50 pair, at, $1.15 pair

Heavy quality; fine grade; 3 pairs in gift box for $3.30. Main Floor

Ready Today for Men!

1,400 Winter Overcoats at $15

That Possess All the Merit You Expect to Secure by Paying $22 or $25



We want to impress firmly upon men that these Overcoats have, for the most part, been newly made to our order within the past fortnight by wholesale tailors, from whose stock of materials held in excess of their requirements we selected exactly the weaves, patterns and colorings we wanted.

We selected the styles of the Overcoats, too—they are in the tip of fashion and remarkable for the winter comfort they provide.

Expect to find today and tomorrow:

Loose Fitting Overcoats with raglan or plain sleeves, in blue or gray chinchilla and smart rough materials, including many of the fashionable brown effects.

Chesterfield Overcoats—the business man's favorite; in black, or dark Oxford gray; velvet collars.

Splendid selection in every size, from 33 to 46 chest.

Remarkable Winter Suits at $15

This is an important companion offering, thoroughly up to GIMBEL quality standards, at $25.

Fine choice of models and fabrics that include blue serge, Tartan plaids, many brown effects, black or blue with white stripes.

A surprising amount of hand-tailoring in both Overcoats and Suits assures the good service of the clothing. The man who cannot find Overcoat or Suit to please him at this economical price, $15, is indeed playing in hard luck. Fourth Floor

Hanging
A "To Let" Sign

is one way of trying to get tenants. It is the old way.

Modern conditions require modern methods.

We can show you some interesting results in renting and managing Real Estate.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."



Cloth Upper Shoe

New model on Coward walking last; Black and Russet Calf; tops of gray with pearl buttons. A smart shoe for street and semi-dress wear. Also in lace.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

Tableaux Dansant and Ball

for the benefit of the
VIRGINIA DAY NURSERY
Ritz-Carlton
November 30th, 9:30 P. M.

The public is cordially invited to attend this entertainment and thereby give needed assistance to a most worthy cause.

Boxes, with 8 Tickets, $50.

Admission Tickets, including Supper, $5.

MISS CAROLINE MORGAN,
521 Park Ave.

FARQUHARSON AND WHEELOCK
Semi-Annual Sale
All model Gowns, Coats, Furs, Wraps and Hats

To be sold all this week without reserve and regardless to cost.

724 5th Ave., 56th and 57th Sts.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 8:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 23th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—465 Fulton St.

ARMY OF BEGGARS MARS THANKSGIVING

Thousands of Ragamuffins in Fantastic Garb Beset Persons in the Street.

CHURCHES HOLD SERVICES

Turkey and Cranberry Sauce Provided for the Destitute and for Jail Inmates.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in many ways in this city yesterday, but the keystone of the Puritan holiday was still the big dinner with fowl, preferably turkey, and cranberry sauce.

That feature of the last Thursday in November has undergone little change since William Bradford set aside a day of rejoicing over the first harvest of the New England colonists in 1621. Even the prisoners in all of the penal institutions of the city dined well yesterday. Good dinners, in which turkey had an important part, were provided for the unemployed and the "down-and-out" throughout the city.

The warm weather added many features to the Thanksgiving celebration which the steeple-hatted generation of 1621 did not contemplate in providing for such a festival. There were never before so many children in outlandish garb begging in the streets. Thousands of children with faces bedaubed fantastically or merely blackened with dirt or charcoal, if rouge and grease paints were not available, and dressed in anything from khaki cowboy suits to dresses which would have served them just as well as tents, lined Fifth Avenue from the Plaza to Washington Square and Broadway from Herald Square to Washington Heights. They went after alms like young brigands, instead of adopting the more or less humble demeanor of the usual ragamuffin.

Beggars Reap a Harvest.

The begging conducted with such energy met with unusual success. While this was probably not foreseen by the Pilgrim Fathers, it is really only a normal development of Thanksgiving Day, a sociologist explained yesterday. It is on the familiar principle that the heart is reached quickly through the stomach. Small change can be extracted with unusual ease from a man who has just eaten a Thanksgiving dinner.

The churches observed Thanksgiving Day after the original intention as a day of prayer. Most of the preachers touched on the war. There were many who took advantage of the holiday to have an argument at the open-air war college in Times Square. It was good weather for arguing about the war, and the veterans on the general staff at Forty-third Street and Broadway made a day and a night of it.

There was probably never quite so great a volume of sound from musical instruments in this city at any previous time as there was yesterday. Only a few apartment houses in the city escaped anywhere from a dozen to a score of serenades.

Harlem's big open-air celebration of Thanksgiving Day was on 125th Street yesterday, where at 9 o'clock the reserves from the West 125th, East 126th, and West 128d Street stations were sent to keep order among the thousands who were in action with a New Year's Eve armament of horns, rattlers, confetti, artificial spiders, and other holiday weapons. One long line of men in striped costume did the lockstep up and down the street through a crowd of mediaeval kings, Turks, Indians in warpaint, Polar explorers or whatever else the costumers' shops afforded. One feature of the impromptu parade was a carriage drawn by two white Shetland ponies, with couriers on Shetland ponies before and behind it.

Happy Day for Prisoners.

Thanksgiving was the brightest day of the year on Blackwell's Island, where 1,568 prisoners, in addition to a turkey dinner, were the guests at a vaudeville show given by Keith's minstrels. Blanche Ring, Willie Weston, Bert Fitzgibbons, and a long list of well-known vaudeville performers appeared.

The 717 prisoners in the Tombs had chicken soup, celery, and mince pie. They did not receive tobacco, as in former years, because the money for it was not forthcoming. Fifty-four prisoners in Yorkville Court fared better, having menu of chicken, turkey, and cranberry sauce and tobacco as well. This was furnished by the Rev. Thomas H. Topping, who conducted the Thanksgiving service. But the convicts who had the best time were the thirty-three prisoners in Ludlow Street jail, who had tables decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums as well as a big turkey dinner. After dinner the Alimony Club quartet sang an adaptation to local conditions of "It's A Long Way to Tipperary." The Jefferson Market prisoners got a chicken dinner.

More than 2,000 dinners including turkey, lamb, and ham were given away at the headquarters of St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stand at 31 West Eighth Street, and 900 baskets of food were distributed. Many of those in the line yesterday were well-dressed men out of employment who had never eaten a Thanksgiving dinner under the same circumstances before.

Twelve hundred men were fed at the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, and 700 at the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 153 Bowery. More than 2,500 men and 150 women had chicken dinners at the Municipal Lodging House. Several thousands were fed by the Salvation Army.

More than 100 newsboys were entertained at a dinner given by William Waldorf Astor in the Newsboys' Home at 14 New Chambers Street. At Bellevue Hospital a turkey dinner was served to those of the 1,143 patients who could eat such food.

A turkey dinner was served to 1,200 boys and girls at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and to thousands at the Montefiore Home on the Gun Hill Road, The New York Catholic Protectory, Fordham Hospital, the Five Points Mission in Worth Street, and in many other institutions. Just as 600 children, who had been fed there, were leaving the Five Points Mission, Mrs. Rose Alll, 80 years old, of West Englewood, N. J., who was on the way to visit her son at 227 Mott Street, dropped dead.

Through streets in which children were flocking in fantastic costumes and where stands provided by charitable societies to feed Thanksgiving dinners to the poor, passed the funeral yesterday of seven victims of the tenement house fire in 403 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Yesterday was a big day for the hotels, where thousands of mothers and fathers held reunions with their sons who took a holiday from college to come to New York.

More than a thousand hungry men who formed in line at the mission of the Rescue Society, at 7 Doyers Street, last night were fed turkey cooked at the Park Avenue Hotel, the Biltmore, Waldorf-Astoria, St. Regis, Holland House, Ritz-Carlton, and the Plaza. Vegetables, cranberry sauce, and coffee went with the turkey.

In the crowd on 125th Street Capt. Gargan of the West 123d Street Station thought he saw danger to a four-year-old boy who was being pushed in a baby carriage through the street by an intoxicated woman. A boy was clinging to the woman's arm. The trio were taken by Policeman Bauer to the West 123d Street Station. There it turned out that the person pushing the baby carriage was a man dressed up in woman's clothes, and the boy holding his arm was a woman in trousers. The young boy in the carriage was the only one of the three whose status was not dissembled.

The man, who said he was Frederick Moore, a driver, of 577 East 133d Street, the Bronx, was taken before Magistrate Simms. He explained that the woman was his wife, and that they were merely masquerading because it was the fashion in Harlem. Even his intoxication, he maintained, was put on as part of the observance of the day. Magistrate Simms released him on suspended sentence.

PRISONERS GIVE A PLAY.

Many Citizens Attend a Thanksgiving Vaudeville Show in Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The chapel of Auburn Prison, transformed temporarily into a theatre, was filled tonight with interested citizens, who attended a minstrel and vaudeville show by inmates. A moderate admission fee had been charged, the proceeds going to welfare work among convicts.

A clever adaptation of the first act of a popular play was the feature of the performance. The buck and wing dancing by negro prisoners was also well received. Prisoners acted as ushers, and ice water was served as in up-to-date playhouses. During an intermission lantern slides were shown of road work and prison activities.

The Prisoners' Mutual Welfare League is endeavoring to obtain a list of speakers who will lecture evenings during the Winter on educational topics.

VAUDEVILLE AT SING SING.

Convicts Enjoy Games in the Prison Yard Also.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 26.—About a dozen members of the White Rats furnished the principal entertainment for the convicts at Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Two shows were given in the Chapel, because it was not large enough to hold all the convicts at one time.

The convicts were allowed in the yard, with monitors of the Golden Rule Brotherhood in charge of them. Handball and baseball games were played and it was almost dark before Acting Warden George S. Weed ordered the men to go to their cells.

The Thanksgiving dinner was a good one, including turkey and a cigar for each man.

NO BANQUET IN LONDON.

Funds for Proposed Celebration Go Toward Belgian Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—This was the quietest Thanksgiving Day in the memory of the oldest residents of the American colony here. With the exception of several small dinner parties in well-known hotels this evening, there was only informal observance of the day by a few Americans.

At the United States Embassy it was said that Ambassador Page would dine quietly at home, and that nothing had been planned of an official nature. Several weeks ago the American Society unanimously decided to abandon the proposed banquet and turned over the contributions for it to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Those Americans who did have turkey dinners at home today were able to get turkey for a shilling (25 cents) a pound.

HAS 350 BOYS AS GUESTS.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Gives Dinner to Newport Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—For the twenty-first time Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt today gave a Thanksgiving dinner to newsboys and messenger boys in Masonic Hall. In all, Mrs. Vanderbilt, who gave up her Thanksgiving at her own home, entertained 350 guests.

The Rev. W. I. Ward, pastor of the First Methodist Church, while the boys were at table, addressed them briefly, bringing out the lessons of the day. He asked them what they had to be thankful for, and one little chap quickly cried out, "Turkey."

While the boys were eating, Mrs. Vanderbilt went from table to table. The boys marched into the hall to the music of an orchestra playing a march. The musicians later played some popular songs, of which the boys sang the chorus.

JURY OF EX-TANKS DOOMS BARLEYCORN

Salvation Court's Unanimous Verdict Is Against "Foe of the Race."

ONE WITNESS FOR DEFENSE

A Drummer Who Finds Kansas Lonesome—Army Feast and Fifth Avenue 'Bus Joy Rides.

When Judge John Warren of Jersey City shook out the folds of his court robe, and, with one finger pointed scornfully at a perfectly innocent-looking barrel labeled "John Barleycorn," sentenced the prisoner to death, the solemn hush that fell upon the assembled boozers, hoboes, and other invited guests at Salvation Army Headquarters yesterday afternoon was broken only by "Steve the Soak," who chose that particular moment to wake out of a sound sleep and ask, "When do we get the eats?" It was not considered good form on Steve's part, and no one answered.

Steve should have waited a minute. Scarcely had the barrel been branded as the source of all evil and condemned to seven different sudden deaths when Col. Daymon sprang to the platform and announced that light refreshments were about to be served in the basement. Refreshments, he explained, did not mean turkey but just plain stew—and not the kind of a stew they had heard about in the trial of John Barleycorn. Whereupon there were murmurs of "Good work," "That's the boy," and "Lead us to it," while a gray-haired woman down in front added a "Hallelujah" for good measure.

Fifth Avenue 'Bus Excursion.

If the annual boozers' day doings were just a little more joyous than usual it was not merely because John Barleycorn was tried, sentenced, and executed—with the aid of axes wielded by two executioners in black—right before everybody's eyes. First of all, there were free rides in Fifth Avenue motor buses from the Battery and the Bowery to the Army's Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, and after 1,000 guests had been mobilized in this way all hands sat down to Thanksgiving dinner at noon, feasting on the first instalment of the stew, sandwiches, coffee, and cake. Then came the trial, preceded and followed by much hymn singing, and then the refreshments that caused "Steve the Soak" so much uneasiness, and after that a night meeting at which Commander Eva Booth spoke.

Poor old John Barleycorn never had a chance. The twelve fearless jurors found him guilty of almost every crime on the calendar, although the indictment only accused him of treason against the state of humanity, in that he did feloniously, maliciously, and with intent forethought work evil upon the men, women, and children of the State; did spread disease and sickness, promote poverty, and rob wives and children of the protection of their husbands and fathers.

The trial was held in the Court of General Welfare, with the Jersey City jurist presiding as Judge Even Hand. Samuel Wilson of the Jersey City Anti-Saloon League appeared as the prosecuting attorney, and George Brengle, a young Harvard Law School student, labored to save the prisoner from an untimely end.

But as soon as Prosecutor Wilson put his first witness on the stand it was plain that it was all up with the prisoner, and several jurors in the back row began to nod. The witness was Major Winchell of the Salvation Army's Industrial Home in Jersey City—it was a field day for Jerseyites, by the way—and he told how 14,000 men had drifted into the home since he took charge, and 97 per cent. of them owed their downfall to drink. Lawyer Brengle tried to show that they were good-for-nothings, anyway, but he wasn't convincing.

Warden Sullivan of the Hudson County (again New Jersey) jail said that 60 per cent. of the men who came to him had John Barleycorn to thank for being there. Another man read a deposition from Dr. King, County Physician of Hudson County, (still New Jersey,) who told how rum had sent thousands to the hospitals and insane asylums. He denounced the indiscriminate use of alcohol for sick people, declaring that to be one of the worst crimes of the medical profession. Men could recover from the drink habit, Dr. King said, but he never had known of a woman who did.

Probation Officer Sharkey said that 85 per cent. of the prisoners in Hudson County were victims of drink, and a detective named Abraham Weinberg, who had done some work for the Anti-Saloon League, told how the sale of liquor helped gambling, white slavery, and other forms of vice to flourish.

Lawyer Brengle tried hard to show that alcohol was a food and a stimulant and that thousands of men would lose their jobs and taxes would jump if John Barleycorn were condemned to death. He called William G. Gilks, a young Englishman, who testified that the only men who ever swam the English Channel were Capt. Webb and Burgess, and that both had trained for the event on old ale. Whereupon, Prosecutor Wilson jumped to his feet flourishing statements from Connie Mack of the Athletics and Ban Johnson of the American League, both of whom said ball players got along better when they didn't drink.

The only other man to put in a good word for the prisoner was J. B. Asher, a traveling salesman, who said:

"If it weren't for John Barleycorn, it would be pretty lonely on the road."

Asher said that was one reason why all good traveling men hated to go to Kansas, although there were plenty of dry States where it was not hard to "get something."

As a climax to the trial, S. Reynolds White, one of the Army's shining examples of a reformed booser, told the story of his downfall and redemption. White, it was said, had once been an officer in the United States Army. Two years ago he staggered into the Salvationists' meeting room and today he is holding a responsible position with a big railroad company. White told vividly of how he became a drunkard, lost one job after another, beat his wife, did time in prison, became a drug fiend, and was finally heading for the river when he happened into the Salvation meeting.

The jury's verdict was unanimous. Judge Warren in pronouncing sentence said:

"John Barleycorn, having been found guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment, there is only one sentence, and that is death."

There was wild applause at this, and "the eats" were worth an encore.

THE STEINWAY PIANOLA

An Extraordinary Purchasing Opportunity



THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOLA

THIS is Steinway Week at Aeolian Hall. The superb exhibit of these instruments in Grand and Upright models—the exhibit of early types of Aeolian "player" instruments leading up to the Steinway, and the two notable concerts in which the Steinway Pianola is demonstrated, have attracted wide-spread attention.

But the great feature of the week—the remarkable terms on which Steinway Pianolas are being sold—this is the feature of most vital interest to music lovers and all who take real pride and satisfaction in their homes.

To be able to buy a

STEINWAY PIANOLA
FOR TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH

—To be able to put one of these magnificent instruments in one's home, and pay for it on a basis of *less than $5 a week*;—here is indeed a marvelous opportunity.

The Steinway Pianola is the pianoforte *par excellence*. Identical with the regular Steinway Piano in musical quality and for hand-playing, it offers two methods of playing, instead of one.

Containing the wonderful Pianola roll-playing action, it is available to the musically untrained, as well as to the musician. It brings all the beautiful music of the world into every home it enters.

Surely here is the pianoforte which everyone must want. And these wonderfully liberal terms make it a pianoforte that almost everyone can have.

CHRISTMAS DELIVERY
Steinway Pianolas purchased on these terms will be held for Christmas delivery, if desired

The Talking Machine Department
A full line of Columbia Grafonolas and Victor Talking Machines. Standard Red Seal Victor and the famous Columbia Records. Courteous, efficient and prompt service.

Other models of The Pianola cost from $550
A genuine Aeolian Player-Piano may be purchased for $395

AEOLIAN HALL
The Aeolian Company
42nd Street, West of Fifth Avenue

The Piano Department
An immense stock of both Grand and Upright pianos. The world's leading pianos in their respective grades. Prices from $250 upwards. Easy terms. Renting.

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Victrola VI, $25
Oak

It's easy to learn the new steps with the music of the Victrola.

Hear The Victrola VI
$25
(*Illustrated Above*)
At GIMBELS

It is powerful and sweet in tone and reproduces all Victor Records admirably.

It keeps perfect time for dancing, and you can move it easily from room to room or take it over to a neighbor's home, if you want to have dancing there.

Let us put your Victor VI aside NOW for Christmas. You can begin paying for it now, if you like, at the easy rate of

$2 Cash and $1 Weekly

All other types of Victor in stock, too, from No. IV at $15, to No. XVI at $200—all on convenient terms.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third St.

The Fox Trot and all the other new dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Complete Stock of All The New Victor Records

Besides the Fox Trots, Hesitations, One-Steps and Tangos that everybody wants, there are the new Song Records by McCormack and McFarlan, to which it is delightful to listen.

Christmas Music, too, including a charming rendering of "Heilige Nacht." And a new duet sung by Alma Gluck and Remiers—"Du, Du, Liegst Mir am Herzen"—a beautiful setting of this sweet old German folk song.

Hear these and many more, in the new sound-proof, crystal Victor Rooms with their perfect ventilation.
Eighth Floor



Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

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B. Altman & Co.

Women's Covert Cloth Suits
(Tailor-made)

New Models. Superior materials and workmanship.

Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

CARRANZA SETS UP CAPITAL AT PORT

Vera Cruz Welcomes Him and His Staff—Large Force Gathering There.

"WE WILL WIN," HE SAYS

Villa Delays Entry of Capital, but Renews Promise to Prevent Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 26.—Gen. Carranza, with Gens. Obregon, Alvarado, and two military trains, arrived at Los Cocos, a suburb of Vera Cruz, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Carranza led the procession into Vera Cruz, over a mile, through crowds which lined the streets and balconies, throwing flowers. The enthusiasm was tremendous. Troops lined the streets and no disorder was reported. Gen. Obregon's forces arrived this morning. The infantry is well uniformed and armed with the latest equipment. Two trains of artillery, a hospital train, and an aeroplane train composed of five cars, carrying four aeroplanes and a repair shop, have also arrived. E. Dean, an American aviator, is with the forces. More than thirty automobiles have been brought here.

The headquarters of Carranza, Obregon, and Alvarado is the lighthouse building on the esanitary pier, where the gunboat Zaragoza is tied up. The Financial Department is in the same buildings. Gen. Aguilar will change his headquarters to the Terminal Hotel.

Speeches were made in the Plaza. Gen. Carranza said:

"In complying with my duty, I have arrived at Vera Cruz. The cause will triumph. We will again save the republic, as we have saved it by the revolution of the Constitutianalists.

"The thirty years' peace was only an apparent one, as we can now see—there has always been a revolution, but until now we have only turned out the dictators. We must proceed to throw out the enemies of the people and put in their places the people who must and shall rule the country. I know the people will give me their fullest assistance in brains and blood. We are sure of winning. The common people will win in the end."

Gen. Obregon said: "The people of Vera Cruz have two pictures—Vera Cruz opening its arms to welcome First Chief Carranza, who is an ideal democrat, and the Mexico of the Cientificos and traitors, all enemies of the Constitutional cause, whose head is the cursed Pancho Villa. One side recognizes thhe cause of the people, the second clings to the old idea of treason and infamy. The people know whom they have chosen. The war must continue. We will continue with stronger ideas and stronger forces until all traitors are dead or have left the country."

Plants of Government newspapers have been moved to Vera Cruz. Diplomats have been notified that all official business must be transacted in the new capital.

VILLA PROMISES PROTECTION.

Capital Quiet Under Zapata as March Is Still Held Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. Villa today gave the American Government renewal of assurances that he intended to rule Mexico City with an iron hand, if necessary, to preserve order and protect life and property. These assurances were given by Villa to George C. Carothers, the American Government agent, and were telegraphed to Secretary Bryan tonight.

In his message Carothers said that Villa had given him assurances that when he entered the Mexican capital he would allow no looting or other disorders, that no interference with the postal service or other means of communication would be permitted and life and property would be fully protected.

According to messages received by the department today, order had been restored in the capital, and was being maintained by the Zapata forces. Today's dispatches said that agents of Villa were working in harmony with the Zapata forces, commanded by Col. Saldana, and that arrangements were being made for the early entry of Villa and his forces. As soon as Villa and Zapata are in control, Gen. Gutierrez will go from San Luis Potosi to the capital to be formally installed as Provisional President.

It was not known tonight whether any of Villa's troops had entered Mexico City. The report from Mr. Carothers, who is accompanying Gen. Villa, was sent from the vicinity of Mexico City. Secretary Bryan said, and while it did not state when the northern chieftain expected to enter the capital, it was taken to indicate that he was fully advised as to conditions there and acting in complete harmony with Gen. Zapata.

Officials believed the entrance of the northern army in Mexico City was to be expected at any time, and that Eulalio Gutierrez, named by the Aguascallentes convention as President ad interim, would immediately proceed to the capital and be formally installed in office there with the reassembling of the convention.

United States officials still were in doubt tonight as to the whereabouts of Gen. Zapata himself. No mention of his presence in the capital has been made in any message received, but it was believed he would join Gen. Villa there on the latter's arrival.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, diplomatic representative of the Carranza faction in Washington, received two dispatches tonight from Ysidro Fabela, Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vera Cruz, the first of which read:

"Today at 4 o'clock the First Chief will arrive at this place."

The other message from Señor Fabela read:

"The Mexican Consul at Galveston wired yesterday that Gen. Maclovio Herrera's forces have taken the State of Durango, and that Iturbe's forces have taken the State of Sinaloa. Our forces have arrived today at Cruz de Piedra and advanced against Hermosillo," the capital of the State of Sonora.

Señor Zubaran also received today from Gen. Carranza, at Orizaba, this message:

"The report relative to the capture of Gens. Obregon, Villareal, and Hay by Gen. Blanco is utterly false. Blanco, with his entire command, has united with the forces of Gen. Obregon, and Mexico City has been abandoned. Villareal and Hay are at this time in Monterey. The greater portion of the troops under Gen. Buelna (a Villista commander) has deserted him and joined the ranks of the forces loyal to the Government."

Villa Moving Cautiously.

EL PASO, Nov. 26.—Reports received today in Juarez said that the Villa forces were acting with caution before entering Mexico City. It was declared that Villa had sent a commission to confer with Gen. Zapata before his troops were sent ahead. Villa himself supposedly remained at Tula with the vanguard of his army. He was accompanied by George C. Carothers, the American State Department agent.

The permanent committee of the Aguascallentes commission, headed by Provisional President Gutierrez, has left San Luis Potosi, and was expected today at Queretaro, on its way to Mexico City. With it was Leon Canova, American State Department representative. The convention officials have been appointing local Government officials on their trip.

All has been quiet in the interior, as far as known here, although officials of all factions admitted that they had received no direct telegraphic advices.

TROOPS REACH GALVESTON.

Funston, with Soldiers and Refugees, Greeted by Guns and Cheers.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—Five army transports today brought Major Gen. Frederick Funston and more than 4,000 soldiers of the United States expeditionary forces from Vera Cruz to Galveston. The chartered steamer Antilla brought 330 American and Mexican refugees. Through the mists of a rainy Thanksgiving the little fleet steamed into port late today, greeted by saluting guns and cheering crowds.

With the flagship Cristobal flying the two-starred banner of the Major General were the transports Kilpatrick, McClellan, Kansan, and Sumner. The Sumner arrived after 9 o'clock tonight.

Among the refugees were many Customs House employes from Vera Cruz. Bishop Vincent Castellanes of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Campeche headed a party of eighteen priests and twenty-one nuns.

A downpour during the last two days has prevented completion of the camp at Fort Crockett, and the Quartermaster's Department announced the troops probably would not debark until tomorrow or Saturday.

The total number of persons leaving Vera Cruz upon its evacuation by American troops is 4,412, as indicated by reports from Gen Funston received here. Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed by the troops.

Immigration officials from Houston and Texas City are here to assist the local authorities in handling the shipload of refugees.

On the flagship Cristobal, guarded by a detail of men, is $1,000,000 in gold of customs money collected at the port of Vera Cruz.

VILLA SCORNS HUERTA'S AID.

"I Do Not Temporize with Traitors," He Telegraphs The Times.

The report, copied from Madrid, that Gen. Huerta, who is now at Santander, Spain, had offered to join the war against Carranza, was telegraphed to Gen. Villa by THE TIMES. The following reply, translated from the Spanish, was received yesterday:

Queretaro, Nov. 25.

With the indignation becoming an honorable man I repudiate emphatically the false stories circulated by my enemies, with mischievous intent, for it is not true that Huerta has offered me his services. I do not temporize with traitors, enemies of the people, and of their country.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General in charge of operations.

Gen. Villa appears here with his new title. Heretofore he has signed his dispatches "General in Chief" as Commander of the Division of the North.

RETURN AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Mexicans Admit Three Men Were Taken on This Side of the Line.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 26.—T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson, and J. R. McInrey, charged with complicity in dynamiting bridges in Sonora, who have been held by the Mexican authoritics, were brought to the border here last night and delivered to the United States authorities. This was done on a showing that the men were arrested on the American side.

They were brought to Nogales, Sonora, Monday night from Hermosillo, and taken to the scene of the alleged crimes yesterday.

KEEP WINCHESTER IN GLARE

Warship Watches with Searchlights That Yacht Doesn't Move.

Acting seemingly under the belief that the 25-knot steam yacht Winchester might try to slip out of port in the dark, the torpedo destroyer Cushing and the United States revenue cutter Mohawk had their searchlights playing on her all last night. The Winchester was anchored off Clifton, S. I., near the German ship Indra, which arrived recently with nitrate from Chile, and the bark Rendova, so that all three vessels were lit up from the water-line to the masthead by the searchlights.

As they were anchored near the Narrows, the Winchester would have had to pass them to get out unless she went over toward the Brooklyn shore. The yacht has not been cleared for any port, but she was reported on Tuesday to have steam up, and is believed by the officers on watch to have stayed under banked fires since. Two men from the revenue cutter Seneca are supposed to be aboard of her.

MESSINA PALACE FALLS.

Weakened by Earthquake It Collapses—Three Dead Found.

MESSINA, Nov. 26, (via Rome.)—One of the palaces damaged by the earthquake in 1908, owing to bad weather, suddenly collapsed today, burying three families in the ruins. Rescuers removed two children practically uninjured. Two women, badly hurt, were saved.

The work of the rescuers was made difficult by a heavy rain. Policemen, soldiers, and firemen brought out from the ruins the bodies of a man, a woman, and a boy.

It was ascertained tonight that five persons still were buried under the ruins and that efforts to reach them were hopeless. The authorities have ordered the demolition of the other unsafe houses in the city.

ANARCHISTS FOOL POLICE AT MEETING

They Bore Them with Italian Lecture and Get to Business When They're Gone.

STOOL PIGEON THROWN OUT

Goldblatt Sisters Then Denounce Commissioner Davis and All of Her Works.

About 100 anarchists, many of them prominent in demonstrations recently conducted by the Berkman group, were surprised by detectives last night while they were holding a meeting in a cellar at 301 East 106th Street.

Just before the detectives entered, a young Italian arose to speak in his own language and the anarchists present arranged themselves on the rude wooden benches that took the place of chairs.

"Who's the boss here?" asked one of the detectives, as they pressed forward into the crowd.

Sam Hartman, who figured last Winter as a Rutgers Square orator, answered for the gathering, "we don't believe in bosses and have none here."

The detectives demanded what kind of a meeting was going on. They were told it was a simple little lecture in Italian, and they would be very welcome to remain. The detectives sat down, and so long as they were there the lecturer kept on a monotonous flow of Italian, while his hearers appeared to be listening intently.

The detectives and two policemen, who had joined them, grew tired of the dull talk in a language they could not understand, and made for the door. Anarchists followed them until they were half a block away in Second Avenue, and then there was a commotion in the centre of the hall.

A young man was hustled through the door, with two husky anarchists, who had figured in raids upon Tarrytown, behind him.

"He's a stool pigeon for the police," exclaimed Hartman, "and a cheap one at that. He only gets coffee and sinkers for his pay. We put him out, not because we have anything to conceal, but because we don't like his smirky amile."

Reporters were told that they were welcome to remain and hear what was to be said in English after the little joke upon the police had sent them away.

The meeting, it appeared, had been called to reorganize and to arrange a programme for the Winter similar to that which kept the anarchists busy last year. A Conference of the Unemployed was formed, with Hartman as President and Lillian Goldblatt as Treasurer. Weekly meetings will be held in the public squares, and the former Tannenbaum army of the unemployed will be reorganized under the new leadership.

Helen Goldblatt, known as "Helen of Troy," and her sister Lillian, who completed a week ago ten days' sentences in the Workhouse, exhibited scarred wrists and hands. The scars, they said, were from scratches inflicted while they were fighting to prevent Commissioner of Correction Davis from taking their finger prints. Both girls resisted, they said, until they were weakened by five days' confinement in the "cooler," where they received only bread and water and slept on a damp stone floor.

At the end of the five days, Helen said, she gave in and permitted her finger prints to be taken, but her sister continued to resist, until she was put in a straight jacket and finally received an injection, which rendered her unconscious.

BULLET STOPS A GUNMAN.

Italian Shot Through Arm as He Draws Bead on Policeman.

An excited young Italian ran up to Policeman Charles Pritting in Fifth Avenue, near Carroll Street, Brooklyn, last night and exclaimed:

"There's a man hiding in our back yard to shoot my father."

Pritting followed the young man down Carroll Street half way to Fourth Avenue and into a dark alley. As the policeman entered a man brushed past him and Pritting caught him by the collar.

The fellow struggled and gave Pritting a smashing blow in the face with the butt of a revolver, broke away, and ran into the street.

Pritting was close behind, his own revolver out now and, seeing the man about to run into a saloon, yelled at him. The man turned and threw up his right hand in which he still held his revolver.

The policeman took no chances. A fellow policeman had been murdered under similar circumstances and on Wednesday night five gangsters shot an Italian to death nearby. Pritting fired first and his bullet crashed through the man's arm and into his chest.

Dr. Costello, from Swedish Hospital, took the wounded man there, saying he was in a serious condition. He said he was Mariano Saveno, of 204 First Street, Brooklyn. He was too weak to talk.

The youth who led Pritting into the alley disappeared and detectives set out to seek him.

PRESIDENT GOES TRAMPING.

Spends a Quiet Thanksgiving Day at Williamstown with Relatives.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 26.—President Wilson qualified as a mountain climber here this afternoon. With Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Prof. Stockton Axson, his brother-in-law, he went up Petersburg Mountain, from the summit of which he could look into New York and Vermont.

On his return the President, much refreshed by his outing, sat before an open fire and read poetry to his relatives. For the Thanksgiving dinner tonight the President and his relatives had a forty-pound turkey, bought from a nearby farmer, some venison sent by an admirer, cranberry sauce, vegetables, and pumpkin pie.

At services in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church this morning the President listened to prayers for peace in Europe and continued prosperity in the United States. In his sermon the rector, the Rev. J. F. Carter, referred to Mrs. Wilson's death. The President's Thanksgiving proclamation was read by President Harry Garfield of Williams College. The Rev. Thomas P. Haig read the proclamation of Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts. The President walked to church through heavy slush. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and Dr. Grayson. Afterward the congregation stood while the Presidential party walked out.

An automobile trip is planned for tomorrow morning. The President will leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for Washington, going by way of New Haven and Springfield. In his short stay here the President has disposed of much correspondence, but has not completed his Message to Congress.

RAIN STAYS FIRE PERIL.

Checks Outbreak in Arkansas—Two Big Plants Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—Rain which fell today over all southern Arkansas it was thought would check the forest fires, which have been raging for more than ten days. The forecast is for continued heavy rains.

The most serious individual loss from the forest fires yet reported occurred at Helena last night, when sparks set fire to the Central Building Company and the Dinning Furniture Company plants. Both were destroyed with a loss of $150,000.

In northern Louisiana concern still is felt for the safety of many big oil plants in Caddo Parish, the largest oil field in the State.

Mississippi River traffic south of Memphis, it is said, is almost at a standstill because of difficulty in operating steamboats through the dense smoke.

FOUND WIFE AND NEW SON.

Husband Temporarily Deserted Had Happy Thanksgiving Day.

Yesterday was a twice happy day for Alving Pollock of 19 Hicks Avenue, Winfield, L. I. On Wednesday night he lost his wife, and yesterday he found her again, and also a small son, who, the doctors say, promises to be as husky as his father.

Mrs. Pollock, who is only 22, wandered away from her home in her husband's absence, and, after searching all night, the frantic young man went to the police. They told him his wife and baby were safe and well in St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

Policeman Kayes found Mrs. Pollock early yesterday morning wandering about in a temporary fit of insanity about a mile from her home, and he called Dr. Mars and an ambulance at once. Young Alving, Jr., was born on the way to the hospital.

LOCOMOTIVE PLANT STARTS

Brooks Works at Dunkirk Had Been Idle Seven Months.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—After an idleness of nearly seven months, the Brooks locomotive plant at Dunkirk will resume operations tomorrow with about half of its normal force of 2,000 men. The company has orders on hand to keep the plant busy for several months provided sufficient material can be obtained. It is promised that before the middle of December the plant will be running full force.

The closing of the plant was due to labor troubles, rather than to industrial depression, and the other plants of the American Locomotive Company have been in operation.

Not Rasmussen's Report.

Edmund Otis Hovey, one of the committee of the American Museum of Natural History in charge of the Crocker Land Expedition, said yesterday that the Museum had not received a partial account of the MacMillan explorations from Knud Rasmussen. Mr. Hovey explained that the whole report as given out by the Museum had been taken from a letter sent to him by W. Elmer Ekblaw, geologist of the expedition.

Visconti-Venosta Very Ill.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Much apprehension is felt regarding the condition of the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, ex-Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is gravely ill, and his illness is complicated by advanced age.

The One Safe Place

for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal

are readily accessible from any point in Greater New York.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.



THE "SHAKER" SISTERS

RETURN TO THE

WALDORF-ASTORIA

Nov. 30 to Dec. 5th, 1914

(Reception Room, 33d St. Entrance.)

See Their Special Offerings of

"Dorothy" Shaker Cloaks

These quaintly charming garments are made to your order in most attractive patterns for Auto, Carriage, Street or Ocean Travel—also in pastel shades for Evening Wear.

Broadcloth faced, with silk lined hoods and ribbons; or silk lined throughout. Two-thirds or full lengths. Appropriate for women, misses, and infants.

THIS EXHIBIT IS UNIQUE

All "Shaker" products are interesting in being "different," but most attractive, and you will be well repaid by a visit here, and a glance at the many unique offerings.

Note the dates—Nov. 30 to Dec. 5

YOUR attendance requested

"Pandora's Box" will be danced in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Friday, December 4th, and Saturday, December 5th, by one hundred debutantes and young society matrons for the benefit of our unemployed.

The proceeds of the performances will be devoted to the work of War Relief Committee of the Vacation Committee, which kills three birds with one stone: 1st, It gives temporary employment to women who have lost their positions through war conditions; 2nd, it finds permanent positions for these women; and, 3rd, it makes garments for the European wounded and refugees.

"Pandora's Box" will be followed on Friday and Saturday evenings by a Ball, and on Saturday afternoon by a The Dansant. Authentic motion pictures taken on Belgian battlefields will also be shown.

Tickets and Boxes may be secured at Knabe's, Fifth Ave. and 39th St., or at the Vacation Committee, 38 West 39th St. Make cheques payable to Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today and Saturday, These Splendid Values in Our Great

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Further Great Reductions in Men's High Grade Winter Overcoats

Entire Stock of Medium and Odd Heavyweight Overcoats Reduced.

CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS—Of English and best domestic woolens.
NOVELTY FABRICS—Of medium and Winter weight.
BLUE CHINCHILLA COATS—Sizes 34 to 38.
ROUGH, FLEECY FABRICS—In novelty mixtures.
SHAWL COLLAR COATS—Of various kinds.
Regularly $22.50, $24.50, $26.50

15.00

St. George's Vicuna Overcoats About ⅓ Off Regular Prices

Heavy, soft, warm, conservative dress coats, made from this exceptionally fine and most staple of Top coatings in black, dark mixed greys and browns; with velvet or self collar and silk lined yoke and sleeves. All sizes.
Regular Retail Price $35.00

24.50

Men's Holiday Neckwear

NEW SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Extra large folded, in the most desirable plain and fancy colorings.
Regularly $1.00. **6 for 2.75** **Each 50c**

BLACK AND FANCY KNITTED TIES—Our entire stock, comprising crochet and accordion weaves in plain colors and fancy stripes.
Regularly $1.50 nad $2.00. **6 for 4.85** **Each 85c**

SILK KNITTED DRESS SCARFS—Special crochet weaves in black, pearl and white. *Regularly $5.00, $7.00.* **3.50 and 5.00**

Men's Winter Gloves

FINE WOOL GLOVES—In grey, navy and various mixtures; serviceable and warm. *Regularly $1.25.*
6 pairs, 85c pair; 3 pairs 90c pair. **Pair 95c**

TAN CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp; P. X. M. seams. *Regularly $1.50 pair.*
6 pairs, 1.05 pair; 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. **Pair 1.15**

FLEECED LINED GLOVES—In tan and grey. *Regularly $1.75.*
6 pairs, 1.35 pair; 3 pairs, 1.40 pair. **Pair 1.45**

Innovation Glove Sale

For Women and Misses

The finest imported grades in the most fashionable styles of the season.

Single pair, 1.15. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair.

Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair

In the following assortments:

This unique sale, occurring at the height of the season, when fine gloves are particularly scarce and proportionately expensive, is a decided advantage to the early Christmas shopper.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp; black. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S DOESKIN GLOVES—1 clasp and 2 button; white only (washable). *Regularly $1.75 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 clasp; grey. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S CAPE GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp; tan; P. X. M. seams. *Regularly $1.75 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—1 clasp; white; black or white stitching. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—2 pearl clasp; tan; self and black stitching. *Regularly $2.00 pair.*
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Pair 1.15

Women's Handsome Fur Coats

Made of the finest selected skins in the mode of the hour; beautifully lined in heavy satin or fancy Oriental Silk Crepe.

About 30% below regular price

FRENCH SEAL COATS—Three-quarter length; very warm, soft and luxurious. *Regularly $70.00.* **58.00**

CARACUL COATS—Three-quarter length, superior quality; guaranteed for extra long service. *Regularly $65.00.* **42.50**

Women's Seasonable Furnishings

A specially selected stock valued at $5,000.00, and comprising merchandise of the highest grade, adapted to the demands of the hour, is offered to close at

¼ to ⅓ Under Regular Prices.

AUSTRALIAN PURE WOOL SWEATERS—In a variety of colors and smart models, including the "Lenox" and "Sport Coat." *Regularly $4.50 to $7.50.* **3.95 to 6.75**

CASHMERE PURE WOOL SWEATERS—Imported; a choice assortment of colors and styles. *Regularly $12.50 to $14.50.* **10.50 to 12.50**

PURE SILK SWEATERS—Of very superior quality, heavy, lustrous and in the most desirable plain colors or two-tone effects. *Regularly $27.50 to $45.00.* **25.00 to 32.50**

MESSALINE SILK PETTICOATS—Of lustrous and excellent wearing quality; side plaited foot trimmings. *Regularly $3.25.* **2.65**

MILANESE JERSEY PETTICOATS—Pure silk, with plaiting of same, or Messaline foot trimming. *Regularly $5.00.* **3.75**

TANGO CREPE PETTICOATS—With Dresden figures. *Regularly $2.75.* **1.75**

CHIFFON, CREPE DE CHINE, PEAU DE CYGNE and EMBROIDERED NET PETTICOATS—In novel designs. *Regularly $5.00 to $45.00.* **3.75 to 29.75**

EIDERDOWN ROBES—Of very superior quality and large variety of colors. Satin trimmed, shawl collar and patch pockets; silk girdle. *Regularly $6.00.* **4.95**

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—The best quality in a choice assortment of dainty color and Jacquard effects. Satin trimmed, extra full. *Regularly $7.50.* **6.95**

Exquisite New Blouses

For theatre, luncheon and afternoon wear, including the fashionable gold tinted and black lace.

At less than ⅓ actual value.

GOLD TINTED LACE—Over chiffon with chiffon vestee.
BLACK LACE—Over white chiffon; velvet ribbon trimming.
CHIFFON—Combined with lace; trimmed with silk braid.
Value $4.00

2.95

Great Hosiery and Underwear Event

Comprising the most desirable grades from our wholesale stock in practical styles suitable for immediate wear; also the finest French Silk Hose, appropriate for handsome Christmas Gifts.

At ¼ to ½ Under Regular Prices

FOR WOMEN	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
FINE COTTON—Black only; Winter weight	35c	23c	65c	1.25
IMPORTED COTTON—Heavy or medium weight; black	50c	33c	95c	1.85
LISLE THREAD—Highly mercerized; Winter weight; black	50c	33c	95c	1.85
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Lustrous and durable; black, white, and tan	50c	33c	95c	1.85
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—With fancy, colored silk tops; medium weight	1.35	85c	2.50	4.90
PURE THREAD SILK—Black only; extra double spliced heels and toes; desirable weight	1.50	95c	2.75	5.40
FINEST FRENCH SILK—Self-embroidered instep; black or white	8.00	3.50	10.00	19.50
	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNDERVESTS—Fine ribbed merino; long or short sleeves; Winter weight; tights to match	1.00	75c	2.20	4.30
UNION SUITS—Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.25	95c	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino; Winter weight; long or short sleeves	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.75
TIGHTS—Black wool; fine quality; Winter weight	2.25	1.50	4.35	8.50

FOR MEN	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
FIBRE SILK SOCKS—Black, white and plain colors; lustrous and extremely serviceable	35c	25c	70c	1.30
FINE MERCERIZED SOCKS—Imported; superior quality; black sillk hand clocking	50c	30c	85c	1.60
ACCORDION SILK SOCKS—Two tone; plain and mottled effects	50c	35c	1.00	1.95
SILK LINED CASHMERE SOCKS—Plain colors and mottled mixtures	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS—Medium weight; accordion weave in two-tone colorings	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
SOFT FINISH MERINO UNDERWEAR—Medium and Winter weight; in natural wool color	1.25	85c	2.50	4.85
HIGH GRADE MERINO UNDERWEAR—Full range of sizes, including stouts and regular; medium weight; very fine quality	2.00	1.50	4.35	8.50
BRETTLE'S ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR—Small and extra sizes only; in gauze, medium and super weights	10.00	5.00	13.50	25.00

FOR CHILDREN	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE—Black, white or tan; medium weight	50c	33c	95c	1.85
SILK LISLE HOSE—Extra fine; medium weight; black or white	30c	20c	50c	95c
BLACK COTTON HOSE—With linen heels and toes; extra durable	35c	23c	65c	1.25

Broadway & 19th Street

THANKSGIVING DAY GAMES CLOSE BIG COLLEGE FOOTBALL SEASON---GOLF---BOXING

PENN RALLIES AS TEAM IS DEFEATED

ornell Wins, 24 to 12, After Quakers Fight Their Way to the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—Cornell defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their annual game on Franklin Field here today before a crowd of 30,000 people by the score of 24 to 12 in an interesting but loosely played contest. The Quakers gave the Ithacans a bad scare in the third period when, with the score of 10 to 0 against them, the Pennsylvanians suddenly reversed the form they had shown and before the New Yorkers could recover their equilibrium the home eleven had forged to the front, 12 to 10. Pennsylvania, however, did not hold this lead long, for Cornell again put its scoring machine in motion and when the period had ended the visitors again had the advantage, 17 to 12.

On the form the two teams have shown recently, Cornell was looked upon as an easy winner and the switching of the lead from Cornell to Pennsylvania and then back again to the Ithaca team threw a lot of life into the game and gave the supporters of each side a good chance to cheer. Cornell did not play with the smoothness that was expected, fumbles and penalties costing her the loss of much ground. The visitors showed the power of being able to score, however, and barring the fumbles were seldom stopped in their progress.

Forward passes greatly aided Pennsylvania in scoring its two touchdowns, in fact the Quakers' overhead playing in this respect was as fine as has been seen here this sason. Barrett played a wonderful game for Cornell. He contributed 17 of Cornell's 24 points and stopped many of Pennsylvania's plays.

Cornell scored a field goal in the first period. The Ithacans secured the ball in mid-field on an exchange of kicks and worked it to Pennsylvania's thirteen-yard line, where the home team held. Barrett then dropped back and kicked an easy field goal. After the kick-off Cornell worked the ball to near mid-field and then by two long forward passes and a line play put the ball down on Pennsylvania's twelve-yard line, when the period ended.

Phillips, who took Hill's place, fumbled at the opening of the second period and lost the ball on Penn's eleven-yard mark. Pennsylvania failed to make any impression against Cornell's line and punted to Cornell's forty-yard line. Cornell resorted to straight hard line plunging and carried the ball to a touchdown by Barrett. Shuler kicked the goal.

For the remainder of the period the ball see-sawed up and down the field. Features of the period were a forty-two-yard pass, from Shelton, a Cornell touchdown that was not allowed because of an illegal forward pass, and a try at field goal by Barrett which was blocked. In this period also Cornell was penalized thirty-five yards, half the distance to her goal line, for illegal substitution.

Pennsylvania showed real football ability in the third period and had the power to score two touchdowns. Getting the ball on her own 41-yard line on a punt, Pennsylvania carried it steadily down the field on line plunges and end plays until it was 15 yards from the Cornell goal. Here Avery, playing for Tucker, shot a forward pass to Merrill who tumbled across the goal for a touchdown. Russell failed at goal. Forward passes gave Pennsylvania her second touchdown. Getting the ball on Cornell's 45-yard line Pennsylvania, by forward pass and line plunging, worked the ball to Cornell's 11-yard mark. Here Avery made a perfect forward pass to Koons, who caught the ball as he dashed over the goal line and put Pennsylvania in the lead. Avery failed at goal. A few minutes later Cornell again went in possession, taking a punt on its own 45-yard line. Barrett ran through the Pennsylvania team for 55 yards and a touchdown, making the score: Cornell, 17; Pennsylvania, 12.

Brilliant forward passes helped Pennsylvania to carry the ball into the last period from her own 30-yard line to Cornell's 28-yard mark, when it was lost. A 35-yard run by Collins helped Cornell to advance the ball to Pennsylvania's 38-yard line. The Ithacans smashed the ball to the 15-yard mark, where Pennsylvania held. Cornell also lost the ball on an unsuccessful try at field goal by Barrett. Pennsylvania worked the ball to her own 45-yard line, where she lost it on downs. Then Cornell plugged Pennsylvania's line again for another touchdown. Phillppi carried it over and Barrett kicked the goal. The line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Shelton	Left end	Hopkins
Gallogly	Left tackle	Henning
Munsick	Left guard	Russell
Cool	Centre	Journay
Anderson	Right guard	Arnold
Allen	Right tackle	Harris
O'Hearn	Right end	Koons
Barrett	Quarter back	Murdock
Shuler	Left half back	Rockefeller
Tolley	Right half back	Matthews
Hill	Full back	Tucke

Score by periods:

Cornell	3	7	7	7	—24
Pennsylvania	0	0	12	0	—12

Referee—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—D. L. Fultz, Brown. Linesman—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Field Judge—J. C. Holderson, Lehigh. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Cornell scoring: Touchdowns—Barrett (2.) Phillippi. Goals from touchdowns—Barrett (2.) Shuler. Field goal—Barrett. Pennsylvania scoring: Touchdowns—Merrill. Koons Substitutions—Cornell, Phillippi for Hill; Tilley for Munsick, McCutcheon for Anderson, Hill for Phillippi, Kleinert for Hill, Phillippi for Kleinert, Anderson for McCutcheon, Munsick for Tilley, Collins for Collyer, Snyder for Munsick, McCutcheon for Anderson, Lamb for Shelton, Jamieson for Gallogly; Pennsylvania. Moffet for Matthews, Witherow for Norwald, Avery for Tucker, Merrill for Murdock, Seelbach for Hopkins, Hopkins for Seelbach, Gotwals for Rockefeller, Seelbach for Hopkins, Norwald for Harris, Rockefeller for Gotwals, Dorizas for Henning, Price for Seelbach, Matthews for Moffet, Urquhart for Koons, Koons for Urquhart, Wray for Rockefeller.

"YAY!" "JIMMY" OLSON.

Erasmus's "Back" Essential Factor in 6 to 3 Clash with Poly Prep.

The name of "Jimmy" Oleon will live long as a terrifying memory to the students of Poly Prep, for it was his marvelous broken field running which was the essential factor that forced the Poly team to lower its colors to Erasmus Hall in the annual Thanksgiving Day game between the two yesterday afternoon at Washington Park. From the first sound of the referee's whistle he was a thorn in the flesh of the Poly boys and that Erasmus was able to hold the advantage, which she gained in the first period of play, was due primarily to his brilliant play. As a matter of fact the score of 6 to 3 leaves glory for both Erasmus and Poly. Aside from Oleon the teams were almost evenly matched and he was the factor to tip the balance in favor of Erasmus.

The only tally for the winners was due to a remarkable run which he made in the first period of play after Poly had assumed the lead by scoring a field goal. He broke through for a dash of sixty yards and placed the leather directly behind his opponents' goal posts. It was as pretty a run as one would wish to see. There were at least five tacklers who had their hands on Olson, but he wriggled from their grasp as easily as if he had all of the art of witchery at his command. After the first quarter of the game there was no scoring by either side, though several times the goal lines of both teams were in danger. Poly did in fact cross the Erasmus line, but the score was not counted, as there had been holding.

The game might well be called the yesterday and today of football. No better exhibition of the styles of play could be given. In the first quarter each team seemed loath to try any of the frills of the new football. They resorted to line plunging and in this Poly had all the better of it. The first few plays executed seemed to indicate that the Erasmus line would be shattered to pieces. The leather went down the field for yards at a time, but right under her goal posts Erasmus found herself and the best that Poly could do was to secure a goal from the field. The shock seemed to awaken Erasmus, and it was but a few minutes later that Olson circled around right end and raced sixty yards for a touchdown.

In the second period both teams resorted to the use of the forward pass and it proved a dismal failure. It had not been used at all up to this point and neither Erasmus or Poly could get the leather away successfully, the opponents on numerous occasions intercepting the pigskin. This plan of attack was tried on eight occasions in the second quarter, and in all the attempts there was not a total of fifteen yards gained on a completed pass.

The strong point for Poly, and one which she seemed unaware of until the second half started, was in the kicking. Bronder, who is the holder of the interscholastic javelin title, booted the leather and there was fully an advantage of twenty yards for Poly on every exchange of punts. This plan of campaign several times brought Poly in dangerous proximity to the Erasmus goal, but for some reason Poly was unable to bring the ball on which tore her opponents to shreds in the centre field, to bear when there was the possibility of scoring the necessary points to win.

The final quarter was full of spectacular changes in advantage. At the point early in the period Poly had the leather down close to her opponents' goal and then when the supporters of the eleven were shouting themselves into a frenzy, the pigskin was taken away by Erasmus. Olson at once started out for a tally that would clinch the victory beyond all question. The quarter back used him repeatedly, and in three plays he had carried the ball out of the danger zone, and on the next he swept around his opponents' right end on a wild dash for the Poly Prep goal. He wriggled and squirmed from the grasp of his opponents, and before he was downed the ball rested on Poly's fifteen-yard line. He took it to the five-yard line and then Poly gathered herself to stem the assault and Erasmus lost the ball on downs.

There were about 2,000 spectators who saw the game, and, following an old custom, the ball at the start of the contest was kicked off by the Borough President of Kings, Louis H. Pounds. The line-up:

Erasmus.	Position.	Poly Prep.
(1) Sinvilla	Left end	Quinn (1)
(2) Medley	Left tackle	Bunten (2)
(3) Cole	Left guard	Pendleton (3)
(15) Sloms	Centre	G. Parsons (4)
(5) Felter	Right guard	Lea (5)
(7) Hershman	Right tackle	Bronder (6)
(10) Olson	Right end	Redmond (22)
(8) Tuttle	Quarter back	Macdonald (8)
(9) Tompkins	Left half back	Maloney (14)
(10) Olson	Right half back	Sayles (21)
(21) Riker	Full back	Hardenbrook (10)

Touchdown—Olson. Goal from the field—Pendleton. Substitutes—Erasmus, Freeman (23) for Felter, Holt (17) for Gallagher (13); Poly Prep., Shields (15) for Redmond. Referee—Dr. A. F. Way, Swathmore. Umpire—J. H. Coulter, Brown. Head linesman—E. B. Goate. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

SURPRISE FOR FORDHAM.

Plucky Spurt Near End of Game Gives Villanova 7-6 Victory.

Outplayed and apparently defeated during the first three-quarters of the game at Fordham Field yesterday, the Villanova football team snatched a last minute victory over the Fordham eleven and for the third consecutive time scored a victory over the Maroon, leading by one point. The score was 7 to 6. Fordham lost the opportunity to attempt the goal after Yule's touchdown when Morcaldi took three steps in catching Dunn's kickout. Fordham lost an opportunity for victory in the second period when Yule went over for another touchdown, but fumbled behind the line, giving Villanova a touchback. On the whole, the Maroon warriors put up the best exhibition, but the superior weight of the Pennsylvania line gradually showed its effect on the lighter Maroon defense.

Fordham started the fray when "Bud" Wymaid kicked off the twenty-yard line. Villanova immediately returned the ball to the forty-yard mark on a series of line plunges. Here Fordham braced and Pendegrast was forced to kick to Yule at midfield. The Maroon then started on a march down the field and with Dunn and Regan doing most of the work approached to within twelve yards of the ten-yard mark, when Regan made illegal interference on a forward pass. This put the ball into play on the five-yard mark, from where Yule plunged through on the next down for Fordham's touchdown. The Maroon fullback made his score near the edge of the field and it was on the kickout that Morcaldi's misplay robbed Fordham of a chance for an even break.

Villanova, driven to desperation by Fordham's apparent victory, took a brace at the opening of the closing session and breaking through the line blocked Dunn's punt in the midfield. Pat Morcaldi's misplay robbed Fordham of a chance for an even break.

Villanova, driven to desperation by Fordham's apparent victory, took a brace at the opening of the closing session and breaking through the line blocked Dunn's punt in the midfield. Pendegrast and Forst then began a line smashing advance which ended when Forst, finding an opening in the Maroon defense, waded over twenty yards for the touchdown. Ward then made an easy kick for the goal.

With only four minutes of play remaining, Fordham kicked off to the Blue, and taking ball on downs started a stirring advance, but the rally came too late to retrieve the victory. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Villanova.
Kane	Left end	J. Read
Mulcahy	Left tackle	P. Regan
Riordan	Left guard	Henry
Wymard	Centre	Sutliff
J. Conklin	Right guard	Romano
May	Right tackle	T. Read
Corridan	Right end	Hanlon
Morcaldi	Quarter back	Ward
Dunn	Left half back	Forst
J. Regan	Right half back	McCluckeen
Yule	Full back	Pendegrast

Touchdowns—Yule, Forst. Goal from touchdown—Ward. Referee—Mr. Kirberger. Washington and Jefferson. Umpire—Mr. Donnelly, Trinity. Lineman—Mr. Bannon. Princeton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Substitutions: Fordham—Rice for J. Conklin. Kelleher for Corriden, Robbin for Regan, Rutler for Reardon, N. Conklin for Rice, Reardon for N Conklin, Rice for Wymard, Regan for Robbin, Corriden for Kelleher, Wymard for Rice.

Army Teams Take It Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Army eleven wound up its day's work by a long walk in the woods this afternoon. The team will leave at 7:58 tomorrow morning for Philadelphia. Fifty-two men will be in the party which is in charge of Captain Dan I. Sullan and includes the players, the coaches, trainers, and hospital corps detail. Army headquarters will be established in the Bellevue-Stratford. The big team will work out on Franklin Field in the afternoon. The battalion of cadets will leave Saturday morning at 7:15. In accordance with the traditional Thanksgiving Day custom and as a finale to the local football season there were three games here this morning. The "Runts" and "Flankers," that is the big men and little men in the corps, the "Goats" and engineers and the "Makes" and "Bucks" fought it out. All brands of football were flashed and touchdowns were made all over the field, but nobody seemed to be able to tell who had won any of the contests.

W. & J. OVERWHELMS BUCKNELL, 34 TO 0

Coach Folwell Uses Only Substitutes Against Big Lewisburg Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 26.—Using substitute players through the entire second half, and starting the game with but four regulars, Washington and Jefferson closed its home season today, by defeating Bucknell University, 34 to 0. Wesbecher, Heyman, Goodwin, and Young were the only first string players of Coach Folwell's machine that were used at the beginning, the men being saved for the Rutgers struggle of Saturday.

These four were taken out soon after the game was well under way, Folwell using practically all his substitutes. Twenty-seven men were rushed into the struggle by Washington and Jefferson, the substitutes making more scores per period than the team which started. Using nothing new in the way of formations, W. and J. toyed with the Lewisburg eleven after the first period.

W. and J. made five touchdowns, one in the second and two each in the third and fourth, and kicked four of the resultant goals. Bucknell played its best game in the opening quarter when it carried the ball successfully for two first downs. It had Washington and Jefferson on the defensive for the greater portion of this period, neither eleven having the ball close to the opposing goal line. In the second period, Washington and Jefferson opened up a vicious attack, using the forward pass to advantage and sending Young through the line for substantial gains. A forward pass, Goodwin to McPherson over the goal line, finally brought the first score. Washington and Jefferson duplicated its score early in the second half.

After taking the ball on a punt in midfield, Young scooted around the opposing right and half the distance of the field for the second touchdown. The third touchdown came after a series of plunges and end runs by W. and J. after it had recovered a fumble in midfield. Young and Stobbs did most of the work, the former finally going over the line after the ball had been worked to the three-yard line.

W. and J.'s fourth touchdown was directly due to A. Fleming, a substitute half back, intercepting a Bucknell forward pass and running fifty-four yards to the thirteen-yard line. A forward pass from Egan, substitute quarter back, to Rese, over the goal line, gave the score. The final score was due to a spectacular run of fifty-five yards by Egan. The line-up and summary:

W. and J.	Position.	Bucknell.
P. Drew	Left end	Aleshockes
Witherspoon	Left tackle	Hern
Tumanoff	Left guard	Wolski
Wagoner	Centre	Morette
Bridges	Right guard	Edwards
Wesbrecher	Right tackle	Peals
Heyman	Right end	Banks
Goodwin	Quarter back	Davis
Moser	Left half back	Keiser
Stobbs	Right half back	Gaueic
Young	Full back	Topham

Score by periods:

W. and J.	0	7	14	13	—34
Bucknell	0	0	0	0	—0

Substitutions—W. and J.: Rese for P. Drew, Smith for Witherspoon, Connelly for Smith, W. Younkins for Wimberly, W. Younkins for Bridges, Boettner for W. Younkins, Baker for Boettner, McDevitt for Wesbecher, McDevitt for McDevitt, McPherson for Heyman, Klein for McPherson, J. Drew for Moser, Rubia for J. Drew, A. Fleming for Stobbs, Stobbs for Goodwin, Egan for Stobbs, Rese for P. Fleming, Erich for Young. Bucknell: Lawrence for Aeshockes, Edwards for Danowski, Aleshockes for Lawrence, Felton for Edwards, Curran for Banks, McDermott for Davis, Sparks for Curran, Sprout for Keiser, Hopler for Ganeic, Davis for Topham.

Touchdowns—Young, 2; McPherson, Rese, Egan. Kicked goals from touchdowns—W. Younkins, 2; McPherson, Ray Younkins, 2. Referee—R. L. Dillinder, Pennsylvania. Umpire—James M. Moffatt, Princeton. Head Linesman—Ernest B. Cozens, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

BAY RIDGE HIGH DEFEATED.

Loses to Commercial, 12 to 0—Boys' High and Manual Tie.

Manual and Boys' high school elevens battled to a no-score tie in the first game of the double-header at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, and in the second game the Commercial High School team defeated the Bay Ridge High School eleven by the score of 12 to 0. The field was muddy and the slippery ball caused many fumbles.

The Commercial-Bay Ridge game was a surprise to the followers of the Bay Ridge eleven, who expected their team, after having gone through the season without being scored upon, to trounce Commercial. The Commercial team, largely because of the playing of Becker at quarter and Williams at left tackle, outplayed the Bay Ridge team in every department of the game. Becker did the major portion of the work for his team, and several of his punts were for fifty yards. He was hurt several times during the game, but after a few minutes' rest would come back each time stronger than ever and carry the ball for big gains. When the game started Commercial played the open game, but after several unsuccessful attempts at forward passing, decided to keep to the midfield. To attack the Bay Ridge line, and by line plunges carried the ball down the field to Bay Ridge goal line, where Becker carried it over for a touchdown. He missed the attempt at goal.

Bright, right half for Bay Ridge, carried the ball for his team on every other play. His playing was far superior to that of any of his team mates and whenever called upon to carry the ball he gained ground. Twice Bay Ridge had a chance to score when they had the ball on Commercial's fifteen-yard line, but Adman would signal for forward passes, and in each case the attempts to score by the aerial route were unsuccessful. Commercial scored its second touchdown in the last quarter with but three minutes to play. The team was unable to gain on its own thirty-yard line and Becker punted the ball out of bounds at Bay Ridge's one-yard line. Bright, for Bay Ridge, punted back thirty yards, and a pretty forward pass, Becker to Frugone, gave Commercial the ball on the Bay Ridge five-yard line. Three times Becker tried to pierce his way through the opposing defense, but each time he was tackled before he had crossed the last chalk mark and in a final attempt Johnson was called upon and he plowed his way across the goal line. The ball was punted out for a try at goal, but McLeod fumbled. There was intense rivalry between the two teams and Commercial, in winning yesterday, took revenge for the 13 to 6 victory which Bay Ridge had over Commercial last year. After the game the Commercial students, led by the student band, marched around the field, carrying the players on their shoulders and singing and cheering.

The Manual and Boys' High teams were evenly matched and the ball seesawed from one end of the field to the other without any decided advantage for either side. In the second period Manual carried the ball from their own forty-yard line to Boys' two-yard line, where they were held for downs. The Boys' High line had been pierced by Titus and Berry in the march down the field, but when the ball was almost under their goal line, the Boys' defense stiffened and Manual's backs could not plow their way through. In the last period Boys' High carried the ball over for a touchdown, but the eagle eye of Umpire Farrier detected Simon pushing one of the Manual players and the ball was brought back. With the ball in midfield Gorman hurled the leather to Simon, who was standing on Manual's thirty-yard line, and he dashed across the goal line, but pushed Titus before catching the ball. This was the only long forward pass that was successfully made by the Boys' eleven. Both sides frequently resorted to the open game, but in very few instances were their forward passes complete, and on end runs, the slippery condition of the field, made running difficult and no big gains were made. Egan, for Manual, with one minute to play, made a pretty attempt at a drop kick from the forty-yard line, but the ball fell short of the cross piece by a few feet. The line ups:

Manual H. S.	Position.	Boys' H. S.
(2) Egan	left end	Black (5)
(3) Weller, Capt.	left tackle	Auchterlonie (6)
(4) Lipkin	left guard	Smith (7)
(9) Firsching	centre	Halloran (8)
(11) Hinch	right guard	Gesling (17)
(4) Phelon	right tackle	Quail (10)
(12) Sharp	right end	Simon (11)
(31) Feuerstein	quarter back	Shapiro (20)
(7) Titus	left half back	Gorman (Capt.) (20)
(13) Caminez	right half back	Barschofsky (15)
(14) Berry	full back	Sherman (3)

Referee—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Albert M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Field Judge and head linesman—J. J. C. Hennessy, Brown.

Substitutions: Manual—Tillier (26) for Titus; Titus for Tillier. Boys'—Bernstein (10) for Barschofsky. Time of periods—Two ten minutes and two twelve and one-half minutes.

Bay Ridge.	Position.	Commercial.
(1) J. Grace, Capt.	Left end	Telesca (15)
(2) M. Ottenst'n.	Left tackle	Williams (16)
(3) O'Neill	Left guard	R. Johnson (5)
(4) Nordstrum	Centre	Mason (9)
(5) B. Carlson	Right guard	Robichaud (12)
(6) Caddell	Right tackle	McLeon (8)
(7) Washington	Right end	Frugone (7)
(8) Adman	Quarter back	Becker (3)
(9) H. Karlson	L. half back	Rose (14)
(10) J. Bright	R. half back	J. O'Brien (10)
(11) Diamond	Full Back	L. Johnson, Capt., (6)

Referee—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Hart, Princeton. Field Judge and Head Linesman—Albert M. Farrier, Dartmouth.

Substitutions: Bay Ridge—H. Ottenstein (17) for Grace; Grossman (13) for M. Ottenstein, H. Ottenstein (17) for Washington, Steel for Diamond. Commercial—Schlefstein (21) for Robinson, O'Brien (11) for Telesca, Erickson (1) for McLeod, Barnaty for J. O'Brien, Hopp (4) for Barnaty.

Touchdowns—L. Johnson, Becker. Time of periods—Two ten-minute and two twelve-and-one-half-minute. Attendance, 6,000.

AFTER THE SPECULATORS.

Plan to Break Up Misuse of Army-Navy Football Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield, Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association, has requested the University of Pennsylvania committee to take drastic measures to discourage Army and Navy football tickets for the game on Saturday from getting into the hands of speculators. Detectives have been placed upon the streets and have already secured the numbers or many tickets. For every one of these duplicate tickets have been issued.

"All persons are warned," reads a notice issued by the committee tonight, "that every ticket for the Army and Navy football game in the hands of a speculator is automatically canceled. The purchaser of such tickets will be denied the privilege of witnessing the game and will be escorted from the grounds. The ushers have specific instructions that duplicate seat checks must take precedence in every case and that the holders of the originals cannot remain in the field, since a ticket has been issued for every seat, and there is no standing room anywhere. A most determined effort will be made on the part of every person interested in this game to break up speculation."

Between the halves of the game on Franklin Field on Saturday a collection will be taken up for the joint benefit of the War Children's Christmas Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund, and the Red Cross Society.

All-Harvard Defeats Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Hamilton Fish's All-Harvard football team, which will play the Carlisle Indians in Boston Saturday to aid the Red Cross Fund, played here today and defeated Matteawan High School Alumnae, 18 to 0. Included in the All-Harvard line-up were Fish, McKay, Neurse, Hann, Gallati, and "Bob" White.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At Philadelphia—Cornell, 24; Pennsylvania, 12.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 7; Vermont, 0.

At Syracuse—Notre Dame, 20; Syracuse, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 20; Carlisle, 14.

At New York—Rutgers, 33; New York University, 0.

At New York—Villanova, 7; Fordham, 6.

At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 34; Bucknell, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 13; Gallaudet, 7.

At Pittsburgh—University of Pittsburgh, 13; Pennsylvania State College, 3.

At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 56; Dickinson, 7.

At Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 7; Gettysburg, 6.

At Baltimore—St. John, 34; Johns Hopkins, 13.

At Allentown—Albright, 20; Muhlenburg, 10.

At Cincinnati—Miami University, 20; University of Cincinnati, 13.

At Cleveland—Western Reserve, 14; Case, 6.

At Boston—Boston College, 14; Catholic University, 0.

At Detroit—University of Detroit, 7; Ohio Northern, 0.

At St. Louis—Christian Brothers, 47; Depauw, 0.

At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania University, 53; Central University, 3.

At Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee, 13; Kentucky State, 0.

At Richmond, Va.—Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 3.

At Nashville—Sewanee, 14; Vanderbilt, 13.

At St. Louis—Rolla, 3; St. Louis University, 0.

At Roanoke—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 3; Virginia Military Institute, 0.

At Columbia—South Carolina, 7; Citadel, 6.

At New Orleans—Tulane, 0; Louisiana State University, 0.

At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 26; Clemson, 6.

At Austin, Texas—Texas University, 39; Wabash College, 0.

At Norfolk—Washington and Lee, 7; North Carolina A. and M., 0.

At Gainesville, Fla.—Florida, 14; Mercer, 0.

At Beaumont, Texas—Texas A. and M., 14; Mississippi, 7.

At Waco, Texas—Southwestern University, 7; Baylor University, 6.

At Polo Grounds—High School of Commerce, 13; De Witt Clinton High School, 6.

At Ebbets Field, Brooklyn—Manual Training High School, 0; Boys' High School, 0.

At Ebbets Field—Commercial High School, 12; Bay Ridge High School, 0.

At Washington Park, Brooklyn—Erasmus Hall High School, 6; Poly, 3.

At Fairmont, West Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 14; West Virginia University, 9.

RUTGERS SWAMPS THE N. Y. U. TEAM

New Jersey Collegians Win Game at Ohio Field by Score of 33 to 0.

Rutgers showed New York University how to play football up at Ohio Field yesterday, and the big, strapping youths from New Jersey piled up a score of 33 to 0 before they hurried back to New Brunswick for their Thanksgiving dinner. Rutgers's advantage of weight and height, coupled with the great advantage of knowing a lot more football, made the New York collegians look like decidedly weak opponents. Coach Foster Sanford's team ripped through the New York University line like an express train going through a flag station, and made five touchdowns, from which three goals were kicked.

These Rutgers football players shape up like the pick of the Traffic Squad. Half of them tower up above six feet, and when they went smash into the New York University players the opposition could do nothing but fall into hasty retreat. Rutgers gained a lot of ground with the forward pass, one of them, in the third period, Scarr to Nash, going over thirty yards.

Rutgers had too much aggressiveness and it cost them dearly. Referee Ed Thorpe penalized them no less than seven times, for fifteen yards each trip. If Rutgers hadn't been offside and holding so much they would have had three or four more scores easily. Sanford sent his strongest line-up into the game, but after he had given them a good work-out he put in several substitutes.

Rutgers displayed a real star in "Budge" Garrett, an honest-and-true Creek Indian from Oklahoma. The Indian brave raised havoc with the Violet team, and he jammed his way through the enemy's line ten and fifteen yards at a jump until he carried the ball over for Rutgers's first touchdown. Sanford wants to save him to shoot directly at Washington and Jefferson on Saturday, so he then gave him a rest.

Talman became the battering ram after Garrett retired. The favored spot at which Rutgers directed its play was right through Capt. Toohey. Toohey weighs 210 pounds and made a hole in the line ten yards wide. Through this Talman romped gayly for Rutgers's second touchdown. Talman kicked both of the goals, and the few punts he made were all long, one of them sailing about sixty yards.

In the second period Rutgers made a couple of more touchdowns. Talman, running low, hit the line terrifically, and left a string of New York University players strewn along in his wake. He scored the third touchdown, but missed the goal, and a few minutes after Rutgers marched down the field again, Nash and Bowlby aiding in the onslaught with long runs.

Rutgers uses her tallest players in the forward pass operations, Twing, Nash, and Talman making a combination which is hard to beat. New York University's only scoring was contributed by Capt. Huntley just before the first half ended, when he intercepted a forward pass on his own five-yard line and ran fifty yards before he was downed.

In the last period Martin was shifted from quarter back to Talman's place at full back, and Rutgers did the same thing all over again, rushing the ball up the field with a combination of line rushes and forward passes until Martin plunged over for the last touchdown and Scarr kicked the goal. Toward the end of the game Sanford rushed in his first-string players again, and experimented with a number of new trick plays, which didn't work out especially well. Line-up:

Rutgers.	Positions.	N. Y. U.
(12) Rockafeller	Left End	Waldman (5)..
(10) Nash	Left Tackle	Weiner (7)
(4) Bowlby	Left Guard	Hamburger (18)
(7) Mason	Centre	Raschbaum (11)
(19) Twing	Right Guard	Cusack (10)
(1) Toomey	Right Tackle	Sockolower (8)
(5) Seller	Right End	McKenzie (6)
(6) Martin	Quarter Back	Ohrwing (4)
(3) Bracher	Left Half Back	Huntley (1)
(4) Garrett	Right Half Back	McNally (2)
(16) Talman	Full Back	Bernstein (5)

Touchdowns—Garrett, Bracher, Talman (2.) Martin. Goals for touchdowns—Talman, 2; Scarr, 1.

Substitutions.—Rutgers—Randell (11) for Garrett, Bowlby (21) for Bracher, Austin (2) for Seller, Garrett (13) for Bracher, Scarr for Randell, Martin for Talman, Talman for Martin, Searle (14) for Rockafeller.

N. Y. U.—Hagermeyer (9) for Sockolower, Sockolower for Raschbaum, Somers (15) for Cusack, Cusack for Somers, Klein (20) for Cusack, Schuck (14) for Bernstein, Somers for Stein, Sockolower for Somers.

Referee—Edward Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Head linesman—E. D. Cochems, Wisconsin.

Gay Crowd Sees Virginia Win.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—Before a crowd of 8,000, among whom were Gov. Locke Craig of North Carolina and Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia and their staffs, and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, the student bodies of the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, the Virginia football eleven triumphed over North Carolina by the score of 20 to 3 this afternoon at Broad Street Park.

The most spectacular play of the game occurred in the first period, when Virginia fell into punt formation and Gooch attempted a long forward pass. Little Bridges of Carolina intercepted the oval, and behind beautiful interference came up the field for twenty-five yards, and would have crossed the line except for the fact that he was driven outside.

Gooch was the particular star for Virginia, his end runs being great ground gainers. Mayer and Sparr made the touchdowns and Barker and Mayer kicked the goals. The Carolinians most conspicuous in action were Capt. Tayloe, who was strong on interference; Busbee, in tackling, and Tandy's drop kick which scored North Carolina's three points.

Several attempts at open football failed, and the spectators were treated to an exhibition of old-fashioned line bucking football. Line-up:

Virginia.	Position.	N. Carolina.
White	Left end	Huske
Ward	Left tackle	Ramsey
Coleman	Left guard	Cowell
Evans	Centre	Tandy
Moore	Right guard	Foust
Barker	Right tackle	Jones
Gillette	Right end	Homewood
Gooch	Quarter back	Bridges
Word	Right half back	Winston
Sparr	Full back	Reid
Mayer	Left half back	Tayloe

Substitutions—Virginia, Burnett for Word, Word for Burnett, E. Anderson for Barker; Carolina: Parker for Reid, Allen for Bridges, Bridges for Allen, Fuller for Winston, Wright for Homewood. Touchdowns—Mayer (2.) Sparr. Goals from touchdowns—Barker, Mayer. Goal from field—Tandy. Referee—Mr. MacGoffin, Michigan. Head linesman—Mr. Armstrong, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Davis, Hampden-Sidney. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

VICTORY FOR PITTSBURGH.

Closes Meritorious Season In Downing Penn State by 13 to 3 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 26.—The University of Pittsburgh football team demonstrated its right to a place among the big teams of the East by defeating Pennsylvania State College today, the score being 13 to 3, in a game that was full of thrills. The work of Kratt, Yerger, Tobin, and Higgins of Penn State was as good as any seen here this year. The team was keyed up for this contest, and, with practically its best team in the field, held State more than even all the way. It looked like a Pittsburgh score early in the game when the local boys hit State's centre for gains and carried the ball down the field in quick order, but Penn State made a great stand and took the ball on downs on their own seven-yard line.

The third period of the game was the most exciting for the spectators, most of the scoring coming in this session. Pittsburgh had worked the ball to State's twenty-eight-yard line and Hastings booted it over for three points. The visitors then carried Pittsburgh off her feet with a succession of rushes, but by an unfortunate fumble by Tobin lost the ball and Collins scored a touch down. Hastings kicked goal.

It looked bad for State at the end of the third period with the score 10 to 0 against them, but they never faltered, and in the last quarter Lamb booted the ball over for three points from the thirty-yard line. This advantage was not long lived, however, for Hastings repeated his goal kicking from the field a few moments later from the twenty-eight yard line. The summary and line-up:

Pittsburgh.	Position.	Penn State.
Carlson	Left end	Higgins
Jones	Left tackle	Kratt
Reese	Left guard	Miller
Peck	Centre	Wood
Soppitt	Right guard	McDowell
Hockensmith	Right tackle	Lamb
Herron	Right end	Morris
Williamson	Quarter back	Tobin
Hastings	Left half back	Clark
Miller	Right half back	Yerger
Fry	Full back	Dippe

Substitutions: Pittsburgh—Matson for Carlson, Carlson for Matson, Thornhill for Jones, Sutherland for Thornhill, Smith for Reese, Debart for Hastings, Dillon for Miller, Miller for Dillon, Ward for Smith, Hanley for Fry, Collins for Collins for Hanley, Fry for Collins, Collins for Fry. Penn State—Barren for Higgins, Morris for Swain, James for Tobin, Tobin for James, Welty for Yerger, Clark for Dippe, Dippe for Clark, Welty for Dippe, James for Welty, Tobin for Clark, Clark for Tobin.

Touchdown—Collins. Goal from touchdown —Hastings. Goals from field—Hastings, (2,) Lamb.

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire —J. A. Evans, Williams. Head linesman—C. J. McCarty, Germantown Academy. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

INDIANS BRACE TOO LATE.

Make Two Touchdowns In Last Period, but Brown Won.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26.—New and versatile football enabled Brown to defeat Carlisle 20 to 14 today.

Buried under a score of 20 to 0 the Indians, fighting gamely, outplayed the home eleven decisively in the last quarter. On straight football they twice marched nearly the length of the field for touchdowns. Calac, in addition to carrying the ball across the goal line in both instances, kicked the goals.

Calac was the Indians' only consistent ground gainer, and his kicking was a feature.

Brown outclassed Carlisle in the first half of the game. The Brunonians uncovered a versatile attack, in which new football played an important part, and had a defense that stiffened whenever Carlisle entered Brown's territory. Brown used the forward pass repeatedly for large gains, the ball being thrown from kick formation several times.

The first touchdown was made by the Providence team as a result of a fluke, but the second was the outcome of good football.

In the third period the Indians showed improvement, and in the last quarter they found themselves, and the Brown defense weakened somewhat by substitutions, was not able to hold against Calac's assaults. Line-up:

Brown.	Position.	Carlisle.
Ormsby	Left end	Wallette
Ward	Left tackle	Wallmas
Gottschall	Left guard	Busch
Mitchell	Centre	Morrin
Maxwell	Right guard	Hawke Eagle
Farnum	Right tackle	Martel
McBee	Right end	Bird
Cassidy	Quarter back

OLD SPEED RECORDS GO IN CALIFORNIA AUTO RACE--FOOT RACING--BASEBALL--CYCLING

WORLD'S RECORD FOR MERCER CAR

Eddie Pullen Wins Corona Road Race of 300 Miles at Average of 87 Miles an Hour.

CORONA, Cal., Nov. 26.—Eddie Pullen, driving a Mercer car, won the 300-mile Corona automobile road race today. Pullen's time was 3 hours 26 minutes 32 seconds. His speed averaged 87 miles an hour, which broke all records for road or track for the distance. The best previous mark was that of Thomas, who made 82.47 miles an hour at Indianapolis last May. E. O'Donnell was second in 3 hours 29 minutes 18 seconds. Barney Oldfield, piloting a Stutz, was only 40 seconds behind O'Dounell and Ralph De Palma, with his Mercedes, was fourth, more than two minutes slower than Oldfield.

Nineteen cars started in the race. They traveled the two and three-quarter-mile circular track 109 times for $12,000 in prizes. The cars were sent away on a flying start, four abreast, in order to obviate possible confusion.

Clipping off miles at the rate of ninety an hour, George Babcock led at the end of the fortieth lap. Earl Cooper was second, thirteen seconds behind Babcock. Barney Oldfield was third and Buckstall fourth.

Tom Allen's car broke down early in the contest and was ordered out, and Guy Ball's machine was retired with a broken connecting rod in the forty-fourth lap. Harry Grant's car was burned up on the forty-seventh lap, but Grant and his mechanician escaped uninjured. The car was traveling at the rate of 95 miles an hour when it burst into flames. Sixteen cars then remained in the race.

Four drivers were bunched at the end of the eightieth lap, when the field had been reduced to eleven. Eddie Pullen was leading Cooper by about one hundred yards, with Oldfield and De Palma in the order named. This order was maintained to the end, with Pullen increasing the lead at every lap. During the latter stages of the contest Pullen was never in trouble and won by about five miles.

WOULD KIDNAP JOHNSON.

Reported That Government Will Try to Get Him from Mexico or Cuba.

If the proposed fight between Jack Johnson and "Jess" Willard ever comes to the stage of being an actual event it is considered probable that the United States authorities will have a surprise in store for the negro pugilist when he sets foot in the United States. Johnson is now a fugitive from justice, a conviction under the Mann "White Slave" act having been found against him in Chicago. He jumped his bail and fled to Europe, and ever since then the Department of Justice has taken a lively interest in the pugilist. It is now learned on authority that a move that an effort will be made to get him to the United States in case he sets foot in either Cuba or Mexico, even though the Government has to resort to a near approach at kidnapping.

There is no possibility that there can be extradition from either of the countries, but it is understood that the United States authorities will attempt to arrange with Cuba and Mexico some way in which to bring Johnson here to answer to his conviction, and the Governments of the two countries are not expected to refuse official cooperation. "Jack" Curley, the promoter of the Gotch-Hackenschmidt wrestling bout, is promoting the present venture, and he has announced that the principals have signed articles to fight in Mexico, probably at Juarez, some time in January or February. This point is not a great way from the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, and sporting men are inclined to think the negro would be very close to trouble if the fight should take place there, even though Curley says that Mexico has assured protection. There are those, however, who believe Mexico to be a blind, and that the plans for the actual fight call for its taking place somewhere in Cuba.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne of Chicago, in speaking of the subject, said: "I understand Johnson is not going to Mexico, though I have nothing official on it. I have not made any request to the State Department to find him at this time. If he is to be surrendered to the Government, I know nothing about it. We certainly want him if there is any chance to get him."

Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the Chicago bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, when he was asked as to whether the Government would go after Johnson, refused either to affirm or deny the rumor.

Murray Scores a Knockout.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26.—Billy Murray knocked out Sailor Ed Petroskey here today in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout.

The result was a surprise, for Petroskey was never knocked out before except by George Chip, who has two knockouts to his credit against Murray. Petroskey was knocked down for the count of nine in the first round.

Pioneer Club Opens Tonight.

New York's newest boxing club opens its doors tonight. The Pioneer Sporting Club, which succeeds the old National and Forty-fourth Street Clubs in the Amsterdam Opera House quarters under the management of Charlie Doessarack, will put on its inaugural show, featuring two ten-round bouts between the best "white hopes" available for competition. Tony Ross will oppose Tom Kennedy and Terry Keller will box Sailor Fred Fritts.

Another Knockout for Langford.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—With a left swing to the jaw, Sam Langford of Boston knocked out Harry Willis, the giant New Orleans negro, in the fourteenth round of a scheduled twenty-round fight this afternoon at Vernon. Both men were knocked down repeatedly, Langford himself taking the count four times in the first two rounds.

Referee Saves "Billy" Glover.

In the feature ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club yesterday afternoon "Tom" Gibbons of St. Paul scored a decisive victory over "Billy" Glover of Boston, the referee coming to the rescue of the latter at the end of the sixth round to save him from further punishment.

Britton and Bartfield Draw.

At the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, Soldier Bartfield of this city and Jack Britton of Chicago boxed ten rounds to a draw.

Even Bout at Irving A. C.

Before a big crowd at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon Battling Levinsky and Tommy McCarthy boxed in the feature ten-round event. The men were about evenly matched, though some favored McCarty because of his being slightly more aggressive.

GALVIN WINS MARATHON.

Irish-American Athlete Makes Slow Time in Mercury Race.

William Galvin of the Irish-American A. C. after repeated efforts yesterday was returned a winner of the annual Mercury A. C. marathon run, thereby inscribing his name with those of Johnny Hayes, Jim Crowley, Harry Jensen, J. J. Reynolds, Sidney Hatch, Jim Duffy, and Nick Gianacopulos in the annals of the twenty-five-mile grind. Four times before the sturdy limbed Yonkers boy sought the principal honors in what used to be the long-distance classic of the East, but the nearest he ever came to attaining his ambition was second place. He finished behind Sidney Hatch in the 1911 race, and in 1912 was third, after Jim Duffy of Canada and J. J. Reynolds of the Irish-American A. C.

Galvin yesterday defeated one of the smallest and poorest fields that ever started in this event. Although ideal conditions prevailed, and the best possible roads were selected for the contest, Galvin only recorded the slow time of 3:03:58. A. Larson, a youngster representing the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., straggling across the finish line second, almost a lap back of Galvin, while almost two minutes elapsed after Larson finished before Joseph Lang, another Yonkers boy, completed the long journey. Of the twenty-four athletes who responded to the call of the clerk of the course at the start, only half that number went the full route. A. Monteverde of Carmel, N. Y., captured the prize for the first man more than forty years old, to finish.

The first five miles of the race were contested on the Empire City race track, the next fifteen on the best roads in Yonkers, and the final five miles on the race course.

During the time the athletes were off the track a series of motor cycle races were staged by the Yonkers Touring Club. Mike Costello, who won several professional exhibitions at the Brighton Beach Motordrome the last season had a narrow escape from serious injury just after registering 57 seconds in a one-mile time trial. His machine hit a deep rut in the track and both wheels collapsed under him. The rider was thrown several feet and was stunned for five minutes. No bones were broken, but his machine was damaged beyond repair. Summary of marathon race:

25—William Galvin, Irish-Am. A. C...3:03:58
28—A. Larson, Yonkers Y. M. C. A...3:08:40
19—Joseph Lang, Yonkers.....3:10:15
12—Michael Collins, Union Settle.A. C.3:13:25
11—George B. Moss, unattached.....3:20:06
20—C. Mullinos, Greek-Am. A. C...3:22:45
15—Wm. B. Jordan, Pastime A. C....3:26:55
14—G. Hegerstrom, unattached.....3:32:58
9—R. Mohrmann, Willimantic, Conn.8:34:05
26—J. Monteverde, Carmel, N. Y....3:34:50
16—J. J. Cullen, unattached.....3:37:20
22—O. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C.....3:38:30

MOTOR CYCLE RACES.

Five-Mile Race, (Closed to Yonkers Motor Cycle Touring Club.)—Won by Joseph Waska; John Plaza, second; Eugene Brussl, third; Monty Holt, fourth. Time—5:27 1-5.

Ten-Mile Race, (Closed to Yonkers Motor Cycle Touring Club.)—Won by John Plaza; Joseph Waska, second; Eugene Brussl, third; Edward Dana, fourth. Time—11:01.

Ten-Mile Open Professional Race.—Won by W. Steuban, New York City; Samuel Hanna, Yonkers, second. Time—9:36½. Harry Hart, New York, only other starter, retired on ninth mile with broken chain.

Five-Mile Race, (Closed to Yonkers Motor Cycle Touring Club.)—Won by John Plaza; Eugene Brussl, second; Joseph Waska, third; Thomas Heldt, fourth. Time—16:32.

Croppers at Richmond County Hunt.

Thirty riders followed the Richmond County hounds yesterday over eighteen miles of stiff post and rail and stone wall country on Staten Island. Several of the riders came croppers during the latter part of the run but no one was seriously injured. The hounds were first thrown in at the Country Club kennels on the east side of the golf links, crossing over the hills to Armorman Walker's residence and on through Strook's Meadows. The first check was at the Poor House woods. The hounds again lifted and were thrown in at Taylor's Orchard, near the old La Tourette home. The second check was at Fishkills Vale, where the run led over a stiff country. The hounds again lifted and were thrown in at Woodland Hill, Ingwills Lane, going through the Roberts country where the jumping was again stiff and hazardous. The scent was keen and the hounds ran fast. It was at this point where several riders came croppers. The last throw-in was at Tyson's Pasture. The riding was fast through Tyson's field to the Vanderbilt farm, where the meet ended. A luncheon followed the run. Among the riders were: Frank M. Patterson, M. F. H.; T. A. Hart, Miss Louise Donald, Mr. MacGuire, G. W. Dorsay, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. MacGuire, James Butler, Jr., Mrs. Frank Hughes, Ben Hillman, Miss Heinecken, Miss Nora Seaman, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Miss Isabelle Stettinius, Edward Stettinius, Norton Seaver, Mathew Taylor, Jr., James T. Clark, and Capt. F. Phipps, U. S. A.

Monmouth County Hounds Out.

One of the most successful meets of the season was held yesterday, by the Monmouth County hounds. The call was for Red Bank station, and by 10 o'clock there were thirty-five riders ready, nineteen of them in scarlet.

The hounds were taken across the bridge west of the town and after about a mile on the road, were cast at Unger's farm, running south to the estate of Henry Talinns, on over the Worrill place to the check at Drummond's Lane, where a halt was called for a short breathing space. For the second check the hounds were thrown in at the Orchard and sent away at a good pace, over Dr. Field's farms; crossing the road at the school house they were again checked in the Schenck woods.

Among those who were in at the end were: Howard S. Borden, (acting) M. F. H.; Walter McClure, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Helen Hughes, Charles F. Hart, Herbert Strauss, Albert E. Hart, Charles Hart, Jr., Thomas Fields, Jack Borden, William Stonebridge, huntsman, and Joseph Clancy and J. C. Long, whips.

The motor parties which followed were more numerous than at any time this season. They included Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Haley and Miss Haley, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Adams, Mrs. Louise White, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Rawlins, Mrs. W. Strothers Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, and Miss Audray Riker, the Misses Elsie and Madalin Horn and the Misses Grant.

Erasmus Hall Boy First.

The record field of thirty-one members competed in the annual five-mile handicap run of the Prospect Park Young Men's Christian Association, which was held over a Prospect Park course yesterday morning. Tom Long of Erasmus Hall High School, who leaped away with the limit allowance of 3:30, spread-eagled the field in winning by almost two minutes in the actual running time of 27:27. T. "Wally" Anderson, also a limit starter, who was second, attempted to pace Long, but the latter jumped away to a small lead at the one-mile post, which he easily increased to the finish. William Kirksby, who started from scratch with Bert Hartington, annexed the fast time prize by finishing fourth in the good time of 26:56.

Queensboro A. C. Bouts.

Fifty-eight rounds of boxing was witnessed by the spectators at the Queensboro Athletic Club in Long Island at the matinee show yesterday, and enough action was furnished to satisfy the most exacting. The card was made up of twelve four-round exhibitions and one final bout of ten rounds. In the latter contest Carona Kid and Freddy Reese of the Metropolitan Athletic Club were the contestants, and at the final bell the latter was entitled to the honors by a shade. The bout came near ending in the eighth round, when Reese accidentally struck his opponent low with a hard right. Carona Kid, however, refused to claim a foul, and after an intermission of about one minute continued the bout. In the four-round bout which preceded this event Young Drummie, the local bantamweight, won a rather easy decision over Young Buster of Long Island City.

Freddie Welsh Outpoints Browne.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, outpointed "Young" Browne of New York in a ten-round bout here tonight.

FOGEL'S SPURT AT FINISH TELLS

Junior Champion Outgames Maier in Eleven-Mile Road Race at Staten Island.

After leading a big field of cross-country runners over the eleven-mile course, in the annual run of the Richmond County Advance at Staten Island yesterday, Jake Maier of the Bronx Church House was outgamed by Arthur J. Fogel of the Irish-American A. C. for the junior metropolitan cross-country championship in the final hundred-yard dash to the tape and the latter was returned the winner by the small margin of ten yards. The Winged Fist representative crossed the line in 1:01:52, while Maier was timed three seconds slower. Arthur Roth, of the Mohawk A. C., who two years ago held the local junior hill and dale title, captured third prize, finishing almost 100 yards behind the winner.

With men finishing third, fifth, seventh, and eighth the Mohawk A. C. team had little difficulty winning the club point trophy. The Irish-American A. C., which finished second, registered 69 points against 25 for the victors. The Holy Family Lyceum and St. Anselm A. C. were the only other complete teams to finish, scoring 82 and 90 points, respectively. Twenty-four prizes were distributed among a score of athletes.

When the start was made 115 boys were in the race, and at its completion there were but seventy-six. The course was by no means difficult, being over level roads throughout, but Maier and Fogel set a pace that was impossible for most of the contestants to follow. The athletes hugged the west shore through a great portion of the contest, and after leaving Mariners Harbor, ran in the face of a refreshing wind from the Harbor.

Hugh Hanahan, New York A. C.; Frank Troulena, Mohawk A. C.; A. Costello, Bronx Church House, and Dan Noble, New York A. C., were well to the front at all stages and finished in the order named, after Roth. Summary of first fifty and team scores:

1—J. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C....1:01:52
2—Jacob Maier, Bronx Church House....1:01:55
3—Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.....1:02:10
4—H. Honahan, New York A. C.....1:02:15
5—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.....1:02:30
6—A. Costello, Bronx Church House.....1:02:35
7—Dave Noble, New York A. C.....1:02:37
8—G. Becker, Holy Family Lycaum.....1:02:38
9—C. Pores, unattached.....1:02:41
10—W. M. Smith, Yonkers Y. M. C. A....1:02:45
11—F. W. McCullough, Mohawk A. C....Broke
12—St. Anselm's A. C.: A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C.; F. Lux, Mohawk A. C.; E. W. Little, Holy Cross Lyceum; J. Guido, Cobble Hill A. C.....Broke
13—Fleming, Marathon A. C.; R. Schiesser, unattached; G. Kirkwood, unattached; C. C. Nelson, Morningside A. C.; R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C.; W. Johnson, unattached; J. H. Dennelly, Irish-American A. C.; C. Erickson, Mohawk A. C.; A Morris, Smart Set A. C.; J. Texal, Holy Family Lyceum; G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum; J. Venturini, Ozanam A. A.; R. Conner, Federal A. C.; George Crosby, Bronx Church House; J. F. O'Meara, unattached; G. Butler, Irish-American A. C.; E. Forshay, Mohawk A. C.; J. Marchione, Mohawk A. C.; E. E. Stohrer, Twenty-third A. C.; Set Y. M. C. A.; S. Gillis, Greek-American A. C.; R. Robinowitz, Rutgers Place Gymnasium; T. Ruffanio, Xavier A. A.; W. J. Harmon, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Koulias, Greek-American A. C.; T. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C.; S. C. Sheridan, unattached; C. Velotti, Ozanam A. A.; F. Decatur, Smart Set A. C.; C. Schalk, Irish-American A. C.; W. Shippel, unattached; E. Stevenson, Atlas A. C.

TEAM SCORES.

Mohawk A. C.	2	3	5	7	8—25
Irish-American A. C.	1	11	15	20	22—69
Holy Family Lyceum	4	13	14	23	26—82
St. Anselm's A. C.	7	18	19	23	24—91

NEW YORK RUNNERS LEAD.

Get Four of Five Places in Berwick Marathon Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BERWICK, Penn., Nov. 26.—George F. Holden of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., who finished third in 1912 and second last year, today won the seventh annual Berwick Marathon, the big long-distance Thanksgiving event of this section of the East. In covering the nine-and-a-third miles in 50 minutes 29 3-5 seconds, Holden failed to equal the course record by a minute and 56 seconds.

Although the race has had more contestants and better time has been made this was the most sensationally fought of any yet held, as the leaders were closely bunched throughout the entire race.

The Indian, Arthur Jamison, Canadian champion, was obliged to content himself with third place, second being captured by Barden, the Irish-American A. C. runner. Russell Springsten, a former contender here, also of Yonkers, came in a strong fourth, heading Gianacopulos, the Greek runner who carried the Millrose A. C. (New York) colors.

Y. M. H. A. Cross Country.

Athletes of the East Ninety-second Street branch of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations had a field day in the annual Thanksgiving Day cross-country run of the Mount Vernon division at Mount Vernon yesterday morning. They captured not only the team honors, but the individual prize as well, for S. Freirich led the field of twenty-four over the three-and-a-half-mile course in 17:25. Nine of the first ten men to finish represented the Ninety-second Street club.

W. Robinson was 200 yards behind Freirich at the finish, and the third man, H. Wohlwerth, was at least 300 yards to the rear of Robinson.

S. Marburger, also of Ninety-second Street, set the pace in the first mile, then dropped back to fourth place, while Freirich went to the front on the second mile. The former eventually went to sixth place, where he finished.

A. Pepper received a special prize for the first Mount Vernon man to finish, and B. Stubinsky won a cup for being the initial Yonkers man home. Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon started the race.

Newark Lad a Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The American interscholastic cross-country championship, run in Fairmount Park here today, was won by Boughton of the Newark, N. J., High School in 22 minutes, 26 2-5 seconds. McHale, Central High School, Philadelphia, was second in 22.30. Schrank, Mercersburg Academy, was third. The distance was about four miles.

Horne Is Still Champion.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Clifton Horne of the North Dorchester Athletic Association, retained his title as New England amateur ten-mile champion by winning the fourteenth annual run under the auspices of the St. Mary's Catholic Association today. His time was 54:50, fifteen seconds behind the record established a few years ago by James Henigan, a clubmate. Henigan was second in 55:07.

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OLD GLORY HORSE SALE.

Trotter Dago Brings Top Price of $2,400 in Garden.

In spite of the cry of hard times the prices obtained for harness horses at the Old Glory sale yesterday in Madison Square Garden were the best in two or three years. It was the banner day of the sale and the average price was well over $700.

The high-water mark came in the evening, when the bay gelding, Dago, consigned by James P. McNichol of Philadelphia, was brought into the ring. The trotter was started at $500 and quickly went to $1,000; from then by easy stages Auctioneer Bain carried him along until he was finally knocked down to M. J. Burroughs, Burling, N. H., for $2,400. Eva Tanquay, a mare with a record of 2.16¼, was sold to A. H. Cosden, New York City, for $2,250.

Baby Axworthy, a four-year-old mare, with a mark of 2:25¾, by Axworthy, with good looks as well as speed, was knocked down to J. H. Tucker of Pittsburgh for $1,800.

The best prices of the sale follow:

Baroness Virginia, 2:08¾, gr. m., by Baron Review; to Curies Neck Farm, Cotman, Va. $2,200
Dick Watts, 2:15¾, b. c., 3, by General Watts; to A. S. Rodney, Jersey City. 2,000
Ess H. Kay, 2:00¾, blk. s., 10, by Direct Hal; to McKennan Farm, Washington, Penn. 1,800
Baby Axworthy, 2:25¾, br. m., by Axworthy; to J. H. Tucker, Pittsburgh, Penn. 1,800
Alma Forbes, 2:10¾, br. f., 3, by J. Malcolm Forbes; to J. O. Winston, Kingsland, N. Y. 1,750
The Bondsman, b. s., 18, by Baron Wilkes; to Ole Wilhite, Bortleville, Okla. 1,500
Anabingen, b. m., 6, by Bingen; to H. J. Schleisinger, Milwaukee, Wis. 1,800
Roberta Bingen, 2:18¾, b. f., 3, by Bingen; to Curie's Neck Farm, Cotman, Va. 1,800
Nut Hall, br. s., 6, by Walnut Hall; to A. J. Keating, New York City 1,100
Bay colt, weanling, by Peter the Great; to Roy Martin, Rockville, Conn. 1,025
Dorothy Gay, 2:11¾, b. f., 4, by Peter the Great; to W. R. Cox, Exeter, N. H. 1,000
Unset, 2:19¾, br. c., 3, by Henry Sitzer, to C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N. J. 1,000
Silent Brigade, 2:10¾, blk. s., 6, by Silent Brook; to W. Harry Orr, Reading, Penn. 1,000
Dr. Richmond, 2:15½, gr. g., 7, by New Richmond; to F. E. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I. 900
Bertha Forbes, 2:22¼, b. f., 2, by J. Malcolm Forbes; to Clyde C. Smith, Warren, Penn. 800
Ethel Toddington, b. m., 4, by Toddington; to Curies Neck Farm, Cotman, Va. 750
Nora Sitzer, 2:21¾, b. f., 2, by Henry Sitzer; to T. Hesperhausen, New York City 670
Ada Floyd, 2:16½, b. f., 2, by Sidney Prince; to William Connor, Pittsburgh, Penn. 625
Silent Annie, 2:17¼, b. m., by Silent Brigade; to M. Morris, Washington, D. C. Nennie, br. m., 8, by Moke; to Curies Neck Farm, Cotman, Va. 600
Baron Marque, 2:07¼, ch. h., 8, by Sir Marque; to Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 575
Baroness Chelsea, 2:25½, ro. f., 2, by Silent Brigade; to P. Myers, Schenectady, N. Y. 550
Florie D., 2:13¾, b. m., 8, by Bingen; to J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn. 525
Peter Simms, 2:13½, br. g., 6, by Limore; to A. Sevigny, Montreal, P. Q. 520
Hertha, 2:22¼, bl. m., by Silent Brigade; to Peter Hughes, Milford, Penn. 500
Silent Lad, br. c., 1, by Silent Brigade; to John J. Brown, Trenton, N. J. 500

The Irish-American Games.

The entry list for the athletic carnival of the Irish-American A. C., which will be held in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night shows 532 individual athletes entered in the eighteen events that make up the programme. The management has announced that because of the large entry the heats in the sprint race will start at 7:30 sharp.

Among the stars who will compete are Tom Halpin and Jim Power of the Boston A. A., Homer Baker and Platt Adams of the New York A. C., Abel Kiviat, Alvah Meyer, Pat Ryan, Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath and Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C., Willie Gonyo of Yonkers, and Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania.

Not the least interesting of the events on the Irish-American A. C. card will be the Gaelic football match between Kerry and Kildare, which will follow the athletic events and which should start at 10:30 P. M.

The special events will be the McAleenan 1,000-yard race, the one-mile intercity relay race between the Boston A. A. and the Irish-American A. C. teams, and the one-mile interscholastic relay scratch for the Burke trophy, which is now held by De Witt Clinton High School.

Hoppe Leads Inman.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 26.—Willie Hoppe showed superiority over Melbourne Inman in their two billiard matches here yesterday.

The men played 700 balkline and 500 English billiards. Inman averaged 20.04 in the 500 points at his favorite game, while Hoppe averaged 16.28 at balkline. Hoppe, on the other hand, averaged better at Inman's game than Inman did at Hoppe's, the American negotiating an 8.33 average at English billiards, while Inman hit only a 4.81 clip at balkline.

At balkline Hoppe ran 700 to Inman's 202, while at English billiards Inman made 501 to Hoppe's 200.

Yamada Beats Morningstar.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—Koji Yamada defeated Ora Morningstar, 300 to 218, in a Billiard Players' League match here last night. Averages and high runs: Yamada, 15, 68; Morningstar, 10, 15, 46.

YANKEES MAY TRADE CALDWELL TO MACK

Athletics Would Give Oldring and Lapp for Erratic Pitcher.

The recent visit of President Ban Johnson to Philadelphia will probably result in a trade between the Yankees and the Athletics, if the plan suggested by the American leader materializes. As it is almost certain that Ray Caldwell will return to the ranks of the Yankees, an effort will be made to trade him to Connie Mack's team in trade for Rube Oldring, the veteran outfielder, and Catcher Jack Lapp.

Although Caldwell flirted with the "Feds" last season after he left the Yankees, and took advance money, it is known that he did not sign a contract with the independent league, although he promised to play with the Buffalo Club of the new league next season. Caldwell has never submitted to the rules of discipline of the local club, but as he is a valuable pitcher, the American League is anxious to keep him and put him under Connie Mack's care.

Oldring is one of the players Mack wants to get rid of in the renovation of the old world's champions, along with Bender, Plank, and Coombs. It is stated that there was a lack of harmony in the Athletics last season between the young and old players, and Mack has confided to his friends that he would bring about harmony on his club even if he had to get a team of high school players. Mack has no further use for Lapp because he wants younger men of Schang's type on his club.

President Farrell of the Yankees has seen so much of Caldwell's violation of rules, that he would be glad to figure him in a trade which would be of benefit to the Yankees. It is stated that in building up the Yankees for the coming season, an effort will be made to engage more veterans, as the inexperience of many of the young players last year was a serious handicap to the team.

TO INTERPRET NEW CODE.

Changes in Basket Ball Rules Not Radical, but Will Be Explained.

The annual interpretation meeting of the intercollegiate basket ball rules will be held at the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon, and the coaches and officials from West and East are expected to be present. The changes in the new code are not radical, but they will need to be explained before the season opens. New rules have been made in regard to running with the ball, blocking, dribbling, and charging or pushing.

A player with the ball in his possession cannot advance in any direction without being charged with running with the ball, according to the new code. He may take one step in starting a dribble, but one foot must be kept in position until the ball has left the hands. When making a pass from a standing position only one step can be taken before delivering the ball.

A player is not permitted to touch the ball with both hands after starting a dribble unless he passes or tries to shoot for a goal, and all dribbles once started must be continuous. The ball may be batted in the air only once.

The penalty regarding the charging or pushing of a player in the act of shooting a goal has been changed to a personal foul on the first offense and a double foul on the second.

Roelker's Central Y. M. C. A. Race.

A three-minute handicap gave G. F. Reelker a victory in the annual cross-country run of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. event, the Thanksgiving Day prize yesterday for the C. C. Wells Trophy. Oscar Jansen won the first-time prize and A. Wilde was the best novice. Jansen's actual time was 23 minutes 49 seconds. Eddie Carr, the old Xavier A. A. star, had a minute allowance, but had to quit after running three miles.

Appleton's Point to Point Race.

In a rousing finish Charles Appleton, riding the bay gelding Chester, won the annual point-to-point race yesterday on Farley's Farm at Brookville, L. I., J. Watson Webb, who had the mount on the bay gelding Glympus, came in second. There were eleven starters, including David Dows, Malcolm Stevenson, J. P. Hallett, and J. E. Davis.

Montclair Golf Club Scores.

A special Thanksgiving Day handicap was held at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, and the winner proved to be Mark Andrews, with a card of 94, 22—72. There also was a women's putting competition with three prizes offered, the first award going to Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, the second to Mrs. T. M. Harrison, and the third to Mrs. W. B. Bremner. There were about 150 players out for golf. The handicap scores: Mark Andrews, 94, 22—72; T. E. Oliver, 92, 18—74; L. M. De Vausenay, 90, 16—74; T. L. Gallagher, 92, 12—75; F. S. Kellogg, 91, 13—78; W. H. Clough, 96, 18—78; C. E. Merrill, 93, 15—78; A. L. Pierson, 91, 12—78; J. J. Mangan, 99, 20—79; H. G. Plimpton, 99, 9—80; W. B. Hotchkin, 96, 14—82; S. Kent Costigan, 109, 27—82; A. L. Pierson, Jr., 93, 10—83; L. M. Brainbridge, 103, 20—88.

McGee's Golf Cup.

Defeating W. Roy Barnhill by the narrow margin of 2 up over the thirty-six-hole circuit, Charles J. McGee won the President's Cup at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday.

HIGH SCORES AT TRAPS.

McMahon Captures Four Events at Travers Island Shoot.

Roast turkey and pumpkin pie could not keep the gunners of the New York Athletic Club away from the firing line yesterday. One of the largest fields of the season spent a pleasant afternoon shooting at the tiny blue rocks. The weather conditions were excellent and as a result, the scores were exceptionally high. The best work of the day was done by Danny McMahon, who captured four of eight events upon the programme.

A straight score of 25 targets in the Travers Island trophy enabled the marksman to win not only that event but also the shoot for the Monthly Cup, after a half a dozen gunners for the first prize. The scratch prize also went to McMahon with a card of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The fourth prize was won in the Distance handicap in which he made another straight string of 25 "kills," shooting from the 20-yard mark. It was one of the best performances seen at Travers Island.

Dr. Martin won both the Club trophy and the Accumulation cup. He was in a tie in the former event and shot it off in the race for the Accumulation prize, in the latter shoot he made a straight string of 25 clay pigeons and won both cups with the full score. The High handicap prize went to Conrad Stein. It also carried with it the special Thanksgiving Day Cup. The event was won only after a shoot-off against two other gunners. A. B. Hubbell won the novice prize.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Ten men faced the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps yesterday for the Thanksgiving Day shoot, and some excellent scores were returned in all of the five matches contested, considering the fact that a strong northeast wind sent the blue rocks spinning at erratic angles.

George P. Granbery, who won the 10-"bird" scratch shoot, proved high gun for the day with a total of 33 breaks out of the possible 100. B. R. Stoddard was second with 31, and H. S. Bullock third with 72. B. R. Stoddard and A. E. Eldridge tied with 14 each in the 15-"bird" scratch shoot, and in the shoot-off Stoddard won.

In the match for the Holiday Cup at 50 "birds" B. R. Stoddard was the winner. On his handicap of 6 he broke 47. G. P. Granbery, C. A. Marsland, and C. C. Moore tied for second place with 45 each. J. A. Mahlstedt and H. S. Bullock each won a leg for the Accumulation Cup with scores of 22 out of the possible 25, and Bullock, who tied Stoddard in the distance handicap match, won in the shoot-off.

Funke First in Turkey Shoot.

Thirteen trapshooters contested in a handicap turkey shoot at the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday. The event was won by Herbert F. L. Funke of the home club, who, with his handicap of 8, had a perfect score of 100. John G. Deisler, with a score of 82—12—94 was second. Tracy H. Lewis of the Port Washington Club made his first entry at the Bayside traps and returned the fourth best scratch score of the day. The second best scratch score was made by Frederick W. Kent, who dropped 84.

Smull and Shannon Divide.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Nov. 26.—L. V. Smull and H. H. Shannon divided honors at the traps of the Port Washington Club this afternoon, each having a gross score of 88, Smull breaking 80 targets and Shannon 78. Smull also won the special Thanksgiving Day trophy. The summary:

Special 100-Bird Shoot, Handicap, Strings of 25 Each.—L. B. Smull, (8,) 88; H. H. Shannon, (10,) 88; V. S. Cornwall, (16,) 81; C. L. Thompson, (12,) 81; A. Hyde, (10,) 80; C. E. Smith, (8,) 80; C. M. Prankard, (14,) 76; V. W. Kleisrath, (8,) 71.

Shooters Busy at Bensonhurst.

Seventeen gunners took part in the holiday shoot of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club at Gravesend Bay yesterday. It was an ideal day, although a wind swept over the water and at times made it difficult for the Corinthians to "kill" the tiny blue rocks. A take-home trophy was captured by Dr. Webb. The Club Cup went to Dr. Elliott, and in a special shoot E. B. Magnus was high gun.

Sweepstakes to Hackensack Golfer.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 26.—G. W. Johnson of Hackensack was the winner of the annual Thanksgiving Day medal play golf sweepstakes. Playing with a handicap of 15, he recorded net of 72 strokes, in the lead of R. A. Baile of South Shore Field Club, who made 90—18—72, in third place, F. C. Shannon, 2d, (12,) of Oakhill, N. Y., and Dr. M. W. Marr (15) of Woodland, Mass., tied at 75 net.

TIE IN MEDAL PLAY ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

P. W. Kendall of Deal Even at 79 with Jasper Lynch in Qualifying Round.

Thanksgiving Day was observed at the Country Club of Lakewood with the qualifying round in the second golf tournament to be staged in the pines this Fall, and, as a result of a whole day of medal play, Percy W. Kendall, the Deal champion, and Jasper Lynch of the home club tied for the medal, each with a score of 79. Only through a streak of good golf on the inward journey was Lynch able to reach Kendall's level in the scoring, for the former required three more strokes going out. However, he tallied twos on both the short holes, the tenth and eleventh, and these materially aided him in making up for his other lapses. He came home in 36.

Kendall might have saved several strokes but for fours on the same short holes where Lynch did so well. It was largely through wildness off the tee that made it costly for the Deal man. He had a three on the 240-yard thirteenth, and it was the only one on the inward journey. Had he shown more steadiness coming in, he would have won the medal easily.

Harold A. Steiner of Hollywood, who eliminated Walter J. Travis from the tournament on this same links three weeks ago, needed 87, largely through different putting. Steiner lost strokes on so many greens that he declared he almost lost track of them. His eight on the third was caused by burying his ball so deeply in a bunker on his cleek, second shot that he had to dig it out and drop for a penalty. Up to the green, however, he went along smoothly enough.

The size of the entry was smaller than expected, for, instead of enough to fill the three sixteens provided for, there were only enough players for two divisions. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Percy W. Kendall, Deal, 40—39, 79; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 43—36, 79; James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 47—40, 87; Harold A. Steiner, Hollywood, 48—39, 87; A. P. Simmons, New York, 46—41, 87; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 44—44, 88; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, 48—41, 89; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 51—40, 91; P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 50—42, 92; W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis, 50—42, 92; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 49—44, 93; J. S. Hess, Arcola, 46—48, 94; S. K. De Forest, Lakewood, 52—43, 95; Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, 48—48, 96; W. S. Van Cleef, Rumson Country, 52—44, 96; A. H. Osborne, Baltusrol, 50—48, 98.

Second Sixteen.—Charles Strauss, Lakewood, 49—50, 99; Paul Coburn, Philadelphia, 52—49, 101; F. P. Vanderhoef, Lakewood, 57—44, 101; Alexander Morgan, Oakland, 56—46, 102; L. J. Gallagher, Philadelphia, 51—51, 102; A. P. Wills, Lakewood, 56—46, 102; E. B. Heal, Baltusrol, 53—51,

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VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

Colombia and Ecuador appear to be in danger of getting into rather serious trouble with the Allies, at least with England and France, because of the unlawful aid they are alleged to have given to Germany in military operations against her enemies. The acts charged in the communication to our Government and in the statement made by the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons on Wednesday constitute flagrant violations of neutrality, and, if proved, would justify England and France in demanding redress. Colombia is accused of having permitted a high power wireless station to be operated on her territory for the transmission of messages to German warships in the Pacific. The station is in control of a staff of Germans and the repeated protests of the British Chargé d'Affaires against the unneutral use of the instruments were disregarded. German steamers in Colombian ports were also allowed to use their wireless equipment, although there had been a pretense of dismantling them. Ecuador, it is charged, has permitted German warships to use as naval bases certain of her islands lying off the coast.

England and France in the most friendly manner have asked us to use our influence with Colombia and Ecuador against continued violation of the laws of neutrality. It is not our affair. We may, to be sure, inform the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador that such representations have been made to us, we may say that our interest in their welfare prompts the expression of the hope that no further cause of complaint will be given. That is as far as we can go. It is intimated that Great Britain and France will take whatever measures may be necessary for their own protection, and in doing so they would be fully warranted by the law of nations. For these two South American States to give aid to Germany is to commit an act of hostility against the Allies. They might land an armed force and destroy the Colombia wireless station. They might in a summary way assure themselves against further violations of neutrality by Ecuador. It is intimated that they would communicate to us their intention to take such steps, but there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine or in our national policy that would call upon us to make any protests. Colombia and Ecuador will have to suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts, if they have been guilty of any. If it can be shown that Great Britain has suffered loss through the unneutral use of their territory they will have to make redress.

The Government of Chile has promptly and very wisely, and quite of its own accord, determined to put a stop to Germany's high-handed use of her territory in war operations. It is officially charged at Santiago that German warships have made free use of the Juan Fernandez Islands as a naval base, seizing coal and provisions there and sinking a French merchant ship within half a mile of the Chilean coast. Accordingly, Chile has dispatched warships to these islands to enforce her neutral obligations. She would appear to be in a position to demand redress from Germany for the unlawful invasion and misuse of her territory.

Meanwhile our own rights and interests are gravely involved in the case of the Sacramento. This ship was formerly the Alexandria, belonging to the Hamburg-American Company. She was transferred to the American flag at San Francisco under the new ship registry law, a new company having been organized for the purpose. She sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 15, clearing for Valparaiso with 6,000 tons of coal and a supply of provisions. She arrived at Valparaiso without her cargo, and her commander, Capt. JACOBSON, tells a story of having been seized by a German warship and taken to the Chilean islands of Juan Fernandez, where his coal and provisions were seized. There are two explanations of the matter and both involve highly disagreeable possibilities. If the transfer was in bad faith and if the Sacramento, flying the American flag, set out with the intention of transferring her coal and provisions to German ships of war in the Pacific, then a detestable and cowardly imposition was practiced upon the officers of our Government at San Francisco. If, on the other hand, the transfer was regular in intention and a German ship of war captured an American vessel bound from a United States port to a neutral South American port and forcibly confiscated her cargo, it will be readily understood that the case is one of great seriousness.

The statement of facts as given out at Washington, however, makes it seem probable that Capt. JACOBSON's story is false, that there was no actual capture of the Sacramento by a German warship, but that he voluntarily delivered his coal and provisions to a German vessel of war, and that the entire transaction of the transfer to the American flag and the clearance at the port of San Francisco was fraudulent and was carried out by German procurement for German war purposes. It is pointed out that a price between seven and eight dollars a ton was paid for 6,000 tons of coal by the commander of the Sacramento at San Francisco and that this was almost exactly the price at which coal could be bought in quantities at Valparaiso, her port of destination. With the freight charge added, it is manifest that the coal could not have been sold in the Valparaiso market. The circumstances are highly suspicious and our Government is very properly making a careful investigation.

The case of the Sacramento serves as a warning. It behooves our Government to be on its guard against belligerent tricks of this nature, to be diligent and vigilant in its efforts to prevent the misuse of our flag and our ports by any of the warring Powers in operations against their enemies. We have been insistent in demanding reparation for injuries due to unneutral conduct when we have been at war, we must be no less firm in preventing a similar abuse of our territory in the present war.

OUR HEALTHY ARMY.

It is most encouraging to learn from the annual report of Surgeon General GORGAS that our army, though small, is surprisingly healthy and that the means of keeping it so exist and will be maintained. Gen. GORGAS shows that there is no healthier army in the world, and healthy soldiers are good soldiers. There are defects, of course, in the medical branch of the army. The Surgeon General thinks that the Hospital Corps needs upbuilding. Its nurses, pharmacists, and cooks should be better paid, as there are always plenty of profitable openings for workers of that kind in civil life. But that is a detail. The point is that we have learned our lesson since 1898, we know how to keep our soldiers healthy in the tropics, we have almost eradicated the evil of intemperance, and we have greatly reduced the danger of preventable disease. With unpreventable diseases the military men, of course, have very little to do.

The duty of doctors in the army, as well as out of it, nowadays is to prevent sickness as much as to relieve it. Gen. GORGAS believes that the Medical Corps should be larger and that medical officers should have educational advantages commensurate with those of the officers of other branches since the establishment of the army's educational system when Mr. ROOT was Secretary of War. Gen. GORGAS may well take pride in the fact that it has been largely through his own efforts that our soldiers, beyond our continental limits, have been kept in good physical condition. He has made existence in the tropics less dangerous for all white men. To have a small army of men who are well, and have the means of keeping well, is better for any country than to have a large army containing many weaklings. It is a pity that we cannot extend all the benefits of army hygiene and inspection to our citizen soldiery in all the States, upon whom we must rely, at present, as our only effective reserve.

STATE AND PRIVATE INSURANCE.

Some of the mutual compensation insurance companies of this State are desirous of paying a dividend upon six months' experience. That seems imprudent to the State Superintendent of Insurance, and Mr. HASBROUCK has accordingly sent the following notice to the companies:

> You are instructed to withhold declaring or paying any dividend to policyholders until the approval of this department has been obtained, which approval will not be given in any case until one year after the company started writing business and after a departmental examination has been made of the company to ascertain if a dividend is warranted.

That seems reasonable. And just in proportion as it is reasonable it raises doubts about the prudence of the State reducing its rates next January. If six months' experience is not enough to justify dividends it is not enough to justify taking action for the reduction of income out of which losses must be met. If the companies' rates are so high as to justify dividends it would be prudent not to attract attention to them in these days of regulation. And as regards the State's rates it would be prudent to accumulate a surplus before any reduction of rates which should throw an unwelcome burden upon overtaxed taxpayers. That would be a blow to the State system from which its friends should wish to save it.

That these suggestions are warranted appears from the condition of insolvency of the Wisconsin insurance fund at this time. It has $60,459 on hand, and has borrowed $72,000. This moderate balance on the wrong side of the account would be met by incoming premiums, which would make a credit balance of $48,459, were it not for the fact that there is a demand for $106,800 for loss on State buildings. It was the intent and the expectation of the legislators that there should be accumulated a surplus against such contingencies, but the debits have accumulated faster than the credits.

The embarrassment in Wisconsin is not confined to the insurance business in which the State has engaged. The Normal School Regents declare that it will be impossible to proceed with their building unless the State makes the fire loss good. That is a rough jolt for State insurance in Wisconsin. The friends of State insurance in New York ought to be the first to protect our new system from regrettable incidents during its infancy. If all goes well there is no telling how far the venture may grow. If there should be a deficit due to insufficient experience it would be a cause for regret that the State did not practice the prudence which the State counsels to private companies.

JUSTICE HOLMES'S OPINION.

Justice HOLMES denies, as Justice LAMAR had previously denied it, the writ of error which would transfer the case of LEO FRANK of Atlanta to the Supreme Court. He holds that he is bound by the decision of the Georgia Supreme Court that the motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of FRANK's absence from the courtroom at the time it was rendered comes too late. But now, from the lips of this jurist, for the first time in the proceedings taken after conviction, we have an expression of interest in the human as apart from the technical considerations of the case. In his statement of reasons for the decision given Justice HOLMES says:

> I understand I am to assume that the allegations of fact in the motion to set aside are true. On those facts I very seriously doubt if the petitioner (FRANK) has had due process of law—not on account of his absence when the verdict was rendered so much as because of the trial taking place in the presence of a hostile demonstration and seemingly dangerous crowd.

This remark belongs to that class of observations from the Bench which are described as being "so because the Judge said so." The conditions described by Justice HOLMES, however, are known by everybody to be "so," they were "so" before he referred to them. It is indisputably true that the trial took place "in the presence of a hostile demonstration," it is true that there was in Atlanta at the time of the trial a "seemingly dangerous crowd." It was so dangerous that the militia were held in readiness and court and counsel agreed that FRANK should not be in the courtroom when the verdict was rendered, as they feared that in case of acquittal he might be lynched.

Justice HOLMES deserves the highest commendation for this human departure from the dry legal formula, for this evidence that he takes account of a consideration far above and beyond all technicalities of the law, since it involves the whole purpose of the law, justice. In this utterance Justice HOLMES gives expression to the thought that is in the minds of the whole public outside of Atlanta. By these words we are confident he has saved the life of an innocent man condemned to death because of the clamor of a community that seemed to have gone mad through passion and prejudice.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hara-kiri cannot be expected to be liked by the Board of Education. Membership of that body, though honorary, is quite desirable and agreeable and may indirectly be advantageous. It is a sign of a certain distinction in the community and it sometimes carries with it the exercise of considerable influence and power. When, therefore, the Flexner Committee asks the Board to approve a reduction of four-fifths in its members it is not surprising that the proposal was "laid over."

It may well be, however, that, on consideration, the measure will be accepted. If it were, the action of the Board would not be final, but it would have a good deal of influence with the Legislature. Certainly none could know better than the Board members themselves how clumsy the Board is, how complex and confused its business is, how hard it is to get it to work outside of very narrow lines. If a majority of them vote that opinion, the Legislature will listen to them. The fact is, as the committee points out, that what work really is done by the Board "is accomplished at all only if power is allowed to be concentrated in the "hands of a few persons." In other words, it is a small board within the big one that "runs" the schools. But this arrangement—most unsatisfactory as it is—is brought about only by the creation of a large number of committees, "in order that the various members (of the Board) may be taken care of." The result is that such concentration of power as there is does not carry responsibility. Responsibility, on the contrary, is widely scattered.

The committee urges "a small deliberative body with very large powers," whose "members should be able to meet around a table to discuss the business of the Board," and could consider every proposition of importance. Such a Board, of seven or nine members, would "more adequately represent the thoughtful educational interest of every borough than the present body more than five times as numerous, in which each member is in touch with only a fraction of the important questions upon which he is called to act." Naturally, if this radical change were made, as soon or late it is bound to be made, an efficient business department would have to be organized to take over the various administrative functions now lodged in the numerous committees of the Board.

THE WOMEN WHO KNIT.

While the musicians play BEETHOVEN and SAINT-SAENS in the concert halls these days in New York, while the morning lecturers impart information relating to past or current history or the arts, the women in the audiences knit caps and socks and body bands for the soldiers in the trenches in France and Belgium. This, it seems, is an entirely new development in metropolitan life; even the sympathy aroused under the powerful influence of the Sanitary Commission in the civil war was never quite so picturesquely manifested. There has been some little discontent expressed about the discordant effect of the click of knitting needles while the violins are playing delicate passages, but we doubt if it is justifiable. The needles do not click loudly, if they actually click at all. Mme. Defarge and her fellow harridans in the French Revolution plied their needles with vehemence, to be sure, but they were not knitting to relieve affliction, but quite the reverse.

The knitting women in New York are doing much good and it is not only at the concerts and lectures that they manufacture the comforters for the soldiers. They all work many hours in every day, and if their combined output is not as large as a knitting mill or two could produce in much less time, it must be remembered that the mills are working, too, and that these contraptions of woolen yarn are invaluable to fighting men in cold weather. Therefore, the newly established custom is commendable from any point of view and the few malcontents must reconcile themselves to the recurrence of the very soft clicking, perhaps largely imaginary, as an accompaniment to the symphony and sonata. The knitting is entirely neutral. The socks and bands go to the soldiers of all the fighting nations. It is a significant illustration of the feeling that has been aroused in the United States by the war in Europe, the feeling that it is the duty of all the people of all the nations to do all they can to relieve the suffering war entails without regard to causes of the conflict.

Quite apart from the question of the feelings of Mr. BARNES or Mr. ROOSEVELT, we think it would be a public service if the former carried to the Court of Appeals the motion for a change of venue in his libel suit against the latter. The reasoning of the Appellate Division granting the motion does not seem conclusive. As Justice HOWARD, dissenting, says, the motion really impugns the character of the citizens generally of Albany County. The Constitution of the United States requires that criminal cases shall be tried in "the district "wherein the crime shall have been "committed," and the value of a "jury of the vicinage" has been recognized for centuries in English law. If the doctrine of the Appellate Division is sound, it would be well for it to be declared by the highest court. In this particular case it has—quite unintentionally, of course—the indirect effect of tending to sustain the imputations by one party which the other regards as libelous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Shuns Responsibility.

Speaking at the Teachers' Convention in Albany this week, Dr. DAVID STARR JORDAN called attention to one thought-provoking peculiarity wherein the present European war certainly differs from most previous wars. One would hardly like to go as far as he did in saying that the war stands alone in this respect, but it is a fact that much more than usually one side or the other has been so sure of its cause and its grounds for action as boldly or proudly to proclaim its responsibility for resort to the "ultimate argument." That is not the case now.

Instead we see every one of the nations involved vehemently arguing its own blamelessness for what has happened, and as vehemently putting the blood-guiltiness on the neighbor that chances to be the most hated of its foes. While it would not be true to say that all, or even any, of them are confessedly ashamed of what they are doing, yet each vies with the rest in declaring the one justification of its conduct a firm and virtuous desire for permanent peace, not otherwise to be attained. That is the one thing on which "entente" and "alliance" are agreed.

Closely connected with this phenomenon, and not less significant, is the fact that we are now wearied by innumerable accounts of war's devastation and horror, but none speaks a word about the military grandeurs and glories that once, and not so long ago, claimed most, if not all, attention in war time. It is even possible to doubt that there will be much of the old exultation over victory when it comes. The new realization of what victory costs will prevent that, even among those who but recently were the cynically frank disciples of TREITSCHKE. They talk much like the rest of us, now, and as piously exalt the glories of peace.

The soldier, like war, is on the defensive, and he has nothing better to say for his profession than that it is a necessary evil. Coming from him, that is a huge and encouraging admission.

Of Course He Never Said That.

According to a report that is much more interesting than plausible, the man who till the other day was—and in the opinion of most of us still should be—the American Ambassador to France has marked his new sense of freedom from diplomatic restraints by revealing that he views the combatants in the war with a discriminating eye.

It is said that when asked what would have happened if a bomb from a German aeroplane, instead of just missing, had hit him, Mr. HERRICK replied: "There are times when a man is more valuable to the cause of humanity dead than alive."

This is a statement enigmatic only in form, for nobody can have any difficulty in finding its significance. If Mr. HERRICK did make it, which is more than doubtful, as he is a man of prudence and discretion, it was done in such circumstances as are held by every diplomatist to justify a prompt and vigorous repudiation. The accepted theory is that when a thing not said for publication is published, it was not said at all, and can honestly be denied.

So the sternly virtuous fair sex, without a single twinge of their delicate consciences, will cause it to be said to an unwelcome visitor that they are "not at home," though they are, and honest men, when assailed by a would-be borrower, have been known solemnly to asseverate pennilessness, actual or approximate, merely because they had no money they wanted to lend in response to that particular appeal. The mental reservation is an ever present help in time of embarrassment.

Assuaging Woes We Increase.

One of our correspondents sees inconsistency in the fact that while this country is contributing millions to relieve the sufferings caused by war, it is at the same time selling huge quantities of arms and ammunition to be used in making more sufferers in need of relief.

There is something of the inconsistent in that, but not a bit more than in anything done to mitigate and restrict the havoc of war. It is obvious, for instance, that when you fail to kill a man at the first shot, you should in consistency finish him off if you get another chance at him. On the contrary, you are expected to treat him as tenderly as a brother till he recovers from his wound. After that, shoot him again, preferably with better aim. And, though it is permissible to reduce the numbers of "the enemy" as much and as rapidly as possible, with bullets of one sort, it is quite wicked to use the bullets that would make the quickest and most effective job of the slaughter.

It is unreasonable to expect war to be reasonable—as unreasonable as it is to expect anybody with something to sell not to sell it when he gets a chance. Some day, perhaps—but there! for the present, at least, business is business, and only unpractical dreamers criticise the doing of what the law permits. Consistency is all right in its pretty little academic way, but convenience and profit are realities. And then, though we may be inconsistent, we are not ungenerous and our hearts are warm.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

Dynamite for Subway Digging Is Stored in Bowling Green Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call your attention to the attitude of the Public Service Commission with reference to the storage of dynamite in congested places in New York City in connection with the construction of the new subways.

Bowling Green Park, which ought to be sacred ground because of its historical importance, has been designated for the purpose of making it a little more convenient, I presume, for the contractors who have in charge a certain section of the subway work. About half the north end of the park has been taken, fenced in, and used as a storage yard. There is no opening for tunnel excavations intended, so far as I can discover. It is simply used for the storage of lumber, &c. Within this inclosure there is another smaller one in which they store dynamite. This dynamite is not more than ten feet removed from where the Broadway cars continually pass, and not more than an equal distance from where thousands of people using the Subway pass to and fro every day. It is directly opposite the Produce Exchange Bank and quite close to the Seaboard National Bank, and seems to me a great menace, entirely unnecessary.

Protests have been made against the location of this dynamite by the Produce Exchange Bank, the Seaboard Bank, the owners of the buildings at 12 and 18 Broadway, and by others, and we get no satisfaction whatever from the Public Service Commission. In the last letter received from them I got the valuable information that no way had been found to excavate rocks except by the use of dynamite, and because of this it was necessary to store dynamite right under the very windows of important financial institutions, right opposite car tracks where cars are continually passing, and right opposite walks which thousands of pedestrians use. The attention of the Public Service Commission has been called to the fact that this dynamite might well be removed to Battery Park, where it could be stored with much greater safety to the surrounding community. I have had photographs taken of this menace, and some day when some awful explosion occurs and a lot of damage has been done the Public Service Commission will be sorry that they allowed this freedom. It seems to me it is something that ought to be taken up by the press. Hence this letter.

J. D. CRARY,
Managing Director The Lumber Trade Journal.
New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

The First Engineering Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent Sunday issue you gave considerable space to an article entitled "Union College's Century on Its Present Site," and in which article you included the statement, "The first course in civil engineering in any American college was established at Union in 1845 by Prof. William M. Gillespie," &c.

The first college in the United States established to teach and which did teach the profession of civil engineering is the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. This institution had been teaching civil engineering for a period of twenty-one years prior to 1845, the date on which you state the course in civil engineering was established at Union College. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was founded in 1824 by the late Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and two years later it received from the Legislature of the State of New York its act of incorporation. This institution has had a continuous and most successful existence since its foundation, and a correction of the error mentioned above will no doubt be appreciated by those interested.

H. D. HAIGHT,
Class of 1898, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

TEACHERS OF SINGING.

Not Registration, but Definite Standards, Urged as Necessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Plans are being matured by the representative body of music teachers of this State for approaching the next Legislature with a proposal for the regulation of all methods of musical instruction. This subject is of sufficient importance to merit some attention from the general public. The editor of a leading musical weekly has indeed secured the support of many disinterested people in favor of a suggestion for the compulsory registration of music teachers, a sworn statement of the teacher's course of preparatory study being demanded in every case. Those familiar with the subject are, however, aware that the only real dissatisfaction at present is confined to the department of vocal training. All the other branches of musical instruction have their recognized standards, and charges of fake, incompetent, and fraud are exchanged only by the vocal teachers.

If the reputable vocal teachers want legislative regulation of their profession, they ought first to agree among themselves on a standard method of instruction. Even a small organization, comprising only the most prominent instructors, might wield an influence comparable to that of the County Medical Society, if it could unite on a definite standard of instruction. But every attempt to secure united action by a body of this kind has failed because of utter disagreement as to the fundamental principles of vocal cultivation. Where no two masters can agree, the Legislature can hardly be expected to adjust all the points of contention.

Regulation of the kind proposed, based on affidavits stating with what masters each teacher had studied, would be of little value. What the profession needs is some original thinkers to guide it into the right path. A system of compulsory registration would have exactly the opposite effect; it would restrict the activities of the profession to a continued groping along the routes which have brought it to the present chaotic state.

DAVID C. TAYLOR.
New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

MR. SHAW'S VIEWS

Compared with the Letter of a British Captain at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans have read with interest, some with condemnation, the brilliant articles by Bernard Shaw. In contrast to his utterances, permit me to cite some sentences from a letter by Capt. Norman Leslie of the Rifle Brigade, who was killed at the front:

> Try and not worry too much about the war, anyway. Units, individuals, cannot count. Remember we are writing a new page of history. Future generations cannot be allowed to read the decline of the British and attribute it to us. We live our little lives and die. To some are given chances of proving themselves men and to others no chance comes. Whatever our individual faults, virtues, or qualities may be it matters not; but when we are up against big things, let us forget individuals and let us act as one Great British unit, united and fearless. Some will live and many will die, but count the loss naught. It is better far to go out with honor than survive with shame.

Of such thread is the warp and woof of England.

Mr. Shaw, in his comfortable arm chair before the blazing fire, is but a knot in the skein. Perchance his biting words may strengther the thin places, yet let him take heed lest he weaken the fabric of the whole, and future generations point to him as one who failed his country in the hour of need.

ELEANOR CUYLER PATTERSON.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1914.

Effects of Cigarette Smoke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the sundry articles in your valued paper relating to cigarette smoking, I have seen no reference to the peculiar physiological effect of the CO, or carbonic oxide gas, produced by imperfect combustion of the tobacco. This gas introduced into coagulated blood reduces it at once to a fluid and changes the ordinary blood chemically so that it will not coagulate. This gas, used in the arterial and venous system for embalming purposes, removes all clots, changes the blackened surfaces to red, and permits the free circulation of embalming fluids through the entire system. It is the habit of cigarette smokers to inhale the smoke and in the lungs this gas is presented to the arterial system and the change in the chemical condition of the blood produces the deterioration characteristic of the cigarette smoker as contradistinguished from the pipe or cigar smoker. As the latter rarely inhale the smoke they do not suffer serious effects.

C. DELAFIELD.
Bath, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1914.

Sweetened Cigarettes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re certain references in THE TIMES the other day to furfurol—furfurol—as the danger element in cigarettes, will not some of your cigarette diagnosticians explain a little as to the resultant from a combination of nicotine and sugar, which I understand is the chief cause of trouble in cigarette smoking? In most cigarette tobacco there is some sweetening, sugar or its equivalent, and when this combines with the nicotine a new product results which is deadly. What about it?

W. J. L.
New York, Nov. 25, 1914.

Vacation Committee's Ballet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the Secretary of the Vacation War Relief Committee is a forcible appeal to the American people. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of our duty toward our unemployed. The European war has been the direct and the indirect cause of throwing thousands out of work. What then will be the result? Later on in the Winter we shall be asked to relieve the suffering precipitated by lack of employment. Now is the time to avert such a situation.

We are asked to help find employment. How this can be done has been a problem to many. The Vacation Committee has shown us the way. Let us then all concentrate our energies in a supreme effort to make the performance of "Pandora's Box" a tremendous success and thus be the means of advancing the new and prosperous business era which we all know is before us if we stand by our guns.

AN EMPLOYER.
New York, Nov. 22, 1914.

"The Finest of War Pictures."

From The Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

Thus far in the world's advancement the height appears to have been reached of anything like a periodical art production in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. A distinctness of feature and detail, as well as of outline, in all the printing—which is of the new rotogravure process—is pleasing to any grade of discrimination, while the blending of what refined taste desires and calls the chiaroscuro is supremely satisfying. Pictures of personages, groups, multitudes of soldiers and inhabitants of towns, bodies of prisoners on the march, lines of offenders standing to be shot, ruins caused by bombardment, acts of battle, flashes of moving beauty and intensity on land and sea, and noblest of all pictures of the Kaiser as a work of art—very impressive—make up a gallery such as makes one feel as if he had not before seen a single picture of the war.

A Child Helps the Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heard recently of a little girl's way of helping in the work of assuaging the sorrow of Belgium, with which we are all occupied. She is 9 years old, and, being greatly moved by the stories of distress, she has devoted her little hoard of pin money to the purchase of a complete outfit of clothing to be given to some needy Belgian girl of her own age. The happiness that has come to her in planning and executing this suggests to me that other children may find satisfaction in this way of expressing their sympathy for the homeless and destitute of their own age.

KATHARINE JOHNSON.
New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

TO LOOK INTO OUR DEFENSES

Committee Appointed to Urge Congressional Investigation.

S. Stanwood Menken, the lawyer, who favors a Congressional investigation into the condition of the national defenses, announced yesterday that he had sent letters to 150 representative men asking for their co-operation. A Standing Committee to advocate the inquiry will be formed at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Belmont on Dec. 1.

"The letters were sent to friends in three conservative organizations interested in public affairs," said Mr. Menken. "The letters I received in return showed that a vast majority considered the question to be one of vital moment. Many of the men interested in this movement have been members of peace organizations, and the forming of a committee will not mean a pro-military or pro-naval propaganda. It is simply a reflex of the idea that the people have a right to know the conditions affecting our defenses and that in a democracy there is no justification for mystery."

Mr. Menken gave out a list of forty-seven names of men who, he said, were willing to assist in the movement for an investigation. This list includes Franklin Q. Brown, W. Redmond Cross, J. Seaver Page, Robert C. Morris, J. Clarence Davies, Andrew Freedman, George T. Mortimer, Horace E. Deming, Sidney C. Borg, Grenville Clark, E. R. Stettinius, Herman A. Metz, Seth Sprague Terry, John D. Crimmins, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. G. White, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Roger Foster, James E. Graham, Alfred E. Seligsberg, Frederick Potter, W. Morgan Schuster, Lorenzo Semple, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles E. Lydecker, John F. O'Rourke, Herbert Parsons, C. A. Griscom, Frederic R. Coudert, Herbert L. Satterlee, Clarence J. Shearn, Messmore Kendall, George Wilson, Lindsay Russell, H. de F. Baldwin, John G. Agar, Cambridge Livingston, Frederic Brown, Lee Kohn, George Haven Putnam, George H. Fryer, Charles E. Knoblauch, Herbert Barry, J. Mayhew Wainwright and Charles R. Flint.

SUGGESTS SUBWAY CHANGE.

Citizens Union Wants Tunnels to Queens Constructed.

The Citizens Union came out yesterday for the construction of tunnels to connect Fifty-ninth Street and Queens instead of attempting to run both the elevated and subway trains over the Queensboro Bridge, as contemplated by the dual system contracts. Its opinion was expressed in a letter to President McAneny, as Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, and to Controller Prendergast, as Chairman of the Corporate Stock Budget Committee. In signing this letter William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Union, explained that it was written to help and not to find fault.

The point raised by the Union is that it is certain that as soon as the traffic to and from Queens is developed the Queensboro Bridge will not be able to bear the load, and sooner or later the subway tunnels will be obligatory. The Public Service Commission has estimated that they can be constructed for $5,000,000, and the Degnon Contracting Company has told Borough President Connolly it would build them for $4,500,000.

The Citizens Union suggests that the really economical and efficient thing for the city to do would be to make immediately a connection between the elevated roads on the existing track girders at the centre of the upper deck of the bridge; to authorize forthwith the construction of the tunnels under the East River; to leave the lower roadway for vehicular traffic, merely diverting the trolley service to the outside tracks, and to provide for the approaches from Fifty-ninth Street to the tunnels before the present subway work has gone so far as to make it costly.

RIGID ON PASSPORTS.

Government Rejects Many Applications of Naturalized Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Applications by naturalized Americans for passports to visit their native lands are frequently being rejected by the State Department, which is strictly enforcing President Wilson's new passport order. Every person receiving a passport must show that his purpose is to make a short business visit and that he has no intention of seeking exemption from local obligations because of his American citizenship while he is abroad.

The issuance of passports to children born in this country of alien parents also is being closely supervised. Great caution is exercised in making out such passports to visit any country which does not admit the right of expatriation, but insists upon military service from the American born children of its subjects in this country.

Acid Fumes from New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to express, through your paper, an emphatic protest against the acid fumes with which the air on Morningside Heights is saturated whenever the wind blows from the Jersey shore. About a year ago there was considerable agitation on this subject, in which your paper took an active part. The owner of the factories promised relief and said that the fumes had escaped through an accident, but they are as bad as ever now. Particularly are they obnoxious to those of us who suffer from sensitive throats.

M. W. P.
New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

OUR OWN.

From both our affluence and penury,
From our hard labor and our hours of ease,
We have torn gifts, whate'er the hand could seize,
And sent them lovingly across the sea
To that wrecked land where war's sad victims be.
Thus have we made a national reply
To every voice that questioned our good will;
Thus have we drained the source of doubting dry
And set the heart of gratitude a-thrill.
Now let us pause in our brave work to see
If we have erred—if war's outrageous blow
Turned aid's broad stream from beds where it should flow,
Dividing thus our too scant charity—
Our help, that never yet has quite sufficed
For home demands; if only pride enticed,
Or some love prompted save the love of man.
Our kith and kin, our country's own, we scan:
How grim the carnage of their poverty—
The strain of life where fate has set its heel
In grim defiance of a soul's success—
Where weakling brains and ill-formed bodies reel
Beneath the rage of battle-mad distress!
These are our own, yet year on year they strive,
With hungry blood, for victory of life.
How have we helped to keep their hopes alive?
How strengthened hands too weak for such a strife?
Sad is the want today in other lands;
Dire the great need beneath our own blue dome;
The spring of doubt, dry to its bottom, stands;
Now let us turn to these, our own, at home!

LURANA SHELDON.

WHITMAN MESSAGE ON ELECTION LAW

Governor Is to Recommend Creation of a New State Department.

HOLD PRIMARIES EARLIER

Senate Clerk Gleason Says Traveling Men Should Be Allowed to Register by Affidavit.

A thorough revision of the election law and a complete reorganization of the election machinery of the State will be recommended by Gov. Charles S. Whitman in his annual message to the Legislature. As he has been assured of the support of both Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, who is slated for re-election, and of Senator Elon R. Brown, who will be made Senate leader when the new Legislature convenes, it is regarded as certain that the plan will go through.

The changes contemplate, among other things, a single-headed Election Department to take over the functions now performed in connection with elections by the Secretary of State and the three State Superintendents of Election. One change that will be recommended would place the primary election a great deal earlier than it is held now. It was shown this year that the period intervening between primary day and election day was altogether too brief to enable the courts to take under judicial consideration complaints and protests against designating petitions. A concrete instance was furnished in the litigation brought on behalf of William Sulzer against Frederick M. Davenport on the ground that the signatures on the Davenport petitions had been obtained by irregular and illegal methods in many instances. The courts were compelled to throw the case out on the ground that the time before election was too limited to permit the plaintiff to bring forward convincing proof of his allegations.

Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, who has had better opportunity to become acquainted with the shortcomings of the present election law than most other persons, has spent a week going over its provisions with a view of suggesting necessary amendments. Mr. Gleason will urge that a legislative committee or commission be appointed to investigate the workings of the present law and bring in amendments to cure its defects.

"The law should be thoroughly revised," he said yesterday. "It is contradictory and indefinite. For another thing, it makes waste. Take, for instance, the requirement for printing the enrollment lists. This saddled on the counties of the State an additional unwarranted expenditure of $1,000,000 annually in round numbers. The expenditures connected with the State Superintendents of Election have grown from $195,300 in 1910 before the Democrats began to tinker with the election law to $334,900 in 1914, and there seems to be no adequate reason for this growth of expenditure.

"The new machinery involving the employment at regular salaries running for twelve months of the year of a horde of deputies was sanctioned by the Legislature on the pretext that a stricter supervision was necessary in the rural sections of the State in order to safeguard the purity of the ballot. As a fact, however, and the records will bear me out in this, that there was not a single arrest on account of fraudulent voting or an attempt to do so up-State."

Mr. Gleason believes that the ban against political committees engaging in any activities for the aid of candidates in the primaries should be lifted.

"At Saratoga last August the Republican State Convention recommended the nomination of fifteen Republicans of calibre for delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention," said Mr. Gleason. "And yet, under the Primary Law, the Republican State Committee was not permitted to lift a finger with a view to getting the petitions, through which alone they could be designated on the Primary ballot, signed up. It seems to me that this is a short-sighted and impractical provision of the law which ought to be eliminated."

The "place of stay" provision in the present Election Law, Mr. Gleason believes, should be repealed. On the other hand he believes that provisions should be made to enable traveling men or persons who from necessity must be away from their place of residence during the period prior to election, but who expect to be home on election day, to register and enroll by affidavit, so as not to lose their vote.

"The law should be liberalized, humanized, simplified and the administration of it ought to be made easier and cheaper—that should be the guiding thought of those who go to work with a view of revising the election law," said Mr. Gleason.

FINDS 75 UNKNOWN PLANTS.

Dr. J. N. Rose Makes Successful Botanical Trip to Chile and Peru.

Dr. J. N. Rose of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., a research associate in the department of Botanical Research in the Carnegie Institute, arrived at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday morning after a six months' trip through Peru and Chile in search of desert plants. He brings with him more than seventy-five different species, of which there were previously no specimens in this country, besides a large number of other plants already known to American botanists. The living plants will be sent to the Botanical Garden, and the other specimens to the Carnegie Institute's museum.

The prize of the collection is a specimen of the cereus castaneus—the only complete specimen known, in fact; for the first, which was found by Filippi about fifty years ago, and is now in the museum at Santiago, Chile, had only a single blossom and a few spines. Dr. Rose found his complete cereus in a desert near the coast to the south of Santiago.

Other valuable specimens are varieties of the echinocactus and opuntia. Dr. R

TOMBSTONE GOLFERS COMPOSE EPITAPHS

Prizes Awarded at Hot Springs for Poems Written by Players Over "Graves."

DR. R. A. BLACK WINS CUP

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, Jr., Hunt Pheasants Along Jackson River—New York Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 26.—The tombstone golf tournament arranged by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Denney for Thanksgiving Day was productive of more fun than any ever held here on account of the proviso that each player, when he put up his tombstone wherever the last stroke allowed him by the handicapper took his ball, should attach to it an original epitaph.

The tournament was won by Dr. Robert A. Black of New York and Mrs. J. W. Cassidy of Chicago, who started scratch, with an allowance of fifty-eight strokes for twelve holes. They completed the course once and got on the second green the second time around when they "died." Nearly as much time was consumed in writing the epitaphs as in playing, and many golfers were entirely unable to break into rhyme. The prizes were awarded tonight to Mr. and Mrs. William J. McIntosh of New York, who are here with Albert H. Harrison, Vice President of the New York Central lines.

Mr. McIntosh wrote over his little grave:

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note.
Not a gentle hand was proffered; beaten
and battered his soul
Gave out, his death was a Thanksgiving
offer.

While his wife composed the following:

Good sport, forbear from blaming him
who lieth here.
He did his best. It's his mistress's fault
This rubber child is in his vault.

Honorable mention in the contest in versification was given Dr. Black, winner of the cup. He wrote:

Here doth my little ball lie at rest,
That words was his undoing.
Perhaps in some kindly world
He'll go again golf wooing.

G. K. Morrow, who "died" half way around, attached a card saying his golf parentage was unknown. Some of the other players were C. S. Neave and Miss Beatrice Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman, Mrs. G. K. Morrow, William T. Brinker, E. D. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Forsch, Mr. and Mrs. Denney, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Browning.

Conde Nast and Owen Johnson arrived this morning to stay over Sunday. Bertram G. Work, Jr., joined his parents here. Some of the other New York arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chisholm, B. V. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter, Mrs. G. J. Davis, William J. Baxter, H. B. Day, and J. O. Stokes.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, Jr., who were married in New York a week ago this afternoon, drove alone to Fassifern Farm, where they had their Thanksgiving dinner afterward, taking a gun and some dogs, and going out after pheasants along Jackson River. Other dinners there included Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Lownsbury, who gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Brownson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ross.

THANKSGIVING AT NEWPORT.

Mr and Mrs. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. Safe Among Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—There was much Thanksgiving entertaining today. A large dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen, who are entertaining Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave a dinner party at Ocean Lawn with their relatives, Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert of England, attending with twenty other guests. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry entertained a large house party at Block House and gave a dinner there tonight. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and Mrs. Clarence Pell also gave dinner parties tonight.

Among those passing Thanksgiving here were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. Harold Brayton, Mrs. Theodore Gilbs, Mrs. Walter G. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, Miss Mabel Norman, Mrs. Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, Miss Edith Norman Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Miss Augusta Hunter, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Dyer, and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, Miss Fanny Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Miss Mary Appleton, Miss Helen Tobin, and Mrs. Harriett F. Brownell.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will close the Breakers next week, returning to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin close their Newport stay tomorrow, returning to their New York residence.

Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, is at the Muenchinger-King.

Preston Pitcher, Hamilton Wallace Orr, and Thomas M. Orr of New York, Mrs. G. Brinton Roberts and Miss W. Lewis of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. H. Coster of Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. De Blois of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King.

Mrs. Charles H. Pope Gives Dance.

Mrs. Charles H. Pope gave a small and informal dance last night at her home, 247 Fifth Avenue. The guests were asked for 11 o'clock and supper was served at 12. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bishop Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. James Travers, Dr. James Watt and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts Roemer, the Misses Ruth Shepley, N. Morton Mimne, and Helen Forbes, Mrs. Katharine Brown Decker, Horace A. Stebbins, Frank McKenny, Frederick Perry, and Dr. John Freeman.

More Van Dyke Sailors Arrive.

The Lamport & Holt steamship Byron arrived yesterday from Para with fifty-nine third-class passengers and sixty of the crew of the Van Dyke, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe off Brazil on Oct. 26. The sailors said the German officers treated them kindly and gave the passengers ample time to get their effects together. Capt. Anthony Cadogan, commander of the Van Dyke, and Purser Hulsey are expected on the Booth liner Stephen from Para tomorrow.

DINNER DANCE IN LENOX.

G. E. Turnures Hosts—Performance in Bellefountaine Stables.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure gave a dinner and dance in the Lenox Clubhouse this evening. The dinner was served in the lounge of the club, and there were forty guests at small tables. An elaborate scheme of decorations was introduced, in which palms and chrysanthemums formed the basis. There were other decorative effects in representations of turkeys, pumpkins, pies, and things aymbolic of the Thanksgiving Day feast. After the dinner the room was cleared of the tables and the guests danced.

Among the company were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Girand Foster, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Grenville L. Winthrop, Miss Emily Winthrop, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. Harvey Spencer, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. Churchill Satterlee, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster entertained the cottagers and their families and the holiday guests in Lenox this afternoon at Bellefountaine Stables, where a New York Company gave a performance. Following the bill refreshments were served. There were about fifty at the entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield entertained this afternoon at luncheon at Little Farm.

Miss Virginia Butler gave a dinner party tonight at the Nunnery, entertaining the Stockbridge cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane gave a family dinner party at their Dalton country place, having as their guests Mrs. Z. Marshall Crane, Miss Clara Crane, and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., and family for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Bowker have closed their villa in Glendale and gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, who have been at the Red Lion Inn, have departed by automobile for Boston.

BESSIE VAN VORST MARRIES

American Author Weds Hughes Le Roux, Editor of The Matin.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Bessie Van Vorst, American author, and Hughes Le Roux, editor of The Matin, were married in this city today at the Church of Ste. Clothilde. M. T. Herrick, the American Ambassador; Etienne Lamy, member of the Academy; Mgr. Batiffol, and Marie Van Vorst were the witnesses of the ceremony.

Mrs. Van Vorst has lived in Paris for some time, residing at 119 Rue de Lille. She began her literary work in this country, and is the author of several books, including "The Cry of Children" and "Letters to Women in Love." With her sister-in-law, Marie Van Vorst, she made a study of the women who work in mills and factories, in the course of which both worked for some time as millhands. They wrote "The Woman Who Toils," which was published in 1903, with an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.

Hugues Robert Charles Henri Le Roux is an Officer of the Legion of Honor, a Commander of the Crown of Italy, and a Commander of the Order of St. Stanislaus of Russia. He has been an explorer and is a member of the Superior Council of the Colonies and a member of the Council of Foreign Commerce. His former wife was Mlle. Marie Corona Colonna di Abruzesi. He was born in 1860, and is a member of the Society of Literati and of the Society of Dramatic Authors. He has written extensively, his last book being "Love in the United States. M. Le Roux is a noted collector of animal trophies.

MISS SADIE FISCHEL WEDS.

Wears Chain of Diamonds, the Gift of Bridegroom, David Kass.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Gertrude Fischel and David Kass was celebrated at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. M. S. Margolies and the Rev. H. S. Goldstein officiated.

The bride wore a white satin gown with flounces of point lace, and a court train. Her tulle veil fell from a Dutch cap of point lace, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a chain of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Joseph Edward Brand was matron of honor. She wore a costume of sapphire blue velvet and cloth of gold, with a hat to match. She carried Sunrise roses. Miss Betty Fischel, who was her sister's maid of honor, was in a frock of lime green satin with a bodice of silver and tulle, and a hat of cloth of silver banded with skunk and green rosebuds. She carried an arm bouquet of ten roses.

The Misses Bertha and Rose Fischel, the younger sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. They wore frocks of white veiled with sand-colored tulle and large hats of sand-colored tulle topped with green buds and ribbons. Each carried a long swinging shoulder basket, filled with tea roses.

Joseph E. Brand was best man for his brother-in-law, and the ushers included Ben and Moe Kass, brothers of the bridegroom; Richard Lederer, Harry A. Berger, and Jesse Lederer.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner, after which there was dancing. Mrs. Harry Fischel, mother of the bride, was in old gold velvet trimmed with jet, and Mrs. A. L. Kass, mother of the bridegroom, wore a cloth of silver gown with black lace.

After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Kass will reside at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Dorothy S. Fish to Wed C. D. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Seton Fish, to Chester Dudley Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ward of 127 West Seventieth Street, this city. Miss Fish's sister, Miss Margaret Beekman Fish, married Bryan Budd a short time ago. Mrs. William O. Jarvis and Miss Anne Fleming Fish are her sisters, and her brothers are Lewis Popham Fish, Rutgers Fish, Stephen Bayard Fish, and Harry Van Cortland Fish, who married Miss Léontine Marié Suse. Mr. Ward is a brother of Miss Virginia Center Ward. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SHERMAN—GREENE.

Mrs. Roger Minott Sherman of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Sherman, to Lewis Patrick Greene of Flore, Northamptonshire, England, and Boston, Mass.

Passengers from Havre.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havre on the Chicago were:

Miss Page Brown, Miss B. Coover, Miss Rita de la Chapelle, Gaston Cowry, J. H. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gunther, Miss L. Catasby Jones, the Rev. Stephen Langlade, C. V. Meller, Paul de Precy, Chester W. Smith, H. Levison, and Miss J. Fournier.

'PARSIFAL' AGAIN A HOLIDAY OPERA

Johannes Sembach in Title Role Makes His Debut at Metropolitan.

MME. MATZENAUER, KUNDRY

Her Performance a Memorable One —'La Traviata,' with Mme. Hempel, Amato, and Botta.

Amfortas ..... Clarence Whitehill
Titurel ..... Carl Schlegel
Gurnemanz ..... Carl Braun
Parsifal ..... Johannes Sembach
Klingsor ..... Otto Goritz
Kundry ..... Margarete Matzenauer
Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The Thanksgiving performance of "Parsifal," which has become almost an established institution at the Metropolitan Opera House, was given yesterday, decently and in order, under all the circumstances of close and reverential attention by an instructed and admiring audience, that usually accompany these performances. The audience was large, but did not wholly fill the house.

The performance remains on the high level that has been maintained so long by Mr. Hertz's care and devotion. It brought forward a new member of the company as Parsifal, Mr. Johannes Sembach, upon whom will doubtless fall a considerable share of the burdens of the German representations in the remainder of the season. He was a highly acceptable Parsifal in many ways, though not one of the most distinguished that have been seen in New York. His voice has a touch of the baritone in it; it has good quality and power; and Mr. Sembach showed some commendable tendencies toward making his declamation of Wagner's text manifest through real singing. Nor is his voice afflicted with many of the faults that so often work injury to German vocalism. He showed respectable though not great power and command of histrionic resources as an actor, and is one who ought to give a good account of himself before the season is much older.

One of the noteworthy features of the performance was Mme. Matzenauer's Kundry. It was not new, she had given it before; but it is not familiar. She sang the music in a truly magnificent style. Her delivery of the long passages in the second act was beautiful in tone and touching in expression. There have been representatives of the character that appealed more to the eye, and that have made a profounder dramatic study of it, but few that have sung so well. It seems unnecessary for Kundry in the first act to approach so nearly to the Elisopian type in complexion. But Mme. Matzenauer's Kundry is a memorable one.

So is Mr. Clarence Whitehill's Amfortas, a nobly pathetic conception presented with inimitable skill; a skill that gives the impression of intense conviction, as few others have given it. Mr. Braun's Gurnemanz is quite wortny of this admirable artist. There was notable merit in the playing of the orchestral score and the singing of the "Flower Maidens."

Verdi's "La Traviata" was given for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Frieda Hempel was again heard in the title rôle, Mr. Amato was the elder Germont, and Luca Botta, the new lyric tenor, as Alfredo, made his second appearance with the company.

There was a large audience, and apparently this production of the Metropolitan company is gaining in popularity. There is reason why it should, for "La Traviata" loses less by the present viewpoint toward lyric drama than almost any work of the period it represents; it does not sound as "old-fashioned" as "Rigoletto" or "Il Trovatore," although all three were written within the same few years which were so triumphant for Verdi.

The fact that "La Traviata" was unsuccessful at its beginning because of a poor cast, was brought to mind during last night's performance by that faculty of association which works by contraries. The manner in which it is approached at the Metropolitan is that a classic demands flawless interpretation.

To watch the work of Mme. Hempel and Mr. Amato in this opera with understanding is to put a new polish on your conception of the resources, taste and finish that make the great artist. To say that the new tenor fitted acceptably into the setting they made is to praise him, but it could not be said that he made a contribution on a plane with theirs. His voice was highly effective at times, but there were moments when its lower range showed a lack in quality.

The other parts fared well in the hands of Minnie Egener, Marie Mattfeld, and Messrs. Bada, Reschiglian, Begue, and Ananian. Mr. Polacco conducted with spirit and discretion, and under his direction the work of the orchestra and chorus maintained the high level of the performance.

TABLEAUX DANCE AT THE RITZ

Debutantes to Appear at Benefit for Virginia Day Nursery.

Rehearsals are being held daily for the tableaux dance, which is to be given next Monday evening in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery. Many of this season's débutantes are to pose and dance.

Mrs. Louis DuPont Irving and Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., are to appear in the Pierrot dance, and Mrs. B. W. Cady and Mrs. Edward Roscoe Mathews will do the ta-tao dance. Miss Beatrix Buel and Gerald Onativia are to appear in a Russian mazourka, and Miss Marie Taller and Mr. Carroll will do the Lulu Fado dance. Other dancers will include Miss Margaret Erhart in Autumn; Miss Margaret Trevor in a Mexican dance; Miss Marietta Chapin, Miss Josephine Wells and Miss Eunice Clapp, in a dance artistique; Miss Constance Peabody and Mr. Carroll, Miss Helen R. Morgan and Herman Schwab, and Miss Caryl Hackstaff and J. Berry Underhill, Jr., in the crinoline dance; while Mrs. Mathews and Eric Winston, and Miss Dorothy Battle and Mr. Carroll are to appear in a fancy fox trot.

Miss Caroline Morgan, of 521 Park Avenue, is in charge of the sale of tickets.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos will give a reception on Saturday, Dec. 5, at his residence, 127 West Seventy-third Street, to introduce his daughter, Miss Katherine Quackenbos. A dinner and informal dancing will follow the reception.

Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry will entertain at luncheon today at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Katharine Sperry, and the guests will be chiefly débutantes.

A fair in aid of the Red Cross will take place today and tomorrow afternoon and evening at Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. All of the social organizations, fraternities, and department clubs will have booths, and there will be dancing, vaudeville, and singing, and a scholarship for a business college is to be auctioned off.

A Christmas festival will be held this afternoon and evening and tomorrow afternoon and evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of Sunnyside Farm, a Summer home for tuberculous children at Liberty, N. Y. There will be dancing in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Welch have taken the house at 45 East Forty-ninth Street for the Winter.

Play Benefit for War Relief.

On Sunday night, Dec. 6, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be produced at Wallack's Theatre under the auspices of the Stage Society for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy. Seats, which will be placed on sale tomorrow, will be $4 each. In the cast of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Marie Tempest, Edith Wynne Mathison, Jane Cooper, Aubrey Smith, Kenneth Douglass, Graham Brown, and Philip Merivale.

DEBUTANTES' RECEPTIONS.

Seven Buds Are to be Introduced to Society Today.

There are to be many coming-out receptions this afternoon and dinners and dancing or theatre parties will follow most of them.

Mrs. Daniel B. Childs of 58 East Eighty-first Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Cathryn Cass Childs, at a reception at her residence. Mrs. Childs will also give a dance late in the season for her daughter.

Mrs. Richard J. Lewis will give a tea dance this afternoon at her home, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, to introduce her young daughter, Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis.

Mrs. George H. Macy of 22 Riverside Drive will entertain with a reception this afternoon followed by a dinner and informal dancing for her débutante daughter, Miss Kathleen Macy.

Mrs. Richard A. Peabody is giving a tea followed by a dinner and informal dancing at her town house, 123 East Seventy-third Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Constance Peabody.

Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer of 109 East Seventy-eighth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Mildred Sawyer, at a tea this afternoon, and afterward there will be a dinner and theatre party followed by a supper at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer, at a tea followed by a dinner and dancing.

Mrs. Nelson Todd Porter of 165 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J., will introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Louise Knickerbocker Porter, at an afternoon reception, to be followed in the evening by a dance at the Essex County Country Club.

DRAG HUNT AT HIGHOLD.

Henry L. Stimson Entertains at Country Home—Gen. Wood a Guest.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 26.—Highold, the country home of Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, at West Hills, on the outskirts of this village, was the scene this afternoon of a gathering of townspeople for miles around at a series of games and a drag hunt. Mr. Stimson provided refreshments for all present, following a custom of years.

The guest of honor was Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. There were also a number of well-known persons from New York and Brooklyn, who took part in the festivities.

FAVORS IN FORM OF TURKEYS.

Thanksgiving Parties at White Sulphur—Jacob H. Schiffs Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Nov. 26.—A number of Thanksgiving dinners were given at the New Greenbrier tonight, and several in the cottage colony. At her cottage in Virginia Row Mrs. Barton H. Grundy entertained in compliment to George W. Stevens. There were table decorations of chrysanthemums, and the favors, salads, ices, and confections were in the shape of turkeys.

Mme. da Gama entertained in the main restaurant of the New Greenbrier for Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Others having dinners at the New Greenbrier included Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, who arrived in a private car this morning with Robert Barbour and William Barbour; Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapin, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, who came in on a private car attached to the Bankers' Special this morning.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Grace Vanderbilt, who will be joined by Mr. Vanderbilt in a day or two, spent the afternoon driving around Montague Mountain.

MUSIC PRIZE AWARDED.

Best Male Chorus by R. H. Prutting of Hartford.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Robert H. Prutting of Hartford, Conn., conductor of the Hartford Philharmonic Orchestra, was announced as the winner of the annual prize competition of the New England Conservatory of Music today. The prize of $100 in gold and a certificate of honor is awarded for the best male chorus set to the words of a particular poem.

DIES AT GAME OF CARDS.

Charles M. Goldner Was with Standard Oil Company for 50 Years.

Charles M. Goldner, 70 years old, who was with the Standard Oil Company for more than fifty years, died on Wednesday night while playing a game of cards with friends at his home, 107 Maurice Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.

Mr. Goldner was born in Germany and came to this country when 6 years old. He went to work for the Standard Oil Company when the oil business was first established in the old Hunter's Point section of Long Island City. He finally became chief engineer of the Standard Oil Company in that section, which position he held up to the day of his death.

He is survived by five sons and six daughters. The Rev. Father Goldner of Manhattan is a brother.

Brearley School Fair to Aid Cripples.

The Brearley League will give an exhibition and fair on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 5, at the Brearley School, 60 East Sixty-first Street, for the benefit of its Trade School for Crippled Children. The exhibition will include specimens of the work of the Brearley School graduates, who include Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Albert Herter, the Misses Marian and Katharine Rhoades, and Angelica Schuyler Church. Miss Caroline Murray is President of the League and Miss Gertrude Pardee is Chairman of the Fair Committee. Jewelry made by the boys and embroideries done by the girls of the trade school will be sold at tables presided over by the Misses Adelaide Baylis, Margaret W. Blagden, Mary Morgan, and others.

Dance For East Side Settlement.

For the benefit of the committees of the East Side Settlement, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River, a Poverty Dance will be held on the evening of Dec. 15, in one of the halls of the Grand Central Palace. Among those interested in it are: Mrs. Patrick Valentine, Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. E. J. Smithers, Mrs. C. L. Riker, and Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepant. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, 600 Park Avenue; Mrs. A. H. Wiggin, 521 Park Avenue; Miss Miriam Blagden, 113 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Lucien H. King, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles D. Coburn has purchased the rights to "The Yellow Jacket," together with the costumes and production, and will send the play on tour in January.

Richard Bennett is to give thirty-two performances of "Damaged Goods" at the Hudson Theatre, starting Dec. 7.

Mme. Agathe Barsescu, the Austrian tragedienne, will give a classic recital in English at the Hotel Astor tomorrow night.

Edith Wynne Matthison will be the entertainer at the Vacation Committee headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, next Sunday. She will read "Sister Beatrice."

Edmund Wheatley's three-act Japanese war play, "Ka," will shortly be produced in German at the Schauspielhaus at Bremen.

Tonight will be "Al Jolson Night" at "Chez" Maurice, Maurice and Florence Walton's dance hall, at Broadway and Fiftieth Street.

A delegation of Rutgers students, including the entire football team, will occupy boxes and seats at the New Amsterdam Theatre tomorrow night to witness the performance of "Papa's Darling."

Cecil Yapp, who played the cat in "The Blue Bird," and Mrs. Kate Jepson have been added to the cast of the Winthrop Ames production of the American prize play, "Children of Earth."

NAVY SHORT OF MEN, SAYS ADMIRAL BLUE

And "Ludicrous" Personnel Laws Prevent Promotion of Officers to Proper Grades.

TOO FEW TORPEDO EXPERTS

School of Instruction on U. S. S. Montana Has Only Partly Overcome This Difficulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Serious shortcomings of personnel in the American Navy are emphasized by Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report, made public tonight. The principal are these:

Shortage of expert torpedo officers.
Shortage of line officers.

A shortage of 18,000 men in the enlisted personnel.

Abnormal distribution of officers of the line and stagnation in promotion.

Conditions are such, according to Admiral Blue, that the junior ensigns of the class of 1915 at the Naval Academy cannot under present conditions be promoted even to Lieutenant Commander for forty years, at which time they will be about ready to retire at the age of 62 years.

Another abnormality is that practically all officers on ships in Mexican waters during the last year were in the grade of ensign, except the heads of departments, and nearly half of the heads of departments were Lieutenants. This would be a grave condition in the event of naval warfare.

Admiral Blue points out that one result of the shortage of officers has been inability to train a large number of expert torpedo officers. During the last year, according to Admiral Blue, this deficiency has been partly overcome, but only partly.

There is every indication that this feature of Admiral Blue's report will attract attention in Congress, particularly on account of the added importance that has been given to torpedo proficiency by the exploits of the torpedoists of the German navy operating in submarine attacks on British warships in the North Sea. Admiral Blue says in his report:

Torpedo School on Montana.

"The rapid development of torpedoes has for some years indicated the necessity for specially trained torpedo officers and men on board all vessels that carry these modern weapons, but the continued shortage of officers and the demand for their services at sea have heretofore prevented satisfactory training of a large number of expert torpedo officers.

"This difficulty has within the last year been in a measure overcome by establishing a torpedo school on board the U. S. S. Montana, which vessel has been fitted with modern torpedo installation for this purpose. It is the intention of the bureau that the course of torpedo training on the Montana shall last for five months, in which time, by exceptional application, it is hoped that an officer will be able to qualify for torpedo work in the battle fleet or the flotillas, and that men may become competent members of torpedo crews.

"It is found that twenty officers can be advantageously instructed in one class, and by completing two classes of twenty officers each year it is expected that a sufficient number of qualified torpedo officers can be maintained to meet the urgent needs of the service.

"The necessity for this special course in torpedo work has been considered sufficiently urgent to warrant a still further reduction in the number of junior officers and selected men available for general duty on board the battleships, and while the bureau realizes the present existing shortages of personnel in the fleet, it is believed that the increased efficiency acquired by the officers and men during their five months of training will be a sufficient return for the temporary loss of their services on board ships.

"There are 1,581 officers of the line of the navy, according to Admiral Blue's report, of whom 26 are Rear Admirals, 90 Captains, 121 Commanders, 205 Lieutenant Commanders, 351 Lieutenants, 384 Junior Grade Lieutenants, and 704 ensigns. Of these 1,581 officers, 793 are above the rank of Junior Grade Lieutenant and 1,088 of or below that rank.

"This condition," says Admiral Blue, "is abnormal, and should be remedied. The matter of promotion, too, is a serious question, and becomes worse each year as each new class of ensigns, numbering on the average of 200, enters the service. If we say that about 150 members of the class complete the three years' service in grade of ensign each year, while an average of but about forty Lieutenants, junior grade, are being promoted up, it leaves a surplus to be added to the latter grade each year of something like 110, all eligible for promotion, but awaiting vacancies, not more than forty of which are likely to occur in any one year under the present law.

Long Wait for Promotion.

"The junior ensigns of the Class of 1915 cannot expect to be promoted to Lieutenant Commanders, under such conditions, under forty years, or at a time when they will have reached the statutory retirement age of 62.

"In other words, all the officers in the service fit for duty would be Junior Lieutenants and Ensigns. The Lieutenants, Commanders, Captains, and Rear Admirals would be officers who would have only recently stepped up from being worn-out Junior Lieutenants and would only be waiting to reach the retiring age. It is needless to comment on such a situation. If the matter were not so serious it would be ludicrous."

Admiral Blue expresses the hope that Congress will remedy this deplorable condition of the personnel, and recommends that speedy action be taken. He says further that about 50 per cent. of the 851 Lieutenants are now performing duty which formally should be performed by Lieutenant Commanders, while about 10 per cent. are performing watch duty in the fleet which should be the normal duty of the grade.

"The recent Mexican situation," says the Admiral, "created an emergency that made great demands upon the commissioned personnel. It particularly illustrated the shortage of personnel, compared with the number of ships we possess and would be compelled to commission in time of war. Practically all officers on ships in Mexican waters except heads of departments were in the grade of Ensign, and nearly half the heads of departments were Lieutenants.

"This state of affairs obtains with more than 75 per cent. of the line officers at sea—a greater percentage than ever known before in time of peace. A redistribution of officers in the various grades of the line is urgently needed and recommended."

Admiral Blue also points out that there is a shortage of 18,000 in the number of men necessary to properly man the vessels of the navy. During the year the navy was recruited up to the full strength of enlisted men allowed by law, and many applicants for enlistment were refused in order to avoid exceeding the number allowed by law.

"Unusual demand," says the Admiral's report, "have been made to commission various ships needed in the West Indian, Central American, and Mexican waters. These have happily been met principally because the quota of enlisted men gained its full strength. The North Atlantic fleet has been kept nearly up to full complements during the year.

"During the coming year and a half it is expected that eight destroyers, ten submarines, two dreadnoughts and several auxiliaries will be ready for commission, calling for a larger number of men. As no extra allowance is provided for these ships, retrenchments will have to be provided in various ways to meet the situation."

THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

"The Little Princess" at Educational Alliance Next Wednesday.

The regular season of the Children's Educational Theatre will begin next Wednesday night at the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, with a revival of Frances Hodgson Burnett's three act drama, "The Little Princess." The cast which will perform at the Educational Alliance is one of several trained to enact this play, which will be given a number of performances at the Washington Irving High School, New York, and the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn.

Following this revival a new play will be presented in English for the first time on any stage. Costumes and scenery have been especially designed for this production. In addition, several new one act plays will be given during the season and in the early Spring a production will be made of "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The players in this theatre are young men and women of the wage earning class, students and children of elementary and high schools. Seats at all performances are 10 cents.

Dr. James Truman.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—Dr. James Truman, a former Dean of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, who was identified with dental work and teaching for nearly sixty-one years, died today at his home in this city. He was 88 years old.

Dr. Truman was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1854, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was editor of The Dental Times from 1865 until 1869, and editor of The International Dental Journal from 1869 until 1895. He was an honorary member of the American Dental Society of Europe, a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Association, the Academy of Stomatology, an ex-President of the Philadelphia American Dental Association, and a member of the National Dental Association.

Col. Louis P. Siebert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Col. Louis P. Siebert died here today. He was born in Worms on the Rhine in Germany, March 27, 1831, and came to the United States in 1855, engaging in business in New York City. At the beginning of the civil war he entered a New York cavalry regiment as Second Lieutenant, rising by successive promotions until in April, 1865, he was made a Colonel. He served at Gettysburg in the Third Cavalry Division, commanded by Custer, and in all the Valley campaigns under Sheridan. After the war he returned to commercial pursuits in New York, where he married Miss Eliza Oothout, daughter of the President of the Bank of New York. Col. Siebert retired from business in 1882, and, after a tour of Europe, made his home in Washington.

Leonard Edward Reibold.

Leonard Edward Reibold, for many years assistant general manager of the American Book Company, died on Monday at his home, 204 East Seventieth Street, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Nice, France, and his father was a high official in the British diplomatic service. Mr. Reibold, previous to the formation of the American Book Company, was with A. S. Barnes & Co., of Chicago. He was in charge of the foreign business of his company, and occupied the position of adviser to the leading educators of the United States and the Philippine and Cuban Governments in the purchase of books for educational purposes. Mrs. Reibold married Miss Fanny Fleetwood of Chicago, who survives him. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Alfred L. Simpson.

Alfred L. Simpson, formerly a musical director and song writer, but more recently a maker of slides for illustrated songs and the inventor of a method of showing moving pictures in a lighted theatre, died yesterday at his home, 113 West 132d Street, in his 56th year. He was a member of the Automobile Club of America, the American Institute, the Elks, and the Musical Protective Union. Mr. Simpson is survived by his widow, who was Miss Ida L. Willax of St. Augustine, Fla.

Edward E. Grifenhagen.

Edward E. Grifenhagen, 50 years old, brother of Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen, died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital from injuries received in stopping the runaway of three horses attached to a fire engine in the land parade during the Columbian Celebration in 1892. He was a policeman at that time, attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station. He received the police medal for bravery and was promoted to the rank of Roundsman.

Dr. William H. Baker.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 26.—Dr. William H. Baker, founder of the Gynecological Department of the Harvard Medical School, died at his home tonight. He was 69 years old.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS EVERETT WELLS, former Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., and Past Grand Master of the Knights of Pythias of Florida, died in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday. He had been in the North since July. Mr. Wells was born in Old Mystic, Conn., fifty-nine years ago.

CHARLES W. SIMMONS, 57 years old, one of the best-known residents in the north end of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 160 Bellevue Avenue. Mr. Simmons was a lumber broker with offices in New York. For a number of years he was Vice President of the Upper Montclair Country Club. He was also a member of the Commonwealth Club of Montclair, and a number of years ago was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard.

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A FOOD SHIP A DAY IS BELGIUM'S NEED

Seven Million Starving Persons Look to America for Most of Their Succor.

STATES ORGANIZE TO HELP

Even the South, with Its Cotton Industry Stricken, Is Contributing.

A shipload of food a day is what the Belgians must have if they are to be saved from starvation. This statement was made yesterday by Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman of the American Commission, who is in charge of the work on this side of the Atlantic. There are 7,000,000 destitute Belgians as a result of the war. Mr. Bates's statement followed a cablegram received yesterday from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission in London.

"If the Belgians are to be saved," Mr. Bates said, "it will take 6,600,000 pounds of food a day, and it is to the United States that these people must look for their chief assistance. And Belgium is not yet being fed despite the efforts of every charitable person in the United States. The 4,450-ton cargo of the Rockefeller Foundation's steamship Massapequa, just arrived at Rotterdam, did little more than feed the multitudes for a day."

Mr. Bates said he had bought 50,000 barrels of flour to be sent in ships sailing next week. This flour will be packed in forty-nine-pound sacks, four sacks to a barrel. The sacks were bought in the South, and are made of cotton goods, so that when empty they may be used for clothing.

Mr. Bates said that practically every State in the Union was doing something. Alabama, for instance, is helping despite bad cotton and financial conditions there. James Bowron of Birmingham, Chairman of the Alabama Relief Committee, appointed by the Governor, called yesterday and said that Alabama expected to send a shipload of supplies by the middle of December.

A loaded ship will start next week from San Francisco. The Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Oakland, and San Diego have presented $250,000 worth of food. Sacramento began by giving a carload of wheat flour and beans. The little city of Montague showed the spirit of the State when it presented a carload of flour and a carload of dried fruit. A ship will be loaded in Puget Sound by the committee appointed by the Governor of Washington to sail about Jan. 1. The State of Utah will contribute to the West Coast shipments. In Salt Lake fifty carloads of food have already been contributed.

In the Middle States there is much enthusiastic giving. In Illinois Edmund James of Illinois University has started a five-hundred-thousand-dollar fund, part of which will come from gate receipts of special football games. Each of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa is busy arranging for a carload or more of food, most of which is now on the way to Philadelphia. Ninety-nine cars means 2,000 tons, or almost one day's ration for Belgium.

Kentucky has become active through Henry Watterson and the Boards of Trade of Louisville and of Lexington. A great campaign is being carried on by ex-Gov. Stubbs in Kansas. The ex-Governor yesterday sent this telegram:

Ten days ago there was no organized Belgian Relief work in Kansas. Today there are 10,000 active workers. With organization in several counties incomplete in three days approximately 50,000 sacks of flour have been donated. For ten days and nights I have been in communication by telephone and telegraph with every part of Kansas. This campaign has only begun and it is utterly impossible for me to give any time or thought to private business or any other subject until a personal appeal in behalf of starving women and children in Belgium reaches every man and woman in this State.

The committee appointed by the Governor of Virginia is active. The people are giving money, clothes, and a shipload of food to sail in January.

The fund of the Vacation Committee, at the head of which is Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie DeWolfe, and Miss Anne Morgan, now amounts to $11,962.29. Since Nov. 21 the donations to the general have amounted to $603.30; to the surgical dressing department, $50; to the purchase of field supplies, $1,058.49, of which Mrs. Frank Allen gave $1,000, which added to contributions to other departments of the Vacation Committee's work, brings the total since Nov. 21 to $2,213.73.

Beginning tonight and lasting through tomorrow, the young women of Hunter College will hold a bazaar for the Red Cross at the college, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. There will be fifty distinct attractions, including vaudeville by students, concerts by the college orchestra, and the auctioning of a $50 business college scholarship. Preparations for the bazaar were begun in 1913, when it was intended to use the money for an athletic field, which the college needs.

Great activity marks the relief work in Riverdale-on-Hudson and adjoining districts, where $250 was realized from a recital at the Bangs-Whiton school for girls last Friday evening. An interesting feature of this entertainment was the Red Cross knitting between numbers by girl pupils.

KILLED IN CYCLE RACE.

Gray Sloop Breaks Neck at Savannah —Two Other Riders May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—One rider was killed and two seriously injured today in the second annual 300-mile Grand Prize motor cycle race over a part of the Vanderbilt Cup automobile course, which was won by Les Taylor of Middletown, Ohio, in 5 hours 2 minutes 32 seconds.

Gray Sloop of Mooresville, N. C., lost his life when he lost control of his machine, which crashed into a tree. S. D. Kelly, a Savannah rider, tried to make a difficult turn at a high rate of speed and his machine also hit a tree. He is expected to die. J. K. Verrill of Chicago was badly injured in a spill, and it is feared he cannot live.

The accident which caused Sloop's death occurred early in the race. The rider lost control of his machine just before entering the home stretch, and in the presence of fully a thousand persons he crashed into a tree and was instantly killed. His neck was broken. Kelly is injured internally and Verrill is suffering from serious injuries. When the latter veered off the course he ran into the spectators and one boy was slightly hurt. Mark Gregory of Norfolk, Va., another rider, received slight injuries and had to retire from the race early.

The race, which was held under the auspices of the Savannah Motor Cycle Club, attracted thirty-two entries. Joe Wolters of Chicago was second and Irving Janke of Milwaukee third. The weather conditions for the race were ideal, but the course was not in proper shape. The contest between Taylor and Wolters was very close, and had Wolters not punctured his tire in the last lap he would probably have won. He finished the race on a flat tire.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 26.—These charters have been filed:

Metal Molds Compressed Castings Co., New York, $12,500,000; to design, construct, buy, or otherwise acquire, use and operate, and dispose of molds constituted partly or wholly of iron, steel, or other materials for the purpose of casting metals of all kinds, singly or in combination with other metals or other substances, and the making of any or all articles from metal, steel, brass, &c.; Alexander Holtzoff, John E. Bruckman, both of Brooklyn; W. I. M. Loftland, Dover, Del.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., Brooklyn, N. Y.; $100,000; to deal in rubber, gutta percha, &c.; John D. Cranberry, Francis V. Glynn, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Norris, Bristol, R. I.

TIME FLASHED 4,250 MILES.

Ships' Chronometers Checked from Arlington Radio Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The value of the great naval radio station at Arlington, near Washington, as a means of communicating with land and sea stations is emphasized in the annual report of Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, made public today.

Capt. Hoogewerff states that the noon and 10 o'clock nightly time signals have been sent out daily via the navy radio station at Arlington, which is able to send the time signals to ships throughout the North Atlantic Ocean which cannot be reached by telegraph.

The importance of these two signals to navigators is referred to in a report which Capt. Hoogewerff received from a merchant vessel which states that their chronometers have been checked daily from New York to a point 600 miles north of Rio de Janeiro, when the distance was 4,250 miles from the Arlington radio station.

The noontime signal was also sent by radio from Key West and New Orleans, covering the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico. Since last May the 10 P. M. radio signal has been sent from Key West for the benefit of our vessels in Mexican waters.

The determination of the longitude between Washington and Paris through joint observation by American and French astronomers, who used the radio stations at Arlington, Va., and the Eiffel Tower, has been completed except for the mathematical reduction of the observations.

BRYAN CHIDES CHURCHES.

Appeals to Them to Adopt Higher Moral Standards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Higher moral standards for churches were urged by Secretary Bryan tonight in an address before the World's Bible Conference in convention here. The Secretary said conditions today appeared to have lowered the high standards of Christianity, permitting churches to take the wrong side of moral questions.

"I would have the conditions changed so they would fit into Christianity," he said, "and not change the churches to fit the conditions."

The Secretary confined his address to a religious discussion. He said he was glad to take a day off once in a while "to stand by the minister," and declared the day would come when every man, woman, and child would bow in recognition of the Creator.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn predicted that the Bible would be the foundation of government in Europe at the conclusion of war.

EDITOR QUICKLY SET FREE.

Federal Court Overrules Action of Indiana Judge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Judge A. B. Anderson of the Federal Court here today released Charles Clogston, editor of The Terre Haute Post, who had been fined and jailed for contempt of court for printing an article criticising the Vigo County Grand Jury, which is investigating alleged election frauds, and threatened to proceed against the officers of the State Court if they molested him.

Clogston was summoned before the State Court last Tuesday and fined and sent to jail for ten days and the right to present testimony to argue the case through attorneys or to take an appeal was denied. Judge Anderson issued a writ of habeas corpus late last night and the editor was produced in court today by the Sheriff of Vigo County.

After hearing the case the Judge declared that Clogston had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law and ordered his release. At the same time he ordered the County Prosecuting Attorney to take back word to the officers of the State Court that if any attempt was made to interfere by the State Court he, Judge Anderson, would proceed against them. Turning to the editor he said:

"You are released and you will render to the public a service if you will notify me of any attempt to embarrass you in the least."

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN BANK IS PROJECTED

Will Insure Credit for Czar's Purchases of Supplies in This Country.

NOW HAS TO PAY SPOT CASH

Charles R. Crane Said to be Interested—Participation of J. P. Morgan & Co. Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A big Russian-American bank to have extensive ramifications in the United States, is being organized to facilitate the purchase of American products by Russia. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who stands well with the Russian Government, and J. P. Morgan of New York, with others—American and Russian bankers—are said to be interested in the project. Mr. Crane is said by his family to be in the East.

It is understood that the bank will handle all of the Russian Government funds in this country. It is planned that it shall purchase steel rails, excavation machinery, and medical supplies, drugs excluded, on six months' credit. Reports vary as to whether it would have anything to do with buying supplies obviously for war.

Recently Russia has been paying for all her American purchases in cash through the National City Bank of New York. The Russian purchases so far since the war began have exceeded $35,000,000. With the organization of the new bank Russia would be able to obtain six months' credit instead of paying cash. The bank plan is said to have been evolved by agents of the Russian Government, who are at work here to facilitate the purchase and shipment of supplies. Negotiations have progressed to the stage where a number of bankers have been asked to join in the plan. Previous to the war Russia purchased machinery in Germany.

Among the Russians interested in the bank syndicate now under way is Valdemar V. Agafonov of Petrograd, an importer with offices in that city and in Moscow, and of whom Ivan Naxodony is the agent in this country. Mr. Naxodony said that Russian bankers had agreed to enter the syndicate, and that several American bankers were favorably considering the proposition.

It is the plan, according to Mr. Naxodony, to establish offices in New York, Chicago, and several other cities, where Russian agents may inspect American goods offered for sale. In addition there will be a large show room in Petrograd for the convenience of American manufacturers who have agents in Russia. A concern, known as the Russian Purchasing Company, is already established in this country for the purpose of buying munitions of war. This concern and the new bank, it is said, will in no way conflict. The Russian Purchasing Company is in charge of Capt. Fassilief, the Russian naval attaché in Washington.

Local bankers say that Russia is conducting her purchasing campaign on a scientific basis. Of all the belligerents she is by far the heaviest buyer of goods in this country. The lines of war material which she has purchased recently consist of motor trucks, hydro-aeroplanes, motor ambulances, barbed wire, aeroplanes, and Maxim machine gun motorcycles.

It was said here last night that J. P. Morgan & Co. had no interest in the proposed Russian-American bank.

Motor Cyclist Killed on Speedway.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—Roy Milner, of Cleveland, the first motorcycle rider to test the new Omaha automobile speedway, which was opened today, was killed when he attempted to take a curve at high speed. Milner was thrown from his wheel against one of the uprights. His head was crushed.

NAVY STRONGEST HERE.

New York the Banner State for Recruiting the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—There were 52,667 enlisted men in the United States Navy at the beginning of the current fiscal year, an increase of 4,599 over the year before. Of the enlisted men 34,592, or 66 per cent., came from fifteen States.

New York, the banner State in recruiting, furnished nearly twice as many enlisted men as any other State. The States furnishing the greatest number of native-born enlisted men were:

New York, 7,096; Pennsylvania, 4,940; Massachusetts, 3,144; Illinois, 2,617; Ohio, 2,420; New Jersey, 2,276; Indiana, 1,658; Texas, 1,568; Missouri, 1,551; Maryland, 1,515; Virginia, 1,314; Michigan, 1,261; Iowa, 1,127; California, 1,074; Wisconsin, 1,041.

There are 4,010 foreign-born sailors in the American Navy, of whom 2,102 have their homes abroad. Of these 1,464 are Filipinos heading the list of foreign born. The Germans rank next with 573, Ireland third with 393, Sweden fourth with 251, China fifth with 228, and Japan sixth with 192.

These facts appear in the annual report of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made public today. The percentage of foreign-born sailors in the navy, however, is less today than it ever has been. The native-born sailors constitute 92.49 per cent. of the enlisted force, and 1.86 per cent. of the aliens have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

FIVE GUILTY IN LAND CASE.

Jury Upholds Government's Contentions in Everglades Prosecution.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—E. C. Chambers of this city, President of the Chambers Land Company, and four of his agents were found guilty here today of misuse of the mails in connection with the sale of Everglades land in Florida.

Besides Chambers the defendants were the Rev. A. E. Gammage, Kansas City; F. W. Harper, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; E. L. Russell, Miami, Fla., and Charles H. Hubbard, Pittsburg, Kan. Chambers, Russell, and Harper were found guilty on twelve counts. Gammage and Hubbard were found guilty on one count only. The defendants are subject to a maximum sentence of five years in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,000 on each count on which they were found guilty. The court gave the defendants fifteen days in which to perfect an appeal, and said sentence would not be passed for two weeks. All the defendants were released on bail pending the filing of their appeals.

The Government charged that Chambers purchased from the State of Florida 50,000 acres of undrained land in the swamps of Dade and Palm Beach Counties in July, 1910, for which he was to pay $15 an acre. The land was sold on the installment plan at from $50 to $65 an acre. The Government maintained that the land was unfit for cultivation and was never drained. The defense maintained that the State of Florida's plans for draining the lands were feasible, and that it sold the land in good faith.

PRESIDENT SMITH ILL.

Head of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

LAMONI, Iowa, Nov. 26.—Joseph Smith, President of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, and son of Joseph S. Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, is reported ill at his home in Independence, Mo., and his children, who live here, have been called to his bedside. Mr. Smith was born in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1832, and educated at Nauvoo, Ill. When the main body of the Mormons migrated to Utah he remained with the family of his mother, Mrs. Emma Hale Smith.

He is opposed to polygamy, and in 1860 became President of the reorganized church, which did not affiliate with the Utah church. He has been editor of The Saints's Herald, the organ of his denomination.

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The Christmas Number OF The New York Times

Sunday, December 6th, 1914

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The pictures are printed on fine super paper by the best three-color process, similar to that used in The Times's reproductions of "The Holy Grail," the Morgan and the Altman Collections. One of them occupies a double page, in size 13½x31 inches, the others are 9½x21 inches, and the first page is 15x17 inches. Each picture is well worth preserving, and if bought at an art store would cost many times the price of The Sunday Times.

The cost of these reproductions to The New York Times is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers. It is intended as a gift to them. The edition of The New York Times for December 6th will be limited to the advance orders.

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This master photoplay is the creation of Daniel Carson Goodman—famous author, philosopher and scientist. Into it Mr. Goodman has woven the threads of science, mysticism, love and adventure in a most fascinating manner. You'll never forgive yourself if you miss these thrilling motion pictures. See them *today.*

At These Theatres:

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Loew's Avenue B	Avenue B & 5th St	N. Y. C.
Loew's National	149th St. & Bergen Av	N. Y. C.
Loew's Columbia	Washington & Tillary Sts	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Warwick	Fulton & Jerome Sts	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Liberty	Stone & Liberty Av	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Shubert	Broadway & Howard Av	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Lyric	Hoboken, N. J.	

Manhattan—Broadway Rose Garden, 7th Ave. & 52d St.

Read This Baffling Story By Harold MacGrath in

The Globe

Next Monday, Nov. 30th, The Globe will present for the first time, the second episode of Zudora in story form. *The story is by Harold MacGrath famous the world over for his "Million Dollar Mystery," "The Man on the Box," "Kathlyn," etc.*

Harold MacGrath's story will appear in The Globe serially, simultaneously with the appearance of the films. If you have read any of Mr. MacGrath's novels you are familiar with his powerful writing—his exceptional skill. In Zudora you will find him better than ever. Get The Globe *by all means* and start this sensational story of mysticism, science and romance.

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80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SUBWAY QUICKSAND WILL COST $600,000

Tall Buildings in Narrow William St. Must Be Held Up While Digging Goes On.

ONLY THREE GO TO BED ROCK

Track Level Below High Tide Most of the Way—Stations Fill Street.

In beginning the construction of the new subway along William Street, the contract for which was confirmed on Wednesday by the Board of Estimate, Smith, Hauser & McIsaac, the contractors, will have to face conditions of peculiar difficulty. Not only is the street only forty feet wide, and so will have to be excavated at the stations from building line to building line, but it is lined with lofty buildings, twenty of which run from seven to twelve stories and ten from thirteen to twenty stories, with a total value of $40,000,000.

Moreover, the street is for a considerable distance underlaid by quicksand, which, if it were permitted to run, would flow away as easily as water. Consequently the contractors have to solve the problem of working on the average from three to five feet below mean high-water mark and at Pearl Street below that level without disturbing the unstable quicksand.

The island of Manhattan was originally in its lower parts a series of unconnected islets of rock. Borings have shown that nowadays this rock lies in William Street from 46 to 100 feet below the surface of the street and the present level is the result of geological changes. When the glacier which once covered the island retreated it left exposed many outcrops of rock. Over these were gradually deposited a layer of hardpan, which consisted of broken fragments of rock and detritus, cemented with clay. Then the ocean swept in, apparently conquering everything, and brought with it the finest possible sand.

Year by year and century by century this was gently deposited, filling up all the uneveness in the hardpan, and gradually but very slowly rising toward the surface of the water. It consisted of grains so minute that they were only from 1-100 to 1-1,000 of an inch in diameter, and they had such slight specific gravity that, as long as their layers were saturated with water, the mixture seemed like a dense liquid which was still able to flow.

But as the quicksand increased in depth it approached the top of the water, and by degrees coarser materials were brought down from inland and deposited upon it. As this increased, it kept the quicksand in place and prohibited its movement. As long as this was accomplished the incompressible nature of the quicksand came into play, and it was found to form a layer capable of bearing with safety very heavy burdens. It still, however, retained its mobile qualities, and the danger that, once the bonds which confined it were removed, it would start to shifting again.

It is this danger which the subway contractors have now to overcome. In the current number of The Public Service Record, John H. Madden, an assistant division engineer, who will have supervision of this part of the work, points out that few of the heavy buildings on either side of William Street have foundations running down to rock or to hardpan, and that the others rest on foundations which will be above the depth to which the subway will be excavated and uniformly above the mean high-water mark. So it will be necessary for the contractors to watch continually lest their work sets the treacherous layer of quicksand moving again and thus causes the foundations literally to flow away from under the buildings.

Each building will require separate treatment, according as it is one of the three which have been carried down by caissons to the rock, or whether it is depending on the stability of the now quiescent quicksand. But in a general way it is proposed to construct continuous bulkheads, either in the form of rigidly held tight sheeting of concrete walls, along the entire length of the subway cut, and to make them an integral part of the piers which are to be built beneath the buildings to support them.

Moreover, these bulkheads will be carried down to such a depth below the lowest point of the new subway as to make it quite certain there shall be no flow of quicksand under the toe of the wall into the cut. This will add materially to the expenditure on this particular section, the cost of underpinning being reckoned by the contractors at $684,500, about $100,000 less than the $701,750 the actual excavation work will cost.

The subway in William Street will be a two-track line, for the most part twenty-nine feet wide, but widening out to forty feet at the two stations. These will have island platforms, reached by a mezzanine, and will be placed between Ann and John Streets, with an entrance at Fulton Street, on the east side of William Street, and between Cedar and Wall Streets, with entrances at the west side of William and Pine Streets, and on both sides of William and Wall Streets. The line will connect the Interborough west side line at Park Place with the Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel to Brooklyn.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£349,000
Circulation increased	1,000
Bullion decreased	847,210
Other securities increased	4,212,000
Other deposits increased	9,128,000
Public deposits increased	2,405,000
Notes reserve decreased	401,000
Government securities increased	7,685,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.60 per cent.; last week it was 34.04 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair in e., rain in w. Fri. Sat., rain and colder; variable winds, becoming fresh s. e.

Ga.—Rain Fri.; colder in n. w. Sat., fair and colder; moderate s. e. winds.

Fla.—Unsettled, probably rain Fri.; colder in n. w. Sat., clear and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Fri.; colder in n. Sat., clear and colder; moderate, e. winds, becoming n. w.

La.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, colder; fresh n. w. winds on the coast.

East. Texas—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, colder; fresh n. w. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat., in n.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; much colder Sat.

Ark.—Rain and colder Fri. Sat., fair; much colder.

Tenn.—Rain Fri.; colder in n. w. Sat., fair in w., rain in e.; much colder.

Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and much colder.

Ohio—Fair Fri., followed by rain in the afternoon or by night; colder in n. Sat., rain and much colder, fresh n. w. winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri.; much colder in n. Sat., fair and much colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair in n., rain in s.; colder Fri. Sat., fair, colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., rain in s.; much colder Fri. Sat., fair and cold; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries and much colder Fri. Sat., fair, except snow flurries along Lake Superior; strong n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair and much colder Fri. Sat., fair; continued cold; strong n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair and much colder Fri. Sat., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair and much colder Fri. Sat., fair; continued cold.

Mo.—Rain Fri.; colder in n. Sat., fair in n., rain and colder in s.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair and much colder Fri. Sat., fair; warmer in w.

Kan.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair.

MARKS WILL FIGHT NEW MARKET PLAN

Borough Presidents Are Opposed to Having Authority Taken from Them.

HAVE BILL OF THEIR OWN

It Provides for a Market Department, but Mayor Is Not to Make the Appointments.

When George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply goes to the Legislature to advocate a bill which will create a Market Department in this city, he will have a fight on his hands, according to Borough President Marks, who sees in the proposed bill an attempt to wrest authority from the Borough Presidents. Lined up against the measure will be the five Borough Presidents, and these, Mr. Marks said yesterday, will advocate a bill creating another form of market department, the principal feature of which will be that the Market Board will consist of the Borough President. The Perkins bill, as outlined, provides that the Market Board shall be appointed by the Mayor.

"This Administration," Mr. Marks says, "has been engaged in taking away the authority of those who should govern borough affairs. Centralization of authority in the bill as outlined by Mr. Perkins's committee seems to mean taking authority from the departments equipped to exercise it and centralizing it in a board appointed by the Mayor. The proposed amendment is modeled upon the report made by Cyrus C. Miller, who headed the Market Commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor. The plan to establish a so-called Market Department with five Commissioners appointed by the Mayor will mean the expenditure of at least $100,000 a year.

"I believe in a market board, but not one appointed by the Mayor. Who are better qualified to serve as market heads than the Borough Presidents? Who know better the needs of the boroughs than they? Under the proposed amendment the Mayor can take away the Borough President's right-hand man in market planning just when things are going well."

The bill President Marks will advocate will provide for only a centralization of market control. It will, unlike the Perkins bill, give the Board of Health the right of performing its functions, just as it will provide for the proper exercise of control by the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Street Cleaning Department, the Finance Department and the other branches of the city Government.

"The controller's office," said Mr. Marks, "will assume its proper function of collecting city revenue. It will have no power in apportioning stands, assigning market space, or fixing the amount of rent to be paid. In any proposed centralization of power there is no advantage to be gained in abrogating the powers of the Health Department. Such a proposition means a greater expenditure of money and more places to fill. Who is better qualified to supervise weights and measures than the department that is now equipped for that work? The jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen should be continued as at present and the right to grant franchises should remain with the Board of Estimate.

"I am not in favor of any plan that will build markets at great cost to the city and give them up to the use of the railroads. I believe that the railroads should pay part of the expenses for terminal markets. As soon as the railroads hear of the Perkins plan it is natural that they will hold off and let the city pay for cost. Again I am not in sympathy with those who believe that market terminals alone, without proper retail distributing centres, will suffice. We have come to realize that better market facilities are needed. So let us plan to create them with no selfish motives, but with a general regard for the best interest of all the people. We who are opposed to the new plan are going to make a fight."

KING'S MESSENGER TALKS.

Wood Pulp Exporter Carried Letters for Foreign Office.

The mystery of the "King's Messenger" from Sweden was solved yesterday at the Waldorf by Per Ostberg, the innocent cause of the interest and the inquiry. Mr. Ostberg is a manufacturer and exporter, and not in the Royal service, though he brought a few letters over for the Swedish Foreign Office. He thinks somebody must have seen the formidable looking seal on his passport, and thus started the report.

"You see," he said yesterday, "they knew at the Foreign Office that I was coming to America, and they asked me if I would mind bringing over a few letters, saying this would save about a week in time over the regular mails by the Scandinavian liners. When I agreed they put the big official seal on my passport, which gave the impression that I was on particular business for the Swedish Government. As a matter of fact, I don't know whether the letters I brought were of unusual importance or not.

"I have come over in regard to the wood pulp business," said Mr. Ostberg, in answer to a question. "That business in Sweden is very prosperous. The war has not affected it; in fact, the war has not affected Swedish trade of late nearly so much as at the beginning. Some lines have suffered a little, unavoidably, but by no means so much as was expected would be the case when the war broke out.

"After Great Britain, the United States is our most important customer for wood pulp and the size of this market is increasing. Since the removal of the American tariff on wood pulp, the increase has been tremendous."

PUPILS SING AT SIGHT.

Education Bureau Reports Proficiency in Grammar Grades.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A report made public today by the Federal Bureau of Education on its investigation of music teaching in American schools, shows that 75 per cent. of the pupils in the grammar grades of 119 schools, in which tests were made could sing an ordinary hymn at sight. The weakness of the present system, it is asserted, is that only a small per cent of the grade teachers are required to pass an examination in music. The work is done largely through supervisors of directors of music. Discussing the findings, Commissioner Claxton says:

"Although not recognized in the course of study of our earliest public schools, music has, within the last twenty-five or thirty years, been introduced to some extent into the schools of most progressive cities and of many towns, villages, and country communities, though by many it is still considered unessential and a fad.

Sooner or later we shall not only recognize the culture value of music, we shall also begin to understand that, after the beginnings of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geometry, music has greater practical value than any other subject taught in the schools."

CORRECT CONFUSION IN BANK STATEMENT

Clearing House Committee Finds Reserve System Caused a Mix-Up in Weekly Report.

ITEMS IN THE WRONG PLACE

Excess in Reserve Should Have Been $176,630,540 Instead of $137,890,540.

The Clearing House Committee of the banks issued a statement yesterday which said that because some confusion was evident in the bank statement issued on Saturday—the first since the Federal Reserve banks were formed—it had been thought best to correct several items.

"Some members failed to include in the item of 'Loans,' the real estate holdings," the statement said, "and in the item, 'Reserve in Other Depositories' the excess on deposit over the amount allowed as reserve was included. Amended returns show that the item 'Loans, etc.,' should have been about $18,000,000 larger and the item 'Reserve in Other Depositories' should have been about $39,000,000 less.

"With these corrections the excess in reserve in the published statement of Nov. 21 was $137,890,540, instead of $176,830,540. The committee believes it important that the amended statement of the average returns for the week ended Nov. 21 be on record and thus form a correct basis of comparison with subsequent statements."

These statements were concluded in the committee's announcement:

CLEARING HOUSE WEEKLY STATEMENT AS PUBLISHED NOV. 21, 1914.

Loans, &c.	$2,146,189,000
Reserve in own vaults	350,462,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	96,060,000
*Reserve in other depositories	64,424,000
Net demand deposits	1,936,028,000
Net time deposits	91,932,000
Circulation	92,652,000
*Aggregate reserve, $510,946,000. Excess reserve, $176,830,540.	

STATEMENT AS AMENDED.

Loans, &c.	$2,164,851,000
*Reserve in own vaults	350,462,000
*Reserve in Federal Reserve Banks	96,060,000
*Reserve in other depositories	25,484,000
Net demand deposits	1,936,028,000
Net time deposits	91,932,000
Circulation	92,652,000
*Aggregate reserve, $472,006,000. Excess reserve, $137,890,540.	

Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the member banks understood the proposed changes and that no further confusion would occur.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—T. & E. Miller; E. Miller, clothing; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Lasalle Bros. Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 220 5th Av.

DALLAS—Mr. Faul, jobs coats; 303 5th Av., Room 507.

DENVER—William Weinberg; Nat Weinberg, ladies' Spring suits; 1,101 Broadway, Room 509.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Hunter & Hunter; T. Hunter, dry goods; 221 4th Av.

DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; J. Liston, laces, ribbons, neckwear, gloves; Navarre.

ELMIRA—J. J. Flanagan Co.; E. Flanagan, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Schrago, notions, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; E. D. Katz, muslin underwear; 43 E. 17th.

ITHACA—Rothschild, Bros.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; S. D. Rothschild, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; J. A. Galvin, domestics, dress goods; 95 Madison Av.

NEW HAVEN—Strause, Adler & Co.; J. M. Ulman, corsets; 45 E. 17th.

NEW HAVEN—Grady Furniture Co.; J. F. Grady, furniture; Gregorian.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. Co.; J. R. Jolly, laces, waists, furn. goods, hosiery, notions; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Keystone Hat Manufacturing Co.; W. H. Younker, hats; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; M. Baer, dry goods; 95 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss B. Engelberg, ready-made garments; 60 West 33d.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum Co.; Emil Blum, cloaks, suits, jobs serge, satin combination dresses; 13 East 22d.

SAN ANTONIO—A. P. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, dry goods, cloaks, skirts, pants; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. Liebes & Co.; Miss E. J. Mendesalle, women's, misses' ready to wear; 79 W. 26th.

SCRANTON—F. L. Crowe, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

TROY—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; J. W. Gillis, ribbons, neckwear; Navarre.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. O'Donnell, domestics; Marlborough.

WILKES-BARRE—Jonas Long Sons; F. M. Black, dry goods; 315 4th Av.; Hermitage.

Buyers' Wants.

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ATTENTION.—WE ARE LOOKING AT SILK, SERGE, AND LINEN DRESSES FOR THE SPRING; SUBMIT SAMPLES BETWEEN 8:30 AND 9:30 FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. FIFTH FLOOR, 65 BLEECKER STREET.

Australia.—Warehouseman's representative at present in New York will consider agencies; household hardware and novelties. Letters first to "Australia," Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St.

Salesman with Chicago office open for new arrangements from Jan. 1; experience in laces, embroideries, neckwear; big following among manufacturers and retail trade. Z 260 Times.

ATTENTION TO BUYERS.—600 skirts to close out at sacrifice prices; different shades and materials. Call or write, Max Bacon, 56 East Broadway, New York.

Chas. D. Land & Co., jobbers, will look at Spring coats and skirts at Room 1,214, St. James Bldg., 1,133 Broadway.

WILL LOOK AT COATS AND SKIRTS for Spring Friday, Saturday, and next week. 88 West 18th St., fifth floor.

$ in I middy blouse; patented Oct. 20, 1914; samples ready. Freedman, 816 MacDonough St., Brooklyn.

Will buy tender silks, satins, and velvets, or silks, to close out at a price. M 63 Times.

We buy jobs in ladies' suits for spot cash. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

Jobber looking Spring serge and silk dresses. 39 Union Square, Room 8.

The BIG Stationery Store
Offers Unusual Values
Eberhard Faber's No. 1000 Erasers, Circular. **39c doz.**
Venus Drawing Pencils, any grade. **85c** D. Leonard & Co. Polished Pens, (any number). **85c**
Our 128-page Catalogue of other Unusual Values in Stationery FREE for the Asking.
Goldsmith Bros. 77 Nassau St. Bet. John & Fulton
Mf'g Stationers & Printers.

We Have 500 Men's Balmacaan Coats mostly all imported goods, cravenetted and hand-tailored, from $6 to $11 per garment for immediate delivery. We also have about 250 boys' Balmacaans from $2.50 to $4 per garment, cravenetted. Call and see our values.
THE RIVAL RAINCOAT CO.,
48-45 East 12th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
35,000 sq. ft. on a floor
at low rent. Low insurance rate; unusual elevator facilities; excellent light; sprinkler system. Sixth Av. 22d to 23d St.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.
Rental Agents 35 Liberty St.

NEW WAR TAX RULES.

Some Leeway for Railroads in Stamping Manifests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A ruling of interest to railroads was issued today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, interpreting the provision of the war tax law, relating to the levy of 1 cent on all manifests, bills of lading, or other evidences of the receipt and forwarding of shipments. The law requires such evidence of receipt on all shipments where the charge is over 5 cents, but the bureau announces that "a literal compliance with this requirement is in some cases impracticable or impossible."

"It is, therefore, hereby provided," says the ruling, "that where freight is accepted at non-agency stations, it must be receipted for by the conductor accepting it. He must see to it that an internal revenue stamp of 1 cent denomination is attached to each of such receipts and canceled as required by these regulations before such shipments are accepted."

The ruling provides, however, that in case of shipments of perishable nature or in other cases where such receipts cannot be given by conductors the shipments may be accepted and transported in advance of the affixing of the stamp. The receipt in such cases is to be delivered to the "destination agent" and the stamp required of the consignee. Baggage checks for the transportation of bicycles, dogs, baby carriages, &c., will be regarded as evidences of receipt and should be stamped.

Lehigh Valley Appointments.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has appointed Charles S. Lee Passenger Traffic Manager and George W. Hay General Passenger Agent, both with offices at 143 Liberty Street; Albert J. Simmons Assistant General Passenger Agent, with offices at 1,460 Broadway, and Paul S. Millspaugh Assistant General Passenger Agent at Buffalo.

To Talk to Broadway Association.

The Broadway Association, composed of merchants and business men on Broadway, will meet for luncheon at the Hotel Martinique at 1 o'clock today to discuss civic problems. Chief Magistrate McAdoo will talk on automobile traffic and problems and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherstone will tell of his plans for removing snow from the streets this Winter.

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
Special Peremptory Trade AUCTION SALE
Receivers' Stock
Bought from the Receivers
WILMINGTON TRUST CO., LEONARD H. SCHOFF, J. HAROLD WAY, } Receivers.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell On Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14, at 10:30 A. M.
At our salesrooms
15-17 GREENE ST., New York City.
$30,000 HIGHEST QUALITY EXPENSIVE
Men's, Women's and Children's
WOOL AND ANGORA
SWEATERS
—OF—
J. H. Way & Sons Company,
Famous as the Manufactrers of the Finest Grade Knitted Novelties in the Market.
The Most Expensive Line of Sweaters Ever Sold at Public Auction.
LARGE LINES MEN'S ALL WOOL
SWEATER COATS
In the very latest styles of the highest grade, WOOL REEFERS, OUTSIDE JACKETS, GOLF COATS, ATHLETIC JERSEYS.
Men's Bathing Suits
Original Lines
Ladies' Wool and Angora
Sweater Coats, Outside Jackets, Heavy Reefers, Jerseys and Vests, in the latest fashionable models, strictly all wool and pure Angora.
Children's Wool Sweaters
Knit Jackets, Mittens, Leggins, Bootees, Caps, Suits, &c.
2000 Doz. Famous Way Mufflers
NOTICE.—We beg to call attention of the finest trade to this sale, as the firm of J. H. Way & Sons Company, manufacturers, are famous throughout the country.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
TODAY, November 27, 1914.
At 10:30 A.M., at our Salesroom, 46-50 Worcester St., N. Y. City, we will sell at Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern,
$20,000 worth of Plush, Velours, Velvets, Velveteen & Silks,
mostly all in Original Pieces.
The above stock is worthy of the attention of Jobbers, Manufacturer and Retailers.
Terms of Sale—CASH. Deposits of 25 per cent. required from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Telephone Spring 18.

David W. Biow Co.
520-522 Broadway.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
Will Sell Today, FRIDAY, NOV. 27th, 12 o'clock,
without limit or reserve, High-class
RETAIL STOCK
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel,
Consisting of Silk Gowns & Dresses, SHIRTWAISTS, SKIRTS, WOOL SWEATERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Caracul, Plush and Cloth
LONG COATS, FANCY FURS, FUR SETS,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M. Will Sell Several Hundred Lots of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
$100,000 worth men's and boys' clothing; lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production.
A. Schaap & Son, Auct'rs. 394 Broadway.

JEWELRY.
COMMENCING WITH LOT 1001.
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r.
On Friday, Nov. 27th, 1914, Two P. M., At 639 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Best in the market. Just the goods for the holidays, such as Diamond Jewelry, Rings, Watches, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Lavallieres, &c. A chance seldom offered to the Jewelry and Diamond trade. To be sold without reserve.
DEALERS INVITED

Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer,
Sells Today, Friday, Nov. 27, 10:30 A. M., at 15-17 Mercer St., New York.
$15,000 worth of
DIAMONDS
in solitaires and clusters, set in Rings, Brooches, Bar and Scarf Pins, Earrings, etc., AND JEWELRY.
ALSO 100 PACKAGES OF GENUINE
Precious Stones
consisting of Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Garnets, Tourmalines, Chryesoprase, Fancy Sapphires, Turquoise, Amethyst, Pearls, Cab, Topaz, Opals, etc. Will be sold without reserve or limit. Telephone 9068 Spring.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, for Contract AF, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the offices of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WEST POINT, N. Y., NOV. 16, 1914.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until twelve o'clock noon, December 1, 1914, for resurfacing main road from South Dock to South end of Military reservation. For further information, address Quartermaster.

Executor Chartered 1822 **Trustee**
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator **Guardian**

Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds
The undersigned Committee has completed its preliminary investigation of the rights and interests of the holders of the above-named bonds and is arranging to take definite steps in the near future ON BEHALF OF BONDS DEPOSITED under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement of July 20, 1914.
$2,872,000 of bonds, out of a total issue of $4,626,000, have already been physically deposited with Central Trust Company of New York as depositary, and definite arrangements have been made for the deposit of an additional $325,000, thus assuring the deposit with this Committee of at least seventy per cent. of the entire issue of these bonds.
It is important that the Committee be advised as to the precise number of bonds which it will represent, and for the benefit of which its plans shall be formulated. To this end FORMAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after DECEMBER 1, 1914, no further deposit of bonds will be accepted without the special action of this Committee and upon such terms as it may see fit to impose.
New York, October 24, 1914.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
JAMES B. MABON,
E. H. CARLETON,
EDWIN S. HUNT,
J. S. FARLEE,
WARD W. JACOBS, Chairman,
Committee.
The total amount of bonds now physically deposited is $3,343,000.
November 21, 1914. C. E. SIGLER, Secretary.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
London, Eng., Branch, 2 Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
Canada AND THE **West Indies**
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY, VA., DUE MAY 1, 1937.
The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-Nine Thousand Eighty-Nine Dollars and Ninety-Two Cents ($29,089.92) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to, the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.
Bonds accepted must be delivered by December 14th, or security furnished that day if required that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.
Dated New York, November 11, 1914.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article 7 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:
134, 315, 441, 756, 757, 805, 821, 822, 829, 862, 901.
All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1915, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1915, at par and interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, November 2, 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40-YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D," DUE 1944.
Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of any bonds or certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1914, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.
Sealed tenders, stating specific numbers of certificates offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Pennsylvania Company, 40-year Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D," and will be received until 3 p. m. November 30, 1914. Accepted certificates must be delivered on December 2d, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3D, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 14, 1914.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.85. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23d, 1914.

LOST OR DESTROYED
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4% Bond No. 21,742. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued.
Akroyd & Smithers
Stock Exchange, London

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois
Prior Lien Mortgage 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds
All holders of the above bonds who have not heretofore done so, and who desire to avail of the benefits of a Protective Agreement dated September 2, 1914, are requested to at once deposit their bonds with September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached, with THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary thereunder, which will issue Certificates of Deposit therefor. Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary or from any member of the Committee.
NO DEPOSITS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER NOVEMBER 30, 1914, EXCEPT BY CONSENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND ON SUCH TERMS AS IT MAY IMPOSE.
Dated: New York, November 19, 1914.
SIDNEY C. BORG, Chairman;
HENRY E. COOPER,
THOMAS DENNY,
ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR.,
Committee.
J. N. BABCOCK, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, November 25, 1914.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable Dec. 10, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 2, 1914:
On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1¼%.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 3, 1914, to December 10, 1914, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

The American Sugar Refining Company.
Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 11th, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable January 2nd, 1915, to the stockholders of record December 1st, 1914.
On the Preferred Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common Stock a dividend of 1¼ per cent.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MASON CITY & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.
J. F. COYKENDALL, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1914.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 52.
A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record December 5th, 1914. Books close December 5th, 1914, at 12 M., and open December 16th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed.
F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

**CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY

SCHOOL BOARD TO AID WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

Sixty Lectures Will Be Delivered by Health Department Experts Throughout the City.

TO EXTEND OVER A WEEK

Public School Buildings and Libraries Opened for Courses on Prevention of Consumption.

In co-operation with the Division of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, the Board of Education has arranged for a week of public instruction of the adults of the city in the prevention and care of tuberculosis. Sixty lectures upon the subject have been arranged, thanks to the proffer of their services by physicians and nurses of the Department of Health.

This campaign of education is the most comprehensive ever undertaken in any city, and provides for the delivery of ten or a dozen lectures upon the subject every evening in all of the boroughs of the city. Many of the lectures will be illustrated. The following physicians and nurses of the Department of Health will serve as lecturers:

Dr. Oscar M. Leiser,
Dr. Louis I. Harris,
Dr. Horace Greeley,
Dr. S. Dana Hubbard,
Dr. Maude Glasgow,
Dr. Van Noy,
Dr. Albert Brundage,
Mrs. Ellen Graham,
Mrs. Joseph Toering,
Mrs. Mary Loree,
Mrs. Nan Calkin,
Miss Anna W. Kerr,
Miss Lilian Oakley,
Miss Elizabeth Gregg,
Miss Theresa Brennan,
Miss Elizabeth Whitehead,
Miss Daisy Beaver,
Miss Elizabeth Fannell,
Miss Katherine Leyden,
Miss Mary Poet,
Miss Ellen McKenzie,
Miss C. E. Whitcher,
Mrs. Blanche Bender,
Miss Nellie Schick,
James Jenkins, Jr.,
Theodore W. Hanegan,

The lectures will be delivered at these places:

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

MANHATTAN—Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, Miss Anna W. Kerr; Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, Mrs. Ellen Graham.

BRONX—Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, Dr. Louis I. Harris; Public School 46, 196th Street and Briggs Avenue, Miss Lilian Oakley; Lafayette Hall, Alexander Avenue and 137th Street, Mrs. Joseph Toering.

MANHATTAN—St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, Miss Elizabeth Gregg.

BROOKLYN—Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser; Bushwick High School, Irving Avenue and Madison Street, Dr. Horace Greeley; Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Dr. S. Dana Hubbard; Public School 159, Pitkin Avenue and Hemlock Street, Miss Theresa Brennan; Greenpoint Public Library, Theodore W. Hanegan.

TUESDAY

MANHATTAN—Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, Miss C. E. Whitcher; Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, Mrs. Mary Loree; Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, Mrs. Nan Calkin; St. Cornelius Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, Miss Elizabeth Whitehead.

BRONX—Public School 40, Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street, Miss Lilian Oakley.

BROOKLYN—Public Library, Bedford Branch, Miss Daisy Beaver; Public School 90, Conover and Sullivan Streets, Dr. Albert H. Brundage.

WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN—Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, Dr. Maude Glasgow; Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets, Dr. Van Noy.

BRONX—Public School 47, Randolph Street and Beach Avenue, Miss Elizabeth Fannell; Public School 37, 145th Street, east of Willis Avenue, Mrs. Josephine Toering.

BROOKLYN—Public School 173, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Liberty Street, Miss Katherine Leyden; Public School 174, Belmont and Alabama Avenues, Horace Greeley; Public School 167, Schenectady Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Miss Mary Poat; Library Hall, Miss Ellen McKenzie.

THURSDAY.

MANHATTAN—Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, Miss C. E. Whitcher; Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser; Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Nan Calkin; Institute Hall, 213 East 106th Street, Mrs. Ellen Graham.

BRONX—Public School 59, Longwood Avenue, Mrs. Blanche Bender.

BROOKLYN—Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Dr. Horace Greeley; Eastern District High School, Keap Street, near Marcy Avenue, Dr. S. Dana Hubbard; Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, James Jenkins, Jr.; Public Library, Carroll Park Branch, Miss Daisy Beaver; Public School 157, Kent Avenue and Taaffe Place, Miss Nellie Schick.

FRIDAY.

MANHATTAN—De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, Miss Elizabeth Gregg; Public School 152, 1623 Stratford Avenue, Wadsworth Avenue, Mrs. Mary Loree; Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B, Miss Anna W. Kerr.

BRONX—Public School 3, Fulton Avenue, Dr. Louis I. Harris; Public School 33, Jerome Avenue, north of 184th Street, Miss Elizabeth Fannell; Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues, Mrs. Blanche Bender.

BROOKLYN—Public School 162, Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street, Miss Teresa Brennan; Public School 147, Bushwick Avenue and Seigel Street, Miss Mary Poat; Public School 171, Ridgewood and Lincoln Avenues, Miss Margaret Brennan; Public School 112, Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, Dr. Albert H. Brundage.

Lectures will be continued on Saturday evening in Manhattan and will also be given in Queens and Richmond throughout the week.

RETIRE EMERGENCY NOTES.

Chicago Banks Feel Effect of Release of Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Banks of Chicago have retired between $10,000,000 and $18,000,000 of the $27,000,000 of Aldrich-Vreeland currency issued to them in August last. Banks here took less than half the amount of emergency currency to which they were entitled during the stringency, and they were not obliged to put even all of that into circulation. About one-fourth of the notes issued to the banks were held in their vaults.

The retirement of the emergency notes is the direct effect of the recent release of reserve funds under the new banking system. The next step by banks here will be the retirement of about $12,000,000 in Clearing House loan certificates, which the banks may pay off when the thirty-day notes expire on Dec. 12.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Aliens Receive Certificates in Novel High School Course.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Twenty-one candidates for United States citizenship participated in "commencement" exercises at the Los Angeles High School yesterday after taking the new course in citizenship approved by the Federal Bureau of Naturalization.

Certificates issued by this new school are accepted by the Government in place of the customary oral examination in court. The course is prescribed by the Board of Education and approved by the Government. It consists of ten lectures on the duties of citizenship and civil government.

AUTO KILLS 8-YEAR-OLD BOY

John Krooz Is Charged with Manslaughter on Account of Accident.

George Pessin, the eight-year-old son of Jacob Pessin of 435 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was run over yesterday afternoon in front of his home and so badly injured by an automobile, owned and driven by John Krooz, a chemist of 81 Prospect Street, Jersey City, that he died before he reached Christ Hospital.

Krooz told the police, they say, that the lad ran directly in front of his automobile. He took the lad to the hospital but found there that he was dead. Krooz was locked up on the charge of manslaughter, pending an investigation.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:59|Sun sets..4:35|Moon sets..2:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:40	4:04	10:03	10:06
Governors Island	4:19	4:41	10:31	10:50
Hell Gate	6:09	6:31	12:31	12:30

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 26.

SS Patris, Palermo, Nov. 14.
SS Chester, Rotterdam, Nov. 17.
SS Chicago, Havre, Nov. 14.
SS Samantha, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 21.
SS Santiago, Havana, Nov. 21.
SS Main, Matanzas, Nov. 8.
SS Nora, Macoris, Nov. 17.
SS Manchioneal, Troon, Nov. 12.
SS American Transport, Balbao, Nov. 7.
SS Thorpe Grange, Montevideo, Oct. 30.
SS Kentucky, Boston, Nov. 24.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Nov. 28.
SS Santa Marta, Colon, Nov. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Campania (Ital.)	Genoa	Nov. 4
Sud	Amsterdam	Nov. 10
Chr. Knudsen	Copenhagen	Nov. 10
San Guglielmo	Palermo	Nov. 14
Mesraval	Grenada	Nov. 20
Alban	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Versk	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 24
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnehaha	London	Nov. 19
Madonna	Almeria	Nov. 20
Panama	Colon	Nov. 23
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 14
Regina d'Italia	Genoa	Nov. 17
Stephan	Barbados	Nov. 20
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 24
Socony	Port Arthur	Nov. 19
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Colorado	Dundee	Nov. 13
Pernes	Patras	Nov. 8
Kebraskan	Balbao	Nov. 23
Fiumchetta	Naples	Nov. 14
Spingerborg	Manchester	Nov. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 26
Nordkyn	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Ancon	Cristobal	Nov. 23
Quessant	Havre	Nov. 24
Stephano	St. Johns	Nov. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Azores	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carillo, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corredyk, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	———	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Franconia, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 466 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 281 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 353 miles S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at noon.
SS Demara, Balboa to New York, was 95 miles S. E. of Cape May at noon.
SS Gerglan, Balboa to New York, was 625 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 239 miles S. E. of Mississippi at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, passed Savannah sea buoy at 6 P. M.
SS Lyria, San Francisco to New York, was 680 miles N. E. of Balboa at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:30 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 121 miles N. E. of Curacao at 7 P. M. 25th.
SS Lyria, San Francisco to New York, was 875 miles N. E. of Balboa at noon 25th.
SS Demara, Balboa to New York, was 422 miles N. E. of Colon at noon 25th.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 493 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 285 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 237 miles S. at noon.
SS St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 140 miles S. at noon.
SS W. E. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 185 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 271 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Danube, at London Nov. 25.
SS Horvick Hall, at Valparaiso, Nov. 25.
SS Llama, at Galveston, Nov. 17.
SS Sigrun, at Newport, Nov. 26.
SS Menominee, at London, Nov. 26.
SS Orion, at Falmouth, Nov. 26.
SS Sagoland, at Falmouth, Nov. 26.
SS Tornok, at Falmouth, Nov. 26.

Sailed.

SS Caeata, from Naples, Nov. 19.

Passed.

SS Orion, New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Bawean, New York for Durban, passed Ascension.
SS Moerdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 27. SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 28, SS Chicago.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Thessalonica.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30. SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 1:30 P. M. Nov. 26, SS Corredyk, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 29, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Nov. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Nov. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via Hongkong, Oct. 27; Manila, Oct. 29; Shanghai, Nov. 2; Yokohama, Nov. 8, and Honolulu, Nov. 17, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Nov. 24. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 29.

CITY BREVITIES.

Thomas Gorman, 55 years old, was arrested at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday and held without bail, charged with complicity in the murder of James Murphy, a lunchman last January.

Richard Buschendorf, 45 years old, an expert horseman of Cedarhurst, L. I., was thrown from his mount at Queens Boulevard and Celtic Avenue yesterday. The horse was caught after a long cross-country chase by mounted policemen.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast will be among the speakers at an exhibition of the Street Cleaning Department this evening at the First Field Artillery Armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

Rabbi Louis J. Kopald of Buffalo will deliver an address on "Morals for Men Versus Morals for Women" at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, next Sunday morning.

Harry M. Coudrey, an insurance broker of 1,452 Broadway, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday, charged with the theft of money intrusted to him by Francis H. Ross of 100 William Street.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Elwell<Elwell Rubber, (2 acts.)
Smolak<Lawrence Pyrites.
McKinnon<Ala. Sec.
Connor<Oceanic Steam Nav.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Uptegraft<Penn Co.
Gourd<Ramedell.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Ryon<Penn RR.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Boland<L I RR.
NY L Ins<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & Read C & I.
Weekworth<NY, NH & H RR.
Baeltz<NY, N H & H RR.
Weckworth<NY, N H & H RR.
Metzler<C RR of N J.
Donoghue<Oceanic, St Nav.
Yuhasz<Carnegie St.
Helfand<Ill Surety.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Hill<Whalen & Martell
Edison<Cont Chemical
Nye<Pathe Freres.
Aldrich<Manahan.

DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Delpark<Henderson.
United Copper<Amal. New Fiction Pub<Star Co.
Cent Tr<Wabash R R.
Eames<Claflin.
Weingart<Hancock.
Title G &c, Co<French Line.
Crim<Rosenthal.
Morrell<Westchester.
Lieb<Belair Film.
Darcey & Wolford<Craft.
Stein<Zuiderdyk.
Harpoon<Barry.
Flenes<Flenes.
Oravage<P & R, &c.
Piel<Stewart & Warner.
Babbitt<Read.
Lincoln<NY, NH RR.
Eastern Steel<Godair-Willimer.
Krill<Uris.
Olar<Crossley.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Criminal Calendar—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

US<Pazzi Greeno.
US<A Costanza and V Orsini.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

Condemnation proceedings at 1:30 P. M.

Re proceedings to acquire land in Bklyn< Mutual Life Ins.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar, at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Albert Edwards.
Emil F Schwabe.
John W Young.
Harry Schaefer.
Olaf H Halvorsen.
Anthony Smith.
Alfred N Jellyman.
Thomas J Galvin.
Tanner Motor Car Co.
Anna M Geist.
Leon Kalish.
Samuel Wagner.
Composition:
James Parsons & Co.
Motions:
Calleson Motor Co.
Kobre & Ginsberg, (2.)
Eastern Brew Co, (2.)
Clarence E. Hopkins.
Cafe Raub, Inc.
Royal-H Mollineaux.
Rawnitzky-Plotnik Co.
William C. Pengel.
Joseph Cohen.
Samuel Edenbaum.
Albert C L Rappc.
Boris Fogelman & D Svigals.(re cont'pt.)
Ana Slutsky.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30:

People ex rel Cantor<County Bd of Canv.
Re Woodruff, (Int I Coin Mfg.)
Re Sperry, (same.)
Re Muller, (same.)
Re Marcellus, (same.)
Re Wells, (same.)
Re Cowell, (same.)
Re Zehnder, (same.)
RepublicBag<Hoffman
CNY<Winter Garden.
Sigesmand<Friedman.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Same<Pac Flush Tank
Grodsky<Grodsky.
Reich<Reich.
Turchinsky<Bradley Con.
Re Smith, &c.
Adelman<C I & B RR.
Spieler<Estate Bank.
Fuller<Guaranty Tr.
Kean<CNY.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Re CNY, (Fugsley Av, &c.)
F Miller Lumber<Towner.
Wagner<Wagner.
Weydig<Heinkelman<Shearer.
Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Re Fletcher.
Re Clarke.
Fuller-Robinson.
Moller<E Corning.
Gurney Heater<5th St Realty.
Lawsham<Schatzkin.
Nixon<Mutual Al Tr.
Pinto<Pinto.
American Mtg<South Jersey Land.
Silver<CNY.
Pullman<Teets.
McGuire<McGuire.
Judin<Levin.
Pritz<Koster.
Re Fechter, (GloverSt.)
Re Same, (Glebe Av.)
Dessler<K'stone Film.
Eggleston<Nat Tape.
Baker<Cusack.
Momand<Lauders.
Jacobson<Strong, Jr.
Blackman<Blackman.
Williams<Williams.
Re Bass.
Potter<Wright & Co.
Re Dalbeck<Goldsmith
Met Sav Bk<Doegler.
Seamen's Bk<Behling.
Cohen<Cohen.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Goodall Worsted<Platt
Snyder<Threshold Realty.
Re Franklin<Walsh.
Farley<Van Riper.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Co.
Ballorfet Baszanger Dis<Wolf.
Re Lincoln Truet.
Mangin<Mangin.
Osborne<Anderson Auction.
Weingart<Mutual Life
Moore<Measuri.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Patterson, (Sauerbrey.)
Rothschild<Prager.
Ransome<Mass Bond.
Coffin<Same.
Roach<Hudson Nav.
Elson<Ungerer.
Schmid<Degnon Con.
Sullivan<Roeson.
Karl<Karl.
Eggers<Edwards.
Feldman<Feldman.
Lordeck<Lordeck Asphalt.
Cohen<German Sax Bk.
Lorraine Aum<Bell.
London Finance<Shattuck.
London Finance<Turner.
Re Fried.
Mut Life<Renny, (3 acts.)
Rankin<Mitchell.
Re St John's Guild.
Dilloff<Sam'l S. Storas
People<Williams.
Van Riper<Ray.
People<Talbot.
Re Briggs, (Prendergast.
Re Herbert, (Bronx Bvd.)
CNY<Kronenberg.
King<Gerlett.
Press<Press.
Bryant<Roberts.
Adams<Swift.
Grassman<Auerbach Imp.
Re Williams, &c.
Ile Adams.
McAvoy<Tide Water Oil, (2 acts.)
Richter<Lindemann.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Fletcher<TrentonBrass Silver<Silver.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Roehr<Fuchs.
Conklin<Commel T. Man. Ry<Wein.
Pan-Am. Trans.<So. Am. Sec.
Logsdon<Logsdon.
In re Stanger.

The following cases are assigned to Cohalan:

Stimpson<Minsker R. Walling<Walling.
Pearson<Pearson.
Hoffstadt<Boessneck.
Man. Ry<Chanlier.
Same<Kopper.
Chayet<Chayet.
Freibourg<Robetscher.
Undefended divorce: Davis.
Adams<Adams. Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.
PART V.—No day calendar.
PART VI.—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Lehrer<Lehrick.
Inq.—Waste Trade Pub<Sirk Iron.
Schroeder<Zylka.
United Surety<Meehan
Postal Life<Burns.
Alexander<Henry. (2 acts.)
Robinson<Brighton.
Collins<Oxford.
Bank of Sicily<Castell.
Bernheimer<Palmer.
Behr<Rothschild.
Mallah<Cunessa.
St Bk of Syr<Kaplan.
United & Globe R M. Trenton<35% Auto S. Glass<Glass.
Elsing<Geneva Brew.
Wallace<Winkler.
Herring<Nemcof.
Amwell<Wolfram Wire
Baker<H R Grass Co.
Same<Foster.
Berliner<Talbott.
Gotthell<Isaacs.
Rockville C E<Windsor Land.
Bohland & Alkie<Phillips.
Hawfel<Schneider, (2 acts.)
Grossman<Carnegie T. Natl. Nassau Bk<Griffin.
Clear.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lamphere<3 Av RR.
Goldwater<Hagerty.
Amann<United Book.
Volkommer<Obermeyer.
Walsh<Conroy Bros.
Cummings<NY Pneu.
J Ginsberg<Wells Bros
C Ginsberg<Same.
Healy<Proctor.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Anderson<Stumpfel.
No day calendar.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Drake<NY Rys.
Dipaola<Motor Taxim
Olsen<Ryan Con.
Kaplan<Beck.
G Von Glahn<I R T.
M Von Glahn<same.
Ferrick<I R T.
Hirsch<Dwyer.
Troubetzkoy<Du Vergey.
Comm Adv Co<Cutler Williams.
McCann<Same.
N Callia<De Vries.
M Callia<Same.
Liddell<Penn Coal.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

The Ansonia<Hein.
Frooks<Ruhlin.
Harbison Walker<190 St Rlty Co.
Dick<Busch.
Springs<McMillan.
Eittirson<Lederer.
Finkeletein<Troq Door.
Pollock<Kazam.
Cty<Rich L RR.
Same<S I Midland RR, (3 acts.)
Same<Rich L RR, (2 acts.)
Horeas R'lty<Am Sond
Boedicker<Sackett W.
Cont Asphalt<CNY, (3 acts.)
Leavitt<CNY.
CNY<Rich L & RR.
Hasbrouck<Gallagher.
Polak<Bartek.
Jacoos<Weingarten Bros.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tadross<Goddard.
Albrite<Thompson-S
Strauss<Green.
Jamaica Est<Smith.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Kirkpatrick<Blau.
Berger Rlty, &c, Co<Parnes.
Andrews Co<Morgan.
Shlivek<Bernstein.
Rechemont<Boston & Me RR.
Passaic Falls T Co<Villeneuve-Pahn.
Lazarus<Phipps.
Howe<Plym'th Rub.
Van Bueren, &c,<Levy Oper Co.
Solomon<Scott.
Scott<Arkowsky.
Baldwin<N S Cas.
Waldeman<McDonald.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Leikert<Byrne.
Zagat<Zagat.
Sandrock<Kramer.
Phillips<Christian N. P. Co.
Brush Fibre Sup<Halstead.
Colety<Columbia Bank
Aldrich<NYC & H R R.
Mech & Met Nat B'k< Price.
Nat Reserve Bank< Corn Exch Bank.
N Y Dock<Seaboard Nat Bank.
Butler<Morris.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar.

Solomon S. Sonneborn,
Leopold Wilsin,
J. Buellesbach,
S. Weinhorn,
Emil Erickson,
Rosario Cristao,
Daily Infants,
Conrad R. Cross,
Mary A. Stone,
Charlotte Heyman,
Charlotte Heyman,
John Schragg.
James B. Shannon,
Catherine Hassion,
Brady infants,
Claire M. Mulvaney,
Alexander McDonald,
Henry T. Cutter.
Henry T. Cutter.
August Ellers,
Retta Gosfield,
Rebecca Gumacher,
Rachel Feigenbaum,
Isaac Lipschitz,
Ivan Ilukowivtz,
Kuhn Infants,
Friedman Infants,
Alexander Infants,
Lillian Halbach,
Charles M. Hall,
Cecelia Sobel,
Christina Kronenberger,
Thomas H. Bardon,
Julietta C. Merriman,
Christina Kronenberger,
Frederick Leuper,
Bridget Tracy.
Edmund Kohn.
Matthew J. Kesife,
John Hoernel,
F. B. Elshemius,
Sarah L. Grant,
Carolyn D. Cornell,
Joseph Beckel,
Saniuel Sachs,
Rosina Ranieri,
Enrico Brunod,
Adele M. Saunders,
John H. Walker,
Gertrude Wessler,
Margaret Lucid,
Max Lewanda,
Julia O'Connor,
Mary Sullivan No. 4,
Joseph Mathews,
James Farrell,
Otto Klengel,
James Kennedy,
James Wilke,
F. W. Mertens,
Anson P. Stokes,
Mary Lawrence,
Mary Brady, &c.,
J. M. Davenport,
Augustus Barth,
Charles B. Clark,
William J. Haddock,
Anna Meinhofer,
Fannie Peacock,
Louis Mahler,
Frank D. Granger,
S. Parciaccpe,
Thomas S. Doyle,
Thomas S. Doyle,
Estate of Adolph Holdermann,
Ellen Reilly,
Catherine Hawkins,
Michael H. Purtell,
Wolf Kronethal.

Wills for probate: Joseph A. Baxter, Mary L. Markey, Lena Uhri, Elizabeth L. Storm, David R. Morison, Philip Block, Catherine A. Todd, Frederick De Coppet, Julius Harburger, Sally Katz, Gustav Kroel, F. N. Baldwin, F. W. McLaughlin, W. G. Thacher.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Lehman<Cent Par, &c et al.
Hoffman<Becker.
Wilson Dis Co<Calley.
Stavisky<Mosher.
Funk & Wagnalle Co<Lehman.
Beer<Meyer.
Precious Wood<Watson.
Prevost<Wyo Apt.
Clendenning<Duanesmith.
Gray<Goodman, (2.)
Platt<Froelich.
Gellen<Cramp & Co.
Dick<Hutchinson.
Flech<Hutkoff.
Saritino<Barrett.
Bender<Tull.
Lipschitz<Levy.
Heilprin<Roberts Mtr.
Knapp<Burke.
Glick<Economu.
Keit<Winter Garden.
Cullen<Schaefer.
Goodman<In E N Bk.
Cunningham<Doll.
Shapiro<Helman.
Feirstein<Attenberg.
Kuemmel<Boxer.
Bachmann<Wolfert.
Dawer<Solomon.
J Scotchard'a Sons<Greenblatt & Sons.
Kalchman<Wandermean.
Strotowitz<Danson, (2.)
Tinkelman<Long Dock
Stamin<Schnitzer.
Rose<R T Co, (2.)
Mullin<Badanese.
Germania F Ins<Bannon.
Lowerre<Reese.
Sake<Eagle Pipe.
Bucking<Peterson.
Doty<Schreiber.
Fasany<Reid.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.

Willis<MacDowe.l.
Koehler<Mass Bonds.
Levison<Toll.
Springer<Marcus.
Tallanoff<B Hyman & Shevell Co.
Lewis<Cohen.
Levy<Hagadorn Bros.

These cases will be passed for the day as of course, without the necessity of counsel attending:

Eggleston<Nat Type.
Berta<Armato.
Nitosi<Pasarelli.
Fletcher<Elliott Fisher.
Union Tr<Cheney.
Same<same.
Ginde Rlty<Higgins.
Maynard<Gen Acedt F & P Ins.
Moskowitz<Greenwich Bank.
Evans<Woodard.
Persell<Linder.
Celtrad Con<Volk Co.
P H Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Rose<Somers.
Nat Nassau Bk<Gilbert (2 acts.)
Finfer<Union Cloak.
Siegbert<Smyth.
India W Brew<Waaser (2 acts.)
Schmidt<Masset.
Ecks<Montanam.
Termi Milk<Bertolotti.
Targart<Strauss.
Bookmyer<Fields.
Steingartz<Feldman.
Rosenstock<Princess Kimono.
Goblet<Progressive Motion Picture Co.
Smith<Colby.
Marceau Co<Smith.
Cohen<Anglo-Am Film.
Lindner<Eisler.
Wothers poon<Tanguay.
Barnett<S Aronson Co
Amdu<Webber.
Rosen<Rothkrug.
Gilhaus<Story.
Meyersohn<Nelson.
Habicht<Greenwich Ass.
R I W Damp, &c<Hedden & Sons.
Sheridan<La Cagnina.
Lee<Nagel Co.
Saeger<Bandt.
Voccoli<B'way Tr Co.
Un Tire Sales<Ward.
Sealey<Foot-Ehrbar-Wise.
Gatti McQuade Paper<Chamberlain.
Hackensack Nat B'k< Fey Paper.
Forward Assn<Sirrom Amuse.
Brookheim<Brow.
Carey Shaw Print< Morris.
Morgan<Comp M Lath
Davis<Grab Fashion.
Denonw<Schaff.
Croquet<Knight.
Mills Security Bk.
McClintock<Sanitary Mech.
Miner<King Fire Sig. Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Matter of Standinger—Samuel J. Wagstaff.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Feigl M Co<Feigl—George E. Weller.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Walter Farrell—Benjamin Tuska. Met Life Ins Co<Fleishmann Realty Co—Thomas W. Churchill. Empire City Sax Bank<Weinberg—Herman Joseph. German Sav Bank<Mertens—A. Welles Stump. German Sav Bank<Mertens—Edward Jacobs. Empire City Sav Bank<Pearlman—Herman Joseph.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Charlotte M. Lelen<Frances C. Conway—Michael J. Villamena. James A. Trowbridge<Rose Abrahams—Francis P. Kenney. Julius Margolin<Ben Lewis—N. Otis Rockwood.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Jacob Melie Isaac Cohen—Jacob Melie.

SUPREME COURT—Newhurger, J. Seamen's Bank for Sav<Nellie E. Peck—J. Romaine Brown Co. Mutual Life Ins Co<Annie C. Park—J. Romaine Brown Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Executor's acctg.:
Asa Adams.
Jane A. Finch.
Adm'r acctg.:
Ellen Flanagan.
Catherine Donohue.
Accounting:
Louis Malakoff.

Order to show cause:
John A. Campbell.
Adolph Canepl.
Guardian's acctg.:
Fedor Infants.
Will for probate:
H. J. G. Maicher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Re 18 St.
Buono<McQuade S.
Golden<Oxfeld.
Eagle W L Co<Rosenberg.
Kiechlin<Nas RR.
Dunn<same.
Schroeder<same.
Johnson<Brennan.
Leahy<McNulty.
Gage<Gage.
Re E 36 St.
Moore<Larson.
Janulyn<B H RR
Ellwitz<Ellwitz.
Lower Bay R<Goulding.
Sokoloff<C I & B RR.
Raimo<Raimo.
Yonkers<City Inv.
Bourke<L I RR.
Sharpe<Sharpe.
Pines<Novick.
Golden<Oxfeld.
Re Cohen.
Forde<Callender.
Ansorge<Billhardt.
Lerner<Lerner.
Geiger<Ryan.
Same<same.
Storme<Burden.
Levine<Glaser.
Goodstein<Zuckerman.
Paul<Paul.
Lambert<Lanehardt.
Cohen<Gagen.
Sugerman<Jacobs.
Bonnard<Bonnard.
Hauptman<Venus M Adv.
Schumacher<B H RR.
Rheinhardt

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In the last twenty-four hours storm development has again become active. A disturbance has appeared on the West Gulf Coast, a second disturbance has moved along the northern boundary to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and a third is approaching the North Pacific Coast.

Rain has fallen in Texas and the Middle Gulf States and along the North Pacific Coast.

A wave of falling temperature has moved into the Dakotas from the British possessions, the fall being 20 degrees, to a minimum of about 24 degrees. In the interior valleys, the East, and South relatively high temperatures are the rule.

There will be rain Friday in the Gulf States, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the western portion of the South Atlantic States, and the rain area will spread Saturday into the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be colder Friday in the Lower Missouri and the Middle Mississippi Valley, the Upper Lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and colder Saturday in the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest gales Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong southwest winds; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, Saturday, unsettled and colder; probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	42	45	4 P. M.	49	50
9 A. M.	43	41	6 P. M.	48	57
10 A. M.	46	44	9 P. M.	45	55
12 M.	50	53	11 P. M.	42	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
3:55	515 W. 157 St.; H. Mansky	$10
9:55	44 Montgomery St.; Abraham Gutstinger	Slight
10:15	232 1 Av.; Chas. Koecher	Slight
11:55	821 E. 114 St.; Jos. Copogo	Slight
P. M.		
12:46	5 Bedford St.; Eagle Cork Co.	Slight
12:55	648 E. 9 St.; Mrs. Esther Gross	$500
1:20	434 E. 115 St.; not given	Slight
1:55	100 Av. B; Sam Dansas	$500
2:35	187 St. and Rosenthal Av.	Slight
3:10	327 E. 122 St.; Geo. B. Keiser	Slight
3:30	47 Essex St.; D. W. Mullen	Slight
4:25	105 E. 100 St.; Max Weinstock	$25
4:30	471 W. 21 St.; Margaret Meads	Slight
4:45	753 E. 149 St.; Alfred Pinto	Slight
4:55	2-14 W. 32 St.; Deme Model Co.	Slight
5:15	871 Whitlock Av.; J. J. Coleman	Slight
6:15	501 W. 26 St.; Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co.	None
7:30	1535 W. 60 St.; Mrs. Singer	Slight
8:20	645 Lexington Av.; J. Combier	None
8:40	212 South St.; Independent Stable Co.	$5,000
9:10	1676 Clinton St.; not given	None
9:25	615 Hudson St.; not given	Slight
10:30	753 5 Av.; Mason Jones Estate	Slight
10:50	141 W. 60 St.; Mrs. Edgner	None

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 36th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Eight-ten rooms, bath, furnace; near Subway, elevated, New York Central, school, churches; $35-$40. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av., (156th.)

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years, EVERYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5756.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St. between Fifth Ave. and 6th Ave.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 131 West 39th St., Broadway 1500.

Desk room or small privilege in neat, clean office; best location in New York. Room 889, 80 Church St., N. Y., Hudson Terminal Buildings.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20. 406, Times Building, Times Square.

30th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

All-year bungalow home of six large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; large verandas; ideal location; handsomely decorated; everything new; only 45 minutes from city; facing bay; refined neighborhood; at a bargain; $200 cash, balance $20 a month. Address Home, Box 134 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of station; will sell in part or all at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage for one car; only $6,000. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

137th, 408 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water; $16-$20; 50 concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 8547.

Sublet, furnished, 8-room apartment, bath, extra large kitchenette; high-class elevator houses. Washington Heights; $45. Phone Mr. Gibson, Audubon 3900, for appointment.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT & SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

Riverside, 676.—Four beautiful, outside rooms, artistically furnished; foyer, bath, kitchen. Clark.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 8 and 5 West 104th St.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at medium rent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Christmas Number, December 6, 1914, will far surpass anything ever issued by any newspaper in the world. It will contain, in addition to the Rotogravure and Pictorial Sections, a Special Supplement containing the first reproductions ever made of six famous paintings in full color, telling the dramatic story of the triumph and tragedy of Joan of Arc, by Boutet de Monvel. These paintings are owned by Senator William A. Clark, and are reproduced by THE NEW YORK TIMES with special permission.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $80.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
6-room front apartment, unfurnished, unexpectedly available at once. Apply 99 Claremont Av., New York.

178th St., 656 West.—Five-six-room apartments; large, light rooms; conveniently located; moderate rent. Apply janitor.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

Five large light rooms; new house; modern; five minutes from Subway or L; $42; supt. 448 West 153d St.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

Fine apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suite; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway Station; private residence block; front apartment; room and bath; every convenience; $23.

Bronx.

New modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 18th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57th AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

157th, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

177th, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

24TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

59TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH, 82 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 509 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southern-ers accommodated.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 181 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

107TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, 'phone, unsurpassed cuisine.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor dressing room; excellent table; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Cozy, smaller rooms; few refined paying guests.

69TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 815 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

124TH, 81 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

BROADWAY.—Sunny rooms, connecting lavatory; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th. Janzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 535 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt. 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

38TH, 138 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, single, en suite; every convenience; board optional; references.

38TH, 28 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

61ST, 205 EAST.—Two comfortable connecting rooms; large, small; modern conveniences; phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 605, (57th.)—Two front connecting rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone; hall room, newly furnished. Lyons.

LEXINGTON AV., 853.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 609.—Small room and alcove bedroom; running hot and cold water; heated; telephone; convenience, gentlemen.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

11TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water, heat; hall room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, kitchenette; electricity, steam, telephone; let separately.

82D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

82D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4588 Broadway.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; telephone; near Subway, elevated.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 180 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; warm, clean; gentlemen only; $4-$6.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; luxurious bath; conveniences; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive double room; bath adjoining; gentlemen; all conveniences; phone.

70TH, 109 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

70TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house. Telephone Plaza 6296.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; suites en suite; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

78D, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, large front room; running water; Subway express.

78D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room, adjoining bath; single or double.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, suite with kitchenette; maid service.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, well-heated, sunny front room; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; also physician's office.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium room; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; use and appreciate.

81ST, (Near West End Av.)—Admit private family offer sunny outside rooms; running water, elevator. Telephone Schuyler 1206.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 8750 Schuylar.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; or single; private house; refined surroundings.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large front room; convenient; references.

85TH, 256 WEST. — Two beautiful front rooms; piano, 'phone; private entrance. O'Brien.

86TH, 841 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Large outside room; Subway, L; gentlemen; $5 weekly; references. BOYD.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 9265.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentlemen; references.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Desirable, large room, suitable two, $4; small, $2.50. Phone.

95TH, 819 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 816 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 42 WEST. — Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; $3 weekly. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. M'Namara.

103D, 206 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front room; bath; subway; elevated.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; elevator, electricity, telephone, shower. Coffey.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

114TH, 108 WEST.—Large front room and small rooms; steam; bath; Subway, "L." Coston.

110TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service, telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower, telephone. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two comfortable well-furnished rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent; only $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone; no other roomers; private.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and hall room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

138TH, 201 WEST, (King Model House.)—Exceptionally beautiful, double, single rooms for gentlemen; also married couples accomodated, with kitchenette, bathroom, housekeeping privileges; $2 up.

140TH, 606 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentleman. Apt. 27.

180TH, 611 WEST.—Outside room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen. Kehoe.

BROADWAY, 8,604, (148th.)—Gentlemen keeping bachelor quarters will rent one or two rooms to one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

RIVIERA, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 157TH.—ROOMS, SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSURE; PRIVATE BATH; COMMANDING UNSURPASSED VIEW HUDSON, PALISADES. APARTMENT 11 I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large rooms; board optional; near Subway. Apt. 46.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 81st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

MAID.—White; general housework; good laundress; references required. Mrs. Black 8,800 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in resident buyer's office. Murray Cohen, 58 West 32d St.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Ballows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York; day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BLACKSMITH.—Wanted, at once, all-around blacksmith; country; small shop; steady. Box 105, Derlen, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; open and close books; statistical and financial statements. Call, between 8 and 9, L. J. Callanan, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man; understands discount; $10; stenographer's position, $10. Gahagan Agency, 256 B'way.

SOLICITORS.—Men of good address to solicit wealthy clientele on a proposition of exceptional merit; men who are conversant with fire and burglary insurance conditions preferred; liberal commission basis. Call 35 Nassau, Room 815.

YOUNG MAN possessing good general knowledge of accounting wanted; ability to lay out and superintend office work and take care of office force. T 124 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COOPER UNION.—Thorough evening courses for entrance to first or second years; terms reasonable. Manhattan Preparatory School, 501 5th Av.

EARN WHILE LEARNING Mechanical Dentistry; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly in 250 hours' practice without book study; individual instruction by leading Professors; day or evening; easy payments; great and rapidly increasing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 15th floor, 25 to 33 W. 45th St. Open for inspection 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Recognized by the Dental Profession as the authoritative School of Mechanical Dentistry, and in every particular the most superior in existence.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Building, New York City, Dept. 18.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR spare time to build up mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, typist; experienced, highly educated young lady, speaking, writing English, French, German, Russian, wishes position; moderate salary. Miss Hardstein, 1,890 Clinton Av., Bronx.

MANAGER where girls are employed, or any position of trust; part time if desired; hotel experience. Mrs. M., Z 290 Times.

MOTHER'S HELP.—Well-bred, capable woman; surroundings more an object than salary. M 74 Times.

NURSE.—Young Swedish girl, with hospital experience, wishes position. S. Hapstrand, 696 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent to make good; will do utmost to please. Theresa Kraemer, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; six years' experience; former employers state: "Excellent stenographer, possessing initiative, common sense." S. J., Box 43 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience; good education, bright, neat, willing, ambitious; $8; unquestionable references. Madeline Keicher, L 131 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, reliable, many years' experienced all branches legal work. Apt. 4, 257 West 116th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Miscellaneous technical dictation; good grammarian; speller; accurate transcriber; $8-$10. M 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Experienced; references; competent, reliable; $8. Dresdner, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy, miscellaneous dictation; accurate; quick transcriber; grammarian; $10-$12. M 49 Times.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; charge correspondence, office; executive, constructive ability; $8-10. M 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally bright; hard, conscientious worker; excellent references; $6, $8. M 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, rapid, accurate; high school education; $10. G 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' practical experience; familiar office details. G 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; two years' practical experience; references; $8. G 868 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law; moderate salary; references. Hirsch, 1,402 43d St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; controlling account; trial balance; modern methods; $12. M 72 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; $8. G 862 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, file clerk; $8; four years' experience. G 512 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Three years' experience; also can do clerical work; references. Miss Cook, 77 East 114th St.

Employment Agencies.
Thirty cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 8463 Riverside.

N. Y. AGENCY, 41 West 99th.—Help supplied, day, week, month. Phone 4793 River.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up; audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 18 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements prepared; rates reasonable. Wm. J. Coote, 94 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, disentangled; special arrangement firms not employing bookkeepers. Telephone 7958 Cortland. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) open for engagement; highest references; interview solicited. Address Capable, L 172 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books posted, kept, balanced, systematized; expert service; moderate. Accountant, M 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 28, good correspondent, 12 years' experience, desires connection with house requiring services expert man. M 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; A1 office, credit man; handling large force; good business ability; highest credentials; moderate salary. L 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (28,) capable of handling any set books; highest references; reliable. Harry B. Falh, 114½ Ridge St.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) expert, capable handling any set books; nine years' experience; good correspondent; highest references. M 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, beginner, good penman, desires position with chance for advancement. Henry Harris, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) married, thoroughly experienced; take charge of office; references. L 156 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.
All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having no claim against the discretion of the court, to file the same with Addison Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavits and shall set out the amount, date and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1903, and known as the Refunding and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maryland.—THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, vs. MOUNT VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY, et al. In Equity.

Upon the verified petition of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, it is this 3d day of November, 1914, ORDERED, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, that all persons having claims against the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company or against any of the property

GIRL MAKES ARREST AS NIGHT WATCHMAN

Ethel Ryan Chases Alleged Thief Into Arms of a Policeman.

ASKS FOR PISTOL PERMIT

Her Job Is to Guard Washington Street Fruit Houses Against Thieves.

When Genaro Barris, 23, of 140 Mulberry Street, was arraigned before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, a young woman stepped forward and said that she would appear against him.

"Who are you?" the Magistrate asked.

"I am Ethel Ryan, of 2,126 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn," the young woman said. "I am employed as night watchman by the firm from which this man stole a box of grapes last night."

Miss Ryan, who is 22 years old, told Magistrate House that she acted for several commission merchants on Washington Street to guard their fruits and produce which were left standing all night on the sidewalks. Shortly before midnight Wednesday, she said, she noticed Barris come from the doorway to 277 Washington Street with the grapes under his arm. She chased him into the arms of Policeman Hibeck of the Beach Street Station.

The young woman told the Magistrate that her father died about a year ago and, failing to find employment as an office worker, she decided to become a night watchman. She went to several commission merchants and they agreed to employ her, all the merchants between Park Place and Warren Street contributing to her salary.

"I work from 7 o'clock in the evening until every merchant has his goods in his store, but if anything is left on the sidewalk after that hour I have to stay until morning to guard it. In the district where I work there are a number of gangsters, and sometimes I am afraid that they will try to beat me up. The police down there have been very kind to me, however, so I am not worrying very much."

Miss Ryan said that she wanted to get a revolver permit. Persons in court told her to make application to the Chief Magistrate and she said that she would do so this week.

Barris, whom Miss Ryan arrested, was held in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

SAYS ANNOYER STRUCK HER

Two Girls Charge James Reed Persistently Followed Them.

On complaint of two girls who said that he had followed them from the subway to the elevated and forced his attentions upon them, a man who said he was James Reed, Secretary and Treasurer of a construction company, living at 3,411 Fort Independence Street, the Bronx, was last night arrested by Patrolman Penz of the Morrisania Station.

Miss Hilda Litke, 19 years old, of 207 Grand Street and Miss Sophie Horowitz, 22, of 204 W. 116th Street said they first noticed Reed on the subway platform at 183th Street and Jenox Avenue, where he annoyed Miss Litke. According to the girls' story, he followed them to the train and remained with them when they changed to the elevated at Third Avenue and 149th Street. Here Reed annoyed Miss Horowitz, and she claims that when she protested he struck her. The arrest followed. Reed was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Night Court and held in $800 bail for further examination in the Morrisania Court today.

KILLS BROTHER IN HUNT.

Bush Catches Trigger of John Elier's Gun—Vander Is Shot.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Nov. 26.—Vander Elier, 13 years of age, and his sixteen-year-old brother, John, this afternoon went shooting in the woods about a mile from their home. John was carrying the gun and his brother was walking about five feet behind him.

As John was passing a bush, one of the twigs caught in the trigger and the gun went off. The charge hit Vander in the side of the neck, just under the right ear, and he fell to the ground dead.

His brother, almost frantic with grief, picked him up and carried him to the nearest farmouse. A physician was summoned, but could do nothing, and the officials, after an investigation, decided not to arrest John Elier, as it was plain that the killing was accidental.

Recepton to Meyer London.

A reception was given late on Wednesday evening, lasting until 3 P. M. yesterday, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, to Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman-elect for the Twelfth District. Speeches congratulating Mr. London were made by J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Lucian Sanial, and others.

LAUDS PRESIDENT'S WORK.

Cardinal Gibbons Praises His Peace Efforts in World Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Members of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, and the Supreme Court gathered today at St. Patrick's Church for the annual Pan-American Thanksgiving celebration.

President Wilson was in Williamstown, Mass., spending the day with his daughter, Mrs F. B. Sayre. It was the first time since the Pan-American celebration was organized, several years ago, that the President of the United States had not attended.

President Wilson was represented at the celebration by his secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholic clergymen assisted at the mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Riordan. The thanksgiving sermon was preached by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame University.

After the mass the guests were entertained at a luncheon by Mgr. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's. Cardinal Gibbons proposed a toast to the President and paid a tribute to the President and Secretary of State for their efforts to maintain peace in the midst of the present world warfare. Secretary Bryan, in responding to the toast to the President, referred to the strong spiritual faith and purpose of the Chief Executive which had guided him in the many serious responsibilities presented of late.

A silver medal, bearing a figure of the "Christ of Peace," was presented to each of the diplomats and other guests at the luncheon. The figure on the medal is a reproduction of the statue of Christ erected in the Andes Mountains on the boundary between Argentina and Chile to commemorate the peace between those two countries.

RADIUM CAST INTO STOVE.

To Correct $1,500 Mistake, Surgeon Must Sift It from Ashes.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 26.—Ten milligrams of radium bromide, valued at $1,500, were recovered yesterday from a kitchen stove by Dr. Raymond St. Clair, and he now faces the problem of sifting the radium from the ashes.

The substance, contained in a capaule, was mislaid after an operation and was cast into the stove with gauze bandages.

ELOPER KILLED AT TABLE.

Deserted Husband's Friends Avenged His Honor, Police Think.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Vincenzo Esposito, 22 years old, who, the local police say, eloped with a married woman from the Italian colony of this city about three weeks ago, was murdered tonight in Dorando's Restaurant, Hamilton Avenue and Clark Street. It is believed that friends of the husband of the woman shot the Italian, but so far the police have learned but little from Dorando, who is being held as a witness. Six men in the restaurant at the time of the shooting fled.

Esposito entered the restaurant and gave an order and Dorando went into the kitchen to fill it. A shot was heard and then a second one. Dorando hurried from the kitchen to find Esposito dead, and no one in the place, he said. He called the police.

DISAPPEARED IN HIS AUTO.

Egg Harbor Contractor Has Been Missing Since Nov. 10.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Nov. 26.—Fred Wegelin, a building contractor, has been missing from his home here since Nov. 10, and not the slightest trace of him can be found. His wife is prostrated and his young son, Irwin, is continually asking for him.

Wegelin was last seen on the evening of Nov. 10, going in the direction of Wading River in his automobile. He was attired in a gray suit and wore a gray sweater. He had dark hair, gray eyes, was five feet eight inches tall, and weighed about 145 pounds.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—A man who attacked Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton as she was entering her home early yesterday morning bit both of her hands before escaping.

NEWARK.—Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, 30 years old, was knocked down by an automobile yesterday, but she refused medical attendance and returned to her home in Asbury Park.

HACKENSACK. — Angelo Agnostino, 35 years old, who was placed in the Millspaw sanitarium two days ago after he had given evidence of insane rage against his wife, escaped yesterday. The police are guarding his wife.

HACKENSACK.—Election officers of the Sixth Congressional District have been ordered to have their ballot boxes in court this morning for the recount of votes in the election contest between Congressman Archibald C. Hart, Democrat, and ex-Senator John D. Prince, the defeated Republican.

MONTCLAIR.—The Altruist Society of Montclair furnished 150 Thanksgiving dinners to the poor yesterday.

CALDWELL.—As Waller O. Bradley drove a golf ball on Monomonack Inn links yesterday a cock pheasant flew up and was struck on the head and instantly killed by the ball.

CALDWELL.—Harold Kent of Orange killed an albino pheasant while hunting yesterday. The bird is said to be the first of its kind ever killed in the vicinity.

BEVANS.—George V. Johnson, who has been Postmaster in Bevans for years, will retire next Monday. No one has applied for the position, which pays $10 a month.

BELVIDERE.—An unidentified man, apparently insane, was taken into custody yesterday after he had assaulted Peter Bonker and broken several windows.

BORDENTOWN.—Burglars robbed the bar of the Earling House yesterday and took $62 from the cash register.

SEVEN BITTEN BY STRAY DOG

Six Children and a Woman Attacked Before Policeman Killed It.

Six children who were playing Thanksgiving games in Varick, near Franklin, Street, yesterday afternoon were attacked and bitten by a mongrel dog. A woman was also bitten, but she hurried away before her name could be obtained.

The dog was first noticed snapping at persons entering the Barclay Street Ferry. A policeman chased it up West Street and realizing that the animal was a menace, telephoned to the Beach Street Station. Policemen Manning and Murphy were sent out to hunt the animal down. They traced it to Varick Street, where several children were playing. The youngsters tried to get out of the way, but the animal sprang into the group. Eight-year-old Teyo Croco of 167 Chambers Street was bitten on the left hand. His brother Victor, who tried to rescue him, was also bitten on the hand. Others bitten were Harry Cohen, 14 years old, of 222 Cherry Street; Jeremiah Dwyer, 4 years old, of 307 Spring Street; John Kennedy, 8 years old, of 193 Franklin Street, and Anna Morrissy, the same age, of 11 Varick Street.

The policemen finally cornered the dog in front of 40 Hudson Street and shot it. The children were attended by a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the Board of Health was notified.

While delivering papers in the Studio Building, 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, Rosario Cizello, a 13-year-old newsboy, was bitten by a dog belonging to A. Buzzi Faccia, a music teacher. He was attended by a doctor from the Polyclinic Hospital, and Mr. Faccia was served with a summons requiring him to appear in the West Side Court today and explain why the dog was not muzzled.

TOUR THE WAR ZONES with ELMENDORF
ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Sunday Eve. at 8:30. Monday Aft. at 2:45.
"Around Southern Europe"
FRANCE—SWITZERLAND—ITALY—SPAIN.
Colored Views, Motion Pictures and Narrative by Mr. ELMENDORF.
TICKETS NOW 50c TO $1.50

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20
ON TRIAL
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20.
THE MIRACLE MAN
Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
"TOO MANY COOKS." Matinee Tomorrow.
Next Week—"THE MIDNIGHT GIRL."

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW.
Pilate's Daughter
THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY
Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Maurice & Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, La Milo, Doulin & McHale, Howard & McCane, others. and YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL PICTURES. Daily Mat. 25-75c
COLONIAL IRENE FRANKLIN, Tom Claude & Co., Doyle & Dixon, Valerie Berezs. Daily Mat. 25c.
ALHAMBRA KITTY GORDON, Jack Wilson, Morton & Glass, Willie Weston and others. Daily Mat. 25c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15.
Frank Keenan in Yosemite
With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.
SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. TWO CONCERTS 8 ALL-STAR ACTS

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
THE SAGE BRUSH GAL.
THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.
The Messanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

SEATS FOR "CARMEN" TONIGHT and All Operas. All parts of house. Subscriptions Bought and Sold. Kaiserhoff Opera Ticket Office, 1418 Broadway, opp. Opera House. Phone 8790-8791 Bryant.

Aeolian Hall, Sat., Nov. 28, at 8:15.
Piano Recital by Adele Katz.

OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone, 6442 —Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. "THE STRAIGHT ROAD." Strand Orch. of 50 Soloists. 10c to 50c. Next W'k, "The Rose of the Rancho."

Irving Place Theatre Today Mat., "Minna v. Barnhelm." Tonight, "Als ich noch im Fliegelkleide."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Graciosa" (poses,) Goullet & Grenda 8-day Bike" Winners, Walter C. Kelly, 12 others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Sam Howe & His Love Makers. Today

MURRAY HILL. BURLESQUE. CITY. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today. BELLES.

A NATIONAL B&K INSTITUTION
Browning King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Some New Models

The Young Men who are home over the School Holidays will find some New Suits here—models just out of our work-shops, and shown now for the first time.

They may be a bit in advance, but they are sure to be popular. Sizes 34 to 40.

The "Ormond" is a double-breasted coat with a very broad collar, wide lapels and a shapely waist and with slanting pockets.

"Egmont" is the name of the single-breasted coat on similar lines.

Take time to look at them. The models may be extreme but the prices are not.

$20 to $35.

The proper Overcoats to go with these Suits are the Button-through "Sackville" and the Double-Breasted "Scott," very dapper models.

Exclusive designs in Furnishings to complete a stylish ensemble. For the Smaller Boys we've Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Furnishings that are equally attractive.

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

THE entire effort of two great organizations, that of Hart Schaffner & Marx and our own, is devoted to giving you the utmost value in a suit or overcoat, whether its price be $18, $25 or $50.

Just now, we offer some Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats whose prices were regularly up to $30—special at $19.50.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

Big $5 to $25 Reduction

$50 and $40 materials marked to $25. $35, $30 and $25 materials to $20. There is a large variety of extremely attractive imported and domestic patterns. Take advantage of this opportunity to buy a suit or overcoat. To measure only.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

HIPPODROME
8th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World."
Evs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First."
NEXT MONDAY—MISS TEMPEST will present her Great London Success.
AT THE BARN

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15. MATINEE TOMORROW. JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"Best Musical Comedy this season." —Eve. Sun.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst writes:
New York, November 24th, 1914.
William A. Brady, Esq.,
Manhattan Opera House:
Dear Mr. Brady: I witnessed the presentation of "LIFE" last evening. It was played before a crowded and enthusiastic house. There was nothing in the play that is offensive to good taste. But, more than that, it is of the kind to help the tired man to forget his weariness and the discouraged man to forget his disheartenment.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) C. H. Parkhurst.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th, near Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:30.
BIGGEST SENSATIONS IN ITS HISTORY, including "ACROSS THE BORDER."
MOST POWERFUL AND TIMELY WAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
Orchestra Seats $2.00

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30.
LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

TWICE SUNDAY EVENING At 8—9:30 P. M. 25c 50c
BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD MOTION PICTURES
FIRST AND ONLY AUTHENTIC MOVING PICTURES OF ACTUAL WARFARE TAKEN BY AUTHORITY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.
Beg. Mon. Daily at 1, 2:30, 4, 7, 8:30, 10 P. M.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Phone 7292 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) Bryant
LILAC DOMINO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
LAST WEEK WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
NEXT WEEK Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE MONDAY, HAWK," With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
EXPERIENCE
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 45th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Matinee Tomorrow 2:20
LAST WEEK.
My Lady's Dress
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Beginning NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT
POLYGAMY
by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk."
NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT.
with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss. Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Next Week—A PAIR OF SIXES.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 48 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Matinee Wed. and Saturday at 2.
POSITIVELY TOMORROW NIGHT 8 P. M.
The Garden of Paradise

REPUBLIC W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK,
"KICK IN"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES NAZIMOVA in the New Drama, "THAT SORT."
NEXT MONDAY—Twice Daily—2:30 and 8:30.
Only Authentic Motion Pictures of POPE PIUS X. and THE VATICAN.
25c & 50c. All Seats Reserved—25c-50c.

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25, 50 & 75c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, "Heart of Paddy Whack."

New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
Papa's Darling
After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, atop this Theatre.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY
Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY in SHAKESPEAR'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

HUDSON West 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:20.
THE BIG IDEA AN UNUSUAL PLAY.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
PHANTOM RIVAL

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:16. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
MRS PATRICK CAMPBELL
In G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

SPECIAL
BENEFIT COMMITTE OF MERCY
(Arranged by the Stage Society.)
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.
"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."
All-Star Cast:
Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Marie Tempest, Edith Wynne Matthison, Jane Cooper, Aubrey Smith, Philip Merivale, Kennedy Douglas, Alfred Hickens

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20
Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday (Popular) 2:20.
Twin Beds

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights CABIRIA Orchestra Seats, 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:16. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum)
Central Park W., 62nd St.
Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
LE DANSEUR INCONNU
with Prominent Parisian Players.
Special Literary Mat. Today, L'AVENTURIERE.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238.
MATINEES TODAY & TOMORROW, 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight at 8: Carmen. Farrar, Bori, Garrison, (debut;) Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2: Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30 Concert (50c to $1.50). Hempel; Urlus, Didur. Soiree Orch. Cond., Hagemann.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8: Swanewalliet, Ober, Hempel, Schumann, Gorlts, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolda. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Krasiau; Martinelli, Scotti, Anantan. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tomorrow at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This (Friday) Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist
BIZET, L'Arlesienne Suite; CESAR FRANCK, Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; RCPARTZ, Symphony No. 4; CHABRIER, Rhapsody "Espana."
Next Sunday Afternoon, at 3.
Soloist, FRANCES ROSE Soprano.
Mme.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
MISS FELICE LYNE
Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.)
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3.
SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
at which
Miss ISADORA DUNCAN
WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER
YOUNG DANCERS
(First appearance in America.)
Seats 50c to $2. Room 1202 AEOLIAN HALL, and at Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3.
SONG RECITAL.
MME. FRANCES Alda
Seats at Box Office.
M'g'ment R. E. Johnston. (Baldwin Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
DIRECTION C. A. ELLIS.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 2:30. Piano Recital.
Mme. Olga Samaroff
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Violin Recital, ARCADY BOURSTIN Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Concert by THE FLONZALEY String Quartette Nov. 29 SUN. 3:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c Evs., 25, 50, 75c & $1.00
The Third Party with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.
NEXT WEEK—THE STORY OF THE ROSARY.

MAJESTIC MATINEE TODAY. Matinee Saturday.
WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Nov. 30—GRACE GEORGE. Seats Selling.

Take Elevator Save $10
$25 Overcoats
$15 Instead of $25
That's all you need pay here upstairs for the very same quality, style, fabrics and tailoring which cost you elsewhere $25.
We have no big rent, office force or credit losses. That's why we cut $10 off—and you save $10—getting $25 Suits, Overcoats and Balmacaans for $15.
If You Can Duplicate These Garments for Less Than $25 Regularly—Come Back and Get Your Money.
Monroe Clothes Shop
2nd Floor Broadway, Corner 42d St. Open Evenings
206-208 Broadway Corner Fulton St.
Open Saturday Night Till 10 P. M.

NEW YORK THEA., 45TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Days. MATINEE DAILY.
HARRY LAUDER
and NEW BIG INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.
Beg. MON. EVG., NOV. 30.
EVERY EVE. 8:30. DAILY MATS. 2:30.
UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES Present
Superb Scenic Spectacle,
Damon and Pythias
IN 6 PARTS—SPECIAL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
CAST OF DISTINCTION—1000 PEOPLE
CHARIOT RACES—BATTLE SCENES
CLASSIC GAMES AND DANCES
ENDORSED BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

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HOTEL HARGRAVE
110, 112 WEST 72D ST.
Running through to 71st St.
Located between Subway express and "L" stations, one-half block from each.
Family and Transient Hotel catering only to a Discriminating Clientele.
Double room with private bath, $50 per month and up.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, $75 per month and up.
Superior restaurant a la Carte. Prices Moderate. Good Music.
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BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel.
Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
MME. NINA DIMITRIEFF, Prima Donna Soprano.
Imperial Court Russian Balalaika Orchestra.
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock
Two dollars and fifty cents

CAVANAGH'S
258-260 WEST 23D ST.
Sea Food Specialties.
Delicious Steaks and Chops.
Courtesies to Ladies Unattended.
Banquet Rooms—Music.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing.
"Thes Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice.
MAURICE & Florence WALTON
THE KING'S FAVORITES.
FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.
Tonight will Be "AL JOLSON NIGHT."

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly from 10:30 till closing time.
Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie and Co. Harcourt.
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants, Wed. Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 8 LESSONS, $5.
Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE Illustrated booklet.

Why Pay More?
12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed $5
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.
2,700 Broadway, cor. 103d St. Telephone 7859 Riverside.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
BALLROOM TO LET.
$10 Per Evening, with Music.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4674. Est. 1904.
Latest modern dances taught private and en class, reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor; no one to laugh at mistakes. Circulars mailed.
FOX TROT One-Step, Waltz, Canter, Hesitation, etc.; moderate rates; private instruction. Murray Hill 8534.
WM. J. ETTLIN, STUDIO HALL, 64 E. 34th. Open 11 A. M.-10 P. M.
HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE.
John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce.
10-12 East 38th St. Tel. 8324 Murray Hill.
FRANCES MORGAN, 182 West 71st St. Columbus 2561.
Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.
MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6396.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 36 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2623
THE NEWEST DANCES. PRIVATE STUDIO.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
Famous for Cuisine and Service
Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES
Grill Luncheon 75c
Beaux-Arts Dinner $1.50
"Really Different"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE
DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Sloane and Morgan in New Dances—Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7. Direction of S. Mark Minuse. Dancing Instructors.
TO-NIGHT $50 IN GOLD will be awarded to a FOX-TROT DANCING CONTEST

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'

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, probably rain by tonight; rain Sunday; light northwest winds, becoming east.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,762. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SAYS BLACKJACK MAY HAVE KILLED 'BIG TIM' SULLIVAN

Coroner Made Only Superficial Examination, Dr. Norris Testifies.

WOULD EXHUME THE BODY

Not Too Late to Seek Murder Clue, Bellevue Physician Declares.

DR. BECK TAKES THE STAND

Tells Commissioner Wallstein of the Coroner's Work in Weingart Case.

SAYS LAWYER INTERVENED

Demand for a Natural Cause Verdict Said to Have Been Made by Attorney.

Evidence to show that "Big Tim" Sullivan, whose body was found on the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, near Pelham Parkway on the morning of Aug. 31, 1913, might have been murdered, and that the Coroner's office of the Bronx failed to take proper steps to discover whether a crime had been committed, was given yesterday by Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories at Bellevue, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, Associate Professor of Pathology of Bellevue Medical College, at the inquiry into the coroner's system by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein.

They asserted that an autopsy might have established this "supposition" to be a fact. Dr. Norris said that death might have been caused by poison or by a fracture of the skull, inflicted by a blackjack, an instrument which, in many cases, leaves no mark, which could be discovered without autopsy.

After he left the stand Dr. Symmers was asked whether it was too late now to establish the facts in the case beyond question.

"It is not," he replied. "The body could be exhumed, and an autopsy would show whether there was evidence of a fracture of the skull—a fracture not caused by a train, and which was not included in the description of the 'cause of death' given by the Coroner after his inquest."

Unidentified Eleven Days.

The evidence concerning the death of Timothy D. Sullivan, one-time Congressman, State Senator, and Tammany boss, came as a complete surprise when Mr. Wallstein opened the inquiry at 3:30 o'clock after a private conference with some of the witnesses. He first called Detective Sergt. Peter Purfield, who is in charge of the identification bureau of the Morgue. Sergt. Purfield testified in brief that Mr. Sullivan's body had been removed first to the Fordham Morgue, where it remained unidentified for eleven days.

On Sept. 12 the body was removed to the Central Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, on the way to Potter's Field, and when Sergt. Purfield viewed the body he recognized Mr. Sullivan from pictures of him he had seen in the newspapers. Later a brother, Patrick H. Sullivan, identified the body. It was brought out that but for the fact that Sergt. Purfield performed his duty of viewing all bodies, Mr. Sullivan's body would have doubtless gone to Potter's Field unidentified.

"Do you know whether or not an autopsy was made on the body?" he was asked.

"I don't think there was an autopsy," he replied. "Certainly the head was not opened. There were no marks on the body of any autopsy."

Dr. Symmers testified that he had performed 1,000 autopsies. Mr. Wallstein told him that the finding of the Coroner's jury, following an inquest by Coroner Jerome F. Healy on Sept. 29, 1913, was that death resulted "from compound comminuted fracture of the spine, lacerations of the viscera, body cut in two by train through accident but can attach blame to no one."

Autopsy Would Show.

He was asked whether an autopsy would have thrown any light on the question, whether there had been any foul play that aided in causing the death. He answered:

As long as there was the slightest suspicion of foul play, that body, mangled and bruised as it was, should have been autopsied with the object in view of determining, if possible, whether that body had first been murdered and then thrown on the tracks, or whether it had been killed as a result of having been placed on the tracks during life.

Q.—That is, the autopsy would have resulted in showing whether the run-over by the train occurred before or after there had been foul play? A.—Assuming the autopsy was done by a capable Coroner's physician or any one else authorized to perform such an autopsy.

Dr. Norris testified that he had performed 730 autopsies. He said there was a possibility that an autopsy performed in the interval between Aug. 31 and Sept. 11 would have disclosed whether or not there had been any criminal violence in the Sullivan case.

Q.—And how strong or how weak is the possibility? What would the process be, and what light would an autopsy throw? A.—It is to be resumed, knowing what happened to Sullivan on that day, that if there had been foul play, the foul play probably would have consisted in his being blackjacked on the back of the head. Let us assume that was what occurred to Sullivan. He was near the railroad and could have readily been put on the tracks and run over by the train. Now, if the train did not injure his skull, simply run over his body, which I presume from the Coroner's physician's diagnosis is what happened, if one should find a small lineal fracture in the back of the skull, the sus-

Continued on Page 7.

ASKED ABOUT AERIAL BOMBS

But President Wilson Did Not Address Belligerent Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bryan today explained a report that President Wilson had made representations to belligerent powers suggesting that bombs be not dropped from airships upon unfortified towns or upon parts of towns occupied by non-combatants. Mr. Bryan said that no representations had been made, but that in particular instances, as in regard to Antwerp, the United States through its agents on the ground had made inquiries as to the damage suffered. Apparently the cases selected for inquiry were those in which either Americans had been injured or their lives and property had been imperiled.

Mr. Bryan was careful to explain that these inquiries had not been directed to foreign Governments. They could, therefore, not even be construed as hints that the United States objected to this method of warfare. The dropping of bombs has been prohibited in an international convention which, however, is not in force, as it was not ratified by all the powers now at war.

The day before yesterday Mr. Bryan, in response to a question suggesting that tidings of a movement for peace would be the best possible Thanksgiving message to the world, said that no such movement was under way.

MORGAN VIOLENT IN CELL.

Four Keepers Combine Efforts to Overwhelm Former Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—William Denison Morgan, head of the Morgan Bankers' Service Corporation of New York and formerly Cashier of the Aetna National Bank of this city, who is in the Hartford County jail awaiting trial on the confessed charge of embezzling $54,000 of Aetna Life Insurance Company stock belonging to Miss Elizabeth S. Hubbard of West Hartford and her sister, Mrs. J. W. O'Connor of New Rochelle, went violently insane in his cell today. The combined strength of four keepers was required to restrain him.

Sheriff Dewey tonight received a report from two alienists who examined Morgan this afternoon, and tomorrow the Sheriff will lay the facts before a Judge of the Superior Court. If a commission should find Morgan insane he might be committed to one of the State asylums, or friends might come to his assistance and pay for his incarceration in a private retreat.

Mr. Morgan's attorney was not anxious that he should be admitted to bail because he and some friends feared that if set at liberty Mr. Morgan might injure himself. Their apprehensions were borne out today when Mr. Morgan smashed up all the furniture in his cell and seriously injured himself by pounding his head on the cement flooring.

DISCUSS VAN DYKE'S VISIT.

Report of Peace Errand Gets No Washington Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There is some interest here in the interview which Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands, will have with President Wilson next week, in view of repeated reports that Holland is taking the initiative in a movement for the restoration of peace. The suggestion has been made that Dr. van Dyke's visit to Washington might have something to do with this movement.

No information obtainable at the State Department, however, gives any support for this explanation of Dr. van Dyke's visit. Secretary of State Bryan denied positively a few days ago that any peace movement was on fot. He did not discuss Dr. van Dyke's case specifically, but his statement was taken by those who heard it as wide enough to be a denial to guesses as to the reason for the visit.

THE MICHIGAN AFLOAT AGAIN

Battleship Pulled Off Sandbar—Apparently Undamaged.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—The battleship Michigan, aground since early yesterday on a sandbar just inside Cape Henry, was floated by tugs late today. She apparently was undamaged, but it was said she would be docked for thorough examination.

The Michigan, proceeding with other battleships from the Southern drill grounds to Hampton Roads, was left stranded by a receding tide. A heavy fog hung over that portion of the bay, but the weather later cleared, and the Michigan at no time was considered in danger.

Tonight the Michigan came to anchor outside the Roads. She will proceed to Old Point tomorrow.

EX-SENATOR LONG GUILTY.

Convicted of Taking Public Register from Polling Place.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 27.—Ex-Senator James L. Long of Oyster Bay today was found guilty of having taken the public register from the polling place of the Fifth Election District, in the town of Oyster Bay, a couple of days before Election Day. Justice of the Peace Steinert suspended sentence.

Two witnesses testified they saw Long take the book from the polling place and return it a couple of hours later. Mr. Long said he would appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

TIMES SQ. RAT STAMPEDE.

Big Gray Refugee Sets Skirts Aflutter at Theatre Time.

The usual Times Square crowd was promenading past the Hotel Astor at 8:30 last night, when a big gray rat, presumably driven out by the new subway excavation, appeared on the sidewalk. A woman saw it and screamed. Another took up the cry and there was a flutter of skirts and a rush for safety.

The bewildered rat hustled this way and that with Policemen Wieland and Glennan of Traffic Squad C chasing behind and flourishing their clubs. Up and down the square for two blocks they chased it till it sought refuge under the skirts of a woman. She shrieked, jumped, and hurled a big black muff which fell on the rat. The animal climbed inside and instantly half a dozen men jumped on the muff.

When they had done the muff was worse for wear, but the rat was dead inside.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

DIVORCES DR. BLAKE ON DESERTION PLEA

Wife of Former New York Physician Obtains a Decree in Connecticut Court.

NO CLAIM FOR ALIMONY

Custody of the Children Not Mentioned in Court Order—Recalls Suit Against Mrs. Mackay.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Catharine Ketcham Blake obtained a divorce here today from Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the famous surgeon of New York and Litchfield, the decree being granted by Judge Marcus H. Holcomb in the Superior Court of Litchfield County. The decree, based on desertion, was granted on the recommendation of John Addis, Judge of Probate at New Milford, who was appointed by Judge Holcomb to take testimony in the case when the suit was filed at Litchfield several weeks ago.

The report of Mr. Addis was filed with the court today. Nothing was said as to alimony or the custody of the Blake children.

It was only a year ago last September that Mrs. Blake began an action for $1,000,000 against Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, charging alienation of the affections of Dr. Blake. After proceedings had been carried on in and out of court for several weeks the suit was dropped, as was also a second suit in which Mrs. Blake sought a separation and $1,500 a month alimony.

Dr. and Mrs. Blake had lived apart for some time before this, and when Dr. Blake sailed for Europe last March it was said by attorneys on both sides of the case that Mrs. Blake's suits were "closed incidents." There had been a settlement out of court in the suit for separation, and it was said that no questions affecting it could possibly arise. The news that Mrs. Blake had obtained a divorce yesterday came as a surprise.

Dr. Blake is now in Paris. Since the beginning of the war he has been in charge of the American Ambulance (hospital) there. Before leaving New York he withdrew from many clubs and hospitals, and it was believed that he had no intention of returning to this country except for occasional business trips.

Since Mrs. Blake began her first action Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have also been divorced. They obtained a mutual decree from the French courts on Feb. 11, 1914. Mrs. Mackay brought suit charging desertion. Mr. Mackay entered a counter action, based on the same ground. The French court dissolved the marriage without reflection on either of the litigants.

Mrs. Mackay entered a spirited denial of charges in Mrs. Blake's alienation suit, holding that Mrs. Blake was merely a victim of her own overpowering jealousy, and that because of this Mrs. Blake and her husband had lived apart for nine years by mutual consent. Mrs. Mackay asserted that for years Mrs. Blake had tried to injure her by spreading among Dr. Blake's patients and friends unjust rumors regarding his conduct. Mrs. Mackay made a complete denial of the charges against her.

While the proceedings in this suit were still before the court Mr. Mackay went to Europe, taking with him his three children. Mrs. Mackay went to Portland, Me., after signing away her interest in the Mackay estate at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Mackay's interest in the property was estimated at $5,000,000. The transfer was for the benefit of the children, it was said. Mrs. Mackay is now a resident of Paris.

Dr. Blake gradually withdrew from his various activities here and spent most of his time at his country home in Litchfield, while Mrs. Blake continued to live in her town home at 36 East Seventy-fifth Street. At no time would Dr. Blake make and comment on his wife's charges. He went abroad on March 10, 1914, and on arriving in London continued to keep silent regarding his domestic troubles.

Dr. Blake took with him several heavy trunks and cases, which were said to contain his medical library and surgical equipment. He denied, however, that he intended to settle and practice in Paris. He was going to that city, he said, to pursue some research work, which he had begun the year before in conjunction with Dr. Huntington of Columbia University. He said he would stay abroad as long as necessary to carry out this work, and then return to New York.

He had been in Paris four months when war was declared. Dr. Blake at once offered his services to the French Government as a volunteer surgeon. He was elected President of the American Ambulance Hospital and appointed Director of the Surgical Section by the Medical Board. The hospital, under his direction, has become generally recognized as the most efficient institution of its kind in France. Discussing his work in a recent interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Paris, Dr. Blake said that it was costing $1,000 a day to maintain the "ambulance," as it is called, and referred to the hospital as the greatest philanthropy Americans had ever undertaken. He said he hoped to increase its capacity. Dr. Blake's work has been highly praised by both French and English, many of whom have aided with funds. A recent gift of $25,000 was received from Lord Northcliffe.

While it is said that the war will make no difference in Dr. Blake's ultimate plans to return to this country, many still believe he has no intention of coming back and that he will make his permanent headquarters in Paris. Dr. Blake has sold his country estate at Litchfield, Conn., to Dr. B. Austin Cheney, of New Haven. The property, which was known as Falcon's Flight, included 700 acres of farm land, a handsome residence and several barns. It was said the price was between $50,000 and $60,000.

Dr. Blake is 50 years old, a graduate of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Mrs. Blake was Miss Catharine Ketchum, of Saugatuck, Conn. They were married Dec. 7, 1890. There are two children, Joseph A. Blake, Jr., now in Yale, and Francis H. Blake, 2d. They lived with the mother prior to the granting of a divorce. Dr. Blake was formerly professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and consulting surgeon at St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals. He belonged to numerous medical societies and was a member of the University, Century and Yale Clubs. His office in this city was at 108 East 65th Street.

RUSSIANS BY A RUSE SANK GERMAN CRUISER

Czar's Fleet in Disguise Joined Baltic Squadron and Wrought Serious Damage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post)—I am in a position to tell such part of the story as is advisable to disclose of a smart piece of naval work by the Russian Baltic fleet, which is commanded by Admiral von Essen. It will be remembered that several German war vessels put into the Kiel Canal with injuries, in some cases so serious that the vessels actually sank in the canal. Nothing official was ever allowed to be known of this Russian exploit, nor can all the details be told even now.

The German vessels had acquired the habit of cruising about in the Baltic up to the limit which the Russian fleet had decided to hold, and were doubtless putting severe pressure upon Sweden and receiving certain information. Admiral von Essen painted several of the Russian cruisers and destroyers with German colors and contrived in foggy weather to join the German ships unsuspected until too late. At a convenient moment he opened fire and sank one German cruiser and badly damaged another, while his destroyers put in some good work on the smaller German craft. After this the Russian vessels went home again untouched.

The Germans naturally kept a dead silence about the whole affair, which not only was rather discreditable from a purely naval point of view, but involved other consideratons still more discreditable. The Russians, too, kept quiet about it for other reasons, but purely as a piece of naval work it was a highly creditable affair.

Several of the coveted St. George Crosses were issued for this satisfactory little expedition. Admiral von Essen can count now on getting every ounce of weight out of the men under his command, so that the fleet as a whole has gained considerably by this clever adventure.

KAISER VISITS KIEL, FLEET MAY NOW MOVE

Regarded as Foreshadowing Naval Activity When Ice Frees Baltic Patrol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail):—According to a report current here, the Kaiser has paid a visit to Kiel during the week.

It is suggested that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, especially as the ice in the Baltic will shortly release it of the work of watching the Russian fleet.

GERMANY DRILLING SCHOOLBOYS FOR WAR

60,000 Enrolled in Brandenburg —Lads of 16 to Go to Front Next Spring.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Twelve thousand schoolboys between the ages of 15 and 17 have been enrolled as volunteer recruits in Berlin. They have been divided into twenty companies and their military training is proceeding with all possible speed.

It is intended that they shall take the field early in the Spring. Many of them will then be under 16 years of age. In the Province of Brandenburg, including Berlin, a total of 60,000 schoolboys have been enrolled as volunteer recruits.

CHEER FOR NAVY'S WORK SWEPT GERMAN LINE

From North Sea to Swiss Frontier Went Roar of Triumph, Celebrating Chilean Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily News prints the following:

"The German naval success in Chilean waters was celebrated by the German Army in the trenches in an interesting manner, as told in a letter from the front, printed by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The letter, dated at Soissons, Nov. 7, says:

"'Night before last we had an inspiring spectacle. We had received news of the great naval battle and at the same time an army order of the Kaiser that the whole battle line should on Nov. 7, at 10:30 P. M., give three cheers for our bluejackets.

"'Precisely at 10:30 came a deafening hurrah, rolling from the North Sea on the wings of enthusiasm down to the Swiss frontier—an unforgettable moment.

"'Never yet did "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles" resound more beautifully and more powerfully along the line of several hundred miles than here, only 350 yards from the enemy.

"'The French were beating time by cannon, as they suspected a general assault behind the hurrah, but they, too, became silent on hearing the war song and listened readily to the announcement of Germany's success by a Captain who mounted a trench.'"

WANT MUFFS FOR SOLDIERS.

German Officer Appeals to Women to Send Their Furs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The correspondent of the Vorwaerts at the front passes on an appeal made by a German staff officer for women's muffs to protect the hands of German troops in the western campaign during the bitter weather. Women of fashion in Berlin are asked to send all their furs.

SAYS BRITISH NAVY IS STRONG AS EVER

Churchill Tells Commons There Is Every Reason for Full Confidence in Its Power

AND ALLIES RULE THE SEAS

England Able to Lose a Battleship Each Month and Still Maintain Her Superiority.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons this evening before the adjournment of the lower house to Feb. 2, told the country that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British Navy there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire.

The First Lord told of the danger to the British ships from mines and submarines and of the possibility of armored and fast German liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the Allies' shipping, which he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said that, considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies, and the convoying of great numbers of troops to and fro across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the mischances that had occurred and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "We think we have had a share of luck."

Says Navy Has Done Well.

On the whole, the First Lord said, he considered the navy had done well. It was, he said, driving German commerce from the seas and preventing the Germans getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were singlehanded there would be no reason to despair, he said, but with the French in control in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Pacific and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing stronger every month, until at the end of, perhaps, a not very distant date, we achieve the purposes for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not score because the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyer had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

As for building, the First Lord said, England would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he said, England could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and England had commissioned since the commencement of the war more than Germany had had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Breslau, he said, amounted to six.

Expected Merchant Losses.

The loss of British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless, England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagement off Heligoland, the destruction of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile and the British naval expedition to Antwerp, contending that such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts. Instead he went on to give a few details regarding the work the British Navy was performing.

While the British Admiralty estimated that there would be a loss of 5 per cent. of the mercantile marine in the first three months of the war, the First Lord of the Admiralty said, the percentage had been only 1.9. The danger from mines was one the limit of which could be discerned, and which could further be restricted and controlled.

The losses in submarines sustained by the British and the Germans had been equal, he said, while the British torpedo-boat destroyers had shown an enormous superiority of gun power. "We have lost none; Germany has lost eight or ten," the speaker said.

Germany Hard Pressed.

The economic pressure on Germany, Mr. Churchill said, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. Hundreds of ships of more than 300 tons burden entered and left the ports of the United Kingdom daily, while a deficiency in the commodities necessary for munitions of war, he said, was beginning to make itself felt in the enemy's military organization.

Of the older armored cruisers, the First Lord said Great Britain had lost six and Germany two. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had thirty-six light modern cruisers to Germany's twenty-five. Great Britain had lost two and Germany had lost or had interned a quarter of her number, while Great Britain since the commencement of the war had added as many light cruisers as Germany had lost.

A peril he mentioned was the danger from mines. The Germans, Mr. Churchill said, had adopted methods which before the outbreak of the war it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized power, and he was glad to tell the House that although Great Britain had suffered losses from mines the danger from them had been and still was being further restricted and controlled by measures taken by the navy. Submarines, the First Lord of the Ad-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS RUSH AID TO TRAPPED ARMY; ANOTHER BIG BATTLE NEAR IN POLAND

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula our troops, advancing from the lower part of the Bsura River, have reached Gombin.

In the centre of the battle line we captured the town of Brzeziny and the villages in the valley of the Mroga River. In some places we dislodged the Germans by bayonet attacks. Our offensive in this region continues.

Between Brzeziny and Glowno our cavalry succeeded in several charges against the German infantry. During the retreat of the enemy we captured a number of field guns, some with their teams complete. We are computing the number of prisoners captured. Among the German troops we pushed back from Rzgow and Tuszyn toward Brzeziny was a division of the Prussian Guard.

In the region of Sgierz and Strykow we attacked the Germans toward Lodz. Between Sgierz and Sdunskawola some German troops are still holding themselves in their trenches.

In general between the Vistula and the Warthe the fighting is favorable to our arms.

On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front our successes are assuming a marked importance. Our troops on Nov. 26 captured more than 4,000 prisoners. Our offensive was particularly fortunate on the Lower Szreniawa River, where a whole battalion of the Thirty-first Regiment surrendered.

Our troops also stormed a powerfully fortified Austrian position on the left bank of the Raba, where some of our attacking units forded the river during the breaking up of the ice and attacked the enemy. The water was neck deep in the river.

The Austrians desperately defended Bochnia, (thirty-five miles southeast of Cracow,) which we stormed, capturing more than 2,000 prisoners, machine guns, and ten field guns. On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy in the region of Cracow is beginning to retreat in disorder. Our troops are pursuing them energetically.

According to the reports of the commanders of the armies the morale of our troops, who have been hardened by almost continuous fighting for forty-five days, is very high.

Trustworthy reports show that the Austrians have mounted in the steeple of the Cathedral, in the centre of Cracow, wireless apparatus and machine guns for protection against attacking aeroplanes.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, (via Berlin and London.)—The fighting in Russian Poland has assumed the proportions of a continuous battle. In Western Galicia our troops have repulsed the Russians. Marked progress has been made in the fighting in the Carpathians.

Near the Kolubara River, in Servia, the enemy's centre is in a very strong position near Lazarevatz, but we attacked and took 1,200 prisoners, 3 guns, 4 ammunition wagons, and 3 machine guns. To the south of Ljid we took the eastern heights and 300 prisoners. From Valjevo our troops have advanced to Kosjovici.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, (by Wireless via London.)—English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again yesterday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Langemarck we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners.

Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont and to the east of St. Mihiel were repulsed.

In the eastern arena of the war there were no decisive engagements yesterday.

FRANCE.

PARIS—*Night report:* The day has been calm. There is nothing to report.

Afternoon report: The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line during the day of Nov. 26. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges, which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

There was no other engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium and as far as the Oise, nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless Rheims was rather violently bombarded during the time that a number of journalists from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of certain trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeded a battalion. The ground lost and then retaken was never more than twenty-five yards.

Along the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

SEES GERMANS BEATEN IN WEST

Correspondent Says Second Campaign for Calais Has Failed and They Must Retreat.

CAPTIVE COLONEL'S TALE

German Officer Insists Kaiser's Troops Will Retire Tomorrow Unless Present Attack Wins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—There are very strong indications that the fresh attempt by the Germans to force their way to Calais by turning or piercing the Allies' left wing is being abandoned almost as soon as begun.

This can mean only one thing—the immediate retirement of the Germans in West Flanders.

The Allies have maintained their line intact from the North Sea to Switzerland. They are stronger at almost every point than ever before. Mobile reinforcements are ready for emergencies, with excellent railway service to every important position.

The Germans have hurled enormous forces upon the northern portion of the Allies' line during the last six weeks and have been repeatedly repulsed. Worst of all for them, it has been impossible to conceal the truth from the German soldiers, whose faith in the invincibility of the German machine is shaken, if not shattered. Broken faith in the War Lord means divided counsels and unsteady morale for German officers and men alike.

The proudest man in Europe at this moment is the heroic King Albert. At last, after weeks of anxiety, he sees the Germans about to retreat, balked of the immediate triumph on which they counted as a foregone achievement—the complete conquest of Belgium.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A German Colonel who was taken prisoner in Belgium makes the statement, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from St. Omer, that the German General Staff had decided to make another effort to pierce the line of the Allies, and that the attack was to be begun this week. If this movement should not prove successful by Nov. 29 (Sunday), it is said, a general retreat would be ordered.

When the statement of the prisoner was doubted, he said:

"You may shoot me if by Nov. 29 my words have not been proved to be true."

BRITISH SHOTS STOP AN AMERICAN SHIP

Berwick Fires Twice When St. Helens Is Slow in Halting for Search Off Colon.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The American steamship St. Helens, Capt. Odland, which sailed from New York on Nov. 17 for San Francisco, arrived at Colon today and reported that she had been fired on by the British cruiser Berwick.

Capt. Odland said his ship was hailed, but apparently failed to heave to as quickly as was expected, with the result that the British cruiser fired two shots across the stern of the American vessel. The incident occurred yesterday at a point ninety miles northwest of Colon.

An officer from the cruiser boarded the St. Helens and examined her papers and cargo and then the vessel was permitted to proceed on her voyage after a delay of three hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—While no official report of the firing by the British cruiser Berwick toward the American steamer St. Helens off Colon had been received here tonight, State Department officials regarded the incident as not unusual in time of war.

Merchantmen, according to naval procedure, are expected to heave to immediately on the demand of belligerent warships or promptly signal their intention of submitting to search. If there is any delay, the customary practice is to fire a shot across the bow or stern of the merchant ship as a warning. The right of search is generally recognized by neutrals and delays of three hours while cargo and papers are examined are not unusual. The belligerent is even authorized to use force in executing the right of search and is not held liable, according to international law authorities, for damages resulting from resistance by a neutral ship.

HEARD AUDACIOUS HAD BEEN REFLOATED

Passenger on Lusitania Told She Will Be Repaired—Navy Man Scouts It.

According to a passenger who arrived last night on the Lusitania from Liverpool, the British battleship Audacious, which was sunk on Oct. 27 off Lough Swilly, Ireland, has been raised and towed around to Harland & Wolff's ship yard at Belfast. The passenger said this was told to him by an official of the Admiralty in London.

This official also said the battleship was towed into shallow water by the cruiser Liverpool before she foundered, and that she sank in twenty-four feet of water.

Eye witnesses of the disaster said the Audacious had a big hole in her side, and that she was blown up.

Other passengers on the Lusitania had heard nothing of the Audacious being raised.

Capt. Daniel Dow, who is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, scouted the idea that such a feat had been performed. "The Audacious is down with ninety feet of water over her," he said.

Czar's Main Force Flung Out to Meet Reinforcements from Prussia.

ROAD FROM WEST SHUT, TOO

Austro-German Armies South on Czenstochowa-Cracow Line Unable to Send Aid.

DRAWING MEN FROM FRANCE

40,000 Sent to Breslau—Naval Guns for Dantzig—Other Preparations for Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russians are pressing inward with the object of inclosing a great part of the German army, which is now halted within a crooked triangle, the apex of which is west of Koluzki, a railway junction, the base bending through the country below Lowicz and Lodz.

The Russians have part of their strength turned inward on this position as a kind of siege operation, but the main army is thrown outward over a wide area in order to resist a determined effort now being made again from Thorn to reach the isolated German advance column.

It is evident that immense numbers will shortly be engaged. The Germans are bringing reserves from Prussia and from Danzig. These troops are making train journeys of from one to four days to the frontier. Thence it takes five or six days' marching to reach the fringe of the present battleground. All the weight of this force comes from the north. The effort from the west, through Wielun, has been completely smashed and the defeats which the German and Austrian forces between Cracow and Czenstochowa are suffering makes it hopeless for the beleaguered army to look southward for help through Piotrkow.

The situation has the most vital importance for the entire campaign. The German column whose existence is at stake lost a great part of its transport with artillery and ammunition before it felt the pressure of the enclosure operation. Its rifle ammunition is weakening and the next stage must be a bayonet fight or surrender.

Hint at Further German Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am in position to say that when the story of the Russian victory in Poland is allowed to be told we shall have a deed to recount that will astonish the world, for Russian prowess has already inflicted on Germany's finest troops what the world has never seen since the days of Napoleon.

Something very terrible, indeed, but no less grand, is happening as I write. Possibly I may be allowed to tell it on Monday, but in the meantime I must observe silence.

As regards the trapped forces, the German positions are probably by this time much similar in condition to that at Paardeberg, where the Boers were besieged. The only question here is whether any part of the German forces will succeed in making their escape, and if so how many.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—I learn from a trustworthy source that the Germans are displaying feverish haste in the construction of fortifications and trenches along both banks of the River Memel. Tilsit is also being strongly fortified, with 150 heavy naval guns have been moved up to Dansic.

Forty thousand troops have been sent from the occupied Belgian and French regions to Breslau and seventy-five guns have been sent from Germany via Prague to Cracow.

From these measures it may be evident that the Germans as well as the Austrians are apprehensive of a Russian invasion.

Fighting Fiercely to Escape.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, who, in common with other Petrograd correspondents, hints that there is to come still bigger news which they are unable at this time to transmit, says the possibility which seemed to exist that the German forces, which escaped the enveloping movement east of Lodz would succeed in breaking through near Strykow and joining the rest of the German forces, now appears hopeless.

This German force, adds the correspondent, is fighting its way back in the direction of the Vistula under a terrible artillery fire which is causing an appalling loss of life. The Germans are reported to be short both of food and of shells, as a result of being cut off from their base.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The reported Russian successes naturally fill the British press with enthusiasm, and doubtless this is justified, but inside observers feel that with Germany's wonderful system of strategic railways these Russian gains may be from time to time curtailed by German incursions into Russia.

According to the statement of a well-informed authority today, however, the Russians do not resent these German invasions. In fact, they are pleased with them, as they always result in heavy German losses. The further the

Germans penetrate, according to Russian strategy, the less is there likelihood of their ever getting out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The news of the great Russian victories is confirmed in official circles in Paris. The statements of the Russian Embassy at Bordeaux are as yet very guarded, but there is every reason for believing that the outcome of the tremendous conflicts in Eastern Europe will be the final repulse of the Kaiser's legions and the invasion of East Prussia and Silesia.

BERLIN STILL HOPEFUL.

But Public Is Warned That Victory May Be Long Deferred.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Military observers here express the opinion that the success of Gen. Mackensen's army near Lodz, in Russian Poland, apart from the enormous number of Russian prisoners taken, has served to further improve the German-Austrian situation in the East.

The most important event of the fighting, army officers point out, was the destruction by the Germans of 100 cannon, which the Russians will be unable to replace withnut the greatest difficulty. While the approach of new Russian reinforcements has delayed a decision, the fact that these reinforcements will not be able to arrive simultaneously with reinforcements from Warsaw will give the Germans a chance, military men assert, to attack the oncoming forces before they can combine.

The continual calling forth of new and large reinforcements shows, it is said, that the Russians are aware of the seriousness of their situation. Local military critics believe that a decision is very near. They warn the public, however, to remember the enormous number of soldiers engaged and the great length of the battle front which, although the situation is favorable for the Teuton allies, may delay a decision for a long time.

MOUNT GUNS ON CHURCHES.

Germans Using Towers of Cracow for Observation and Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that the Germans who are in command at Cracow have selected the most ancient and most venerated monuments in Polish history, the towers of their most sacred churches, as platforms for machine guns and special high angle aeroplane guns or for radiograph installations.

The object sought, according to the Russians, is to compel the Russian attacking force to bombard Cracow, and especially to bring about the destruction of historical monuments which Polish hearts rank with Westminster Abbey for the English-speaking world. The town stands so very near to even the outermost lines of the fortifications that under modern conditions of artillery attacks on forts it is only too likely to suffer.

GERMANS POOR AT SCOUTING.

Strategy in Poland Failed for Lack of Aeroplanes and Railways.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It appears now that German ignorance of what the Russians were doing was mainly due to the inability of their war scouts to provide the staff with information. Their cavalry was of little use in reconnoissance work, according to the general testimony of Russian officers at the front.

Their Generals were accustomed to rely on aeroplanes in the same way as they are in the habit of basing their strategy upon the use of railways. In this case they had the assistance of neither and suffered accordingly.

RUSSIANS IN CZERNOWITZ.

Austrians Admit Evacuation of Bukowina Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—An official Austrian dispatch, sent by Reuter's Vienna correspondent by way of Amsterdam, admits that Czernowitz, the capital of the Austrian Province of Bukowina, has been evacuated by the Austrian troops. The dispatch adds:

"The situation on the Polish front yesterday was comparatively quiet. In West Galicia and in the Carpathians the fighting continues indecisive."

FOR A FREE BOHEMIA.

Separation Movement Started in the United States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—To free Bohemia from the Dual Monarchy is the object of a movement started by Bohemians in America, it was announced here today. The leaders of the Bohemians will, at the proper time, present to the world powers a proposal to restore Bohemia's independence.

Behind the movement is a group of prominent Bohemian-Americans who have been holding frequent meetings in Chicago to work out their plan. If the Allies are victorious the representative will ask the creation of a free confederation embracing the Czechs, Moravians, Silesians and Slovaks.

Petitions outlining the plan and reciting alleged instances of the oppression Bohemia has suffered under the Hapsburgs are being prepared by the junta and will be forwarded to Bohemians in London, Paris, Brussels, Petrograd and Tokio.

The kingdom of Bohemia nestled between Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria and Upper and Lower Austria, has long been a stumbling block to Berlin's pan-Germanic propaganda in Austria. Its people fought bravely against the Moslem invasion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but were later incorporated in the kingdom of Poland maintained by Hungarian arms. In 1547 the territory, 19,983 square miles in area—about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire—became an hereditary possession of the Crown of Austria, and the people reduced by exile to a mere 800,000, little better than serfs. Their descendants revolted without success in 1848, but their effort gained them an independent Legislature.

Bohemians speak a Slavonic language, which, through the centuries, has reached a point of high literary cultivation. According to a report of the United States Department of Commerce there are over 400,000 Bohemians in the United States.

POLES FORM A COUNCIL.

National Body to Prepare the People for Autonomous Nation.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—Organization of a Polish National Council is announced in a proclamation published today in Polish newspapers.

The proclamation, signed by the most prominent Polish politicians, states that the object of the Council will be to prepare the people for changes in their national life in the event of the fulfillment of Russia's promise, made in the name of Grand Duke Nicholas, that the dismembered parts of Poland should be reunited.

Hospital Gift of Poles in America.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—A Red Cross hospital equipped with 50 beds, paid for with subscriptions contributed by Polish Americans, was opened here today in the presence of the Governor General of Warsaw and the Consuls of friendly nations. The money for the hospital was raised under the direction of the Polish American Society, organized in Chicago by John Smulski.

ENDURANCE, NOT DASH, IS NOW WAR'S DEMAND

British Officer Paints a Striking Picture of the Terrible Days in the Trenches.

LONDON, Nov. 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Something of the impressions of the men fighting in the trenches is contained in these extracts from a letter sent to a friend in London by an officer with the British expeditionary force:

"Sitting here and reading the English papers that arrive, one cannot help feeling that England, at any rate, has not yet succeeded in banishing the spectacular and romantic conceptions of war which no longer bear any relation to the actuality. The papers still give the impression that war is an affair of dash and clash. Incidents are invented, like the charge of Bengal cavalry. Other incidents, true in themselves but isolated and not characteristic, such as the engagement of the London Scottish, are made to convey a picture of the whole battle.

"As a matter of fact, this is not what is happening. The bravery of our men, and they are splendidly brave, consists in sitting, often days and nights, in sodden trenches, with the terrifying noises and earth-shaking concussion of shells, which don't kill them, dropping on the earth around, and the horror of the shell, which does kill them, dropping occasionally right into the trenches, with a man here and a man there being picked off as he inadvertently puts his head a couple of inches too high or wriggles past a spot on which a German picked shot has had his rifle laid for hours; with the loss of one man one night and another man another night as the men crawl out to get their rations, or as the ration party comes along the road after dark to bring them from the refilling point; with, for their only activity and excitement, a crawl of four or five men on their bellies in the dark to examine an enemy's trench, which is thought to have been evacuated, and a very occasional use of the bayonet, if it turns out not to have been evacuated, and is only lightly held, and to sit there hoping that our artillery, whose shells they can hear whistling overhead, is making the enemy as uncomfortable as theirs is making us.

"This false conception of what is going on creates a false picture of the soldiers that are wanted. I read of the sportsmen's battalion, all athletes, and so forth. All very nice, if individual prowess were in question, but it is not. What is wanted is ordinary men, trained to discipline and trained to shoot, and plenty of them—men who can be held in not to shoot until the proper moment, not men who are going to whoop and slash and kill two Germans at one stroke.

"One man in our battalion is of a religious turn. He has his Bible in the trench, and he props it up against the parapet in front of him and reads aloud in the intervals between his sniping shots."

HELIGOLAND MADE STRONGER.

Visitor Tells of a Crash of Torpedo Boats in the Bight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Times publishes a mailed dispatch from Kiel giving a description of the visit paid to Heligoland by a foreigner who says the island, from which the civil inhabitants have been removed, is entirely in the hands of the German Navy. Work is proceeding on fortifications which are being strengthened, while gunners are engaged in testing new big guns. Torpedo boats were continually reconnoitring the bight at night, signaling to each other every few minutes.

The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitring ships went along with all lights out. Two of the fast going German torpedo boats collided in the bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven.

FOR NEW MILITARY MEDAL.

Maurice Barres Suggests Fitting Reward for Notable Deed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Maurice Barrès, the academician, proposes in an editorial in the Echo de Paris the creation of the new military medal, preferably bronze, which shall be given for an exceptional achievement, like the Prussian Iron Cross. He points out that the existing Medaille Militaire, (which is generally regarded as a reward for courage,) is almost invariably assigned to officers of high rank on their retirement, while "every one knows that the Legion of Honor is debased until it has become a recompense for leading manufacturers at big exhibitions."

NEW AMBULANCE TRAINS.

Service from the French Battle Front South Is Started.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The first train of ambulance cars was officially inspected yesterday before leaving for the neighborhood of Chalons, by a large party, including the Prince of Monaco and Mme. Pérouse, President of the Union of Frenchwomen, which organized the service; M. Delanney, prefect of the Seine; M. Laurent, chief of police; representatives of the medical service, and other military and civil authorities. Each train will comprise four cars, in which will be 125 beds, an operating theatre, kitchen, and quarters for the staff of a doctor and twelve nurses.

Traveling an average of thirty miles daily, they will be run from Chalons, Chateau Thierry and Nancy to convey wounded into the valleys of the Loire, Saone, and Rhone.

ZEEBRUGGE HOTELS SMASHED.

Inhabitants Fled from British Shells —Berlin Reports No Troops Lost.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to London.)—This information was given out in official quarters to the press today:

"Yesterday's bombardment of Zeebrugge and Heyste, Belgium, by a British squadron resulted in the destruction of the hotels and the flight of the inhabitants. The German troops suffered no loss."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Further reports of the bombardment of Zeebrugge come to London newspapers.

The Express correspondent on the Belgian frontier telegraphs that refugees say the first shell thrown by the British warships on Zeebrugge fell among German submarines in the inner harbor. After twenty sailors had been killed or wounded, the submarines were ordered to make a dash for safety to the channel and try to run the gauntlet of the fleet.

Some submarines returned to Zeebrugge, the correspondent says, and he adds that the fate of the others is unknown.

In describing the bombardment the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The German submarines, lying in the harbor basin, hid themselves below during the bombardment in order to prevent their destruction. When the warships retreated they rose again and went in pursuit, but soon returned."

BRUGES, Belgium (Via Sluis, Holland), Nov. 27.—A personal visit to Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, shows that, contrary to previous reports, the British bombardment of Nov. 23 did little damage.

The shells from the British ships destroyed two fishermen's houses on one of the dikes. The British threw many shells which did not explode into the fields between Heyst and Zeebrugge. They knocked down the chimney of one factory, and mortally wounded one person.

The harbor and locks of Zeebrugge, which are occupied by the Germans, are today in perfect working order.

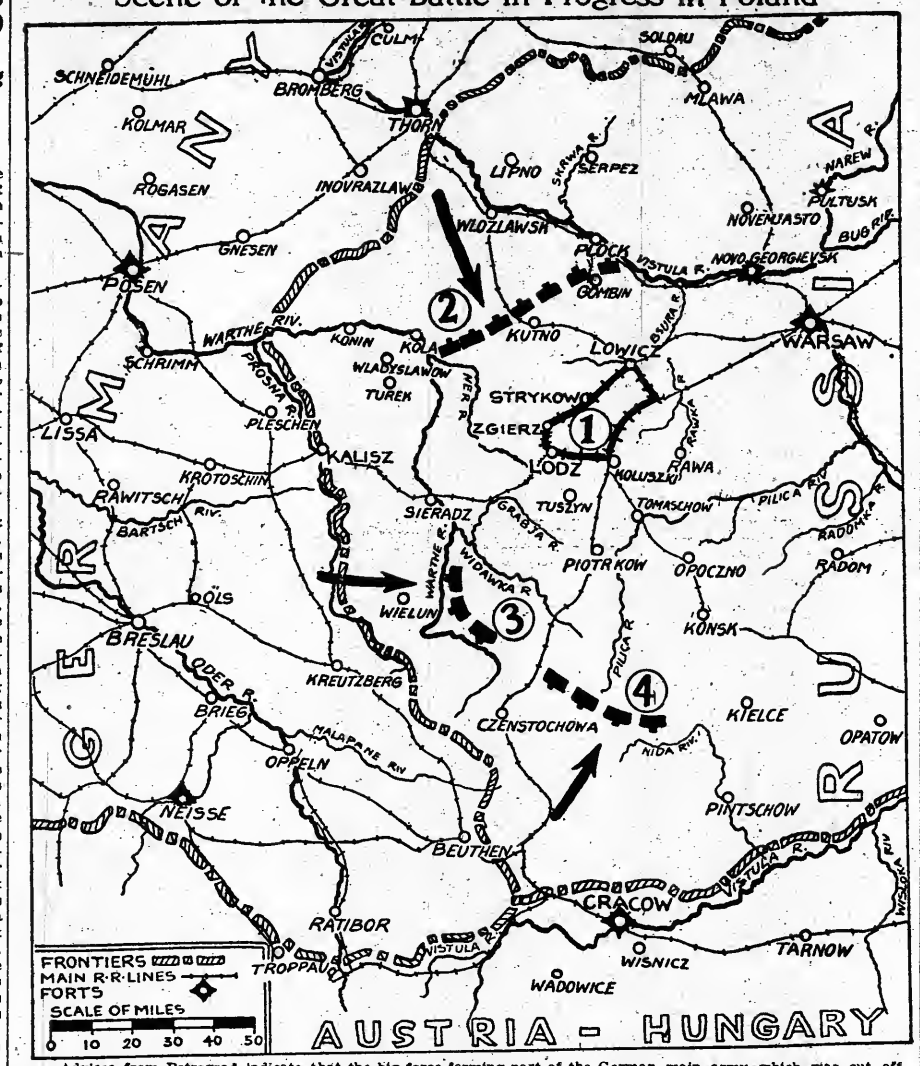
PROPHET OF EARLY PEACE.

French Priest Says Spring Will End War, the Allies Winning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov 27.—Abbé Petit, a French priest, is the latest addition to the ranks of the prophets. He writes in the Union Nationale that toward Christmas the Russians will occupy the neighborhood of Berlin; that the Allies will exterminate all Germans still remaining in France, and that then the war will be practically finished, and peace will be signed toward Spring. He adds: "Later, when these facts are realized, I will make known how I foresee the future, which is a matter of the greatest simplicity."

Scene of the Great Battle in Progress in Poland



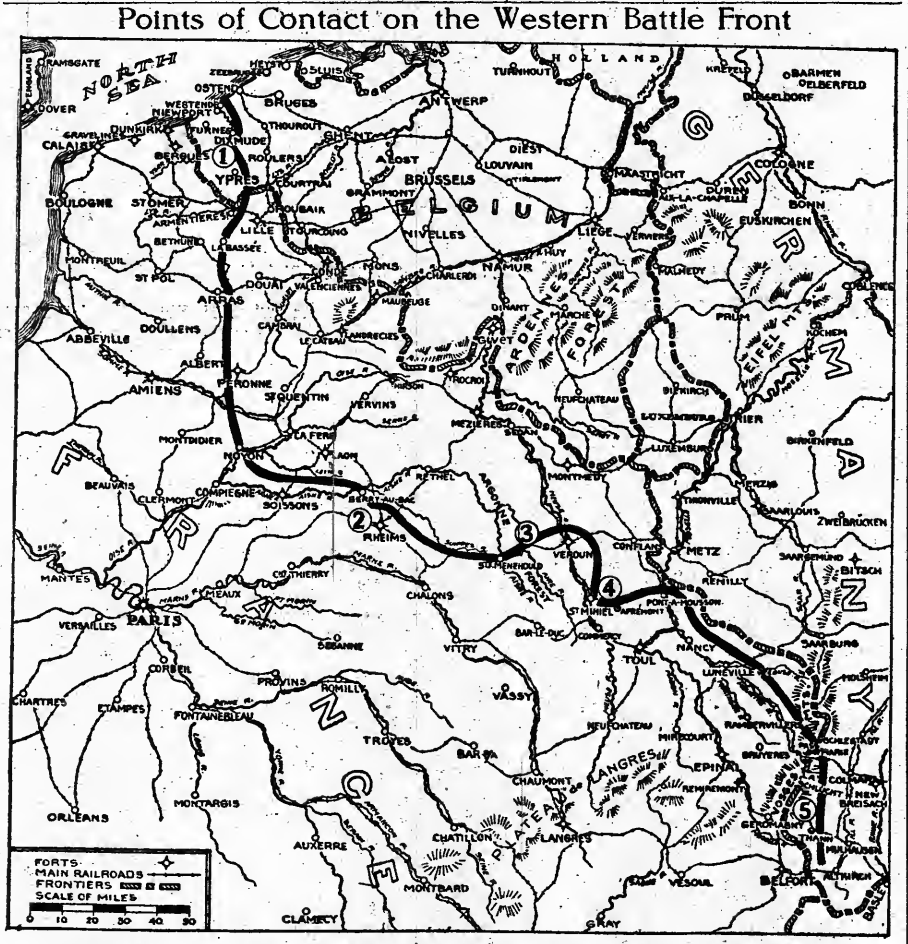
Advices from Petrograd indicate that the big force forming part of the German main army which was cut off and surrounded is cornered in the territory between the railroad lines, marked heavily on the map, west of the main line from Warsaw to Vienna and connecting Lowicz, Strykow, Zgiez, Lodz, and the important junction of Koluszki. (1.)

North and northwest of this trap a Russian army is attempting to head off heavy reinforcements being rushed from Thorn in an effort to rescue the beleagured force. Its exact situation is not known, but in a general way, figuring it out from the Russian and German dispatches, it is thrown out over a wide line between the Warthe and Vistula Rivers. (2.)

Another German army, under the Crown Prince, which penetrated into Poland from Breslau, through Wielun, (3,) has been beaten back, according to information from Petrograd. It was the failure of this army to arrive on time to effect a junction with the advance from Kalisz that is held to be responsible for the disaster at Lodz.

It is said that the German army operating on the Czenstochowa-Cracow line has suffered a series of heavy defeats and cannot help the trapped corps by an advance through Piotrkow. (4.)

Points of Contact on the Western Battle Front



1. Slackening of the German artillery fire all along the line is noted by the French official report, which also states that attacks by the Kaiser's forces on the heads of bridges over the Yser, south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed by the Allies. Unofficial dispatches predict a retreat of the Germans from West Flanders unless the present campaign succeeds.
2. Rheims has again been bombarded with violence, according to Paris.
3. Berlin reports that the German attack in the Argonne is making progress. The French official report insists, however, that the fighting here is of minor importance with the gains on either side small.
4. French assaults near St. Mihiel and Apremont have been repulsed, according to Berlin.
5. Unofficial advices reach Paris that the French troops have made further progress in Upper Alsace, east of Thann, and have taken Münster on the road to Colmar.

THINKS WINTER HOLDS ITALY FROM THE WAR

Diplomat Predicts that at Opportune Time She Will Give Aid to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A diplomatic official well acquainted with the situation on the Continent today expressed the opinion that Italy would not participate in the war until the Winter was over. There was not the slightest chance, he said, of Italy ever participating on the side of Germany, and he indicated his belief that a decision to participate with the Allies was only a matter of time.

Italy, he thought, waited only for a propitious moment. She naturally desires to guard herself against participation at a moment of victory for the Allies, knowing that to come in on a wave of Allies success would not arouse any enthusiasm for her or obtain for her from the Allies those things which she seeks from Austria.

But the situation generally is not moving so rapidly that Italy has not plenty of time to make a decision and choose the appropriate moment for entry. The whole situation regarding further entries into the war is moving most slowly, depending largely on the attitude of Bulgaria, which appears to be inclined to wait for her immediate enemies to engage and become weakened and then step in to achieve for herself from her enemies her territorial ambitions.

SAYS RUSSIA IS ISOLATED.

Berlin Reports Baltic Sealed by Germans, Black Sea by Turks.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The following was given out to the press today:

"Russian shipping companies at Odessa have withdrawn their ships from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov as a consequence of the Turkish naval supremacy in those waters. A bombardment of Odessa is feared. The blockade of the harbor of Libau places the control of the Baltic Sea in the hands of the Germans, while the freezing of the harbor of Archangel (on the White Sea) severs Russian communication with the outside world.

"It is reported from Stockholm that the Russian Government has asked for English contributions to the extent of 500,000,000 rubles ($250,000,000) toward her war loans.

"A brother of the Sheik of the Senoui informed the Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt that the hostilities were not in any way directed against Italy, but only against the Triple Entente powers. The Sheik, he declared, had over 100,000 warriors under his command in Tunis and Morocco.

"When the Saxon Diet opened, the declaration that peace would be concluded only after the attainment of security against further attacks was enthusiastically acclaimed by all parties, including the Socialists."

SAYS FRANCE FIGHTS TO LIBERATE EUROPE

Poincare, Presenting Medal to Joffre, Opposes Any "Precarious Peace."

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.—President Poincaré has conferred upon Gen. Joffre the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor that can be conferred on a General. The presentation was made in the presence of Premier Viviani, the Minister of War, M. Millerand; the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the members of the General Staff.

In making the presentation President Poincaré said that the simple medal, which was the emblem of the highest military virtues and was worn with equal pride by illustrious Generals and humble soldiers, was a mark of the nation's gratitude to their Commander-in-Chief. M. Poincaré added that he associated in his sincere congratulations Gen. Joffre's collaborators of the General Staff and the armies of France.

"The horrors of this sanguinary war," M. Poincaré continued, "will not damp the enthusiasm of the troops. The grievous losses suffered by the nation will not disturb its constancy nor shake its will. France exhausted all means to spare to humanity this unprecedented catastrophe. She knows that to avoid its recurrence she must, in union with her Allies, definitely abolish its causes.

"Indecisive victory and a precarious peace would expose the genius of France to fresh insults tomorrow from that refined barbarism, which assumes the mask of science, the better to slake its instincts of domination.

"France will carry on to the end by a union of all her children and with the unflagging aid of her allies the work of European liberation now begun. And when she has completed the task she will find a fuller life in glory, concord, and security."

The Presidential party afterward left Army Headquarters for an extended tour of the battle front.

CANADIAN DOCTORS IN FRANCE.

100 Are Equipping the Dominion Hospital on the Channel Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 27.—The advance guard of the Canadian contingent has arrived. It consists of 100 Canadian doctors, who have come over to establish a hospital, which promises to be one of the most magnificently equipped of the many which have come from all parts of the world—England, Australia, America, and India. The spot chosen by the Canadians is a favorite seaside resort. Their building is the clubhouse of the golf club. Many of the contingent are French Canadians from Quebec, and this place lies almost on the edge of the great forest of Hardelot, on the borders of which Napoleon quartered the great army with which he intended to invade England, more than a century ago.

The medical staff took possession of the building yesterday and has promised its speedy equipment.

EXPECTS GERMANS TO RETIRE.

Man on Firing Line Writes of Fighters' Hopes.

Writing to a friend in New York from the firing line in Belgium or northern France, Charles E. Dixon, now a corporal in the British Royal Engineers, says in part:

"We can't get the Germans on the run yet; when we do, I think it will be 'non-stop to Berlin' for them. Were it not for their good massed artillery they would have been back to their homeland long before now. At any rate, we all live in hopes of something definite being arrived at by Christmas.

"It is surprising that some one's ammunition has not been exhausted before, for the past week it has been one continual roar of guns and shriek of shells, accompanied by millions of rounds of rifle cracks. I must say truthfully this noise, or rather din, is better than a ghostly silence. I certainly prefer a row, when passing through a small town which has every house and shop blown to blazes.

"Two days ago I was through — and admired its fine church and clock. Yesterday when I went along there I could not pass. The roads were full of bricks and other débris, and the poor old church was still blazing furiously."

KAISER FIXES REWARD RATES.

Prize of $187 Will Be Paid Regiment That Captures a Flag or Gun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A new official decree issued by the German Emperor fixes the amount of money to be paid to German troops as rewards for capturing in battle guns, machine guns, and flags.

In future when a flag, gun, or machine gun is captured the body of troops which achieve the deed will receive $187 for each one of the three categories.

The rewards are not to be paid to individual soldiers who actually capture the guns or flags, but are to be handed over to the regiment to be invested for the permanent benefit of the men belonging thereto. The officers are to share in these rewards.

ALLIES ALMOST TO OSTEND?

Correspondent Says They Are Pushing On—German Attack Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans' habit of mind of counting without their host is illustrated in what is happening. The Germans are continuing their attack slowly just now, but unless they are forced to abandon their project they are likely to push it vigorously in a few days on the Armentières-La Bassée-Bethune-Arras line, and meanwhile the Allies are pushing up along the coast.

The fact is well known that the French and Belgian troops have reached almost to Ostend, and that the Yser, now an impassable barrier to the German advance, can be and has been crossed near its mouth by the allied forces.

The Allies' policy, however, must continue to be one of defense, not of aggression, and so it is unlikely that any advantage will be taken of the opening until conclusions have been tried with the still impending new attack by the Germans and the third and last demand for a "laisser passer" to Paris and Calais has been definitely negatived.

German Clergymen Want to Fight.

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 27.—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration protesting against the military decree which says that student clergymen, clergyment ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned may not be called to arms. In their protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country with arms, and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the Reichstag to abolish [illegible]

WHACK AT G. B. SHAW.

War Article Assailed as the "Advertisement of a Jester."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Referring to the attack recently made in Parliament on G. B. Shaw, The London Outlook says:

"While understanding Rowland Hunt's indignation with regard to Shaw's pamphlet we think on calmer reflection that he was unwise to give that astute advertiser the advertisement for which he asked. We notice that Hunt believes that statements in the pamphlet are injurious to this country, but we think he has failed to recognize how enormously Shaw does not matter and we cannot possibly believe that such transparent buffoonery as 'Common Sense About the War' will have any effect whatever on anything or anybody. We do not even believe that Shaw's reputation will suffer, for the pamphlet is in full accord with it such as it is.

"True, an American journal has trounced the pamphlet in trenchant terms, and it may be that in Germany the sentiments expressed will find sympathetic audience, but everywhere everything that Shaw says is soon forgotten and if he did not from time to time mildly outrage public opinion he would be as dead as mutton in a decade. Hence, 'Common Sense About the War' should be taken for what it is—the advertisement of a Victorian jester in danger of being overlooked."

The Globe, under the heading of "Mr. Shaw's Cri du Coeur," commenting on his complaint of being repudiated by The Daily Citizen and the Labor Party, says:

"Shaw should know that particular views which he has espoused have indeed been repudiated by the Labor Party of this country, and that for that very reason Ramsay Macdonald has resigned the Chairmanship of the party. Therefore the attitude of The Daily Citizen has been a true reflection of opinion which it claims to express."

FRENCH GAINS IN ALSACE.

Troops Move Forward from Thann, Also Occupy Muenster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Bonnet Rouge states that it has received information of a considerable French advance in upper Alsace.

Advancing from Thann, the French, it is said, occupied Jebwenheim, southwest of Cernay (Sennheim,) where Germans had massed 10,000 men. This gives direct communication with Belfort via Rodern, whereas previously a high and circuitous route was necessary.

Further north the French descended from Schluct Heights to Stosweier and Münster, the latter an important centre on the road to Colmar.

SERBS BATTLING FIERCELY.

Austrians Worsted in Fight with Montenegrins Near Vishegrad.

NISH, Servia, Nov. 23, via London, Nov. 27.—An official statement issued today regarding the fighting in northern Servia says:

The battle which commenced on Nov. 20 on the Lazarevatz-Mionica front and in which we repelled the enemy and captured 100 prisoners, continues.

On the 21st our heavy artillery bombarded the Austrian monitors off Semlin and forced them to withdraw, at the same time silencing the enemy's artillery.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Consul General of Montenegro today gave out the following communication, under date of Cettinje, Nov. 25:

"Eight Austrian battalions yesterday attacked a Montenegrin brigade near Vishegrad on the Drina River. They made every effort to drive the Montenegrins from their positions, but were unsuccessful.

"The Montenegrins repulsed them, inflicting great losses. They pursued the enemy and took large quantities of war material as well as many prisoners."

AMAZED AT CASEMENT.

London Newspapers Comment Severely on His Doings in Berlin.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The London papers print this morning, for the first time, full accounts of the reported recent visit to Berlin of Sir Roger Casement, a leader in the Irish National Volunteer movement. A news dispatch last Sunday said that Sir Roger interviewed the German Foreign Office relative to German's attitude toward Ireland.

The Daily News characterizes the announcement by the German Foreign Office that Germany never will invade Ireland as "an impudent message of good will." Both The Daily News and Th eDaily Mail print a column account of Sir Roger's visit, as taken from The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The Hail characterizes it as "remarkable episode."

GALICIA'S GOVERNOR DEAD?

Count Bobrinsky Said to Have Succumbed to Apoplexy.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—A Vienna telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Count Bobrinsky, the Russian Governor General of Galicia, died at Lemberg today of apoplexy.

When Lemberg, the seat of ancient Russian learning, but later the capital of the Austrian Crown Lands of Galicia, was captured by the Russians early in September the district was at once reorganized as the Russian Government of East Galicia and Count Bobrinsky was appointed Governor General, and entered upon his administration at Lemberg.

By a curious coincidence the Austrian Governor, who preceded him, was Count Vladimir Bobrinski, an official who had won an unenviable reputation at the Ruthenian treason trials last February.

Count Bobrinsky at once announced a liberal government for East Galicia, but said that West Galicia would be treated differently. He reminded the inhabitants that East Galicia once formed an integral part of ancient Russia and he said that he would gradually restore its former status by introducing the Russian language, laws, and civil procedure; but there would also be religious toleration. (In Lemberg there are 50,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Jews, and 15,000 communicants of the Greek Church.)

State to Aid German Mothers.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Bundesrat of Germany has decided, says a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam, to furnish financial and medical assistance to women at the time of childbirth. This step was taken to alleviate the anxiety of husbands at the front and to protect the coming generation.

Australia Enlists 19,000 More.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In addition to a contingent of 21,000 men who are already in England, it is announced that Australia has raised a second contingent of 19,000 men.

UPHOLD PRISONGUARDS WHO SHOT RIOTERS

Jury Decides Such Action in Isle of Man Uprising Was Justified.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, via London, Nov. 27.—A coroner's jury today decided that the shooting of several prisoners of war during the riot in the Isle of Man detention camp last week was justified.

Col. Madoc, camp commandant, testified that he thought the riot was prearranged. The trouble occurred in the dining room and the commandant said that a red hand made of cardboard was placed on the dining room table during the dinner and that a chair was thrown through a window. The guards warned the prisoners who advanced on them, throwing missles. The soldiers were unable to use their bayonets and in the opinion of Col. Madoc they were justified in firing.

A dairy, said to have been kept by one of the prisoners, showed that a hunger strike had been talked of and that one of the prisoners now under arrest had been going about stirring up trouble.

Col. Madoc read an entry from his own diary which he said was made on Nov. 15, by Chandler Hale, who is attached to the American Legation in London as special secretary, as follows:

"I visited the Douglas aliens camp this day and found conditions very satisfactory."

After the riot the dining room was in an appalling state of chaos, continued the Colonel, the place being absolutely wrecked. The guards were attacked on all sides by the hostile aliens.

Douglass Blackburn, the guard, who fired the first shot during the riot, testified that he did so when he saw one of the aliens about to strike another guard on the head with a chair.

He said he feared that if the prisoners got possession of a rifle the situation should become more acute. Other guards testified that they withheld their fire until they had been cut about the face and hands.

CHRISTMAS SHIP LUNCHEON.

British Publishers Express Appreciation of American Philanthropy.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—There was a large gathering at the American Luncheon Club today at a repast given in honor of the arrival at Devonport this week of the Christmas ship Jason, bringing presents from the children of America to those of the warring countries of Europe.

John C. O'Loughlin, representing the newspapers in the United States, which aided in collecting the presents, was the guest of honor. The Jason is preparing to leave Devonport tomorrow for France, and consequently her officers could not be present.

Ambassador Page presided. Among those present were Lord Northcliffe, Sir George Riddell, director of Country Life and other newspaper properties, and Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General. Mr. O'Loughlin described the organization of the enterprise and the enthusiasm with which American women and children contributed to the unique undertaking. Sir George Riddell expressed the appreciation of Great Britain. He said Americans were noted for their original ideas and the enthusiasm with which they carried them out.

Mr. Page explained that the British Government had taken charge of the gifts and that they would be distributed through the British and Belgian Relief Committees.

REPORTS ON DETENTION CAMP

American's Only Criticism Is Lack of Heat at Newbury Race Track.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Chandler P. Anderson, a special representative of the United States State Department, who has inspected the German detention camp at the Newbury racetrack, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers, is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities.

Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he can make of the present conditions is based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents, but shortly will move into huts and stables, where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the racetracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at the Newbury camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson says, and the food is adequate.

TO CURTAIL FOOTBALL NEWS

London Publishers Agree on Measure to Aid Recruiting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The London newspaper proprietors have agreed that nothing beyond the results of the football matches shall be published in any of the London morning and evening papers. This agreement does not affect the sporting papers or the Sunday papers.

There has been a tremendous agitation against the continuance of the professional football which, it is charged, distracts attention from the war and is interfering with recruiting.

There are 7,000 professional players, while nearly 250,000 watched the league contests last Saturday. It is probable that the remainder of the football schedule will be abandoned, or at least greatly curtailed.

RUMANIA MAY GIVE LAND.

Cession to Bulgaria May Mean New Support for Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rumanian Parliament will meet tomorrow and the future course of action of this kingdom probably will be decided. It is said that Rumania is prepared to cede to Bulgaria some of the territory which she obtained after the second Balkan war at the expense of her neighbor.

This may mean that Bulgaria is about to take her stand by the side of the Allies and in return will be permitted to straighten out her boundaries and take more of the country inhabited by her nationals.

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FIVE BILLIONS 'OWED' BY US TO ENGLAND

Lloyd George Tells Commons Britons Hold $20,000,000,000 in Foreign Securities.

ASSETS OF $65,000,000,000

"Greatest Loan in History" Greatly Oversubscribed, He Says—How British Credit Was Preserved.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Stupendous figures as to Great Britain's financial position were presented to the House of Commons yesterday by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in connection with a statement as to the new war loan of $1,750,000,000, which he said was largely oversubscribed, although he did not give the amount of subscriptions.

Mr. Loyd George estimated that $20,000,000,000 worth of good foreign securities were held in Great Britain at the beginning of the war, while the assets of the country were estimated at another $65,000,000,000. The country's credit, he said, was nearly $90,000,000,000. In explaining that the financial deadlock that followed the outbreak of war was due to the inability to collect outstanding debts abroad, the Chancellor said that the United States owed Great Britain about $5,000,000,000. He added, "But we could do no business."

The Chancellor presented a cheerful picture of the condition of the branch of government over which he presided. His statement on the subscription to the war loan was eagerly awaited.

Floated Greatest Loan in History.

The Treasury had just floated the largest loan ever raised in the history of the world, and the success of this measure, Mr. Lloyd George said, he took as justification of the government's action. He pointed out that before the loan of £350,000,000 he had already raised £90,000,000 ($450,000,000) for the same purpose, so that practically he had asked for £440,000,000 ($2,200,000,000) from the same market.

In spite of the absence of the machinery of the Stock Exchange, which was a serious detriment, the entire loan has been over-subscribed. There were nearly 100,000 applicants, and the government felt it was its duty to give the first allotments to the small applicants who, with the financial houses, had enabled the government to raise this large amount of money without any of the expedients to which Germany had to resort to raise a smaller loan at a higher rate of interest.

Dealing with the steps taken by the Government to assist commerce during the war Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had undertaken responsibilities, which no government had ever been called upon to assume before.

World's Business Upset.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries.

As an instance he referred to the cotton trade and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were represented by paper signed at London, Manchester, or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton, or silk, or tea in China, payment was made through London by means of these documents.

That showed, Mr. Lloyd George said, how complicated the system was. The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate paper machinery had crashed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap and for the moment there were confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country, but to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Mr. Lloyd George said he believed that the action which the British Government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor, and British lives. The Government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the State in order to restore these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

British Credit Preserved.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper, which had become currency for the trade of the world, should be unimpeachable, and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling ($600,000,000) of bills, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England. That showed, he said, that of a total of £300,000,000 and £500,000,000 of bills out at the beginning of the war a greater part was disposed of in the ordinary course. The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money was £80,386,000. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about £50,000,000 of bills which we would call "cold store" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

The Chancellor laid emphasis upon the success of the measures taken to deal with the Stock Exchange. He said the government had made it a condition that the exchange could not reopen without the sanction of the Treasury. He asserted the British money market was in better position now than any money market in the world.

Parliament Adjourns Till New Year.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned until the New Year. The House of Lords will reassemble Jan. 6, but the House of Commons will not be in session again until Feb. 2.

The decision to have the House of Lords reconvene earlier than the House of Commons, which is unusual, was made at the request of Lord Curzon, who said an adjournment until February was altogether too long.

The Marquis of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, replied that the proceedings of the Lords as to adjournment were not governed by the proceedings of the House of Commons, and he was willing that the Lords should meet earlier.

DEBT INCLUDES SECURITIES.

Lloyd George's Statement Covers American Stocks and Bonds.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States "owed" Great Britain about $5,000,000,000 evidently included the estimated amount of American securities held there.

The amount of American banking and commercial obligations to Englishmen falling due by the end of the current year has been estimated at between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. These are in a different class from bonds, which may have fifty years or more to run, and from stocks, which the United States is under no obligation to buy back. Apparently Mr. Lloyd George intended by his remark merely to show the large amount of capital invested in the United States by Great Britain, and not the amount actually owed within a comparatively short period.

Many of the finance bills included in the $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 have been renewed by London bankers at maturity, and there is no longer the fear on this side that they will demand immediate payment of such current obligations as was felt in the first weeks following the outbreak of the war. Ner is there the fear of such heavy selling on this market of stocks and bonds as was threatened at that time.

It was because of these current obligations that the plan for the establishment of a $100,000,000 credit in London in favor of American bankers was devised and Sir George Paish invited to this country to discuss it. The plan is still pending, and Sir George and H. P. Davison are now on the water with authority to continue the negotiations on their arrival in London, but the need for such an arrangement has become so slight that little attention to the matter has been given by American bankers for several weeks.

BRITISH CIVILIANS EXEMPTED.

Not to be Summarily Executed if Convicted by Court-Martial.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, gave an undertaking in the House of Lords today that between now and the reassembling of Parliament no British civilian tried by court-martial should be deprived of his life. The subject was raised by Lord Loreburn, who moved an amendment to the Defense of the Realm bill so as to provide that a British-born civilian charged under the act should have the right to demand trial by the ordinary civil court.

Viscount Haldane pointed out that the amendment would kill the bill, and Lord Loreburn withdrew it on the assurance in question being given him.

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

Zangwill Answers a Question on the Subject by H. G. Wells.

The following correspondence relative to the possibility of settling the Jewish people in Palestine as one of the results of the present world-war and the readjustment of the world's map passed between H. G. Wells and Israel Zangwill in the last week and was published in the columns of the London Chronicle:

Dear Mr. Zangwill: And now, what is to prevent the Jews having Palestine and restoring a real Judea? Yours very sincerely,
H. G. WELLS.

Dear Mr. Wells: Your "War in the Air," published in 1903, has become a reality so soon that I dare not reply too skeptically to your suggestion that the time is ripe to recreate the old Judea in Palestine. That idea is certainly in the air. And, enormous as are the obstacles and difficulties—difficulties which have led me to suggest a new Judea in Canada or elsewhere—they would assuredly lessen if Englishmen of your stamp would work to insure British suzerainty for the new State.

But grateful as all true Jews would be for such help from Englishmen, they could only accept it if its motive was pro-Jewish, not anti-Jewish, justice and not Jew-hate. Palestine could only receive and support the Jews in small installments, and as the majority of the 13,000,000 must long inhabit their present homes, an offer of Palestine coupled with an aspiration, or worse! a conflict for the clearance of other countries of Jews—such as Stephen Graham has so naively suggested for Poland—would be a trap from which I should do my best to dissuade my fellow-Jews.

Say, more! No bait of Palestine will lessen the insistence of our demand for equal rights in Russia, Rumania, or wherever anti-Semitism drags down civilization. Very sincerely yours. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

PROTEST BY SWITZERLAND.

Believes Neutrality Was Violated by Air Raiders.

BERNE, Switzerland, (via Paris,) Nov. 27.—The Swiss Ministers at Bordeaux and London, according to a report published here, have been told by the Swiss Government to request an explanation of the alleged violation of Swiss neutrality by English and French aviators, who are said to have flown over Swiss territory in proceeding to the attack of the Zeppelin airship sheds at Friedrichshafen.

The Journal de Geneve says the French have scrupulously avoided everything resembling violation of the neutrality of Switzerland, and expresses the belief that if French aviators flew over Swiss territory it was an error and that friendly explanations will clear the matter up.

PEACE TALK DISAVOWED.

Cologne Gazette Wants to "Continue Beating" the Enemy.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 27.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting today on a newspaper dispatch dealing with the renewed peace talk, says:

"It is premature to talk about peace, and it strikes us as frivolous. No German diplomat and no German soldier thinks of concluding an illusory peace with the powers which we have beaten and confidently hope to continue beating.

"In Germany everybody, from the Kaiser to the day laborer, is determined to make a clean score this time. Talk in England about peace is a bluff."

BRYAN WARNS TRAVELERS.

Urges Them to Get Passports Before Sailing for Countries at War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bryan tonight made the following announcement regarding the importance of all Americans going to belligerent countries being provided with passports before leaving the United States:

"The Department has just received a telegram from the American Ambassador at London, in which he says that every steamer arriving from the United States brings many persons from this country, claiming American citizenship who are not provided with passports. As the British regulations now require persons entering British territory to have passports, complications necessarily arise.

"Moreover, the persons mentioned, when they apply to the Ambassador at London for passports, usually experience difficulty in identifying themselves and presenting satisfactory evidence of citizenship.

"All Americans going to belligerent countries should provide themselves with passports before leaving this country. Their applications, under the new regulations, must be made before clerks of courts. Each application should be accompanied by two small unmounted photographs of the applicant, one to be attached to the passport and the other filed with the department's records. Blank forms may be obtained from the department without delay upon request.

"Persons going to belligerent countries, except England, should have their passports visèd by consular representatives of those countries in the United States. Americans who fail to follow this course will experience difficulty and perhaps detention in the countries which they visit. It is to be hoped that steamship agents will notify purchasers of tickets accordingly."

HORSES SHIPPED TO ALLIES.

Cavalry Mounts for British and French Sent on Many Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—What is said to be the largest single shipment of horses for service in the European war from an American port left here today on board the British steamer Rowanmore. The horses, 1,620 in number, arrived here yesterday on two special trains from the Middle West. It was said the horses would be used as mounts for the French cavalry.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 27.—With a cargo of 1,000 horses for use by the British and French Governments, the British steamer Raeburn sailed today for French ports.

The steamer Shenandoah is now here, being fitted with stalls to carry about 1,000 horses; and the steamer Raphael, it was announced, is expected to reach here today for a cargo of horses, destined for Europe. They are British vessels.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—The steamer Iona, first of four ships chartered to convey horses from Portland to France and England, will sail in about a week with 700 Texas horses on board. Shipments will continue until June. The animals will be brought from points in the West and Southwest.

SAYS BERLIN FEELS THE PINCH OF WAR

American Tells of High Food Prices and Measures of Economy.

WOMEN FEAR THE RUSSIANS

Terrified by Stories of Cossack Atrocities—Change of Feeling Toward Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—An American who has just reached London from Berlin has given me the following account of conditions there:

"I found Berlin looking very much excited. The American Embassy and Consulate seem to have their hands pretty full looking after English people as well as Americans. I stayed at the Kaiserhof, opposite the embassy, and could see any number of people passing in and out. Judging from what I saw I should think there were plenty of Americans still left in Germany.

"I had many conversations with Americans, but generally discovered after a few minutes' conversation that they were really German-Americans who were either traveling or visiting relations in the Fatherland.

"I was treated courteously by everybody except the police in Bremen, who refused to give me a police permit to leave and who cross-questioned me in a manner very much like our 'third degree.' I had the pleasure of seeing our Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, one afternoon. He was looking well, but rather tired.

"In Hamburg I found it better to speak German. I was told that there were still lots of Americans in Hamburg who proposed staying there until the war was over, and they seemed to entertain no doubt as to the victory resting with Germany. I found this feeling the same in Berlin.

"Social life in Berlin appears to be at a standstill. Dinner parties are few and far between. Restaurant life is about the same, although not so much money is spent for expensive wines and other luxuries. The hotels are not doing well. They miss very much the rich American and English visitors, and this will be felt very much more as the winter goes on.

"I was talking with some American friends in Berlin, and they told me that the German authorities had been most polite, but the feeling was strong that there was a sudden coldness or change in the attitude of the Germans toward them in the last month; they evidently see all the American papers. I saw THE NEW YORK TIMES on most tables in the reading rooms of the best hotels. I don't believe there is one paper left staying in the Hotel Adlon, which was one of the most favored hosteiries for United States visitors in Berlin.

"Gasoline is very scarce in Berlin, where they are using a lot of benzine. The services of chauffeurs are at a premium. Food prices are rising all the time. The custom of placing baskets of bread on restaurant tables has been stopped. Eggs are very dear—3 or 4 marks (75 cents or $1) a dozen for the best.

"Berlin society women are working hard and thinking comparatively little of frivolity. Knitting for the soldiers is their principal occupation, and you see knitting everywhere. One sees a lot of women belonging to the very highest circles wearing mourning, although the Emperor has personally requested them not to do so.

"I have seen one or two women on street cars as conductors, but I think the tale of women being used for guards, railway porters, and positions of this kind is greatly exaggerated. His comments on the reserve of the English navy seem worthless both in technical and political light. Anyhow, the former English spirit of naval offensive and vigorous action is altogether lacking at present. The Times says that there are limits to the utilization of a fleet! These words, written by an English soldier and sailor such as The Times correspondent is, are altogether a sad and pitiful spectacle.

"The above mentioned details will show that Admiral Mahan must not be taken seriously and that his arguments are devoid of all value.

"I felt it my duty to the public to pen a reply to Admiral Mahan's effusions. No doubt he will continue his arguments in the future. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will live to see his errors. His former good name and he himself are to be pitied indeed!"

AID BERLIN WAR SUFFERERS.

American Residents Forego Usual Thanksgiving Festivities.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—The customary Thanksgiving dinner and dance of the American colony in Berlin were given up this year, and in their place there was held an entertainment for the benefit of war sufferers.

About 200 Americans attended the entertainment, which was presided over by Consul General Lay, in the absence of Ambassador Gerard. Mrs. Gerard and all the members of the Embassy, except the Ambassador, were present. The chief feature of the entertainment was a musical programme provided by Louis Persinger, Augusta Gottlow, and Margerite Mahn.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the American kitchen, which daily feeds more than 200 persons.

KAISER PRAISES FRENCH.

Tells Wounded in Metz He Hopes One Day to Call Them Friends.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Emperor William is described in a letter, received by one of the editors of La Patrie from a certain Capt. "M" who is undergoing treatment at a hospital in the German fortress of Metz, as having visited the French wounded, saying:

"I give my imperial homage, gentlemen, to your valor, and, notwithstanding the cruel circumstances of the present, I do not despair of seeing one day Germany and France united by ties of sincere friendship."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The correspondent at The Hague of The Evening News transmits a rumor from well informed sources that Emperor William last week paid a flying visit to Kiel, where he spent several days.

It is suggested at The Hague, the correspondent continues, that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, which, as the Russian port will soon be ice bound, will be freed of the necessity of watching the Baltic.

SAYS PASSPORTS VANISHED.

Traveler Reports That 200 Were Not Returned by German Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail, on "thoroughly reliable information," states that a neutral citizen who left Berlin less than a fortnight ago declares United States officials at a certain well-known South German city are anxiously wondering over the whereabouts of no fewer than 200 missing United States and British passports.

These passed through the hands of the officials for registration with the German authorities. As they were not promptly returned, inquiry was made and the answer was that they had been unfortunately mislaid. German registration officials made haste to explain there was no doubt as to the regularity of the passports under consideration, but to their regret it did not seem possible to return the originals to their rightful owners, as they were lost. The United States authorities were, therefore, called upon to issue duplicates in the form of citizenship certificates.

JAPANESE REBUFF TO KAISER?

Russian Tale of the Mikado's Rejection of Peace Overtures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It will be remembered that in the speech that ex-Premier Balfour made at the Guildhall on Nov. 10, he mentioned a vigorous Japanese reply to one of the most impudent messages ever addressed by one monarch to another. Everywhere people have been asking what these enigmatical words might mean and trying to guess in vain to what monarch they referred.

The enigma is explained by the newspaper Retch of Petrograd, which says it has information that on the eve of the fall of Tsing-tau the Kaiser sent the Mikado a message in which he proposed to conclude peace with Japan on whatever terms the Mikado would like to fix. In return William II. stipulated for only one thing, that the Japanese should attack Russia. German diplomacy, says the Retch, supposed Japan capable of concluding peace separately if Germany assured her of advantageous conditions, and so the Kaiser's message was addressed to the Mikado.

The latter not only declined the proposals in the most categorical fashion, but he declared in his reply that "the day when the last base of German culture fell in the Far East would be one of the most glorious in Japanese history." The Mikado, moreover, answered that the Kaiser, who had violated the Belgian treaty of neutrality, signed by Prussia herself, was grossly deceived if he thought that Japan was capable of committing a like crime.

As to the Kaiser's message, the Mikado had it handed over to the British Ambassador at Tokio.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Both of the contending armies in Belgium are holding to their lines without attempting aggressive moves on a large scale. However, they are quick to deliver blows in case any advance is attempted, as is shown by the fighting at the bridges south of Dixmude.

When the Allies adopted this river for their main line of defense and when they retreated to its west bank they naturally destroyed all of the permanent bridges so that the Yser River and Canal would form a deep moat in front of their position. For the German attacks and for the counter moves of the Allies both sides have then been forced to depend upon temporary bridges of pontoons. These floating bridges have been the standby of armies ever since the famous crossing of the Hellespont by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece. The boats are placed about twenty feet apart and beams are laid from boat to boat. The bridge is then completed by laying on planks to make a flooring.

Such work must naturally be done in the open, and exposes the working parties of engineers to great losses if they are subjected to fire. When the Allies discovered the German attempt south of Dixmude yesterday their efforts were devoted to bringing an artillery fire upon the spot. With the advent of their armored train the German bridge was soon knocked to pieces by the artillery fire.

A bridge forms an especially dangerous defile for troops to pass. They must be crowded into one column and form a massed body on which artillery will produce great effect if it can be brought to bear. Consequently, as soon as a bridge is completed, steps are taken to hold back the enemy beyond artillery range. Troops are pushed forward, fan-like, from the head of the bridge, and construct a circle of forts at a distance therefrom of a mile or more. Such are the defenses by which the French were able to protect their bridges near Dixschoote. The Germans also attempted to secure a similar protection for their pontoon bridge across the Meuse River at St. Mihiel.

The fighting at Arras by means of tunnels and mines shows the desperate stage to which the contest has now been carried. All the nations engaged have shown wonderful attributes of bravery and steadfastness under fire. So stubbornly are the trenches held that at many points in the battle line the contending forces are within 100 yards of each other. By throwing out wooden horses and barbed-wire entanglements the intervening ground has been made well-nigh impassable.

In such situations the troops have to resort to mining to continue their approach against the enemy. From some point of the trench an underground gallery is started straight toward the enemy and troops working in short reliefs gradually carry forward the passageway large enough to permit a man to use a short handle pick at the head of the gallery. This tunnel is directed so as to land well below the enemy's trenches, and, when it has reached this point, a large charge of powder is placed at the head of the gallery. Troops are massed in the front trenches; at a given signal the mine is exploded and advantage is taken of the confusion of the enemy to launch a vigorous assault on his position.

Last night's dispatches from Petrograd show a renewed strengthening of the German armies in Poland. Reserves are being gathered in from every available point and are being rushed to Thorn, whence they proceed by forced marches to strengthen the armies at the front.

The Germans are still holding their line between Lodz and Lowicz, while the Russians are devoting their principal efforts to breaking through the German line west of Lodz. This attack is being vigorously pressed, but has not yet reached a decision in favor of either side. The situation is that each army has extended a hook around the other. Whichever army is successful in pressing forward will cut off the communications of the other and force its hasty retreat.

The defeat by the Russians of the German advance from Wielun, half way between Kalisz and Czenstochowa, was an important gain. Their armies south of Lodz are now relieved of the danger of attacks from two directions and are free to prosecute their campaign against the German Army to the north. By striking northward against the flank of this army the Russians are attempting to place the Germans in a position where they must either fight under unfavorable circumstances or must abandon their advanced position and make a hasty retreat in order to avoid disaster.

A new danger threatens the Russians in the advance of the Austrians north of Cracow. In the fighting at Pilica and Wolbrom the Austrians are twenty miles inside the Polish border and claim the capture of 29,000 Russians.

In Galicia the fighting favors the Russians. When they passed Przemysl they left at this point only sufficient troops to drive the Austrians back in case of a sortie. The investment is left for a later date, when the operations at the front will permit the detachment of a larger body of troops for this purpose.

All the rest of the Austrian province is in Russian hands up to the River Donajec, 40 miles from Cracow. In the passes through the Carpathians the Russians are now pressing forward on to the plain of Hungary. South of Dukla and Sanok their cavalry is already debouching from the mountains.

In Servia the Austrians are making a great effort to overcome their opponents. Southeast of Valjevo they are pushing forward into the mountains, where the fighting is especially difficult and where the terrain favors the Servians. Such operations have practically no effect upon the outcome of the decisive fighting in the north. They would seem to be dictated largely by a desire to influence the other Balkan nations by means of the defeat of the Servians.

two adjacent theatres of war! Is that a warlike spirit? Was that the spirit of great Englishmen a hundred years ago? The Morning Post describes the situation more correctly in Goethe's words, 'Courage lost, all lost!'

"And how do Mahan's arguments justify the fact that England has not even on the nearer one of the two seas—the North Sea or the German Ocean, as it is called—made use of the superiority of her fleet, but is holding back, soundly and anxiously looking to the future?

"An expert and penman of Mahan's importance ought, with little reflection, to have written differently. His comments on the reserve of the English navy seem worthless both in technical and political light. Anyhow, the former English spirit of naval offensive and vigorous action is altogether lacking at present. The Times says that there are limits to the utilization of a fleet! These words, written by an English soldier and sailor such as The Times correspondent is, are altogether a sad and pitiful spectacle.

"The above mentioned details will show that Admiral Mahan must not be taken seriously and that his arguments are devoid of all value.

"I felt it my duty to the public to pen a reply to Admiral Mahan's effusions. No doubt he will continue his arguments in the future. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will live to see his errors. His former good name and he himself are to be pitied indeed!"

AID BERLIN WAR SUFFERERS.

American Residents Forego Usual Thanksgiving Festivities.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—The customary Thanksgiving dinner and dance of the American colony in Berlin were given up this year, and in their place there was held an entertainment for the benefit of war sufferers.

About 200 Americans attended the entertainment, which was presided over by Consul General Lay, in the absence of Ambassador Gerard. Mrs. Gerard and all the members of the Embassy, except the Ambassador, were present. The chief feature of the entertainment was a musical programme provided by Louis Persinger, Augusta Gottlow, and Margerite Mahn.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the American kitchen, which daily feeds more than 200 persons.

ASSAILS ADMIRAL MAHAN.

German Naval Authority Calls Him Britain's Champion.

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, one of the foremost writers on naval matters, is denounced as a champion of British jingoism, and as the naval expert of The Westminster Gazette, in an article recently written by the retired German Admiral Kirchhoff, the author of "Sea Power in the Baltic." The statement in which the American officer is so bitterly criticised was issued by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street last night.

This is what the German has to say of the American Admiral:

"I can no longer commend the distinguished man. The weighty reasons for my changed attitude are, briefly, as follows:

"Ever since the English Navy began concentrating in the North Sea and ever since the British naval colossus, no longer all powerful, began to crumble away—that is to say, during the last decade—Admiral Mahan, we can hardly understand why, has turned into a veritable champion not of American, but English jingoism. Hatred—nay, partly contempt — for Germany's growing strength both in economic development and in maritime politics, is imprinted upon many of his more recent publications. His favorite motto seems to be 'Germany must be crushed!' He acts as naval and military expert for The Westminster Gazette, a London ministerial organ. In this capacity he is now fanning into flames the competitive struggle of England with the German sea power, and he does so in an unheard of manner and in terms which are no longer restrained and becoming.

"Hitherto I have thought it necessary to hold back a refutation out of consideration for the United States and especially for German-Americans. But at one of their great meetings at New York or St. Louis they denounced Mahan's procedure as unworthy and called the attention of the United States Government to it. And now after discussing the matter with influential German-Americans there is no reason why I should not deny Admiral Mahan's statements—just the contrary.

"Mahan's comments on the present situation of the war have the object of creating anxiety in Germany and rousing England to keener action, but we must not take them seriously any longer. For instance, Mahan remarks that England's superiority at sea is not sufficient as regards material in order to be utilized in the North Sea and in the Baltic at the same time. The Times adds to these words: 'In order to arrive at a correct judgment of our maritime strategy it is important to recognize the limits in the use of a navy. We must not expect more of the same than it is able to do.'

"What inconsistent arguments, what poor and feeble conception! As if a two-power strength such as England's could not simultaneously be active in

SAYS BRITISH NAVY IS STRONG AS EVER

Continued from Page 1.

miralty asserted, had introduced entirely novel conditions in naval warfare. The old freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of this country, he said, that the fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, though anxiety must always be present.

SUBMARINES FAR FROM BASE.

Traveled 150 Miles to Sink Two Ships at Havre.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The fact that the British steamers Malachite and Primo were sunk by German submarines off Havre, as previously reported, was posted at Lloyd's today. The crews of both vessels were rescued. The men from the Malachite were landed at Southampton and those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English Channel.

This was one of the most daring feats yet performed by German submarines. It was the first occasion on which their activities had been reported so far to the westward. Apparently they made their way through the Straits of Dover to a point more than 150 miles from their nearest base.

POSITION OF ALLIED FLEETS.

Adriatic and Dardanelles Blocked—Watch North Sea Batteries.

BORDEAUX, (via London,) Nov. 27.—An official naval bulletin issued here this evening says:

"In the Mediterranean, French and English squadrons continue to blockade the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles and to protect the coasts of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

"In the North Sea, British and French ships have made a reconnoissance of the German batteries established on the Belgian Coast.

"The German cruisers in the Pacific do not seem to have left Chilean waters since the fight of Nov. 1."

BRITISH COLLIER BLOWN UP.

The Khartoum Hits a Mine Off Grimsby—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The British Admiralty this evening announced that the collier Khartoum had been blown up today by a mine off Grimsby. The crew of the Khartoum was landed at Grimsby.

Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, fifteen miles southeast of Hull.

The Khartoum was of 1,930 tons net. She was 315 feet long, 40 feet beam and 20 feet deep. The vessel was built at Stockton in April, 1895.

PICK UP BULWARK'S DEAD.

Thirty Bodies Found Where the British Battleship Blew Up.

SHEERNESS, England, (via London,) Nov. 27.—Thirty bodies from the British battleship Bulwark were taken from the River Thames today. The Bulwark was blown up off Sheerness yesterday, presumably the result of an internal explosion.

Most of the bodies so far recovered are mutilated almost beyond identification. Many relatives of members of the crew gathered on the shore seeking information, but the authorities have not given out a list of the lost.

Twelve Killed on the Goeben.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—In her recent engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet the Turkish cruiser Goeben lost eleven men killed. It is said that only one shot struck the Goeben, and that was above the water line.

RAIDERS HIT A ZEPPELIN.

Attack on Shed at Friedrichshafen Said to Have Been Successful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.—Despite German denials, I am in a position to state from trustworthy information that the attack on the Zeppelin shed at Friedrichshafen resulted in the damaging of one Zeppelin.

Further information from Friedrichshafen says that Commander Briggs, who was made a prisoner and taken to a hospital, was badly cut about the face but is in no danger. His aeroplane was hit in the petrol tank by shrapnel and he was forced to descend.

The Germans are amazed at the excellent maps found in his possession.

SWEDES ANGRY AT GERMANY.

Press Urges Drastic Action as Protest to Contraband Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Anti-German feeling has suddenly developed in Sweden as a result of Germany's action in declaring manufactured wood contraband of war. The country has millions of dollars' worth of manufactured wood on hand and is now unable to export it.

Sweden's most influential newspapers request the Government not to yield, and urge the strengthening of the defenses and an increase in the manufacture of ammunition, to show Sweden's effective power if necessary.

STOP CHASE NEAR ERZERUM.

Russians Preparing for a Fresh Advance on Defeated Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Pursuit of the defeated Turks near Erzerum has ceased. The Turks have retired behind their fortifications and the Russians are taking up positions preparatory to a fresh advance.

The battles which ended in the rout of the Turks were fought in bitterly cold weather. The Russian soldiers refused to pitch their tents for fear of attracting the attention of the enemy and slept on the tents spread on the snow.

The Turks suffered heavy losses, but kept bringing up reserves from Erzerum. The turning movement of the Turks failed; their energy was undermined by hunger and cold, and they retreated in great disorder. Hundreds of Turks were frozen to death.

WON'T PAY TURKISH INTEREST

Coupons Due Dec. 14 Will Be Honored Only in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Constantinople dispatch saying that interest on the 1909 Turkish loan will be paid only to bondholders presenting themselves at the central office of the Ministry of Finance in Constantinople creates no surprise in London.

The 1909 loan of $30,000,000 was put on the market by the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Morgan, Grenfell & Co., $20,000,000 having been subscribed in Paris and $10,000,000 in London. Observers here expect Turkish financial affairs to grow a great deal more complicated. Certain early bond issues were guaranteed by the Egyptian tribute to Turkey.

The Constantinople announcement refers to a loan of 159,000,000 francs, issued at 4 per cent. in 1909. Interest is payable semi-annually, the next payment being due on Dec. 14. The action of the Turkish Finance Minister means that interest payments will probably be suspended on the bulk of these bonds, which are held abroad, as their owners would find it impracticable or, in view of the war, almost impossible to go to Constantinople to make collections.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED.

Order Officially Promulgated in Constantinople Yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Sofia and London,) Nov. 27.—The proclamation of a holy war, announced for the first time some ten days ago, was published here today.

It is signed by the Sultan and twenty-eight Moslem priests, and calls upon the Moslem world to participate in a holy war against Great Britain, Russia, and France.

LUSITANIA DROPS DISGUISE.

Arrives in Cunard Colors for First Time Since War Started.

The Cunarder Lusitania arrived from Liverpool last night with her four smokestacks painted red with black tops, the Cunard colors, after being painted black for the last two months as a disguise on account of the war. Owing to her having 5,000 sacks of mail on board the liner was held two hours in Quarantine, and did not dock until after 8 P. M.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, was a passenger, making his first trip on a Cunarder since 1884, having used the North German Lloyd liners since that date. He appeared to be in the best of health. He will return to Paris by the Lusitania on Dec. 5.

J. S. Phipps, who was accompanied by his wife, said that they had sent the children over to New York a month ago with the intention of remaining in Europe to look after a hospital that they were interested in equipping in the South of France. Mr. Phipps found that it had been so well organized that he decided to return to America.

Mrs. W. E. Corey, wife of the former President of the United States Steel Corporation, came over on the Lusitania, she said, to spend the Winter at Great Neck, L. I. She was formerly Mrs. Gilbert Bramall of New York.

Lieut. Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. H. McLean, who went over with the Canadian forces to England, returned on the Lusitania and expect to accompany the second batch of militia when they sail from Halifax to Liverpool shortly.

The Lusitania brought 825 passengers altogether.

BRITON BOWS TO GERMAN.

Lusitania's Captain Dips Ensign to Vaterland, Spoiling a War Story.

For two months there have been reports from German sources in this city that ship captains of Cunard and other British liners were in the habit of hoisting derisive signals in the international code as they passed the sterns of the Vaterland and other German vessels moored in Hoboken.

These signals had been seen by observers, it was said, from the Singer and Woolworth towers, and the information was sent to the offices of the newspapers.

When Capt. Daniel Dow of the Lusitania, who is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, was asked about the matter last night by a TIMES reporter, he said:

"I will tell you a story. When I was in New York four weeks ago I was asked a similar question on the Sunday, and strangely enough I was dining that same evening at the Hotel McAlpin with Capt. Hans Ruser, commander of the Vaterland, and his wife. I told him what I had heard and he smiled. 'Friend Hans,' I said, 'we will do something to give this report the lie' when I sail on Wednesday morning for Liverpool. You have your crew on deck aft with the Quartermaster standing by the ensign when I go out, and I will look out for the ship.'

"As the Lusitania passed the Vaterland I dipped the ensign to the German liner and Capt. Ruser dipped his in return."

Capt. Ruser is an officer in the German Naval Reserve.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 27. — The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Specie, banknotes, and notes of other banks decreased	110,180,000
Lombard's increased	4,227,000
Bills of exchange increased	117,779,000
Stocks decreased	3,022,000
Current notes decreased	50,845,000
Deposits increased	58,785,000
Gold increased	32,716,000



Better Oysters for New Yorkers

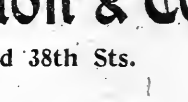
You can tell that Seatag Oysters are *different* by the taste. You can tell they are Seatag Oysters by the tag on every shell. We can tell you *why* they are different:

Seatag Oysters

are fat—not "fattened"
juicy—not "floated"
natural—not "freshened"
selected—not "promiscuous"

Only two ways to get such oysters. Order Seatag Oysters at your hotel or restaurant, or go several miles to sea off Cape Charles, Va., and bring them up yourself.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

We feature at all times a complete assortment of JAMES A. BANISTER, THOMAS CORT and SLATER and MORRILL SHOES, offered at popular prices.

FOR (Today) SATURDAY

Men's Shoes

With buckskin, cloth or leather tops

The newest models, patent colt, black, mahogany or tan Russia calf shoes, with grey buckskin, tan or grey cloth tops, also all leather tops, dul black Russia calf pumps, also the new FIVE eyelet patent colt pump.

4.50

Usual $5.00 to $6.00 Values

Men's Shoes

Including the newest models with buckskin tops

Of imported French patent calf, with dull mat kid top, black, mahogany or tan Russia calf, also the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops. All styles and leathers.

6.50

Usual $7.50 to $8.50 Values

Remarkable Sale Today

2,500 Canes at 50c

Values $1.00 & $1.50

¶ Under marching orders today, as gallant a company of canes as ever stood on end—castanias, rosewoods, walnuts, Malaccas, stonewoods, and various others, in a tremendous variety of plain and sterling silver-mounted styles. *Main floor this morning—None C. O. D.*

Special

CABLES CASH TO BUY MILK FOR THE BABIES

Belgian Fund Sends $2,000 to Stave Off Starvation—Much More Needed.

OLD CLOTHES CAN'T BE USED

Regulations Prohibit Their Entry—Red Cross Makes Encouraging Reports.

The Belgian Relief Committee yesterday cabled $2,000 to the Belgian Legation at The Hague for the purchase of condensed milk. There is a shortage of milk throughout Belgium, and large quantities of it will have to be provided for starving babies. The committee invites contributions for this specific purpose, and says that several thousand dollars' worth of milk is required every week.

The committee is receiving daily large quantities of old clothing for the destitute of Belgium. The persons who sent these clothes evidently did not know that under existing regulations, in effect in both Belgium and in Holland, it is impossible to deliver old clothing in those countries. The committee announced yesterday that until further notice no old clothing will be accepted.

New clothing should be sent, well packed for shipment, to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal Brooklyn. From that point it will be dispatched as rapidly as possible. Clothing most needed is shawls, knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen material, large enough to fold, so that they cover the head and shoulders and body as well; woolen blouses, warm skirts, boots and shoes, stockings, knitted mufflers or scarfs to cover head and shoulders, simple, warm dresses and knitted hoods with long ends to throw around the neck, or short capes to cover the shoulders, and blankets, the need of which is going to be most urgent in Belgium during the Winter now setting in.

Yesterday's Belgian Contributions.

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received yesterday totaled $7,534.81, which brought the fund to $550,458.36. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Raleigh, N. C.	$1	Jay D. Foster	100
Fayetteville, N. C.	210	Jones Farm	100
Providence Journal	100	Frank Drummond	100
John C. Wayland	100	Mrs. J. J. Walker	75
Anna C. Stephens	100	American Mfg.	25
T. C. Stephens	100	Am. Mfg. Emp's	35
Mrs. H. W. Dodd	100	Pres. Church, Slippery Rock, Penn.	
S. F. Shattuck	100		67
J. O. C.	100	Amos	50
Travelers' Club	54	Memoriam A. L. R.	50
Mary Sodality	50	E. C. Pike	25
L. L. Delafield	50	Mrs. H. C. Strong	4
Mrs. L. Roberts	40	Mrs. E. C. Broyton	10
"Thanksgiving"	50	A. S. Hudson	10
S. R. Bradley	50	Benford Deacon	25
J. S. Gildersleeve	2	A. H. Lamton	5
J. B. Van Meter	10	H. H. Tener	20
W. D. Connolly	10	A Friend	5
H. H. Smith	10	R. McMarsch	10
D. A. G.	2	K. Crawford	45
Charles Lemp	5	Bishop G. W. Perkin	10
Mrs. R. Marvin	10	In His Name	5
R. M. Donaldson	25	Clark Mills	22
Anonymous	25	David Valentine	10
Montclair	3	Mrs. L. Ondin	25
S. and E. Mehlen	35	P. C. Allen	3
R. Dawson Hall	1	C. W. Spencer	5
John T. Munn	5	J. L. Thompson	10
W. C. Wolverton	5	Allen Johnson	3
Floy McEwen	5	H. A. Mudd	10
Camilla	1	West Farms Ref. Church	30
Alla P. Kendall	25	Mrs. T. H. P.	2
A. F. Smith	1	Sailor	10
E. A. Green	2	M. De Core	5
Alex Blum	20	L. C. Mason	3
Marshland Farm, Vt.	25	Mrs. B. F. Fischer	10
Bangs-Whiton Sch.	144	Cudworth Boye	5
Charles McLouth	5	St. Cloud Cooper	10
Mrs. M. W. Stein	2	Jose Schwarz	5
Marquis & Wagner	10	Chas. L. Thompson	5
F. S. Parker	1	Frances Olmsted	5
Mrs. R. C. Chain	12	E. N. Hill	10
S. B. Herrseie	5	C. Washburn	25
H. M. Wassell	5	W. L. R. Gifford	10
P. C. Washburn	25	A. L. Salt	25
W. L. R. Gifford	10	C. E. Scribner	25
J. W. H. Kerper	5	R. H. Gregory	15
W. J. Carr	25	H. W. Murkland	15
F. L. Hart	5	D. C. Tanner	10
Penny-A-Day	12	O. D. Street	10
Samuel Kerr	25	F. B. Jewett	10
Mrs. J. Brunnar	1	J. L. McQuarrie	10
F. A. C. Baker	5	Gerard Swope	25
Grace A. Robinson	10	H. R. King	5
J. T. Bates	2	G. S. Kinney	5
Mrs. B. Davis	5	Sam D. Williams	2
Watson Snyder	20	Rev. Floyd S. Leach	10
M. Stiefel	10	Daniel Cochrane	10
J. A. S.	5	Peter Olsen	20
Anonymous	8	John Haydock	10
H. J. Spaun	5	Geo. R. Nelson	10
B. M. Stanton	5	Irving M. Clark	25
W. G. Davey	5	J. F. Thompson	5
F. W. Barthel	5	S. V. Simpler	25
F. W. Walker	14	G. D. Owen	27
Mrs. C. C. Johnson	10	Rev. Dr. Mercein	10
H. Jorgensen	5	C. L. Foster	25
Mary E. James	10	R. C. Allen	25
L. M. Mowers	5	Brooklyn	7
Margaret Scott	2	Anonymous	2
Clara A. H. Reed	20	W. G. Van Name	25
Turkey	5	Mrs. R. H. Anderson	1
J. E. M.	3	Mrs. O. H. Bartine	1
D. W. Kendall	2	R. V. Little	5
Martha E. Avery	25	Girls' High School	25
Anonymous	25	Mrs. M. Mumbert	10
Mrs. M. Mumbert	10	W. Russell	25
Miss J. S. Hamlin	10	New Brunswick Theological Seminary	17
Suffrage League	10	Mrs. C. E. Rowley	30
C. E. Beaudry	10	H. E. Ricketts	10
Adolph L. Meek	5	Charles F. Link	1
Mrs. M. Wise	25	Louis Wall	2
Edwin Denling	10	Cash	1
James Hardie	25	D. B. R.	1
George Osgood	5	G. R.	1
Thomas Hale, Jr.	25	E. F. Roswell	2
C. H. Cornish	1	Anonymous	3
R. M. Brickner	1	M. F. O'Connell	1
Ruth S. Bigelow	25	Cash	2
Gertrude F. Harvey	25	C. Gibson	1
P. E. Church, Hot Springs	13	Elizabeth C. Clark	1
Paul H. Bacon	2	Miss Lawton	10
Mrs. W. Harrington	1	West End Collegiate Church S. S.	4
		Anonymous	7
		Unknown	25
		A. F. Brown	2
		P. L.	5
		W. W.	3
		Elizabeth Gibson	50
		Nathaniel Foote	20
		Deborah Harris	20
		George Dennison	50
		Miriam Tracy	20
		Arthur Truslow	1
		Theodora Bulkley	100
		A. B. Richards	10
		John T. Linnen	50
		Mrs. J. T. Linnen	50
		Miss M. Lillen	10
		W. C. Ashman	2
		E. C.	10
		Mrs. J. H. Post	25
		St. Mark's Club	10
		Pilgrim Cong. S. S.	8
		Elinor Dutcher	5
		C. J. F.	5
		E. L. Hughes	5
		Pres. Church, Sewickley	20
		Poughkeepsie	1,158

Red Cross Activities.

The Red Cross has received a letter from Dr. Charles Macdonald, in charge of one of the American Red Cross Hospital units at Budapest, in which he tells of the warm reception given American surgeons and nurses there.

The Red Cross is hearing very satisfactorily from colleges in response to the appeal for aid recently sent out. Wabash College at Coffinsville, Ind., will give a hundred-pound bale of absorbent cotton each month for six months.

Miss Louisa P. Loring, Emergency Secretary for the Red Cross for Massachusetts, says the Yale-Princeton football game netted $3,883 for the Red Cross; some young girls selling Red Cross flags in the suburbs of Boston gave $2,224 for the Red Cross; a sewing circle at Andover has contributed one thousand articles for refugees, and the Peace Sunday collection of Massachusetts amounted to $17,073.

Additional pledges of support of nurses in Europe have come from Mrs. W. J. Boardman and Mrs. F. A. Keet of Washington. Each agrees to pay $60 a month for six months, that being the monthly salary of a nurse in the field.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. The Red Cross Fund now totals $367,752.91, of which $631.50 was received yesterday from the following:

Chattanooga	$173
Pres. Ch., Summit	115
L. L. Delafield	100
C. of Com., dinner fund	40
U. P. S. S., Greenville, Penn.	23
E. Massich	25
Jordanville, R. C.	23
New Providence, N. J., churches	13
Beardman, Ohio, church	11
Mrs. T. H. P. Salter	10
W. Farms Ref. Ch.	10
P. E. Ch., Hillsboro, Ohio	10
W. A. Walker	10
Holyrood P. E. Ch.	10
"Brookiya"	7
Tech. Inst., Billings, Mont.	5
"E. F. C."	5
B. Frankenberg	5
"H. R. S."	5
Mrs. S. C. Outcalt	4
Savetsky, Sheffman & Co., emps.	4
P. W. Banning, (col.)	2
Rev. F. C. H. Wendel	2
Staats-Zeitung, (col.)	2
"F. C. A."	2
V. Puccio	1
Ladies' Aid, Charlestown, W. Va.	1
Isabel Harrington	1
Helen S. Ringer	1
P. E. Ch., Claremore, Okla.	1
G. H. Wensley	1

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, amounts to $39,557.56, of which $136 was received yesterday from these persons:

Esther Troubat	$5	X. Y. Z.	$100
Mrs. J. De Marshall	1	Mrs. Bertha Barbee	2
W. S. Tanpler	10	Mrs. Gino Speranza	12
Mme. V. Praddi	6		

Contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $813, which brought the total to $184,056.98. These contributions were received yesterday:

Cleveland Com.	$500	Margaret Rhodes	$10
Langenberg Bros.	100	Anna Schuntz	5
& Co.	100	Isabella Bosworth	2
F. M. Taylor	100	M. H. Sayder	1
S. F. Shattuck	50	Williamsport	1
Mrs. E. H. Harding	25	Station D	1
Mrs. C. W. Hubbard	18		

Committee of Mercy Fund

The following subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund were received yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Miss A. E. Flint	$25
Carolina G. Hewitt	3
Mrs. R. O. Curry	1
H. D. Rabcock	5
Peace Stamp Society	10
L. V. Heydenreich	20
Ada Phipps	20
H. F. M.	500
G. A. Xydicis	5
J. C. Thaw	100
Leon Fuchs	10

BELGIAN FUND.

J. M. Cunningham	100
Dr. C. Edmond Kelle	10
Edith E. Rechenberg	5
Committee of Mercy, Asheville, N. C.	1,500
G. E. Lewis	10
School children of Peoche, New	7
Olin J. Stephens	25
L. P. Cubberley	5

BRITISH FUND.

Samuel Johnston	5

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $43,208. August Belmont is the Treasurer of the committee, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building.

For the benefit of war sufferers, the Committe of Mercy will give at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, an exhibition to begin on Dec. 3, and close on Dec. 10. The admission will be fifty cents and the artists who will exhibit include; Daniel Chester French, Sorolla, Robert Henri, J. E. Fraser, Ernest Lawson, J. Alden Weir, Prince Paul Troubetsky, Gutzon Borglum, John Alexander, Robert Chanler, Howard Cushing, Malvina Hoffman, Cecilia Beaux, Janet Scudder, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Received by The N. Y. Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from "D." and $2.50 from "Cash" for the benefit of a poor little girl in need of an operation and whose family is in care of the Charity Organization Society.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NAILS NEWS THEFT

Telegraph Operator Locked Up on Charge of Pilfering Dispatch for an Agency.

DECEIVED BY FAKE MESSAGE

Evening Paper That Printed It Blames an Agency, Which in Turn Makes a Denial.

Suspicion, steadily increasing since the beginning of the war, that dispatches of the Associated Press were being stolen systematically and were redistributed by smaller news agencies, caused the Associated Press officials to set a trap yesterday for persons they thought had a part in the redistribution of news. When the trap was sprung Henry L. Linder, an operator employed by the Postal Telegraph Compsny and assigned to duty in the office of The New York Globe, at 75 Dey Street, was arrested and charged with a violation of Section 552 of the Penal Code, "revealing the contents of a telegraphic message to a person other than the one for whom it was intended."

The message involved was as follows:

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.—The Russian dreadnought Fliba, formerly the Ismail, striking a mine in the Gulf of Finland, is a complete loss, with 450 lives.

ADD PETROGRAD UNDER DASH—LOSS OF FLIBA.—The Ismail was one of four Baltic dreadnoughts laid down at the Kronstadt yards in 1912. She had a displacement of 28,000 tons and carried nine 14-inch guns and twenty 6-inch.

The dispatch had no foundation in fact. There is no Fliba in the Russian Navy. The word was cryptic. Substituting for the initial consonant the consonant following it in the alphabet and for the two vowels the vowels following, "Fliba" becomes "Globe."

Transmission of the Message.

The message, according to the affidavits in the complaint filed in the Tombs Court, was transmitted at 9:26 o'clock in the morning by John C. Bates, an operator in The Associated Press offices, to George H. Boothby, another Associated Press operator, in The Globe offices. The short bulletin wire to The Globe had been detached from the circuit which included the other New York evening papers, members of The Associated Press. Before the dispatch appeared in any issue of The Globe a notice to "kill" was sent out, and therefore it never reached the public as coming from The Associated Press.

Ten minutes after Bates had transmitted the message it appeared on the tickers of the New York News Bureau, a corporation, with offices at 28 Beaver Street, and within two hours it was printed in The Evening Sun, which does not have the Associated Press service, under the page-wide heading, "New Russian Battleship is Destroyed by a Mine."

According to Boothby's affidavit, Linder "cut in" on the wire so that both he and Linder received the message at their respective keys. Linder transmitted it immediately to the New York News Bureau. When the message was sent out over the ticker it reached a Pinkerton detective, who had established himself as an investment banker at 366 Broadway. Shortly before noon Charles J. Pender, Assistant Superintendent of the Pinkerton force, and Detective Thomas Donahue arrested Linder and took him to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate House held him in $5,000 bail. In default of bonds he was sent to the Tombs.

Not the Chief Offender.

John Kirkland Clark, attorney for Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, told Magistrate House that presumably Linder was "not the chief culprit."

The police said that Linder made full confession, in which he asserted that he received a weekly salary to intercept dispatches from the Associated Press and re-transmit them.

W. H. Barrett, Manager of the New York News Bureau, was questioned about the case by a TIMES reporter who telehoned to him at his home in Plainfield last night.

"I know nothing about it," he said. "I know that this dispatch went out, but I do not believe it came to us direct. If there is anything to come out, it will come out at the trial."

The Evening Sun, which printed the dispatch in two of its earlier editions, made this statement in a later edition:

This story was also sent out by the Central News, an agency whose clientele includes The Evening Sun. Received by this newspaper, the story was printed in early editions in good faith.

The Central News of America and the New York News Bureau occupy offices in the building at 20 Beaver Street. James Bascom is President of the New York News Bureau and a Vice President of the other company. William H. Hurst directs both the Central News and the New York News Bureaus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received this statement last night from J. B. Shale, general manager of the Central News of America:

The statement published in The Evening Sun to the effect that they received from the Central News the report that a Russian battleship had been destroyed by a mine is erroneous.

The Central News did not furnish to The Evening Sun any statement of any kind relating to the matter, except to answer a telephone query stating that they could not confirm the report, as they had not received any word about it from the Central News, Limited, of London.

Some one in The Sun office must have been mistaken as to the source of the information.

A similar query was received from The Evening World and a like answer was given.

THE CENTRAL NEWS OF AMERICA,
By J. B. SHALE, General Manager.

The United Press Association sent this statement:

In its racing edition The Evening Telegram states that the "Fliba" fake was carried today by the United Press. Lest you might be misled, we wish to state that this story was not carried or alluded to in any way by the United Press, and we propose to hold The Evening Telegram responsible for its statement.

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION.
By ROY HOWARD, President.

According to a statement issued by The Associated Press, the methods of the New York News Bureau have been under observation for several weeks from the office at 366 Broadway. The detective rented the office under the name "R. D. Smith" and fitted it with a safe and appropriate furniture. Then he installed one of the New York News Bureau tickers.

The ticker service has been watched with great care for several weeks. Each dispatch has been timed and a comparison has been made with the records of The Associated Press. This has shown, it is alleged, that Associated Press dispatches have been repeated on the ticker within five or ten minutes after they have been sent out by The Associated Press.

The case of Linder, who is 41 years old, and lives at 290 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, N. J., is to come up on Tuesday. Under Section 552 of the Penal Code he can be sentenced to two years in State prison and fined $1,000.

DECLINES BIG WAR ORDER.

Chicago Firm, Already Pushed to Its Capacity, Turns Down Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The Western manufacturers are so rushed with orders from European countries that one mercantile establishment of this city—Wilson Brothers, of South Fifth Avenue—today reluctantly declined an order for 400,000 pairs of socks for use of soldiers now engaged in the war. It was not that the firm was unwilling to fill the order, but it is already swamped with contracts which will strain the facilities of its plant for many months.

The International Traders, Limited, of London, also wrote the Chicago Association of Commerce that it had urgent orders from a European power for soldiers' socks and that quick action was imperative. It urged that every mill in this section of the United States be placed in cable communication with the London corporation.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, the big stock yards firm, which worked its plant day and night as soon as the war was declared and laid up an immense stock of canned meat, has filled an order for $3,800,000 worth of meat. The firm made a record in loading the meat on trains and shipping it to New York for export.

POLAND PLEADS FOR SUCCOR.

American Committee Tells of Miseries Inflicted by War.

Distressing accounts of misery suffered by women and children in Poland have brought about the organization of a Polish National Relief Fund and an appeal to American generosity. Throughout Poland hostile armies are marching and the fields have been devastated, homes burned, cities, towns, villages, and hamlets demolished, and hundreds of thousands made destitute.

Like Belgium, Poland is an innocent victim of the war and, like Belgium, is suffering desolation, while the men of Poland have been drafted into three armies to slaughter each other.

The women and children cannot expect succor, for the Poles have no Government to care for them, and no neutral neighboring country.

This relief fund was organized with Mme. Marcella Sembrich as Honorary President; Mrs. Thomas F. Krajewski, President; Mrs. John Rade, Vice President; Mrs. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Secretary, and Miss L. Krajewski, 265 Central Park West, Treasurer.

Funds are being deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, and will be forwarded through the American Consuls in Poland to the Central Relief Committee there for distribution. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer.

GOES TO STUDY BELGIANS.

Dean McClenahan to Inform Alumni as to Needs and Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Princeton alumni are sending Prof. Howard McClenahan, Dean of the university, abroad to investigate the condition of Belgian refugees in England. Prof. McClenahan's aim is to render more effective the distribution of funds in England and Belgium.

He will sail from New York on the Lusitania next Saturday, and will be absent two months. His itinerary will include visits to the refugee camps at Cambridge and a probable trip to Belgium. He will also endeavor to judge the possibilities of the Belgians as American citizens, as a result of a suggestion which has been made by Princeton graduates that large numbers of the refugees be brought to this country. The fugitive Belgians are anxious to colonize in America, and a movement is on foot to provide for their immigration next Spring.

Turkey Lets Missionaries Depart.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Ambassador Morgenthau cabled the State Department today that the Turkish Minister of the interior had given orders to permit the departure from Turkey of several missionaries, for whom safe conduct had been asked by the British Ambassador here.

SMYRNA INCIDENT OFFICIALLY CLOSED

Turkish War Minister Says Two Blanks Were Fired to Warn Tennessee's Launch.

SHOT NOT AIMED AT IT

Regrets Expressed and "Indifference of Helmsman" Bears the Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Following the receipt of further explanations from the Turkish Government, Secretary Bryan this afternoon declared the Smyrna incident closed. Mr. Bryan said that evidently the shots fired by the Turkish fort were merely intended as warnings to the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee. The following is a paraphrase of the latest communication on the subject from American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople as given out by the State Department today:

The Turkish Minister of War has communicated to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople an explanation concerning the incident of the firing from the fort at Smyrna upon the steam launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee. The War Minister's report states that he ascertained from the commander of Smyrna that two blank shots of warning were first fired and that the sentinel, after waiting two minutes, was obliged to fire the third shot in another direction from that of the launch, which latter shot was merely to prevent the helmsman of the launch from holding his course, which would lead directly on to the mines at the entrance of the port and to rescue him from a very certain danger. The commander of Smyrna expresses very great regret that such an obligation was presented to the sentinel of the port, which he attributes to the indifference of the helmsman of the launch.

The latest Turkish explanation of the incident flatly contradicts essential statements of fact in the first report on the subject from Capt. Decker, commanding the Tennessee. It also differs in at least one important particular from a previous official Turkish statement on the subject as given out in paraphrase by President Wilson.

Capt. Decker's first report intimated, though it did not say directly, that he was in the launch. It did say specifically that the launch was "fired at." With that report as the only information that either the State or Navy Department admitted having received, the White House gave out a statement saying that "a shot" was fired across the bows of the launch "to stop her." That night President Wilson gave out a paraphrase of a report from Mr. Morgenthau, in which the Turkish Minister of the Interior and the Turkish Minister of War said that "shots" were fired "toward" the launch, nothing being said about any of the shots being blank. Nothing has been received from Capt. Decker retracting or correcting in any way his first statement.

Mr. Daniels said this afternoon that no inquiry had been made to ascertain the implied culpability of the launch's helmsman. He also denied that Capt. Decker had been instructed to apologize.

MORE BELGIANS TO BE FED.

Those Returning Now Must Be Cared for by Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The people of Belgium to be fed during the Winter will probably be many thousands more than seemed the case a very short time ago, according to the report of a special Commissioner delegated by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium to make an investigation. The Commissioner sent a telegraphic report from Rotterdam today to Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission.

Speaking of the Belgian refugees in the south of Holland, the Commissioner said he found that large numbers, most of whom belonged to the agricultural classes, had returned to Belgium, or were going to return, with the result that there would be an enormous addition to the starving populace, as it was impossible to get work. At Bergen-op-Zoom there are 3,000 refugees living in tents. Most of the tents shelter two families. With the ground like a quagmire and the cold unbearable the refugees sit huddled around small fires by day and sleep on straw at night.

Some recent arrivals from Antwerp said that the Germans were ready and anxious to give them work, but added: "They pay us with pieces of paper, telling us that some day it will be good money, but it won't buy food."

Refugees from small villages which the American commission has not yet been able to relieve said that the places had been entirely cleared of food by the Germans, who had also requisitioned all the cattle, so that positive starvation faced the people remaining.

PARKER GOES TO HOLLAND.

British Novelist Joins Americans on Tour to Study Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sir Gilbert Parker, the distinguished novelist and member of Parliament, goes tonight to Holland to visit refugee camps and to travel along the border of Belgium with Herbert Hoover, Millard Shaler, and members of the Rockefeller Commission.

Sir Gilbert, who from the first has taken an active interest in the work of the American Commission, will spend the week end on this mission, returning on Monday to London with Messrs. Hoover and Shaler.

The Popular "Big Store"



GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

In addition to New York's biggest values:—We give 2½c Green Trading Stamps. TWO 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON; ONE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made today and Monday will be entered on bills rendered January 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's "Kirschbaum" Overcoats and Suits

Today at $17.50



(A Remarkable Sale—Usually to $30)

You will find included:
$30 "KIRSCHBAUM" SILK-LINED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, also BLACK AND OXFORDS SKINNER'S SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS from a standard maker. Likewise a goodly array of FANCY OVERCOATS AND BALMACAANS of every description.

As to the SUITS, there are hundreds of "KIRSCHBAUM'S" and those originating with America's finest tailors. WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, VELOURS, and neat dark patterns in CONSERVATIVE STYLE SUITS. And, to top off this exceptional offering, HANDSOME YOUTHFUL MODELS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every size overcoat and suit for your choice, today, at $17.50.

Balmacaans and Overcoats Usually Priced to $25.00 on Sale today at $14.85
More than half of these are from a famous Rochester overcoat maker. His name is known to thousands of well-dressed New Yorkers. Numerous styles in Blacks, Oxfords, Kerseys, Chinchillas and imported mixtures. All sizes for men and youths.

$15 and $20 Balmacaans and Overcoats today at $11.85
This is THE FINEST LOT OF COATS EVER OFFERED AT THE PRICE. Balmacaans and Overcoats of newest rough foreign fabrics. Others in Black Oxfords, Kerseys, Blue and Black Chinchillas; shawl collar and other favorite styles; No less than 100 styles for your choice in this lot. All sizes.

Men's and Youths' Suits—BLUE AND BLACK ALL-WOOL SERGES, BROWN AND GRAY MIXTURES; favorite styles for young men, as well as those for men of all sizes and ages up to size 54 stout. Specially priced today at... $14.85
Men's and Youths' Fall and Winter Suits—PLAIN AND FANCY BLUE SERGES, PENCIL AND HAIRLINE STRIPES; all the best colors; all sizes; former prices to $20; today at... $11.85

$10 and $12 Balmacaans, Winter Overcoats and Raincoats—some of the Balmacaans are Priestley Cravenetted. The Winter Overcoats are in browns and mixtures; best styles of the season; all sizes. The Raincoats are warranted not to leak; all sizes in tan and brown; the prices of these run to $12; today, at... $6.85

Also These Extra Specials for Men and Youths

$12 to $18 Suits—too many styles and patterns to describe here; dark mixtures and other favorites, blue serges included; all sizes for men and youths, today, at... $10

$3, $4 and $5 "Kingly" Trousers—striped worsteds, blue serges, fancy cassimeres and black Thibets; all sizes to 58; today, at... $2.85

Mackinaw Coats—40 different styles and patterns; all best colors and sizes.
Usually $6.00, today at $4.95.
Usually $7.50, today at $5.95.
$8 to $10, today at $6.95.

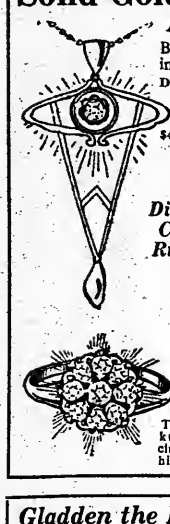
MAIN BUILDING

A Wonderful Opportunity to Obtain

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry

At Record-Breaking Low Prices.

Beautiful articles from well-known Maiden Lane importers.



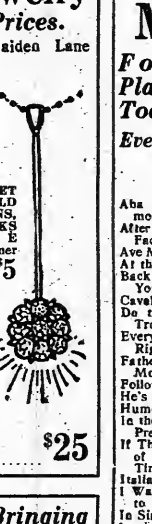
DIAMOND-SET LAVALLIERES—solid gold with baroque pearl drop; 15-inch soldered link chain; former price $6.50; today, at... $3.75

$40 DIAMOND CLUSTER LAVALLIERES—cluster of nine diamonds set in platinum suspended from a slender bar; soldered link chain; today, at... $25

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings at $39
The ring is set with 9 cut diamonds, so cleverly mounted that they give the appearance of a 2-kt. stone. The ring is of 14-kt. gold, and the cluster is mounted high on prongs.



$40 Diamond Cluster Rings
Every one a beauty; every one of exquisite design; every one of workmanship that is only put into $100 rings; today, at... $25



MAIN BUILDING

"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls

For 88-Note Player-Pianos, Today at... **38c**

Every Roll Accurately Cut Fine Musical Effect Guaranteed

Aba Daba Honeymoon.	Neath the Shadow of the Pyramids.
After the Roses Have Faded Away.	Oh, My Love.
Ave Maria (Gounod)	On the Shores of Italy.
At the Ball.	Please.
Back to the Carolina You Love.	Rosary.
Cavalleria Rusticana	Rose of Italy.
Do the Funny Fox Trot.	Same Sort of a Girl.
Every Road Is the Right Road.	Star Spangled Banner.
Fatherland, the Motherland.	Silver Threads Among the Gold
Follow the Crowd.	Ta Tao.
He's a Rag Picker.	They Start the Victrola.
Humoresque.	We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.	When It's Nighttime Down in Burgundy.
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.	When You Play in the Game of Love,
Italian Royal March.	When the Grown Up Ladies Act Like Babies.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.	When the Angelus Is Ringing.
In Siam.	When You're Away (The Only Girl)
In the Town Where I Was Born.	Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight (Old Ballad)
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.	
Love Moon (Chin Chin).	
La Marseillaise.	
Lu Lu Fado.	

The following at 75c

Aida.	Dance of the Hours (La Gioconda).
Barbara of Seville.	Light Cavalry.
Beautiful Blue Danube.	Lohengrin.
Charge of the Uhlans	Lucrecia Borgia.
Daughter of the Regiment.	Napoleon's Last Charge.
Espanola Waltzes.	Poet and Peasant.
Faust.	Rigoletto.
Fra Diavolo.	William Tell.
German Home Songs	

The following at 88c

Awakening of the Lion.	Jolly Robbers.
Bohemian Girl.	Chin Chin (Selection).
La Boheme.	Debutante (Selection).
Carmen.	Only Girl (Selection).
Die Fledermaus.	Wars of the World (Selection).
Hebrew Medley.	
Girl from Utah (Selection).	

MAIN BUILDING

Gladden the Hearts of the Kiddies by Bringing Them to Toy Town Today.



Just three specials to give you an idea how well Greenhut's is prepared to receive its little friends today.

The Big Store Special Hand Car—Beautifully enameled; spring seat; heavy rubber tires; regularly priced at $4.95; today, at... $3.75



The Big Store Special Automobile—adjustable seat; heavy rubber tires; the adjustable seat makes this automobile adaptable for big or little chaps; regularly $5.95; today, at... $4.45



Dappled Gray Swinging Horses—built on extra strong base; complete with bridle and saddle; regularly $3.50; today, at $2.65

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Women's $3.50

"Foot Mould" Shoes, Today, at . . $2.95



The acme of comfort and of style. A distinct saving on every pair of this—our favorite make of shoes.

THE WOMEN'S SHOES are the newest styles in gun metal calf, patent leather, tan Russia calf and kidskin; button or lace, plain or tipped toes; cloth or dull kid tops; hand turned and Goodyear welted soles; in all sizes and widths.



THE MEN'S SHOES—All popular leathers, tan Russia calf, patent leather, gun metal calf and kidskin; button or lace. Specially featured is THE NEW FLAT ENGLISH LAST, with blind eyelets, in tan Russia and gun metal calf; all with Goodyear welted soles; all sizes and widths.

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Storm Shoes—extra high cut; made of oil grain leather, in tan and black; buckle at top; solid leather soles; sizes 9 to 13½ and 1 to 5½; today, at... $1.98

Misses' and Children's $2.50 High Cut Tan Button Shoes—heavy soles and good wide toes; fine for bad weather. Sizes 8½ to 11, 11½ to 2; today, at... $1.79

MAIN BUILDING

Gift Umbrellas at Special Prices

$2.95 and $3.50 Umbrellas—Fine quality; all silk; sizes for men and women; neat hardwood handles; plain carved or with silver mounts; today, at... $1.95

$3.75 to $5.75 Umbrellas—Extra quality all silk close rolling umbrellas for men and women; fitted with spun, chased, engraved or etched sterling mounted handles for women, and choice sterling mounted handles for men; today, at... $2.95

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

NOW ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
On the Afternoons of December 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th,

By Order of

MR. CLARENCE J. DEARDEN

of This City,

His Very Important Collection of Early English and American

FURNITURE

AND

ANTIQUE ART OBJECTS

and Utensils in Various Metals

Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.

To this Collection has been added a large number of

Early English Mahogany Chairs

Purchased by a Prominent New England Collector, now deceased, from

The Tiffany Studios Sale of the Thomas B. Clarke Collection

and are now to be sold by order of an executor.

*** A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with text by Mr. Dana H. Carroll, will be mailed on

FRANK SAYS JURORS FEARED VENGEANCE

On Trial as Much as Himself, He Asserts in His Latest Statement.

CALLS HIS TRIAL GROTESQUE

A Fair Trial Impossible in the Atmosphere of Intimidation That Prevailed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Leo M. Frank, following his second reverse at the hands of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has issued a statement to the public, in which he calls attention to several phases of his trial, conviction, and subsequent appeals to the Supreme Court of the State.

He lays stress upon the fact that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the question of his guilt or innocence, and that the evidence on which he was convicted was considered solely by the jury.

Of the jury he says that they were on trial as much as he; that their very lives hung in the balance, so dangerous was the crowd which surrounded the jail.

The statement follows:

"To the Public: Again I have met with another reverse. I am not a lawyer; I am not conversant with these matters, and so I cannot comment on this latest legal phase of my case. What appeare to me the big issue, the issue rising far above matters of practice and legal wrangling, is that with which I am conversant, namely, that I am innocent of this dreadful charge, and that, standing today convicted, I have been prosecuted wrongfully and grotesquely for a crime of which I have no knowledge.

"I have been tried but once, in August, 1913, before twelve jurors, at which time a verdict was reached. Since that time I have been before both Superior and Supreme Courts, where the legality of the proceedings was reviewed. The evidence at my trial, the question of my guilt or innocence, has never been reviewed, except before Judge Roan, who expressed at least a reasonable doubt as to my guilt. With this exception my counsel but questioned the legal processes and asked the various Judges to remedy the defects and legal errors in my trial and to consider the legal status of the trial conditions and the verdict.

"In all of these various motions guilt or innocence was not in the issues. We only desired the Judges to correct the legal errors set out by my counsel. The higher Judges have never, in delivering an opinion, stated in the opinion their conclusion as to my innocence or guilt. That has been and legally could be expressed but once—by the jury.

Jurors Feared for Their Lives.

"And that trial in August, 1913.

"I mean no disrespect, but when I pause to think of the conditions surrounding that trial I am horrified. If that was a trial; if those conditions which obtained constitute a legal, judicial trial; if the issue of life and death could be reasonably presumed to be faithfully considered in such an atmosphere—then God help all of us! I feel for the twelve gentlemen of the jury. Just consider their predicament. They were on trial, too; their very lives hung in the balance. There were three men on trial for life at my trial—the jurors and myself.

"Those twelve men lived through twenty-nine days of a trial; they heard hundreds of witnesses; they listened to the impassioned and vehement arguments of counsel; they paid attention to his Honor's charge. But it is significant that they heard the unruly and unseemly demonstrations both within and without the courtroom; they heard the applause when the prosecution scored a point, the disapproval when the defense won a point; they knew that the court was adjourned from Saturday until Monday to prevent a possible impending outbreak; they saw the Chief of the Atlanta police and the Colonel of the militia in conference with his Honor the Judge. They knew what the conference meant; they knew what the demonstration portended. Their verdict protected them from harm.

"Nor can there be any doubt that his Honor anticipated acquittal. He realized the feeling of the throng in and about the Court House, and to protect an innocent man from harm requested my attorney, as it afterward appeared, to waive my presence when the verdict was rendered. This is further borne out by his public expression of his doubt of my guilt when he overruled our motion for a new trial. Who can say that in a friendlier atmosphere his Honor's expression would have not been stronger and his action on the motion different?

"That such conditions as obtained at my trial are recognized by the Georgia Supreme Court as vitiating a verdict and destroying the value of a trial so held can be seen by the following quotation from the Eighty-first Georgia, Pages 558-560:

But can any man say with certainty that such things have no influence upon him? Can any of us know how far our minds are influenced by applause or excitement in a crowd which surrounds us? Can any of us say, even in this court, that this or that piece of testimony, or this or that argument of counsel, has not influenced our minds? Our minds are so constituted that it is impossible to say what impression scenes of this kind would make upon us unless we had determined beforehand that the prisoner was guilty or innocent. The question here is not what effect these things did have upon the minds of the jury, but what effect they were calculated to produce. We cannot determine what effect they did have, but it is apparent what effect they were calculated to have.

"Our jurors may say that they were uninfluenced by the unruly conditions surrounding my trial. They may say it honestly and truthfully. But subconsciously the atmosphere, pregnant with latent violence, must have guided them. It could not have been otherwise They were but human.

"As the subject matter of the trial, I declare, without fear of contradiction, that it was not shown that the negro perjurer, Jim Conley, who has a long Police Court record, and who has been arrested several times for disorderly conduct, had neither the motive to conceive the crime nor the opportunity to commit it. Conley lied and lied again, under oath, innumerable times. He admitted lying and perjury at the trial on the stand. A recent publication, treating of my case, states: 'The world has never discovered a dire means of determining when a liar under oath is not a liar under oath.' I take it that as far as Conley is concerned, this is the meat of the proposition.

Probabilities of Conley's Guilt.

"On that tragic April 26, 1913, I was occupied with my usual duties, attending to my business and doing my work. I had a right to be there, and I was surrounded by my immediate office force. Conley, filled with drink, and with a flask of whisky in his pocket, admits that he was hiding in a dark place, away from the vision of the passerby, and in close proximity to the stairway leading from the second floor. I was working busily, and was accessible to all who wished to see me. Conley was lurking in a dark place and sleeping off the effects of a drunk. My statements have stood the acid test of truth and the test of time. Conley, under oath, replaces one lie with another innumerable times. Who would you expect to commit a crime under those circumstances? In whose brain of these two, mine or Conley's, would you look for devilment to be begotten? Who of the two would you rather encounter alone in a big building? That which is humanly possible happens only in a reasonable, natural way.

"Do you believe that Conley could not have committed this crime? Do you believe that he did not have even better opportunity than any one else? If it is possible that the drink-filled, vicious Conley could have committed this crime, isn't it most probable and plausible that he did do it? He certainly had the opportunity, and, judging him from his condition at the time and his past police record, a motive could be very readily assigned for his act. And he has lied time without number—and under oath at that. A creature like Conley, who has no respect for his oath or God, certainly has no respect for any living creature—not even himself.

"I have no knowledge of this transaction. I have made my statement and that still stands as the truth, for I am innocent. I cannot believe that this community can be hoodwinked by a wily negro criminal. Before you can take the word of this colossal negro perjurer and liar, he must show that he is himself innocent. How can you take his word? Isn't it apparent that he is lying to this very day? His testimony on the stand, his vicious and shady character, his self-incriminating expressions, irretrievably damn him and prove my innocence.

"LEO M. FRANK.

"Nov. 27, 1914."

LAST PLEA TO SUPREME COURT

Frank's Counsel Will Argue for a Writ of Error on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—On Monday, before the Supreme Court of the United States, Henry Alexander of counsel for Leo M. Frank, who was convicted in the Georgia courts of murdering a factory girl in 1913, will make the next to the last possible effort to save the life of the condemned prisoner. He will then ask the court's leave to present a petition for a writ of error that would bring up the question of a retrial. If leave is refused, or the petition is later denied, counsel's only recourse will be to the pardoning power of Georgia's executive.

The case will reach the Supreme Court of the United States under curious circumstances. The writ of error has already been denied by two members of the court, but to laymen, at least, the denials seem based on technicalities. In his opinion denying the writ, Mr. Justice Holmes expressed a grave doubt whether due process of law had been accorded the accused, but because he could not set aside the opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia that the motion to set aside the verdict came too late, he refused to intervene.

A curious point about Mr. Justice Holmes's opinion, which undoubtedly has encouraged counsel to hope for more favorable action from the full bench of the Supreme Court, is that the Justice saw a denial of justice in a phase of the trial not especially emphasized by counsel.

A WOMAN'S PLEA FOR FRANK.

She Gives a Dozen Reasons for Believing Conley Guilty.

THE TIMES has received from a woman in Atlanta, who has had no connection with the Frank case on either side, the following article which the writer captions "A Dozen Reasons Why I Believe Conley Slew the Little Phagan Girl." Telegraphic inquiries to THE TIMES correspondent in Atlanta regarding the writer brought an answer testifying to her good character.

Regarding the statements made in her article the writer says:

If necessary I can prove any statement made in the inclosed article; but I hardly think anybody in Atlanta will have the courage to dispute them. I only wish they would; I wish somebody would show me that I am wrong, for as long as they are going to hang Frank I would rather believe he deserves it. As it is, my heart is about to burst from the injustice of it.

Here is the article she sent to THE TIMES:

I suppose I should begin this article by saying that the Jewish people of the United States of America have offered me $10,000,000 to write something in defense of Leo M. Frank, a man of their religion, who is facing a death penalty imposed upon him by the courts of Georgia. Of course the Jewish people of America would know that the statement was utterly false; but I do not exaggerate when I say that no one has yet dared publicly to express his belief in Frank's innocence without being accused of having been bought with Jewish money. Personally, I do not believe the Jews of Atlanta would spend one penny to shield a criminal of their race, but I am almost alone in my belief. Why, a friend who was with me recently in the fitting room of a large department store, where I had gone to have a suit altered, accidentally let it drop that I thought Frank innocent. And the woman who was fitting me! She turned as white as death, and said in a voice that literally trembled with passion: "Since that dirty Smith (the negro's lawyer) has come out for Frank a lot of people have changed; they haven't got sense enough to know that the Jews paid him to change."

For once in my life I was speechless. My friend looked at me and winked. Then I summoned courage to ask:

"Do you know this to be true?"

"Certainly. Rabbi Mark told the Jews they had to pay Smith." She stopped for breath, then added: "Why do you believe that Jew innocent?"

At first I thought I would not answer, because my friend had warned me, when the fitter had gone out for pins, to be careful or else she would unintentionally ruin my suit. So I hesitated a long time before saying:

"The little short, thick, yellowish negro has never explained perfectly to my satisfaction why the sawdust and cinders of the basement floor were ground so thoroughly into the poor little girl's face. He didn't explain why the sawdust was in the inner passages of her nose. The doctors said only by suction could they have been drawn up there—they had to be breathed there. And yet the little thick, yellowish negro swore that Mary Phagan was dead when he put her down, and more than that, he said she was wrapped up nicely in a cotton sack!"

The woman looked puzzled. "Why, I didn't read about that," she said.

And that's just it. Not many people who are so prejudiced have read all the case. I have not only read it, but have every line printed about the Frank case on file, and I know that it is a physical impossibility for Frank to have murdered Mary Phagan on the second floor of the factory, and go through all the manoeuvres the negro said he did in the time—time—now you've got me. I'll just have to quote the negro here:

"The little girl came in 'bout 12:10 and went upstairs, and I heard her scream. Then Miss Monteen Stover came in."

And the State's own witnesses proved that Monteen Stover was there at 12:05. In other words, Conley's story, as was often the case, didn't fit in regard to the time element.

Yesterday a man asked me:

"Why do you believe Frank to be innocent?"

I smiled, but refused to discuss the subject with him, knowing he was a firm believer in Frank's guilt.

"You can't tell me," he taunted.

Again I smiled. "Put it another way," I returned. "Ask me why I think the negro is guilty."

He did.

And here are my reasons:

1. The notes tell the whole story. The writer had but one idea in his woolly head when he wrote them: to lay the blame on a man as far unlike himself, from a physical standpoint, as possible. So the short, thick, yellowish negro described a long, tall, black one as the murderer. He mentioned it twice in the first note, and then, for fear he had not made his meaning clear, scribbled another one in which he said the long, tall, black negro did it by himself. (For the long, tall, black negro did it by himself, nobody would suspect the short, thick, yellowish one of helping him.) Thus, it was quite necessary for Conley to write the second note, because, while the first one put the blame on the long, black one, there was a possibility of the detectives suspecting that the black negro had an accomplice. It was a shrewd brain that caused the murderer to scrawl the second note. It was necessary for his ultimate vindication. He thought surely the people would know that she was pushed down the hole; so he unconsciously described the manner in which she was killed.

2. Through the whole length of Conley's story on the stand he never once mentioned the cord that was found tied around the child's neck, tied so tightly that her tongue was choked out. The negro carefully avoided saying anything about the cord. He dared not trust himself there. It was too fresh in his mind how he had killed her. His voice would have betrayed him if he had spoken of the cord; so he kept away from it. And yet—if Mary Phagan was dead when Conley found her, and was killed by falling against a machine, where did the cord come from—and why was her tongue hanging out of her mouth?

3. Conley swore that he talked with Frank on the street the morning prior to the murder. And yet, though it was supposed to have been on a thoroughfare that was traveled mostly by men who knew Frank, where is the man, woman, or child who saw them engaged in this conversation?

4. Why did Conley never mention the purse, flowers, and ribbon? None but a negro criminal would have been cruel enough to take such spoils. That was no white man's act.

5. When the attorney for the defense asked every detective on the force, "Would you believe Conley on his oath?" how many answered yes? Not one! How could they? Why, had not Conley himself admitted that he had a way of looking down when he lied? And yet they are going to hang a respectable white man on that negro's word. For you can't get around it, try as you will; Conley's testimony is all they ever had against Leo M. Frank.

6. Why did Conley wait a whole month before he admitted he could write? Because the detectives were that long in finding out that he could. He denied it steadily until they faced him with other notes he had written, pawn tickets he had signed, &c.

7. Why was Conley arrested? He was found washing a bloody shirt.

8. Why did Conley hide behind the bureau when he went to his home the day after the murder? His wife said he did it to frighten her.

9. How many of Conley's negro associates would say they would believe him on oath? Not one!

10. What did the girls who worked in the factory swear about him? That they were scared of him, that he often got drunk and would lie on the floor where they sometimes stumbled over him.

11. How did Conley think up the tale he told on the witness stand? Conley didn't have to think. He read every paper and knew the detectives were working on the theory that the murder was committed on the second floor. He read, studied the papers from morning until night, and knew exactly what story to tell. And he told it, though many parts of it were inconsistent.

12. What part of Conley's story was inconsistent?

(a) He swore he watched for Frank Thanksgiving Day, and that his "lady friend" called, all dressed in white polka-dotted dress and white shoes and stockings. And yet—though the attorneys for the defense tried for hours to make him change his testimony (that Thanksgiving Day having been a very cold, snow-covered one) he never did. He still adhered to the statement that Frank's "lady" was dressed in white, and the poor defense was doing its best to have him dress the woman in warmer clothes. Think of it—white shoes and stockings and a thin white dress on the coldest day for that time of the year that Atlanta has ever known!

(b) Leo M. Frank proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was in charge of the entertainment at the Jewish Orphans' Home that day. He was helping the little fatherless and motherless ones of his race—his people, and God's own chosen ones. Could any man have proved a better alibi? And yet—on a criminal negro's word they are going to hang this man; and he has already uttered our good Saviour's words: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

It's too late to save him now. He is doomed to die, and though he will not meet death on a cross as did our blessed Lord, still Christ's own prayer will be in his heart—"Father, forgive them."

And Justice will stand near, blinded as if all the powder in the European nations had exploded in her face. Not that I have any complaint to make of the higher courts of the State. As I understand it, Frank was only found guilty in the first trial, the higher courts only passing upon the trial Judge's rulings. But I do believe that the jurors were unconsciously influenced by the noise in the streets outside the courtroom. And, oh, people of the world, is this fair? The last words of the Solicitor's speech to the jury were these:

"And, gentlemen of the jury, if Conley had written those notes in the basement, would he have written them on paper found only in the office?" And yet it had been proved by a dozen witnesses, or rather three dozen, that that paper was found mostly in the basement, right where Conley could have got it.

The jury went to the jury room thinking that the Solicitor's statement was correct. The fact is, it was unfair and misleading. I'll leave it to the world, even the people who want Frank to hang will know this was wrong. It does seem to me that a Prosecuting Attorney should be forced to deliver a speech strictly in accordance with what has been proved in the trial; or else what's the use of a trial? And yet—Leo M. Frank will hang.

And, as I have said before, he will go to the Father, whose own Son was a Jew, with these words:

"Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

SLATON TO REVIEW CASE.

If Clemency Is Asked Governor Says He Will Read All the Testimony.

Justice will be given by the Governor of Georgia to Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of little Mary Phagan, the girl who worked in the pencil factory in Atlanta where Frank was Superintendent, if the Supreme Court of the United States denies the application for a writ of error to be made to that body as a whole. Gov. John M. Slaton, who is at the Waldorf, made clear his attitude yesterday to a TIMES reporter.

"If an application for Executive clemency should be made to me," said Gov. Slaton, "I shall read every word of the testimony and form my opinion from the evidence. I have not followed the case and its developments closely, and I can say that I have not the slightest opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the convicted man. When I arrive at my own conclusion I shall write out an opinion, as I always do when application is made for Executive clemency. I shall be guided solely by the merits of the case and my own conscience. The people have recognized that the courts are likely to make mistakes just like human beings, and for that reason they have invested their Executives with the pardoning power. In using this power I regard one individual as another, without respect to race or creed.

"I don't want the impression to go out that the State of Georgia and the Governor of Georgia could not give justice to a Jew. I believe such an impression has been created, because I receive letters from persons everywhere, the majority of them appealing to me on behalf of the convicted man. I have left instructions that none of these letters are to be given to me unless they come from responsible persons, because I believe I am in a better position to find out whether justice has been done Leo M. Frank than is the man living in Chicago or San Francisco, man.

"The question simply is this: If Leo M. Frank is guilty he ought to be hanged. If he is not guilty then he ought to be saved from the penalty. Frank shall not be a victim of injustice simply because he is a Jew. I desire to have it understood distinctly that neither the people of Georgia nor I have any ill feeling against any race. To the contrary, my personal friends embrace all races and religions, and I think my feelings are typical of Georgians.

"One of the original Trustees of the State of Georgia, from the Crown, was a Jew, named Minis. Today no lineage is stronger and purer and no family more respected and admired than the Minis family. The late Joseph Hirsch, Superintendent of the Grady Hospital, a fine, generous-hearted citizen, was a Jew. Mrs. Anna Weis, Superintendent of High Schools in Atlanta, a woman of extraordinary ability, comes from the Jewish race. The same is true of V. H. Kreigshaber, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of our capital city. Savannah points with pride to two of its former Mayors, both of whom were Jews.

"My own personal feelings toward the Jewish people may be judged from the fact that Mr. Phillips, my law partner for nineteen years, is a Jew.

"It is true that a certain kind of prejudice has risen in the South against Frank, but it is the prejudice of the employe against the employer. The fact that the head of a large factry is accused of attacking a girl, one of his employes, has been sufficient to give rise to this kind of prejudice.

"What my decision will be I cannot now say. No man or body of men will influence me. After I have reached a conclusion I will adhere to it. Whether this conclusion is with or against public opinion will not affect my judgment in the slightest degree. I will be responsible for my actions and will be responsible to my conscience."

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From Henry L. Menkens, "Free Lance," Baltimore Evening Sun:
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Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
I want to tell you how enthusiastic I am about this encyclopædia. I had not possessed the set two hours until I needed some information in a hurry for a speech I was to make. I was in the college library, so I consulted the larger encyclopædias there. I looked and could not find what I wanted. I hurried home, and behold, it was in the Everyman.

I took a volume into all of my classes this morning and told them about the set. I am almost sure that some will buy the books on my recommendation. We are reading Macaulay's Life of Johnson in two sections, and I showed them what an aid the set would be in preparing their assignment. Tonight one of those boys came around to my room to look up a point he wanted for a debate. He said he could not find it in the Britannica. We found it in the Everyman.

—Harry R. O'Brien.

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BRYAN DISCUSSES PLAN TO FREE SEAS

Peruvian Minister Explains Proposal for Neutral American Zones Devoted to Trade.

BRAZIL FEELS ITS WAY

Our Course Yet Undetermined, Her Ambassador Learns—European Diplomats Foresee Many Difficulties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of State Bryan today discussed in a guarded way the suggestions that have been made to this Government by various Governments in Latin America looking to the complete neutralization of the territorial water of the Western Hemisphere, if not of outside waters on the high seas across which American commerce normally passes. Mr. Bryan, without disclosing the precise nature of the suggestions or the names of the Governments that had made them, said that the United States had the suggestions under advisement.

Mr. Bryan said that he could not say whether the suggestions had been made individually or whether the Latin American countries, after agreeing on a plan that was acceptable to them, merely had presented substantially identical suggestions to the United States.

Ambassador da Gama of Brazil and the Peruvian Minister, F. A. Pezet, called on Mr. Bryan this afternoon. The Peruvian Minister communicated to Mr. Bryan in detail today the proposal of his Government for the establishment of neutral zones in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In effect, the plan would extend the territorial waters of neutral countries from the present limit of three miles to a designated meridian within which merchantmen of all nations would be free from molestation.

Ambassador da Gama took up with Mr. Bryan the general subject of concerted action on the part of the Pan-American republics to effect a restoration of trade between the two continents. He had been instructed to sound the American Government as to its attitude toward the various suggestions which had been advanced, but Mr. Bryan informed him the Washington Government had not determined upon its course.

The Brazilian Government has advanced no proposal, but has been anxious to ascertain the attitude of the American Government before making formal suggestions. Beyond admitting that the various suggestions were under careful consideration, Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the views of the Washington Government. To one diplomat, however, he pointed out the desire of the United States to take no action which would meet with the disfavor of any of the chief belligerents and might impair the influence of this Government when the time for the settlement of the war arrived.

From what a leading South American diplomat said this morning it seems that everything is waiting on the United States. The Latin American Foreign Offices already have sounded some of the belligerent Governments of Europe in a tentative way.

While it is reported that the attitude of Great Britain toward the neutralization zone plan is at least sympathetic, and that the British Government is not averse to the suggestion, it was predicted in European diplomatic circles here tonight that nothing would develop out of the Latin American suggestion.

It is thought that neither Great Britain nor any other belligerent power would consent to the neutralization of waters in the Western Hemisphere, unless all the naval powers in the war were parties to the arrangement, and it was pointed out by one diplomat that it would be difficult to reach such an agreement between all the belligerents having navies—England, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, Austria, and Turkey. The Austrian, Russian, and Turkish fleets probably would not operate in American waters in this war, but they would have to be parties to the agreement.

On the other hand it was pointed out that since the beginning of the war the British Government had taken the position that it could not, in any way, consent to the restriction of the movements of the British fleet. England would certainly not agree to order its warships not to operate in American waters so long as German warships were known to be operating there and were suspected of obtaining supplies from North or South American shores.

European diplomats here said tonight the matter of the South American suggestions had not been brought to their attention in any official way, and that if the matter had been taken up with their Governments it had been through direct communication with European capitals.

It was admitted by diplomats tonight that it was very natural for the Latin American nations to seek to do everything possible to protect their commerce from possible annoyance, but it was insisted that the suggestions that had been made by the South American nations involved a distinctly new departure in international law, and it would probably be very difficult to obtain such an agreement between England and Germany. Several European diplomats said that while the suggestion was interesting, it was not taken seriously.

In behalf of England it was asserted that the British Navy was able to coal from British and French islands in the Pacific and Atlantic, and did not have to depend on Latin-American nations for coal or communication. But in the case of Germany it was asserted that warships of that nation operating in the Pacific and Atlantic now depended mainly on Latin-American countries, and upon captured British, French, and Russian steamships engaged in South American trade for provisions and supplies.

The statement was also made that if Latin American nations were unable to enforce strict neutrality on land it would be even more difficult for them to maintain effectively the establishment of a so-called neutral zone at sea.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 27.—The Prensa, in an editorial article today, asserts that the plans of France and Great Britain as to the preservation of the neutrality of Colombia and Ecuador do not contemplate any attack on the sovereignty of these countries. France and Great Britain, the newspaper says, will ask the good offices of the United States to make this neutrality respected. They will in no sense intervene.

The Prensa advises the countries of South America to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war.

The Nacion, referring to the presence of Dr. R. S. Naon, the Ambassador of Argentina, in Philadelphia on Nov. 24 and his discussion of trade matters, urges the industries of the United States to take advantage of the present conditions and develop business relations with Argentina. It says American business men should send traveling men to Argentina to show their wares and give publicity to their intentions.

$25,000 BAIL FOR SIEGEL.

Isaac D. Levy and Alexander Herman Are His Bondsmen.

Henry Siegel, former head of the failed Siegel department stores and private bank, who was convicted of a misdemeanor before Justice William W. Clark in Geneseo, Livingston County, last Monday night, appeared yesterday before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court with Isaac D. Levy, President of the Oppenheim-Collins Realty Company, and Alexander Herman, banker of 5 Wall Street, as his bondsmen. Siegel was fined $1,000 by Justice Clark and sentenced to ten months in prison, the prison sentence being suspended until next June, when the convicted man is to appear before Justice Clark in Geneseo and show whether he has fulfilled his promise to try to make a substantial payment to the depositors who had more than $2,600,000 in his private bank. He was required to furnish $25,000 bail, and being unable to do this in Geneseo, was paroled in the custody of John B. Stanchfield, his counsel, for ten days.

The real estate offered by Mr. Levy as security for the bond was readily accepted, but objection was raised by Assistant District Attorneys to property Mr. Herman offered. The court agreed to accept the bond of $25,000 over the objection. The National Surety Company put up the original bond for Siegel when he was indicted and required to furnish $25,000 bail, but Mr. Levy and Mr. Herman were to have indemnified them.

Assistant District Attorney Train, who conducted the prosecution of Siegel, will confer with Mr. Whitman next Monday, when it will be determined whether Siegel is to be tried on any of the remaining indictments against him.

Depositors of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, held a meeting at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, last night and decided to send a letter to Assistant District Attorney Train, urging that further prosecution of Henry Siegel be abandoned temporarily until it is seen whether the convicted man is going to carry out his promise to make restitution. The letter will convey the thanks of the depositors to Mr. Train for his presentation of the case against Siegel.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—As the result of a long-standing Black Hand feud, 100 Italians at a funeral Thursday night engaged in a pitched battle with stilettos, revolvers, and blackjacks, and one of them was fatally wounded. Seven of the belligerents were arrested. They were held by Recorder Mara yesterday for further examination.

JERSEY CITY.—Two river pirates in a rabe for the Jersey shore escaped the police of Manhattan yesterday to fall into the clutches of the Jersey City police. They were Louis Worrell, 45 years old, a lumberman, of 210½ Seventh Street, and his helper, William McVicker, 30 years old, of 169 Railroad Avenue.

BELLEVILLE.—E. M. Simmons of 20 Central Avenue, Caldwell, jumped from his stalled auto yesterday at the Ratger Street crossing of the Erie Railroad as a train approached. He escaped, but his car was wrecked.

PASSAIC.—Irving Bowker, the 12-year-old son of Fire Chief Reginald H. Bowker of this city, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday while playing football. He fell on a stone, fracturing his skull.

GLASSBORO.—James Glover, age 17, while hunting at Blackwood yesterday had his neck broken by a fall from a tree. Two brothers who were with him took his body home.

BELVIDERE.—Thomas Payne, a veteran of the Crimean war, and the oldest person in Warren County, has just celebrated his 98th birthday. He is hale and hearty.

BELVIDERE.—Edward Van Auken, Fire Warden of Bialrstown Township, in his report of the recent forest fires, says he believes they were started deliberately. One thousand five hundred acres in Warren County were burned.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's High Class Furnishings and Hats

ACCEPTABLE for Christmas gifts, are assembled in most attractive assortments, at reasonable prices.

Very Special Values for Today, Saturday, in

Men's Extra Large Open End Silk Scarfs, in an excellent assortment of designs and colorings - - - - - at 48c

Men's Imported Open-End Silk Scarfs, made of extra quality silk, Actual Values $1.50 to 2.00, at 85c

Men's Pure Silk Shirts, satin stripes, custom finish, at $3.35

Men's Imported Reefers, of pure thread silk, . . at $4.50

Men's Blanket Robes, $3.25, 6.75

Men's Fine Imported Derby Hats, in the newest shapes, Reduced from $5.00, - - to $2.50

Men's Velour Hats, Imported, - Each $4.50, 7.00

Men's House and Smoking Jackets, of double-faced cloth, - Each $4.90

Men's Smart Shoes at $4.75

Values $6.00 to 8.00 a pair

Made on the most fashionable flat lasts with broad heels, in button and lace models. The leathers include patent, black and tan calfskin.

Also Today, Another Extraordinary Offering of

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits, at $18.50

Regular Values $25.00, 28.00 and 30.00

THE OVERCOATS include some silk-lined dress coats, in black or oxford; also slip-on loose-fitting models and many handsome form-fitting, silk-lined two and three button double-breasted effects for young men.

THE SUITS present a wonderful variety of the season's smartest one, two, three and four button styles, in solid colors and a splendid variety of stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures.

The sizes are 33 to 46 inch chest measure, in long, short and stout proportions.

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats, at $25.00

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Dress Overcoats in medium box or form-fitting single or double breasted models; also a large variety of loose-fitting raglans and kimono sleeve style; Great Coats and Ulsters, many London made, sizes 33 to 50 chest measure.

Full Dress and Dinner Suits, at $25.00

Actual Values $35.00, 37.50 and 40.00

All silk lined, galloon silk trimmed or plain edge, sizes 33 to 48, in all proportions.

In the Men's Motor Apparel Section, we will offer the following attractive values:

Men's Fur-lined Coats, at $47.50

Natural muskrat lined, beaver collar. The shell is of good quality dark gray coating and lined with full piece natural muskrat fur. Large warm genuine beaver collar.

Men's Raccoon Fur Coats, at $46.50

of good quality carefully selected and well matched natural raccoon skins, warm wool lining.

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To know is to appreciate, and to appreciate is to want others to know. If you know the value of good books, you will want to hand this down to the next generation, and the way to do this effectively is to build for your sons and daughters a Library—a Library of good and worthy Books that will be educational, entertaining and bring real joy into their lives.

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In Ten Comedies, with an Afterpiece. By James Branch Cabell. Illustrated in color by Howard Pyle. Price, 25c.

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By William Atherton Dupuy. This is a record of the big things the Government is doing. Some of the chapter headings are: Conquering Contagion; Awaking the Filipino; Recompensing the Indian; Transforming Deserts; Shackling the Mississippi. Illustrated from photographs. Price, $1.12.

When We Were Children.
Stories of Children of Famous Men and Women. By Amy Steedman. Price, $1.35.

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Edited by Andrew Lang. Illustrated by L. Lestie Brooke. Price, 90c.

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Pictures in color by Maxwell Parrish. Large 8vo. Originally sold for $2.50. Our price, $1.50.

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By Amy Steedman. Illustrated in color by Katharine Cameron. Price, $1.50.

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For Young and Old. By Ian Maclaren. A complete story of Bible history, narrating in the order of time all the teachings and events recorded in Scripture, from Genesis to Revelation. Published at $2.00. Our price, 75c.

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A thoroughly reliable and up-to-date history of this country, without a "dry" line in it. Revised up to date. Complete in one volume. Price, $1.25.

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Selections from lectures on politics. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Price, 68c.

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Armageddon and After. An exposé of the causes that made war inevitable. Written by an author who knows Germany and France intimately. By Cloudesley Brereton. Price, 45c.

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Great News About Victrolas.

A Victrola Run by Electricity at $250.

This greatest improvement, since the introduction of the first Victrola, was announced by Abraham & Straus for the first time yesterday afternoon.

FOR YEARS the idea of running a machine by electricity has engaged the attention of the makers, and it is particularly important now that dancing academies use the machine so much and electricity is in almost every home. We are informed by the VICTOR COMPANY that they have conquered all difficulties, and about December 1 will have the machine VICTROLA XVI for $250. As soon as it arrives we will announce it. Wait for it if you have electricity.

A New $150 Victrola That Holds 130 Records.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NO ELECTRICITY or do not care to pay so much, the new VICTROLA XIV, now on sale here, is very interesting—very beautiful case, and locked album compartment to hold nine ten-inch albums in vertical position, and four twelve-inch lying flat, giving capacity of 90 TEN-INCH, and 40 TWELVE-INCH RECORDS. $150.

The New December Records Are Great.

Out Today, November 28.

THERE ARE four double-record Dance numbers, 12 inch, including two fox trot doubles that are very fascinating and tintillating. $1.25 each.

Two Beautiful Old Xmas Hymns.

The rendition of these hymns by chorus and chimes is so perfect that it is a demonstration of the improvement in sound recording—"While Shepherds Watched"—reverse, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear"—superb music—No. 35412—12 inch, $1.25.

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The Red Seal Records are unusually Fine.

Martinelli sings the aria, "Heaven and Ocean," from Gioconda; Julia Culp sings "Auld Lang Syne"; Alma Gluck is perfect in "Comin' Thru the Rye"; McCormack sings "My Wild Irish Rose"; Alda sings the great waltz song from Sari; Caruso and Gluck sing a beautiful duet; McCormack and Lucy Isabelle Marsh sing an Aida duet, and there are other records remarkably good. A SUPERB LIST FOR OPENING THE HOLIDAY SEASON. Hear them all played in our sound-proof Victrola Room, Fourth Floor, West Building.

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Conveniently arranged—complete—thoroughly modern to the last detail, the Loeser Book Shop presents an admirable assortment of books for Christmas.

Whether the recipient of your gift be a man, a woman, a boy, a girl, or even the baby, you will find Books to suit at Loeser's. These are a few broad suggestions:

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Fiction at 44c. to $1.50.
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Stories of adventure, sport, games, school life, etc., at 25c. to $1.50.
Classic stories and illustrated Books at 25c. to $5.

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Board, paper and linen Picture-books at 10c. to $1.50.
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Special Today
Picture and Story Books, 25c. to $1
Half and Less Regular Prices

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Picture and Story Books, 25c. to $1
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Neatly printed and attractively bound Books, among which the following form but a few of he many desirable titles:

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The Light That Failed, by Rudyard Kipling.
The White Sister, by F. Marion Crawford.
Helena's Path, by Anthony Hope.
A Woman for Mayor, by Helen Winslow.
The Smiling Road, by Hanna Rion.
My Mamie Rose, by Owen Kildare.

And several hundred others by such authors as Louis Joseph Vance, Amelia Barr, Richard Dehan, Baroness Orczy, etc.

Main Floor.

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For Girls, for Misses, for Young Women
Warmth-Giving, Smart, Suitable, Becoming

FROM THE SET FOR THE TINIEST TODDLER to the Furs for the smartly attired young woman, these are worthy of consideration by every one who has Furs in mind.

Made of carefully chosen skins, with the best linings, in the prettiest designs.

Girls' Lamb and Angora Sets	95c., $1.95, $2.75
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Girls' White Lamb and Thibet Sets	$2.95, $3.95 to $9.50
Girls' imitation Ermine Sets	$3.95, $4.95 to $9.50
Girls' imitation Ermine Muffs	$1.95
Girls' White Moufflon Sets	$5.95
Girls' Iceland Fox Sets	$7.50 to $13.75
Girls' and Misses' Kit Coney Sets, pillow Muff and animal Scarf	$10 to $15
Misses' Red Fox Sets, beautifully colored	$10 to $15
Misses' Natural Raccoon Sets	$15
Misses' Hamster Sets, fancy dip Muff and fancy Scarf	$20
Misses' Natural Lynx Sets, pillow Muff and shaped Scarf	$25
Misses' Natural Raccoon Sets, pillow Muff and two-skin animal Scarf	$35
Misses' Iceland Fox Sets	$12.50, $17.50, $15
Misses' separate Muffs, natural opossum and skunk-opossum	$1.50, $2.50 to $4.50

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

A Remarkable Disposal of Beautiful Leather Articles

40% or So Under Usual Prices

THOUGH NOT SO LARGE, this is just as good a Sale as the Leather Goods event of some weeks ago here, which was talked about then as the greatest offering of Leather Goods ever made in New York.

The leather articles are all of them "gifty"—and as usable for card prizes and similar purposes as they are for fine Christmas gifts.

Every one of them combines UTILITY with beauty and worth—and that is a fine combination.

We secured them under circumstances which make it possible to sell them at near to half price—and one of those circumstances is the fact that there are hardly any two pieces alike.

$2.75 to $10.50 Jewel Boxes at $1.75 to $6.25
$2 to $10.50 Necktie Cases at $1.25 to $6.25
$1.75 to $2 Cases of Playing Cards at $1 to $1.25
$1.75 to $6.50 Writing Cases at 98c. to $3.98
$1.35 to $5 Letter Racks at 89c. to $3
$1.75 to $3.50 Stamp Boxes at 98c. to $1.98
98c. to $2.25 Ink Wells at 59c. to $1.49

All sorts of other leather articles are included at similarly low prices. Come early, for first choice is certainly well worth while in this sale.

Main Floor.

Silk Remnants : : A Sale

50c a Yard, Values to $1.25

THE ACCUMULATION of a number of ends of fine Silks, suggestive of holiday gifts, of fancy work, all the uses of the season, as well as for one's own garbing.

Lengths from 1 to 10 yards. Including messaline, taffeta, satins and novelty silks. Prices will fairly average half the usual. Fair color range, but not all colors in any one kind of Silk. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Girl's Dance Frocks, Value $30 to $40, at $19.75 and $25

Those at $19.75 are artistically made of crepe de chine and Oriental lace, mounted upon net, and in one of the latest of the season's designs. A touch of crystal passementerie adds charm.

Those at $25 are of satin meteor and shadow lace upon net foundation, very prettily draped.

Both are in such colors as maize, blue, white, pink, etc. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, Values to $40, $25

Several new and handsome models in these attractive broadcloth Suits.

Some have collars of skunk, some are quite elaborately trimmed with borders of skunk-opossum. Black, dark blue, green, Ethiopian brown, etc. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 in the lot.

Second Floor, Bond Street.

Special Features of Our 5% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates:

1. They are secured by mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
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The only line to both expositions

Four Santa Fe trains a day including California Limited
The Santa Fe de Luxe
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Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona enroute

San Francisco Exposition opens February 20, closes December 4, 1915. San Diego Exposition opens January 1, closes December 31, 1915. For both expositions round-trip tickets will be sold via direct lines at about one fare for round trip, March 1 to November 30, 1915 with liberal stop-overs and return limit. The usual winter excursion fares to California are in effect now. Ask for folders.

Write to C. L. Seagrave, General Colonization Agent, 2201 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land booklets.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York city. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Hunting And Riding Boots

Thos. Cort, who manufactures our products, has spent year upon year in the specialized creation of sports boots.

Our array comprises both the stiff and flexible types, in the one or two lasts, designed and approved for the purpose. They are stout and durable, luxuriously comfortable and neat-appearing.

Devotees of the Hunt and the Ride should find them very interesting.

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Temple Treasures of Japan

By GARRETT CHATFIELD PIER
Late of the Metropolitan Museum of Art
16mo., 256 illustrations, $2.50 net
Postpaid, $2.60.

Presents in attractive form the histories of the greatest Buddhist edifices and descriptions of their important treasures. An excellent art guide in its field, equally valuable for the student at home and the traveler abroad. A resume is given of the beginning and development of art in Japan, and short sketches of the artists and their schools.

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BANDIT, A SUICIDE, HAD POSED AS COUNT

Condon, Who Held Up and Hurt a Hotel Guest, May Have Been Austrian Officer.

CONSUL SEEKING IDENTITY

Detectives Also Trying to Find Evidence of His Having Stayed In New York for a Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—That the bandit who committed suicide in a hotel in this city on Wednesday night after he had wounded and held up Morris G. Condon, a guest, rented a room here on Nov. 20 under the name of Fritz Capello, Reichgraf von Wickenburg, was established tonight by the detectives who have been endeavoring to solve the mystery of his identity.

A lodging house keeper who identified the body told the detectives that the man had engaged a room in his house last Friday, saying he was an electrician and had just come from New York.

Detective Paul visited New York today, and while he was unable to find any one who could positively identify the dead man learned that a man of his description had been about the neighborhood of Forty-seventh and Broadway for nearly a year. The man's picture is not in the New York Rogues' Gallery.

The Austrian Consul in New York, in seeking to identify the man, discovered that there was a Count Wickenburg registered as stationed in the Austrian Tyrol eight years ago, but there has been no record of him since then. He was at Innichen, where the Third Landeschutzen Regiment was detailed at the time.

In 1911, the year when, according to the suicide's papers, he was dismissed from the army, this regiment was at Innisbruck, four hours' ride from Innichen, and the consul, while confident the robber was not Count Wickenburg, says the man's familiarity with the Third Regiment and its movements showed that he was probably in the districts where it was stationed.

Dominick Riley Cleared.

Dominick Riley, former Police Captain, who was indicted last December on a charge of bribery in connection with the investigation of alleged collusion between the police and members of the wiretapping gang, was honorably discharged yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions. The indictment was quashed on the application of the District Attorney.

Dec. 28 Last Day for Claflin Claims.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday fixed the final date for filing claims against H. B. Claflin & Co. as Dec. 28. This action was taken on the motion of Receivers Martindale and Juilliard.

POLICE WATCH THE I. W. W.

Stenographer Takes Down Many Inflammatory Speeches.

Speakers at an I. W. W. meeting in Manhattan Lyceum last night said that the police or others interested in raising a cry against the I. W. W. as an excuse for proceeding harshly against uprisings of the unemployed this Winter have been responsible for the placing of bombs in churches and the Magistrates' courts. James Larkin, the Dublin labor leader, criticised the apologetic attitude of some of the speakers.

"Why shouldn't you throw bombs?" he demanded. "In Europe the highest honor a man can attain to is to drop a bomb from an airship and blow up as many people as possible. Why should you apologize if they charge you with throwing bombs? They'll blame it on you, anyway."

Capt. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, Lieut. Tunney, and detectives were scattered through the hall. A report of the speeches was taken by a stenographer from Police Headquarters. The detectives listened closely to the speech of Arturo Giovaniti, who said that the I. W. W. was first of all for solidarity, and that they stood behind any man who expressed his protest against social conditions, whether his protest took the form of making a speech or exploding a bomb.

Max Eastman, J. J. Ettor, Matilda Robbins, and Anna Strunsky Walling spoke, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn presided.

I. W. W. REPUDIATES WHITE.

Displeased with Letter Sent by Head of "Church of the Revolution."

Members of the I. W. W. at a meeting last night at 66 East Fourth Street, repudiated the "Church of the Revolution" and its head, Bouck White, because of his criticism of the organization in which he charged that anarchists had not only destroyed the I. W. W. influence, but made it impossible for the movement as now conducted to result in practical benefit. White, who had been invited to attend, sent a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, stating that he considered the I. W. W. movement too narrow, in that, unlike the "Church of the Revolution," its objects did not include "revolution in science, art and education."

After the letter was read Joseph J. Ettor announced to the meeting a vote to repudiate White. White sent a letter to the 4,000 women umbrella strikers at their meeting, 175 East Broadway, advising them to continue the strike until their demands for better conditions had been complied with.

OTTEN CASE LIKE DURYEA'S.

Fell Thirty Feet and Fractured Spine Near Skull.

Martin H. Otten, son of Luke Otten, a former Alderman of New York City and Superintendent of the National Sugar Refining Company of Brooklyn, was hanging shutters at his home at Auburndale, near Bayside, L. I., on Thanksgiving Day, when he became faint and fell thirty feet to the ground, striking on his head. His spine was fractured.

An ambulance took him to the Flushing Hospital and Dr. Joseph F. Bloodgood, the family physician, was called in attendance.

"The case bears many similarities to that of Walter Duryea, a number of years ago," said Dr. Bloodgood yesterday. "Mr. Otten's spine is fractured at the first dorsal, which makes an operation similar to that employed in the Duryea case extremely difficult. The fractured bone is nearer the skull than it was in the case of young Duryea. The chances of his recovery are slight."

Otten is 31 years old, and has led an active, outdoor life. He has a rugged constitution.

MAY STILL PROVE BIG TIM WAS SLAIN

Continued from Page 1.

picion would arise naturally in the mind of the man performing the autopsy that he had gotten that injury from a blackjack. Now there are a number of circumstances which would point to that fact, for the reason that a blackjack practically, the reason why the instrument is used, is the reason that it leaves almost no bruise on the skin, and even hematoma that follows is only incidental, so I think one could presume that he had received this accident before death. There are also a number of other points which possibly, at this time, would not come in so well. For instance, the body ought to be examined very carefully to see whether there was much blood. If he was injured by the railroad accident only, one would presume that he would have bruises and lacerations on the scalp.

Q.—Suppose there had been poisoning before the run over by the railroad train, would an autopsy have disclosed that? A.—I think so. It is fair to presume that one could, if your suspicion were aroused at the time.

Q.—But aside from the matter of arousing suspicion, if an autopsy had been made would it have disclosed poisoning if there had been any poison in the stomach? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now you have talked of a fracture that comes from a blackjack. Would that fracture be the same as a slingshot or sandbag fracture? A.—Yes.

Crime Shown After Death.

Dr. Norris then cited the case of Charles Ingram, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Jan. 23, 1909, as one in which the commission of a crime would have gone undetected but for an autopsy disclosing a fracture of the skull. The man was in the hospital five days, he said, and it had been impossible to establish a diagnosis of the case. With the consent of the family, Dr. Flournoy performed the autopsy, and found a lineal fracture on the occipital bone—the back of the head. The case was at once reported to the Coroners' office, and there was, he said, a "so-called inquest" by Julius Harburger. Dr. Timothy D. Lehane was the Coroner's physician on the case. The Coroner, said Dr. Norris, seemed principally interested in letting him know that he had committed a misdemeanor by performing an autopsy in a Coroner's case.

Q.—You had performed the autopsy before there was any suspicion it was a Coroners' case? A.—Yes, Sir. There was no way of telling that a man had a fracture of the skull. You could not blame the hospital physician because there was absolutely no evidence of any injury on the skin of the head.

Q.—The substance of that episode was that you were therefore rebuked by the Coroner— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For having proceeded to discover a crime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which you thereupon promptly reported to the Coroners' office. A.—Yes, Sir.

It was brought out in the evidence that Dr. John Riegelman was the Coroner's physician in the Sullivan case.

There were other important developments yesterday in connection with the investigation which rivalled in interest the evidence in regard to Mr. Sullivan's death.

Weingart Case Astounding.

At a private hearing, late in the day, Dr. Bodog Beck, who was directed by the Supreme Court to answer questions concerning the death of Isaac Weingart, who was found dead in a bathtub half filled with water in his apartment at 285 Central Park West on the morning of Nov. 6 last, gave in detail all that he knew of the case. His testimony, which was said to be astounding in its nature, was not made public yesterday, but much of it will be read into the public records by Mr. Wallstein during his examination of Coroner Herman Hellenstein, who acted in the Weingart case, and who will resume the stand on Monday.

Mr. Weingart was insured for $310,000, and a number of the policies would have been void if it had been established that he committed suicide. Coroner Hellenstein gave as his opinion that Mr. Weingart died of natural causes. The payment of the insurance is now the subject of litigation.

It also developed yesterday that charges of misfeasance in office may grow out of the present inquiry. Lawyers expressed the opinion that the Coroners and others who appeared before the Commissioner to testify thus received an "immunity bath" insofar as criminal charges were concerned, but that their appearance in no way affected the matter of asking the Governor to remove them from office. In this connection a paragraph in the papers filed with the Supreme Court, asking that Dr. Beck be held in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions in the Weingart case is of great interest. It reads:

That in relation to the methods of said Coroner and said Coroner's physician in said case deponent (Wallstein) is endeavoring to ascertain the facts relative to the question whether the said officers proceeded in good faith and in accordance with the law to inquire into, ascertain, and certify the cause of death in said case or whether in the proceeding which they then took or omitted to take, the said officers or either of them were guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance.

Dr. Beck Talks Freely.

Dr. Beck, who lived at 258 Central Park West, was called in the Weingart case before the Coroner's office was notified, and among the things which Mr. Wallstein wished to learn was the nature of conversations he had with Dr. Hellenstein and Dr. Lehane, the latter the Coroner's physician in the case.

He answered such questions yesterday frankly and freely. He said that he had had such conversations, and told what he had said about his belief concerning the cause of death.

It came out that he had first reported the case to Coroner Hellenstein at 8 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 6; that Coroner Hellenstein was not on tour of duty at that time, and that he had been instructed to call again at 1 o'clock that afternoon, when the Coroner would be on duty officially. He telephoned the second time, it developed, and thus Dr. Hellenstein got the case.

He told of conversations about the case that he had had with Dr. Hellenstein over the telephone and at the office and at the Hotels Ritz Carlton and McAlpin, all concerning the Weingart case. He admitted that he had expressed his opinion of the cause of death to the Coroner, and told what he had said.

It developed also that in the inquest in the Weingart case, held by Coroner Hellenstein, Dr. Beck was asked only a few questions and did not testify as to the facts and circumstances which had been previously given by him to the Coroner. He was not asked by the Coroner to do so.

Wanted a Natural Death.

It was shown in the papers filed with the Supreme Court by Mr. Wallstein that Dr. Beck, testifying before him at a private inquiry, had said that he told the Coroner that, prior to the Coroner's visit, the family lawyer had been to his (Dr. Beck's) office several times and "was very anxious to have a natural cause for death." Dr. Beck advised the Coroner, he said, not to consent to such a suggestion by any means. He also said, according to the papers, that the lawyer, who was not named, had asked that heart failure be given as the cause of death.

It is understood that Coroner Hellenstein will be on the stand for at least two days more at the public inquiry, and that one whole day will be taken up questioning him concerning the Weingart case with the testimony of Dr. Beck as the basis for his examination.

During his testimony yesterday Dr. Symmers said that, according to the records, no fewer than 586 bodies in Coroners' cases had remained unidentified, or more than 2 per cent. of the total number of cases.

MAYOR'S WIFE ROBBED.

Thief Who Enters Home of Cleveland Executive Is Soon Caught.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—Brandishing a revolver and threatening to shoot Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of Cleveland's Mayor, and her two children if she did not immediately hand over her jewelry and money, a robber this afternoon obtained $700 worth of jewelry and a small amount of money.

The police caught the man in twenty minutes. The plunder was recovered.

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Is more closely measured by the cost of producing it and delivering it to the consumer than any other important article in your dietary list.

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THE cost of the product itself, in the country at the point of production, is but one item in making up its selling price. The consumer pays and expects to pay for "service" as a part of everything he uses, but in no line does "service" play such an important part as in your milk supply. Service, as it is understood in the Borden organization, means the difference between good milk and the other kind. Without this service there could be no milk deserving the brand of quality. Without this service there could be no milk of which you could be sure, day in and day out, that you were getting a product that provided the elements of safety and cleanliness and purity that you should demand. Borden Service goes back to the farm and starts with the cow that produces the milk. It exercises a supervision over the character and quality of the cow in the barn. It requires that the healthy cow shall be housed and fed properly. It sees that the conditions surrounding the home of the cow are orderly and that decent sanitary ideals are maintained. This Borden Service is not a haphazard procedure. It is a carefully worked-out system of dairy regulations, the observance of which makes clean, wholesome milk an inevitable result, and this "service" is on the ground to know that the regulations are observed.

Having secured a product of character, Borden Service provides a supervision that follows the milk to your door, at no time entrusting its care to other hands.

The farmer who delivered direct to the consumer is disappearing because he cannot give this service—the distributor has appeared because he can give it. Without the distributor there could be no adequate milk service. Without this service there could be no such thing as a large supply of dependable milk. The service that Borden's give with Borden's Milk has produced the most dependable large supply of milk in the world. Borden's offer this as an undisputed fact, and a fact that will receive its strongest support from those who are best informed on milk matters.

For the delivery of this milk Borden's operate more than 2,200 wagons. They are managed on an efficiency basis and are doing this work at a less cost per quart of milk than any milk distributor in this or any other large city. At least this is our belief, and our information is reasonably reliable.

The same economical operation applies to every department, except those having a direct, intimate relation to the quality of the product. In matters of sanitation, in inspection, in veterinary service, in modern equipment, in laboratory surveys and checking service, Borden's do spend money—lots of it. But it is spent where it counts. Every dollar of it goes toward creating and maintaining quality. It goes toward maintaining a quality that has a direct relation to the health of the communities which Borden's are serving.

In the matter of inspectors alone, Borden's employ five times as many country milk inspectors as the City of New York has to cover the entire metropolitan supply. And yet New York is known to have the best milk inspection force of any city in the world. In laboratory supervision, Borden's have one of the largest and most efficient milk laboratories in the country devoted exclusively to Borden work. The work of their own laboratory, in turn, is checked by independent chemists and bacteriologists of national reputation. The expenditure for this work is large, but it forms an essential part of Borden Service. It makes of quality a known quantity. Scientific research, coupled with Borden experience, makes Borden Service an active, militant factor, on duty twenty-four hours a day to maintain the character and quality of Borden's Products.

And yet you pay the same for Borden Products that you pay for the other kind.

The Borden Service costs you nothing. It is a part of every bottle of milk you buy from Borden's. Of this important thing you may be sure—that a larger part of the purchase price of Borden's Milk goes into the quality of the product than any other milk you may buy in this town.

During the past year Borden's Grade A Milk (pasteurized) has been going into the homes of New York. Just one year ago this month the public were told for the first time about this grade of milk. To-day the sales of Grade A have reached a point that shows how thoroughly the public appreciates an advancing standard, even though it involves a small additional expenditure.

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9.11x8.10	$88.50	12.6x8.8	$111.00
10.10x8.0	$89.50	12.3x9.7	$119.00
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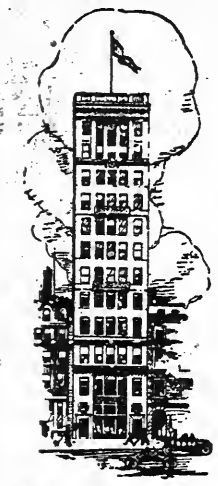
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COL. ROOSEVELT NOT TO ATTEND POWWOW

Progressive Conference in Chicago Will Decide on Party's Life or Death.

MANY LEADERS WOULD QUIT

Attitude of George W. Perkins, Much Discussed Now, Will Be Made Known After the Meeting.

Col. Roosevelt was invited to attend the Progressive powwow in Chicago, next Wednesday, but he sent his regrets. A letter from the Colonel bidding his followers to be of good cheer, will be read at the conference. The Bull Moose leaders, owing to the wholesale defections from the party ranks will be compelled to consider whether it will be worth while to keep the Progressive Party alive any further as a militant political organization.

According to report there is considerable sentiment among the Bull Moose in favor of shutting up shop and returning to the parental roof of the Republican organization on the best terms possible. It was even hinted yesterday that a prominent Progressive leader in one of the Eastern States had gone to the trouble of sounding an equally prominent leader in the Republican Party, as to what the Republican attitude would be toward a proposition for the patching up of the differences which have existed since the Armageddon year, in case the Chicago conference should decide that the time was ripe for such a move.

A few days ago there was a report to the effect that George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, had reached the conclusion that it could serve no useful purpose to keep the Progressive Party alive as a distinct organization in politics any longer. Mr. Perkins has declined to make any comment on the reports, telling all inquirers that he would have nothing to say officially, either by the way of comment on the election results or with regard to his future attitude toward Col. Roosevelt's political venture until after the Chicago conference next Wednesday.

Mr. Perkins will preside over the deliberations in Chicago and his views undoubtedly will carry weight with the Progressives because beyond question it is due to the generosity of Mr. Perkins that the Progressive Party has been enabled to continue a vigorous propaganda and maintain itself on a fighting basis throughout the two years following the defeat of nearly all the Progressive candidates in 1912.

It was stated yesterday that in all probability the elaborate suite of offices in the Forty-second Street Building, which has been maintained by Mr. Perkins as a branch of the National Headquarters of the Progressive Party, would be abandoned after Jan. 1 and the activities of the Progressive National Committee would be continued from headquarters either in Chicago or Washington. In only three States—California, where the Progressives reelected Hiram W. Johnson Governor, Illinois and Massachusetts—is there united sentiment among the Bull Moose in favor of keeping the party organization alive and militant.

Among the Progressives in this State there is considerable divergence of opinion with regard to continuing the party on an active fighting basis, involving the maintenance of elaborate State headquarters and a staff of workers. As far as Mr. Perkins is concerned it may be stated on the highest authority that recent reports prognosticating his speedy return to the Republican fold are premature to say the least. Mr. Perkins has never taken a very active part in the affairs of the Progressive State organization, although his advice naturally has been sought in critical situations, owing largely to his close relations with Col. Roosevelt.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Chairman of the State Committee; Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the New York County Committee; William H. Hotchkiss, who was the first State Chairman, and Frederick M. Davenport, head of the ticket in the recent campaign, are known to be opposed to any action on the part of the leaders to discontinue the party in this State. In taking this stand they are actuated very largely by fear that the party machinery might fall into the hands of the followers of William Sulzer. Sulzer might use it to traffic with, just as many Independence League district organizations have been used in every election since William R. Hearst turned his back on the party he created to return to the Democratic fold.

"There is no occasion for any immediate action," said one of the Progressive leaders yesterday. "Let us wait for a year or so. By that time economic conditions may have changed, the conduct of the Democratic Administration in Washington and the conduct of the Republican Administration in this State may have produced a situation and an issue to bring the Progressive Party prominently to the front. I have often said that while the Progressive Party as an organization may not amount to much, the progressive thought which gave birth to the party, if it squares with the principles of truth and justice as we believe it does, will bring the party into power in no distant future unless the older parties adopt progressive principles and live up to them."

RUN DOWN BY BEST MAN.

Interrupted a Honeymoon with an Auto Collision.

It's hard luck when a man stands up as your best man one night, and then, less than two days later, runs you down with an automobile, according to C. H. Nulle, room clerk at the Biltmore, who, with his bride, formerly Miss Josephine Schmid of the Waldorf, is spending his honeymoon at Hollis wood Hall, Hollis, L. I. Nobody was seriously injured, but Mrs. Nulle was somewhat bruised in the accident that occurred about half a mile from Hollis late yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Herbert Straub of East Orange, who was best man at the wedding on Wednesday night, thought yesterday afternoon he would take a run in his car to see how Mr. and Mrs. Nulle were getting along. Some time after he had made that decision the bride and bridegroom decided they would do a little automobiling.

Just as they were about to turn a corner, Dr. Straub's car, coming from the opposite direction, turned in. Both drivers put on their brakes, but the cars met, and Mrs. Nulle was flung out. Her husband jumped after her, but the occupant of the other car got there almost at the same time with apologies, and an offer of surgical assistance, if necessary.

It was not until he had pronounced the bride suffering only from shock and bruises that her husband recognized his best man of Wednesday night. The party went back to the hotel in one car and discussed the coincidental accident over tea.

THE WAR Week by Week

Observations from LIFE by

EDWARD S. MARTIN

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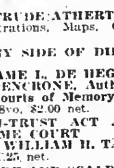
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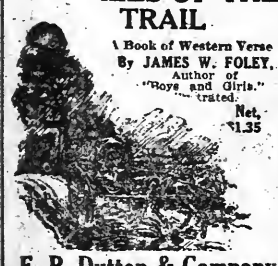
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ATTACKS PARENTAGE OF LOIS CAMPBELL

Counsel in $16,000,000 Will Suit Contends Present Mrs. Burkham Was a Foundling.

LEGAL ADOPTION AN ISSUE

The Rev. Henry Mottet, Who Officiated at Capitalist's Wedding, Is to Testify Today.

From cross-examination of witnesses for the defense in the James Campbell will contest, involving an estate valued at $16,000,000, it became evident yesterday that the counsel for the nephew, nieces, and only living sister of the St. Louis capitalist aimed to prove that the daughter, Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham of St. Louis, was a child from a foundlings' home in New York, for whom legal papers of adoption never were obtained.

It was in the course of his examination of Dr. Walter Franklin Chappell of 7 West Fifty-fifth Street that L. Frank Ottofy, representing the contestants, revealed his plans for discrediting the statements of Mrs. Campbell and the assertion in the will that Lois Ann Campbell was the couple's own child, born at the Grand Union Hotel in New York on March 17, 1893.

Dr. Chappell testified that he was in partnership for ten years with Dr. Albert H. Smith, since dead, who attended a woman at the Grand Union, said to have been Mrs. Campbell, and delivered her of a girl, who, it was asserted, was Lois Ann Campbell, the present Mrs. Burkham. According to Dr. Chappell's testimony, he answered for Dr. Smith, in the latter's absence, a call from the supposed Mrs. Campbell a few days after the birth of the girl—he could not say just how many days thereafter. He said he had attended Mrs. Campbell twice in the last ten days, the second time only last Tuesday. At that time Mrs. Campbell asked him to treat a throat affection. He was firm in his denial, under cross-examination, of any extended discussion of the pending suit with his patient, who, as Mr. Campbell's widow, is one of the defendants.

The physician testified he received $10 for the first recent call and $5 for the second, and $1 as witness fees for appearing to give depositions, and that he had received no other pecuniary compensation from Mrs. Campbell or the defensive attorneys.

Homes for Foundlings.

Mr. Ottofy asked of Dr. Chappell what institutions existed in New York at the date of the girl's birth from which foundlings could be got. Dr. Chappell testified he did not know.

"Do you mean to tell me you did not know at that time of foundling homes in New York from which this child could have been got and taken to the Grand Union Hotel?" queried Mr. Ottofy.

"I mean that I did not know at that time, nor do I now," Dr. Chappell replied.

The physician further testified that the nurse whom Dr. Smith had attending the mother and baby was from the Post-Graduate School of Nurses, then in East Thirty-seventh Street, or the Presbyterian Hospital, he did not know which. As to the reputation of Dr. Smith, he had been President of the New York Academy of Medicine and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Chappell presented a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Smith to Mrs. Campbell on her return to St. Louis with the child, giving her instruction for her care and the care of the infant, dated April 22, but without reference to the year. He identified the letter and its signature "A. H. Smith" as in the handwriting of Dr. Smith, and also identified Dr. Smith's signature on the report to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health of the childbirth.

Dr. Sidney W. Wynne, assistant registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was recalled by the defense. He identified as taken from the original record in his custody photographic facsimiles of the certificate of marriage of "James Campbell and Florence Adele Platner," and signed by "Henry Mottet, clergyman," which bore the date, Nov. 5, 1887. The Rev. Mr. Mottet, who is expected to testify today, is pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, in which the Campbell wedding was held.

Boy's Identity Disclosed.

The marriage certificate, produced by Dr. Wynne, gave the names of Henry John Meyers and Jonas G. Beaman, both of New York City, as witnesses to the ceremony. It also bore the first evidence of a previous marriage of Mrs. Campbell and for the most part cleared up the mystery thrown by counsel for the contestants, about the parentage of the boy often referred to by Mr. Campbell as his son, and generally known by the name Willard Campbell. This boy, who, it now develops, was a son of Mrs. Campbell by a former husband, died in St. Louis. He never had been mentally proficient.

The record of the marriage gave the bride's full name as Florence Adele Taylor, widow, and her maiden name, Florence Adele Platner. It gave her place of residence as Missouri, her age at her next birthday, 31 years; place of birth, New York; father's name, George W. Platner; mother's maiden name, Lois L. Lavare Schelland, and the number of the bride's marriage as second.

Mrs. Campbell's first husband, father of "Willard Campbell," was an English physician, it was said, who died many years before her second marriage.

James F. Fogarty, one of Mr. Campbell's protégés, and Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the North American Company, 30 Broad Street, of which Mr. Campbell was at the head many years, corrected statements of Tuesday, when he testified to having noticed a depression in the skull of the capitalist, which the contestants' counsel would have it believed was caused by a blow received in an attack by highwaymen in St. Louis fifteen years ago. Mr. Fogarty corrected his testimony to make it show that the only "depression" he ever had noticed was nothing more than a small scar on Mr. Campbell's forehead.

The Rev. Mr. Mottet, Dr. Louis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street, and several other witnesses will conclude the testimony for the defense this morning.

GIRL, REPROVED, TAKES LIFE

Agnes Catherine Clarke Found Dead in Home of Foster Parents.

When the janitress of her apartment disappeared, Miss Ethel Post, who lives at 1,937 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx, took in the woman's fourteen-year-old daughter, Agnes Catherine Clarke, and did her best to give her a good home. She sent the child to school, but Miss Post is a singer and is frequently away from home, and, dreading to leave the little girl alone so much, she asked her friend, Mrs. Henry Sylvester Graham of 65 Morningside Avenue, if she did not wish to adopt Agnes.

That was ten weeks ago, after Agnes had lived with Miss Post for nearly four months, but the child seemed to take to Mrs. Graham at once, and both Mrs. Graham and her husband were eager to have her with them. They furnished a room especially for her, sent her to school, and tried to make her as happy as they could.

But often the little girl would ask where her mother was, and Mrs. Graham would do her best to console the child for her loss and cheer her up. Usually she thought she succeeded, for Agnes was of happy disposition and seemed interested in her school work.

Yesterday the Grahams were invited to a silver wedding anniversary in Brooklyn and they left home in the afternoon, arranging for Agnes to get her supper and promising to be home before midnight. They arrived on time but smelled gas as they entered their apartment. It came from Agnes's room.

Mr. Graham, thoroughly frightened ran there. The door was unlocked. He found the little girl lying dead on the floor near the window as though she had died as she struggled to get air. But there was no change that she had turned the gas on accidentally, for on a table lay a note to Mrs. Graham. It thanked her for her kindness and went on:

"I am sorry I told you a lie. Forgive me. I am going to end it all."

Mr. and Mrs. Graham were heartbroken over the child's end. Mrs. Graham wept as she told of the little girl's life with them. She wouldn't tell what the lie was that had worried Agnes, but said it was over a trivial matter a day or so ago and she had reproved the child for her own good, cautioning her that no matter what happened she must tell the truth.

ASSAILS OPPONENTS OF TWILIGHT SLEEP

Dr. Hilkowich Says Some Physicians Condemn It to Avoid Questions.

HELPFUL IN HEART DISEASE

Women Urged to Demand the Treatment and Thus Hasten Its Universal Adoption.

Dr. A. M. Hilkowich of the Jewish Maternity Hospital told women of the International Pure Milk and Food League at the Hotel Aster yesterday afternoon that the success of the twilight sleep since its introduction in this city had made it certain that in time it would be the universal treatment in cases of childbirth.

Whether it would be a long or short time before twilight sleep was in general use, he said, depended upon the women themselves. If they evinced interest in it, questioned their physicians and insisted on knowing all about it, they would materially hasten its general adoption.

"Its opponents are in two classes, said Dr. Hilkowich. "First, there are sincere men who investigated it years ago, and found objections to it which improvements in technique have since removed. Many of these have tried it again with modern technique and have been converted to its use. Some of these have told me about it, and several eminent physicians in this city have lately begun to use the twilight treatment

"On the other hand, there are physicians who know nothing about the twilight sleep and want to know nothing about it. In order to get rid of questions about it, they simply say, 'It's dangerous.'

"The twilight sleep is not convenient for physicians. It requires their attendance from the beginning to the end in each case. It requires also a study of the treatment. It is natural that some physicians should object to the extra trouble and put the subject out of the way by denouncing it without knowing anything about it. If women, however, insist on knowing all about a question which is so vital to them, the simple and easy answer, 'It's dangerous,' will not be sufficient.

"I have been asked to discuss the dangers of twilight sleep, but I cannot do that, for I know of none. There should be no danger when competent physicians and nurses are employed. All drugs contain poison, but I have not seen a single untoward symptom in any of more than 250 cases with which I have had experience in this city.

"You may have read that a physician in this city was said to have charged that twilight sleep had caused insanity. That physician was invited to discuss the subject at a meeting of a medical society in this city a few days ago. He did not appear, but he sent a letter denying absolutely that he had ever said that the twilight sleep treatment was a cause of insanity. There have been cases of women showing symptoms of insanity immediately after childbirth but there is no increase in such cases under twilight sleep."

A woman in the audience asked Dr. Hilkowich whether the twilight sleep were suitable for women suffering from heart disease.

"There are no cases, he said, "in which the twilight sleep can be used with less danger and with more beneficial results than in that of women suffering from heart trouble. The great danger to women with heart trouble is the effects of shock and exhaustion, which are both greatly diminished by the twilight sleep. I have attended five or six cases of women with heart trouble and the results have been excellent."

Pain, according to Dr. Hilkowich, in addition to the immediate torment it inflicted, registered itself upon the memory. Each new pain, he said, revived the memory of the old ones. The terrible impression of past sufferings, he said, made the agony of a woman increase much faster than the pain itself.

The twilight sleep, he said, beg[illegible] lessening the immediate stroke of pain, wiped out the memory of the sufferings just past and the fear produced by them. The memory and the fear, he said, were largely factors in the shock and exhaustion which was frequently fatal to women suffering from heart trouble.

Dr. Hilkowich said, after the meeting, that, outside of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, the twilight sleep had been used in about 250 cases in the last few months. He said that there were two or three cases a day at the Jewish Maternity Hospital, and that the treatment never had been fatal to a mother in this city.

After the address the daughter of Mrs. A. T. Theobold, a member of the club, was carried to the platform at the request of Mrs. Edward W. Hooke, President of the league. She was a healthy looking child born three weeks ago under the twilight sleep.

Dr. Marion M. Carpick, ex-Health Commissioner of the State of Texas, made an address on the preventing of disease and the protecting of workmen from injury.

CLEVELAND LABOR MAN SLAIN

Police Think Murder Is Outcome of Garment Workers' Old Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—An echo of Cleveland's garment workers' strike troubles of a few years ago was heard tonight when Leo Oddo, Business Agent for the Cleveland Garment Workers' Union, was shot and instantly killed by two unidentified men, as he was walking along an unfrequented street. According to eye-witnesses, the two men came up behind Oddo and fired three shots, after which they escaped in the darkness.

Although there has been no trouble here due to the garment workers' strike for over a year, the police believe the slaying of Oddo is connected with the strike difficulties of the past.

GLYNN PARDONS CONVICTS.

Thanksgiving Day Gifts for Two Prisoners at Sing Sing and Dannemora.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Two convicts, one in Sing Sing prison and one in Dannemora, received Thanksgiving Day gifts in the form of commutation of sentences, Gov. Glynn announced today.

Clifford E. Smith, of New York, alias James G., Pierce, who had served seven years of a thirty-four-year term for larceny and burglary, and Morris Stein, of New York, who had served five years of an eighteen-year term, were released.

PRESIDENT ENDS VACATION.

Starts Back for Capital to Prepare Next Legislative Programme.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—President Wilson brought his Thanksgiving visit here to a close this afternoon, leaving in time to reach Washington at 9:30 tomorrow morning. He decided that public business demanded his speeches in Washington.

As soon as he arrives at the capital, Mr. Wilson will plunge into work, completing his message and conferring with Congressional leaders on the legislative programme for the next session. A large crowd of Williams College students braved a cold wind to cheer the President as his train pulled out. Mrs. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's daughter, did not go to the station, but Mr. Sayre and Prof. Stockton Axson, the President's brother-in-law, saw him off.

To Give War Lectures in French.

An illustrated lecture in French will be given tonight at 8 P. M. at the French Y. M. C. A., 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Mr. E. Hannon, a French lawyer. His subject will be "A Trip Through Belgium."

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RETIRES COMPLAINT AGAINST ALIEN LABOR

Bricklayers' Agent Gives Utilities Board More Time to Settle Subway Case.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS

Work Will Not Be Delayed, and Constitutionality of Law May Be Tested Soon.

John Gill, business agent of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, withdrew yesterday his complaint against the Dock Contractor Company for alleged violations of the alien labor law, which he had filed before the Public Service Commission. He said that W. V. McMenimen, Vice President and general manager of the company, had made an affidavit that it had not been employing any aliens since Nov. 7, and was now employing only citizens of the United States. Part of his letter to the commission read:

"I desire to have it noted that it is not my intention nor has it been since this controversy started to inflict hardship upon contractors, except in so far as it is necessary to secure from them a compliance with the law. Since this object has been obtained in the case of the Dock Contractor Company, and since they have assured me that they will comply with the law in future, I have consented to withdraw my complaint."

At the same time Mr. Gill filed a new complaint under the alien labor law. This was directed against the Underpinning and Foundation Company, and alleged that it is employing alien labor on the sub-contract which it holds from the Dock Contractor Company for the work on the new subway in Broadway, between Bleecker and Fourteenth Streets. He asked that the Underpinning and Foundation Company be required to show cause why this subcontract should not be forfeited.

The effect of this action of Mr. Gill will be to relieve the Public Service Commission from an embarrassing position. The case against the Dock Contractor Company had been put in entirely, and the commission would have been forced to render a decision in a week or so, after taking a reasonable time for the examination of the evidence. Mr. Gill had always maintained that the commission could not help but find that alien labor had been employed and then it would not be able to avoid forfeiting the Dock Contractor Company's contract.

This, it was known, the commission was unwilling to do, not only because it would lead to delay, but also because it would throw a cloud on the contracts for other sections, where it was probable similar charges could be preferred and substantiated, and because if the existing contracts were voided it was almost certain that fresh ones let under present financial conditions would be a good deal more costly than those let before the war.

By now dropping the Dock Contractor Company case on the verge of completion and taking up a new case Mr. Gill has given the commission a respite. It will take weeks to put in the evidence in the new case and to submit the arguments, and it is hoped that other methods may be found before the new case comes to a head for a complete test of the constitutionality of the law. It has been stated that this might be brought about by a taxpayer's action, asking the courts to restrain the commission from holding up the contractor's vouchers on the ground that such action would prejudice the interests of the city.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is bringing before the commission an alleged violation of another section of the labor law. Charles H. Bauscher, its business egent, filed yesterday a complaint against the Bradley Contracting Company, alleging that it had not been paying the prevailing rate of wages. Mr. Bauscher said the original complaint had been laid before the commission on June 4, 1913, but that he had received no opportunity to present evidence. He now purposed to do so.

Roswell D. Tompkins, Secretary of the United Board of Business Agents of the building trades unions, said yesterday that his board had appointed a committee to collect evidence of all violations of the labor laws on the subway construction work. It will take some weeks to get the evidence together, but it should be ready for presentation by Jan. 1. Particular attention will be given to the alien question, but the committee will also ask that the law be observed with regard to the prevailing rate of wages and other sections of the labor law.

MRS. WHEELER ALSO SUES.

She Wants Divorce Action Stopped Until Alimony Is Paid.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler, who is suing Claudia Carlatedt Wheeler for divorce, was sued by his wife yesterday in the Supreme Court for $3,750 for back alimony. Until these arrears are paid Mrs. Wheeler wants all proceedings in the divorce action stopped. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were married on March 31, 1898. She was a concert singer and he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His father, who lives in Chicago, is a millionaire.

Mrs. Wheeler got a separation in 1910 with $500 a month alimony, which was afterward reduced to $300. In her complaint Mrs. Wheeler tells of the many difficulties she met with in locating her husband in order to serve him with the papers. Finally she discovered that he was connected with the banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Co. of Boston. She said she made fifteen trips between this city and Boston before she found him. Once she obtained a warrant for his arrest, but he learned of it and disappeared, she said.

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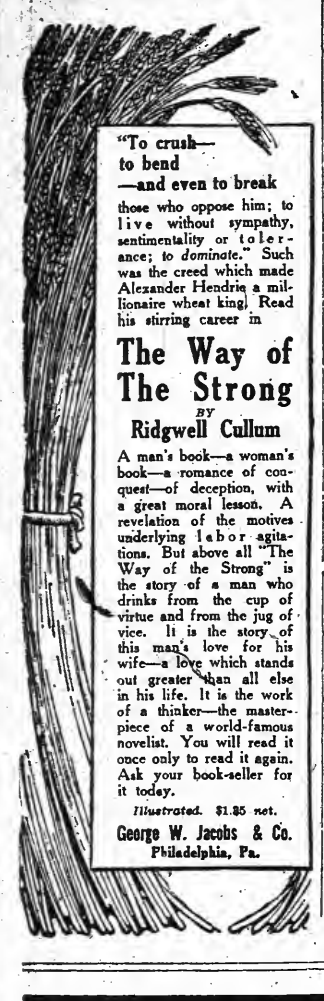
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VILLA ARMY DRIVEN FROM GUADALAJARA

Turns to East Coast, Where Tampico Is Said to Have Been Turned Over to Them.

VANGUARD IN MEXICO CITY

No Fighting Expected with Zapata —Madrid Charges Outrages Against Spaniards.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 27.—Defeated at Guadalajara, where Gen. Angeles has been battering away since Sunday, Villa's army of occupation in Mexico is now being turned against Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and a determined effort will be made to capture this important city.

A majority of the troops sent against Victoria are those of Gen. Augustin Servin, who were first sent against Tampico, which is in the same State, from San Luis Potosi. It was found, it is said, that Gen. Luis Caballero, in command at that important port, had decided to join in the convention forces and not to oppose Servin's entrance. Villa then ordered a large number of these troops and all the artillery to Victoria, which will be used as an eastern base as soon as it is captured.

The Villista forces are also moving against Monterey, where Carranza is believed to have a strong garrison.

The defeat of Villa troops at Guadalajara was admitted tonight, even by the Villistas, and it is believed that reinforcements arrived from the western coast for Gen. Diegues, who was in command of the Carrancistas there.

The Provisional Government and the permanent committee of convention has been established at Queretaro, where Provisional President Gutierrez has set up his capital. This will be used as a base until Villa and his troops have permanently occupied Mexico City.

Villa's Cavalry in Mexico City.

Villa remained at Tula today, although he sent a large cavalry command under Gen. Eugenio Aguierre Benavides into the city to act as patrols. Villa has announced that he will not enter before Saturday night at the earliest, although he may be expected to move at any moment. He has announced that he will not remain in the capital any length of time, but will attack Vera Cruz and the Carranza troops. A bitter fight is expected to occur at Orizaba, where Lucio Blanco and Obregon are said to be making a stand.

A train, the first in many weeks, left Mexico City today for Juarez, and rail and wire communications were opened between the national capital and the border.

"At the Gates of the Capital."

A statement was given out here last night by Francisco Urquidi, who claims authority as Mexican Consul General here from the Aguascalientes Convention, as follows:

"A telegram from Gen. Ornelas at Juarez has been received stating that from reliable sources it was learned that Gen. Luis Caballero, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, after having had a conference with Gen. Carrera Torres, had decided to recognize the convention and the government of Eulalio Gutierrez. For this reason orders have been given to take possession of Tampico in the name of the Government of Eulalio Gutierrez.

"Advance guards of the forces of the convention, commanded by Gen. Angeles, are now at the gates of the capital. It is believed that tomorrow or the day after the troops will enter Mexico City without the necessity of firing a single shot, inasmuch as the metropolis is controlled by the forces of Gen. Blanco, who is in favor of the convention."

OUTRAGES AGAINST SPANIARDS

Complaint Lodged at Washington Against Zapatistas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, visited the State Department today and informed Secretary Bryan that Spaniards had been assassinated and their houses burned and robbed by the Zapatistas when they entered Mexico City early this week.

Ambassador Riaño told Mr. Bryan that this information had been communicated by the Spanish Minister in Mexico City to the Spanish Government, and had been forwarded from Madrid to him in a message that came late last night. Señor Riaño inquired whether Secretary Bryan had any information on the outrages, but learned that the American diplomatic agents had not reported the incident to the department.

Secretary Bryan promised to make inquiries. He assured the Spanish Ambassador that the agents of the United States in Mexico had been instructed to exert themselves to the utmost for the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Mexico, that this was a standing instruction to the United States' agents, and that these instructions were yesterday repeated by telegraph to all of them in orders from the State Department.

But the difficulty about the present situation in the Mexican capital is that there appears to be nobody in authority there to whom any appeal can be made for protection and the efforts of the American representative may not be effective. Carranza, who was last in authority in Mexico City, is now at Vera Cruz with his temporary Government, and ordered the withdrawal of all his forces from the capital. Gen. Lucio Blanco has likewise evacuated the capital.

The Zapatistas are in the capital, but Zapata is not there, according to information received by the State Department, which has been hoping that Villa would soon enter the capital and give evidence of his intention and ability to carry out his positive guarantees to this Government that he would preserve law and order and protect lives and property.

Secretary Bryan said today that the orders previously given to John R. Silliman, who is President Wilson's personal agent in Mexico, to join Carranza at Orizaba had been countermanded, and that instructions had been sent to Mr. Silliman to remain in the Mexican capital. Whether Mr. Silliman has received these instructions or had already left the Mexican capital was not known here, because the last message from him was dated 11 o'clock Wednesday night. In it Mr. Silliman reported to the department that he was ready to proceed at the first opportunity to join Carranza, but that his departure might be delayed, as the rail line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was being destroyed. Consul W. W. Canada at Vera Cruz will represent the United States there.

Despite Carranza's guarantees that Mexicans employed by Gen. Funston in the administration of Vera Cruz would not be molested, the arrest of one such Mexican was reported to the State Department today by Consul Canada. No details were given.

The new Civil Government at Vera Cruz has been announced, but has not yet been put in full operation. Consul Canada reports the police still apparently are under military control. Continued quiet prevails and Generals Aguilar and Martinez have reiterated Carranza's promise of protection for American life and property.

Gens. Hay and Villareal, Carranza chieftains, recently reported under arrest in Mexico City, are in Monterey with Carranza garrisons.

From Mexico City came a report that the property of an American dairyman named Hill, on a ranch near the city, had been looted by soldiers. The State Department immediately called Consul Silliman to request the proper authorities to arrest and punish the guilty parties and demand the return of the property.

WOUNDED LEFT TO DIE.

Maytorena Force Suffered Heavily in Border Fighting.

NACO, Arizona, Nov. 27.—Gov. Maytorena last between 600 and 800 men in the fighting at Naco, Sonora, on Nov. 18, according to a wounded man found by officers of the Carrana garrison commanded by Gen. Benjamin Hill, who made a sortie to the Maytorena trnches today. The Carranza officers found eight men alive, including the wounded man, who was dying from thirst and starvation.

The wounded soldier said many of his comrades who had been wounded were left on the field to die. Yaqui Indians sent back in the night by Maytorena to rescue them merely looted the dead, he said, refusing to carry in the wounded.

A Rev. Mr. Withrow was struck today by a bullet fired by Yaqui snipers.

CABRERA BLAMES FOREIGNERS

Speech Stirs Mexicans at Vera Cruz —12,000 Soldiers Now There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 27.—Luis Cabrera in a speech at a banquet for Gen. Carranza tonight, said special privileges to foreigners were responsible for Mexican revolutions.

"The foreigners will be held accountable," he said. "They must pay for their part in fomenting revolutions."

This speech created a great sensation, and the fear was expressed that illfeeling against foreigners might result.

The reported arrest of Gen. Lucio Blanco by his own troops is denied here. He will arrive tonight. Gens. Santos Coy, Costio, and Robels with their forces will arrive tonight, making the garrison in the city more than 12,000 men. Tampico has been reinforced with 1,400 men, conveyed on the gunboat Zaragoza.

Railway traffic with Mexico City will be resumed after the movement of troop trains is over. Americans arriving by the Ward Line are held. The city is crowded. The Custom House will reopen after an inventory. Goods are being held up, and merchants are out of stock.

MEXICAN KILLS A TROOPER.

Border Cavalryman Slain in a Quarrel Across the Line.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 27.—W. A. Robinson, enlisted in troop M, First United States Cavalry, stationed at Tecate, on the border line thirty miles southeast of San Diego, was stabbed to death by a Mexican last night.

According to the commanding officer, Robinson was killed on Mexican soil in a quarrel. The slayer is under arrest in Mexican Tecate and will be tried by court-martial.

SAY ZAPATA IS FOR HIMSELF.

Carranza Men Here Cite a Message in Which He Denies Villa.

A telegram which, it was stated, was received from Emiliano Zapata yesterday, was given out for publication by the Mexican Information Bureau, in the Whitehall Building, last night. The message, it was explained, was a reply to a message sent to Zapata by the Carranza representatives in New York. Zapata's reply reads:

Mexico City, Nov. 27.

Stories printed in the American newspapers to the effect that a conflict has taken place between my soldiers and those of Gen. Blanco, when the latter evacuated Mexico City, are false. The evacuation of the city by the forces under Gen. Blanco was accomplished without any disorder whatever. The looting was not committed by soldiers, but by ignorant citizens, and all those who are caught will be punished.

Gen. Blanco has gone east to join the forces of his chief. Though I am in Mexico City, I wish to make it known that I am not fighting under the banner of Gen. Villa. I am loyal to the Mexican people and will fight all the enemies of Mexico until the people have regained what belongs to them. EMILIANO ZAPATA.

At the Mexican Information Bureau it was said that information, as yet unverified, had been received that Zapata was about to name one of his own followers Provisional President of Mexico.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1914.

AN AMERICAN NEUTRAL ZONE.

Any limitation of the area of war would limit the nuisance of war and to neutral nations war is a nuisance that not infrequently rises to the proportion of a destructive calamity. It is an encouraging sign, therefore, that the proposal has been made and is under discussion to extend the three-mile limit in North and South America one or two hundred miles seaward, thus inclosing a great belt of territorial waters in which the European belligerents would agree not to carry on hostile operations. The leading South American republics have laid such a suggestion before our Government, and it must have been communicated at least to England, for it is reported that she would give it favorable consideration. The assent of England and Germany would be vital, and both would have to join the agreement, for neither would accept such a limitation unless the other accepted it. The gain to the United States and to South America in their trade relations would be very great, and both would be relieved of the necessity of being continually on their guard against violation of neutrality.

In one of those early formulations of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, some of which took shape many decades before MONROE'S message in 1823 made the doctrine part of the nation's policy, THOMAS JEFFERSON proposed an even broader zone of neutral waters for the protection of New World interests. In his letter to WILLIAM SHORT, written on Aug. 4, 1820, Mr. JEFFERSON said:

> The day is not far distant when we may formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other; and when, during the rage of the eternal wars of Europe, the lion and the lamb, within our regions, shall be drawn together in peace. * * * The principles of society there and here, then, are radically different and I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and the sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see this coalition begin.

It can be done by favor, it cannot be done by force. The high seas belong to all nations alike, and if they choose to fight thereon it is their privilege. The three-mile limit was established ages ago when three miles was the range of a cannon shot. The immediate and obvious purpose was to protect neutral persons on shore from the careless gunnery of belligerents. Not even the Krupps have a range of 200 miles, but the range of war's devastations embraces the habitable globe. To exempt American waters from the visitation of European warships pursuing their merchant prey or hunting down each other would be an immense relief. It would be a peculiar boon to this hemisphere just at a time when there is the hope and the need of greatly enlarging the commercial exchanges between North and South America. It would be quite in the spirit of the tendency manifested in all modern times to enlarge the rights of neutral commerce and to confine within the narrowest limits interference therewith by belligerents. To stretch the marine league until it covered a hundred miles of public waters would be not merely a step but many gigantic strides toward the accomplishment of the cherished ideal of forcing nations at war to confine their molestation to each other.

It is so great an advance that it looks visionary, but dreams sometimes come true. If their assent to such a self-denying ordinance were given we should applaud Great Britain and Germany. It would actually cost them little. The German cruisers in the Atlantic and the Pacific have probably done their worst, they have accomplished their work. Withdrawal might save them from threatened destruction. Great Britain would be a direct gainer. There are no Austrian or German merchant ships upon the sea for her to capture, she would be spared some cost and trouble by an agreement which would within so large a part of the waters of the ocean relieve her of anxiety about the safety of her foreign trade.

MEN NEEDED IN THE NAVY.

The shortage of men in our navy, set forth in the annual report of Rear Admiral BLUE as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will strike the ordinary citizen as a condition that must be met without delay. There are too few line officers, too few torpedo officers, and the quota of enlisted men is short by 18,000. In view of the well-recognized fact that our national safety depends largely on the efficiency of the navy, these statements are positively alarming. We are building new ships, though probably not as many as we ought to be building, yet we have not officers and men enough to man the ships we already have.

The other condition in the navy that Admiral BLUE deplores, the slowness of promotion under a system which may prevent a graduate at Annapolis in 1915 from reaching the rank of Lieutenant Commander until he has passed the retiring age, can surely be removed by legislative action. But we cannot get new men by act of Congress. There are plenty of able-bodied young men in the country, but the advantages of a naval career do not seem to appeal to many of them. If Admiral BLUE'S report is to be treated in the usual perfunctory manner, no effort will be made to induce the young men of the country to give their services to a branch in which honorable preferment ought to be easily obtained and good service appropriately rewarded. The enlisted man ought to have a chance to become an officer.

There is never a naval display which does not arouse great public enthusiasm. The jackie is a popular personage. Taken up in the right spirit, with such changes in the present method as experienced naval commanders can suggest, the work of recruiting the navy to its full strength ought not to be difficult. We are confident that Admiral BLUE does not intend to picture in his report a hopeless condition.

THE PLAINT OF BERNARD SHAW.

Mr. BERNARD SHAW has a real grievance against the organ of the Labor Party. In his recent manifesto, filled as it was with rather reckless comment on every one having to do with the war, he did plead very zealously for the rights and even for the privileges of the Labor class, by which he must be understood to mean the trade unionists. Labor outside the unions is regarded by him and most other agitators as a mere eczema on the body politic. But for the trade unions, of which he has elected himself the representative, he has claimed the utmost favors and urged the Labor Party to demand them now, because the Government is in distress and may be forced to grant them. This may not be patriotic. Mr. SHAW does not pretend that it is, being inclined to look on patriotism in England as loathsome hypocrisy. But his plan, if not patriotic, is in the interest of the Labor Party, and one cannot blame him for being resentful when the organ of that party flouts and ridicules him.

Mr. SHAW is sorely hurt by the fact that the Labor people don't understand him. He thinks they would if they spent as much time and thought over his sentences as he does, and if they would take the world as he knows it. But no amount of time and thought would suffice for the ordinary workingman to find "Common Sense About the War" in his recommendation, for example, that the men on both sides should shoot their officers and go home, or in his general proposition that both sides are equally wrong in this war, or in his contention that Sir EDWARD GREY is as much of a Junker as the worst in Germany, and so on through the long list of his absurdities and contradictions. And as for taking the world as he knows it, how can the workingman find room in his brain for the weird, topsy-turvy, largely imaginative conception of the world which Mr. SHAW, with diligent and perverse ingenuity, has constructed in his own?

The real difficulty against which Mr. SHAW has butted head down is his own incapacity to understand the workingmen whom he undertakes to champion. This incapacity is shown in two ways. On the one hand the "Cause" of Labor is apparently endeared to him chiefly by the fact that it is unpopular among the class of readers to whom he appeals. He loves it for the enemies it makes for him, and he cherishes it largely as the subject matter for his sarcasm, his paradoxes, and his personal vauntings. It gives him a chance quite easily and safely to perform feats that he can describe as "exceptionally difficult and even a little "dangerous." But of the real cause of the real workingmen, it is doubtful if he has any more complete notion than Mr. OSBORNE had of the life of the convict after a fortnight of voluntary incarceration.

Mr. SHAW'S obvious lack of sympathetic understanding of the true mind of the laboring men is shown in a second way. He quite fails to grasp the strong tendency of that social group, in times like these, to sink their class feeling and their class interest in the impulse, the sentiment, the inherent conviction of duty to their country. To Mr. SHAW this tendency seems to be incomprehensible. He expressly disowns it as to England, and though, for polemic purposes, he makes a faint pretense of owning it toward Ireland, it does not appear ever to have affected his action. He is, accordingly, in the detached and impartial, but very contracted and unsafe, position of a man without a country. When, from this position, he essays to instruct and guide the English workingmen he discovers, to his surprise and chagrin, not only that they do not accept his leadership, but that they look upon him with a certain disgust.

Again, the English workingmen are, as a rule, essentially hard-headed and are instinctively pretty good judges of what is really common sense as to the big things of life and the little. When they had read Mr. SHAW'S mass of brilliant, daring, and often mutually destructive epigrams which he asked them to believe was "Common Sense About the War," they revolted. Doubtless they misunderstood him, but it was more his fault than theirs. He chose to present himself to them as a sort of inspired prophet. They would not have it, and measured him by their own possibly limited but direct and practical judgment. Mr. SHAW has a right to adopt, if he chooses, the Saint's profession of faith: "Credo quia absurdum"; he takes big risks when he asks the British workingman to accept him on that basis.

THE CORNER IN SUBWAY LABOR.

The war established a moratorium in immigration as well as finance. There have been this year 15,223 fewer first-class passengers westbound and 16,557 fewer eastbound. The second-class movement is worse balanced. The decrease in arrivals was 83,666 and in departures 12,779. The third-class travel is altogether out of gear. Arrivals fell from 1,282,803 to 614,563, and departures increased from 378,547 to 429,684. There are now in this country 719,377 fewer persons of the immigrant class than there were last year. Not all these travelers were males, but the character of the travel sufficiently appears from the figures. There is an inexhaustible demand for "cannon fodder," which works in both directions. Fewer males fit for military duty are allowed to come here, and all who are here and who can travel are summoned home. Germans and Austrians cannot cross the seas as well as Italians in either direction. There is an unusual and artificial deficiency of Italians here.

These figures are of particular application to the alien labor controversy. Who is to build our subways if not the Italians? The Americans who have been prodded into applying for labor under our statute are not capable from reasons of physique. One-third of them are rejected for that reason alone. And the contractors have not yet been persuaded that it is their duty to pay what is called an American wage to Americans who can but will not do the work. Everybody would be glad to see every workman get all the pay his abilities command in a fair market, and particularly Americans. But there is nothing American about the proposal to enforce an abnormal wage by edict of law, or under conditions of abnormal scarcity. A corner in the labor market by statute, or by union procurement, or by conditions of war, is different from a natural scarcity.

Under naturnl conditions of deficient supply the wage in an open market might be left to itself, whatever height it reached. But when the scarcity is factitious there is a taint of immorality about it. The American way is to offer inducement, not to submit to coercion. There has been too much throwing the weight of the law into trade arrangements. The present conditions are altogether unsuitable for pressing the point against alien labor. That sort of labor needs legal protection and the wage more than those other workmen who refuse what others need and gladly take. By taking the bread from their mouths they show a spirit of cruelty toward labor which capital at its worst hardly ever shows.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL TO QUEENS?

The annual count of traffic across the Queensboro Bridge was completed this week. It shows where the greatest usefulness of the bridge lies. Within five years its passenger traffic has doubled, although no rapid transit facilities have been provided, and only rudimentary surface transit. It is not to be expected that the passengers will double each five years indefinitely. Such a result would be incredible even among the always surprising figures of growth of travel about New York City. There certainly will be a huge increase when there are rapid transit facilities across the bridge, but even then the increase will hardly be fourfold. Yet that is the realized record of the bridge's vehicular traffic, which will grow as the passenger traffic grows. The present vehicular traffic is even more rudimentary than the passenger traffic, for it is entirely a creation of the bridge. Since it was opened there has sprung up a great and growing factory community at the Queens Borough end. The accommodation of the wagon business of that industrial settlement will demand every foot of wagon way on the bridge, and there is no other accommodation in sight. A subriver wagonway can be built, but when built it would be inferior to the bridge for that purpose. On the other hand, another tunnel for passenger business would be as much better for that business as the bridge is superior for the wagon traffic.

Under such conditions it is proposed to take a part of the wagonway on the bridge and divert it to the use of subway passenger travel. It would improve present conditions for a short time. The ultimate and permanent result would be unfortunate. The argument is that the reconstruction of the bridge will cost two million dollars less than the construction of a tunnel to accommodate the subway tracks which it is proposed to put on the bridge. That is penny wise and pound foolish economy. The tunnel would be an addition to scanty facilities, and an improvement upon them. The bridges were all built in the elevated era of rapid transit, and are suited to them. It is an engineering absurdity to send subway trains over bridges. Ten years ago it would have been a mechanical impossibility. Today it is an economic blunder. Elevated trains should be kept high, and not sent under the river. Subway trains should be kept low, and not sent across the high arch over the river.

The elevation of ten-car steel trains from many feet below the river to 130 feet above the river cannot be surpassed as a consumer of dollars in coal. Steam railways spend the cost of the bridges to avoid the climbing of hills such as the bridges artificially create. A distinguished engineer has said that it would be cheaper from a traffic point of view to blow up the bridges than to send the subway trains over them. Yet it is proposed to do so to save two million dollars. It will be costly economy, and even less in first cost than in annual outlay. If the subways are admitted to the bridge it can only be a temporary arrangement. The tunnel must be built ultimately. It would be better to build it at once.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Brighter Side of the War.

In our common detestation of war there is some danger that all who are engaged in the dreadful work of slaughter may be grouped in a common condemnation—that we may forget there is something more to war than its horrors, and that, prone as war is to bring out the worst qualities of those participating in it, yet it develops and makes manifest in some of them the highest possibilities of heroic service to country and humanity.

An illustration of this "other side" was to be found in the lines from a letter written by an English officer, Capt. NORMAN LESLIE, of the Rifle Brigade, printed on this page yesterday, and well worth presentation in part again. It was, in effect, a plea that the weary and anxious watchers of the bulletins at home should show the forgetfulness of self exhibited by so many of the fighters in the field:

> Units, individuals, cannot count. Remember we are writing a new page of history. Future generations cannot be allowed to read the decline of the British and attribute it to us. We live our little lives and die. To some are given chances of proving themselves men and to others no chance comes. Whatever our individual faults, virtues, or qualities may be it matters not; but when we are up against big things, let us forget individuals and let us act as one Great British unit, united and fearless.

Whatever one may think of England as compared with the nations ranged against her and her allies, these are fine, brave words. No mere man-killer wrote them, but a soldier willing to die for a nation and a cause, and to count death a small thing. It were easy to say that his is an easier task, a lighter burden, than they have at home, but the statement, even though true, which it probably is not, leaves unchanged the completeness of his sacrifice, the nobility of his mental attitude.

Explanatory of His Declination.

There is, of course, what seems more than the semblance or worse of ungraciousness in opposing, or refusing to aid, any plan devised for the purpose of helping people brought to the desperate point of poverty that is marked by eviction from home. Yet such opposition and refusal may be well justified, and are so when the plan, either absolutely or relatively, is not commendable.

Whether the formation of the East Side Protective Association, suggested by Justice HARTMAN and his colleagues on the municipal bench, is or is not wise in the one or the other sense remains a question still open to discussion, but in a letter printed in a neighboring column ISAAC N. SELIGMAN explains his non-acceptance of the Treasurership of the proposed association in a way that at least proves it not due to lack of interest in the poor or to lack of sympathy with them in what is so often a culmination of affliction.

Mr. SELIGMAN commends the intentions of the Municipal Justices, but argues that they can best serve the objects of their pity, not by assuming a burden they have neither time nor facilities for carrying, but by promptly turning over to one of the three great charitable societies for investigation and relief the cases that come to their attention in the performance of their regular court duties.

The societies Mr. SELIGMAN mentions are equipped for doing such work, and are experienced and skilled. Some, and not a few, find their methods distastefully "cold," but this accusation is more often founded on sentimentality than on knowledge, and it is not confirmed by those who have taken the trouble thoroughly to inform themselves as to the methods of these organizations. That they do not believe much in "a smile and a flower and a pound of tea" as either the beginning or the end of "charity" is true, but they do have more than a little efficiency in helping people into the road of self-help.

For Once They Get Some Space.

So rarely is there in the communications that come from the Christian Science press agents anything except a wearisome iteration of arguments long since refuted that neither the impulse nor the obligation to give them any space is created when one of the familiar documents arrives. Really interesting, though, and perhaps somewhat important, is part of a letter with this authorship that arrived yesterday.

The writer, after asking the absurd question, already answered a hundred times at least—why excitement is caused by deaths under Eddyite treatment and not by the more numerous failures of the regular doctors to cure—takes up a case that has been brought out in the course of the investigation of the Coroners. It is that of CHARLES LEE BOWLES, involving the $100 gift. Concealing this case the press agent requests, and not in vain, permission to state that—

> in order to conform to the law a physician was immediately [after BOWLES'S death] called, and he pronounced hardening of the arteries of the heart to be the cause of death. No money was passed before the decision was arrived at, and if any was passed afterward, it was merely an expression of gratitude on the part of the family when it was learned that the Coroner's representatives had found it unnecessary to mutilate the body in order to find the cause of the decease. Commissioner WALLENSTEIN knew the exact facts in the case and solemnly gave his word to CHARLES LEE BOWLES, JR., that no publicity was necessary and that none would be given. To say the least, there has been a breach of confidence somewhere and a cruel trespass upon both personal liberty and the feelings of a refined and law-abiding family.

Through the mazes of this combined explanation and protest whoever will may wander to whatever destination suits him best.

A Silence Follows Loquacity.

That the Atlanta papers all allow the recent proceedings in the Frank case to pass without a word of comment is a fact that will excite the commendation of some, but the astonishment of a good many more.

They will commend who believe in observing with an abnormal and inhuman scrupulosity the rule of making no remarks about cases in course of judicial consideration. They will wonder who remember how much less than no scruple at all, of that sort, was shown by the Atlanta papers in the earlier days of this same case. Those papers didn't wait, then, for the Judge to speak, or the jurymen, either. Instead, they both had and expressed most confidently their opinions as to what had been done, and by whom, and were no less free in telling what should be done and the consequences of not doing it.

That may make the present silence seem queer, even to those who regard it as highly virtuous.

RELIEF IN EVICTION CASES.

Mr. Seligman Thinks It Should Be Left to Organized Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully appreciate the honor paid to me by Justice Hartman and the other Justices in requesting me to act as Treasurer of the proposed East Side Protective Association.

I fully realize the crying necessity of some action which will prevent the large number of dispossess cases. In view of the present depressed industrial situation it is probable that more cases of eviction among the poor will occur this Winter than heretofore, and it is to the credit of Justice Hartman and other Municipal Justices that they are alive to the present crisis, and are endeavoring to prove helpful to the community. In bringing to the attention of the public these sad conditions the Justices are, I feel convinced, actuated by the noblest motives.

My judgment and experience, however, lead me to the conviction that the best interests of the poor families and the best interests of the city would be subserved by the Justices bringing promptly such cases of eviction before their trial to the attention of the organized charities of this city, such as the United Hebrew Charities, the Charity Organization Society, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, all of which have the adequate machinery to cope promptly and intelligently with the present crisis.

The task imposed on the Justices to investigate such cases of eviction would, in my opinion, prove too burdensome and too complicated, and could not in the end prove satisfactory.

I would suggest to those interested in the proposed Protective Committee, and to those who are impressed with the serious conditions that confront our community, that they contribute generously to the United Charities or to the other two organizations, designating, if they desire, that their contributions be used to relieve the distress of worthy families threatened with eviction.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

New York, Nov. 27, 1914.

A TRADE UNION ARMY.

Mr. Shaw Said to Have Exceeded "the Jester's Privilege."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shaw, a British subject, reminds one of the mediæval Court jester, who was often allowed to insult the King to his face "just for the fun of the thing." Occasionally, however, taking advantage of privilege, he would go too far and then a cuff or a kick would reveal to him the real contempt in which his office was held.

In THE TIMES of Sunday Mr. Shaw, in the guise of an adviser of the Government on the conduct of the war, advocates doing away with military law, establishing trade-unionism in the army on the field of battle, giving the soldier with full civil rights with "the trade-union rate of wages proper to a skilled worker at a dangerous trade," and, the war being over, with continuance of pay until he obtains full employment on standard terms." Moreover, trade unionism must have "accredited secretaries on the field" to maintain "communication between the men on service and the political representatives of their class at the War Office."

Is there an intelligent person within the reach of Mr. Shaw's words who does not know that every one of these measures is impossible of enactment? And, were it otherwise, is there one such person who does not know that the army in the field would be converted forthwith into an armed political mob doomed to immediate overwhelming defeat, that the bankruptcy of England would be coinstant, that the disruption and destruction of the British Empire would follow, and that anarchy, destitution, and death would reign where now stands (barring the United States of America) the national embodiment of the grandest governmental success ever achieved by man?

And it is now, when his country is in the peril of a struggle for her continued existence as a world power, and for the maintenance of her honor as a nation, that George Bernard Shaw endeavors to stir up the wrath of his malcontent fellow-citizens and goad them to demand the impossible as the price of their fealty!

But, what is the use? I am myself at fault in taking this playwright as a power when he is perhaps laughing in his sleeve at the irritating effects of his advertising wit. However this may be, he richly deserves the cuff or the kick which fell to the lot of his prototype of old when he overdid his part and his humor trenched upon treason.

SAM TEST.

Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

GERMAN PAPERS IN CANADA.

How Canadians View Government's Order to Exclude Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask "Are Canadians afraid to hear the German arguments?" apropos of the order from Ottawa prohibiting entry to Canada of certain pro-German newspapers.

Canadians are not.

Our case is that in a comparatively small population we have 500,000 immigrants, natives of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

A great number are not yet naturalized.

We don't want superfluous sparks near gunpowder.

P. D. ROSS,
President The Evening Journal.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 24, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial note in your issue of Nov. 23 leads me to say that the only pro-German publications barred from the mails in Canada are the Vaterland, the Staats-Zeitung, and the Vital Issue, all published in New York. When two nations are at war exchange of mail matter is, of course, stopped at once. No German newspapers may be received in any part of the British Dominions, and the above newspapers are barred because they are in effect German newspapers, though they happen to be published in New York.

There is no remote possibility that Canada will exclude newspapers which are not wholly German in character. Surely the United States would shut out German newspapers if it was at war with Germany.

GEORGE M. WRONG,
Professor of History in the University of Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Canadian Government laid itself open to ridicule when it barred from the mails certain German papers published in New York. Your rebuke, in which I heartily concur, was merited, and might well have been stronger than it was. This action was an insult to, our intelligence, and I trust that fellow-Canadians will not be backward in voicing the disapproval that must be generally felt of an action that, to my mind, is rather childish.

CANADIAN.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 24, 1914.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THE WAR NAMES.

Impossible to Reproduce in English with Absolute Correctness All the Foreign Names, but These Suggestions Will Help.

There is a laudable desire on the part of the American public to pronounce correctly the foreign names that are daily appearing in the dispatches from the seat of war. Both the French and Germans have a scientific method by which foreign names are adapted to their respective languages in spelling and pronunciation. We have none. Neither have the English, who usually proceed along the lines of least resistance and spell and pronounce as fancy moves, ignoring anything which savors of authority—as, for example, the perversion of the beautiful word "Livorno" to the uncouth "Leghorn."

In both French and German, proper nouns often defy the rules of pronunciation, but in the case of Russian, Polish, Servian, Montenegrin, and Hungarian names the difficulties are almost insurmountable. The principal reason is that these words come to us in Roman characters through English, French, or German sources. For example, the Slavonic v may be either v or ff in English, w in French, and either au or w in German, while as a matter of fact the Slavonic v is pronounced about as it is in America, as are the other Slavonic consonants, the vowels being pronounced exactly as they are in Italian. But there are thirty-six letters in the Slavonic alphabet invented by the Greek monk, Cyril, in the ninth century, ten of which have no equivalent in English.

In French the é, o, u, and the nasal sounds eu, un, in, an, and on have no English equivalents, and, in the case of German, the ü, ö, ch, and sch are entirely missing from our language.

Thus it is perfectly plain that no paradigms of English sounds, no matter how ingeniously arranged, could enable one to pronounce absolutely correctly all of the foreign names which are appearing in the war dispatches. The following scheme, however, it is believed, will approach the correct sounds as nearly as it is possible to give them with the sounds used in English speech.

It should be remembered that French is an entirely unaccented language—that is, every syllable of a word is pronounced in the same tone with a rising inflection, but never an accentuation, at the end—while German follows the English tendency, and the Slavonic languages are striking in their variety of accent. In the first list the emphasis is indicated by an accent at the end of the stress-syllable. In the second list, principally made up of French words, the apostrophe is employed to denote a quickly disappearing sound.

As Turkey's entrance into the war is likely to produce a new batch of words, it may be well to remember that the consonants in Turkish are pronounced, with few exceptions, about as they are in English, and the vowels as in Italian. The tendency to give the French sound to the Turkish j is incorrect. It is always hard, as in "jelly" or "jam." In Turko-Rumanian and Turko-Servian words, however, there is a tendency to soften the Turkish j. The Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin languages, like Russian, are Slavonic, the Rumanian is Latin, and the Hungarian is Finno-Ugric, with many Turkish characteristics.

Words from Eastern War Area.

SLAVONIC, HUNGARIAN, AND GERMAN.

Augustowo—Oh-goos-to'-vo.
Biatystok—Bia-tees'-stock.
Braunsberg—Brunz'-beerg.
Bucharest or Bukharest—Boo-kar-rest'.
Cettinjé—Tzet-teen'-yeh'.
Czech—Check.
Czenstochowa—Chenz-tow-ha'-va.
Dansic or Danzig—Dansik.
Durazzo—Doo-rahd'-zo or doo-raht'-so.
Dnieper—'Neeper.
Epirus—Ee'-per-rus.
Eydtkunen—Eyt'-koo-nen.
Gumbinnen—Goom-bin'-nen.
Herzegovina—Hert'-tse-go-vee'-nah.
Ivangorod—Ee-van'-go-rod.
Jarosiaw—Ya'-ros-lov.
Jassy or Yassy—Ya'-see.
Javorow—Ya-vo'-rov.
Jemappes—Sha'-mapp.
Kalisz—Kar'-lids.
Kiev or Kieff—Keev.
Königsberg—Kern'-eggs-beerg.
Kragnyevatz—Krah-yew'-vatz.
Küstrin—Kues-treen'.
Lutzk—Loodz.
Minsk—Meenz.
Mitrovicza—Meet-rro-vit'-sah.
Obryte Pultusk—Obreet-pool'-toosk.
Ostrog—Os'-trogz.
Ostrowa—Os-tro'-vah.
Przemysl—P-jhem'-izzle, with the j pronounced as in the French word "jour."
Pultusk—Pool'-toosk.
Proskurov—Pros-koo'-rov.
Radziviloff—Rad-zee-vee'-lov.
Rawa-Russka—Rava-roos'-ka.
Serajevo—Ser-ra'-jay-vo.
Skutari or Scutari—Skóo'-tah-ree.
Sierok—See-er'-rock.
Sokolka—So-kol'-ka.
Stettin—Stet-teen'.
Suwalki or Suwalky—Soo-val'-kee.
Tarnow or Tarnoff—Tarr'-nov.
Tarnopol—Tarr-no'-pol.
Tomaszow—To'-ma-zov.
Urumiah—Oo-roo-mee'-yar.
Uzsok—Ud'-sock.
Valjevo or Valyavo—Val-yea'-vo.
Warthe (Polish, Warta)—Vor'-ten.
Zamosc or Zamost—Zar'-mosh.

Words from Western War Area.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH.

Note.—Much confusion will be avoided if it be remembered that "ville" does not conform to the French rule for the pronunciation of "il" followed by a vowel. It is always pronounced "veel" in a short, sharp manner; never "ee-yr," as in "fille" or "famille."

Ailette—Aye-let.
Ailly—Aye-yee.
Aisne—Ainn.
Aix-la-Chapelle (in German, Aachen; in Dutch, Aiken)—Aks-lah-sha-pell.
Amiens—Ah-me-an'.
Antwerp (in Spanish, Ambéres; in French, Anvers; from "Aan't werp," meaning "at the wharf.")
Aube—Obe.
Avricourt—Av-ree-koorr.
Bar-le-Duc—Bar-luh-duhq.
Basle—Bah-zl'.
Bastogne—Bas-ton'-yah.
Baupaume—Bow-powmm.
Beauvais—Bow-vay.
Belfort—Bell-forr.
Berry-au-Bac—Ber-ree-o-bahk.
Besançon—Beh-zon-son'.
Béthune—Bay-toon.
Blamont—Blah-mon'.
Bois-le-Duc—Bwah-luh-duhq.
Bouillon—Boo-yon'.
Boulogne—Boo-lon'-yah.
Bouvines—Boo-veenn.
Brabant-le-roi—Brah-bon'-luh-rwah.
Braine-le-Comte—Brain-luh-kont.
Cambrai—Kon'-braye.
Châlons—Sha-lon'.
Chambley—Shaan-blaye.
Charleroi—Shar-luh-rwah.
Charleville—Shar-luh'-veel.
Château Thierry—Sha-toh-tee-al'-ree.
Châteauronx—Sha-tow-roo.
Châtel—Sha-tel'.
Chaudfontaine—Showd-fon-taine.
Commercy—Kom-mehr-see'.
Complègne—Kom-pee-ayn.
Consenvoye—Kahn-son-vwah.
Crécy—Kray-see.
Demer—Day-mare.
Dijon—Dee-zhon', not dee-yon.
Dinant—Dee-nahn'.
Dixmude—Dee-muhd or dis-muhd.
Dompierre—Dom-pee-airr.
Douai—Doo-ay'.
Dyle—Dill.
Epernay—Ay-payr-naye.
Epinal—Ay-pee-nal'.
Genappe—Zheh-napp.
Gironville—Zhee-ron'-veel.
Givet—Zhee-vay'.
Grammont—Gram-mon'.
Guise—Geeze.
Haelen—Hah-len.
Hainaut—Aye-no'.
Hal—Ahl.
Havre—Ahvrr.
Huy—Wee.
La Fère Champenoise—Lah-fair-shon-peh-nwahzz.
Langres—Loyn-gr'.
Laon—Lon'.
Lassigny—Lah-seen'-yee.
Le Catelet—Luh-kat-lay'.
Liége (in French, Liège)—Lee-aye-zh.
Lys—Liss, not lee.
Longwy—Lon'-vee.
Louvain—Loo-van'.
Louveigné—Loo-vee-nyay.
Louers—Loo-ayr.
Maestricht—Mahs-trikt.
Mainz—My-ntz.
Maubeuge—Mow-buhzh.
Meaux—Mow.
Mechelin—Mesh-lin', in Flemish, mecklline.
Meuse—Muhz.
Mézières—May-zee-ayr.
Mons—Mons'.
Montmirail—Mon-mee-raye.
Mouilly—Moo-yee'.
Namur—Nah-muhr.
Nancy—Nahn'-see.
Neufchâteau—Nuh-sha-tow or nef-sha-tow.
Oise—Wahz.
Oudenarde—Ohdn-ard.
Qurcq—Oork.
Ourthe—Oortt.
Péronne—Pay-ronn.
Petit Croix—Puh-tee-krwah.
Petit Morin—Puh-tee-mo-ran'.
Pont-à-Mousson—Pom-ta-moo-son'.
Quatre Bras—Katre-brah.
Ramillies—Rah-mee-yeh.
Raon l'Étape—Rah-own-lay-tapp.
Rhelms—Rance or ranz.
Rocrol—Rok-rwah.
Roye—Rwah.
Sedan—Seh-don'.
Senlis—Son'-lee or Son'-leece.
Sézanne—Say-zann.
Soissons—Swah-son'.
Somme—Summ.
St. Benhomme—San-bon-omm.
St. Dié—San-dee-ay'.
St. Mihiel—San'-mee-yel.
St. Quentin—San'-kon-tan.
Thionville—Tee-on'-veel.
Tirlemont—Teer-leh-mon'.
Tongres—Tong-r'.
Valenciennes—Val-lon'-syenn.
Verdun—Vair-dun'.
Versailles—Ver-sigh-eh.
Visé—Vee-zay'.
Vosges—Vo-zeh'.
Woevre—Vuhvr'.
Ypres—Ee-pray' or ee-pres.
Yser—Ee-zer.
Yvoir—Eev-vwah.

THE "TWILIGHT" TREATMENT.

Medical "Ethics" Should Not Be Allowed to Obscure Its Merit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, a retired physician of over thirty years' practice in this city, is deeply interested in the subject of "Twilight Sleep," which, in his opinion, ranks, if not as the most, at least as one of the most, important discoveries yet made in medicine. Reading the poem "Daemmerschlaf" in THE TIMES suggests that a few words of encouragement of this great work might be opportune at the present time.

It is to be sincerely hoped that our American women will compel our medical brethren to give them the benefits of this great discovery and not allow themselves to be put off by the attitude the doctors are now assuming in this matter, defending their opposition by the most flimsy objections imaginable and placing themselves in a position only to be characterized as inhuman.

If the burdens of childbirth had devolved on the male sex, painless childbearing would have been a fact many centuries ago, or else by this time the human race would have become extinct. Our women have patiently and uncomplainingly borne this burden as long as there seemed to be no help for it, but now that it can be escaped neglect on the part of those who can lift the load from them is criminal. Our women must insist that they be permitted to receive the same benefits from this great discovery that their sisters abroad are getting, and not permit any whimsical question as to "ethics"—because of the introduction of this subject in this country in a magazine read by the public—to stand in the way of their obtaining their rights.

If our physicians of this country are unable or unwilling to give them this aid, then should our women, in the cause of humanity and justice, send abroad for men who are able and willing to be of service to them in ridding them of what has hitherto been the curse of womankind.

Why do not our suffragettes take up this matter—one of far more value to their sex than anything that they have hitherto advocated?

EX MEDICUS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1914.

From a Times Admirer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me as an independent critic to compliment you on your worthy newspaper? I have traveled all over the civilized world, and have always been a keen observer of up-to-date newspapers. After forty-odd years' experience I have come to the conclusion, in my estimation, that THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best press news that I have ever had the pleasure to read. With its rich, clear type, and paper unexcelled, so far as newspapers go, and good, reliable, concise news, it is a credit to your worthy editor and staff generally.

R. PAUL DOUGLAS.

Babylon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

THE WEDDIN' GIFT.

His father gave them gold enough
To settle on:
Her mother gave them woolen stuff
Her own hand spun,

A carven chest o' linen, fair
For the table's spreadin'
The kinsfolk sent to wish the pair
Joy o' the weddin'.

I had no gift o' gold or white,
I'd never spin,
Or toil by sun or candlelight—
Folk called it sin.

They talked o' bread of idleness!
Where was my thrift?—
But in the wood where none may guess
I found me a gift:

Ah, dear, it was as breath o' life
(To them that love it)—
I'm thinkin' it was a Fairy Wife
Had the makin' of it.

My gift made other gifts beside
Look poor and shoddy—
The Good Folk know where such treasures bide—
No other body!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

TAFT SAYS CANADA MAY BE ATTACKED

Monroe Doctrine Would Not Compel Us to Intervene, the ex-President Says.

PRECEDENT IN CHILE CASE

We Would Object, However, If Foreign Power Attempted Permanent Possession.

The United States would not be compelled by the terms of the Monroe Doctrine to intervene if Canada should be attacked by Germany or Austria or Turkey, according to ex-President William Howard Taft, who spoke on "The Monroe Doctrine" last night, before the Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J.

In support of his view Mr. Taft cited the opinions expressed by his predecessor, Col. Roosevelt, in his messages to Congress.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in his communications to Congress has again and again asserted that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine does not require our Government to object to armed measures on the part of European governments to collect their debts against governments on this continent that are in default of their just obligations, provided only that they do not attempt to satisfy those obligations by taking over to themselves ownership and permanent possession of the territory of the debtor governments, or by other oppressive measures.

"In the first place," said Mr. Taft, "the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of the United States

MANY DEBUTANTES GREETED BY SOCIETY

Receptions, Followed by Dinners and Theatre Parties, Serve to Introduce Buds.

MISS PEABODY RECEIVES

Misses Macy, Sawyer, Lewis, Childs, and Porter Make Bows—Young Men Join In Festivities.

Yesterday ushered into the world of society a number of debutantes, and in many cases the afternoon receptions were followed by dinners for those receiving and dancing, or parties to the play.

Mrs. Richard A. Peabody of 123 East Seventy-third Street, gave a coming-out reception, followed by a dinner for those receiving and informal dancing for her daughter, Miss Constance Peabody. Mrs. Peabody, in deep rose velvet, and Miss Peabody in white satin and tulle, had receiving with them the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Caryl Hackstaff, Priscilla Peabody, Vera Cravath, Margaret Erhardt, Almy Gilford, Margaret Seton Porter, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Dorothy Keens Taylor, Margaret Warren, and Eleanor Hartshorne. The additional guests for the dinner and dancing were William Travers Jerome, Jr., Harry C. Cushing, 3d, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Jesse Hoyt, Hugh D. Cotton, John H. Ballantine, Jr., Bradish Johnson Carroll, Jr., Bache Brown, Mathew Looram, J. Horton Djams, Donald Carr, Maynard Ivison, and Frederick C. MacDonnell.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne will give a luncheon for Miss Peabody on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Mrs. George H. Macy of 22 Riverside Drive introduced her daughter, Miss Kathleen Macy, yesterday afternoon at an informal tea. Mrs. Macy and Miss Macy had in their receiving party the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Lillian Talmage, Anna Ballard, and Helen Flake. Mrs. Macy will give a small dance for her daughter on Friday evening, Dec. 11, at her residence.

Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, to bring out her daughter, Miss Mildred Sawyer. Mrs. Sawyer, in blue velvet, and the débutante in white velvet and chiffon, had assisting them receive the Misses Frederika Peterson, Mary C. Sturges, Eleanor Keep, Carola Warburg, Barbara Thaw, Margaret La Farge, and Emmalna Sizer. A dinner and theatre party and later a supper followed the receptions. Additional guests asked for the dinner and play were Neal and Thomas Rice of Boston, Talbot Holt, Thayer Jaccacci, Phillip Houghton, William Palmer Ryland Sizer, and Gilbert Stockton.

Mrs. Richard J. Lewis was the hostess at a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis, at her residence, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street. A dinner and theatre party for those receiving followed the reception. Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis had receiving with them the Misses Mabel Vernam, Emma Leslie, Marie Becker, Ella Stuart, Mary Frances Gilbert, Alice Delamar, Eleanor Vredenburgh, Edith Sloan, and Miss Delamater. The young men asked in for dinner and the theatre were Henry Holt, Orville Lamason, Clarence Venner, Marshall and Harold Stuart, Clinton Shearer, Charles Lester, Walter Marvin, James Cannon, Jr., and Donald Cowl.

Miss Lewis's aunt, Mrs. H. C. West, will give a dance at Sherry's for her on Dec. 28.

Miss Cathryn Cass Childs, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Childs, made her début yesterday at a tea given for her by Mrs. Childs at her residence, 58 East Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Childs, in salmon colored satin embroidered in gold, and the débutante, in a frock of white charmeuse and net trimmed with pearls, had receiving with them the Misses Frederika Peterson, Barbara Thaw, Phyllis Williams, Marion Drake-Smith, Agnes Kelly, Julia Ford, Adelaide M. Parker, Louise Homer, and Katharine Lyons. Mrs. Childs will give a dance in February for the débutante.

Mrs. Nelson Todd Porter gave a coming-out reception yesterday at her home at Montclair, N. J., to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Louise Knickerboeker Porter, and this was followed by a large dinner and dancing at the Orange Country Club. Mrs. Porter and the débutante had receiving with them the Misses Esther Cleveland, Helen Adams, Ada Northleigh, Virginia Rees Scully, Elsie Waller, Eleanor Baxter, Josephine Nicoll, Claire Van Lennep, Charlotte Sawyer, Katherine W. Porter, Martha J. Nicholson, Margery Cluett, Charlotte Broste, and Elizabeth French.

MISS PAYNE TO WED PRINCE.

Daughter of Duchesse de Choisul Engaged to Alexander Sapieha.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The engagement of Miss Hamilton Payne, daughter of Duchesse de Choisul, formerly Mrs. Hamilton Payne of Boston, and Prince Alexander Sapieha is to be announced soon.

The Prince is a nephew of Prince Paul Sapieha, whose engagement to Alice Countess Amherst was announced recently under somewhat dramatic circumstances.

Bliss-Wilson Wedding Today.

Miss Adelaide Wilson, the daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and Russell Adams Bliss will be married today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 24 Gramercy Park, at 4:30 o'clock.

Secretary Bell Has a Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A daughter was born today to Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Bell was formerly Miss Bertha E. Surtees, younger daughter of Col. Surtees of Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill, Durham, England, and her marriage to Mr. Bell took place last February. Mr. Bell was formerly Secretary of the American Legation at Teheran, Persia.

Brooklyn Needlework Guild Meeting

The Brooklyn Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will hold its annual meeting on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the St. George Hotel, in Clark Street, Brooklyn. There will be addresses by prominent speakers, music and an exhibition of the garments that are to be sent to the charitable organizations and hospitals of Brooklyn. Mrs. T. Elliot Langstaff, President of the Brooklyn Branch, will preside.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

The British War Relief Association has invited Miss C. Welland Nerritt of Canada to speak at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon on the work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Miss Nerritt has been appointed by Queen Mary to organize branches of the guild in Canada. The affair will be given under the patronage of Lady Cecil Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador.

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CATHOLIC ALUMNAE MEET.

Federation Will Attend Mass at St. Patrick's This Morning.

Crowds gathered in the blue room in the mezzanine floor of the Hotel McAlpin last evening at the reception opening the organization convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. The Rev. Michael Reilly presided and addresses were made by Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Mgr. Bernard Bradley, President of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and Rev. Matthew J. Flynn, of Brooklyn. Letters of greeting were read by Mgr. Edward W. McCarty, of Brooklyn.

Among the patronesses are Countess Anne Leary, Countess Eleanor Colgan, and Mrs. Nicholas Benziger. Among other patronesses present were Mrs. Thomas Brennan, Mrs. William Cleary, Mrs. John Cogan, Mrs. Walter L. Durack, Mrs. S. R. Golibart, Mrs. Thomas Hynes, Mrs. Thomas Keating, Mrs. James J. Keyes, Mrs. Louis Matthez, Miss Naughton, Mrs. John O'Neill and Mrs. Lorenzo Ullo.

John D. Crimmins was one of the invited guests whose acceptance was received. Mrs. James J. Sheeran is Regent and Miss Clare I. Cogan Secretary of the New York Chapter of the Alumnae Association of St. Joseph's College of Emmitsburg, Md., at whose invitation the Federation is meeting. The convention is under the auspices of Cardinal Farley.

The delegates will attend high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning at 9 o'clock. Cardinal Farley will be the celebrant. There will be a business meeting in the blue room of the Hotel McAlpin at 11 a. m., followed by luncheon. The alumnae will organize a bureau through which normal graduates may obtain positions. Tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock there will be a sacred concert and farewell reception in the Hotel McAlpin Winter Garden.

32 FILM COMPANIES HELD.

Danger of Fire In World's Tower Building Pointed Out.

Thirty-two picture film corporations with establishments in the World's Tower Building, 110 West Fortieth Street, were held for trial by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of violating the law relative to storing films. It is pointed out that there are two theatres within fifty feet of the building, which, according to the Bureau of Fire Prevention was precipitated by a fire at 145 West Forty-fifth Street recently, where films were stored, when the loss amounted to $30,000. The offense as alleged is a misdemeanor, punishable with one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500. The representatives of the concerns in court were paroled.

Inspector Mendel said the World's Tower Building is presumably fireproof, but that the presence of the films made it extremely dangerous.

MURPHY STARTS HOME.

Leader Has Good Wishes for Croker and His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 27.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, started for New York tonight with his wife and daughter. It was the end of the twelfth vacation which Mr. Murphy has spent here following election activities. In discussing the general situation before his departure Mr. Murphy said that the country was entering an era of prosperity.

Mr. Murphy expressed his good wishes for Richard Croker and his bride. The Tammany leader was in fine humor. He had especially enjoyed his golf matches with Oscar W. Underwood, he said.

LOCKED INTRUDER IN ROOM.

Woman Servant In Astor Helps Make an Arrest.

Joseph Bendict, who says he is a cartoonist and lives at 245 Lenox Avenue, was arrested on the sixth floor of the Hotel Astor last night on a charge of attempted grand larceny. A woman servant of the hotel became suspicious of him after he had persuaded her to open the door of a room occupied by C. W. Babcock of Chicago. He pretended he wanted to leave a book in the room. The woman quietly locked the door and found the house detective, who called up the Second Branch Detective Bureau and got Detectives Devanney and McGann.

Bendict submitted to arrest under protest, declaring that about two weeks ago he attended a dance in the hotel given by a Mrs. Hallenberg, to whom he had promised to lend the book, and he was under the impression she occupied the room in which he was found. At the Branch Bureau he drew caricatures of the detectives and others.

Mr. Babcock had not returned to the hotel at a late hour last night. The hotel clerk said he did not remember any Mrs. Hallenberg.

Argentine Aviator Killed.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27.—Military Aviator Jalit was killed today when his machine fell during a flight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The marriage of Lawrence Lanier Winslow of this city, Secretary to the American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, and Miss Mildred Aileen Devereux, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, will take place today in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a dance, to be followed by a supper, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, for Miss Margaret Lindabury, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, at the Hotel Gotham.

Rehearsals are being held at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue, for the Russian Festival which Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, has arranged to give at the Hotel Biltmore on next Tuesday evening in aid of the Russian war sufferers. Many dinners are to precede the entertainment.

Mrs. George F. Gregory entertained last night for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, with a dance at the Sherman Square Hotel. There were about a hundred and fifty guests. Miss Gregory is not to make her début until next Winter.

A fair for the benefit of the Fresh Air work of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, is to be given at the home of Mrs. Herbert Shipman, 439 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Dec. 2 and 3, from 2 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster is giving a tea, followed by dancing, at the Gotham, next Tuesday, for her daughter, Miss Josephine L. Coster.

The glee clubs of Wellesley College and Princeton University are giving a joint concert under the Waldorf-Astoria, the proceeds to be devoted to the building fund of Wellesley College. Many prominent society women are among the boxholders. Dancing will follow the concert.

The débutantes who will make their bows to society today include the Misses Barbara Thaw, Marie Johnson, Justine Van R. Townsend, Sylvia Hyde, Evelyn S. Walker, Margery and Eugenia Rand, and Eleanor L. Halpin.

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PLAY NEW SYMPHONY AT PHILHARMONIC

Composition by J. Guy Ropartz, Whose Works Are Seldom Heard Here.

GOOD WORK BY ORCHESTRA

Miss Eleanor Spencer, Soloist, Played Franck's Symphonic Variations with Artistic Spirit.

Mr. Stransky devoted yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Society to French music, a singularly interesting concert that brought forward one new work, the fourth symphony of J. Guy Ropartz, and rescued from something like oblivion the Symphonic Variations of César Franck for piano and orchestra that had not been heard here for a considerable time. At the beginning was the first suite made from Bizet's music to "l'Arlésienne," and at the end Chabrier's rhapsody, "España."

Very few of Ropartz's compositions have been heard in New York, and this symphony was played for the first time here. Ropartz was a pupil of César Franck, and as many claimed Franck for a teacher after he was dead and became famous—as many claimed Liszt a sa teacher before he was dead as well as after—Vincent d'Indy gives assurance that Ropartz was one of the real pupils. Ropartz, he says, as Mr. Hale quotes him, is "a born symphonic writer who has remained indissolubly attached to Franck's principles."

The attachment is evident in this fourth symphony, although the note is an individual utterance and the music is not merely an imitation of the elder master's. There is a suggestion of it in the harmonic scheme; considerably less in the melodic lines. There is the use of the "generating" theme from which material is later derived and developed, but it is employed in a less systematic manner than is remembered, for instance, in Franck's own symphony. There are themes suggestive of French folk-song. The music is not without traces of the later influences that are now so strong in France, but they are not predominating.

The symphony is in three movements, which are connected without obvious breaks. It differs more than this, however, from the classical model or its modern successors in the manner of the development and the thematic treatment. This seems in several significant passages to be guided by something more than the music itself and as if there were some underlying poetic idea in the nature of a programme which had influenced the composer's thought, though there is no suggestion of this in the title of the work. If he had such an idea and kept it to himself he has written music of real beauty, of imaginative power, of individual quality.

It is not easy to say that it has a deep and essential originality; that Ropartz has said in this symphony something that can be called new. It is given to few to do that. But there are sincerity and conviction in it; there are not the seeking for effect, the attempt to startle, the affectation of style that are not unknown in new works of modern and ambitious composers in symphony. In fact, is an interesting disclosure of an artistic personality whoso work might well be made more familiar to this public.

The orchestra gave an excellent performance of it, one that attested a sympathetic study of the work by Mr. Stransky. The playing of Bizet's "l'Arlésienne" suite was superb in the quality of its tone, in the fine balance of the various choirs, in the precision and solidity of the ensemble, and in Chabrier's dazzling rhapsody it was positively brilliant.

Miss Eleanor Spencer played Franck's Symphonic Variations in a really artistic spirit, with sympathy and grace. A little more authority, a little more compelling power, would have befitted the performance and made it more distinguished; but Miss Spencer gave great pleasure to the audience in a work that is familiar, and filled with much of Franck's poetic spirit, of his powerful and vivifying harmonic feeling.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The run of "The Big Idea" at the Hudson Theatre will end on Dec. 5. Cohan & Harris, producers of the play, have great confidence in the piece, and announce that they are taking it off because the play market is overcrowded. They plan to present it in Chicago in the Spring.

The French Drama Society announces that in addition to "Le Vieil Homme" at the Century Lyceum next week, the French company will also play "Fais Ce Que Dois" by Coppee.

The first performance of Henry Arthur Jonee's new play, "The Lie," in which Margaret Illington is to star, will take place at the Harris Theatre Christmas Eve.

F. Owen Baxter will sail today on the Philadelphia for England. Being a naval reservist, he will report to the Naval Barracks and hopes to be assigned to a battleship. Mr. Baxter played here last in "The Honeymoon Express." He has played important parts with Maude Adams, Grace George, James K. Hackett, William Gillette, and others.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—F. E. Abbott, Mrs. H. W. Beal, Albert Brown, Frank S. Butterworth, N. Curry, the Rev. W. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Haight, A. O. Larkin, Mrs. Florence Larkinson, A. E. Marshall, David Newland, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Prichard, F. Raper, Miss Diana Stewart, and Mrs. H. W. Toulmin, and Alexander Watson.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Miss Audrey Cunningham, Miss Jessie Campbell, H. A. Dudgeon, Miss M. H. Hamilton, John Hamilton, Miss Nellie Hunter, Mrs. J. Ingram, Alexander S. Raworth, Miss Lucy Selwyn, James Woods, and Miss Yvonne Stevenson.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss K. M. Baker, F. Owen Baxter, G. E. Black, George Butler, R. A. Carter, Bertrand Clifford, Mrs. Eva H. Denbigh, C. P. Foster, Miss Muriel Gough, H. Harris, Miss Gertrude Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heywood, L. E. Hodson, Miss Daisy James, Miss M. Newland, Miss D. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sharpe, and H. A. Stone.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Lusitania were:

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Aldis, J. F. Allan, Mrs. J. Wesley Allison, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, H. W. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Browne, Miss M. Buckley, H. P. Burton, Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carr, Mrs. W. E. Corey, Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eastwick, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Fearn, Marshall Field, Mrs. A. E. Gardner, Miss F. Gilbert, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, M. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett J. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, H. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps, and D. F. Williams.

Dutton's
The Spirit of Christmas.
DR. JOWETT.
A Prayer for Christmas Morning.
HENRY VAN DYKE.
Things Worth While.
JAMES S. DALE.
Bells Across the Snow.
FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.
Vellum. 50c. per vol. net.
CHRISTMAS CARDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY
681 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW THEATRE KEPT SECRET

Butler Davenport Heads the Bramhall Playhouse Being Built.

Broadway was surprised to hear yesterday that still another theatre was being built in the city, although the location of the new place of amusement and the policy it will adopt is still more or less of a secret. Butler Davenport, who planned a theatre movement on the lines of The New Theatre several years ago and started to build a playhouse which has since been taken over by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, as a moving picture theatre for Biblical films, is at the head of the enterprise.

The fact that the theatre was being built came out yesterday when Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken issued invitations to her friends to attend a meeting at her house, 34 West Fifty-second Street, one week from tomorrow to hear Mr. Davenport outline his plans for a new theatre movement. The invitations announced that the theatre would be called The Bramhall Playhouse.

Mrs. Menken declined yesterday to discuss the matter, except to say that she had been working on the plan for some time and wanted it to come as a complete surprise to the people she had invited to meet Mr. Davenport and become interested in his plans. She said that the theatre was being built, and that Mr. Davenport would introduce a great movement, but she would go no further into a discussion of the affair.

Mr. Davenport is out of the city. When he started his former new theatre movement he proposed putting on new plays which were to be not at all "commercial." At that time he engaged Mary Shaw as leading woman for his company. The project fell through for lack of money, and the theatre remained in a half-finished state for several years. It was opened last season by Pastor Russel as The Temple.

HENRY RUSSELL RETURNS.

Boston Opera Manager to Consult with His Directors.

Henry Russell, the manager of the Boston Opera Company, returned from Europe yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania and will go to Boston on Monday. He said that he could not go into business matters relating to the opera company until he had consulted with the Directors.

Mr. Russell said that the opera in Paris at the Champs Elysées Theatre would have been a big success all Summer if the war had not intervened. He thought that it was a pity the Boston and Chicago opera companies had been taken off this season and there might be trouble with some of the artists. The tour of the Metropolitan Opera Company was one of the difficulties in the way of making a successful season for the other two companies, he said.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BAYLIS CONKLIN, President of the Orange County Milk Association and a deacon of the First Baptist Church there for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 645 West End Avenue, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Conklin was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, but had lived the greater part of his life in this city. He was a member of the Dutchess County Society. Mr. Conklin is survived by his widow and a son, William R. Conklin, a lawyer.

Mrs. MARY ANN LAWSON, widow of Charles Lawson, a veteran of the civil war, during which she served with the Seventh York Mounted Rifles, died yesterday at her home, 28 Dodworth Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Lawson was born at Scotch Plains, N. J. She is survived by a son and daughter, seven grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren.

JAMES THOMA, manager in Montreal of the White Star, Dominion, and affiliated steamship companies, died on Thursday at his home in Westmount, Quebec, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Montreal and had been in the shipping business all his life.

DAVID T. CRISPIN died yesterday at Gloversville, N. Y. He was a resident of Bayside, L. I., for a number of years. Mr. Crispin was in his sixty-fourth year. He was a musician of ability and was choir leader at the Methodist Church of Bayside and soloist of the Dutch Reformed Church in Flushing.

Mrs. JANE WILEY, the oldest resident of the Astoria section of Long Island City, died at her home, 310 Grand Avenue, yesterday, in her ninety-first year.

WILLIAM J. SHELLIDAY, President of the Troy Oilcloth Company of Troy, N. Y., is dead at his home in that city, aged 45 years. Mr. Shelliday in boyhood entered the firm of which he became the head.

JOHN NELSON, a retired dry goods merchant, died on Thursday at his residence, 906 Westminster Road, Flatbush, aged 71 years. He was a charter member of Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a wife and a daughter.

SAMUEL E. MIX, for nineteen years a clerk in the Seventy-first Regiment Arsenal, is dead at his home in Jamaica, L. I., He was 64 years old.

Mrs. MARY A. HAYES, wife of Patrick Hayes, Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, died at their house on Blackwell's Island on Wednesday from acute indigestion. Mrs. Hayes was 69 years old and two weeks ago celebrated her fiftieth wedding anniversary at her Brooklyn residence, 72 Lee Avenue, where funeral services will be held this morning. She left, besides her husband, three daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. HENRY B. KELLUM of Babylon, L. I., died on Wednesday at the home of her mother in Jersey City from tuberculosis. She was 28 years old and left her husband and a son.

ALBERT R. BASS, 78 years old, who recently celebrated his fiftieth wedding anniversary, died on Thursday at his home, 5 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Bass was born in Milton, Penn., but had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and left a wife, four daughters, and three sons.

DAVID NELSON, for twenty-five years cashier for Paris, Allen & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 708 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

CHARLES J. STOLTZ, a Brooklyn contractor, is dead at his home, 55 South Third Street, from heart disease. He was 51 years of age.

ARTHUR THOMA, an interior decorator and member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club and Greenwood Conclave, I. O. H., is dead at his home, 1,114 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

PETER FRASER, Jr., a plaster contractor, died on Thursday at his home, 420 Garfield Place, Richmond Hill. Mr. Fraser was born in Liverpool, England, forty-seven years ago and was Senior Deacon of Richmond Hill Lodge, F. and A. M., a life member of St. John's Lodge of that order of Glasgow, Scotland, and the Greenwood Yacht Club. He was for many years President of the Boss Plasterers' Association of Brooklyn.

HENRY SWEZEY, a well-known resident of Huntington Manor, where he was in the livery business, died at his home there yesterday, aged 45 years.

GEORGE A. BLACK of Salt Lake City, aged 73, formerly Governor of Utah, died yesterday of heart disease at Walteburg, Wash.

WILLIAM McCOY, dean of Chicago hotel men and builder of the third "fireproof" hotel in the country, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

Miss SADIE S. SCHMITTBERGER, eldest daughter of Max Schmitberger, Chief Inspector of the Police Department, died on Thursday at her home, 237 East Sixty-first Street, in her twenty-seventh year. She was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent.

Mrs. HARRIET WELLS SMITH, widow of S. Newton Smith, formerly a member of the brokerage firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., of which the late Gov. Morgan was the head, died on Thursday at the Savoy Hotel in her eightieth year. Her husband died at the Plaza Hotel in 1907, leaving her a life interest in his $500,000 estate, of which the United States Trust Company was appointed executor.

EDGAR PARKER, for fifty-two years editor of The Geneva Advertiser, died in Geneva, N. Y., yesterday, aged 77 years.

EDWARD FAIRFAX BERKELEY died at his home in 135th Street, near Riverside Drive, on Wednesday night. He was in his 64th year and was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Berkeley was for many years manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Missouri and Kentucky.

AMUSING MISHAPS ON STAGE AT CARMEN

Miss Farrar Throws Flower with Such Force Caruso Has to Pursue It to the Footlights.

SHAWL CAUGHT IN EPAULETS

Tenor Removes Adornments While Singing Love Duet—Changes in the Cast.

With a second performance of Bizet's "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night came the first repetition of bill this season, and the fact that "Carmen" is the first opera to be repeated, no less than the fact that the house was sold out last night and the audience enthusiastic, seems to establish that the revival has met with popular favor. There were changes in important rôles last night, Lucrezia Bori replacing Mme. Alda as Micaela, Clarence Whitehill, instead of Amato, singing Escamillo, and Mabel Garrison appearing for the first time with the company in the rôle of Frasquita.

Miss Bori was said to be suffering from a cold, and this would account for a pinched quality sometimes noticeable in her tones during the first act, which is not ordinarily characteristic of her voice. Her Micaela was in total effect agreeable, though one could take issue with her for what must have seemed to many a false note at the outset: her seeking to establish the simplicity and archness of the character by too obviously "acting." Surely there are not many prima donnas who could so well afford to be simply themselves in this rôle as she. Her aria in the third act was very effectively sung.

Mr. Whitehill's Escamillo was well done. He sang well and conveyed a sense of the masterfulness of the toreador with a quietness of demeanor that was in itself impressive. Miss Garrison made good use of the comparatively small opportunity offered by her rôle.

There were two incidents between Mr. Caruso and Miss Farrar that were fortunately not serious enough to be more than amusing. In the first act as she threw her flower to him and fled from the stage, she used too much strength and it landed in the footlight pit, where the tenor was forced to pursue it after some hesitation. In the second act in the love scene the prima donna's shawl fringe became entangled in the tenor's epaulets. So while Carmen was singing her most impassioned notes, the audience was treated to the sight of Don Jose removing his epaulets one by one to disentangle himself.

ARKADY BOURSTIN PLAYS.

Young Violinist Shows Considerable Promise at First Recital.

Arkady Bourstin, a young violinist born in Russia, who came to this country at a very early age and has been educated musically under the care of several Americans, gave his first recital here in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme comprised Handel's Sonata in E, Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and four shorter pieces by Tschaikowsky, Porpora-Kreisler, Spalding, and Wieniawski.

Mr. Bourstin shows himself to be a player of considerable promise. His tone is ample in volume and of rich quality, and his technique is fluent and almost always sure, so that he has a good deal to start with. His attitude is serious and sincere, and he has individuality. The audience was large, and its applause was more liberal than would have been prompted alone by its obvious friendliness. André Benoist, as accompanist, contributed a value of their own to the piano parts.

Settlement Music School Benefit.

For the benefit of the Union Settlement Music School, Miss Constance Purdy will give an evening of Russian Song in Costume on Wednesday night, Dec. 9, at 8:30 at the Women's University Club. Tickets may be had from Miss Marion Baldwin, 133 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Music School was opened in October, 1913, under the auspices of the Women's Junior Auxiliary and in cooperation with the music school at 55 East Third Street. Miss Mary Chapman Edgar is the President, Miss Eleanor Lockwood, Vice President; Miss Katherine Du Bois, Secretary, and Mrs. Alan N. Mann is the Treasurer.

Century Theatre Club Meets.

The Century Theatre Club met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon to discuss farces, under the Chairman, Mrs. Myron W. Robinson. In addition, the club members were entertained by Mme. Alberti, Suzanne Morgan, Caree Clarke, Edwin R. Wolfe, and Tylstan Morris. The soloist was Estelle Wentworth of the Ducal Opera in Dessau and Freiburg. Miss Wentworth was accompanied by Mme. Lina Coen.

JOSEPH SMITH NEAR DEATH.

Aged Mormon Is President of Church of Latter Day Saints.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 27.—There was no change today in the condition of Joseph Smith, President of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, who is near death at his home here from heart disease. The aged head of the Church was stricken several days ago.

President Smith is 82 years old, and for several months has been in ill-health. Recently he became blind and was forced to abandon many of his duties as editor of The Saints' Herald, the official publication of the Church. He is the son of Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism.

Philip Herbert Holt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Philip Herbert Holt, well known as a shipowner and a philanthropist, died here today.

Attention, Foreign Buyers!
10,000
Men's Flannel Top Shirts in Oxfords, Khaki, Tan, Olive. Qualities that sold at $8.50, $12, $15, $18, $24. To close at a big bargain.
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COL. GEORGE W. DUNN DIES.

Ex-Chairman of Republican State Committee, and Promoter.

Col. George Walter Dunn, a former Chairman of the Republican State Committee and a member of the old State Railroad Commission, died yesterday at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and one of the old-line politicians who went out of power after the election of Gov. Hughes.

Col. Dunn was born in Castle Creek, Broome County. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, and was promoted through all grades to that of Colonel. He went into politics, and in 1871 became a Platt and Conkling man, but until Gov. Black appointed him a State Railroad Commissioner in 1897 he had held only two political offices—Postmaster at Binghamton and Clerk of the Assembly. He was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1900, and held this place until 1904.

In February, 1910, Senator Ben Conger testified that a fund had been raised by bridge-constructing companies in 1902-3, that Dunn received this as State Chairman, and that $7,500 went to Dunn personally. Dunn denied this.

Col. Dunn was known on Wall Street for many years as a promoter. He floated the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company, the Standard Chemical Company, (capitalized at $10,000,000,) the Railway and Dock Construction Company, and the American Nickel Company.

ADMIRAL W. L. FIELD DEAD.

Retired Veteran of Forty Years' Service Succumbs In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, retired, 69 years old, died here today after a lingering illness. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Admiral Field was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867 and was gazetted an Ensign the following year. He became a Master in 1870, a Lieutenant in 1871, and a Lieutenant Commander in 1892. In 1898 he was made a Commander and reached the grade of Captain in June, 1902. In September of the same year he was retired after forty years' service ashore and afloat with the ranking of Rear Admiral.

Admiral Field was a member of the University, Larchmont Yacht, and New York Yacht Clubs of this city and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He married Miss Ruth Dunning Clark of Bennington, Vt., in 1894, who survives him.

Henry N. Meeker.

Henry N. Meeker, senior member of the law firm of S. M. & D. E. Meeker, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his residence, 101 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. Mr. Meeker was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn since his youth. He served for a brief period during the civil war with the Forty-seventh Regiment, and after the war he continued as a member and was advanced to the rank of Captain of Company A, Mr. Meeker studied law in the office of his elder brothers, and was connected with the firm until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Hanover Club and one of the oldest members of the old Union League Club. He was for many years a trustee of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides his wife, who was formerly President of the Chiropean Club, Mr. Meeker left a son and a daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BOTHWELL—BENNETT.—Florence M. Bennett and Herbert C. Bothwell, at New York City, Nov. 27, 1914.

CALLENDER—HAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1914, in Scranton, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. Griffin W. Bull, Ruth Boles, daughter of Hon. Alfred Hand, to Clarence Newell Callender of Philadelphia.

EDWARDS—GALBRAITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1914, in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, Helen M. Galbraith, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Galbraith of Tarentum, Penn., to Edward Hawkins Edwards of New York.

KRETZ—RUSS.—Nov. 26, Maud Russ to Dr. C. E. Kretz.

WILLIAMS—KABUS.—Nov. 26, Marguerite Kabus to David A. Williams.

ZERF—OSTERMAN.—Nov. 25, Augusta Osterman to Julius C. Zerf.

Brooklyn.

CROOK—STARACE.—Nov. 25, Virginia Starace to William H. Crook, Jr.

LOVE—BROWN.—Nov. 25, Grace M. Brown to Robert Love.

Newark.

BUNN—FITZSIMMONS.—Nov. 25, Susan E. Fitzsimmons to Carl B. Bunn.

Died.

CASSELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 27, 1914, Margaret Hope, widow of Samuel W. Cassell, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 112 West 128th St., Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested no flowers be sent.

CONKLIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 26, William Baylis Conklin, in his 71st year. Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West 46th St., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

COSGROVE.—Anna B., widow of the late Cornelius J. Cosgrove of Clones, Ireland, at her residence, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral from the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Saturday, Nov. 28, 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—Mary Elizabeth Raney, wife of the late Alfred Davis, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 100 West 70th St. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Dallas, Texas. Dallas papers please copy.

DE ACOSTA.—Bernard

WEST POINT WILL GO INTO NAVY FOOTBALL GAME A STRONG FAVORITE—BASKETBALL

ARMY-NAVY GAME CLOSES THE SEASON

Spectacular Football Contest at Philadelphia Between Cadet Teams.

WEST POINT IS FAVORITE

But a Coach Points Out That Team Picked to Win in Two Academies' Games Usually Loses.

The big game of the football season of 1914 will come to an end this afternoon, when the teams of the Army and the Navy will clash at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. This contest between the two service schools is as much of a social spectacle as it is an athletic contest, and will attract many of the Washington officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps. On account of the European war it is expected that many of the foreign Ambassadors who usually attend the game will not be present this year.

Last year the two teams played at the Polo Grounds, and under the new agreement the teams will play in Philadelphia this year and in New York next Fall. Two games in the next five years will be played in New York and three at Franklin Field.

Judging from the records made by the two teams to date, the game should prove a fitting climax to the football play of 1914. Both elevens have worked through hard schedules with great credit. The Army has won every one of its eight games, sharing this distinction with but one of all the Eastern teams of the season. The calibre of the Cadet squad is shown by the fact that this string of victories included defeats of Rutgers, Colgate, Notre Dame, and Springfield.

The Middies' record is not quite so impressive, containing as it does two defeats registered by the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. In both these games the Navy scored one touchdown, however, and rolled up good-sized totals in the others. The Sailors' defense has not proved equal to that shown by the West Pointers, for North Carolina and Colby both ran up double-figure scores, although defeated by the Middies' fast offensive play.

Regardless of the outcome of the game, the meeting of the two academy teams will be the vehicle of the usual spectacular features which mark this contest and form a most fitting finale upon which to drop the football curtain for another twelve months. Army and navy officers of all ranks, from General or Admiral down to Lieutenant or Ensign, will be present in large numbers, while the United States Government will be represented by Secretaries of the various departments, Congressmen, Senators, and a host of minor officials.

It is this official and military setting, peculiar to the service game, taken in connection with the close and desperate character of the play each year, that surrounds the annual meeting of the Cadets and Middies with an atmosphere not found in any other football game. The series began in 1890, and since the first contest the teams of the two academies have met eighteen times. How evenly matched the elevens are from year to year is shown by the fact that the Navy has won nine games to the Army's eight, and one was a tie.

Although the Middies have a one-game lead, the Soldiers have scored the greater number of points, the record standing: Army, 182; Navy, 139.

TEAMS ON FRANKLIN FIELD

Engage in Final Practice—Crowds Arrive for Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—With all their hard practice and constant drilling over, the Army and Navy football teams are prepared for their annual gridiron battle tomorrow afternoon. The advance forces of the two arms of the Federal service arrived today, and tonight the hotels in the central part of the city are crowded with football rooters from many parts of the United States. Everything points to the success of the great annual contest of the midshipmen and cadets except the weather. After many days of Summer-like conditions it began to cloud up late today and grow colder. The weather predictions were that it will get colder tomorrow, and that there probably will be rain in the afternoon.

The West Point and Annapolis teams came into the city within a few minutes of each other today, though at different railroad stations. This afternoon the squads were taken to Franklin Field, where many Army and Navy men now in actual service of the Government won fame as football players, and drilled for an hour.

The West Point team took the field first and practiced in secret. There was no scrimmage, but the players were put through a severe drill of straight football, with a few trick plays sandwiched in. The forward pass received much attention from Head Coach Charley Daly, who drilled the men in several variations of this play.

After the cadets had quit the field Head Coach Howard used the gridiron for the squad of thirty-six Navy players. They were divided into three teams, with Howard looking after the first string men and other coaches taking the remaining players in hand. The drill of the first eleven came first, many intricate plays being practiced. The players spent the evening quietly at their respective hotels and all obeyed the order of "lights out" at 10 P. M.

The Army will enter the game a favorite simply because their season's record is better than that of the Navy. The latter has been beaten twice this year, while the Army has not suffered a defeat. The Army has shown greater power than the Navy to score, and judging by the small number of points made against it the West Point team is strong on the defensive, while the Navy has been scored on in six of the eight games it has played. Army coaches are not as free in predicting victory for the cadets as are their supporters. They declare that too much dependence should not be placed on the season's records of the teams.

The Navy is aware that it goes into the game with the Army the favorite, but nevertheless it expects to win. All the players are reported in excellent condition, and the coaches declare that the midshipmen's game has steadily improved. It was pointed out by one of the coaches that the favorite in the Army-Navy game usually loses.

The largest crowd that ever saw an Army-Navy game in Philadelphia is expected to see the contest. More than 23,000 seats were handed to the athletic officials of the two institutions, and these were distributed free to the officials of the two departments, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officials of the Government, and friends of officers in the two services. The University of Pennsylvania's seats, about 3,000, were sold, and the proceeds will be given to the service organizations that look after relief work for the widows and orphans of enlisted army and navy men.

President Wilson will not see the game, but four members of his Cabinet, Secretaries Garrison, Daniels, Lane, and Houston, and the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy are expected to be present. In addition, virtually all the ranking officers of the army and navy will take a day off and root for their favorites. The probable line-up:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
Neyland	Left end	Overesch
Butler	Left tackle	McCoach
Meacham	Left guard	Mills
McEwan	Centre	Perry
O'Hare	Right guard	R. H. Jones
Weyand	Right tackle	Deroode
Merrillat	Right end	T. W. Harrison
Prichard	Quarter back	Mitchell
Hodgson	Left half back	Blodgett
Coffin	Right half back	Failing
Van Fleet	Full back	Bates

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—A. H. Sharpe, Yale. Linesman—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Time of game—Two o'clock.

Army and Navy Teams.

ARMY.

Player and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
Neyland, l. e.	22	5.10	170
Butler, l. t.	19	5.11	188
O'Hare, r. g.	21	5.10	187
McEwan, c.	21	5.11	185
Meacham, l. g.	20	5.11	185
Weyand, r. t.	22	6.00	192
Merrillat, r. e.	22	5.08	165
Prichard, q. b.	21	5.09	158
Hodgson, l. h. b.	21	5.09	168
Coffin, r. h. b.	20	5.07	156
Van Fleet, f. b.	21	5.10	175

NAVY.

Player and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
Overesch, l. e.	21	5.11	183
Meacham, l. t.	21	5.09½	168
Mills, l. g.	22	5.09	183
Perry, c.	21	5.10	188
R. H. Jones, r. g.	20	5.11	190
Deroode, r. t.	22	5.11	187
T. Harrison, r. e.	21	5.10	173
Mitchell, q. b.	22	5.08	171
Blodgett, l. h. b.	20	6.01	196
Failing, r. h. b.	21	5.11½	191
Bates, f. b.	22	5.07½	171

Season's Records of Teams.

ARMY.		NAVY.		
Stevens	49	0	Georgetown	13 0
Rutgers	13	0	Pittsburgh	6 13
Colgate	21	7	Pennsylvania	6 13
Holy Cross	14	0	Western Res.	48 0
Villanova	41	0	N. C. A. & M.	16 14
Notre Dame	20	7	Fordham	21 0
Maine	28	0	Colby	31 21
Springf'd T. S.	13	0	Ursinus	33 2
	199	20		174 63

Record of Army-Navy Games.

1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.
1891—Army, 32; Navy, 16.
1892—Navy, 12; Army, 4.
1893—Navy, 6; Army, 4.
1899—Army, 17; Navy, 5.
1900—Navy, 11; Army, 5.
1901—Army, 11; Navy, 5.
1902—Army, 22; Navy, 8.
1903—Army, 40; Navy, 5.
1904—Army, 11; Navy, 0.
1905—Army, 6; Navy, 0.
1906—Navy, 10; Army, 0.
1907—Navy, 6; Army, 0.
1908—Army, 6; Navy, 4.
1910—Navy, 3; Army, 0.
1911—Navy, 3; Army, 0.
1912—Navy, 6; Army, 0.
1913—Army, 22; Navy, 9.

SEND-OFF FOR MIDDIES.

Annapolis Believes That Only Supreme Effort Will Beat Army.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The Naval Academy players got an informal but hearty send-off as they left this morning for Philadelphia ready to contest against the Military Academy eleven on Saturday for the service football championship. The party left the Academy shortly after 8 o'clock, walking from Bancroft Hall to the Bladen Street Station. The regiment of midshipmen accompanied the football men from Bancroft Hall to the Maryland Avenue gate, and there were cheers for the team and Capt. Overesch. The remainder of the midshipmen in two sections and traveling over different roads will leave Annapolis at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and are scheduled to reach Philadelphia about 12:30 o'clock.

The football party was under the charge of Lieut. Commander Williams and numbered over fifty men. Thirty-six of these were members of the squad, and Lieut. Howard, head coach, had direct charge of them. Surgeon Walton, the medical officer; Lieut. Commander Fairfield, Secretary of the Athletic Association; Trainer McMasters, Manager. Thomas, the assistant coaches, and a few others completed the party. They will stop at the Hotel Walton while in Philadelphia.

It is generally admitted here that as a sporting proposition the Army has the better of it, but all loyal Navy people hold that their team can win by a supreme effort, such as they expect it to make. The Navy coaches have had to make over the team. The only regulars of last year who will start the game tomorrow are:

Capt. Overesch, left end; Perry, centre, and Failing, right half back. There are, however, others who have been members of the squad.

None of the coaches will venture a prediction as to the probable outcome of the game. They have told the team, however, that it will take a supreme effort by every player to win tomorrow. This is the feeling here, and confidence in a Navy victory is by no means general.

WEST POINT AT GAME.

All Officers Except Lieut. Putney Will Go with Cadets to Philadelphia.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Two special trains tomorrow morning will carry the cadets and officers of the United States Military Academy here to Philadelphia, where the Army football team plays the Navy eleven in the afternoon in the annual service game. The fifty-two cadets who compose the Army squad left here this morning in almost perfect physical condition and with high hope of victory. At 8 o'clock tomorrow the first special, conveying the cadet corps, will start southward, to be followed closely by the second section, in which will be the officers and residents of the post. Trainers, coaches, and attendants already have gone, having accompanied the eleven today to the battlefield in Philadelphia.

All except one of the officers here will attend the game. Until the return of the football party on Sunday Lieut. E. W. Putney of the Coast Artillery Corps will be in supreme command of the garrison.

Luhr Lafayette's New Captain.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—John Frederick Luhr was unanimously elected Captain of the Lafayette football team tonight at a banquet tendered to the team. Luhr is a native of Roselle Park, N. J. He entered Lafayette in the Fall of 1911 and played on the scrub team in his freshman year. Last year he became regular centre on the team and played in that position all this season. His remarkable aggressiveness has stamped him as one of the best centres in the East. He is 23 year of age. He prepared for college at the Roselle High School. He is a student in the department of mechanical engineering at the college, a member of the K. R. T. Club, an honorary student society, and a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity. The coveted, "L" was awarded to the following members of the team: Dick Diamond, Maxfield, Luhr, Woodward, Furry, Toll, Kelly, Kennedy, Tayler, Lerch, Thomas, Blackburn, Weldon, Mummert, Hartman, Swartz, and Collins.

Coach Wilmer G. Crowell, who has been so successful in the coaching of the Lafayette team this Fall, and who is widely known as an official, has left the Central Board, has been elected by the Alumni Commitee of Lafayette College to coach the team for two years more, and Mr. Crowell has signed a contract to that effect. It is probable that he will be engaged to coach the Lafayette basket ball team, which begins practice in a few days.

Dies from Football Injury.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The first football fatality of the season in this city was recorded last night, when Frank Golden, Captain of the Price Hill Athletic Club football team, succumbed to an operation. He was injured in a game here last Sunday. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause.

McVey and Wills Matched.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Sam McVey and Harry Wills, negro heavyweights, have been matched for a twenty-round bout here Dec. 20, it was announced today.

RUTGERS CLASHES WITH W. AND J. TEAM

Both Elevens Confident of Winning Gridiron Struggle at Polo Grounds Today.

Strong in the face of their power, the football elevens of Rutgers College and Washington and Jefferson College will invade the Polo Grounds this afternoon for what will probably prove one of the most stirring gridiron battles of the season, and certainly the most spectacular that New York has seen in many a day. Both in a short time have jumped from practical obscurity to the front rank and each in today's struggle will try to attain a still higher step in football fame. But while each has confidence, neither team underrates its opponent. In the past two years particularly, Washington and Jefferson has been counted as a formidable opponent by even the strongest elevens and this season, George Foster Sanford has invoked his coaching miracles and wrought for Rutgers the strongest eleven that ever carried its colors on a football field.

There is an unusual factor, however, in this contest which gives a decided touch of uncertainty. There is no doubt as to both teams being finished products in football machinery, but there is an advantage in weight which goes to Rutgers and an offsetting factor for the W. and J. men in that they have had greater experience and top their opponents in age. Whether the two will neutralize themselves and leave the issue to actual football ability is the question.

The Washington and Jefferson team came to town yesterday and had a short workout at the Polo Grounds and this morning Sanford will bring his pupils over from New Brunswick. And the team will not come alone for the student body has been looking forward to this game with relish and they will be prepared to cheer their eleven to victory if cheering can aid in that accomplishment.

The performance of the Washington and Jefferson men this season under the tutelage of "Bob" Folwell has been enviable. The minor teams were easily disposed of and then came the 10 to 9 defeat by Harvard in a struggle in which the Pennsylvania men nearly wrested victory from the champions of the year, and the college world looked on in wonder. Yale was unable to cope with the W. and J. team and dropped to defeat by a score of 13 to 7, and a high place for the eleven in this year's ranking was assured. It is plain then to be seen, the tremendous prestige which will attend to Rutgers's victory this afternoon. And Rutgers's record gives her the right to hope for big things. True, she was beaten by Princeton in the first game of the year by the small score of 12 to 0, and had to submit to the Army running up 13 points against her, but she tied Syracuse, the conqueror of Michigan, and trampled Stevens and N. Y. U. so absolutely in the dust that the games were travesties. Then it must be considered that Rutgers is stronger today than she was even a week ago. Sanford, if he has a pronounced coaching ability, is the one man who can weld a team into a mighty fighting machine for a particular game. He did it when he coached Columbia, and he has not lost the cunning.

Owing to the rebuilding of the entrance of the Polo Grounds the holders of reserved seats will find a more convenient entrance from the Speedway than on the Eighth Avenue side. Tickets for the open stands will, however, be sold on the Eighth Avenue side. The line-up will be:

Rutgers.	Position.	W. and J.
Rockafeller	Left end	Bovill
Nash	Left tackle	Witherspoon
McCluskey	Left guard	McKean
Miller	Centre	Chisholm
Irving	Right guard	Younkins
Toohey, Capt.	Right tackle	Wesbecker
Seiler	Right End	Heyman
Scarr	Quarter back	Goodwin
Bracher	Left half back	Spiegel
Garrett	Right half back	Fleming
Tallman	Full back	Young

Officials—Referee, Mr. Tufts of Brown; umpire, Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore; head linesman, Tom Thorpe of Columbia.

CURTIS SOCCER VICTORY.

Sustaining of Protest Would Place School in Tie with Manual Training.

With a 2 to 0 victory achieved over Townsend Harris Hall at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday, the soccer team of Curtis High School scored the necessary number of points, which will enable them to tie for first place with Manual Training of Brooklyn, in case the protest lodged by Curtis against allowing the defeat by the withdrawing Stuyvesant eleven to stand should be upheld by the P. S. A. A. L. Games Committee. In that case, the situation will call for a play-off between Manual and Curtis. The contention of Manual Training, however, is that all the games played by Stuyvesant, being more than half of the schedule, should stand as provided by the rules of the New York State Association.

About the middle of the first half, Ketzer, inside right for Curtis High, forced the ball into the Townsend Harris net by charging the goal keeper. At half time, Curtis led by 1 goal to 0. In the early part of the second period, Doriesse made a head shot from twenty feet out and clinched the victory for the home team. The Curtis players all displayed championship form, but the visitors were without their regular goal keeper. The line-up:

Curtis High.	Position.	Townsend Harris.
Boyle	Goal	Cantrell
Donelly	Right back	Fanning
Macormac	Left back	Cohn
Zolhardt	Right half	Sachs
Quinlan	Centre half	Guida
Smith	Left half	Gow
Lambertsen	Outside right	Lakowsky
Ketzer	Inside right	Thyne
Doriesse	Centre	Muller
Classon	Inside left	Lester
Copeland	Outside left	Haddock

Referee—Mr. Flood. Linesmen—Messrs. Law and Parsons. Goals—Ketzer, Doriesse, Curtis High. Substitutes: For Townsend Harris—Lakovsky for Cantrell, Thyne for Lakowsky, and Cantrell for Thyne.

The standing of the teams in the high school competition, including the games played by Stuyvesant, is as follows:

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.
Manual Training	7	0	3	17
Curtis	6	1	3	15
De Witt Clinton	3	1	2	8
Erasmus	3	4	1	7
Commerce	3	2	1	7
Evander Childs	3	4	1	7
Commercial	3	4	0	6
Morris	2	3	2	6
Townsend Harris	1	5	2	4
Stuyvesant	2	7	0	4
Boys' High	0	7	2	2

Veteran Billiardist's Defi.

Byron S. Gillette, who recently won for the third time the trophy emblematic of the three-cushion championship of California, has "shied his castor into the ring" once more with a sweeping declaration that he will play De Oro, John Daly—who recently challenged the Cuban player—Pierre Maupome, Joseph Carney, John Horgan, Johnny Kling, or any of the other three-cushion experts "for money, marbles, or chalk." Gillette's defi has peculiar interest from the fact that he is now in his sixty-fifth year, and, according to those who have seen him play at Buffalo, where he is temporarily residing, plays a better game than he ever did in his life. Gillette began playing billiards when he was a lad of eight years and has stuck to it ever since. He has tried all sorts of games, and George Slosson remembers that as long ago as 1871 the veteran beat him in a game of 1,500 points at the straight-rail game, played at Elmira, N. Y., with the cushion-crotch shot barred. Gillette then made a run of 263 and an average of 50 for the game, barely beating Slosson, who had then just started on his career as a professional.

Jiu Jitsu Club at Columbia.

Robert Velverde, a student in the sophomore class at Columbia, has organized a Jiu Jitsu Club in the university. Such an organization, for the furtherance of Japanese wrestling, is of an unusual type. Much interest is being taken on the campus in the plans and welfare of the club.

GAME CALLS OLD STARS.

Veterans of Football to Play Indians in Charity Game at Boston.

Stars of the "long ago" in the college football world will drop back into the spirit of gridiron days at Boston this afternoon when they don moleskins and helmets and line up against the Carlisle Indians in a charity game at Fenway Park. It will, in truth, be an all-star team, bringing to its colors some of the best that have played at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Williams in the past half dozen years. There will be about 40 of them on the gridiron and side lines when the referees' whistle calls the game and the interest in the old players will only be rivalled by that taken in the reappearance of the crafty redskins in Boston town. Always they have been popular there and it was a cause of keen regret when Harvard eliminated the Carlisle men from her schedule.

The game is to be played for a purely home charity, no Belgian relief, the proceeds going to the Children's Island Sanitarium, Long Island, Marblehead, of which George W. West, the Harvard football guard of a few seasons ago, is president, with Zander Grant, the Crimson intercollegiate pole vault champion of 1906, secretary.

There is a considerable interest in seeing the old stars in action due to the pronounced changes in the game since they were on the gridiron. Some of the more recent graduates have had a smattering of the modified football, but those of the time of Hamilton Fish, who will captain the team against the redskins, have had little experience in the expurgated football, as far as playing of it goes, and there will be an interesting jumble of the past and present ideas. A man who was a member of a team that depended on the famous old Yale tandem will hardly know what to do when he sees the leather cutting a parabola over his head.

There are about forty candidates for the all-star team, and under the direction of Capt. Fish signals and practice are being held every day at Soldiers Field. Of course all of the men who have given their word to play are not practicing, for some of them have to come a long distance, but it is probable that no matter who compose the first eleven, all of the old stars will have at one time or another a chance to get into the fray with the Indians.

Some of the Harvard men who will play are Capt. Percy Wendell of the 1912 team, which beat Yale at New Haven, 20 to 0, two years ago; his brother "Jack," another star rusher; who performed for the Crimson in 1907; Paul Withington and Lothrop Withington, Vic Kennard, whose drop kick won over Yale in 1908; Bob McKay, the All-American tackle in 1911; "Rex" Hitchcock, last year's tackle; Crawford Blagden, line coach this year; "Pat" Grant of 1908, the first centre to play the roving style of game; Sam Felton, the start punter and one of two years ago; Harry Gardner, quarter back of the same team; "Deno" Minot, guard of 1910; "Bob" White, full back of the same team; "Jack" Parkinson, centre of 1906; "Bob" Potter, quarter back of four years ago; "Dick" Wigglesworth, quarter back coach this season, and "Tommy" Campbell, half back of the 1911 team.

"Tal" Pendleton and Hobey Baker are two of the former Princeton stars who are to play. H. Philbin and S. M. Warren of Yale's 1912 team; Capt. R. L. Bennett of Dartmouth's 1912 team, "Bud" Sherwin, Dartmouth's clever tackle of 1910; J. R. McKay, Captain of the Brown team which defeated Yale a few years ago; "Dezzie" Wadsworth, the old Williams quarter back, and "Ray" Skilton, the old Ridge Technical athlete, are some of the men who will report to Capt. Fish.

That it is going to be a popular-priced affair is indicated by the fact that there will be 20,000 seats at 50 cents, 3,000 at $1, and 2,000 at $2.

TONY ROSS DISQUALIFIED.

Poor Show Marks Opening of the Pioneer A. C.

The Pioneer Sporting Club, successor to the National Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street, threw open its doors last night at the New Amsterdam Opera House, with four heavyweights in the two star attractions. The club's début could hardly be voted a success, as the attendance was small and the bouts far below the average. The quartet of heavyweights were advertised as prospective "White Hopes," but on the form displayed all four boxers have a long journey up the pugilistic ladder before they can be considered to have even an outside chance for Jack Johnson's title.

Tom Kennedy of New York and Tony Ross of New Castle, Penn., were scheduled to furnish the windup, but before the bout Referee Jerry Sullivan and Referee Patsey Haley disqualified Ross for fouling. During the session, which lasted two minutes, neither boxer showed any ring ability. Ross struck low several times, and finally in a clinch he hit Kennedy a foul blow, and the New Yorker dropped to the floor in agony. He was assisted to his chair, but was unable to continue and Ross was disqualified.

The contest between Fred Fritts, the Brooklyn sailor, and Terry Kellar of California went the limit, but was dull and uninteresting. The boxers lacked science, and declined to take any chances in the punching line. Fritts showed a willingness and scored the greater number of points, which entitled him to the decision.

WELSH'S HAND NOT BROKEN

Lightweight Champion in Best Condition for Bout with Young Shugrue

False reports were sent out from Boston that Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, broke his right hand in a bout with Fred Yelle in that city on Tuesday night. The clever English boxer returned to New York yesterday, after defeating Young Brown at Syracuse on Thursday evening, in the best possible condition for his match with Young Shugrue at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. Welsh bore not even the semblance of a mark as the result of his two encounters in three days.

Final arrangements for the Shugrue-Welsh contest were completed yesterday by their respective managers. The boxers will weigh in at 135 pounds at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the exhibition, instead of at 3 o'clock, as the champion first demanded. This arrangement gives Shugrue a splendid chance of whipping the title holder, for he will be under only a slight handicap in the weights. The little Jersey boxer was willing enough to box Welsh under any circumstances just for a chance to win the championship.

Shugrue has gone to Waterbury to work for the match, and there is little question that he will be at his best against Welsh. Since arriving from Australia the Jersey City boy has had two ring engagements, beating Walter Mohr in ten rounds and winning a fifteen-round decision over Frankie Mack at Bridgeport, last Tuesday night. The two bouts have put him right on edge and not a few give him a royal chance against the champion.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston arranged two preliminary bouts yesterday. In the semi-final Gene Moriarity will box ten rounds with Bobby Moore, who returned from Australia with Shugrue, after having engaged in five twenty-round bouts in the Antipodes. A six-round go has also been arranged between Jack Clark of Fall River and Charley King, the undefeated middleweight of the U. S. Navy.

New Polo A. A. Bouts Off.

The boxing bouts scheduled to be held at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night were "postponed" until next Tuesday. The club's license was suspended recently because the club had not paid Willie Beecher in full for a bout held there some time ago, Manager McDonald having been charged with having given a check with insufficient funds in the bank to cover it. It is said the matter has been settled between the club and Beecher, but the Boxing Commission has not lifted the suspension.

LAKEWOOD GOLFERS REACH SEMI-FINALS

Kendall, Booth, Robbins, and Lynch Winners in Two Rounds.

Golf at the Country Club of Lakewood was continued yesterday, the first and second match rounds being run off with the result that the survivors, who will compete in the semi-final contests today, are Percy W. Kendall of Deal, W. Vernon Booth, Jr., of Apawamis, Arden M. Robbins of Garden City, and Jasper Lynch of the home club. They will meet in the order named.

Kendall, who was runner-up to John R. Maxwell, Jr., of Philadelphia, three weeks ago, had two easy matches yesterday, first disposing of S. K. deForest of Lakewood by 3 and 2, then eliminating another of the home talent in the person of Frederick H. Potts, 6 and 4. Kendall played steadily and never was in much danger.

Robbins, who is fancied to reach the final for the chief cup, soundly trounced J. S. Hess of Arcola, 7 and 6, then found it necessary to go to the home green with F. P. Kimball of Lakewood. He went round at about an 82 clip.

Harold A. Steiner of Hollywood, who defeated Walter J. Travis in the previous Fall meeting, bowed before the prowess of young Booth, a former Harvard player. Steiner had not played since the last tournament, and his work yesterday showed it. He held his own up to the greens, but his putting was erratic. Booth won by 2 and 1. Early in the day Steiner was carried to the last hole by A. P. Simmons of New York. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Frederick H. Potts, Lakewood, beat James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 1 up; Percy W. Kendall, Deal, beat S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, 3 and 2; W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 5 and 4; Harold A. Steiner, Hollywood, beat A. F. Simmons, New York, 1 up; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, beat J. S. Hess, Arcola, 7 and 6; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, 4 and 3; A. H. Osborne, Baltusrol, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 5 and 4; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Kendall beat Potts, 6 and 4; Booth beat Steiner, 2 and 1; Robbins beat Kimball, 2 up; Lynch beat Osborne, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—De Forest beat Batterson, 8 and 7; Randolph, Jr., beat Simmons, 1 up; Fralich beat Hess, 3 and 2; Van Clief beat Randolph, Sr., 7 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Paul Coburn, Philadelphia, beat Philip Stevenson, Lakewood, 8 and 6; Alexander Morten, Oakland, beat W. G. Schauffler, Jr., Lakewood, by default; W. Vernon Booth, St. Andrews, beat E. B. Heal, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia, beat R. Davis, Lakewood, 1 up, (21 holes); A. P. Wills, Lakewood, beat C. O. H. Kayser, Lakewood, by default; L. J. Gallagher, Philadelphia, beat Walter O'Leary, Lakewood, 6 and 5; J. M. Walker, Lakewood, beat S. E. Randolph, Lakewood, 5 and 4; F. F. Vanderhoef, Lakewood, beat Charles Strauss, Lakewood, 9 and 7.

Second Round—Coburn beat Morten, 4 and 2; Booth, Sr., beat Drexel, 4 and 3; Gallagher beat Wills, 7 and 6; Walker beat Vanderhoef, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Stevenson beat Schauffler, Jr., by default; Heal beat Davis, 1 up; O'Leary beat Kayser, 4 and 3; Strauss beat S. E. Randolph, 1 up.

PATRONS FOR INDOOR GOLF.

Prominent Men and Women to Aid Ritz-Carlton Links.

One of the leading men in the establishment of an indoor golf school at the Ritz-Carlton, which, unless all plans go astray, will be in charge of Harry Vardon, gave further details yesterday of this latest provision for Winter golf. It will be open in about two weeks time and work is already under way, he says.

There will be eight lanes for driving purposes, each lane about fifty feet in length. Nine holes, instead of six, will be provided on the big putting green. If there is room, natural sand bunkers will be constructed. No word has been received as yet from Vardon, but it is doubtful if he should refuse the handsome offer, the school will go on just the same. It is confidently expected that he will be here shortly.

A number of prominent men and women golfers, many of whom are well known in the social world, have consented to act as patrons and patronesses for this latest indoor golf plan. There are such men as Robert C. Watson, President of the United States Golf Association; George F. Baker, George Grant Mason, Grenville Kane, Robert D. Wrenn, Louis Livingston, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, H. R. Winthrop, Gordon Douglas, Lindsey Russell, Howard F. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Golf Association's Executive Committee, and George I. Scott. Among the patronesses will be Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former metropolitan champion; Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Charles Alton Goss, and the Misses Jeannette and H. Alexander.

Winter Golf League Officers.

At the dinner given at the Republican Club last night the following officers and different committees were appointed to arrange for the annual tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests, which will be held at Pinehurst during the week of Jan. 11, 1915: President—Walter W. Manning, New York; Vice President—Fred A. Sperry, Chicago; Secretary—Richard R. Mamlok, New York; Treasurer—Elmer S. Higgins, New York. Entertainment Committee—Louis A. Hamilton, New York, Chairman; Joseph H. Appel, New York, John H. Hawley, New York; W. S. Bird, New York; H. R. Mallinson, New York; C. B. Lasher, Bridgeport; George S. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Guy F. Pierce, Chicago; Don M. Parker, New York; George A. Scofield, Chicago. Trophy Committee—Walter M. Ostrander, New York, Chairman; Ernest F. Clyne, New York; Thomas E. Conklyn, New York. Membership Committee—Oliver B. Merrill, New York, Chairman; A. L. Aldred, Providence; J. S. Rowe, Hartford; William Campbell, Detroit; Hiram Green, Buffalo; Walter Smedley, Philadelphia; H. F. Johnson, Racine; Stephen C. Lowe, Boston; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburgh; J. Plummer, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Rankin, Chicago. Tournament Committee—W. C. Freeman, New York, Chairman; Fred A. Sperry, Chicago; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburgh; George L. Fordyce, Youngstown, Ohio.

Champion Trapshooter of the Year.

Woolfolk Henderson's victory in the Grand American Handicap, the big event of the year among men who shoot at flying targets, calls attention to the fact that no man has yet been able to win the event twice since its institution in 1900. Henderson's victory was the more remarkable because it was made from the back mark, twenty-two yards, at which distance he broke 98 out of 100 targets, using a double-barreled gun, only one shot permitted. Rollo O. Heikes, who won the event in 1900, is the only other man who has ever won it from scratch, and his score was but 91 in 100. The only perfect score ever made in the contest was that of Riley Thompson in 1910, when he shot from the nineteen-yard mark. R. B. Barber in 1905 and Harvey Dixon in 1911, the former shooting from the sixteen-yard mark and the latter from the twenty-yard mark, came within one of a perfect score, Anderson's record being the next best. Originally the Grand American Handicap was shot at twenty-five live pigeons from unknown angles, and was so shot from 1893 until 1902, when shooting at the live birds was abolished in favor of the clay target.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston arranged two preliminary bouts yesterday. In the semi-final Gene Moriarity will box ten rounds with Bobby Moore, who returned from Australia with Shugrue, after having engaged in five twenty-round bouts in the Antipodes. A six-round go has also been arranged between Jack Clark of Fall River and Charley King, the undefeated middleweight of the U. S. Navy.

City College Basket Ball Dates.

The City College basketball team will open their season on Dec. 5. Coach Palmer expects a successful year. The work of Capt. Feldman at the centre position is excellent. He bids fair to become the best field goal shot in years. He is expected to make the All-Eastern Five. Joe Drake, at forward, will succeed Southwick, last year's crack forward. Drake's game has wonderfully improved in the last year. Among the other candidates are Saltman, McGill, Tanz, Nudelman, and Braunstein for the forward position, and Unger, Lefkowitz, Weinfeld, and Schwartzman for guards. The schedule follows:

Dec. 5—Rensselaer, at home; 12—Manhattan, at home; 19—St. Lawrence, at home; 26—Rochester, at Rochester†; 28—St. Lawrence, at Canton*. Jan. 9—Lafayette, at home; 16—New York University, at home. Feb. 6—Rochester, at home; 13—Rutgers, at home; 20—Delaware, at home; 27—Franklin and Marshall, at home. March 6—Open.

*Tentative.

AUTO RACING CIRCUIT.

New York Included in Plans for General Revival of Sport.

Plans for a national circuit of automobile contests are well under way, this movement having been made a practical necessity owing to the growth of automobile competition. The ever increasing list of speedways to be constructed, and for many of which ground has already been purchased and capital procured, and some of which are already constructed and being successfully operated, has made it advisable to gather all events of the year into a group and apportion the dates as nearly as possible consecutively so as to save traveling expenses and the wear and tear of traveling to the drivers, their mechanics, and to the officials of the American Automobile Association, who regularly act at these events.

The condition which is rapidly arising in the automobile world is not dissimilar to the condition which existed when, in 1894, the League of American Wheelmen formed the National Cycle Racing Circuit, and by doing so reduced the traveling of the riders of bicycles thousands of miles and reduced the expenses nearly one-half through an intelligent arrangement of dates for race meets. The National Circuit of cycle racing was a feature in American competition for years, and a circuit of automobile race meets would be quite as much a feature. This will be the case especially when the Detroit, New York, Chicago, Twin Cities, Omaha, and other speedways have been completed, as is now probable. New York, Chicago, and the Twin Cities have secured land, New York and the Twin Cities by purchase, Chicago by option, and Detroit has also optioned its land. The Indianapolis, Sioux City, Tacoma, and Seattle speedways are in successful annual operation, and road races at Elgin, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco each year, with track race meets at such points as Kalamazoo, Galesburg, and other places, will provide a sufficient number of meets to keep the drivers busy the year round. Sportsmen of wealth who back the drivers in these contests are already numerous and will increase in number with the circuit formation and the opportunity always present for a run for their money and the consequent excitement.

The Speedway Country Club of Detroit, through its secretary, C. F. Remington, has written the American Automobile Association commending the circuit plans generally and asking for dates for 1915. The work of formation in Detroit is going on rapidly, and prominent men of the business world generally, and especially of the automobile world, are joining the organization in ever increasing numbers, while engineering work is going on at Springfield, Mass., where W. R. McCulla is drawing up contract plans for the fastest speedway ever constructed.

WINTER BASEBALL NEXT.

Clubs Issue Call for Candidates—To Adopt Schedule.

A call has been issued by the clubs in the Winter Baseball League for candidates for the season, and the Schedule Committee will meet in a short time to adopt the championship schedule for the Winter. This meeting will be held at the Calumet Club and the season will open early next month. The Winter League Circuit will consist of the University, Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, and Calumet Clubs and Twelfth Regiment. Games will be played on the league grounds, Seventy-first and Fifth Avenue, every Saturday afternoon during the

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp.
Pastor, F. FARLEY COOK.
Topic:
"GOD'S TERMS FOR PEACE—WHAT THE BIBLE REVEALS."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service.
PASTOR THOMSON'S TOPIC:
"MESSENGERS OF PEACE."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services,
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
923 St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Remarkable Gift." 8—"The Greatest Picture in the World." A copy of this picture will be given to each person who attends.

Collegiate Baptist Church at the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Aves. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, REV. W. HALLEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING BACK TO THIS WORLD TO OVERTHROW SATAN, DESTROY HIS WORKS, AND PUT AN END TO THE GREAT MYSTERY OF SIN AND SUFFERING."
8 P. M.—" SCRIPTURE TEACHES THAT IN THE CLOSING HOURS OF THIS AGE MAN WILL SET HIMSELF UP AS GOD AND, MEDIUM, USES HIS DEVIL INSPIRED GENIUS FOR DESTRUCTION, OVERTHROW HIS OWN CIVILIZATION. GOD'S FORECAST OF THIS AGE MAKES THE QUESTION, HAVE WE LOST FAITH? AN ABSURDITY AND THE PRAYER FOR PEACE A PROOF OF IGNORANCE AND FOLLY."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"Thankful FOR All Things Or IN All Things."
8—"How Do We Know That We Are Christians?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor.
11—" Concentration."
8—" Co-operation."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, Dr. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening, 11 A. M.—" What Lies Beyond the Grave?" 8 P. M.—"A Life Equipment Which Will Insure Success."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—" The Harvest of 1914."
8 P. M.—" Who Is the Real Superman?" in teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Quality of Mercy." 8 P. M.—Dr. Kumm, African Explorer, Speaks.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 85th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A.M. Illustrated Bible Lesson. Services, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach, Subject: "PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE." Are We Keeping Our Faith?

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.—"Musical Service." Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach in the morning. Subject: "For this Cause."
Musical service in the evening.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11. 8, People's Forum. Salvation Army.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st.
Public Worship at 11 A. M., Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., will preach, Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
"CHARITY AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
RABBI LOUIS J. KOPALD: "MORALS FOR MEN VERSUS MORALS FOR WOMEN."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Enelow. "The Jewish Life." II., Its Maintenance.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. A. Simon of Washington, D. C. "The Religion of a Business Man."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow. "The Spiritual Message of the Prophets." All are welcome.

Lutheran.
Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Reménanyder. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.
MADISON AVENUE,
Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, LL. D., S P. M., address by John Callahan, Supt. Hadley Hall Rescue Mission. 5:30 P. M., free organ recital.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, CORNER 86TH ST.—PUBLIC LECTURE, SUNDAY, 10 A. M., "HOW WE WRECK OUR MINDS," by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M. D.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8. 11—"CHRISTMAS, Ltd." 8—" Masterpieces of Art; Watt's Hope."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Aftermath of Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—" The City and the Soul."

New Thought.
AEOLIAN HALL, 82 WEST 43D ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Finest Pipe Organ in the World.
Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Praise." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 78d St.
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN,
Berkley Theatre, 19 West 44th St.
Sundays, 11:15. Subject:
"HOW GREAT IS MY SOUL."
Free lectures Saturday noons at 12. Everybody welcome. Studio interviews and classes.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.)
MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER.
Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Public invited.
122 West 96th St., near 96th St. Subway.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 82 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches at both 11 and 8, West End Presby. Church, Amsterdam, cor. 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "REFRESHMENT IN BATTLE TRENCHES."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Home Missions. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 6:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

Presbyterian.
FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11.
Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The Pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.,
preaches at 11 A. M.
REV. ROBERT DAVIS
preaches at 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Weist, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony Elving, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Brewster of Western Colorado.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash.
8 P. M.—Brahms's " German Requiem."
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Bishop Benjamin Brewster;) Children's Service, 9:45, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45, Vespers and sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer. Special musical service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SUNDAY.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 " Rev. S. N. Kent, Preacher.
12 M. Holy Communion.
3 P. M. Children's Service.
4 " Church Service.
8 " Rector, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. DR. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rev. E. S. Buchanan, M. A., on "What is Written of the First Advent."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Holy Communion, Preacher, The Rector.....11 A.M.
Evening Prayer.....4:15 P.M.
Organ Recital, with Harp.....7:30 P. M.
Special Service: Preacher, The Rector 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Dernath, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Fifth Ave. and 127th St.
Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER
preaches at 11 A. M.
on "HOW BIBLE IS INSPIRED."
To Free Masons at 8 P. M. on
"LATENT POWER OF MASONRY."
Sequin Chimo. Trumpets. Fine Music.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Excerpts from "The Requiem," Brahms.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily masses at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.,
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rector.
4 P. M.—" Harvest Cantata."
8 P. M.—Mr. John Merrin, Dr. Ira S. Wile. Subject: "Teacher-Mothers."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Communion: 7, 8, 9 o'clock; 10:30 SERMON and the HOLY COMMUNION; EVENSONG, 4 o'clock, SOLEMN RECESSIONAL, SERMON and CHORAL LITANY, 8 P. M.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 64th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St. (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "He Would Not!" 8 P. M., "Joy Songs." (Musical Service.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A.M.—" The Power House of the Church."
8 P. M.—" Lord, I Believe."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "Neutrality Impossible."
Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M. Carillon. Boys' Choir for All." The Choir assisted by the Orpheonic Choral Club of seventy voices.

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Joseph Swayne, President of Swarthmore College, expects to attend the meeting at 15th St. and Rutherford Place and will address the meeting in the evening on the subject of the "European War."

Religious Society of Friends (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sunday 8 P. M., Patat Grand Circle, 58th St. and Col. Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.—Last week of Special Meetings, Tuxedo Bldg., 59th St. and Madison Av. Each day at 3 and 8 P. M., Saturday, 3 and 8 P. M. Christensen, Trance Psychic, Sunday, 3 P. M., Margaret Campbell; 8 P. M., Christensen. Tuesday, Margaret Fulton, Atlantic City. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 2, 3, 4, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Herrick, Rochester, N. Y. Trumpets Psychics and others during the week. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, (near 79th St.,) Room 3. Public lecture every Sunday evening, 8:30. Subject: "The Mystery of the Self," Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Theosophy and Religion," C. E. Birdsall.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach, subject: "WHAT REMAINS FOR REVERENCE AND WORSHIP?" being second in series on "THE SPIRITUAL DISCONTENT OF THE PRESENT TIME." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian.)
Park Avenue and 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE MESSAGE OF AN AUTUMN LEAF."
8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Speaker: DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF. Subject: "OUR DUTY TOWARD THE CONSUMPTIVE."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"SEBASTIAN FRANCK, FREEMIND-MAN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "The Creed We All Might Sign," and at 4:30 P. M., "Are the Teachings of Jesus Practicable?"

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. CHARLES A. EATON,
"A CALL TO THESE COLORS."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.
COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor, subject: "Armageddon." Preaching, 8 P. M., by Rev. E. J. Richards, Evangelist.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, opening reception evening Dec. 1. All welcome. 129 West 87th St. Lectures, W. Frederic Keeler, Fridays 8:15.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45, Sundays at 3. Drunkards are especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST, 2,228 Broadway, (near 79th St.,) Room 3. Public lecture every Friday evening, 8:30. Dec. 4, topic: "Manifestation," by Miss Agnes Stewart.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, MADison Square Presbyterian—Sermon Sunday, 3:45 P. M. Sunday School, 3:45-4:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

"When I survey the Wondrous Cross
On which the Prince of Glory Died;
Love so Amazing, so Divine
Demands My Soul, My Life, My All."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45, Sundays at 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th, Swami Bodhananda, "Secret of Powers," S P. M.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Man's Increasing Load, and God's Unwearied Strength." Evening subject, "Brave Little Holland, and Her Stake in This War." Ninth sermon in the series.

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDIN, BARNETT GOLDIN, and HARRY GOLDIN, individually and as co-partners trading as A. GOLDIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 27th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, hair goods, diamond rings, watch and chain, safe, fixtures, &c.
Inspection Dec. 4th and 5th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
32 Beaver St., N. Y. C.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 850 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HORN & BESSELIEVRE, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 11th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Peter De Yeso, 70th St., Clair St., Flushing, L. I., assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of machinery and other material used for building and general contracting work, &c.
Inspection Dec. 9th and 10th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
HARRY ZALKIN, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 B'way, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, 68 William St., N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD B. KADETZKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, tools, screen doors, &c.
Inspection Dec. 15th and 16th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Trustee.
LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES APPEL, Bankrupt.—No. 20124.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Appel Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 28 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 27 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20092 in Bankruptcy. SIMON KOSOFSKY, Bankrupt.
Simon Kosofsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 21, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 10, 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PRESBYTERY OUSTED FROM WESTMINSTER

Court Decision Restores Property in Twenty-third Street to Congregation.

55 CHURCHES ARE AFFECTED

Governing Body May Dissolve a Congregation, but It Cannot Take Its Property.

The New York Presbytery, which dissolved the Westminster Presbyterian Church at 210 West Twenty-third Street, and took possession of its property in 1908, was ejected yesterday from control of the church and its property by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The litigation had its inception nine years ago from a factional disagreement within the church.

Since the congregation of the Westminster Church was ousted most of its members have been worshipping in a remodeled private residence in West 141st Street. The present minister is the Rev. Charles A. Evans of Leonia, N. J. He and his predecessors were not recognized by the Presbytery. After obtaining possession through approval of the Synod and the General Assembly backed by verdicts in the courts, the New York Presbytery established a new congregation in the old church building under the name of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church.

This new congregation must now relinquish its possession of the church. What provision will be made for its members has not yet been determined. They may continue to attend services there as individuals, said Richmond J. Reese, attorney for the Westminster congregation, but as the latter congregation was dissolved by the Presbytery and that body has no jurisdiction over it, the members of the Twenty-third Street congregation are placed in a peculiar position.

"While the decision gives the governing body of the Westminster Church absolute control over its property and affairs, it does not permit the selling of the property for other than church purposes," said Mr. Reese last night. "Those who have been worshipping with the congregation of the West 141st Street church will probably not desire to return to the old church building because of the inconveniences of distance from their homes. For that reason it may be found that sufficient members of the restored congregation cannot be gathered to continue the old congregation and make the church self-supporting, so that some other arrangements concerning the property will have to be made."

According to this decision, which affects approximately fifty-five churches in the New York Presbytery, with an estimated value of $15,000,000, the Presbytery has the power to dissolve a congregation, but cannot take its property, the attorney contends.

The property originally made to the Presbytery that the Westminster Church was in financial difficulties were not proved," said Mr. Reese. "On the contrary, it was shown in court that it had more than $3,000 deposited in banks, and had received a legacy of $5,000 shortly before the trouble began in the church. We shall now ask the court to reimburse the Westminster congregation for the use made of the church for five years by the New York Presbytery. We consider that the property, valued at $300,000, should at least be worth a rental of $10,000 a year. There is a mortgage of $60,000 on the property at 5 per cent. This would amount to $15,000, which the Presbytery has paid during the last five years, together with an annual expenditure of $1,000, or $20,000 in all. This would leave $30,000 due to the congregation for the period its members have been deprived of the use of the property."

COURT CUTS DAMAGES.

Man with Broken Back Must Take $20,000 or Have Case Retried.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday that $20,000 is sufficient compensation for Richard Rawle Thorne, whose back was broken in an elevator accident at 12 and 14 East Twelfth Street in December, 1913. A jury gave him $25,000, but the higher court directs Thorne to accept the reduction or a new trial.

Evidence at the trial showed that Thorne, an elevator operator in the employ of Johnson, Adams & Graecen, Incorporated, who managed the building, was repairing the shaft when he was crushed by the elevator. Expert testimony was given that complete paralysis of the lower body would continue through life.

Cantor Gets a Recount.

Justice Newburger granted yesterday the application of Jacob A. Cantor, candidate for Congress in the recent election, for an inspection of the ballots in twenty-five of forty-one election districts in the Twentieth Congressional District. Mr. Cantor contended that as his opponent, Isaac Siegel, received only 90 more votes than himself, inspection of the void ballots would show that Cantor had been elected.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—No 20373 HARRY A. WILKUS trading as WM MORRIS & CO Alleged Bankrupt
Notice is hereby given that Harry A. Wilkus trading as Wm Morris & Co alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 27th 1914 praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 27th, 1914

NO. 20,517.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—RACHEL BESSE LEWISOHN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Rachel Besse Lewisohn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 28, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,708. In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL EMBROIDERY COMPANY, INC. Alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that on November 24, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.
A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on December 8, 1914, at 2 P. M., at which time the creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated, November 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20689 in Bankruptcy. ETTA KOSOFSKY, Bankrupt
Etta Kosofsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 21, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 10, 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUIT ON HUDSON NAVIGATION

Stockholders Attack Possession of $4,000,000 Stock by Officers.

A number of stockholders of the Hudson Navigation Company began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Abel I. Culver and Edward F. Murray, who were President and Vice President of the company in 1908 and 1909, for restitution of 10,000 shares of the company's stock, valued at $4,000,000, which they said were issued to Murray between Nov. 27, 1908, and May 14, 1909. All the men who were Directors of the company at that time were made co-defendants. During this period Charles W. Morse, who was the big figure in the company, was either on trial or in the Atlanta Prison.

The complaint said that the Directors, by mismanagement and carelessness, wasted the assets and that the culmination was the issue of the stock in Murray without return. It was charged at that time that Morse had used the finances of the company in other ventures. Culver, who received a salary of $18,000 a year, was an old associate of Morse. He was elected President of the company in December, 1907. In that year a statement fixed the net profits at $368,000, against which were charged taxes, interest on the bond issue, and fixed charges.

The co-defendants with Culver and Murray are Peter McCarthy, George E. Shaw, John W. McKinnon, Charles Gibson, and John Englis. The names of the plaintiffs are not given.

FAIR PLEDGES TO BROADWAY

Fetherston Says He'll Keep It Clean; McAdoo Will Make Autos Obey Law

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston were the principal speakers at the weekly luncheon of the Broadway Association yesterday at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. McAdoo spoke on regulation of automobile traffic, and said it would never be properly handled until the regulations came from the City Hall instead of Albany. He said the Police Commissioner had detailed 100 policemen for instruction by the Board of Magistrates in how to handle traffic cases, and that when these men are graduated we will have the finest system of handling automobile traffic in the world."

Commissioner Fetherston said he had already started to organize his snow-removal forces. He had a list of 7,000 men ready for snow work, who could be assembled at almost an hour's notice. In four hours, he said, he could have 15,000 men at work, and it would be possible to get the snow into the sewers before it became dirty in the streets. The Commissioner said also that $250,000 spent on the "model district" had been a fine investment for the city, as it had shown how $50,000 a year could be saved."

NEED BRANCH POST OFFICE.

Hotel Men and Merchants Petition the Postmaster.

Since the closing of the Branch Post Office at 110 West Thirty-second Street, on Sept. 14, department stores, firms, and business men in the neighborhood of Greeley Square have petitioned the Post Office and Fifth Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets has proved to be inconveniently situated for their business. Hotel managers and merchants assert that their business has been greatly hampered by the inconvenience in handling the large

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Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
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Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

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Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Cos. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Ready for Renewed Public Trading in Bonds—Foreign Sales Expected to be Small.

A long step forward in the return to normal financial conditions is to be taken today with the resumption of public trading in bonds. The conviction is strong in the financial district that if this move is attended by the success which every one was predicting for it yesterday it will not be long before stocks as well as bonds are again quoted on the Stock Exchange. What these steps will indicate in the way of underlying improvement will be of much more consequence than the mere fact that trading which is now going on without being reported is again to be publicly recorded.

When the resumption of open trading in bonds was first decided on it was thought to be necessary to accompany this move with the formation of a money pool, but as discussion of the matter developed it seemed unnecessary to take any such step, so abundant has the supply of loanable funds become. Of late estimates of the probable amount of European selling upon the resumption of public bond trading have been steadily revised downward, and no real concern is now felt on this score. It has come to be felt that urgent liquidation would not have waited upon the formal reopening of the bond market, while on the other hand it is believed that a good many investors will buy when they again see bond prices quoted. Bond dealers have heard of numerous buying orders which were awaiting today's resumption of public trading.

There was a lull in trading yesterday which had not been unexpected, but prices held well. The demand for short-term securities is still very keen, a large amount of banking funds seeking investment in this sort of security in the absence of any large new demand for security loans. This phase of the market is facilitating negotiations now under way for several new short-term note issues, including one $15,000,000 issue, which is expected to be announced early next week.

Improvement in the bond market in recent weeks has found reflection not only in rising prices, but also in the withdrawal of many selling orders which had previously stood in the market. Bond brokers are now reporting difficulty in many cases in finding supplies of high-grade bonds at current quotations. These are some of the signs which are thought to point away from rather than toward the likelihood of heavy liquidation for either foreign or home account. Germany has been spoken of as the most likely source of large selling, but German bankers now in this city have expressed the belief that Germany's liquidation of American securities had been carried so far before the outbreak of the war that further selling from that source is likely to be relatively light.

But the best new misapprehension on this score may have been made, the market, as is well known, is to be reopened under the protection of price restrictions and under the safeguard of close scrutiny by the Stock Exchange Bond Committee. It is not that the market is not in a position to absorb readily a large amount of securities, but that the need is recognized of preventing heavy selling for the direct purpose of withdrawing gold. That was much feared at the outset, but as time has gone on it has appeared that there was less and less ground for anticipating any such outcome of renewed open trading in bonds.

FEW LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Clearing House Committee May Announce Clean-Up Next Week.

Progress in the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates has been so rapid recently that a final clean-up is almost in sight.

It is the practice of the Clearing House Committee to give no information as to the amount of certificates issued or the amount that has been retired until the retirement is completed by all the banks. It is expected that this will be accomplished and such a statement made early next week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½ per cent.

	30 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.89	$4.85⅝	$4.89
Cables	4.90¼	4.89⅞	4.89 15-16

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.89	$4.89 15-16
Paris	5.10¼	5.09⅛
Berlin	85⅛	85⅞
Switzerland	5.19¼	5.19
Holland	.40 7-16	.40⅜
Italy	5.36¼	5.35⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,189,606; balances, $12,688,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $735,229.

The local banks lost $18,945,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 35c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 49¼c, off ½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the New York Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.50	34.50	34.00	34.75
Lead	3.80	4.00	3.80	4.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry	$13.50	$14.00	$13.50	$14.00
Spelter	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.25
Antimony	17.00	18.00	17.00	18.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	54	17	6	55	2	6
Copper, futures	55	0	0	55	7	6
Tin, spot	141	10	0	142	5	0
Tin, futures	140	5	0	141	10	0
Lead	19	5	0	19	2	6
Spelter	25	15	0	25	12	6

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 24:

	Nov. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$562,167	$13,322,670	$89,240,214
Ordinary	382,090	18,422,807	126,225,677
Corp. and inc. tax	3,794	195,920	9,667,502
Miscellaneous	285,777	2,261,078	31,292,495
Total receipts	1,212,263	34,503,477	255,435,889
Expenditures	1,853,006	49,880,000	312,013,773
Deficit	640,743	15,385,523	56,677,884

Financial Notes.

The Bankers Trust Company is receiving tenders for the purchase by it of 6 per cent. gold notes of the St. Joseph Lead Company, to exhaust a sinking fund of approximately $231,000. Offers must be submitted by Dec. 28, and no offers will be accepted at higher than 101 and accrued interest.

Charles Knight and E. von Elton, formerly of Burgess, Lang & Co., have opened offices in Boston, under the firm name of Knight & von Elton.

SEEK WAR TAX EXEMPTION.

Trust Companies Hold They Are Not Subject to New Levy.

At a conference of counsel for nearly all the trust companies in this city, which was held yesterday at 26 Exchange Place, it was the unanimous opinion that the war tax on capital, surplus, and undivided profits of banks and bankers did not apply to trust companies, on the ground that their capital, surplus, and undivided profits were not employed in the banking business, as defined in the war revenue act.

It is expected as a result that the trust companies generally, in filing their returns on Monday, will declare that they are not subject to the tax. If, nevertheless, taxes are levied upon them by the Internal Revenue Department they probably will pay under protest, and bring actions against the Collector of Internal Revenue for the return of the amounts.

The application of the war tax to investment dealers and brokers is the subject of a bulletin just issued by the Investment Bankers' Association of America, containing a letter from Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, counsel for the association, with a copy of Treasury Decision 21,152 of the year 1898. This decision held that bond and stock brokers were subject to the tax as brokers and not to the tax as bankers. The banker's tax, under the present law, is $1 a thousand on capital and surplus, and the broker's tax is $30 a year.

Caldwell, Masslich & Reed also cite the case of Selden against Equitable Trust Company, decided by the Supreme Court in 1876, construing substantially the same language used in the civil war tax act as that used in the present tax applying to bankers, and holding that it did not apply to a company whose business was in the investment of its own money in mortgage securities and selling such mortgage securities with the company's guarantee.

As applying to investment houses and trust companies which also have a banking department they cite the case of the Central Trust Company against Treat, holding that "the banker's tax under the Spanish War Tax act of 1898 only applies to so much of the capital and surplus 'as is used in the banking business, and does not apply to capital and surplus invested in securities.'"

In this case it was found that the trust company's banking department was conducted entirely with the depositors' money, and that its capital and surplus were represented wholly by investments and were held not to be taxable under the law.

PAYS CITY'S NOTES ABROAD.

Tenth Installment of $100,000,000 Syndicate Covers Dec. 15.

The tenth installment on account of the city's maturing notes abroad was paid yesterday by the banks composing the $100,000,000 syndicate, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the managers. The amount of the installment was $3,669,325.

The change in the foreign exchange market has made it unnecessary for the banks longer to make payments in gold or foreign exchange. The City Chamberlain draws checks against the members of the syndicate and these are collected through the Clearing House by J. P. Morgan & Co., by whom the payments are handled. The proceeds pay for the exchange that is remitted to London and Paris.

Yesterday's installment takes care of the maturities through Dec. 15. Only those of the latter part of December remain to be paid through the syndicate.

For Change in Sugar Contract.

The elimination of European beet sugar from the local contract, at least temporarily, was recommended by the Sugar Committee of the New York Coffee Exchange at a special meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday, and will be voted on by members on Dec. 7. Trading in sugar futures on the floor of the Coffee Exchange is expected to follow shortly after the opening of the Exchange next Monday.

Retiring Emergency Currency.

Emergency currency to the amount of $1,725,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total of $76,855,320, retired to date by New York banks.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100	100⅛	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.09
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100½	100⅞	4.85
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Beth. Steel	5	June 15, 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Can. Pacific	8	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅜	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅜	90⅛	7.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	99	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.37
Con. Fr., Minn., pay M. & N.	8	May 1,'17	95	97⅞	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	5.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99½	5.20
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅞	100⅛	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	98	98⅜	10.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.87	4.62	
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1,'17	98	98½	6¾
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915		98⅛	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	99⅛	99⅛	5.80
N. Y. N. H.	5	Dec., 1915	99½	99¾	5.90
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101⅛	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102⅜	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅛	103⅝	4.50
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	94	96	14.00
Nor. & W.	6	Mar. 25,'15	100	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅜	99	4.70
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98⅛	6.25
Sea. Air L.	6	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅜	6.10
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.35
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	93	96	6.30
Un. Typew'rs	5	Jan. 15,'16	99¼	99½	5.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18,'15	99	99½	6%

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
Alta	.03	Gould & Curry	.01
Andes	.02	Justice	.02
Belcher	.70	Mexican	.32
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.02	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.05	Sag Belcher	.01
Confidence	.6	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Union Con	.09
Crown Point	.28	Yellow Jacket	.38
TONOPAH.			
Jim Butler	.69	Com. Fraction	.11
MacNamara	.04	D. Field Daisy	.07
Midway	.06	Dia. B. Butte	1.05
Mitchell Ext	.07	Florence	.52
Montana	.50	Gold C. Mines	1.15
North Star	.17	Gold Merger	.37
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext	2.50
Tonopah Ext	2.00	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Mer	.35	Silver Pick	.21
West End	.56	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.31
Atlanta	.35	Round Mountain	.34
Booth	.08	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.18	Manhattan Con	.03
COLORADO.			
Dr. J. Pet.	7⅛ 8	Jackpot	.98
Elkton	39 40	McKinney	.35 .40
El Paso	.80 .100	Old Gold	2
Findley	1 2	Portland	.104⅞ 105
G. Dollar	2⅛ 2	Vindicator	.110 111¾
Isabella	11⅞ 11⅞	R. B. H.	2⅞ 3⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'22	4½	4.95	4.70
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'20	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.20	4.90
Chi. & Northw'n	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1914-'22	4½	4.90	4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	5.03
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.40	4.90
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.30	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	6.20
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.35	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1913-'24	6	5.55	5.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
St. L.-S. Mt. So.	1914-'24	5	5.80	5.38
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.35	5.10
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.80
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	5.15

TICKER WILL RECORD BOND SALES TODAY

Stock Exchange Governors Make One Change in Arrangements for Reopening.

EACH DEAL TO BE REPORTED

Committee of Three, in Session Continuously, Will Watch Transactions for Foreign Account.

Governors of the Stock Exchange held many committee meetings yesterday, in preparation for the renewal of business in bonds today, and late in the afternoon it was said that practically all preliminaries had been arranged. The Committee of Three, which has regulated bond dealings through the Stock Exchange Clearing House, left some details unfinished in the day for a session at night. While nothing was made public about this part of the work it was supposed that the committee would draw up the list of minimum prices to be announced shortly before trading begins.

The Governors made one alteration in their former plans, deciding to make use of the ticker from the start of business to record the sales of bonds. A few days ago it was thought best to distribute, for a time, prices and extent of trades through sheets published three or four times daily in the market session. To all intent and purposes, the machinery of the Exchange will be in normal operation as far as the publication of quotations is concerned, but on the floor there will be changes from the usual method of doing business.

The Committee of Three will be in session continuously, the purpose of their constant presence near the "bond crowd" being set forth in this statement issued by Secretary George W. Ely:

Minimum prices will be posted before 10 o'clock A. M.

Trades may be made at the minimum prices or higher, without submission to the committee for confirmation; but sellers must report every transaction to the committee promptly, whether executed on the floor or elsewhere, and if sold for foreign account must be so designated.

The committee considers this course necessary in order that it may be fully advised as to the breadth of the market and thus enabled to pass intelligently upon the level at which to permit trading.

All trades where the minimum price is not posted must be submitted to the committee for approval.

Orders in bonds, where the minimum prices are not posted, must be filed through the floor representative with the committee, and the committee will continue its efforts to consummate transactions through such representative. Each order must be written on a separate slip.

Houses not directly represented on the bond platform will please indicate on their orders the name of the specialist acting for them. This does not apply to clearance orders.

Unrestricted trading in listed municipal and State bonds, and in bonds and notes maturing prior to Nov. 1, 1917, and equipment trust certificates of any maturity is permitted as heretofore.

While the Governors have prescribed that only transactions will be permitted which call for the delivery of bonds next day, the statement indicates that they are desirous of keeping a record of all sales for foreign account. The provision for delivery "regular way" was made to prevent sales by cable, and the requirement that sellers report transactions for foreign customers was considered in the Street to mean that they are intended to keep careful watch on liquidation of foreign-owned bonds that were on deposit here.

It was gathered from the statement also that the level of minimum prices might be changed from time to time each day. The committee did not state whether the alterations were to be designated on the ticker, but it is expected that they will be displayed only in the general trend of quotations as they appear on the tape.

The banks saw no reason on the eve of reopening the market for reversing the prediction made last week that plenty of call money would be available if business warranted it, money brokers said yesterday, there would be the usual "loan crowd" on the Exchange floor, but if the demand was light in early days of trading lending might be conducted largely off the board.

CHICAGO PRICES HIGH.

Good Investment Demand for Better Class of Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—There was a better investment demand for the higher class of stocks on the local exchange today. Sears Roebuck and Peoples Gas were the chief features, while Booth Fisheries Common sold at an advance of some 12 points, compared with the closing price of July 30. The tendency of the local market was unmistakably upward.

Stocks closed steady and Sears was up 1½ points at the close, as compared with Wednesday, while fractional gains were made by Swift, which opened ⅜ of a point to the good and later gained ⅝ more. American Can registered an advance of ⅝ at the close. Decreases were noted in Peoples Gas and Carbide, the former reacting 1⅛ and the latter ¼ of a point. National Biscuit and Studebaker each showed a gain of 1 point, while Hart, Schaffner and Marx, which has a minimum price of 102½, closed at 103.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange today were:

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45	American Can	22½	22	22	22½
175	Booth Fisheries	37½	37½	37½	37½
30	Booth Fisheries pf	75	75	75	75
40	Chi. Rys. Series 2	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
24	Com. Edison	134½	134	134	134
10	Goodrich Rubber	24	24	24	24
50	Goodrich Rubber pf	91	91	91	91
7	Hart Schaffner pf	103	103	103	103
60	Int. Harvester, N. J.	92	92	92	92
5	National Biscuit	121	121	121	121
150	National Carbon	112	112	112	112
93	People's Gas	117½	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
225	Sears-Roebuck	170	168½	168½	170
50	Studebaker	35	35	35	35
101	Swift & Co.	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
29	Union Carbide	146½	146¾	146¼	146¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
8,000	Swift & Co. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾

PHILADELPHIA TO RESUME.

Stock Exchange Will Be Reopened Monday—Trading Limited.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made today that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be reopened on Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. for transactions in all securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange. The Board of Government of the Exchange made the following announcement:

"Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Governing Committee held today, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be reopened on Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M., for transactions in all securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange, transactions to be made at not less than the minimum prices established by the Special Committee on each individual security. Minimum prices will be posted in the board room of the Exchange each morning.

"On bonds on which no minimum prices are established minimum prices will be fixed by the Special Committee upon application.

"On stock on which no minimum prices are established transactions may be made without restriction.

"Transactions will be permitted only in the securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange, deliveries to be made in accordance with the established rules of the Exchange.

"The clearing house of the Exchange will remain closed until further notice. The special committee of five, appointed by the President on Aug. 3, is continued with full authority until discharged by the President of the Exchange.

"It will be noted that permission is not granted to trade in securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange and heretofore dealt in on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange by virtue of being listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

FRENCH EXCHANGE TO REOPEN

Will Resume Cash Transactions on Dec. 7.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Minister of Finance and a syndicate of French brokers have agreed upon Dec. 7 as the date for the opening of the French Stock Exchange for cash transactions.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlanta	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
2,500	Bay State Gas	11c.	11c.	11c.	11c.
100	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
300	Chief Cons.	90c.	90c.	90c.	90c.
100	Davis-Daly	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
300	Eagle & B.	95c.	95c.	93c.	93c.
265	First Nat.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Goldf. Merger	40c.	42c.	40c.	42c.
500	Goldfield Oro.	14c.	14c.	14c.	14c.
125	Houghton	2½	2½	2	2
500	Humboldt	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
500	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	Majestic	19c.	19c.	19c.	19c.
100	Mex. Metals	15c.	15c.	15c.	15c.
500	Nev. Douglas	70c.	80c.	70c.	70c.
575	New Baltic	1.00	1.00	81c.	95c.
1,600	Ohio Copper	14c.	18c.	18c.	16c.
300	Peterson Lake	25c.	28c.	20c.	20c.
500	Silver Pick	20c.	20c.	20c.	20c.
300	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
260	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tono. Merger	39c.	39c.	39c.	39c.
850	Un. Cig. Stores	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
680	Un. Verde Ext	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
20	Un. Prof. Sh.	16	16½	16	16

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.80	.87
Atl. Goldf.	.35	.40	Majestic	.18	.20
Bay S. Gas	.10	.11	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.68	.73
Bohemia	1½	M. of Am.	2	2¼	
Boston Ely	.15	.25	New Baltic	.85	.95
Butte & L.	.22	.27	Nev.-Doug.	.75	.80
Calaveras	.93	.96	Ohio Cop.	.15	.18
Chief Con.	.50	.55	Riker-Heg.	7	8¾
Con. Cop.	1¼	1½	So. Lake	2	3
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stewart	1 5-16	1½
Davis-D.	.85	.95	Ton. Belm.	4½	4⅝
Eagle & B.	.93	1.00	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
First Nat.	1⅛	1 3-16	Ton. Merg.	.36	.40
Goldf. Con.	1 7-16	1 9-16	Ton. Mex.	6¾	7½
Goldf. Mer.	.39	.41	Ton. W. E.	.53	.57
Houghton	2	3	U. Cig. S.	9⅝	9¾
Iron Blos.	1¼	1 3-16	U. Prof. S.	16	16¼
Jim Butler	.70	.75	U. Verde E.	1 13-16	1⅞
Jumbo Ext.	2⅛	2⅜	Yukon	2	2¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Can	22	22½	22	22½
175	Booth Fish.	37½	37½	37½	37½
30	Boot. Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
40	Chi. Rv. Se. 2	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
29	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134	134
25	Diamond Match	134	134	134	134
30	Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
40	Goodrich	24	24	24	24
50	Goodrich pf.	91	91	91	91
5	Nat. Biscuit	121	121	121	121
225	Sears-Roeb'k	168½	170	168½	170
50	Studebaker	35	35	35	35
101	Swift	104¾	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
29	Union Carb.	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¼

BOND.

$2,000	Morris	4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, 95	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
Atchison cv. 4s, '90	90	90¼	90¼	90¾
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	87	88	87	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84½	85¾	84¾	86
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84¼	84¾	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	82	80	81½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s, '25	86¾	87¾		
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	68½	67½	69
C., B. & Q. adj. 4s, '21	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94¾
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C., M. & St. P. gn. 3½s, '89	77	79	79	80
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4s, '89	91	92	91	92
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s, '89	97¼	98¼	97⅛	98¼
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, '32	95½	96½	95½	96¼
C., M. & St. P. gen. rfdg. 4½s, 2014	89½	90½	89½	90¾
Chi. N. W. gn. 3½s, '87	78½	79½	78¼	79
Chi. N. W. gen. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R., I. & P. ref. 4s, '34	63	65	64	66
Ch. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90	91¾	90	91¾
Col. 1st 4s, '29	84	87	84	86
Del. & H. ref. 4s, '43	91½	92½	91½	93
D., R. G. c. 4s, '36

DECEMBER COTTON TENDERS SMALL

Only 700 Bales Offered for Delivery on First Notice Day for December Options.

SIGNS OF LARGER EXPORTS

Increasing Demand at Galveston for Shiproom for Cotton—First Shipment by Panama Canal.

There was more or less surprise throughout the cotton trade yesterday when it developed that only about 700 bales were tendered on December contracts. Yesterday was the first notice day and it was believed that a fairly large proportion of the local stock of 38,800 bales would be delivered if for no other purpose than to test the stability of the market.

As a result of the light deliveries, there was a further strengthening in the December position, and the rest of the list turned steadily in sympathy. Trading was more active than it has been for any day of the present week. There was some buying by Southern spot firms which would indicate covering of hedges against cotton bought in the South.

Business continues of a professional character and is confined chiefly to trade interests or the speculative contingent on the floor. There is, however, a more cheerful feeling and a notable absence of the recent predictions of declines to the basis of 7c. or below. The small number of notices issued on December yesterday was taken to indicate nothing more than a desire on the part of the holders of the local stock to hang on to their cotton for a time.

It is generally believed that a considerable short interest is still extant in December. There has been no evidence of heavy covering on the part of Liverpool, and operators there have been heavily short in this market for "straddle" account.

At the same time it is not believed that there will be any material squeeze in December as it is thought that a fairly large amount of contracts will be for sale around or above 7.50 for the account of the members of the syndicate. Moreover, around yesterday's closing figures, December is fairly close to a shipping parity with some of the interior markets in the South.

Although the contract market continues dull, owing to the lack of speculative interest, the situation in actual cotton continues to improve. There are many indications of a big gain in exports in the near future. According to the rate sheets of the leading Galveston ship brokers, eight ocean steamships are booked for sailing from Galveston between now and the end of January. About one-quarter of these are already booked full. These steamers are destined for Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, Christiania, Gothenburg, Genoa, Barcelona, Japan, and Russia.

One interesting development of the present season is the demand which Japan is making for the preparation of cotton scheduled for shipment to that country. The bales have to be put in a neat and uniform manner, with ten to twelve bands instead of six bands as in the case of extra 44 inch shipped to Europe. Unless these requirements are complied with the cotton would not be accepted by the Japanese spinners. The first shipment via the Panama Canal to Russia will leave from Galveston in a few days. It will go by the S. S. Iaralkulis. A freight rate of 90 cents will be paid by the shippers.

An evidence of Germany's need for cotton is found in the fact that a freight rate of $15 per bale is being paid on shipments to Bremen. This rate is demanded by ship owners in order to cover the marine insurance on the vessel.

The week-end figures were about as expected. The in sight for the week was 548,347 bales against 657,296 bales last year. The total for the season was 4,612,061, as against 7,630,833 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady. New Orleans, 7 7-16; Galveston, 7¾; Savannah, 7¼; Houston, 7¾; Augusta, 7¼. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, with 7.75 for middling upland, no sales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Dec., O. S.	7.43	7.30	7.37@7.38	7.31@7.32
Jan., N. S.	7.65	7.52	7.52@7.54	7.40@7.41
March, N. S.	7.69	7.60	7.63@7.64	7.59@7.60
May, N. S.	7.80	7.70	7.75@7.76	7.70@7.71
July, N. S.	7.98	7.87	7.90@7.91	7.88@7.89
Oct., N. S.	8.18	8.11	8.12@8.13	8.10@8.11

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	21,056	22,053	17,161
New Orleans	2,505	7,248	9,300
Mobile	1,080	503	2,144
Savannah	12,209	8,566	4,831
Charleston	2,696	8,567	3,143
Wilmington	1,850	650	1,210
Norfolk	4,791	3,956	2,162
Total port receipts, same day last year.	67,016	against	71,666

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	2,400	3,028	2,964
Memphis	6,848	11,308	13,241
St. Louis	4,228	6,522	7,134
Houston	10,484	20,570	18,056

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	15,000-17,000	24,113	18,716
N. Orleans	12,000-14,000	7,323	10,012

Total exports yesterday, 27,061; so far this season, 1,245,616, against 4,035,124 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling. 1914.	Stocks. 1913.
2,020 New Orleans	7¼	196,950 229,743
325 Mobile	7¾	37,029 48,934
2,215 Savannah	7¼	183,328 178,727
1,461 Galveston	7¾	446,633 314,499
—— Wilmington	7¼	41,500 37,478
1,300 Norfolk	7¼	48,934 49,248
1,630 Augusta	7¼	150,546 61,472
—— Memphis		241,462 187,374
7 St. Louis	7¾	39,845 15,740
9,940 Houston	7¾	154,829 185,718

The Liverpool market was easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 4.46d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 16,470 bales, including 16,435 American.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A very heavy selling movement occurred in the wheat market yesterday in the face of reported export sales of about 1,250,000 bushels, and final quotations were at the low of the day, with net losses of 2⅞@3⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.15¼; No. 2 hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.17¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21, all nominal, coat, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
Dec	..	..	120¾	122½ 98¼
May	..	..	127	129⅝ 95⅝

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
May	128 1-16	126 15-16	128 15-16	129¼ ..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
Dec	119⅜	112	112	115¼ 90¾
May	119⅝	117⅝	117¾	120½ 88¼

CORN.

The corn market was weak early, prices declining ⅞@1⅛c in sympathy with wheat, and owing to continued pressure of offerings from the country. The local cash market was easy; new No. 2 yellow quoted at 76c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; prime Argentine, 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69⅝	68¾	68½	68¾	70¼
May	69	68¼	68¼	69⅜	70¼

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at 500,000 bushels for the day, but the market felt the influence of the weakness in other grains, and at the close values were ⅛c nst lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53¼@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	49¼	37⅝
May	52⅝	51¾	51⅝	53	41⅝

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the provision market during the early operations prompted by firmness in the hog position and reports of some improvement in the cash demand, but late in the day values eased off largely in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday, 12,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.92	9.82	9.87	9.82	10.87
May	10.17	10.07	10.10	10.07	11.12
Ribs—					
January	9.97	9.87	9.90	9.90	11.10
May	10.27	10.17	10.20	10.20	11.27
Pork—					
January	18.62	18.50	18.52	18.55	20.15
May	18.97	18.85	18.87	18.92	20.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was strong, and while fluctuations were somewhat feverish at times, the undertone was very firm, and final quotations were 9 to 20 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.90@6.10	5.60
November	..	..	..	5.60
December	5.95	5.61	5.91@5.94	5.71
January	6.11	5.91	6.02@6.05	5.84
February	6.19	6.12	6.13@6.15	5.97
March	6.30	6.20	6.24@6.25	6.09
April	6.36	6.28	6.32@6.34	6.20
May	6.57	6.42	6.44@6.45	6.31
June	6.55	6.38	6.55@6.60	6.46
July	6.75	6.72	6.70@6.75	..

COFFEE.

Sales of coffee through the liquidating committee amounted to only 5,250 bags, indicating that with first notice day on Wednesday the open long interest in this position had been practically eliminated. There was, however, a somewhat better demand for December, and shorts in that month seemed disposed to cover and switch their interest into later months. At the close December was quoted at 5.30@5.35 and May at 5.55@5.60. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among local brokers that when the market opens on Monday outstanding interest will have been pretty well cleaned up, and while opinions differed regarding the probable action of prices, a number of leading operators predicted that after preliminary operations prices should do better, as values established through the liquidating committee are below a parity with Brazil.

In the local spot market prices remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,832 packages. The absence of important demand for fresh table grades of butter caused some pressure to sell and a weaker and unsettled market. Good to fancy grades of creamery declined ¼@½c, and were hard to move at the lower rates. Less interest in storage creamery and feeling quite easy. Thin Danish creamery in fair demand at 34@34½c. No change in process, ladles, and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34¼@34½c; higher scoring, 35c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 26@28¼c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 25@27c; process, extras, 27½@28½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,102 cases. There is continued shortage of high grades of fresh eggs and such are kept closely cleared. Medium grades are also kept well cleaned up owing to the scarcity of better goods. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds and lower, 23@25c; dirties, No. 1, nominal, 24@25c; No. 2, nominal, poorer, 20@23c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid, 23¼@24¼c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21½c; whites, Western, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 56@60c; defective, 45@55c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@55c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@43c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 24@27c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of October make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

Two roads	$12,267,322 +	$625,587
Fifteen roads	55,105,841 —	8,604,503
Total (17 roads)	67,373,163 —	7,978,916

NET.

Two roads!	$4,116,770 +	$538,755
Fifteen roads	16,689,457 —	4,798,394
Total (17 roads)	20,806,227 —	4,259,639

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$351,961 +	$34,134
Ten roads	9,264,027 —	3,088,659
Total (12 roads)	9,815,988 —	3,034,525

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$842,546	$1,142,601	$1,053,603
Net aft. taxes	217,302	336,629	302,618
Other income	75,364	75,494	85,581
Total income	292,667	412,122	388,199
Sup. aft. chgs.	114,996	248,886	221,351

CANADIAN NORTHERN for October—

Mileage	4,670	4,520	4,297
Gross	1,895,700	2,987,100	2,351,200
Net	563,200	1,004,100	775,300
4 mos. gross	6,967,200	8,435,600	7,598,200
Net	1,829,100	2,451,900	1,994,200

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—

Mileage	1,924	1,924	1,924
Gross	1,035,587	1,613,875	1,443,301
Net aft. taxes	242,212	472,015	433,510
4 mos. gross	4,228,908	4,892,361	4,828,265
Net aft. taxes	823,517	1,113,852	1,253,161

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for October—

Mileage	8,106	8,091	7,970
Gross	7,713,475	8,435,422	8,256,601
Net aft. taxes	2,273,204	2,785,842	2,840,789
Other income	170,621	183,637	175,207
Total income	2,273,204	2,785,842	2,840,789
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,347,394	1,824,101	1,970,364
4 mos. gross	30,852,388	31,672,058	29,981,971
Net aft. taxes	8,412,292	8,732,208	8,884,239
Other income	900,408	115,105	1,202,993
Total income	9,312,700	9,891,813	10,087,232
Surp. aft. chgs.	5,615,240	6,262,518	6,683,395

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for October—

Mileage	1,752	1,747	1,744
Gross	1,709,020	1,845,710	1,783,023
Net aft. taxes	511,422	546,113	607,678
Other income	42,149	43,872	24,965
Total income	553,571	589,985	632,643
Surp. aft. chgs.	230,542	347,830	420,881
4 mos. gross	6,643,796	6,551,093	6,169,135
Net aft. taxes	1,925,900	1,629,970	1,709,169
Other income	118,273	131,910	72,986
Total income	2,044,173	1,761,880	1,782,155
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,104,214	855,362	1,014,974

DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—

Gross	101,145	114,708	111,895
Net after tax.	23,455	31,538	27,181

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for October—

Gross	2,936,217	2,854,894	2,919,938
Net after tax.	1,691,637	1,597,107	1,609,615
Other income	45,938	101,082	35,926
Total income	1,737,575	1,698,250	1,644,941
Sur. aft. chgs.	830,902	648,464	726,596
4 mos. gross	10,430,328	10,142,228	9,962,810
Net after tax.	5,621,408	5,304,864	5,001,900
Other income	180,056	228,834	125,698
Total income	5,801,459	5,533,198	5,127,606
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,102,383	1,804,044	1,450,186
Pass. car'd.	201,856,993	197,742,863	194,048,514

Dividends for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1914, amounted to $875,000.

THIRD AVENUE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	949,429	954,366	4,936
Net after tax.	265,982	292,563	26,581
Other income	9,731	9,290	*6,441
Total income	275,714	295,854	20,140
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,212	122,290	41,078
4 mos. gross	3,844,275	3,850,829	6,554
Net after tax.	1,218,374	1,280,291	61,247
Other income	31,436	16,706	*14,731
Total income	1,250,811	1,296,927	46,616
Sur. aft. chgs.	396,674	445,087	48,414

*Increase.

UNION PACIFIC for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	7,801	7,649	7,256
Gross	9,201,934	10,254,504	9,687,570
Net	4,270,962	5,078,166	4,761,224
Taxes	394,204	429,856	891,713
Net income	3,885,758	4,648,310	4,389,011
4 mos. gross	34,292,197	35,970,103	35,066,602
Net	15,570,229	16,177,391	17,326,892
Taxes	1,584,275	1,677,543	1,536,927
Net income	13,941,954	14,494,818	15,700,565

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	402,060	414,588	*12,162
Net after taxes	214,528	207,520	7,008
Total income	226,226	209,838	16,891
Bal. aft. chgs.	147,106	133,749	13,357
Sur. aft. dep.	72,106	68,557	3,557
10 mos. gross	3,993,231	3,913,112	79,119
Net after tax.	2,005,780	1,952,344	53,436
Total income	2,052,000	1,950,255	101,745
Bal. aft. chgs.	1,312,944	1,275,686	37,258
Sur. aft. dep.	762,944	706,865	57,258

*Decrease.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

10 mos. gross	5,095,308	4,810,850	284,453
Net	2,947,686	2,741,100	206,586
Bal. aplic. to Col. G. & E. Int.	796,752	588,713	208,039

NEW BOOKS FOR ALL.

The best practical guide for Christmas buyers in making their selections of books will be found in the Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Book Review tomorrow. Describing list of two hundred of the season's leading publications. Order today.—Advt.

MORE DYESTUFFS TO REACH HERE

Steamship Sun, with Cargo from Rotterdam, Reported by Wireless Yesterday.

WILL ARRIVE ON MONDAY

Quantities and Variety of Colors, Valued at $1,500,000, Which the Boat Carries.

The steamship Sun, bringing a second consignment of dyestuffs direct from Germany, via Rotterdam, sent a wireless message yesterday morning to C. H. Ruhl, her New York agent, saying that on account of the stormy weather encountered on the voyage she would have to put into Boston to replenish her coal supply. Capt. H. Ockelmann, the vessel's skipper, reported that at the time of sending the wireless message his ship was 60 miles from Boston and that the cargo was in good condition.

The Sun was expected to reach the Massachusetts port late yesterday, where today she will take on 200 tons of fuel. Mr. Ruhl said yesterday that the vessel is expected to dock here Monday morning. The Sun's cargo amounts to 4,100 tons and has an estimated value of $1,500,000. The fact that the Sun is bringing in 900 tons in excess of the Matanzas's cargo was taken yesterday in trade circles to mean that dyestuffs are probably moving out of Germany in greater volume than was the case when the earlier ship left Rotterdam. The Sun's register, however, is somewhat greater than that of the Matanzas.

The manifest shows that in addition to the dyestuffs, she is bringing some chemicals and drugs. The merchandise is consigned to about a score of leading dyestuff handlers in this city, while a banking firm and an express company appear as consignees of some of the goods. These latter concerns are understood to be acting as agents for textile manufacturers. The manifest reveals that several of the firms of color importers are entering their goods in the names of dummies, who figure as the consignees. Thus the largest single consignment stands in the name of William A. Mitchel, but the goods are actually for the Badische Company. This concern's apportionment of the Sun's cargo totals 3,617 casks, drums and packages. The next largest shipment is that of the Columbia Color Company, which is bringing in 2,015 casks of aniline colors.

W. T. Wisner, as agent for the Berlin Aniline Works, is bringing in 1,307 casks and packages of aniline colors, while Bayer & Co., through E. Bahs, are entering 1,538 casks and other packages of the same. The Sun's cargo, so far as indigo is concerned, is disappointing, although there are a few lots manifested. The largest lot appears to be for the Badische Company, with 896 casks of the commodity. A. Kilpstein & Co. follow next, with 150 casks.

The Badische Company's consignment, which is pretty representative of the cargo coming to port in the Sun, is as follows: 1,208 casks aniline colors, 99 barrels aniline colors and alizarine, 1,007 casks alizarine, 155 barrels alizarine, 15 casks chrome colors, sulphur colors, and extracts, 44 cases aniline colors, 896 casks indigo, 64 casks koyogan color, and 50 casks trachicacio.

Other firms to receive dyestuffs and chemicals are Robert J. Keller, representing Geigy ter Meer Company, 529 casks of aniline colors, and 65 packages consigned to order; C. Bischoff & Co., 117 casks; S. C. Atteux & Co., 43 packages; Heller & Merz Company, 15 packages; Edgar Fischer, for the account of the Kalle Color and Chemical Company, 501 packages coal tar colors and chemicals; A. Kilpstein & Co., 249 casks aniline colors and 159 casks indigo; Providence Dry Salters Company, 3 casks aniline; Walter F. Sykes & Co., 11 casks aniline; Heller & Merz Company, 12 casks aniline; Thayer & Co., 2 cases aniline; John Campbell & Co., 4 casks aniline; Schering & Glatz, 214 cases aniline; Andrey Bowler & Dunk, 48 casks, and the American Dyewood Company, 67 casks aniline.

In addition, A. Kilpstein & Co. receive 2,083 drums and 152 casks of caustic potash, while W. Wells & Co. enter 500 casks of crystals and chloride of magnesia. To Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, commercial bankers, are consigned 4 cases of drugs. Kalle & Co. also have 1,130 demijohns of drugs, character not stated. The Roessler & Haslacher Chemical Company has 30 casks of oxalic acid.

The shippers of the merchandise include C. Steinvey, John Pessenover, J. F. Gervilvelt, C. L. Ringrosel, F. A. Voit & Co., G. Ruff, P. A. Van Esli, W. Weth, Gebr. de Groat, Joh. Etten & Zoor, and W. T. ter Haas.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Incorporated today:

Vanoppone Co., phonographs, accessories, devices, $250,000; M. W. Aron, W. L. and H. F. Wray, 33 Madison St., B'klyn.

South American Publishing Co., $100,000; F. J. Winter, H. C. Beckwith, A. A. Marshall, 108 E. 31 St.

Lumex Manufacturing Co., motion pictures, $50,000; J. H. Miller, V. H. Smith, W. H. Griffin, 31 Nassau St.

Greenwich Machine & Tool Co., $10,000; W. E. Blackledge, W. E. Rankin, F. H. Peterman, 27 Sutton Pl.

Hans-Ke-Co Optical, $100,000; J. A. Cook, Jr., Soren Thommassen, M. Hansen, 768 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Hall Process Corpn., Watertown, engineering, processes, patents, $100,000; F. H. Clark, A. C. Sherman, E. M. Hall.

Dale Boat Co., $10,000; A. M. and W. L. Dale, A. Muller, 557 Walton Av.

Art Stamp League of America, advertising, $15,000; S. P. Henshaw, R. Sanford, R. Meek, 27 Cedar St.

Paris Infants' Wear Mfg. Co., $10,000; A. M. and H. Krumholz, 150 2 St., B'klyn.

Silver Creek Case Goods Co., Silver Creek, general manufacturing, $75,000; G. Humphrey, F. and P. Kofold.

Companie Comercial Latina Americana, exporting, importing, and commission, $5,000; H. I. Watt, William D. Rodier, G. P. Fall, 79 William St.

Industrial Iron Co., $100,000; H. T. Kehr, J. C. and E. T. Sample, 74 Elm St., Queens.

Beverwyck Apartments, non-housekeeping apartment house, $26,000; F. P. Learn, W. F. Wellwood, W. P. Welch, 299 B'dway.

Burrs Drug Store, Warsaw, $5,000; N. E. Cuthbert, I. M. and H. L. Burr.

Henri Dujardin, Inc., importer, fruits, vegetables, hothouse goods, $5,000; J. F. Volckman, J. Depping, H. Dujardin, 3,508 Glenwood R'd, B'klyn.

F. A. Brigge Paper Co., Natural Dam; M. N. and F. A. Brigge, R. Scott.

Sun Realty Co., $100,000; Freeport, $5,000; J. J. Kennedy, A. M. and C. H. Lush.

Sullivan Lighterage Co., $5,000; A. E. Mead, W. and S. K. Sullivan, 29 1st St., Weehawken, N. J.

Marley Amusement Co., $5,000; T. F. Murphy, W. Nunley, Laura A. Kelly, 718 Ocean Av., B'klyn.

Model House Co., Grand Central Terminal, realty, $25,000; L. Welch, F. G. Fountain, R. E. Farley, 29 Greenridge Av., White Plains.

Advertising Enterprises, $10,000; G. Sang, A. A. and M. M. Kotsen, 45 St. Nicholas Pl.

Cosco Mfg. Co., Port Chester, household articles, $25,000; W. F. Gaines, W. P. Mulville, J. Chiappetta, Sound Beach, Conn.

Buffalo Ice Cream Cabinet Co., Buffalo, $5,000; W. Doering, W. A. Pfeiffer, E. J. Cannon.

I. Welsberger, Inc., footwear, $10,000; R., B., and I. E. Welsberger, 59 Catharine St.

Hicks & Watts, Rockville Centre, lumber, building materials, autos; $10,000. E. R. Hegar, J. Watts, C. N. Hicks.

Ontario Investing Co., Rochester, stock brokers, realty; $10,000. H. W. Reynolds, W. R. Wallace, G. V. Halton.

Ogden & Clarkson Corpn., realty brokerage; $21,000. E. W. Kingsland, F. W. Campbell, D. A. Clarkson, Merrick, L. I.

Westbrook Realty Co.; $8,000. D. Lamb, C. E. and E. Hewitt, 50 Church St.

Ferd. Wolfe & Son, wines, liquors; $25,000. W. S. Gordon, M. and S. M. Levy, 20 Vesey St.

Capital increases: Corporation of Frederick Scholes, B'klyn, $5,000 to $80,000; Ideal Specialties Mfg. Corpn., $10,000 to $50,000; Reliable Feature Film Corpn., N. Y., $10,000 to $25,000; Birchfield & Co., N. Y., $25,000 to $30,000; Medina Cold Storage Co., Medina, $40,000 to $55,000.

Capital reductions: Hanover Safe Deposit Co., N. Y., $300,000 to $200,000.

Dissolution: Fink Mfg. Co., N. Y.; Mehlbach Saddle Co., N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 27.—Charters filed today:

Yolonda Mining Co., New York, $1,500,000; Isaac Coveno, New York; Roberto Compagnone, Brussels, Belgium; Michaele A. Mercurio, Paris, France.

Ned Wayburn, Inc., New York, $25,000, hippodromes, circuses, theatres, &c.; Sidney A. Anderson, H. O. Donahue, both of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...4¾@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

"Business Is Good with Us."

In order to promote a feeling of optimism among the retailers who at this time are inclined to look at the gloomy side of conditions, a manufacturer has every letter which goes out of his office stamped with the words, "Business is good with us." He has been rather agreeably surprised at the number of responses he has received from those who have taken note of his slogan, and feels sure that his humole effort to hasten prosperity is having at least some good effect. Inquiries have been addressed to him asking for further ideas along this line, and he has busied himself inventing ways of improving the business sentiment of his customers.

***

Shipping via the Canal.

One of the features of the Spring business being placed by Far Western buyers in the local dry goods market is the large amount of merchandise that is being forwarded to the buyers' home cities by way of the Panama Canal. This is especially true of bulky, staple merchandise, quick shipment of which is not essential. It was said in one quarter of the market yesterday that Pacific Coast consignments of this class of goods bought in the house in question were divided to the extent of about 95 per cent. to 5 in favor of the canal. It was further said that on bulky, staple cottons it was possible to save about 1 per cent. of the value of a case of goods by shipping it via the water route.

***

Wash Suits Move Well.

Save from the South, road men who have been out with Spring lines of boys' wash suits have turned in some good business. Orders from the Western half of the country have been particularly good, but it was said yesterday that some of the men traveling Southern territory have turned in 40 per cent. less orders than they did a year ago. Among the suits favored by the retailers are vestee, Dutch, middy, Baikan, jack tar, and slipover effects. One large house has been successful with a one-piece suit made on the order of rompers. One of the most favored fabrics for wash suits this season is a corded, basket-weave effect which is very strong, and gives excellent wear. It seems scarce in this market just now.

***

Cheap Dress Goods Wanted.

One of the big secondary distributors of dress goods has had quite a heavy run on low-end goods in the last week, all of the merchandise being taken from stock. Balmacaans that are cheap enough to retail profitably at 25 cents a yard have been well taken in the last few days, orders for 340 pieces of these goods, 36 inches wide, having been taken since Wednesday. All of these orders were placed by retailers, but it was said yesterday that cutters-up are beginning to show some interest in the goods in question. In the last week 1,250 pieces of cheap cassimeres have been disposed of by the same house, the goods being 27 and 54 inches wide and being taken by manufacturers of the cheaper grades of men's wear and boys' pants.

***

Gray Goods Again Quiet.

The post-holiday influence was evident in the trading done in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the volume of merchandise moved was not large. There were some 38½-inch 60-48s disposed of for nearby delivery at 5¼ cents, while 39-inch 68-72s were moved for current delivery at 4¾ cents. On sheetings for 1914 delivery there were a few orders taken, while on the 40-inch constructions some movement was evident for January and February delivery. Sateens enjoyed a fair call for 1914 shipment, while on 40-inch lawns some contracts were made that called for delivery in the next ten or twelve weeks. The closing prices were:

29-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3 9-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 1-16c

***

Buying Canton Silks.

Cables from the Canton raw silk market to H. L. Gwalter & Co., of this city, say that there has been a better inquiry there for American account, and that some business has been transacted at full figures on the better grades of silk. The stoppage of a great number of filatures is making itself felt more and more, and it is becoming harder to contract for original cocoons. Some business for American account has been taken in Milan, and prices there show a slight improvement. There is a decidedly better tone in the local market, and the demand is freer than for some time.

***

Dissatisfaction Over Prices.

Some mills which obtained a share of the foreign army business that has been placed here are not entirely satisfied with the bargains they drove. In fact, one organization is now trying to sublet a contract which was obtained. The middleman's profits in such transactions as have taken place up to date are considerable in excess, it is said, of the margins which the mills are able to get on the bids they submit. Thus in one base the go-between received 11½ cents on every yard of goods that was farmed out, the contract calling for a very large quantity of material. The suggestion is made that, if the mills could get together and stand by each other so that the price made by an irresponsible party might not be used as a lever to force down the quotations of a responsible house, the situation would be much more satisfactory to all than it is at present.

***

Want Shipments of Piece Goods.

During the past few days, due either to the weather or the realization of how little time for getting in goods remains, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of requests to ship goods on order in the men's wear primary market. Except for some further duplicates, the season is about over. Low grade goods for next Fall will be opened up very shortly. Mackinaws for next year have already been shown. The prices on these lines do not offer any indication of what may be expected at the general openings which will probably take place about the middle of January. Factors in the trade are wondering just what the condition of the market would be if the foreign army business had not come in at the time it did. During the past week selling agents report that the inquiries for foreign account have been of a more legitimate character.

MANY DRY GOODS ORDERS.

Cold Weather Gives Improved Tone to Current Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"As a result of the cold days of last week an influx of mail orders was received on Monday and Tuesday that has given a decidedly improved tone to current shipments.

"From this it is evident that merchants have their stocks well under control and are in position to take on merchandise as they can use it, which is a healthy condition.

"Collections are fair.

"The attendance of out of town buyers in the market has been considerably larger than during the same week a year ago, which shows a good interest in wholesale offerings.

"Preparations are made for a large pre-inventory sale next week, and prices that have been named should insure a highly successful clearance of this season's merchandise."

WISCONSIN MILLS HUM.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Dispatches from various parts of the State tell of the return of prosperity. Because of the huge orders for the armies of Europe an association of woolen manufacturers has been formed at Janesville for purposes of efficiency. There is no desire to ask exorbitant prices. The association plans to divide the work among the best factories.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OLINER BROTHERS—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oliner Brothers, private bankers, at 67 Clinton Street, by Paul Oliai, $285; Andrey and Mary A. Wisyllesszuyn, $420, and Nathan Greenberg, $382. It was stated that the liabilities are $164,000 and assets less than $120,000. The bank was closed by the State authorities on Nov. 2.

MICHAEL BROTHERS, cloaks and suits, at 115 West Thirtieth Street, have made an assignment to Edmund Wright. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by Eugene L. Boudy, attorney for French & Ward, $1,000; Max V. Scanlan, $270, and F. R. A. Stiefel, $94.

BASS SILVERMAN & CO., dress manufacturers, at 53 West Thirty-sixth Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by H. Abrams, $125; Frederick R. A. Stiefel, $150, and Austin McNeal, $300. The liabilities are $30,000 and assets $20,000. Judge A. N. Hand appointed John L. Lytle receiver.

ISIDORE GROSSMAN, Furs.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, DECISIONS.

Richard R. Thorne, respt., vs. Johnson, Adams & Gracco, Inc., appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $20,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Cristofero Maumuzza, respt., vs. L. Mundet & Son, Inc., et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Marcus Mayer et al., respts., vs. Angelo R. Ronzo, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Sarah C. D. Read, as exr., &c., appit., vs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon opinion of this court on former appeal, (122 App. Div., 228.)

Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt., vs. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., et al., appits.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed on authority of Westminster Presbyterian Church, &c., vs. Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, (211 N. Y., 214.)

Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., appit., vs. Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt.—Order denying motion for judgment on pleadings affirmed; order granting motion to serve supplemental answer reversed and motion denied.

Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt., vs. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., impleaded, &c., appit.—Appeal from order dismissed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louise Nuby, appit., vs. Union Ry. Co. of NYC., respondent.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated.

David Crow, appit., vs. H. Dudley Warner, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hattie Taub, respt., vs. Yetta Schlessel et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Harlland Economidy, respt., vs. Solon J. Vlasto et al., appits.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

Fannie Aaron, respt., vs. Henry M. Black, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re Anna M. Browning, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re CNY, pltff., v. William R. Hearst, as President, deft.—Exceptions overruled and motion for new trial denied, with costs, and judgment ordered to be entered on the verdict with costs, on authority of prevailing opinion in CNY v. Hearst, 142 App. Div., 345.—Dowling, J., dissenting on former dissenting opinion in same case.

Universal Discount Co., appit., v. The Corn Exchange Bank, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Harold E. Anthony, appit., v. Max Koehler et al, respts.—Order reversed, with costs, verdict reinstated and judgment directed for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

The Public Bank, NYC., respt., v. Louis London, et al, appits.—Judgment and decision modified by striking out any award of interest upon the sum of $10,000 from April 1, 1913, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to respts. on appeal.

Max Litowich, appit., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, appit., v. Charles E. Merrill Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morris Frankel, an infant, &c., respt., v. CNY, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.

Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, respt., v. CNY, appit.—Judgments and order affirmed, with costs.

Delia Reilly, as admx., &c., respt., v. Baker, Smith & Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., dissenting upon the ground that plaintiff's intestate voluntarily placed himself in the immediate neighborhood of the scaffold, against the protest of defendant's employes, and thereby voluntarily assumed any risk because of the condition of the scaffold or anything falling from it. Order filed.

Henry B. Tangemann, appit., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

Morris Pfaelzer, appit., v. Bach Fur Co. of NY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Edward Mendel, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick S. Taggart, indiv. and as exr., &c., appit., vs. Francis Draz & Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Lehman, J., at Special Term, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Ellen G. Tiern, an infant, &c., respt., vs. Simon M. Platt, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Carl Bode, respt., vs. Panama Railroad Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Re Agnes K. Mulligan, as exrx. of John Hardman, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

Isabella Knudtsen, appit., vs. Harmon L. Remmel, &c., impleaded, &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bruno Richter et al., respts., vs. August J. Kimmerle et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mc Martin Dolphin, respt., vs. Fields S. Pendleton, indiv. and as President, &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., vs. Swift & Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed.

William Eager, an infant, &c., respt., vs. Rose Frenadorf et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with costs.

American Bill Posting Co., vs. John E. Springer Realty Co., impleaded, &c., respt.; Philip Carpenter, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same vs. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Jesse G. Fox, appit., vs. Board of Education of CNY., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William W. McLaughlin, Jr., respt., vs. Violetta McLaughlin, impleaded, &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Gustave Cerf, appit., vs. U. S. Title Guaranty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Henry F. Gillig, respt., vs. Thomas F. Hyland, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Star Finance Co., appit., vs. Patrick J. Hickey, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Star Finance Co., appit., v. Henry J. Entriken, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John Richardson, Jr., respt., v. James Cremins et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Joseph B. Curran, appit., v. Henry B. M. Cook, as auditor, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. William Stocker, Inc., appit., v. William E. Pickien et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Demarest Lloyd, respt., v. William E. Silvarthorne, appit.—Order modified by limiting requirement for bill of particulars to matter called for in second paragraph of demand, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant.

Wladyslaw Szumlansky, appit., v. Hudson Structural Steel Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. James B. Kraynor, appit., v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Commr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People v. Daniel Lynch.—This motion must be re-served.

People v. Max Wishner.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

People ex rel. John Jennings v. Rhinelander Waldo, &c.—Motion to dismiss writ granted, without costs.

People ex rel. William H. Harford v. Rhinelander Waldo, &c.—Motion to dismiss writ granted, without costs.

C.N.Y. v. John Linson et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Percy De Silva Betts et al. v. Emma M. Bette.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Charles C. Murray, as rec'r, &c., v. Robert H. Simpson, indiv. and as ex'r, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied, without costs.

People v. Adolph Keitel.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

John B. G. Rinehart, as rec'r, &c., v. Louis F. Dolenne et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Re Henry P. Dunham, decd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Maxwell Edgar v. Stuyvesant Fish.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Hydrex Felt & Engineering Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Hydrex Felt & Engineering Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Milton T. Loebl, an atty.—Motion granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Davis, J. At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. — Douglas< Douglas — Phoenix Ingraham. Hebron< Ginta—Orson A. Raynor.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Curtis< Jacobs—Wm. Klein. Rankin<Octav Land Co.—Abraham Lincoln. Beaman Bank for Savings<Bohling — Edward D. Dowling. Tighe v. Watters—John J. Freedman. Re Robertson—Francis S. McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Evelyn de Cordova<Louis Schlesinger — Isidor J. Pocher. Jonas Well<Jennie Katz—A. Welles Stumf. Mollie Hirshfeld<Lillian V. Field—Philip A. Peyton, Jr. Dora Sprung<Eva Hefter—Michael J. Villamena.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Fannie Ronca, respdt., v. Wendell & Evan Co., appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appit. place the case on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise, motion granted, with costs.

Giovanni C. Ronca, respdt. v. Wendell & Evan Co., appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appellant place the case on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise, motion granted, with costs.

William J. Allgaier, respdt., v. Cohen, Frank & Co. et al., appits.—Order modified and, as so modified, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albro J. Newton Co. appit., v. Henry Erickson et al., respdt.—Order appealed from by plaintiff affirmed, with $10 costs.

Albro J. Newton Co., respdt., v. Henry Erickson et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert McW. Barrow, appit., v. Constance Barrow, respdt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., respdts., v. Frederick Duhy et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., appits., v. Frederick Duhy et al., respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Burg, respdt., v. Tide Water Oil Co., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Alice Brown, etc., respdt., v. Pittsburgh Building Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Cannon, respdt., v. James C. Fargo, etc., appit.—The judgment and order are reversed on the law and on the facts, and further trials cannot overcome plaintiff's original testimony as to his own knowledge and purpose. Final judgment is directed dismissing the complaint, with costs.

Charles Dusenberry, Jr., et al., respdts., v. Sagamore Dev. Co. et al., appits., impleaded with Luther Garrett et al., defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Luke Eidert, respdt., v. Cross-Country R. R. Co. et al., defts.; Samuel M. Meeker, & Milford B. Streeter, etc., appits.—Order and interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over within 20 days upon payment of such costs.

William H. Fitzpatrick, appit., v. C. N. Y., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Hamilton Pipe Wks., Inc., respdt., v. Roger A. Zeltmacher, appit.—Order of Sept. 25, 1914, modified so that it shall comply with the order of Sept. 14 and as so modified the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs.

Jennie Heyman and Ella Heyman, appits., v. Helen W. Biggs and The Sea Gate Ass'n., respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hector M. Hitchings et al., appits., v. N. Y., Bklyn. & Manhattan Beach Co. and L. I. RR., respdts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re application for ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George W. Horton, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Ct. of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs.

John O. Kalb, appit., v. John G. Mayer, respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Mary Ludlam, respdt., v. Clark Bloodgood, defts.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., appits.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs allowed from $25 to $10, and disbursements, and by striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Mary Ludlam, respdt., v. Frederick H. Schumm & ano., defts.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., appits.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs from $25 to $10 and disbursements, and striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of the appeal.

Daniel Mack, respdt., v. Astoria Veneer Mill & Dock Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Ct. of Queens Co. reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Eugene Malik, respdt., v. Richard H. Thomas, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Leonora Maslanka, &c., respdt., v. Amer. Mfg. Co., appit.—The judgment and order are reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Frank Meyerhoefer, respdt., v. Bklyn. Heights RR., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

N. Y. Consolidated RR., respdts., v. CNY, pmlt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Maud Nosk, &c., respdt., v. CNY, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Matthew O'Brien, appit., v. C. I. & B. RR., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Julia O'Connor, &c., respdt., v. Fuller & O'Connor Const. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Phoenix Hermetic Co., appit., v. Filtrine Mfg. Co. and George Kreuper, respdts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days after entry of this order defendants stipulate to reduce the recovery on the counterclaim of $2,500, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

Pennie ex rel. Charles Doutermann, appit., v. William J. Doyal, respdt.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. Adolph F. Pape, appit., v. Bd. of Education, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Embory R. Bemington, respdt., v. Shults Bread Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Louis V. Sperling, appit., v. Roscoe S. Peale, respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Dehora Van Ness, appit., v. Rastus S. Ransom and Wallace Macfarlane, &c., respdt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel T. Williams and Arthur H. White, appits., v. Peter Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., defts.; in re Joseph A. Seidman, attorney, appit., Annie E. Williams, assignee-respdt.—The appeal from the order of Sept. 29 is dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; motions; no day calendar. Part II., Kelly, J.; ex parte business at 10 A. M. Part III., Kapper, J.; trials; no day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Roy, J. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Doty<Schreiber—George B. Hayes, Germania Fire Ins. Co<Cannon—Louise O. Van Doren. Hyman< Burke, (3 cases)—John H. Regan. Rodgil< Burke—John H. Rogan. Squire<Gallant—John J. O'Brien. Buckley<Jhon—James C. Brady.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles H. McBride<Charles Ringelstein—Leo F. McDermott.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Residence Traded for New Rochelle Property —Worthington Estate Sells Parcel at Irvington-on-the-Hudson—Property Sold in Foreclosure Proceedings Goes to the Plaintiffs.

The realty market produced little of interest yesterday. In the auction room several Manhattan parcels were offered, practically all going to the plaintiffs. Among them was the six-story apartment house at 140 Claremont Avenue, on plot 75 by 115.3 feet, north of 122d Street. It was bought by William J. Casey, a party in interest, for $131,000. The sale was the result of a foreclosure action brought by Max Mandel against Eva Trop and others to recover a judgment of $12,721 and taxes amounting to $1,500. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Samuel Marx sold a five-story tenement at 93 Clinton Street under foreclosure to recover a judgment which, with taxes, amounted to about $25,000. It was bought by the Karl M. Wallach estate for $29,850. The building covers a plot 25 by 100 feet.

West Side Residence Traded.

A trade involving properties valued at $47,000 was reported yesterday by O'Connor & McCann, who sold for C. E. Maltby his residence in Lyncroft, New Rochelle, with an acre of ground.

The buyer, Edward F. Rush, gave in part payment the private dwelling at 614 West 138th Street, Manhattan, held at $20,000.

Brooklyn.

At Mapleton Park the Alco Building Company has sold the following six one-family brick dwellings, each on a lot 24 by 100, to Peter Deschamps, 2,064 Sixty-sixth Street; to Margaret T. Teske, 2,063 Sixty-sixth Street; to S. Shapiro, 2,144 Sixty-seventh Street; to Sophie Mayer, 1,930 Sixty-fifth Street; to F. Klotz, 1,980 Sixty-fifth Street, and to Frederick Main, 2,057 Sixty-sixth Street.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold for E. R. Norwood to an investor the one-family cottage 7,710 Thirteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

Builders have purchased from the Rockaway Park Realty Company a plot, 100 by 141 feet, on the southeast corner of Second and Washington Avenues, Rockaway Park. In exchange the buyers gave a plot of five lots on Fifth Avenue. Several two-story cottages will be erected on the Second Avenue property.

The Lewis H. May Company resold for Morris Asinof two lots on the east side of Beach Avenue, Edgemere, to a client, who will erect a two-and-a-half-story brick bungalow for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Hughes & Whitby have sold for cash the business property situated at the northwest corner of Orange Road and Cedar Avenue, Montclair, for the Bedford Company, B. F. Hurd, President, of Newark, to Lawrence Johnson. The property will shortly be improved with a business building.

Worthington Estate Sells Parcel.

Nichols & Hobbie have sold for the heirs of the Worthington Estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, the southerly cottage and grounds of the several parcels on Broadway, to D. O'Neill. The property was sold subject to a lease, expiring May 1, 1916.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Mrs. W. Adams to Mrs. Warren S. Crane, the four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100, at 114 East Thirtieth Street.

Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons, in conjunction with Worthington Whitehouse, have leased for Judson S. Todd his new American basement dwelling, No. 23 East Seventy-third Street, for the Winter, furnished, to Charles E. F. McCann.

Sale of L. I. City Lots.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at public auction this afternoon, in a special salesroom on Fitting Street, Long Island City, thirty lots opposite this special salesroom, and immediately adjoining the Bliss and Carolin Street Subway Station, of the new Dual Rapid Transit System on Queens Boulevard. The lots are in the blocks bounded by Greenpoint Avenue, Queens Boulevard, Gosman Avenue, Bliss Street, Carolin Street, and Nott Avenue.

East Side Building Leased.

James Kyle & Sons have leased for Mr. Phyfe for a term of years the building 147 East Fortieth Street. Extensive alterations are to be made.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.8x75.8x121.2, six-story apartment house; Max Mandel against Eva Trop et al.; A. A. Silberberg, attorney. C. B. McNevin, referee; due, $121,021.02; taxes, &c., $1,500; to William J. Casey, a party in interest, for $131,000.

99th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25.3x75, 3 flat and store; Anna C. Cochran against Anna Galland et al.; S. T. Carter, Jr., attorney; P. B. Olney, Jr., referee; due, $20,038.27; taxes, &c., $422.80; to the plaintiff, for $19,000.

97th St, 307-309 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; withdrawn.

Lexington Av, 1,491-1,493, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x28, five-story flat and stores; S. A. Jefferson against A. et al.; Hart & T., attorneys; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $48,501.29; taxes, &c., $1,515.78; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

Grand St, 157-159, e s, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 35.11x90, seven-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against Michael Weelandt, Sr., et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $64,547.39; taxes, &c., $1,563.46; to the plaintiff, for $60,000.

Park Av, 1,741, n e corner of 121st St., (No. 101,) 20,11.7x75, four-story tenement and store; United States Trust Co., trustee, against A. C. Larney et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; J. F. Donnelly, referee; due, $15,657.52; taxes, &c., $173.46; to the plaintiff, for $16,150.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft e of Rivington St, 25x100; five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Tichenor et al., admrs., against Lena Kornsky et al.; Appell & Appell, attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $19,053.56; taxes, &c., $5,078.33; to Karl M. Wallach estate, for $29,850.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 822, e s, 136.11 ft n of Longwood Av, 37.3x100, four-story flat; Isidore Kassel et al. against Jacob Stiefel Realty Co. et al.; Willard Schwartz, attorney; G. E. Roe, referee; due, $1,806.27; taxes, &c., $478.94; subject to first mortgage of $18,000; to the plaintiff, for $19,142.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 87th St, 16.8x51; Frances Riley et al. to Mary Riley, 356 West 145th St, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner 113th St, 100.11x 125; Paterno Brothers to Reznor Realty Corporation, 001 W. 115th St, (mtg $580,000,) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S.....$5

Liberty St.....

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 416.8 ft s of 119th St, 84x100; Paterno Brothers to Sophomore Realty Corporation, 001 W. 115th St, (mtg $240,000,) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S. 55 Liberty St.....$100

HENRY ST, 29, n s, 174.10 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100; Sarah Schneiderman to Rachel Klausner, 29 Henry St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 19.....$1

HUDSON ST, 494-96, e s, 82.5 ft s of Christopher St, runs n 43 x e 81.6 x n e 20.6 x n w 6.6 x n 43.6 x e 91.7 x s 12.7 x e 33.5 to w s of Bedford St (107-115) x s 78.6 x w 62.7 x n w 62.7 x n w 87 to beginning; Mark S. Reardon, 3d, to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $40,000,) C. A. G., Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LISPENARD ST, s s, 189.11 ft w of Broadway, 25.1x92.3; City Real Estate Co. to Crescent Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100; John Davis, referee; to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 27.....$12,000

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Graham Siegel Co. to Sarah Barfiel, 141 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, B & S, all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, Abraham Rockmore, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Barfiel to Blake Miller Co., Inc., 118 Cleveland St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,150, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, same.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 77x100; Akron Building Co. to Esthold Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11; Louis Steckler, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 1 Broadway, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 435, s e corner 116th St, —x163.1x65.11x—; Paterno Brothers to William J. Allgaier, rspdt., v. Cohen, Frank & Co. et al., appits.—Order modified and, as so modified, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albro J. Newton Co., appit., v. Henry Erickson et al., rspdt.—Order appealed from by plaintiff affirmed, with $10 costs.

Albro J. Newton Co., rspdt., v. Henry Erickson et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert McW. Barrow, appit., v. Constance Barrow, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., rspdts., v. Frederick Duhy et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., appits., v. Frederick Duhy et al., rspdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Burg, rspdt., v. Tide Water Oil Co., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Alice Brown, etc., rspdt., v. Pittsburgh Building Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Cannon, rspdt., v. James C. Fargo, etc., appit.—The judgment and order are reversed on the law and on the facts, and further trials cannot overcome plaintiff's original testimony as to his own knowledge and purpose. Final judgment is directed dismissing the complaint, with costs.

Charles Dusenberry, Jr., et al., rspdts., v. Sagamore Dev. Co. et al., appits., impleaded with Luther Garrett et al., defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Luke Eidert, rspdt., v. Cross-Country R. R. Co. et al., defts.; Samuel M. Meeker, & Milford B. Streeter, etc., appits.—Order and interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over within 20 days upon payment of such costs.

William H. Fitzpatrick, appit., v. C. N. Y., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Hamilton Pipe Wks., Inc., rspdt., v. Roger A. Zeltmacher, appit.—Order of Sept. 25, 1914, modified so that it shall comply with the order of Sept. 14 and as so modified the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs.

Jennie Heyman and Ella Heyman, appits., v. Helen W. Biggs and The Sea Gate Ass'n., rspdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hector M. Hitchings et al., appits., v. N. Y., Bklyn. & Manhattan Beach Co. and L. I. RR., rspdts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re application for ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George W. Horton, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Ct. of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs.

John O. Kalb, appit., v. John G. Mayer, rspdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Mary Ludlam, rspdt., v. Clark Bloodgood, defts.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., appits.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs allowed from $25 to $10, and disbursements, and by striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Mary Ludlam, rspdt., v. Frederick H. Schumm & ano., defts.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., appits.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs from $25 to $10 and disbursements, and striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of the appeal.

Daniel Mack, rspdt., v. Astoria Veneer Mill & Dock Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Ct. of Queens Co. reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Eugene Malik, rspdt., v. Richard H. Thomas, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Leonora Maslanka, &c., rspdt., v. Amer. Mfg. Co., appit.—The judgment and order are reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Frank Meyerhoefer, rspdt., v. Bklyn. Heights RR., appit.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

N. Y. Consolidated RR., rspdts., v. CNY, pmlt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Maud Nosk, &c., rspdt., v. CNY, appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Matthew O'Brien, appit., v. C. I. & B. RR., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Julia O'Connor, &c., rspdt., v. Fuller & O'Connor Const. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Phoenix Hermetic Co., appit., v. Filtrine Mfg. Co. and George Kreuper, rspdts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days after entry of this order defendants stipulate to reduce the recovery on the counterclaim of $2,500, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

Pennie ex rel. Charles Doutermann, appit., v. William J. Doyal, rspdt.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. Adolph F. Pape, appit., v. Bd. of Education, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Embory R. Bemington, rspdt., v. Shults Bread Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Louis V. Sperling, appit., v. Roscoe S. Peale, rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Dehora Van Ness, appit., v. Rastus S. Ransom and Wallace Macfarlane, &c., rspdt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel T. Williams and Arthur H. White, appits., v. Peter Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., defts.; in re Joseph A. Seidman, attorney, appit., Annie E. Williams, assignee-respdt.—The appeal from the order of Sept. 29 is dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; motions; no day calendar. Part II., Kelly, J.; ex parte business at 10 A. M. Part III., Kapper, J.; trials; no day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Roy, J. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Doty<Schreiber—George B. Hayes, Germania Fire Ins. Co<Cannon—Louise O. Van Doren. Hyman< Burke, (3 cases)—John H. Regan. Rodgil< Burke—John H. Rogan. Squire<Gallant—John J. O'Brien. Buckley<Jhon—James C. Brady.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles H. McBride<Charles Ringelstein—Leo F. McDermott.

Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SENECA AV, n e corner Irvine St, 25x100; Emily Veit and another to Philomena Dunn, 900 E. 84th St, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,769 to 1,775, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park East, 75x130.1, Sykes Realty Corporation to John Pine, 24 Gramercy Park, Nov. 27, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; same to Alma Greenbaum, 321 West 92d St, Nov. 27; attorney, same.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Lawrence P. Goldstein, 19 East 60th St, (mtg $34,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Alex Greenbaum, 233 Broadway.....$1,000

UNION AV, 970, e s, 40.10x173.8; Wistaria Realty Co. to Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, (mtg $38,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 978, e s, 40x173.11 Wistaria Realty Co. to Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, Nov. 23, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 974, e s, 40x173.9; Wistaria Realty Co. to Poundridge Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, (mtg $38,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, n w corner 180th St, 94.8x150x62x 150; Arc Realty Co. to Mott Avenue Realty Co., 447 Tinton Av, Nov. 25, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x 100; Henry D. Bahr to H. D. B. Holding Co., Inc., 280 East 137th St, (mtg $29,500,) Nov. 25; attorney, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100, also 137th St, 314 East, 16.4x100, also 136th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x 100; Henry D. Bahr to H. D. B. Holding Co., Inc., 280 East 137th St, Nov. 25, (mtg $19,500;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

141ST ST, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 75.10x113.2; James C. Brady, referee, to William Crawford Monroe, N. Y., Nov. 27; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.$11,500

141ST ST, 486 East, s s, 37.6x100; Eliza Dunham and another, executors, to Anna Zaccani, 551 East 164th St, Nov. 19; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

168TH ST, 504 East, s s, 27.9x100; Conrad Muller to Lina Muller, 538 East 142d St, April 26, 1913; attorney, William Wetterer, 1124 Jackson Av.....Gift

176TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of Anthony Av, 204.1x irregular; New York City Baptist Mission Society to Rhoda A. McCulloch, 154 East 91st St, (mtg $20,500,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$42,500

176TH ST, w s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, 204.1x irregular; Rhoda E. McCulloch to Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, (mtg $44,000,) Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Amanda Clark to same, Nov. 25; attorney, same.....$100

239TH ST, 655 East, n e s, 25x100; Otto H. Stillman, executor, to Hugo T. Kirchhain, 4,589 Matilda Av, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,400

239TH ST, 655 East, n e s, 25x100; Lorton L. Ackerson to Hugo F.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The gulf storm has increased in severity on the Mississippi and extreme northwest Florida coasts. At Pensacola a fifty-two-mile gale from the East was blowing at 8 P. M. Friday and the high wind was accompanied by a tide two feet higher than ordinary. In New Orleans the wind reached a velocity of thirty-eight miles from the northeast. The storm is evidently of very small diameter, and has barely passed inland between New Orleans and Mobile.

Rain continues in Texas and has extended into the East Gulf States, Western Tennessee, and Arkansas. Rain has also fallen in the Pacific Coast States, due to a vigorous depression central Friday night over Washington.

It is considerably colder in the lake region, New England, and the Upper Ohio Valley, and thence to Colorado.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh north to northeast Saturday and Sunday; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; south Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday cloudy, probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Saturday, probably rain; Sunday rain.

Western New York and Northern New England—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M....	36	50	4 P. M....	38	52
6 A. M....	38	49	6 P. M....	38	49
9 A. M....	34	50	9 P. M....	38	44
12 M.....	36	56	11 P. M....	36	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees, at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:22—16 E. Kingsbridge Rd.; H. W. Singhi.	Slight
8:30—20 W. 131 St.; W. R. Lewis.....	Slight
8:50—172-174 Manhattan St.; Hyman Mukas	$1,000
7:50—Canal St. and Bowery; elevated structure; N. Y. R. R.	Slight
10:50—882 8 Av.; Masonic Order.....	None
1:30—1,285 Southern Blvd.; M. Feldman.	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—152 E. 27 St.; Alex. Marshall.....	$3
12:25—15 E. 108 St.; Simon Hack.....	None
3:00—223 St. and East Chester Rd.; not given	None
3:40—228 Mt. Hope Pl.; Jacob Baulsen..	None
4:30—55 W. 107 St.; Matilda Sohst.....	Slight
5:00—480 St. Paul's Pl.; David Praff....	$500
5:00—Boston and Williamsbridge Rds.; not given	None
6:00—Nelson Av. near Featherbed Lane; not given	None
6:20—12 South St.; Edward Philip.....	$10
6:30—309 E. 75 St.; not given.....	Slight
5:35—70 University Pl.; Co-operative Raincoat Co.....	Not given
5:40—1,049 Westchester Av.; not given..	None
6:45—401 W. 111 St.; Hugh Skelly..	None
5:45—1,049 Westchester Av.; not given.	Slight
6:50—Saw Mill Lane and Williamsbridge Rd.....	Slight
7:00—Boston Post Rd. and Williamsbridge Rd.; not given.....	Slight
7:35—Waterbury and Ft. Schuyler Avs.; St. Raymond Cemetery.....	Slight
8:07—235 Mercer St.; Singer, Ratener & Co.....	$1,000
8:10—172 St. and Nelson Av.; D. S. C..	Slight
10:20—191 Orchard St.; Rosie Haltman.	Slight
10:50—741 Melrose Av.; Sheele & Wideke.	$50
11:40—364 Canal St.; Fashion Raincoat Co..	$1,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class in physiology and hygiene will be opened on Monday in the New York Evening High School for Men, De Witt Clinton High School building, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. This class will be in session four nights a week from 8 to 10. Successful students may take the Regents' examination for counts if they so desire. Applicants will be registered any day next week.

Ora Buell has been appointed as a library assistant in Hunter College at $700 a year.

The Board of Education has adopted President Churchill's suggestion that the Chairmen of the Elementary, High, Vocational, and Special School Committees and of the Finance Committee be designated as a special committee to consider the question of economy in the public school system.

Thomas F. Mulvey, attendance officer, has been found guilty of neglect of duty and been fined fifteen days' pay.

A two-unit school on a vocational plan has been authorized for P. S. 1, Richmond.

Edward C. Chickering of the Jamaica High School has been attending the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Albany, N. Y., without loss of pay.

Permission has been granted to Mary E. Hall, a library assistant in the Girls' High School, to be absent from duty without loss of pay on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2 for the purpose of addressing the students of the Universities of Michigan and Illinois on the development of high school libraries.

Miss Mabel F. Spinney has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of Dist. 9, Manhattan, in place of Mrs. Ernest Poole, whose term of office has expired.

Thekla Pick has been appointed as a teacher of German in the elementary schools.

Alma W. Cantell has been appointed as a model teacher in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DISCH, PETER, (Nov. 12;) realty, $3,500; personalty, over $10,000; to Mrs. Josephine Disney, house and lot at 2 162 E. 27th St., Sheepshead Bay, and $7,000; sister, Mary Disch, Raymond Lesher, and Gladys Disch, articles of jewelry; residue to Amalia Disch.

MAYER, JOSEPH, (Nov. 14;) personalty, over $10,000; widow, Sarah, $10,000; to daughters, Pauline, Bertha, and Flora, $2,000 each; to son, Simon, $2,000 on condition he pays mother amount due her on notes; Seymour, Monroe, and Rosalind Seilig, Bessie Lowenstein, Pearl Russek, $500 each; to widow, moneys due from Levy Lodge, No. 4, Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel, and all jewelry, furniture, &c.; residue to son, David.

SAUER, Frederick H., (Nov. 21;) personalty, over $5,000; all to widow, Lena.

YACOB, JULIUS, (no petition;) all to widow, Gizella.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KRAUSS, WILLIAM, (June 26;) net estate, $4,232; bank, $4,900.

JUDGE, FRANCIS W., (March 12;) net estate, $10,477; equity in 479 Herkimer St., $1,076; bank, $2,288; books, $217; stocks and bonds, $8,591.

NORRIS, CARRIE MILLS PECK, (Sept. 21, 1913;) net estate, $17,799; equity in real estate in Flushing, L. I., $12,500; bank, $645; mortg. on 706 Belmont Av., Bklyn., $2,250; mortg. on 1,833 St., Bklyn., $2,000; Davis Coby, mortg. on Jamaica, L. I., property, $2,400; mortg. on property on Linden St., Queens, $1,000; stocks and bonds, $3,502.

REED, JOHN Q., (supplemental report.)

ULRICH, MARIE F., (April 28;) net estate, $28,828; 145 E. 116 St., $22,500; bank, $1,881; other properties, $1,400.

VALIEANT, ALONZO B., (supplemental report.)

VREDENBUROH, J. TROWBRIDGE, (Jan. 27;) net estate, $2,852; bank, $934; mortg. on Daniel Hayes's premises, Pleasantville, N. Y., $2,000; other properties, $1,350.

WISE, NATHAN, (supplemental report.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
60 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Sergt. promoted to Lt., to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 25: J. W. Lawson, 89, to 32 Prect.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 25: Patrol. Anthony Monaghan, 174, at $700 a yr.; appointed April 25, 1889.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 28: Lts. to 21, from 23, Jas. Keane, H. J. Callahan, and G. W. Stevenson; to 25 from 23, J. F. Bracken, Henry Ebert, and F. W. Blohm; Sergts., to 23 from 25, J. J. Cogan, Henry Kenjon, and R. B. Watt; to 23 from 21, P. F. Gunn, Jas. Keenan, and J. T. Tiernan; Bicycle Patrol, W. W. Dodd, A. T. Rohloff, and L. J. Anderson, 27S, assigned to duty at booth, Rosedale Avenue and Conduit Line, Rosedale; Patrol. G. C. Duerkois, to 4th Insp. Dist., from 63; to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 25, T. J. Connell, to 7th Insp. Dist., from 63, assigned to clerical duty; to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 25, B. J. McQuade, to Det. Bu., from 140, designated as Act. Det. Sergt., assigned to duty in Special Squad 2, to take effect 6 P. M., Nov. 25, William Bedell, to 7 from 80, Harry C. Smith, to 80 from 7; to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 26, to Det. Bu., from prects. indicated, designated as Act. Det. Sergts., J. A. Golden, 4; T. J. Martin, 18; James Dalton, 39; C. L. Manning, 43; J. L. Massie, Jr., 68; Andrew Meaill, 16; W. J. McCafferty, 21; M. J. Dillon, 43; John Giba, 63; Harry Morton, 152.

Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 28: J. J. Higginson, to 42 from 278; C. W. Morgan, to 276 from 42.

Temporary assignments: Inspector Henry Cohen, 11th Insp. Dist., to command 17th Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27. Capt. W. A. Coleman, 281, to command 12th Insp. Dist., for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27. Lts. Thomas Conboy, 33, to 17th Insp. Dist., for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 3; John McMullen, 35, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30. Sergts. J. F. Morrah, 83, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 30. Patrol. Bernard Schulz, 5, to 1st Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 28; C. F. Hay, 10, to 12, for clerical duty, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30, to 8 A. M., Jan. 7, 1915; H. A. Isherwood, 12, to Training School, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 2; J. M. Gallagher, 156, to 17th Insp. Dist., for clerical duty, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27. W. T. De Young, Traf. Div. A, to Bureau of Telegraph, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 28. To Det. Bu., from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 30: Louis Barbieri, G. Richard Golding, 37; C. P. Lander, 162; David Gordon, 18; C. E. Savage, 162; J. L. Dawson, C. O.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. Archibald Gamble, 40, and F. F. Mazurkiewicz, 141, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M., Nov. 29.

Leaves, with pay: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 Insp. Dist., 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27, to be deducted from vacation Capts. J. A. Brady, 30, 2 days, from noon Nov. 26, to be deducted from vacation; W. F. Day, 40, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 26, to be deducted from vacation, without pay: Lts. A. L. Duffy, 149, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 26; J. F. Kerr, 171, 1 day, from 9 A. M., Nov. 25; Patrol. Joseph Patterson, 12, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 28; Dominick Caroprese, 15, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 29; Frederick Kohler, 29, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 28; R. A. Farrell, 26, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 28; Albert McDonnell, 28, 1 day, from 12.01 A. M., Nov. 29; Jas. Kent, 32, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 28; Thos. Leonard, 33, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 28; M. E. Brudern, 36, 1 day from 8 P. M., Nov. 28; T. C. Trainor, 69, 2 days, from 12 P. M., Nov. 28; W. T. Gieselberg, Traf. Div. A, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27; H. M. Blesman, 172, 1 day, from 4 A. M., Nov. 28; John Reinig, 277, 1 day, from 4 A. M., Nov. 25.

Sick leave granted: Lt. E. J. Armstrong, Det Bu., 30 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30. Restored to duty: Patrol. Thos. Smith, 22, to take effect 11:44 A. M., Nov. 25.

Suspended from duty: Lt. B. F. Ashley, 15, to take effect 7:38 P. M., Nov. 25; Patrol. Thos. Smith, 22, to take effect 11:46 A. M., Nov. 25; F. J. Brennan, 43, to take effect 9:27 P. M., Nov. 25.

Resignation accepted: Prob. Patrol. J. A. Green, 160, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 25.

Amendments: So much of paragraph 2, S. O. 277, C. S., as transfers Patrol. Edward Hogarty, to Traf. Div. A, is amended to read: From 154 Prect.; so much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 277, C. S., as transfers Patrol. J. J. McManus, to Det. Bu., is amended to read: From 68 Prect.

Fire Department.

Dismissed from the department: Jno. F. Logan, Eng. 269, convicted in Kings County courts of receiving stolen goods; Dan'l J. Callahan, H. & L. 12, absent without leave.

Penalties imposed: J. J. McLinden, H. & L. 108, absent without leave; 3 leaves withheld; disobedience of orders, 2 leaves withheld; Andrew F. Crowley, H. & L. 108; neglect of duty, one leave withheld; F. I. Farthing, Jr., Eng. 263, neglect of duty; reprimanded; F. W. Green, H. & L. 4, 3 charges of absent with leave, 7 leaves withheld for each charge; L. J. McFall, Eng. 49, using disrespectful language to a superior officer, 5 leaves withheld; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 88, absent without leave, 10 leaves withheld; Adolph L. Banser, H. & L. 21, altercation, one leave withheld; dispensing with uniform without permission; reprimanded: F. X. Shields, H. & L. 21, altercation, 7 leaves withheld; J. G. Brown, H. & L. 40, 2 charges, conduct prejudicial to good order and absent without leave, 21 leaves withheld: M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 40, conduct prejudicial to good order; 5 leaves withheld; violation Sect. 135 of rules, 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred; Jas. Dempsey, H. & L. 40; violation of sect. 135 of rules, 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred; Wm. Vanderbeck, H. & L. 40, violation Sect. 135 of rules; 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred.

David Ericson, Eng. 232, fined $5 for loss of coat badge.

Charges dismissed: Robt. W. Grant, Eng. 23, reckless driving; Geo. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, violation Sect. 135 of Rules; John F. Haywood, H. & L. 45, charged in compliance of Par. III., Gen. Orders 53, Sept. 30, 1912; Daniel J. Callahan, H. & L. 12, conduct unbecoming an officer and absent without leave.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 28: M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 76; Wm. Vanderbeck, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 79; Jas. Dempsey, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 77; J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 42, to H. & L. 40; W. J. Luse, H. & L. 76, to Eng. 72.

Leaves, without pay: Grover A. Froese, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 1; Francis Parks, H. & L. 35, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Capt. G. F. Jenks, O. D., detailed as a Major in O. D., to complete four years detail there.

Capt. L. B. Moody, C. A. C., detailed a Major in O. D. He will go to Watertown, Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

The Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, Va., for officers of C. A. C., for promotion, appointed Dec. 29, 1913, is dissolved.

A board to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination of Captains of C. A. C. for promotion: Majs. W. R. Smith, J. M. Williams, and G. A. Nugent of C. A. C.; Capts. W. M. Smart and H. C. Pillsbury, M. C.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. W. D. MacDougall, the Mayflower, to War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdrs. D. W. Knox, to office of Naval Intelligence; H. H. Royall, Great Lakes, Ill., to recg. station, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Cole, Great Lakes, Ill.; R. L. Berry, Naval Academy, to command the Mayflower, and L. A. Cotten, Naval Attache, Tokyo, to temp. duty Navy Dept.

Lt. B. A. Long, the Delaware, to Flag Secretary, Atlantic Fleet.

J. G. Lts. R. S. Galloway, the Kearsarge, to the Des Moines; G. McCourte, aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chf. Atlantic Fleet, to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York; T. A. Thompson, aid on staff Codr. 3d Div. Atlantic Fleet, to naval gun factory, Washn., D. C., and E. D. McCormick, placed on retired list.

Ensigns J. D. Pennington, Naval Coal Dept., Bradford, R. I., to the Panther; J. L. Hall, the Hannibal, to the Utah, and T. L. Shannon, the Louisiana, to temp. duty recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton, resignation accepted.

Ch. Bosn. J. Danner, Boston Yard, to charge Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R. I.

Ch. Gun. C. E. Jaffe, to retired list.

Ch. Carp. P. Treutlein, to Boston Yard.

Capt. M. H. Signor, retired, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Nov. 24.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Utah, McCall, Fanning, Jenkins, Beale, Jouett, Jarvis, New York, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, New Jersey, Georgia, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, at Hampton Roads; Rainbow, at Mare Island; Saturn, at Tiburon; Chattanooga, at La Paz; North Dakota, Trippe, and Burrows, at Norfolk Yard, and the Sandpy, at San Diego.

Sailed: Vulcan, Scio, Asia Minor, for Beirut, Asia Minor; Buffalo, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Nanshan, La Paz for San Francisco; Yorktown, La Paz for Topolobampo, and the Caesar, Charleston for Norfolk and Washington.

The flag of the Comdr.-in-Chief, Pacific fleet, transferred from the West Virginia to the San Diego.

The cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, has been reorganized as follows: Washington, (flagship;) Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana, Des Moines, Tacoma, Petrel, Castine, Marietta, Machias, Wheeling, Sacramento, Nashville, San Francisco, and Chester.

Revenue Cutter Orders.

Capt. J. G. Berry, the Tuscarora, on relief, to duty with Life Saving Service.

Capt. B. L. Reed, Life Saving Service, on relief, to the McCulloch, and 30 days' leave en route.

1st Lts. R. E. Wright, Engineers, the Wissahickon, to Yamacraw, and 10 days' leave en route; J. I. Bryan, the Tuscarora, to the Miami, and 30 days' leave en route; W. T. Stromberg, the Windom, to the Tuscarora; W. H. Shea, the Tuscarora, on relief, to the Bear; G. E. Wilcox, the Androscoggin, to the Windom, and J. H. Crozier, 7 days ext'n of leave en route to the Winona.

2d Lts. Le Roy Reinburg, the Itasca, to the Woodbury, and leave until Nov. 30, and J. Bine, from Supervisor of Anchorages, Chicago, Dec. 1, to the Itasca, and 14 days' leave en route.

2d Lt. L. V. Kielhorn, the Yamacraw, to the Pamlico for engineering duty.

Const'r J. Q. Walton and 1st Lt. H. H. Wolf, to New York in connection inspection of material for revenue cutters Nos. 26 and 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Women's Civil Service League is organizing a class for temporary clerk, for which applications will open early in December. The class will meet every Friday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Manhattan Evening Recreation Centre, 209 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. Those interested may call there.

The eligible list for fingerprint expert has been canceled. A new examination will be held as soon as practicable.

It has been decided to give upon application of any candidate his average rating on each question.

The mental examination for asphalt steam engineer will be held on Dec. 8, and for nurse on Dec. 14.

The commission has reopened the receipt of applications for Superintendent of municipal lodging house, supervising inspector, Superintendent of municipal employment agency, and Director of food inspection. Applications for the first-named position will be issued until Dec. 11.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for blue printer, for men only, on Dec. 2, to fill a vacancy in the Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. M., at $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on making blue prints, practical tests, and experience in making blueprints or brownprints. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sale or Rent.—Beautiful, sunny bungalow, seven rooms and bath; hot water heat; fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, &c.; 28 minutes from Manhattan, via Penn.-L. I. 34th St. and Atlantic Av. station; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily. Write or phone 3878 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Chelsea cottage leasehold for sale at $1,000; 18-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 416 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

An attractive little house in a quaint old neighborhood, below 34th St.; 8 rooms and bath; rent less than for flat of same size in Harlem. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANY WHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,479 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts for paper storage, &c.; building very heavy construction; low rent; 7,500 sq. ft. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, in modern office building, desk room, with use of telephone. Write, stating accommodations and terms, to E. W. Ames, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, every comfort, with quiet surroundings; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 138 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.

Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.

Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, for sale or exchange for tenement or apartment property in New York City or vicinity; equity $85,000. Allamont Orchards, Lo Lo, Mont.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST. Telephone, Murray Hill 5392.

127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

On Riverside Drive, "Hendrik Hudson," 110th St.—Most attractive outlook; handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; $250. Telephone 6600 Morningside. Benson.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 8547.

Ideal for Housekeeping.—Three and four rooms; modern fireproof building; elevator, electric light, &c.; $100 upward. Dunn, 245 West 51st St., near Broadway.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Fall part. from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

220 WEST 98TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; two baths; handsomely furnished; sublet; northern, southern exposure. Borchardt.

Nicely furnished 5-room apartment complete, with linen and silver; references exchanged; $50. Wilmer Wright, 511 West 160th St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

122d, 500 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at reduced rent.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH; $15-$20 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; East Sixties. Plaza 3389.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted, for six months, furnished apartment; two bedrooms, dining room, kitchenette, bath; east side, between 50th and 72d Sts.; state monthly rental and describe. Z 285 Times Annex.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental. WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC., 542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6670 Bryant.

A furnished studio apartment, with kitchenette and bath wanted for Winter months. M 107 Times.

Seven or eight rooms, short lease, not over $125 per month. Gleichman, 223 Riverside Drive.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $80.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

178th St., 658 West.—Five and six room apartments; large, light rooms; conveniently located; moderate rent. Apply janitor.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

122d, 500 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suite; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Sublet, fine apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100. Superintendent, 315 West 99th St.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath,
128 East 51st St.
Between Lexington and Park Ave.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator.
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway Station; private residence block; front apartment; room and bath; every convenience; $23.

Bronx.

New modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Five, six outside room apartment; about $40; 70th-116th; immediate. Schuyler, 4,608.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

86TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southern exposure accommodated.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; table guests; telephone Columbus 10121.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; romantic atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, 'phone, unsurpassed cuisine.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private bath; references; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; steam heat; references.

80TH ST., 106, 106, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gill.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Room, electricity, telephone; southern exposure; convenient Subway; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 250-252 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive, refined surroundings, second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; newly decorated; running water; $7 upward; excellent table; convenient transportation; references; table guests. Riverside 1186.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms

ACCUSES 25 OF PLOT FOR BAFF'S MURDER

Son of Slain Poultry Dealer Attributes Assassination to "Kosher Killers."

CHIEF CONSPIRATOR NAMED

A. T. Pearson and H. A. Emerson, Who Have Been Threatened, Describe Trade War.

The charge made Thursday night by Harry Baff that his father, Barnett Baff, who was shot dead in the West Washington Market last Tuesday evening, was murdered at the instigation of a clique of retail poultry buyers was substantiated yesterday by every development in the investigation of the crime. All of the evidence turned up pointed to a group of "kosher killers," by which name the retail buyers are known in the market, as the men who plotted Baff's death and paid gunmen to snoot him.

Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorney Deuel, and Coroner Feinberg were in conference in the afternoon, and later the Coroner said that Harry Baff had given Inspector Faurot a list of twenty-five "kosher killers" whom he accused of plotting his father's death. Of this number, it was learned, one man was named as the director of the execution of the murder plot and detectives were sent out to arrest him for murder. It was said he had been arrested in connection with horse poisoning cases in the West Washington Market.

When newspaper men went to this man's office they were told by a stenographer that he had gone out. The stenographer said that the only instructions he had left were that the names of all persons who asked for him should be taken. Whether he is a confessed fugitive from justice or is merely "lying low" to watch developments the police were unable to say. His arrest was expected hourly last night.

One of the men whom the police wanted to question was Morris M. Frankel, Secretary of the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, which has rooms at 16 Tenth Avenue, near the West Washington Market.

Twenty-five Men Named.

Of the twenty-five retail buyers named by Harry Baff as the murder conspirators, the police have six or seven under direct surveillance, and the movements of the remainder will be watched today. Their conspiracy, as revealed by Baff, impressed Coroner Feinberg as one of the most astounding deals ever carried out. The cleanness with which the plotters were said to have set to work to remove a business competitor who had defeated the plan trade competition seemed almost incredible to the Coroner, but he believed the story in the face of the evidence produced.

How conditions arose that might have made the "kosher killers" determine on the assassination of Baff and possibly on the removal of others was outlined by Herbert A. Emerson, Vice President and General Manager of the Live Poultry Auction Company, at 425 West Fourteenth Street, which was named by Harry Baff on Thursday night as one of the objects of the next attack of the retail buyers. Mr. Emerson said he did not fear any attack on himself or on his company.

Mr. Emerson explained that the sole grievance of the buyers against him was that the auction company was the medium through which Barnet Baff and A. T. Pearson, the other man named by Harry Baff as a prospective victim, operated in conducting their business.

"The buyers have nothing against me personally," Mr. Emerson said. "Any talk of their killing me is all bunk. I know that I have been disliked in places because I conduct the auction, but all of the buyers know that I have been absolutely passive in the fight between the kosher killers and Baff's crowd. I simply conduct an open market and it happened that Baff was able to hit some of the buyers pretty hard in my market, but I don't think the buyers blame me to the extent of wanting to see me dead. I certainly have no fears.

"To understand the situation down here and see just where a strong desire for Baff's death could have grown, one must go back to the old trust days. Before 1910 the poultry business in this city was controlled by a score or more of poultry receivers who have been called the trust. They were not a close organization, but they received all shipments of poultry from the West and had a monopoly on its distribution. By agreement they fixed the price of poultry once a week and sold their stock to the retail buyers, whom we call the kosher killers. They are the men who take the live poultry from the markets, kill it according to their Jewish ritual, and then sell it to consumers direct or to small dealers.

Business of Kosher Killers.

"In the trust-controlled market these kosher killers played a safe game: They all bought poultry at a fixed price and sold it at a reasonable profit. No matter how high the price was, their profits were assured, for they simply charged for their stock a little more than they paid for it. And the trust receivers protected them. None of the monopolists entered into competition with them or tried to undersell them in the retail trade. The poultry industry was an airtight thing, with each man's particular business mapped out and his profits guaranteed.

"But Barnet Baff broke away from the poultry trust in 1910 and appeared in the field as the first independent receiver. He turned to the courts in his fight against the trust, and in 1911 succeeded in having thirteen men convicted of violating the anti-trust law. In the end he completely smashed the trust. At about the same time A. T. Pearson was sent to New York from Chicago as the representative of the National Car Lot Live Poultry Shippers Association, an organization of Western poultry shippers who thought they had not been getting a square deal in New York.

"Pearson's job was to receive the shipments of the association and sell its poultry at the highest price obtainable. His first fight was with the poultry thieves in the New Jersey freight yards, and also he wanted an open market in which he might sell his poultry at the highest price. He therefore joined hands with Baff in fighting the poultry thieves and in breaking up the trust.

"Then the Live Poultry Auction Company came into the field. Realizing the demand for an open market where prices might be fixed daily by competitive bidding, State Senator-elect William M. Bennett formed the auction company, and I was made the Vice President and manager. I had been a Western shipper, and in fact, shipped Baff the first carload of poultry he received after he broke with the trust.

"We had then two big independent dealers and an open market in which the price of poultry was fixed daily by bidding. The poultry industry was modernized. The auction company resembles a board of trade or stock exchange, and there is no more artificial price fixing once a week in a closed market.

"But where were the kosher killers? Suddenly, they were thrown into a condition of chaos. They no longer were able to buy their poultry at a fixed price and sell it at a small profit, but had to go into an open market, bid against other buyers, and take their chances in the trade. Many of them are immigrant Russian Jews, who have no idea of modern business methods and are not capable of contending in an open market with men of the brains and backing of Baff and Pearson. Even if Baff had remained a receiver and wholesaler the kosher killers would have had a hard time. The business world they knew was disorganized completely and they did not know where to turn or what to do.

Baff "Bulled" Market.

"But Baff was in the business to make money and he felt justified in making it in any honest way, so he used his brains and power to his own advantage and, in consequence, to the disadvantage of the kosher killers. If he received a large shipment of poultry from the West naturally he wanted to get as high a price for it as possible, so he would go into the auction and, to use a stock exchange phrase, he would 'bull' the market. He would bid up prices and then sell his own stock independently or through the auction at the prevailing prices. Pearson naturally also insisted on obtaining the market prices for his stock.

"The kosher killers at first refused to buy from Baff or to accept the market prices, so Baff got into the retail field. He opened several retail markets of his own and backed several butchers who bought exclusively from him. With his facilities for thus disposing of his stock he was able to 'bull' the market prices here above the prices at which he obtained his poultry from the West, and then undersell the kosher killers in the retail field. As he was about the largest independent receiver in the city, and the association of shippers represented by Pearson sent one-third of the poultry received in New York, the two, by simply going out into the open market, were able to command a good deal of power.

"Now you see where the poor kosher killers were. They were pushed to the verge of ruin, not by lawless methods, but by the simple development of the poultry industry into a modern open business. They were the small fellows who went under, that's all. But instead of adapting themselves to new conditions or retiring from the business, they continued to carry on a losing fight, and the more they lost the more bitter they became. They came to regard Baff as the iron-fisted oppressor who had made life impossible for them. He was threatened and attacked in many ways and finally he was killed.

"I don't say the koshers did it, but I say that many of them had threatened Baff openly and wanted him removed. Of course, not all of them, but a group certainly developed a murderous hostility to Baff and those allied with him. The old horse poisoning cases that caused such a stir some time ago had their origin in this fight, and I believe that some of the men who poisoned the horses were among the conspirators who plotted Baff's death. They all belong to an organization at meetings of which Baff has been threatened openly. I don't think the organization as such decreed Baff's death, but certain members of it may have formed the conspiracy.

Doubts Thieves Plotted.

Asked if he thought that Harry Baff was correct in attributing his father's death to the group of the kosher killers and not to freight yard chicken thieves, Mr. Emerson said that the thieves undoubtedly had their grievance against Baff, but that he did not think they were the kind to plot or execute a murder.

"And," he added, "Harry Baff knows this business pretty well, and I don't think I have ever found him wrong in his conclusions."

Mr. Emerson admitted that some of the chicken thieves might have conspired with the kosher killers for Baff's death.

Mr. Pearson concurred in what Mr. Emerson had said. He added that both he and Mr. Baff had known of their danger.

"Baff met me a short time ago," he said, "and remarked, 'Pearson, they are going to get me and they are going to get you. Watch what I tell you.'"

Asked whom Mr. Baff had meant by "they," Mr. Pearson said, "The kosher killers."

Mr. Pearson was asked if he still thought he was in danger.

"Well," he said, "if the police can get in here quick and clean up this Baff murder they may throw such a fright into that crowd that no more violence will be done, but if nothing is done in the next few weeks, I wouldn't attempt to say what might happen. I came to New York three years ago last July and may not be here next July. That means that they may 'get' me, or that I may get out before they 'get' me. I'm not a coward. I've been threatened repeatedly and assaulted twice—once I had my shirt torn completely off me on the very spot where Baff was killed and I haven't run away. I have stayed here and fought for the association I represent, trying to get it a square deal and sell its poultry at a good price.

Describes Baff's Slayer.

The first description of one of the murderers who shot Baff to be made public was given to a TIMES reporter by Adolph Danziger, a poultry dealer, whose place of business is at Thirteenth and Thompson Avenues, facing the former avenue, through which the gunmen ran. Danziger said he was in his stand when he heard the shots fired. He ran out to the sidewalk and as he reached it a man carrying a revolver in one hand dashed by him within a foot of his face. Danziger, frightened, ran back into his stand as fast as he could and did not get a good look at the gunman. He noticed only, he said, that the man was rather young and wore a black derby hat and long, dark overcoat. He could not describe his type. He saw only one man, but admitted that another might have passed.

Mr. Emerson, Mr. Pearson, and Harry Baff all agreed that the murderers of Barnet Baff were gunmen from some New York gang who killed for a price. None of those who discussed the shooting had any other opinion. The conspirators, it was said, first decided on Baff's death, then made terms for the murder with two or more gunmen, and, after outlining the plan for the execution of the murder, left the gunmen to do their work. It was a "business proposition" between the conspirators and the gunmen, it was said generally.

In discussing this view of the case Mayor Mitchel said:

"I should like to drive the gunmen off the ends of the piers. The murder was most outrageous and has stirred the whole city, and I am sure the Police Commissioner will use every effort to find the murderers. The police should be vigorous in dealing with gunmen at all times, and when they commit a murder they should be hunted ceaselessly. In time their gangs can be broken up."

SUSPECTS HELD IN BELAIR, MD.

Desperate Auto Thieves Beg Not to be Sent Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—Although they denied that they had anything to do with the killing of Barnet Baff in New York, the two men arrested in York, Penn., yesterday for stealing an automobile and locked up in the jail in Belair, Md., tonight, pleaded with the Belair police not to turn them over to the New York police as suspects in the Baff case. The pair gave their names as Joseph B. Williams and Frank Bostern, and admitted that their homes were in New York, and that they had been suspected of implication in the murder, but they asserted vehemently that they knew no more of the murder than they read in the newspapers.

Both men were in a highly nervous state in their cells and several times asked their jailers not to call the New York police. They confessed to stealing the automobile, but said they had done so because they had seen the machine and thought they might be able to sell it in Pennsylvania. The automobile is a seven passenger touring car owned by William H. Herrick, trainer for S. L. Parsons. It was stolen from Mr. Herrick's garage at Havre de Grace, on Wednesday, and yesterday the two men arrested were found running through Pennsylvania in it.

Deputy Sheriff Sheridan said the men were captured after a 70-mile chase in which the thieves smashed toll gates, flourished revolvers, and drove madly for awhile after their tires had been punctured by several shots fired by the pursuers. The course taken by the fugitives was through East Prospect, Craleyville, down Bull Run Valley and up Fishing Creek Hollow to Conrad, near York. At York they were caught after one of them had demanded to know the way to Wrightsville. All along the line of the chase, villagers were frightened, and many persons living in the towns through which the pursuit went joined in it.

The two men were arraigned tonight in Belair and remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that no official word had been received from Belair, and that no one would be sent to investigate the prisoners until the Belair authorities communicated with the local force.

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   Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
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   (b) Mazurka, Op. 30, No. 3 D Flat — *Chopin*
   (c) Etude, Op. 25, No. 9 G Flat — *Chopin*
   Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
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   Miss Patterson with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
6. (a) I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby — *Clay*
   (b) You Ask Me Why I love You So — *Paul*
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   Mr. Mathieu with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
7. Sonata in B Minor — *Liszt*
   Lento Assai. Allegro Energico
   Andante Sostenuto—Allegro Energico
   Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola.
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Thurs. at 7:45. Tristan and Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Hrasiou; Martinelli, Scotti, Amanian. Cond., Toscanini.
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The New York Times

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Sunday,
November 29, 1914



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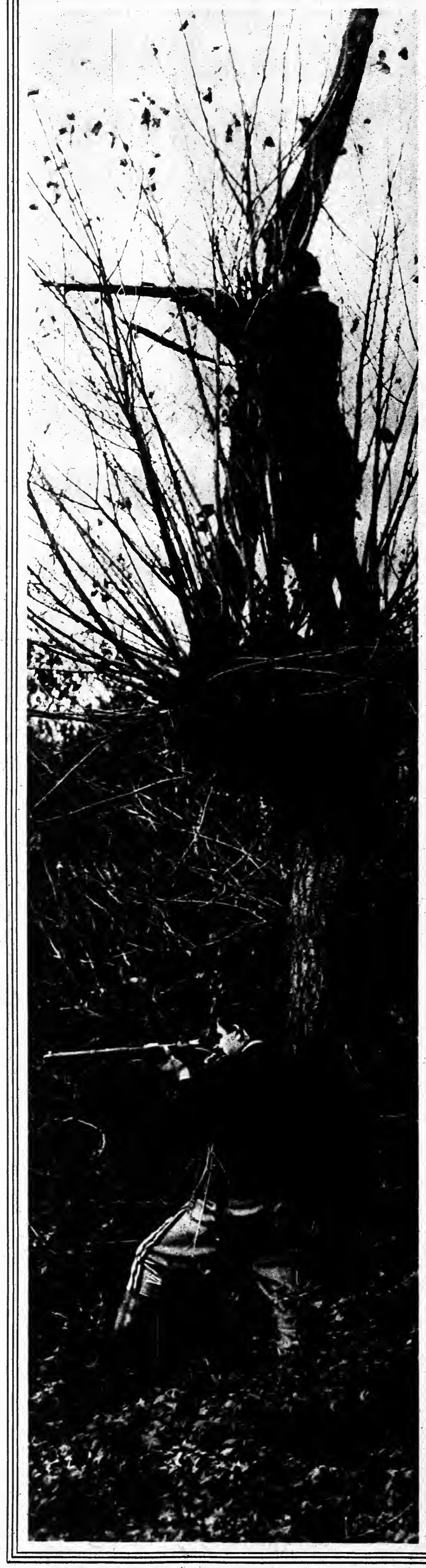
SHELL OPENS THE WALL SURROUNDING THE CONVENT OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR AT NIEUPORT, BELGIUM, Exposing but Not Damaging Their Shrine
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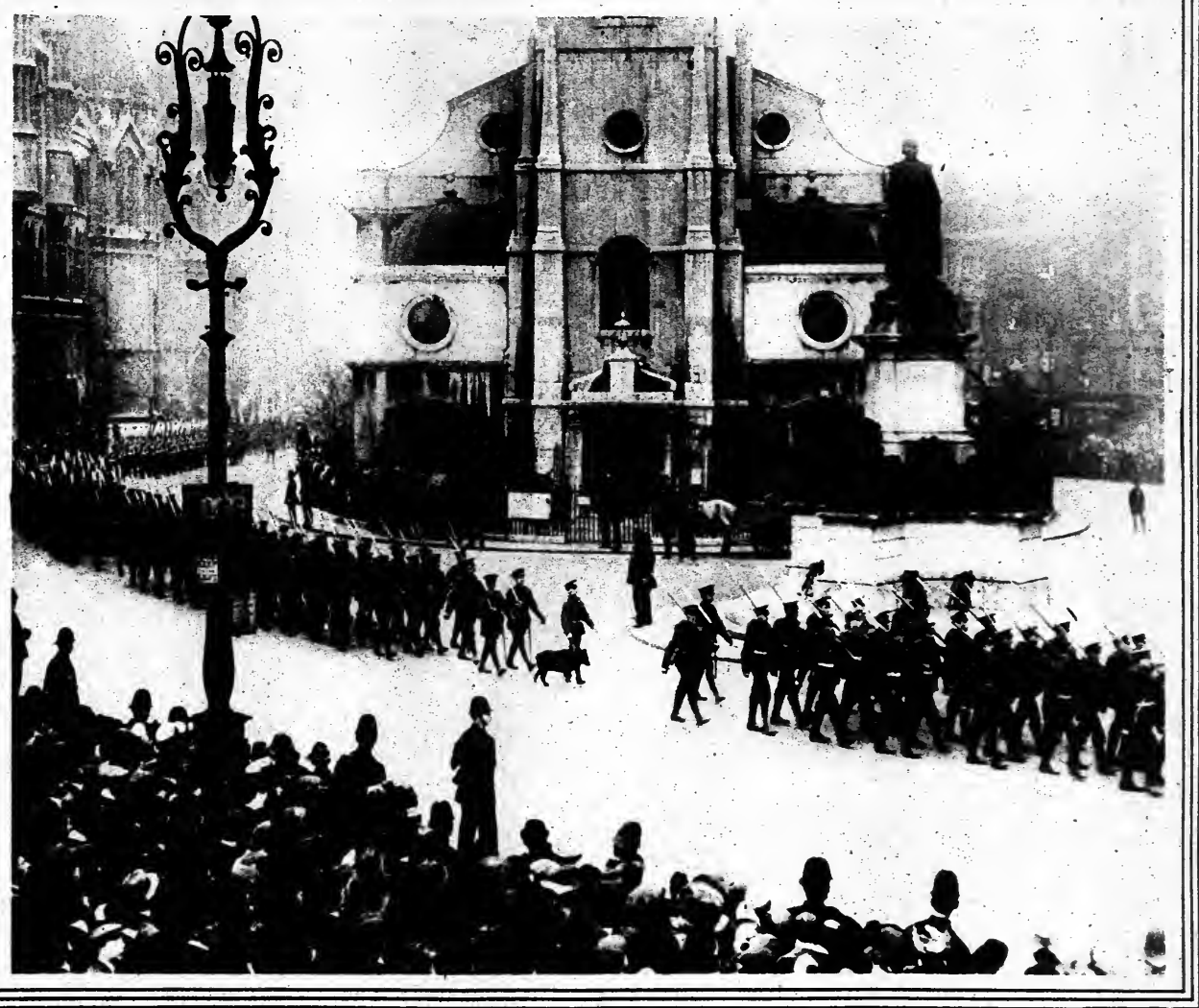
ALL MELBOURNE TURNS OUT TO SEE THE VICTORIAN CONTINGENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCE TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND'S AID
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



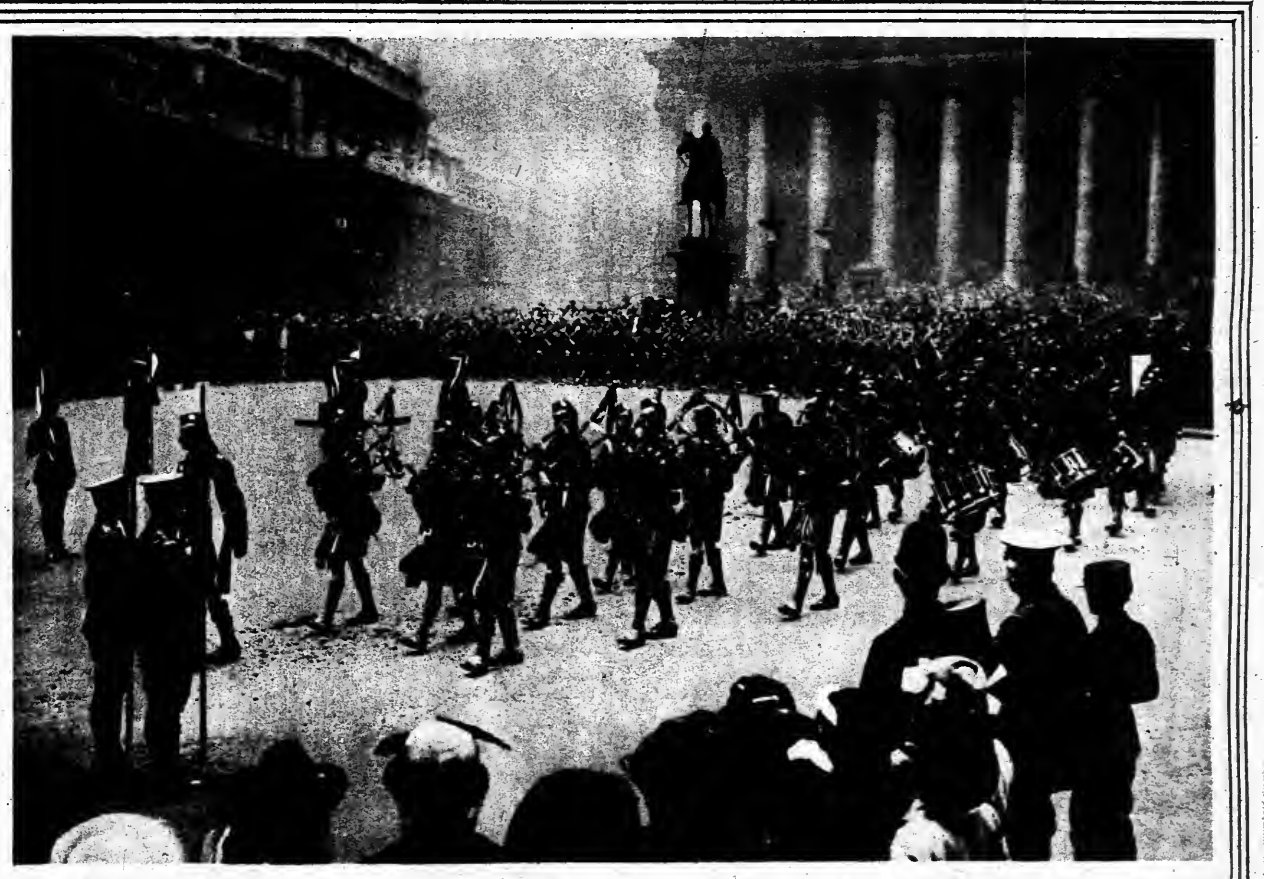
RECRUITS OF BELGIUM'S SECOND ARMY DRILLING ON THE SEASHORE



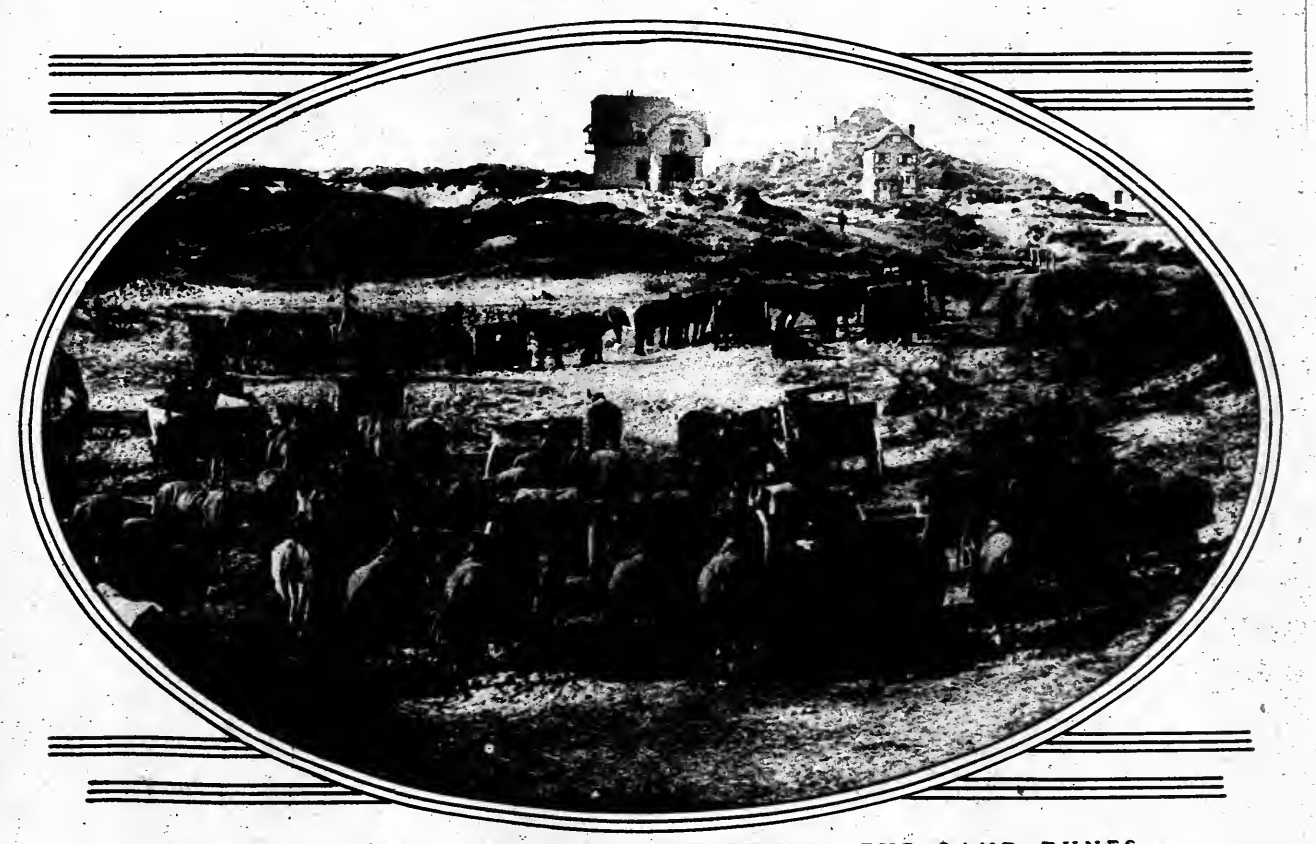
BELGIAN SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE DUNE COUNTRY
FIRING FROM POLLARD WILLOWS



ENGLAND'S NEW SOLDIERS, IN THE LORD MAYOR'S PARADE,
PASSING THE LAW COURTS, LONDON
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



LONDON SCOTTISH IN THE LORD MAYOR'S PARADE
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



BIVOUAC OF BELGIAN ARTILLERY BEHIND THE SAND DUNES
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



MISSES RUTH AND FAITH HAYDEN, DAUGHTERS OF DR. AND MRS. JAMES RAYNOR HAYDEN, WHO TAKE PART IN THE BALLET OF "PANDORA'S BOX," TO BE GIVEN THIS WEEK FOR THE VACATION FUND. *(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)*



A SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF "PANDORA'S BOX"
From Left to Right Are: Misses Margery Shannon, Roda Tanner, Caryl Hackstaff, and Dorothy Battle, All Debutantes of This Season.



ROGER, Son of Otto Kahn, of New York.
NEW PORTRAITS OF CHILDREN BY MISS ELINOR M. BARNARD, ON EXHIBITION AT KNOEDLER'S.



DAVID, Son of William Waldorf Astor, of London.

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Fur Coat and Muff

Of Hudson Seal

For Women and Misses.

No. 97—*Hudson Seal Fur Coat*, new belted flare model, light weight skins, collar and deep cuffs of Kolinsky or Skunk Fur, revers and belt of seal; coat lined with silk crepe.

145.00 *Value $175.*

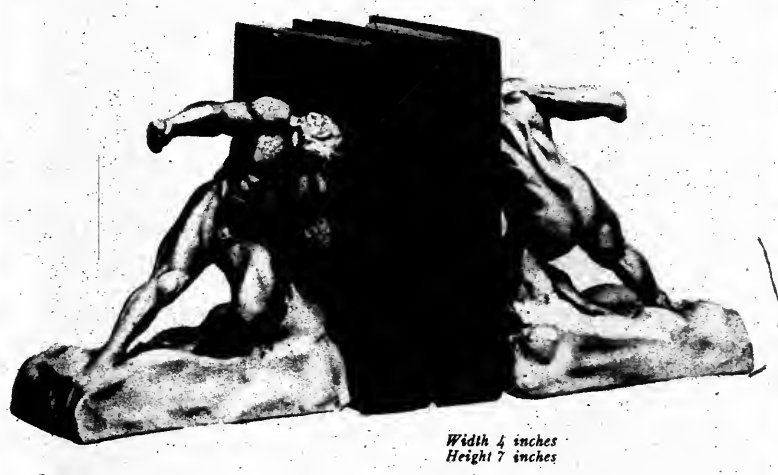
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A superb example of the physically perfect man. Every muscle in his wonderful body is in play to hold your books successfully.

"ARTBRONZ" Book Rocks $5.00 the pair

Unquestionably the greatest value ever offered at this price from the point of beauty and usefulness.

"Artbronz" Book Rocks are artistic and useful and make the ideal

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¶ They offer you the solution of your Xmas gift problem.

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¶ What could be more artistic or useful than these beautiful "Artbronz" Book Rocks? Made of a heavy, bronze, seamless deposit on a baser core—they have all the finish, modelling and durability of the finest bronzes at one-tenth the prices and are ***guaranteed.***

"Artbronz" is the standard of perfection and has been for the past five years.

¶ Sixteen other beautiful models of ***"Artbronz"*** Book Rocks are on view and for sale by the following high-class New York Stores:

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Brentano's	5th Ave. at 27th St.
Mark Cross Company (2 stores)	253 Broadway and 404 5th Ave.
E. P. Dutton & Company	681 5th Ave.
Himebaugh & Browne	471 5th Ave.
Alfred De Jong	537 Columbus Ave.
Lord & Taylor, *Stationery Dept., Main floor*	5th Ave. at 38th St.
G. P. Putnam's Sons	2 West 45th St.
Charles Scribner's Sons	5th Ave. at 48th St.
Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman	6 East 39th St.
BROOKLYN	
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Parfumeur
716 Fifth Ave., New York
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NEW YORK



Kayser double tips introduced not so long ago—today no silk gloves are made without them.

"The most important, most needed improvement made in any article of women's apparel for years."

A New Invention

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The new Kayser invention—the But-i-nol Silk Hose—consists of six strong buttonholes worked in the top of the stocking. These are worked on tape so they can't break. The moment you inspect the But-i-nol top, you realize the strength of the buttonholes. Adjust the garter clasps, then pull as hard as you can; you will find you can't possibly break the buttonholes! This will give you some idea of the strain they will stand.

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Costs no more—every good dealer has them.

"The Kayser"
But-i-nol Silk Hose

In black, white, and all the fashionable shades.



"The flavor I have been trying to get for years"

A Yuban dealer in Greenwich, Conn., tells us that he had never been able to suit one of his best customers with coffee; he had tried for years but never could please him.

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YUBAN

The Arbuckle Guest Coffee
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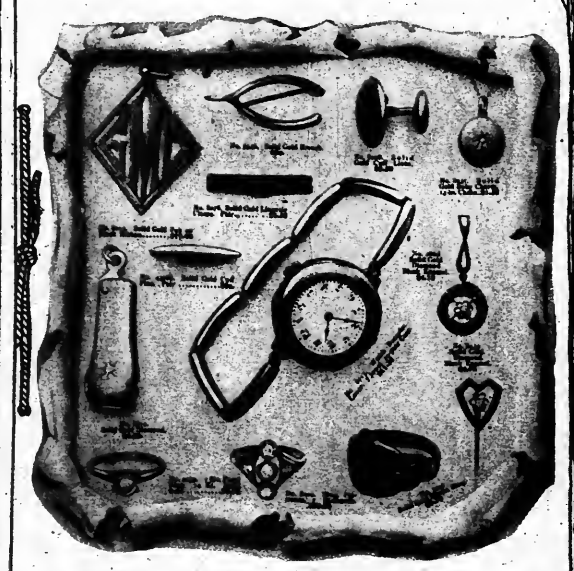
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JAPANESE STORMING A HILL POSITION BEFORE TSING-TAU, LATER BY JUST SUCH A CHARGE FORCING THE SURRENDER OF THE FORTRESS.



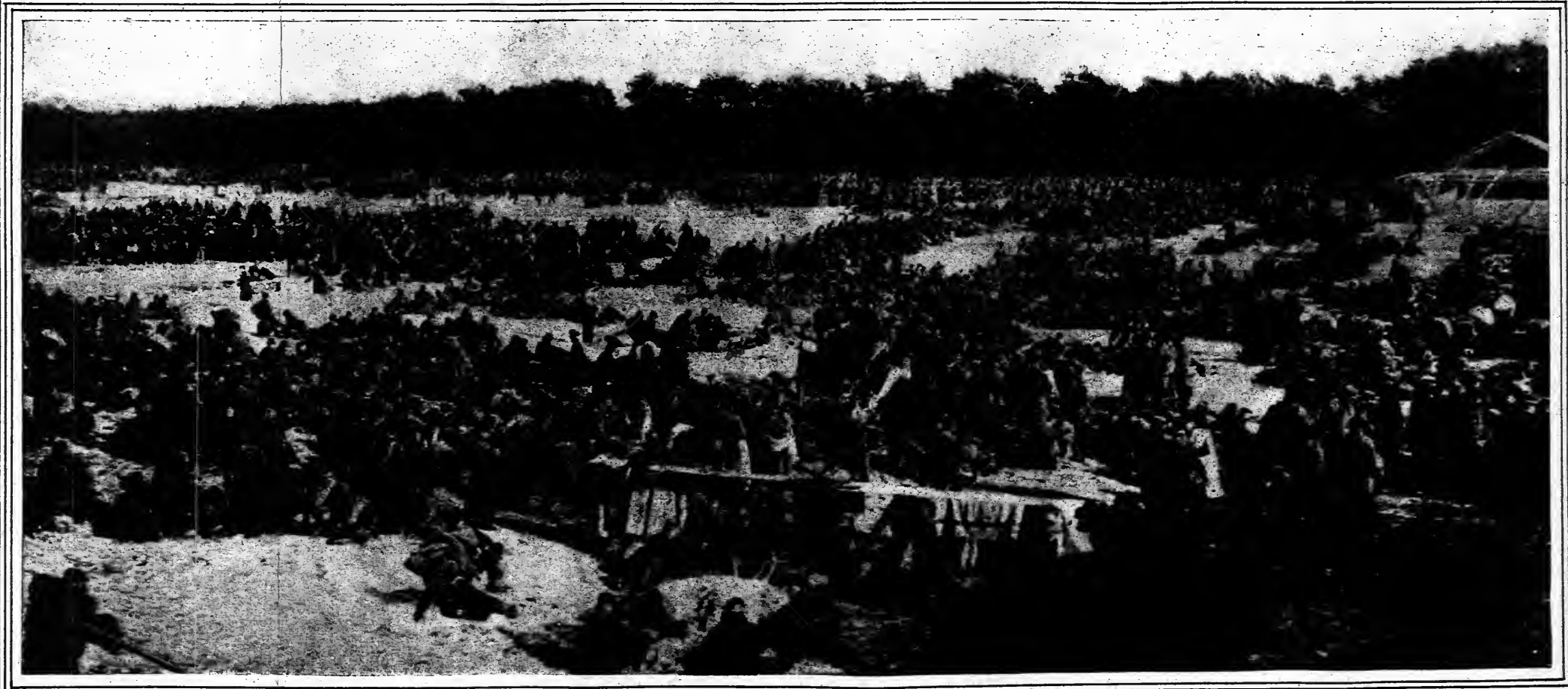
WOUNDED BRITISH EAST INDIAN SOLDIER HAVING HIS HAIR DRESSED BY A COMRADE.



BELGIANS IN THE COAST FIGHTING FIRING FROM THE COVER OF LOW BRUSH.



FRENCH NURSE OFFERING A CIGARETTE TO AN ALGERIAN SOLDIER WOUNDED IN BOTH HANDS.

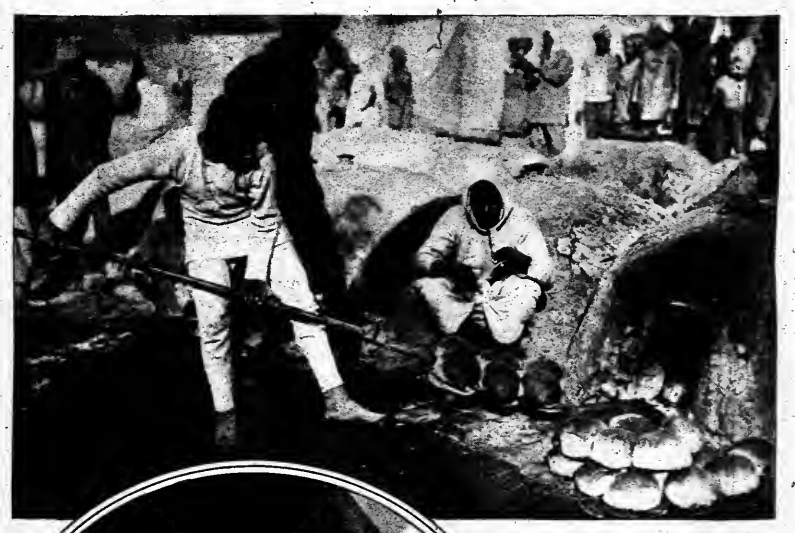


FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR ASSEMBLED IN GREAT NUMBERS BY THE GERMANS

(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)

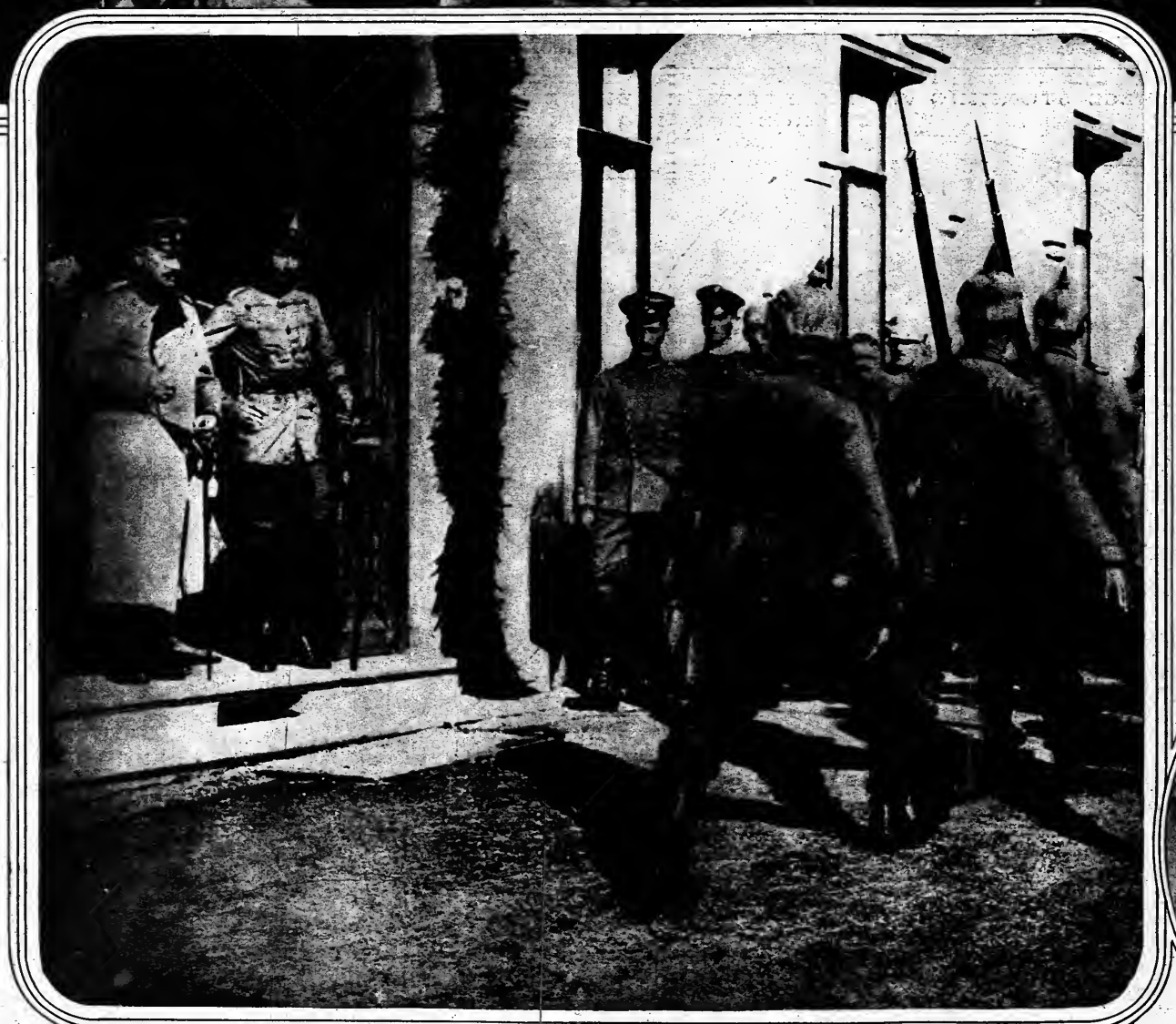


BERLIN SCHOOL TRANSFORMED INTO A MILITARY HOSPITAL



BRITISH EAST INDIANS BAKING BREAD IN CAMP

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND THE KING OF SAXONY WITNESSING A PARADE OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY Before the Crown Prince's Headquarters



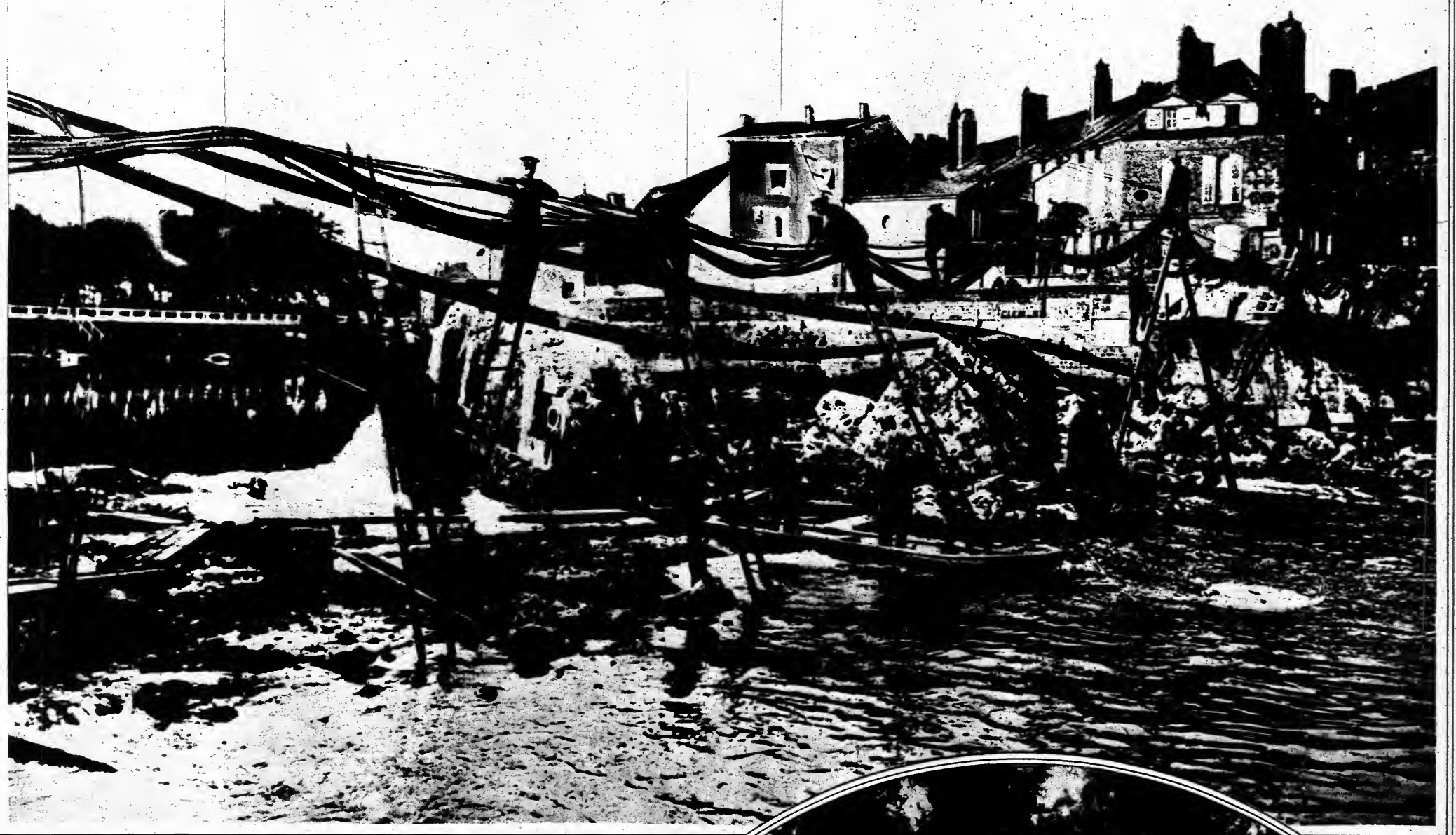
MISS HAMILTON SHIELDS, AN AMERICAN GIRL, BANDAGING A SOLDIER'S WOUNDS, Both She and Her Mother Having Gone to the Front.



GEN. VON EMMICH, VICTOR AT LIEGE AND WINNER OF THE IRON CROSS, WITH HIS STAFF IN NORTHERN FRANCE

On His Left, With Hand in Pocket, is the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's Son-in-Law, Also Wearing the Iron Cross

(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN ENGINEERS REBUILDING A BRIDGE OVER THE AISNE
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood)



FISHING A FAVORITE PASTIME WITH BELGIAN SOLDIERS OFF DUTY.



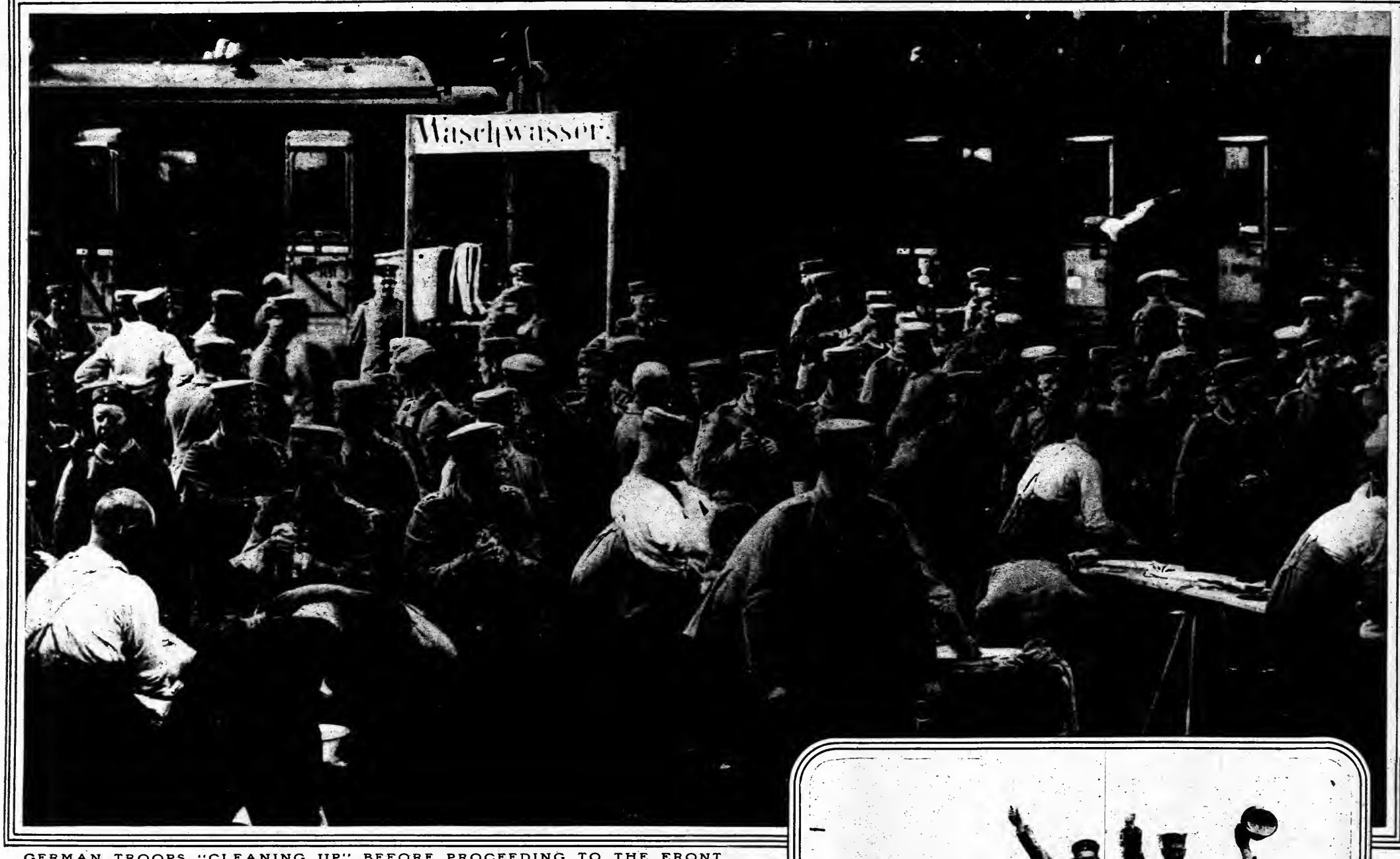
BELGIAN CARBINEERS REPLYING TO A UHLAN ATTACK.



German Soldiers Receiving Mittens and Socks from Women's Relief Societies Organized Throughout the Empire.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



GROUP OF WOUNDED BRITISH EAST INDIANS IN THE GROUNDS OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL IN THE NEW FOREST.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN TROOPS "CLEANING UP" BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



German Artillery Train Leaving One Section of the Battle Front for Another.



German Soldiers Conveying a Section of an Aeroplane to a Point Where the Parts Are to Be Assembled.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



EAST PRUSSIAN PEASANTS MAKING THEIR HOMES IN THE FIELDS WHILE RUSSIANS OCCUPY THEIR VILLAGES.



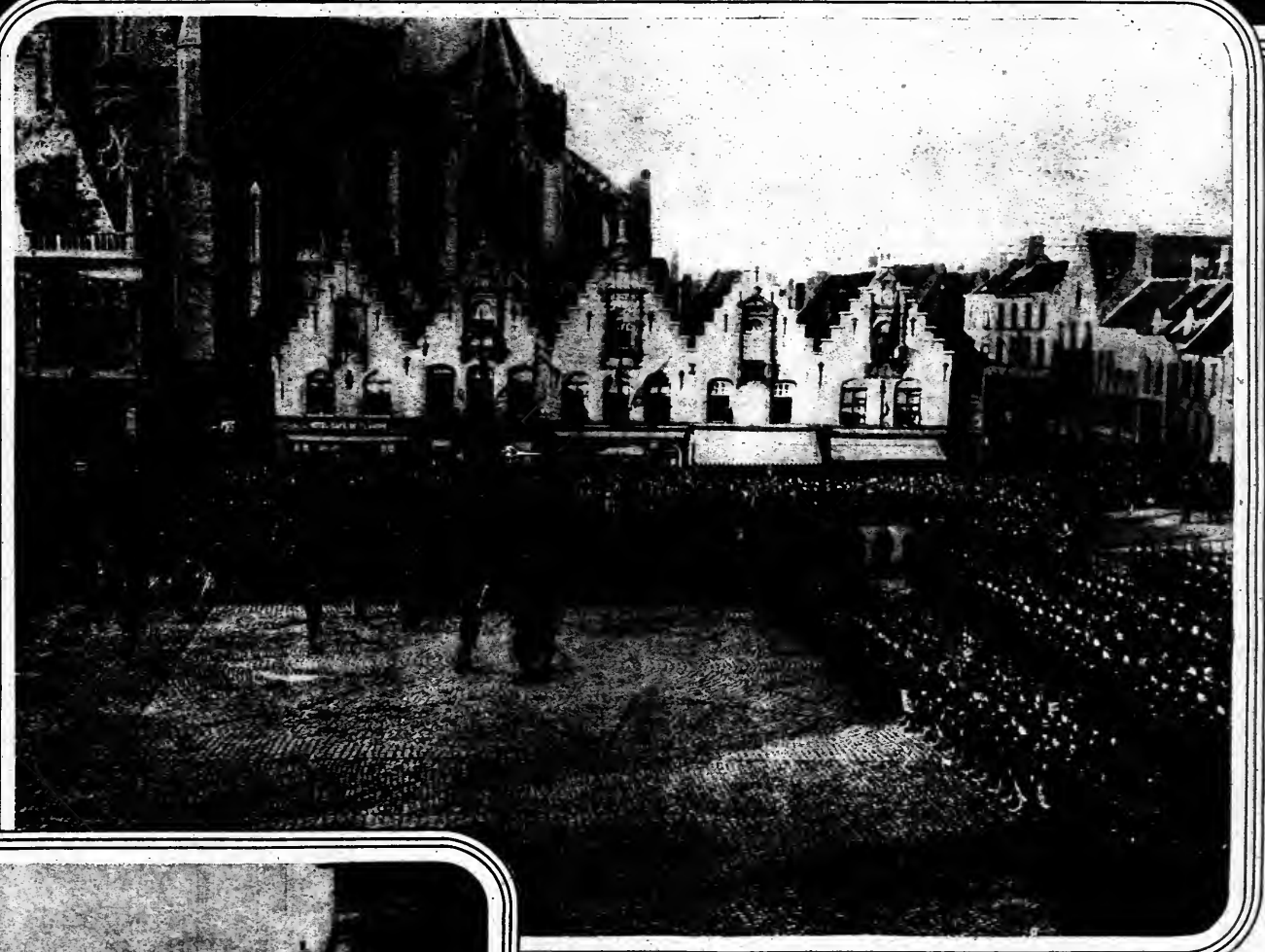
EAST PRUSSIAN REFUGEES, RETURNING, FIND THEIR HOME IN RUINS.
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



KING GEORGE V., QUEEN MARY, AND LORD KITCHENER CHEERED BY CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS AT SALISBURY ENGLAND.



Red Cross Nurse, Bringing Clothing, Welcomed by Belgian Troops in the Trenches.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



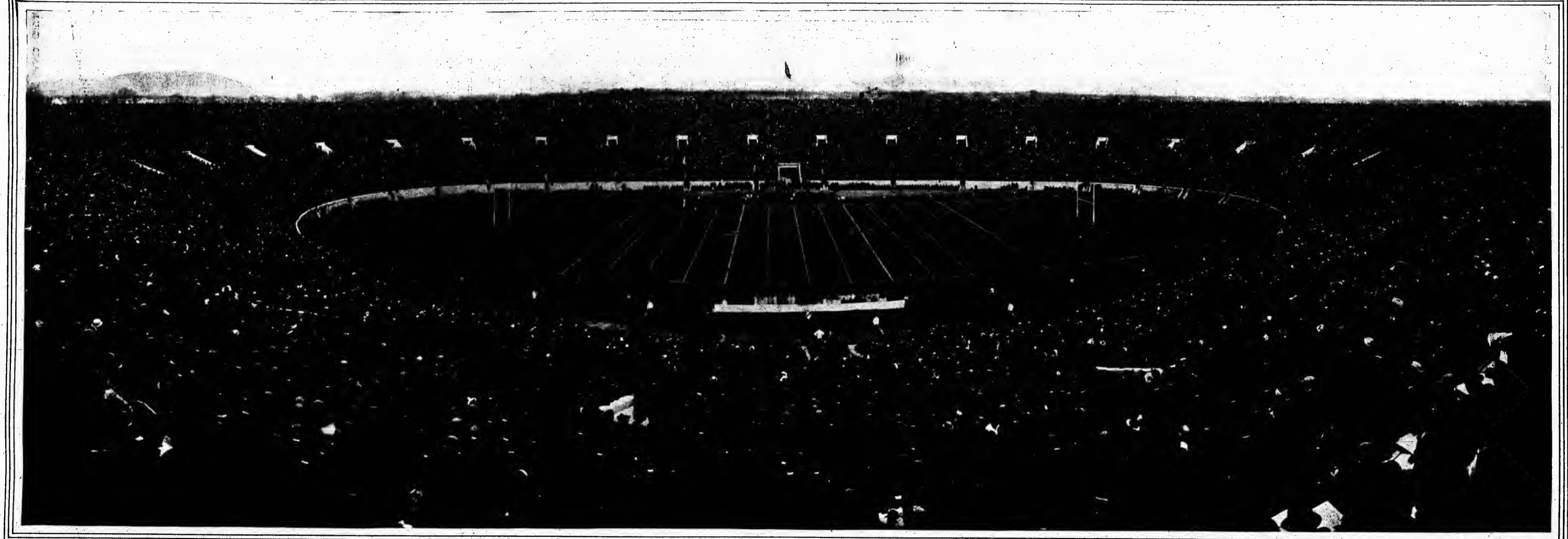
KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM, IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT DIXMUDE, PINNING A MEDAL TO THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTH BELGIAN REGIMENT for Recent Conspicuous Gallantry in the Face of Superior Numbers.
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE NEW BRITISH "SPORTSMAN'S BATTALION" LEAVING HYDE PARK, LONDON, FOR THE HORNCHURCH CAMP, WHERE ITS TRAINING FOR SERVICE AT THE FRONT WILL BE COMPLETED.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



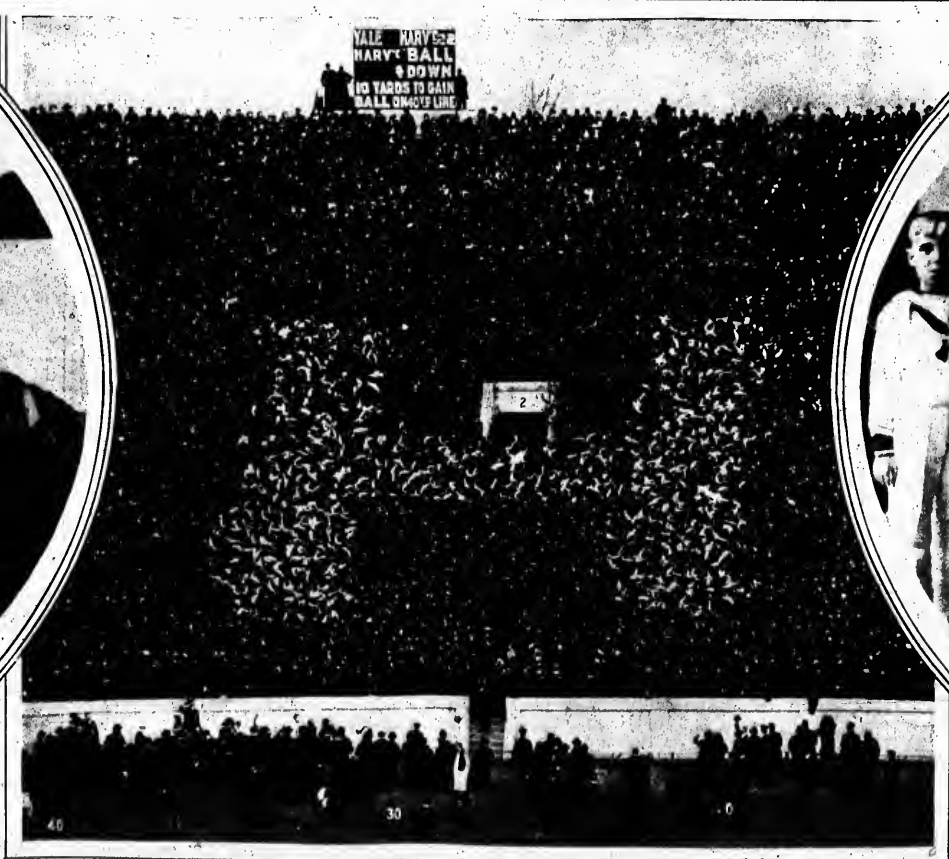
PRESIDENT POINCARE OF FRANCE, KING ALBERT, AND GEN. JOFFRE INSPECTING THE ALLIED TROOPS AT FURNES, BELGIUM.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW YALE BOWL DURING THE YALE-HARVARD GAME WHEN 70,000 PEOPLE WERE SEATED
(Photo by Wallace Photo Co., Inc.)



PUPILS OF ISADORA DUNCAN ON THE ROCKS AT RYE, WHERE THEY ARE REFUGEES FROM THE WAR
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



HARVARD ENTHUSIASTS, SINGING, MAKE "H" WITH THEIR HANDKERCHIEFS
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Reunion of the Spanish Royal Family at the Christening of King Alphonso's Sixth Child. Seated, Left to Right, Are the King, His Mother, the Dowager Queen, Holding Prince Don Golsalo, the Latest Addition to the Royal Family, and Princess Isabel, the King's Aunt. The Queen is Standing Behind Her Royal Mother-in-Law Holding Young Prince Juan, Born June 16, 1913



ELSIE FERGUSON, IN "THE OUTCAST," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE
(Photo by White.)

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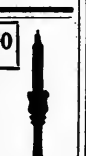
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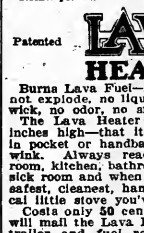
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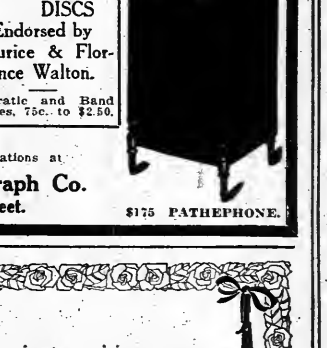
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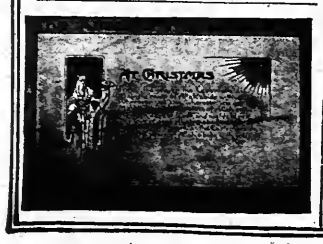
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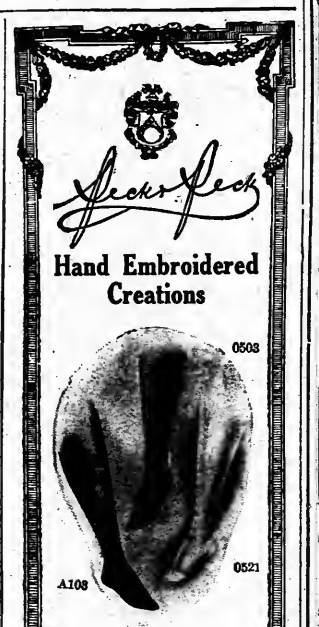
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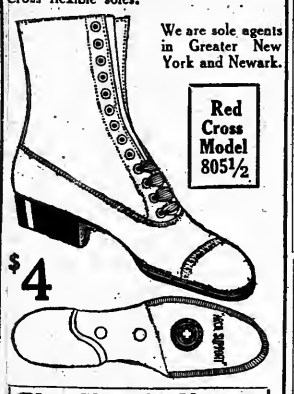
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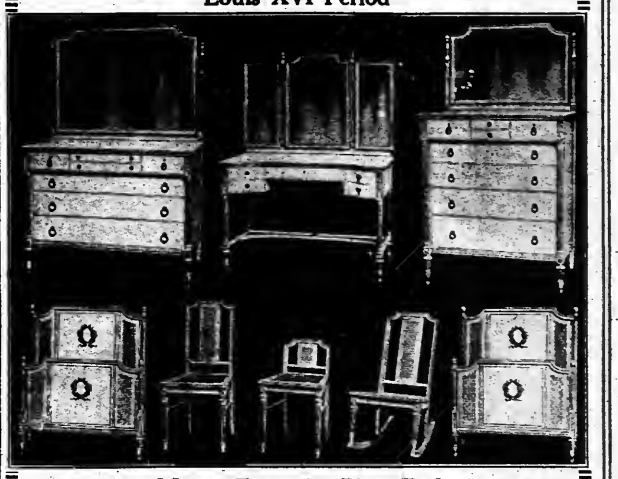
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This is another example of the class of furniture that has won us high repute

Ours is the store for fine furniture



This four-piece Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite — five coats of best enamel used. Material and workmanship are excellent. This is indeed an exceptional value. Regular price $450. Special for this week..... $315

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The welded corner bed, which originated in The Whitcomb Factory, has met with great favor. This is the type that was adopted by The Biltmore Hotel. Many new designs now on our floors, including other beds having the welded corner.

Brass Beds from $16 up
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday, rain; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,763. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914.—102 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Holiday Book Number. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARMY TEAM ROUTS THE NAVY, 20 TO 0

Franklin Field Jammed with Over 30,000 Spectators for Big Annual Football Game.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON THERE

Secretaries of Both Branches of Service, Gov. Tener and Mayor Mitchel in the Stands.

CLEVER FORWARD PASSING

West Point Excels in This Style of Play, from Which Their Three Touchdowns Resulted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—In the heart of every soldier in Uncle Sam's army there is a stirring feeling of pride today, for the rugged fearless team of Cadets besieged the Navy on Franklin Field this afternoon and over-rode the Middies in the bitterest defeat the Jack Tars have experienced in many a long day.

With a joyous crowd of more than 30,000 people looking on, the West Pointers battered their opponents into a 20 to 0 overthrow and sent the corps of cadets and their friends into a spasm of delight.

It was a victory wild mob of youths clad in their long coats of gray, which swarmed down onto the gridiron when the game was over and performed their time-honored custom of "Rushing the colors." The great silk flag of gold and black and gray held aloft in the center of the field when amid the sharp blasts of the bugles and lusty cheering, the Cadets ran pell mell from all sides until they were all massed in a surging frenzied turmoil about the flag. The crowd stayed long after the sun had dipped out of sight and watched the corps fall in behind its big brass band and do the snake dance around the field singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

A Big, Gay Throng.

Today's gathering has rarely been equaled in the many years the two academies have been playing. The weather was as fair as an August day, and the great display of feminine finery, the gaudy colors of the pennants, the abundance of golden chrysanthemums, all made a picture one of unusual attractiveness and animation. The boxes which surrounded the field were all filled with Army and Navy officials, Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, and members of the Washington diplomatic colony. Secretary Garrison sat on the Army side, while Secretary Daniels was on the Navy side. Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania occupied a box with a party of friends, while Mayor Mitchel of New York was also an interested spectator. Gen. Leonard Wood, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, and scores of other prominent members of both branches of the service were in the big array of interested onlookers.

The result was especially pleasing to the Army because of the long wrangle which took place about where the game should be played. The cadets held a deep feeling that the midshipmen did not exhibit as much willingness to play the game as they should have done. The Army team rubbed it in good and hard from the time of the first whistle, and there was never a let-up in the attack on the Navy team.

The Army made three touchdowns and got two points on a safety which was made by Blodgett of the Navy after a blocked punt. The cadets displayed much cleverness at throwing the forward pass, and all of their scoring came as a result of this spectacular play. As was the case last year, Merrillat, West Point's fleet end, was the star of these plays, and he was always on the alert and waiting to get the ball when Capt. Prichard tossed it to him.

The Army was the superior team in every way, and displayed a wide knowledge of open football methods. Coach Charley Daly, the old Harvard quarter back, has schooled his husky charges in modern football, and he also developed a defense which was far stronger than anyone had supposed. West Point has had a very successful season, and the team ranks well up among the best elevens in the East.

The one player who stood out above all the others on the Navy team was an agile youngster, named Miles, a substitute quarter back. Miles was all over the field and was the only consistent ground-gainer that the Navy had. He was the smallest man on the team, but he gave the Army a lot of worry by jamming through the line and galloping the ends in several thrilling dashes.

The game was hard fought and was rougher than usual. The players at times got excited, and there was more than one warning given by the officials. Perry, the Navy centre, was put out of the game for unnecessary roughness, and the Navy was penalized half the distance to the goal line for the violation.

Unnecessary Roughness.

Several of the players were pretty well banged up in the rough scrimmages, and Butler, the Army tackle, was so badly hurt that he had to be carried off the field. The warm weather was a big strain on the players, and before the end of the game many of the men were pretty well exhausted.

The entrance of the corps of cadets and midshipmen was heralded with great applause. First, the Jack tars,

Continued on First Page, Sporting Section.

MERCHANT A SUICIDE IN BILTMORE HOTEL

Albert N. Donovan, Prominent in Rochester, Found Dead in a Bathroom.

House Detective Bryan and a locksmith entered a room at the Biltmore yesterday afternoon occupied by a man who registered at the hotel on Wednesday as Daniel A. Hill of Boston. They found the guest lying dead in the bathroom, partly dressed. He had shot himself in the mouth, and an automatic revolver lay beside him. The hotel detective was sent to the room because there had been no response to calls for the occupant of the room on the telephone.

Coroner Riordan, who was called by the hotel manager, found in the dead man's pockets several cards bearing the name of Norbert Donovan of 15 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and his linen bore the initials "N. D." On the inside right hand pocket of the coat was the tailor's label of Knute Brown, East Avenue, Rochester, with the name "Albert Norbert Donovan" written upon it.

It was learned from Rochester last night that Albert Norbert Donovan was a nephew of the late Walter B. Duffy, the whisky manufacturer. Mr. Donovan was for several years connected with the Rochester Distilling Company. Four years ago he went to Boston and opened an automobile agency with his brother.

The Coroner found that Mr. Donovan's baggage consisted of a small black leather valise containing linen. He had only 15 cents in his pockets. He had paid his bill at the Biltmore on Friday. He was known to have been alive late on Friday night, as several drinks were served to him then in his room. Coroner Riordan learned that the dead man had been drinking heavily.

Among Mr. Donovan's effects was a small pocket diary. Coroner Riordan said that he had opened this to find out whether it cast any light on the suicide, but he said that no entries had been made in it for several days. According to Coroner Riordan, nothing was found to throw any light on the dead man's reason for using the name of Daniel A. Hill, and there was no evidence that he had used that name except in signing the Biltmore register.

Mr. Donovan had not been in Rochester since last February. His mother, who lives there, has not been notified of his death. His family is well-to-do and prominent in Rochester, where his father was at one time well known as a lawyer.

HONOR FOR A DEAD DOG.

Marquis, Dispatch Bearer, Mentioned in the French Orders.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Marquis, the regimental dispatch dog of the Twenty third French Infantry, has been mentioned in the orders of the day, having fallen in duty at the battle of Sarrebourg on the Belgian frontier.

At this action it became necessary for an officer to send a report immediately to his superior, but at the time the German fire was too intense to allow a man to cross the fire zone, and Marquis was charged with the mission.

Off he ran, across the fire swept zone, and arrived nearly at the objective point when a German ball struck him in the right side and brought him down. He struggled to his feet, though losing a great deal of blood, and dragged himself up to the position where the oficer was directing a section of machine guns. He let fall the order, reddened by his blood and breathed his last.

His soldier comrades are raising a fund for a monument on which is to be inscribed "Marquis—Killed on the field of Honor."

SUSPECTED SPY ON LINER.

Arrest of a Passenger of the Trent at Kingston, Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.—A sensation has been caused by the arrest of Maximilian Ward, a passenger from New York on the Royal Mail liner Trent, which arrived today. He is suspected of being a spy. He says he was born in England, and that his father was a German. His interest in the wireless apparatus on the Trent caused suspicion.

No Maximilian Ward is on the list of passengers of the Trent, which left London on Oct. 21 for New York via the West Indies and Central America. The name of the ship's surgeon is Maximilian C. Wall, who is said to be of German parentage.

PRESIDENT TO TALK PEACE?

Dr. van Dyke, Who May Have a Message, Will See Him Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Tumulty announced this afternoon that the President would receive Dr. van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands at the White House on Wednesday morning. There have been reports that Dr. van Dyke would tell the President of a movement for the restoration of peace started by the Dutch Government, possibly bringing a proposal message from the Queen of Holland that could, of course, be delivered only in person to the President.

Secretary of State Bryan said a few days ago that no peace movement was then under way.

HAS TOO MANY WOOERS.

Pastor Appeals for Protection Against "Lovesick Maidens."

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Frederick Nicholson, pastor of the First Spiritual Church, today appealed to Chief of Police Hill for "protection against lovesick maidens and scheming mothers." For weeks, he said, he has been made unhappy by love letters and telephone calls. He turned over to the police a package of letters, some of them daintily colored and richly scented.

Police officials subsequently visited one home and advised that attentions to the pastor should cease.

150,000 DEAF PEOPLE are now hearing perfectly by aid of the Acousticon. Call and see if it will make you hear. General Acoustic Co., 220 W. 42d St., New York.—Advt.

DR. BLAKE MARRIES MRS. MACKAY IN PARIS

Ceremony in Mayor's Office Quickly Follows Divorce of Physician's Former Wife.

DR. DERBY IS A WITNESS

Col. Roosevelt's Son-in-Law and Francis Riggs Among Those Attending—Couple to Stay Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Katherine Alexander Duer, formerly Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, and Dr. Joseph A. Blake, whose wife obtained a decree of divorce in Connecticut yesterday, were married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the office of the Mayor of the Sixteenth Arrondissement, Passy, near the bride's new home in the Avenue Henri Martin. There was only a civil marriage, both parties being undesirous of a religious ceremony.

The only persons present were the witnesses, the Comtesse Henriette de Bonneval and Francis Riggs attending for the bride, and Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Dr. Walton Martin, chief surgeon of Mrs. H. P. Whitney's ambulance corps acting for the bridegroom.

The wedding had been planned for next week, but the time was changed because Francis Riggs is leaving tomorrow to join Mrs. Herman Harje's field ambulance at the battle front.

Until nearly 2 o'clock Dr. Blake was busy operating on the wounded at the American Hospital. The Mayor of the Arrondissement, who performed the ceremony, is Dr. Bouillet, a well known Paris physician. He visited the hospital this morning and watched Dr Blake operate on several French soldiers. At the ceremony he followed the French custom and made a speech to the bridal couple, complimenting Dr. Blake on remaining in France through the war crisis to do such admirable work. The custom also is that the bridegroom make a speech in reply, but Dr. Blake said he was unable to speak French fluently enough to perform this duty, so Dr. Bouillet paid a further compliment, saying that inasmuch as he had seen the bridegroom in the operating room it was unnecessary for Dr. Blake ever to make any speeches.

The ceremony was arranged so hastily that the bride had no time to change her costume and went to the Mayor's office in blue velvet street attire.

I saw the couple at the bride's house immediately after the ceremony. They said they would take no bridal trip because Dr. Blake was too busy in the hospital. He will remain there throughout the war. Mrs. Blake said she had no thought of visiting America this year.

As told in THE TIMES yesterday, Mrs. Catherine Ketcham Blake obtained a decree of divorce from Dr. Blake in the Superior Court in Litchfield County, Connecticut, on Friday. The charge was desertion. Dr. Blake and his wife had lived apart for some time before he went to Europe last March. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay also separated after Mrs. Blake instituted an alienation action against Mrs. Mackay, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Mackay were divorced by a mutual action in a French court. Both Dr. Blake and Mrs. Mackay have since resided in Paris.

THE TROUBLES OF TAMARCO

He Is Arrested Himself After Firing Revolver at Robbers.

Salvatore Tomarco's is a hard life. A month ago some one stole his horse and wagon from in front of his butcher shop at 2,031 Second Avenue. A week ago three men held him up as he closed the place at night and stole $180 and his gold watch and chain. Last night three others entered his place, shoved a revolver against his body, and held him at bay while they took $100 from the cash register and two diamond rings, worth $75 and $50.

The robbers fled as a customer entered, and Tomarco, taking a revolver from under the counter, gave chase and fired five shots. Policeman Brown joined the hunt and caught Giuseppi Gambarino of 227 East 136th Street, the Bronx. Two other men escaped into tenements.

Crowds gathered and police reserves arrived. Tomarco told the story of his injuries, of the Black Hand letters he had received, and of his determination after the robbery last week to make some one suffer. They complimented him for his courage, condoled with him over his poor marksmanship and then arrested him for violating the Sullivan law, for Tomarco didn't have any permit to possess a revolver. Poor Tomarco!

MOTHERHOOD HER AMBITION

Mrs. Croker Voices It in an Interview Given on Her Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—Richard Croker is now enjoying a protracted honeymoon in Florida with his Indian bride.

He was reticent in answering interviewers on his way South except when speaking of Mrs. Croker. Asked if she was a suffragette he said: "She is a Democrat. I doubt if you could call her a suffragette. Certainly she is not a militant suffragette. She believes that women who own property in their own name should have the ballot."

"There is one thing I want you to say for me," Mrs. Croker said, "and that is to correct the statement in some of the papers that spoke of me as an Indian squaw. An Indian squaw is an Indian mother. I am not yet a squaw, but I trust that I shall be. Motherhood is the highest ambition that a woman can look forward to."

Mr. Croker proved a neutral on war topics. He was uncommunicative as to the beating the Democrats got in New York in the recent election, and he gazed out of the window and answered only in monosyllables when asked if he was going to train another Derby winner for this Summer's racing in England, but—

He was loquacious and even enthusiastic when it came to singing the praises of his bride.

Special Musical Service at 8 P.M. Calvary Fifth Av. Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St.—Advt.

700,000 GERMANS ATTACK NEAR ARRAS

Heavy Fighting Reported to Have Begun in an Effort to Pierce Allies' Line.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—The Weekly Dispatch's Boulogne correspondent says:

"The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing for a determined effort to break through the Allies' line.

"Heavy fighting has already begun."

It has been believed here for some days that the next attempt of the Germans to reach the French coast would be made south of the Franco-Belgian border, perhaps near Arras. This vicinity, it was thought, would serve the purposes of the Germans, as well as a point further north, it being argued that if the Allies' line should be broken here they would have to abandon their position in Flanders.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Friday morning fresh German marines, who recently arrived at Bruges, marched toward the Yser. Some were singing, others were crying, as the Yser has a bad reputation. A high officer addressed the troops at Bruges Thursday and promised to take them to Calais.

"Several natives of Flanders were arrested after the bombardment of Zeebrugge as spies."

THE ALLIES VERY BUSY WHILE WAITING ATTACK

Correspondent Hints at Important Operations on Foot During Lull in Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to The Observer from the North of France, under yesterday's date, says:

"It is possible for you in England, who watch events, so to speak, from afar, to underestimate the activities of the Allies during a period like the present, when fierce hostilities on a large scale seem to have ceased for the time being, there being very little of specific incident to record, but the forces of the Allies were never more fully occupied, as events will shortly demonstrate.

"The Germans for six weeks have waged a wearing campaign in Flanders. Contrary to their hopes and expectations, it is they who have been worn down and disheartened. If they make another and supreme effort to break the Allies' line of defense in the north, they will be courting a Sedan.

"When the history of the war comes to be written in full and just perspective it will be found that the brain work of Joffre and French in these critical days at the end of November have been a decisive factor in the destruction of the German military machine.

"A large German force, retreating through a country fortified on successive lines in preparation for this emergency, is a grave problem to tackle, but I think that the Allies can count upon a degree of demorilization in the German hosts which would be inconceivable, if they had not been fighting a losing campaign for many weeks."

GROWING CONFIDENCE IS SHOWN IN PARIS

The French Military Critic Thinks that German Attacks in the West Are Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—In an editorial in the Liberté Col. Dousset, a leading military critic, expresses the opinion that the recent cessation of German attacks on the western front are due to anxiety about the Polish conflict rather than, as has generally been supposed here, to a pause before a new attack. He says:

"The Germans are nervously awaiting news of a situation which is already serious enough. I doubt whether they will be able to resume their attacks on the west, because they are forced to remove all their disposable forces elsewhere.

"Already the proud Junkers hear Cossack hoofbeats echoing through their ancestral halls. Soon they will demand protection and the Kaiser cannot refuse to listen. For them the present calm means increasing anguish; for us it means eager expectation."

Another symptom of the growing French optimism is the fact that the Tempa's military expert ventures for the first time since the outbreak to criticise the way the operations are conducted. Apropos of the renewed bombardment of Rheims, announced yesterday, he writes:

"Surely it is possible to chase the Germans from the forts they occupy against Rheims. We hold the heights of St. Thierry and Berry au Bac. It would seem that a little effort north of Brimont and Nogent Labesse would free the city's ruins by threatening the bombarders with an envelopment."

CABLES CUT IN BALTIC SEA.

Germans Stop Communication Between Denmark and Russia.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says the cables between Fredericia, Denmark, and Libau, Russia, and between Fredericia and Petrograd, which are the only direct lines between Denmark and Russia, have been cut in the Baltic Sea, 170 miles east of Bornholm. It is supposed, the correspondent says, that the cutting was done by German warships.

The only communication with Russia now is by way of Sweden.

GEORGE S. LAFKIN'S SMART CLOTHES for men. Sale, $20 to $30 suits, $12.50. 9 Church St., 2d floor.—Advt.

WAR'S END BY JUNE, IS BRITISH PROPHECY

Conflict Will Be Over Before Ascot, Says Officer of French's Army Now in London.

JOFFRE'S ADVANCE IS NEAR

England In No Mood to Impose Severe Terms Except to End Destructive Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A very optimistic prediction as to the comparatively short duration of the war was made today by a personage who cannot be designated with any greater precision than as an officer of high position in Gen. French's army. He is back in London from the front on a few days' leave, most of which he passed at the War Office.

"The war," he said, "will be over before Ascot." (June.)

In view of the general expectation of a long struggle this statement reads like a joke. It is made in all seriousness, however, and is justified, according to its author, by what he describes as the facts of the situation. These are in brief that the German efforts in the western theatre of the war are practically exhausted; that the pressure on the eastern frontier will soon become severe; that the psychological moment for a general offensive movement for which Gen. Joffre has been looking, is rapidly approaching, and that when it does arrive the Allies' combined movements in the east and west will prove irresistible.

"Early in the Summer," said this officer, "Germany will be ready to make peace on the best terms she can obtain."

This prediction is a purely military one, and leaves out of consideration the question of what terms Germany will be able to obtain and be willing to accept.

Though talk of the necessity of crushing Germany is indulged in now, there can be little doubt that six months more of an appalling and ruinous war will have made the world's desire for peace a potent factor in the consideration of terms.

The gospel of hatred of Germany which is being preached by some apostles here, does not really seem to be having more than superficial success.

The more responsible papers throughout the country show no evidence of a patriotic determination to see the war through to a successful issue degenerating into a blind fury only to be assuaged by the destruction of Germany.

It is obvious that there is no party in Great Britain which does not intend to prosecute the war without relenting until an enduring peace is established, and Prussian militarism, as a menace to the world, has been extirpated, but there is ample evidence that when these objects are attained British feeling will be satisfied.

The Archbishop of York has been taken to task by some of the jingo press for condemning "the gross and vulgar way in which the German Emperor has been treated in the newspapers, and particularly in some comic papers," but his statement that "we can still speak with admiration and charity about the great German people" has been echoed in many, in fact in most responsible, quarters.

No Hatred for Germany.

Dr. Saleeby gained the applause of a representative audience last night when he said it was essential that Englishmen should not imitate Germany in her hymn of hate against England, and that it was England's duty, hard though it might be, to remember the noble Germany of the past, of which there was so little sign at the moment. If this country desired the complete destruction of Germany, he added, she would place herself on exactly the same parallel as Bismarck and Bernhardi, whose sole ambition was to obliterate France from the records of the earth.

Referring to Romain Rolland's recent article on the war, The Star says:

"There is in our hearts no mean vindictiveness, no malignity of malice directed against the mute millions of the German democracy, who have been driven like sheep to the slaughter by the organized terrorism of the Prussian Odin.

"When Romain Rolland urges us to banish words of vengeance and retaliation from our hearts, he forces an open door. We are in no mood to do unto German cities and German civilians what German militarism has done to Belgian cities and Belgian civilians. Our task is higher and holier. We are summoned by a sad destiny to the dreadful duty of saving western civilization from falling into an abyss of militarist hate, as Rolland puts it.

To Re-establish Justice.

"A great nation does not revenge itself. It re-establishes justice, and the destruction of Prussian militarism is the only way we can discern by which justice can be re-established among the nations of Europe. We cannot fight this evil power with spiritual weapons alone, but we must wield the sword with hands made strong by the faith in us. Sooner or later the German democracy will divine the truth that the Prussian creed of militarism is their enemy, as well as ours, and that they must join us in the human duty of overthrowing it."

Another significant indication of the spirit in which England is fighting this war is to be found in the letters of soldiers and officers on the firing line. The evidence of personal vindictiveness or national animosity is rare in the extreme, and there are on the other hand numberless examples going to show that when not actually engaged in trying to kill one another, as in duty bound, the men at the front are animated by good-fellowship rather than by hostility.

Among the million men who are now training for the work of war, competent observers state that of the many and various and often vague motives which caused the enlistment of recruits perhaps the least perceptible is conscious dislike of Germany or the Germans.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that this same prediction that the war would be over by June was made last week by an American just returned from Berlin, and quoted in a special cable dispatch to THE TIMES. The American's forecast was based, however, not on any considerations of military pressure from the Allies but upon what he regarded as the certain exhaustion in Germany of some essential elements of warfare, notably copper for shells and nitrates for gunpowder.

GERMANS RENEW THE BATTLE IN POLAND; RUSSIANS ADMIT VICTORY IS NOT WON

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Our troops have won important successes along the Proschovitse-Brzesko-Bochnia-Visnitsch front, (in Galicia and from thirty to sixty miles southeast of Cracow.) In this locality on Nov. 26 we routed an Austrian army, taking more than 7,000 prisoners, capturing 30 cannon, 10 of which were outfitted with horses, and over 20 machine guns.

A Russian battalion at Brzesko captured what was left of the Thirty-first Regiment of Hungarian Honved. These prisoners included the commandant, 20 officers, and 1,250 soldiers, and also the flag. We also took an automobile carrying officers of the General Staff. We are continuing our energetic pursuit of the enemy.

In the fighting at Lodz, which continued Nov. 28, we succeeded also in making progress at certain points.

In the Carpathians our troops have attacked considerable Austrian forces.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war the situation today is unchanged. French attacks in the Argonne Forest have been repulsed. In the forest northwest of Apremont, and in the Vosges, we occupied some French trenches after an obstinate resistance.

Only unimportant engagements are reported from East Prussia. At Lowicz our troops have recommenced their attacks and the fighting continues.

Heavy Russian attacks in the district to the west of Novo Padomsk were repulsed.

In Southern Poland there has been no change.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation is unchanged.

In Russian Poland yesterday it was generally quiet. Some weak Russian attacks were repulsed. Fighting in the Carpathians continues.

In the southern war theatre (Servia) yesterday, fighting continued on nearly all the front. Several important positions were taken by our troops.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*Night report*—As on yesterday there is nothing of importance to report.

Day report—In Belgium the artillery exchanges were continued during the day of Nov. 27 without any particular incident. The heavy German artillery showed less activity. There was but one attack of infantry, to the south of Ypres, which was repulsed by our troops.

Toward the evening our artillery brought down a German biplane carrying three aviators. One of the men was killed, and the other two were made prisoners.

In the region of Arras and further to the south there has been no change. The day passed very quietly in the region of the Aisne. In Champagne our heavy artillery inflicted serious losses on the artillery of the enemy.

From the Argonne to the Vosges there is nothing to report.

NEW BRITISH ARMY LANDED IN FRANCE

A Steady Stream of Transports Has Been Carrying Troops Across to Havre.

HAVRE, Nov. 19. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Directly following Lord Kitchener's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, in which he said he had 1,250,000 men ready to land in France, there has been a steady stream of transports from England to Havre.

As many as 200 ships of various sizes have been lying outside the harbor at one time. Men are being landed as fast as the ships can find berths.

The troops are mostly territorials, but well seasoned. After a march from the docks through the streets of Havre, cheering and being cheered, they disappear.

The incoming troops seem in high spirits and sing and whistle on the march.

The foregoing statement from Havre is the first plain intimation that the British forces on the Franco-Belgian battle front are being strongly reinforced. Whatever are the number and character of the troops reported to have been landed at Havre, it is possible that the number is exaggerated and the character mistaken.

There have been reports of 300,000 or 400,000 British troops, including Canadians, Australians, Indians, Territorials, and British regulars on the firing line. But at no time, experts say, has the line held by the British been sufficiently long to warrant the presence of such a large body of troops.

The fact that Field Marshal Sir John French, in his early reports, repeatedly emphasized the fact of the odds against his force, and the fact that these reports mentioned only four infantry divisions, with cavalry, to which in September were added "several" batteries of field artillery, is interpreted by military experts to mean that the original expeditionary force consisted of under 60,000 men.

This force was thrown across the Channel on Aug. 13. Since then it has been joined by several thousand British marines, fleeing from Antwerp and Ostend; (but whether these have, meantime, returned to their ships is not known;) by 20,000 Indian troops out of 70,000, who embarked from India Sept. 9-15, the rest evidently being left in Egypt; and some Australian and territorial troops. The latter are known to be at the front on account of letters from them, which their friends have given to the London press, and because of their names in the casualty lists.

On Nov. 13 the British casualties, including killed, wounded and missing, were announced in the House of Commons to be, for the nine weeks following Aug. 16, 57,000 men. Official statements have been made by members of the British Government that all losses in the original force, and presumably in the commands sent later, have been made good.

On Aug. 15, the day the British expeditionary force started for France, Lord Kitchener unfolded to the nation his plans for a new volunteer army to be drawn from the British Isles. He stated that this force, exclusive of territorials, would be 1,000,000 men, whom it would take five or six months properly to clothe and train.

These men have ever since been assembling and in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Nov. 9 Lord Kitchener was quoted as saying:

"There are training in this country over 1,250,000 men, eagerly waiting for a call to bear their part in the great struggle."

This total did not include, he said, the troops sent from Canada and Australia and other parts of the empire, but he did not make clear how large a proportion of the 1,250,000 were volunteers.

On Nov. 16 Premier Asquith, in asking for more money to prosecute the war, stated that 1,100,000 men, outside of territorials, were under arms in England. His request for authority to raise another million men was unanimously granted.

Only three days later, (Nov. 19, the date of this Havre correspondence,) it was reported by cable, in connection with talk about Kitchener's "new army," that "thousands of veterans," who had been enrolled, had already been sent to the front with various contingents.

It is possible, therefore, that the reinforcements which have been sent through Havre are these veteran troops, together with the contingents from the colonies, while the "new army" may remain still untouched. Even the earliest volunteers, if they were to receive the five or six months' training designed by Kitchener, would not be ready before January or February.

SAYS THAT GERMANS TAX BELGIAN SUPPLIES

L'Echo Belge Declares They Levy More Than a Cent a Pound on Flour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Observer.)—The position of the unhappy inhabitants of Belgium is daily becoming more serious. L'Echo Belge says that the flour sent from America for the starving Belgian population has been taxed by the German authorities, who have levied 13 francs ($2.60) on every 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds)—a proceeding which is not at all in accordance with the spirit of the American arrangements for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

FEAR HUNGRY BELGIANS WILL ATTACK GERMANS

Refugees Report the Danger to an American Relief Commissioner.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—There is imminent danger that, driven desperate by hunger, the Belgians in some districts will attack the Germans in an effort to obtain food, according to a report received today by Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Commission, from a special Commissioner doing relief work in Maastricht, Holland. The Commissioner cites a statement made by a refugee, which was confirmed by others, in which the Belgian says:

"In Bercham (two miles southeast of Antwerp,) and the neighboring villages, there has been for some time no food available except what was got through the commission. At Berchem the Germans stored the food which they seized at Antwerp and which they said was being sent to Brussels. Consequently the people, while starving, see quantities of food within reach. Meetings are being held nightly where the chances of attacking the German garrison for the purpose of taking possession of food are seriously discussed."

In the suburbs of Antwerp, the Commissioner's report says, refugees said there was virtually a famine. The inhabitants were solely dependent upon the commission's distribution, and when the supply temporarily became exhausted privation at once ensued.

The conditions at Louvain, according to refugees' reports, are still worse. Actual starvation is prevailing, and the inhabitants are living in the ruins.

'NEUTRAL' MINE LAYERS TRAPPED BY BRITISH

Norwegian and Danish Trawlers Seized While Using English Port As Base.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The British Admiralty, it is believed, has unearthed the mystery of the sowing of mines off the north coast of Ireland. British ships have arrested two trawlers, one Norwegian and the other Danish, which made their headquarters at Fleetwood, on the English coast of the Irish Sea. They are charged with having laid the mines which proved so disastrous to British and neutral shipping.

All along it has been suspected that these mines were laid by vessels flying neutral flags, but it was hardly thought they were making a British port their headquarters.

FLEETWOOD, Eng., Nov. 28.—British warships have arrested the Norwegian trawler Nestor, which is accused of having laid mines off the north coast of Ireland while flying a neutral flag. The trawler has been docked here and her crew placed under arrest. The taking of the Nestor caused a sensation here, as she made her headquarters in Fleetwood.

HAZELTON PIANOS.—Supreme in tone quality since 1842. 95-98 University Pl., bet. 16th & 17th Sts.—Advt.

Germans Fighting Desperately in Retreat, Says Petrograd.

RELIEF CORPS HURRIED UP

Unofficial Reports Say the Germans' Only Hope Is to Break Line at Lenczyca.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN GALICIA

Capture of 7,000 Austrians, Including High Officers, Reported Southeast of Cracow.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends an official statement which warns the public to observe caution in accepting rumors of a crushing Russian victory.

The statement says the retreating Germans are offering desperate resistance and the battle has not yet been finished.

The statement was issued by the Russian headquarters staff and deals with the various rumors circulating on the dimensions of an alleged Russian victory between the Vistula and the Warta rivers. The statement continues:

"These rumors are partly based on private letters from the seat of war published in certain journals.

"The headquarters staff warns the public that these rumors are not founded on facts and must be received with reserve.

"At the very beginning of the war the headquarters staff recommended the necessity of receiving with reserve all news not emanating from an official source.

"Undoubtedly the German plan to pierce our front on the left bank of the Vistula and surround part of the Russian Army has completely failed.

"The fighting, however, is not yet finished." The report goes on: "The battle on the whole front is developing very favorably for us.

"The enemy, however, continues to offer stubborn resistance. It is impossible, therefore, to consider the operations ended and it is necessary to await the revelation of its final results in the firm assurance that the Russian troops are fully conscious of the necessity for successfully concluding their heroic efforts in order finally to shatter the enemy's resistance."

It appears from the communications of the staff commander in chief that the Germans have been compelled to fall back from Rzgow and Tuszyn through Brzeziny on Strykow under conditions most disadvantageous to them. The Germans suffered enormous losses during the retreat.

Details of Battle Awaited.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—"We have succeeded in making progress at certain points" is all that Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, permits himself to say of the battle of Lodz, in which, according to information from unofficial but usually credible sources, the Russians have gained a great victory over the German armies which made the third attempt since the beginning of the war to advance on Warsaw.

This brief reference to the battle, added to what was said in the previous report from Russian Headquarters, is taken here to mean that, if the Germans have not already been defeated, the Russians have drawn a cordon around them from which they will find the greatest difficulty in escaping.

Some correspondents in Petrograd, who quote the highest military sources for their information, repeat that this cordon is tightening more and more, and that the Russian guns are spreading death among the German armies caught in their grip. They declare that the only hope for the Germans, who are said to number 150,000, is that the two army corps sent to their relief will be able to break through the Russian line which they are attacking at Lenczyca, northwest of Lodz.

That the Germans have not given up hope is shown by the Berlin official account of the operations, which tonight says that the Germans have recommenced their attacks and that the fighting continues.

Gen. von Hindenburg, who has just been made a Field Marshal by Emperor William in acknowledgment of the protection he and his troops have given the East Prussian frontier, in an army order issued at Thorn, goes further. He says the Germans have brought the Russian offensive to a standstill and inflicted heavy losses on them.

Russian Success Near Cracow.

Further south, to the west of Novo Radomsk, the Germans also claim to have repulsed the Russians, while for the armies which are advancing to besiege Cracow the Russian headquarters announces a "decisive success." In the last few days' fighting in this region the Russians, according to their official reports, captured some 15,000 prisoners, forty guns, twenty machine guns, and some General Staff officers.

This battle, although it is considered in military circles here not to be as important as that around Lodz, would, in case of Russian success, open the way for them into Southern Silesia. Cracow, the military men admit, would prove a hard nut to crack, but in this regard a usually well-informed Petrograd correspondent says the Russians have a surprise in store for the Austro-Germans.

Germans Resume Attacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (via The Hague and London, Nov. 29.)—After a few days of comparative peace in the opera-

tions the battle in Western Poland is again in full progress. Gen. Mackensen's army, which has been marking time since its victory over the Russians at Lowicz on Nov. 24, has resumed the offensive in this region. The Russians, according to an official report, are attacking heavily, but unsuccessfully, the German right wing near Novo Radomsk and Morathaln.

The Tageblatt reminds its readers that such a pause by no means signifies that the troops are exhausted. "Wise commanders," says the paper, "often find it more advantageous after successes like those near Lodz to devote a little time to arranging their forces and bringing up additional munitions than to follow up the advantage immediately. The spectacle of an army storming forward at full speed, as in the first phase of the western campaign, is most inspiring to the spectator, but a source of anxiety to the commander when the movement is so rapid as to interfere with the successful maintenance of communications."

There is no official reference to the Austrian allies who cover the southern end of the Silesian frontier, but Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Tageblatt, says he understand that they are standing fast and defending the ground which they have won. Major Moraht declares that much credit for the present favorable situation on the eastern front should be granted to the Austrians, who withdrew from Western Galicia to assist Gen. von Hindenburg in checking the Russians' "steamroller" advance and cheerfully sacrificed their particular interests to those of the combined campaign and have borne their full share of the burden of fighting.

Berlin Sees New Chances.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information given out today by the Official Press Bureau follows:

"Military critics of the Berlin newspapers consider that the successes of the Austrians on Nov. 25 and of Gen. Mackensen on the following day have made still more favorable the position of the Germans.

Russian reinforcements appear to have come from Ivangorod—which Major Moraht, military cirtic of the Berliner Tageblatt, calls a daring attempt on the part of the Russians if they wished to hold their position on the Vistula River and from Galicia. The latter movement may be followed by an advance of the Austrians over the Carpathians and toward the River San.

"Reports from Vienna are to the effect that the conflict along the greater part of the front has assumed the character of a stubborn and long-drawn battle.

"Fighting in the west has almost been lost sight of in the last few days in view of the important conflict in Poland and Galicia, the outcome of which is likely to exert an important influence on the whole situation."

HINDENBURG MADE A FIELD MARSHAL

Quotes Kaiser's Congratulations and Reports the Capture of 60,000 Russians

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28, (via London.)—A telegram from Thorn, West Prussia, gives an army order issued by Gen. von Hindenburg, commander of the German army in Russian Poland, stating that "in the severe fighting lasting several days my troops brought to a standstill the offensive of the numerically superior Russian army."

The army order repeats the contents of a telegram sent by Emperor William congratulating Gen. von Hindenburg on his success, thanking him and his troops for the protection they afforded to the eastern frontier, and promoting the General to the rank of Field Marshal. The army order concludes:

"I am proud of having reached the highest military rank at the head of such troops. Your fighting spirit and perseverance have in a marvelous manner inflicted the greatest losses on the enemy. Over 60,000 prisoners, 150 guns, and about 200 machine guns have fallen into our hands. But the enemy is not yet annihilated. Therefore go forward with God for our King and the Fatherland till the last Russian is subdued and at our feet. Hurrah!"

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the Matin in Petrograd says he learns from highly competent military sources that the losses of the Germans in Poland on Nov. 25 were considerable and that an army corps was made prisoners and another corps was routed.

Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander, it is stated, received the following telegram from Emperor William before the battle of Lodz:

"Distinguish yourself. The eyes of the world are upon you."

RUMORS TROUBLE BERLIN.

Thousands of Refugees Reported Fleeing from Eastern Provinces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from Berlin that great nervousness prevails there. Official reports deal with news several days old, and rumors are spreading that the German armies are retiring at several points.

Almost all the railways in East Prussia, Posen, and Silesia are being used for military purposes only, and thousands of fugitives are fleeing along the roads. They are mostly of Slav nationality, and, as they are not being sufficiently supplied by the Germans, they are suffering terrible privations. Many hundreds of children have died from want of milk. Thousands upon thousands of wounded are arriving by railway at Posen, Breslau, and Berlin.

DOUBLE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

German Report Says Papers Have Little Besides Official Matter.

Russia's strict censorship, which, it is intimated, almost amounts to a double censorship, was commented upon in a recent article in the Frankfurter Zeitung. A translation of the article was given out by the German Information Service last night. It reads:

"The censorship of the press is carried out with the greatest rigor. Empty spaces are to be found on almost every page of the Russian papers, although all articles and communications must be submitted to censorship before being set. Evidently a double censorship is exercised, which often draws out passages at the very last moment which were previously accepted. On the other hand, the usually very frequent money fines imposed by the Russian Government are not inflicted. The newspapers are almost altogether confined to printing official reports or to such items as the Government may allow to pass.

"Hence it is not astonishing to see the patriotic attitude which now prevails even among the opposition papers, excepting the Socialist press, which was suppressed immediately after the beginning of the war.

"The two German daily newspapers appearing in St. Petersburg which continued to come out can, of course, not escape from the general treatment of the press. One of them, by the way, had to change its name to the Petrograd Zeitung immediately after the Czar's ukase to drop the old name, St. Petersburg.

"The German-Russians, as well as the Baltics do not seem to enjoy the full confidence of the Russian Government. A large number of the Baltic officers, who are well represented in many of the regiments, were sent to the Austro-Hungarian frontier so as not to be fighting against the Germans. The German-Russian middle classes, however, seem to be under the grave suspicion of the Russian Government. Even the Esthonians and Letts are considered as unreliable by the Russians, so much so that a general advance by the German armies is giving the Russian Government considerable worry."

LEMBERG HEARS OF VICTORY.

Reports There Say Germans Lost 17,000 and Austrians 16,000 Men.

LEMBERG, Nov. 28, (via Petrograd and London.)—In operations lasting three days in the vicinity of Strykow, fifteen miles northeast of Lodz and Tushin, an equal distance to the south of this city, the Germans lost upward of 17,000 men, a heavy battery of artillery and twenty-eight machine guns, according to authoritative information made available in Lemberg today.

In the same fighting, the Austrians lost 16,000 men, in addition to twenty machine guns.

The German operations in this locality are declared by Russian military observers in Lemberg to have been absolute failures, and the chances of their escaping further disaster are regarded here as slight.

RUSSIANS IN CZERNOWITZ.

Bucharest Hears That Austrians Fled in Disorder.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28, (via Petrograd.)—Advices received at the Rumanian capital from Mamornitza say:

"After a violent bombardment and attacks from the Russian troops, the Austrian forces have precipitately abandoned Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, fleeing in disorder toward Dorna Vatro with the Russians in pursuit.

"The Russian advance guards marched into Czernowitz at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 27. They met with an enthusiastic welcome from the Rumanian and Ruthenian people of the city."

OPEN AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

Gift of Colony in Petrograd for Wounded Russians.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28, (via London.)—An American hospital, equipped with forty beds, the gift of the American colony of Petrograd, was opened here today. The hospital will be exclusively for the treatment of wounded Russian soldiers.

The hospital was opened with religious ceremonies. The addresses were made by Ambassador Marye and the Mayor of Petrograd. Many Russian officials were present.

TELL OF SERVIAN MUTINY.

Reports from Berlin Also Claim Austrian Gains There.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Official information given out today contains the following:

"A mutiny has broken out among Servians in the Drina division of the army. Servian deserters are arriving in Bulgaria.

"Further progress of the Austrian forces in Servia is reported from Vienna, where it is said that the enemy has been forced back near Lazarevatz, on his centre, which has been broken through. Further successes are also believed to have been won along the Kolubara River, south of Valjevo, the Austrians now being before Kosjovici."

AWAITS PORTUGAL'S ACTION.

Germany Will Ignore the Mobilization of Her Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—(By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, will return to Berlin tomorrow to make preparations for the opening of the second war session of the Reichstag on Dec. 2.

It was said semi-officially today that Germany would not take any diplomatic steps on account of the mobilization of the Portuguese Army, and that full responsibility would be left with Portugal. Germans in that country have been advised to depart.

AMERICAN FLIER FOR RUSSIA.

Charles C. Witmer Appointed to Czar's Airship Corps.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 29.—Charles C. Witmer, an American aviator, today notified relatives here of his appointment to the Russian Airship Corps with headquarters at Sebastopol. He is already on his way to Vancouver, B. C., where he will cross to Japan.

Witmer was in Russia three years ago, and at that time gave some instructions to the Russian airmen. He says Russia has just finished building 200 aeroplanes for use in the war.

PIGEON POST FROM PRZEMYSL.

"We Are Doing Very Well," Says Message to Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 28.—The newspaper Maasbode publishes a Berlin telegram giving the latest word from the besieged city of Przemysl in Galicia. It was received in Vienna Friday by pigeon post and says:

"We are doing very well. Do not be disquieted."

NAVAL LOSSES COMPARED.

Tonnage of British Ships Lost Far Exceeds That of Germany.

A German naval officer, who is on a semi-diplomatic mission here writes to THE TIMES:

"From your today's paper I inclose a clipping: 'Score of British ships lost,' which states the number of German war ships lost as being twenty-five, against the British naval losses of twenty ships. As far as numbers are concerned you are certainly as correct as any one can be, under the circumstances, only taking into account the total losses undoubted and admitted by both sides. Still this comparison does give the average reader quite a wrong impression of the real effect of the losses since in no way it takes into consideration the military value and the fighting power destroyed by the enemy or by accident.

"From this point of view a statement of German and British naval losses as correct as I am able to give it, reads quite different:

GERMAN LOSSES.

	Tons Displ.
Armored cruiser Yorck	6,500
Protected cruiser Magdeburg	4,550
Protected cruiser Koeln	4,350
Protected cruiser Mainz	4,350
Protected cruiser Emden	3,650
Protected cruiser Ariadne	2,650
Protected cruiser Hela	2,040
Gunboat Jaguar	900
Gunboat Lichs	900
Gunboat Iltis	900
Gunboat Tiger	900
Gunboat Cormoran	1,600
Surveying ship Moeve	650
Surveying ship Planet	650
Destroyers S 90 and Taku	680
Destroyers S 115, S 117, and S 119	1,680
Destroyers S 126 and S 124, each	955
Destroyer V 187	655
Submarine U 15	500
Tons displacement	42,055
Converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,350
Converted cruiser Cap Trafalgar	18,000
Registered tons	32,350

BRITISH LOSSES.

	Tons Displ.
Battleship Audacious	23,400
Battleship Bulwark	15,250
Armored cruiser Warrior	23,400
Armored cruiser Monmouth	9,850
Armored cruiser Good Hope	14,300
Armored cruiser Cressy	12,200
Armored cruiser Hogue	12,200
Armored cruiser Aboukir	12,200
Protected cruiser Amphion	5,600
Protected cruiser Pathfinder	5,000
Protected cruiser Pegasus	2,400
Protected cruiser Hawke	7,500
Protected cruiser Hermes	5,700
Gunboat Speedy	800
Gunboat Niger	320
Destroyer Bullfinch	400
Submarines AE-1, E-3, and D-5	2,100
Tons displacement	139,270
Converted cruiser Oceanic, registered tons	17,300

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DRAGOONS WRECKED GERMAN AIR FLEET

French War Office Describes Night Attack of Cavalry on an Aeroplane Camp.

SWEPT BY MACHINE GUN

Commanders of Two Forces Fought Hand to Hand—Only Ten of Attacking Squadron Escaped.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The French War Office supplemented its official statement today with an account of the exploits of a squadron of dragoons during the early part of September.

"During the night of Sept. 9," the account reads, "a lieutenant of dragoons, who had become isolated with his squadron in the midst of the German lines and had taken refuge at a farm, learned of the presence of a park of German aeroplanes on the road leading from Viviers to a factory between Soissons and Compiegne. According to the gossip of peasants, the aeroplanes had landed about 7 o'clock in the evening and had been joined about 10 o'clock by an automobile convoy, consisting of from seven to nine machines which had kept company with them during their flight.

"The Lieutenant decided upon an immediate attack. It was then half past 2 in the morning. It was proposed that two platoons on foot should approach as near as possible to the convoy, fire three shots and no more. A mounted platoon, profiting by the consequent disorder, would hurl itself upon the automobiles and charge with their lances those who sought to escape. Another mounted platoon was to remain in reserve at the factory.

"The two platoons on foot succeeded in approaching to within forty meters of the automobiles and the challenge of the German sentinel was the signal for opening fire. Scarcely had the fire ceased in conformity with orders than the lieutenant, in command of the mounted platoon, charged at a gallop at the head of his men shouting, 'Vive la France!'

"Unfortunately the Germans were only partly surprised, and a rapid-fire gun stationed at the head of the automobile convoy opened fire. The French officers were killed and the platoon literally annihilated. Not one of the troopers reached the automobile. Seeing this, the Lieutenant in command of the two dismounted platoons also attempted an assault. The German machine gun was silent, the gunners having been killed at their positions. The French troopers hurled themselves upon the aviators. They were in small groups, and at once began a fierce interchange of shots at a distance of fifteen yards. The Germans, who were crouching along the edge of the road, replied to this fire with great courage.

Aeroplanes Destroyed.

"While this was going on a detachment of engineers, armed with their tools and having been previously instructed as to what to do, threw themselves on the aeroplanes. With sure blows from their pickaxes, they destroyed the motors, the gasoline reservoirs and the running gear of the German machines. Furthermore, three automobiles which contained a supply of gasoline caught fire and threw a glare of light over the scene.

"Before closing the engagement, for the French losses had been great, the courageous commanding officer wanted to engage the automobile in the centre of the group, from which the orders to the Germans had been issued and which seemed to be occupied by the German commander. While the reserve platoon was drawing back with the comparatively few men remaining in it, the French Lieutenant, followed by only three cavalrymen, made his way up to this automobile, and found himself face to face with two men, one of whom was an officer. The officer, perceiving his assailants, immediately opened fire on the group of four men with an automatic pistol. The three cavalrymen fell. The Lieutenant received a bullet through the arm, but not before he had been able to discharge his revolver at a distance o a few inches against the chest of his adversary, who sank to the ground.

"The German who was in the automobile with this officer succeeded in landing on the French Lieutenant heavily with the butt end of a rifle and the blow sent him spinning into the gutter of the roadway. Here he lay semi-unconscious for a few moments, but recovered himself, and with the assistance of another wounded man, the Lieutenant succeeded in dragging himself to the shelter of a field of beets.

"Our losses were numerous. In the three platoons engaged only ten men came out of this engagement unscathed. They hid in a village and for three days lived within the German lines. Their deliverance came only on the 13th of September, when a division of French infantry, victorious over the enemy, marched into the town."

Battle in the Air.

Another recital, this time of an aerial engagement, also was given out officially this afternoon. It follows:

"Toward half past 6 on the morning of Nov. 18 a Sergeant of one of our air squadrons, having on board his aeroplane a Lieutenant observer, was returning from a reconnoissance along the front. He was about over the French lines when he perceived a German flying machine going in the direction of Amiens. He at once started in pursuit of the enemy, but the speed of his machine was slightly inferior to that of the German and it was impossible for him to overtake the enemy. In front of Amiens the German executed a series of evolutions to make possible the throwing of bombs, some on the aviation field and others on the village of Cailly. These evolutions made it possible for the French machine to come up. The Lieutenant opened fire on the Germans and discharged about 100 bullets from his machine-gun. This fire damaged slightly the German machine, but the Lieutenant was not successful in striking either the pilot or any vital part of the mechanism. Nevertheless this machine descended to the ground.

"The French sergeant then approachd another German aeroplane, this one of the Albatross type, which was flying over Cailly and prepared to attack it. The pilot of the Albatross, in a skilful and desperate manoeuvre, made a rapid half turn and precipitated his machine at full speed on the French aeroplane. The French sergeant, to avoid collision, threw his machine back to such an angle that the rapid-fire gun was detached from its fastenings and fell down inside the car. By the time the Frenchman had recovered his equilibrium the German machine had had time to get away.

"At about this time another French aviation sergeant who had just landed on the aviation field of Amiens from a reconnaissance along the front, perceived the machine of the enemy in the air over the city. Accompanied by a mechanician he took the air again and lifting at once to a considerable height he started in pursuit of the German machine, which had eluded the Frenchman by the desperate expedient of

Scene of the Russian Campaign



1. Only "unimportant engagements" are reported in East Prussia.
2. At Leuczyca two German corps are trying to break the Russians' grip on the great army which started a march on Warsaw.
3. West of Novo Radomsk, Berlin says, heavy Russian attacks have been repulsed.
4. Russian success in this part of Galicia is characterized as important by Petrograd officials.

charging him. The second French machine came up with this German just as he was getting away from Amiens and was successful in preventing him from getting within the German lines. He followed him as far as the region of Montdidier. The mechanician in this car fired ten rifle shots at the German machine without succeeding in crippling it. In the meantime the German had not been idle and the French machine received three bullets, one of which had gone through the gasoline tank and another the seat reserved for the third passenger. Lack of ammunition made it necessary to abandon the pursuit.

"On reaching the ground the mechanician, who had gone aloft in such a hurry that he had not properly dressed himself for a flight, found that he had one of his hands frozen.

"This same day, at a quarter before eleven in the morning, a French aeroplane carrying a corporal and a lieutenant observer, went up to reconnoitre the defensive organizations of the enemy in the environs of Dombierre. This machine also encountered a German aeroplane.

"The pilot and the lieutenant, although armed only with revolvers, at once delivered an attack, but a bullet from a machine gun fired by the German machine crippled one of the wings of the French flyer, which was compelled to come to the ground at all speed. It was only by the exercise of great ability on the part of the pilot that a successful landing on the Amiens aviation ground was made. The French machine was not seriously hurt."

GERMAN LOSSES AT RHEIMS.

French Have the Advantage in the Artillery Duel There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From an official point of view the situation remains unchanged, this afternoon's communiqué only reporting that fighting still continues in Belgium and that the German attack on Ypres has been repulsed.

Last night a German aeroplane carrying three men was destroyed, the pilot being killed and his two companions being made prisoners.

From Rheims comes the news that the artillery duel in progress there has resulted in severe German losses, which means that the French are determined to silence the artillery which has been bombarding Rheims for so long and have brought up their own heavy siege artillery.

MONASTERY UNDER FIRE.

Trappists, Who Fled to Belgium from France, Suffer from Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A St. Omer correspondent of the Temps states that members of the Trappist monastery just over the Belgian frontier, whither they migrated a few years ago because of the French decree expelling monks, are now enjoying comparative calm after the German invasion.

On Oct. 12 the Germans entered the monastry, and forced the monks to leave. They requisitioned all the food.

Subsequently the buildings were endangered by the English and German shells, but finally the invaders retired, leaving the monastery little damaged but pillaged throughout.

HELD UP FOR HER COAL.

Norwegian Vessel's Supply Seized by Germans Off Chile.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29.—Reuter's Christiana correspondent says a cablegram received there from Antofagasta brought the news that a German cruiser stopped the Norwegian ship Helicon in Chilean waters and compelled her to give up her cargo of coal.

The Captain of the steamer reported that the port side of the Helicon was badly crushed during the transfer of the coal and that the vessel must dock for repairs.

German Firm Put in Sequestration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Among the German concerns placed in sequestration under an order that appears today is that of Mannesman Brothers, whose activities in Morocco greatly increased the France-German tension. All the documents belonging to them or to affiliated companies have been in the hands of Sequestrator Raynaud, who also takes charge of their offices in this city.

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TWO FLEETS CLOSE IN OFF SOUTH AMERICA

Ten British Ships Off Montevideo —Germans Heading North Near Brazilian Coast.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28.—A dispatch received here from Montevideo says that a squadron of ten British warships has been sighted 300 miles from Montevideo. The direction in which the ships were proceeding was not given.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 28.—A telegram received here from Iquique, Chile, says four warships, nationality unknown, have been seen off the Chilean coast, steaming north.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 28.—It is reported here that the German Pacific squadron has been sighted 600 miles north of Punta Pilar, Brazil, directing its course northeast in the Atlantic.

TWO GERMAN VESSELS SUNK.

Paris Hears of Cruiser and Battleship Lost in the Baltic.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Following the report from Petrograd of damage inflicted upon the German fleet by the Russians in September, comes the announcement through Paris that the German cruiser Hertha has been sunk near Libau. There also are rumors that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been torpedoed in the Baltic Sea. Both these reports lack confirmation.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Matin from Petrograd says it is reported there that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse struck a mine and sank in the Baltic, but adds that there is no official confirmation of the rumor.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, evidently referred to in the Matin dispatch, was one of Germany's old battleships, having been built in 1901. The warship was of 10,790 tons displacement and carried a crew of 658 men. Her main battery was composed of 4 9.4-inch and 14 6-inch guns.

FLEET AGAIN SHELLS COAST.

Allies' Aeroplanes Are Also Flying Over Flanders.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 28.—An Oostburg telegram to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant states that sounds of a violent cannon fire were again audible Friday in a southeasterly direction. The sound, the telegram says, indicates that the British fleet was again bombarding the coast.

An official Berlin telegram contradicts the report published in London that Dixmude has been reoccupied by the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Friday, says:

"Heavy firing was heard this afternoon in the direction of Zeebrugge and Allied aeroplanes were seen circling over Flanders. British destroyers continue scouting off the coast."

CHILE STOPS GERMAN COAL.

Detains American-Hawaiian Ship Under Suspicion.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 28.—The authorities here have declined to allow the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's steamer Minnesota, which arrived at Punta Arenas on Nov. 10, to proceed to Iquique.

It is alleged that the vessel has 7,000 tons of coal on board, and the authorities say they believe she will attempt to deliver it to German warships off the coast of Chile.

HOLD UP BRITISH COLLIERS.

Canal Authorities Place Two in Quarantine.

COLON, Panama, Nov. 28.—The British colliers Kirkwoe and Roddam, from Cardiff for Norfolk, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at Colon today without health certificates and were placed in quarantine by the health authorities of the Canal Zone.

The vessels cleared from Kingston, but it is supposed that they attempted to meet British cruisers in the Caribbean Sea and, failing in this, they ran into Colon instead of returning to Jamaica. The canal officials have not yet determined what action will be taken other than to keep the steamships in quarantine for a few days.

INVADING NORTH PACIFIC?

Tacoma Hears Germans Have a Base in Aleutian Islands.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 28.—That three German cruisers which had been operating off the coast of South America had changed their base to the Aleutian Islands and were patrolling the trade route between Puget Sound and the Orient was the report, brought today by the Japanese liner Tacoma Maru, in port from Yokohama.

While crossing the Pacific the Tacoma Maru received a wireless dispatch from the Chicago Maru, westbound, saying German warships were in the area between the 180th and 190th meridians. The Chicago Maru reported that she had altered her course to avoid capture. The Tacoma Maru proceeded for three nights without a light showing.

This report is not credited here. Since the outbreak of the war there has been more or less hysteria in shipping circles, and warships of various nationalities have frequently been reported in widely separated parts of the Pacific Ocean.

SEATTLE, Nov. 28.—British Columbia officials say the report that there are German warships along the northern trade routs in the Pacific is ridiculous. According to their latest advices, the German Pacific squadron has not left Chilean waters.

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ERZERUM FANATICS SLAY CHRISTIANS

Holy War Proclamation Followed by Destruction of Armenians' Buildings.

SEVERE FIGHT IN CAUCASUS

Izzet Pasha, with 76,000 Troops, Reported to be Marching on Suez Canal—Enver Starts for Egypt.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.—A telegram received here from Odessa describes an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Erzerum.

Dispatches reaching Odessa from this Turkish city say that, following the posting of a proclamation calling the Mohammedans to a holy war, all the Armenian clubs, churches, and schools were demolished by a mob.

Four Armenians, including one woman, were killed in the streets.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A dispatch received here from Petrograd quotes an official announcement from the headquarters of the Russian Army in the Caucasus as follows:

"An important engagement took place on Nov. 27 with a Turkish column to the west of Juzveran.

"In other sections of this front there have been engagements of only minor importance."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 28.—According to a Berlin message to the Telegraaf, Cairo reports that 76,000 Turkish troops, under Izzet Pasha, are marching against the Suez Canal. This army includes 10,000 Beduins, with 500 camels.

The reports also state that the Turks have built a field railway to the El Nakel Oasis.

The road to the Suez Canal, according to the dispatch, is barricaded by the British with a long line of trenches and with artillery positions.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The following information was given out today by the Official Press Bureau:

"Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, and Djemal Pasha, the Minister of Marine, have departed for Egypt.

"Turkish newspapers, commenting upon the situation in the Mediterranean brought about by Turkey's action, say that if Turkey liberates Egypt political dissension will disappear.

"Since the French established a naval base at Bizerta, Tunis, Italy has been threatened in the Mediterranean. She has likewise been menaced at Bengasi, (Tripoli,) by the British naval base in the Gulf of Soloum. Italy is thus in a perplexing situation. Victory for Turkey and her allies, these (Turkish) newspaper say, will extricate Italy from these dangers.

"The Tasfiri Efkiar of Constantinople says that Russia's only way of approach to Constantinople is by way of Vienna, since Italy and Rumania are the masters of the Russians in the Adriatic, as well as in the Black Sea."

Another announcement made by the Official Press Bureau is as follows:

"The Turin Stampa reports that high Egyptian dignitaries are being expelled by the British, intensifying the excitement of the natives in Egypt.

"The Bulgarian National League declares that Bulgaria should remain neutral until the end of the war."

MISSIONARIES NOT MOLESTED.

Reassuring Advices Received from Our Ambassador to Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing announced this afternoon that advices from American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople said that not a single American missionary in the Ottoman Empire had been injured.

Yesterday Secretary Bryan said that advices from Constantinople indicated that the Ottoman authorities had given permission for any missionaries desirous of leaving the country to do so. This permission seems to have been an exception to the general rule, issued after the declaration of war, forbidding the departure of aliens.

NO TURKS ON THE GOEBEN.

Cruisers Bought by Turkey Manned by Germans, Says an Armenian.

Lavin Feradian, an Armenian merchant, who has just arrived from Constantinople on a visit to his brother at 248 West 105th Street, said yesterday that no one could foretell what was going to happen in the Turkish capital. The strects were filled with German officers and German soldiers, who appeared to control everything, while the Turkish officials stood by and obeyed orders. The cruisers Goeben and Breslau, that were supposed to have been purchased by the Turkish Government from Germany, were officered and manned entirely by Germans—there was not a single Turk on board.

For the first two days in November, said Mr. Feradian, the officials would not allow him to depart, and they also held a number of Englishmen who were living in Constantinople, but after the American Ambassador had made a protest they were permitted to leave on a special train. Mr. Feradian reached Bulgaria, where he boarded a steamship sailing for Brindisi, Italy.

TURK AS KAISER'S ADJUTANT.

Zekki Pasha Appointed by the Sultan—May Have an Austrian Post.

BERLIN (via The Tague and London), Sunday, Nov. 29.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Sultan has appointed Zekki Pasha, former commander of the Turkish troops and lately commander of the Eighth Army Corps in Damascus, as General Adjutant in the suite of Emperor William.

A similar appointment, says the message, will be made for Vienna as an expression of the present relations of Turkey, Germany, and Austria. The Frankfurter Zeitung intimates that the plan contemplated is that Zekki Pasha shall have the same personal relations with Emperor William as were long held by the Russian Military Envoy to Berlin.

LODGE WOULD SHOOT SPIES

And Hang Traitors—Fears Treachery Destroyed the Bulwark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished scientist, urges that spies of German nationality should be shot, while British delinquents should be hanged.

In the course of an interview with a representative of The Weekly Dispatch, who invited him to amplify these strong opinions, Sir Oliver Lodge said:

"My feeling is that there are a lot of alien women about who are not interned. They seem likely to me to be just as dangerous as the men.

"I cannot help thinking that some spy work has been in operation in connection with the explosion on the battleship Bulwark, though, of course, I do not know what precautions were taken."

The interviewer inquired Sir Oliver's reasons for urging the shooting of foreigners and hanging for Britishers. Sir Oliver said:

"Shooting is a punishment you can offer an honorable gentleman, who, you feel, is serving his country in a way hostile to your own; but hanging is a disgraceful punishment, only appropriate to a traitor who sells his country for the sake of foreign gold."

German General Falls in Poland.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via The Hague and London.)—Lieut. Gen. Ferdinand Waenker von Dankenschweil, in command of a German infantry division, has fallen on the battlefield in Russian Poland. He was the possessor of the Iron Cross, first class, which was bestowed upon him for exceptional bravery. He was born in 1851.

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30 Pounds of that OLD-FASHIONED BOILED SUGAR MIXTURE, and 60 Half Pound Boxes, for **$3.30**

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SHAW UNREPENTANT IN REPLY TO CRITICS

Is Attacking Autocratic, Secret Diplomacy, Not Sir Edward Grey Personally, He Says.

WEEPS OVER INGRATITUDE

Points to England's Debt to Present Foes—Fight for Belgium Based on Humanity, Not Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—George Bernard Shaw, in a letter to The New Statesman, makes reply to his critics in a mood which seems to show that their attacks have had no influence upon his opinions as expressed in his article, "Common Sense About the War." In answer to Mr. Allan, who accused him of having said the worst that could be said against Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Shaw says:

"I make no pretense to sentimental forbearance in dealing with Sir Edward Grey. It is true that I might have painted a lurid picture of the career that began with the sensational infamy of Denshawai, proceeded to the revolting treachey of the Persian affair and culminated in Armageddon, with the House of Commons circumvented at every step. That is, as a matter of plain, admitted fact, the history of our diplomacy under Sir Edward Grey, but it would be the most fatal of mistakes to account for all this as a mere matter of personal fiendishness on the part of the Foreign Secretary. On the contrary my case is against autocratic, secret diplomacy, whose parent he is.

Elease note that secret diplomacy is necessarily lying diplomacy when questions are allowed in the House of Commons, because it is quite easy to put a question in such form that a refusal to answer gives away the truth as completely as a confession of it; that even when it is in the hands of a transparently well-intentioned gentleman it will produce more disastrous results than open democratic diplomacy could, even if the Foreign Secretary were the greatest rogue unhanged. Consequently, even if I thought Sir Edward such a rogue, which I do not, (an ironical 'Thank you' from Sir Edward,) I should still do my best to whitewash him if I cared for nothing but the strength of my case."

Weeps for Miss Winstanley.

As regards Miss Winstanley, another of his critics, Mr. Shaw says that he can but ween for her.

"Our ingratitude to Russia for being our help in ages past by delivering us from the real, oreginal Huns," he says, "is indeed inexcusable, and now that Miss Winstanley makes us blush for the Crimean war we can do no less than offer Russia a handsome indemnity for having so hideously bitten our benefactor's hand. And to think that Lord Roberts spent most of his life treating Russia as an enemy and that Rudyard Kipling wrote poems and tales warning us never to trust her! How could they have forgotten those Huns?

"It must certainly be a great comfort to Miss Winstanley that we are at last making some amends by shedding our blood like water to make Russia the most formidable military autocracy in Europe; but she will remind me now that for centuries after the Hun peril had passed away Austria and Hungary stood between us and the terrible Turk. Think of what we owe. To Sobieski, without whose valor we should all now be Christian slaves, tugging painfully at the oars in the galleys of Tripoli and Algiers! Yet we are actually making war on Hungary.

"Truly, we are a hopeless people, flying from one ingratitude to another. And the Germans! All those brave Hessians who won so many laurels for English Captains, from Marlborough to Burgoyne! Where would the Protestant religion be without Martin Luther? O Shame, where is thy blush?"

"Unmuddles" Prof. Muir.

Passing on to Prof. Ramsay Muir, Mr. Shaw says:

"I can only say, gently but firmly, that there is no confusion and no contradiction, humanly speaking, in my Common Sense, and that every one of five dilemmas propounded by the Professor are of his own making and not mine. However, not to be unhelpful, let me take just one of them and unmuddle my critic about it.

"I have said that the treaty of 1839 is not worth the paper it is written on, that we did not go to war from the academic point of its validity, that we should have gone to war if it never had existed, or, I now add, if it had solemnly bound us never to draw the sword against Germany; that the nation rose at Sir Edward Grey's declaration of war because it did not want to see Germany smash France, and not in the least because it cared anything about the scrap of paper, and, finally—here comes in the imaginary contradiction which troubles the Professor—that it is our sacred duty to drive the Germans out of Belgium.

"There is, of course, no contradiction. The Professor, being apparently a man of insular mind, cannot conceive that an Englishman can have any duty toward a mere foreigner, except a duty stipulated in a treaty; hence he concludes that when I deny the validity of the treaty I cannot allege any duty of Britain to Belgium; but I allege it is a duty to mankind, from both Britons and Belgians, just as much as to one another.

"I never said that our sacred duty was stipulated in the treaty. If the treaty were proved to be a forgery tomorrow, our duty would remain; if Germany proved up to the hilt tomorrow that the Belgian defense was preconcerted and prearranged with the Entente, (and, indeed, as attack through Belgium was understood and openly taken for granted by all military authorities for years past, it seems probable that the Belgians, being very far from fools, there was some understanding about the defense,) our duty would be all the more binding, treaty or no treaty. Belgium held the gate for us and saved us, at frightful cost to herself, on our express intimation that we expected her to do so. All the world would spit in our faces if we did not see her through now, even though all the jurists in Europe held that the treaty was worthless, as they, in fact, do.

"That obligation of honour, and not the futile point of law, is the one to recruit on, and recruiting was the practical emergenc to which I addressed myself whilst Mr. Asquith was trying to rally us round the scrap of paper. Belgium is now a word to conjure recruits with, not because of the treaty, but because of the fight she put up and the hideous devastation to which she has been subjected by our troops and her own, as well as by the Germans.

Reductio ad Absurdum No. 3.

"Let me quote reductio ad absurdum numbered three in the Professor's list: 'It appears, therefore, that Sir Edward Grey caused the war (a) by not making it clear that we would join France and Russia and (b) by making it clear that we would join France and Russia.'

"Both M. Sassoon and M. Cambien urged that if Sir Edward would only say he was going to fight the war might be averted. He refused. That was 'a.' When war was inevitable and had indeed, to all intents and purposes, begun he showed his hand. That was 'b.' And now who is 'A person who condescends to play tricks with facts about a very grave crisis in order to show off his own cleverness?' Not, I humbly submit,

Yours, etc.,
G. BERNARD SHAW.

Shaw Summarises His Views.

The Weekly Dispatch publishes a long letter from Mr. Shaw in reply to Robert Blatchford's article on Mr. Shaw's Common Sense pamphlet last Sunday. Mr. Shaw begins by wondering "whether there is on the earth's surface a more ridiculous chap than Blatchford," and then proceeds to put forward the views he stands for in three columns under five heads.

First—The Kaiser was not justified in attacking France when Russia attacked him.

Second—When Germany attacked France, England was bound to stand by France, not because of any secert diplomatic agreement, but on broad human grounds.

Third—England and France ought to have taken Germany on by themselves and left Russia out of it.

Fourth—The Englishman who kills a German, not hating him, but for the sake of principles which he believes to be as important to the German as to himself or to defeat principles which he believes to be as disastrous to the German as to himself is the only noble warrior.

"I could get more recruits out of any town in England on that gospel," says Mr. Shaw, "than on the gospel of fear and hatred that Blatchofrd has let the Kaiser frighten him into. We hear nothing of Blatchford's sort of talk from men in the trenches."

Fifth—"The most dangerous people among us are the frightened people, the scaremongers. What an officer fears more than anything is the cry that we are betrayed. When soldiers are caught that way they turn frantically and cut down their own comrades, as Blatchford is trying to cut me down."

Finally Mr. Shaw writes that "the chief scandal" in the diplomacy before the war was that "Sir Edward Grey should have declared to the Kaiser from the beginning that if France were attacked England was bound in honor to come to her rescue."

GERMAN NAVAL DEFENSE.

Capt. von Labres Outlines the Operations of Weaker Fleet in War.

"The strategic problems which a fleet, as a whole and in its separate divisions, has to solve are various and depend in the case of any war upon the material available on both sides for its prosecution and a due consideration of the objects to be accomplished. The object of every action is the defeat, or at least the serious injury, of the opposing force. To accomplish this it must be decided whether one's own forces in comparison with those of the enemy justify a going forward on the offensive or whether, compelled to be on the defensive, one will await the enemy's appearance on one's own coast and taking the offensive then repel his attack."

The words are those of Capt. R. von Labres of the Imperial German Navy, who is the author of one of the leading papers appearing in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, published at Annapolis by the officers of the United States Navy. The paper throws some light on the strategy which the German Navy has adopted in the North Sea. An interesting part of the article is devoted to the operations of a weaker fleet awaiting the enemy on its own coast and on the enemy's appearance taking the offensive against him with such support as the coast affords." As Germany's fleet is admittedly a great deal weaker than that of Great Britain, Capt. von Labres's paper would seem to indicate exactly what the policy of the German naval commanders has been up to the present time.

The operations of the weaker fleet are thus outlined.

1. To put its own coast defenses in order and to establish such a condition of its entire fleet, comprising battle fleet, coast fleet and flotillas, as to have at disposal all available forces at any time.
2. To send cruiser flotillas to harass and injure the approaching enemy while still at a distance, finding opportunity perhaps to attack him in the rear.
3. Employing its information service at long distance in order to learn of the approach of the enemy's attacking fleet and know its strength, composition, &c.
4. To hinder the enemy from gaining an advanced base, attacking him with submarines in the course of his operations for that purpose.
5. Incessantly to harass and injure the enemy by fighting his scouts and screene day and night wherever opportunity can be found.
6. If possible, to make night attack upon the enemy's main fleet cruising near the coast.
7. If the enemy has been shaken by this, to make the offensive and engage his fleet by day.
8. To bear in mind the desirability of bringing about a fleet engagement within navigable waters on the coast with the support of shore fortifications.
9. In case of a blockade by the enemy, to attack his blockading vessels.
10. To attack with cruiser flotillas the enemy's reserves and convoyed trains, whether in the neighborhood of his ports of departure, en route at sea, or near the home coast, and if possible to inflict damage upon the enemy's base ports.
11. To pursue the predatory activities that will injure the enemy's commerce and communications.
12. At the same time to protect its own communications and fight off the enemy's cruisers as far as circumstances make it possible.
13. To carry on joint operations with the army where these are to take place along the attacked coast, or to protect navigable rivers, especially where these constitute a barrier which must either be crossed by land forces or defended against such crossing.

AID OF GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Savings Banks Not Forced to Subscribe, Says Frankfort Paper.

Denial of the statements circulated in England that the German Government had forced the savings banks of Germany to contribute 25 per cent. of their deposits to the war loan, thus alone making the great loan possible, is made in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The newspaper asserts that not the least compulsion was exerted to make the savings banks or their depositors aid the war loan.

"All that was done," says the paper, "as far as savings banks were concerned, was to urge the banks, in the case of such depositors as wanted to lend their money for the war fund, not to insist on the customary period of notice and grace before withdrawals of savings. The sum signed for the war loan by depositors through savings banks was large, but it does not amount to 25 per cent. of the total deposits.

"According to the statistic yearbook for the German Empire, the total deposits in German savings banks in 1912 amounted to 18,879,937,000 marks. By the middle of 1914 the amount probably increased to 20,000,000,000 marks. Inasmuch as the savings banks and their depositors together signed, as we learn, 8$4,000,000 marks for the war loan, it is clear that—even if, as is not the fact, the entire sum fell upon the depositors themselves—not even 4½ per cent. of the total deposits were diverted to the war loan. Comparing this fact with the information spread abroad through the English press bureau, all will realize how much reliability they can attach to the British Government's reports concerning Germany's financial condition."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The opposing armies in Belgium and France have passed another day without developing important fighting. The cessation of civil traffic on the railroads in Belgium shows that the Germans are transferring troops for some purpose not yet clear, while the big transport fleet of Great Britain indicates that this country is taking measures to check any aggressive move on the part of the Germans.

The appearance of German submarines in the English Channel has resulted in renewed activity of the British fleet in bombarding Zeebrugge. This port gives Germany a base for her submarines 250 miles closer to the Strait of Dover than is their main base at Emden, in Germany. The advantage that the Germans gain by this shortening of their steaming radius is seen in the activity of their submarines in the waters to the south and east of England.

In order to protect the present movement of British troops to France the British Navy is now exerting especial efforts to destroy this German submarine base at Zeebrugge. By destroying the harbors of refuge in Belgium and by tightening the cordon at the Strait of Dover, they hope to re-establish the safety of the British line of communication across the English Channel.

The official statement from Petrograd confirms the earlier rumors concerning the fighting in Poland.

When the Germans made their dash east of Lodz and Lowicz they reached the main railroad running from Warsaw to the southwest. The Russian centre fell back before their onslaught and permitted them to advance to Koluszki, where the branch railroad to Lodz joins the main line.

The Germans were thus enticed into a trap, while the Russian forces, closing in behind, threatened to cut off their line of retreat. The Russian victories at Rgow and Brzezny forced the Germans to fall back fifteen miles. Lodz was abandoned, and they took up the defensive line running from Sieradz, on the Warthe, through Zdunskawola, Zgierz, Stryrkow and Glowno to Lowicz. For the last four days the Russians have been pounding on this line, and have made an advance to Szadek, five miles north of Zdunskawola.

Meanwhile the Russians seem to be pinning their hopes upon a flanking move along the Vistula River. Such strategy gave them the advantage in the earlier campaign against the Germans in this region and is one in which their large superiority in cavalry will greatly aid them. While the Germans have been kept busily engaged on the front between Lowicz and Sieradz, this new Russian advance has forced its way across the Bzura River and has reached Gombin, twenty-five miles northwest of Lowicz.

The Russians have now turned the tables on the German invading force and threaten them with the same danger from which the Russians have just escaped. The Cossack army at Gombin can travel faster than the German infantry and can make raids on their lines of communication that will seriously weaken the German fighting strength. The defense against this danger lies in the rushing forward of additional troops to fill the gap between the German left flank and the Vistula River. Germany is making every effort to accomplish this and is calling every able-bodied man into service in order to hasten to the Russian border the troops that are so badly needed to check this Russian turning move.

The unconfirmed reports that German forces have been cut off near Lods evidently refers to a part of the advance guard of the German invasion. A retreat such as the Germans have thus made in this district would also cause losses in stragglers and wounded amounting to several thousand men. The main body of the German Army seems, however, to be intact, and to be well disposed to make good its retreat to the west if such should prove necessary. Their position from Szadek through Zgierz to Gombin is shaped like a bow. A further advance of the Russians on the German north flank would result in still further throwing back this end of the bow, and in a corresponding retreat of the centre.

The reports from the fighting around Cracow are conflicting. The Austrian claims of success seem to refer to their earlier advance to Pilica and Wolbrom. Since then, however, the Russians have crossed the Donajec, in Galicia, and have advanced to Bochnia, half way to Cracow. This success carries them within twenty-five miles of Cracow on the east, while at Miechow, on the north, the Russians are within twenty miles of the Austrian fortress.

The fighting near Lodz and Cracow forms practically one great battle, in which the flanks are engaged, while the centre is inactive. On both flanks the Austro-German alliance is losing ground. They must either rush strong reinforcements to the front without delay or they must safeguard their armies by a retreat to a position where they will be out of danger of having their flanks turned.

The news from the scenes of fighting in Turkey shows more clearly the plans of their campaign. In Caucasia they are endeavoring to win a success against the Russians in the hopes of encouraging Persia to join the war. Their main effort is, however, being made against the Suez Canal, where they figure that a success would be of especial value in embarrassing the British operations. In neither field have the opposing forces come into conflict in sufficient strength to indicate the probable outcome of the fighting. However, in both cases Turkish success can be only temporary, as the size of the opposing armies is determined only by the number of men that the countries concerned are willing to spare from the more important fighting in Europe.

From all sides come reports showing new efforts being made by the contending nations to increase the strength of their armies. Germany is now mustering into service her high school boys, who will be available for garrison duty and will thus release older men for service at the front. Russia has called out additional classes of reserves in order to maintain, and probably to increase the strength of her fighting armies. Great Britain is now making another large movement of troops to the Continent and is making a renewed recruiting appeal in order to start the training of new bodies of troops in time to be of service with the opening of operations in the Spring. It seems very unlikely that any solution of the questions at issue can be reached until the nations at war have succeeded or failed in the great efforts that they are planning for the Spring of 1915.

SPIES AS ENGLISH RECRUITS

Two Found in Kitchener's Army—"Dealt With" by the Authorities.

READING, England, Nov. 20, [Correspondence of The Associated Press].—Two soldiers, a Lance-Corporal and a private, in the Hampshire Regiment of Lord Kitchener's new army, stationed at Codford, have been proved to be German spies, and have been "dealt with" by the military authorities.

Copies of letters relating to the movements and proposed movements of troops were found in their possession.

Food-Laden Ship Nears Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28, (via London, Nov. 29.)—E. D. Winslow, the American Consul General at Copenhagen, received a dispatch today saying that the American freight steamer Joseph W. Fordney had left Falmouth Thursday and would arrive at Copenhagen next Wednesday. She will be the second American ship to enter Copenhagen this year. She is bringing badly needed foodstuffs. The Fordney left New York Nov. 7.

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French Seal Coats 48.50 55.00 68.00
Collars of contrasting or self fur.

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Collars of contrasting or self fur.

Muffs		Scarfs
10.00 19.50	Natural Raccoon	5.00 12.50
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Wolf Sets	Slate Fox Sets	Dyed Blue Fox Sets
(Dyed Blue Fox Color)	*(White Fox Dyed)*	*(White Fox Dyed)*
38.00	75.00	65.00

PARIS CROWD SAYS GOOD-BYE TO HERRICK

Station Filled with Fellow-Countrymen and Officials as He Leaves.

SAILS ON THE ROCHAMBEAU

Sir Edward Grey Thanks Him for Services to England — Gifts from British Admirers.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador to Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Herrick and the members of his family, left Paris for Havre this morning, where they took the steamer Rochambeau for New York.

A special car was placed at their disposal by the French Government for the run from Paris to the coast. Nearly all the Americans remaining in Paris, both men and women, crowded the Invalides station to bid farewell to the retiring diplomat. Among them were William Graves Sharp, who succeeds Mr. Herrick as Ambassador; Alexander H. Thackara, the American Consul General, and Mrs. Thackara, and the staff of the embassy. There were present also several prominent French officials and some well-known British residents. Among the French officers were Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris; Gen. Fevrier, and a numcer of Colonels and Majors.

Sir Austin Lee, acting for the British Ambassador at Bordeaux, handed to Mr. Herrick a letter from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, thanking him for the services of the American Embassy to British subjects. As a token of appreciation, several pieces of silver plate were presented to Mr. Herrick by members of the British colony here. Some wounded British soldiers who had recovered their health at the American Ambulance were also present at the railroad station to take leave of the Ambassador. Among these was Lieut. Read of the Aviation Corps.

A deputation of French officers gave Mrs. Herrick an enormous bouquet of roses, which was added to the great collection of floral contributions, which half filled the Herrick car.

Among the many evidences of appreciation handed to Mr. Herrick on his last day in Paris were an address of thanks from a number of French officers, letters and addresses from French Deputies, from the board of the American Ambulance, from the American Chamber of Commerce, and from the French Society of Men of Letters.

HOPES TO END BOMB-DROPPING

London Standard Commends President Wilson's Activities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Standard says editorially that if President Wilson's utterance on bomb-dropping exerts the influence it deserves there ought to be an end forthwith of one of the least excusable practices of modern war. Non-combatants in unfortified towns have every reason to desire that the unofficial communication of the President may have the effect aimed at.

"There seems to be some ground," says The Standard, "for believing that the belligerent powers will seriously consider the protest. If such is the case, every consideration of justice should weigh with them in deciding to put an end to a practice that can have no justification. Sympathy in warfare has to play a minor part if a campaign is to be successful, but it may fairly be expressed for people who are victimized to the extent of life or property, when their protection from injury or their sacrifice has alike no influence whatever on the course of the war.

"As all specific references are said to have been avoided by President Wilson, it is certain that the self-respect of no belligerent can have been brought into question. This careful diplomacy may mean much."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

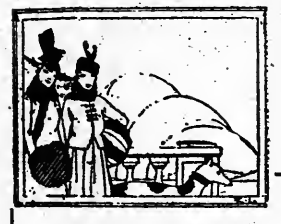
The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

WILL SHOW MONDAY NEW AND UNUSUAL MODELS IN

Women's and Misses' Sand, Putty Color and Covert Suits

WOMEN'S, SECOND FLOOR. MISSES', THIRD FLOOR.



Original productions that appeal to those who would have their attire marked by a distinct personal touch, apart from the commonplace.

25.00 Tailleur Modes — 29.50 Sports Types — 39.50 Fur Accentuations — 45.00 Fur Accentuations

The same model in other fashionable fabrics and colorings.

To Close Out—About Two Hundred & Fifty

Women's and Misses' Tailleur Suits

A collection of one or two suits of a kind assembled from the regular stock. Made of broadcloth and gabardine, in the leading shades of the season. Some fur trimmed. *Formerly up to 45.00* 18.50

NO APPROVALS — NO CREDITS



A Specially Prepared Collection of

Evening Wraps

For the Opera and Other Social Functions

Unusual Values in

Women's Evening Wraps

HANDSOMELY FUR TRIMMED

60.00

Original styles executed in the Bonwit Teller workrooms of rich imported materials. Metallic silken textures, embossed plush, chiffon velvet, brocade and chiffon velvets.

Fur Trimmed Coats

CORDUROY, PLUSH, CLOTH

29.50

Models that reflect the later-season tendency of the mode, featuring the choker collar, the voluminous flare and various originalities of the silhouette.

Women's Unusual Gowns

Charming effects that typify the motive of this shop to present only such things as are marked by a subtle individuality—neither garish nor exaggerated types, but ideas that interpret the mode authoritatively and that depart from the styles that are seen on every hand.

Gowns for the Afternoon Call, the Danse, the Theatre, 29.50 to 150.00

In many instances certain individual gowns and small groups have been subjected to marked reductions, offering values that are quite exceptional.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

"Bontell" Broche Corsets

2.95 *Regularly up to 8.95.*

Models that conform to the present modes in tricot and imported kid cloth.



Pure Thread Silk Hose

Very Specially Priced at

.65

Reinforced with lisle garter top and soles and double silk tops and soles. In black and colors.

One Thousand Pairs

Women's Kid Gloves

1.00 *Very Specially Priced*

In black, white, tan and the new sand and putty shades.

16 Button Chamois Gloves

2.00 *Very Specially Priced*

In white only; absolutely washable. Same style in doeskin.

Originations

Just received — imported wicker and leather sewing baskets—completely fitted. Upwards from $5.00.

* * *

"Dorine" boxes in sterling silver, gilded with different colors—enamelled tops, $5.00.

* * *

Imported Manicure cases in stiff or roll types with gilt fittings. Cases of Morocco, $3.95.

* * *

Collars of organdie, lace and linen in effects that are distinctly different, 50c. to $6.50.

* * *

No smarter touch to the tailleur costume than collar and cuffs set of white or colored organdie, 50c. to $6.50.

* * *

A quaint stock is fashioned of black satin with wings of white faille silk. Adjustable to size, $3.25.

* * *

Fur and charmeuse combine to make a high stock with Spanish back, $2.95.

* * *

Choker and fan plaited stocks attached to vestees are masculine in simplicity or delicately feminine, $1.95 to $10.50.

* * *

A black velvet stock of extreme height is extended to a greater height by Margot lace, $2.75.

* * *

Flare collars of the Stuart period are of lace in cafe au lait tones, $2.00.

* * *

A Beau Brummel splendor marks a stock of charmeuse with Piccadilly wings of Margot lace, $3.50.

* * *

Swan-like in grace is a stock of softly folded lace with velvet top band and a flare at the back, $2.95.

* * *

1830 is suggested by a stock of black velvet with a more modern note in a fall of Margot lace and pearl shanks, $4.25.

About Fifty High Cost

Misses' Costume Suits

Assembled from the regular stock, to close out

55.00 *Formerly up to 95.00*

CHIFFON VELVETS IMPORTED CLOTHS FUR TRIMMED

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

19.75 *Reduced*

Typically youthful models for the Miss of 14 to 18, developed from pebble cheviots and Montagnacs in the favored shadings.

Misses' Chic Gowns

FOR AFTERNOON AND DANSE WEAR

15.00 *Formerly up to 35.00*

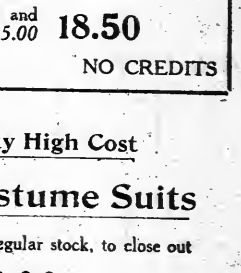
A collection of unusual and individual styles in the season's favored materials and shadings. Sizes 14 to 18.

Sand & Putty Color Blouses

IN CREPE DE CHINE & GEORGETTE CREPE

Crepe de Chine Blouses

Tailleur models, with hemstitching or fagoting, choker or sport collars 5.50



Crepe de Chine & Georgette Crepe Blouses

High choker wing collar, with self ball buttons or flare collars and trimming of brown velvet 7.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Dressy styles mounted over chiffon and combined with net lace bandings and moire ribbon. 14.50

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns

Empire model, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, net and ribbon. *Regularly 11.75* 7.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations

Princess and Empire models, trimmed with galloon and Valenciennes laces. *Regularly 10.75* 7.95

Chiffon Evening Petticoats



9.75

Very dainty affairs, with three filmy flounces of fine cream lace, touched with moire ribbon and hand-made roses.

Bodices to Match Above

3.95

Of chiffon, with soft Bertha of cream lace and moire ribbon, accentuations of hand-made roses.

GAVE 48 HOSPITAL TRAINS TO GERMANY

Private Charity Supplemented Provisions Made by Army Authorities.

VICTORIA LUISE THE FINEST

Has 38 Coaches, 10 for Officers, 30 for Privates—From Berlin to the Front in 48 Hours.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Through the courtesy of the Foreign Office and the War Ministry I had an opportunity of examining the "last word" in German hospital trains, the new "Duchess Victoria Luise" before it started on its maiden trip to the front. Thirty-eight cars long and of all-steel construction throughout, it was equipped at a cost of about $20,000 by the Red Cross Association of the Duchy of Brunswick (the Government furnishing the rolling stock) and is the forty-eighth hospital train equipped and presented to the nation by wealthy private individuals and Red Cross Associations.

The last car is a storeroom for mattresses, linen, bedding and clothing. The train has accommodations for 300 wounded without crowding, but it is equipped with laundry facilities for double that number, so that as soon as it returns home from the front and discharges its cargo of wounded it can start right back again without having to wait for clean linen.

Next comes a car stocked with food supplies—enough being taken for one round trip. The third car is a model kitchen. In addition to a coal range it has four huge aluminum soup, broth and hot water kettles, the heat for these being steam-piped from the engine that pulls the train.

The fourth car is the operating room, equipped with the irreducible minimum of actual necessity. In the centre is a steel-framed operating table and there are a glass-topped table for operating instruments, an instrument wall cabinet with glass doors, a sterilizer, a hot water heater, and a porcelain wash basin—nothing more. The forward end of the car is partitioned off to make a small room for drugs and surgical supplies. Dr. Niehues, chief of the medical staff of the War Ministry, who acted as my cicerone, said the operating car was used only in cases of the utmost emergency in transit. In each case the train is stopped while the operation is being performed.

Next comes the office of the chief surgeon in charge of the train; then a saloon car, luxuriously equipped—leather arm chairs, little writing desks, and engraved portraits of the Kaiser, Kaiserin, Crown Prince, and Duchess Victoria Luise. It is theoretically a resting room or lounge for the surgeons and sisters—"when they get time to rest, which isn't often," commented the military guide.

Then come two saloon cars, each with ten small staterooms, for wounded officers; then two first and second class coaches—sleeping quarters for doctors and nurses—then thirty hospital cars for the wounded soldiers. They were formerly fourth-class coaches, and have been remodeled by tearing out the hard wooden benches and partitions and painting the interior white. Each hospital car is a little ward of twelve cots—three "double decker" units along each side of the car—with a table and chair for the nurse in charge and a small cupboard containing dishes and table hardware for twelve, and also a telephone, the surgeon in charge being in telephonic communication with every car of the train. To the side of each cot a small round wooden tray is fixed on a swivel, while from the ceiling hangs a net basket to hold small personal belongings of the future patient. A clean shirt is laid out on every cot. Externally the hospital train is painted dark green. In the centre of the side of each car is a large white rectangle bearing the Red Cross symbol, the letter, number and name of the train, in this case "Hilfslazarettzug Z-1, Herzogin Viktoria Luise."

Dr. Niehues said to me:

"Our hospital trains now make the run from the front in France, say from Cambrai, to Berlin, in forty-eight hours." The same authority supplied some other interesting information about the sanitary service and care of the wounded.

In addition to the forty-eight hospital trains, the gifts of individuals and associations, there are the regular military hospital trains—how many no would not disclose, which have been engaged by the Government. These are intended for the transportation of severely wounded, and differ from the volunteer hospital trains which are used for the transportation of the less severely wounded, in that they are forty cars long instead of thirty-eight, carry a staff of four surgeons instead of three, and have more elaborate hospital facilities. The hospital car of a regular hospital train which I examined had eight beds (not cots) arranged in double-decker suits, one in each corner of the car. The iron framework of the double-decker beds is equipped with powerful, shock-absorber springs to counteract the severe jolting on the badly rebuilt stretches of track toward the front, and each unit can be completely curtained off. The equipment of these regular hospital trains cost from $30,000 to $40,000.

The hospital trains are backed up as close to the fighting front as the rails have been relaid. Those slightly wounded make the return journey in empty freight and troop transports, while for those who are merely sick trains of second and third class coaches are provided, according to the degree of sickness. It is interesting to note that a great many cases of rheumatism are coming back from the fighting zone of the Yser Canal and the flooded district near Nieuport.

KITCHEN PLEASES KAISERIN.

She Visits the Charity Maintained by Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, via London, Nov. 28.—Empress Augusta Victoria today visited the American relief kitchen, which is supported from contributions by the American colony in Berlin, and spent half an hour chatting with the two hundred or more beneficiaries gathered at a table there at which they were served by the women of the colony.

The visit was purely informal, and only the briefest notice regarding it had been given. The Empress expressed high satisfaction with the work and announced her intention of writing the Emperor regarding it.

The Empress was accompanied by the Countess von Keller and Chamberlain von Frotha. She was met by the wives of the members of the American Embassy and the committee in charge of the work, including Mrs. Isaac Wolff, Jr., wife of the President of the American Association of Commerce.

SWISS NEUTRALITY MENACED.

German Aviators Won't Respect It if the Allies Do Not.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 28.—The Berliner Tageblatt, quoting an article referring to the allegations that British airmen violated Swiss neutrality in the recent raid on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, says:

"In case of a repetition of the violation of Swiss neutrality by France or England, it is not to be expected that Germany will respect Swiss neutrality on the Belfort frontier. The Swiss Federal Assembly has ordered that all aviators flying over Swiss territory be shot down without further orders."

All Purchases Forwarded Free of Charge

James McCreery & Co.

Mail and Telephone Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

SALES COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH

Purchases will appear on bill rendered January 1st.



FUR COATS

Style A. Caracul Coat, with collar of Natural Skunk, Russian Fitch, Ermine or Chinchilla Squirrel; 40 inches long. **85.00**

Style B. Hudson Seal Coat, superior quality skins, latest model; 48 inches long. **145.00**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Featuring authentic Parisian Silks for the 1915 American Fashions. Complete assortments of the prevailing Weaves and Colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Chiffons, Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys.

Special Sale

18,000 Yards of Double Width

Dress Silks in White or Black

In the Following Desirable Weaves:—

Crepe Meteor — Crepe de Chine
Satin Messaline — Chiffon Taffeta

value 1.50 to 2.25, yd. **98c** to **1.35**

Black Seamless Satin,—54 inches wide. value 3.00, yd. **1.65**

Black Silk and Wool Poplin Bengaline,—50 inches wide. value 3.00, yd. **1.65**

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet,—40 inches wide .... yd. **2.85** value 5.00

Imported Black Dress Velvet,—40 inches wide ..... yd. **1.95** value 3.50

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Imported All Wool Scotch Plaid and Shepherd Check Suiting, adaptable for School Dresses. value 1.25, yd. **85c**

Satin Finish Broadcloth, in a wide range of colors, including the new Putty, Sand and Military shades. yd. **1.95** value 3.00

Imported Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—Superior Quality,—spon ed and shrunk. value 3.00, yd. **1.75**

Black Zibeline Coating.....value 3.50, yd. **2.00**

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Suitable Holiday Gifts

Double Damask Table Cloths,—new round and oval designs:—

Size 2x2.....regularly 6.00, **4.50**
Size 2x2½.....regularly 7.00, **5.50**
Size 2x3.....regularly 8.00, **6.50**
Size 2¼x2¼.....regularly 8.00, **6.50**
Size 2½x2½.....regularly 9.00, **7.50**

Napkins to match. regularly 6.50 and 9.00, doz. **5.00** and **7.00**

Odd Damask Cloths,—2½x2½.....**3.75** to **8.50** regularly 5.50 to 15.00

Huckaback Towels.....doz. **2.90** to **12.00** regularly 4.00 to 18.00

French Hand-made Cluny Lace Trimmed Scarfs—

20x36.....regularly 3.25, **2.25**
20x45.....regularly 3.75, **2.75**
20x54.....regularly 4.50, **3.25**
25-Piece Cluny Luncheon Sets.....regularly 12.00, **7.50**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets.....**3.65** regularly 5.50
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....doz. **5.50** regularly 8.50

To Close Out—A collection of fine Hand-made Lace Trimmed Table Cloths, Centerpieces and Scarfs, at **⅓ to ½ Usual Prices.**

Specially Priced,—FINE CUT GLASS

For Christmas Gifts

A Specially Arranged Sale offering ornamental and serviceable pieces in the newest floral and deep cut mitre patterns on the best quality lead blank.

At ¼ to ½ Regular Prices.

The following represent but a few of the many remarkable offerings

6 inch Handled Olive Dishes in attractive floral pattern. value 2.00, **1.00**

Water Sets, including Pitcher, 6 Tumblers and mirror Plateau. value 7.50 to 22.50, **4.95** to **16.50**

Vases in deep cut Mitre pattern....value 35.00, **20.00**

HIGH GRADE FURS
Extraordinary Sale

A comprehensive assortment of the most desirable Furs, in all the latest models and many fashionable combinations.

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Persian Lamb Coats, 40 inches long.....**125.00**
Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long.....**85.00**
Extra Size Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long.....**125.00**
Misses' and Small Women's Hudson Seal Coats, 40 in. long **85.00**
Persian Lamb Coats, Skunk collar, 40 inches long.....**145.00**
Black Pony Skin Coats, 45 inches long.....**29.50**

FUR SETS

	Muffs	Scarfs
Natural Skunk, extra quality	38.00	22.50
Natural Skunk	24.00	18.50
Black Fox	16.50	14.00
Black Fox, superior quality	22.50	22.50
Black Lynx	32.50	22.50
Sitka Fox	35.00	27.50
White Fox	55.00	45.00
Ermine	45.00	22.50
Skunk Raccoon	18.50	10.50
Dyed Skunk	14.50	10.50

Men's Fur & Fur-lined Coats

Automobile Coats, of Natural Raccoon, dark, full-furred skins; made large and roomy; quilted lining; exceptional value. **75.00**

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Broadcloth; lined with dark Muskrat; collar of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal. **37.50**



FUR COATS

Style C. Caracul Coat, of fine quality lustrous skins, with self collar; 40 inches long **65.00**

Style D. Hudson Seal Coat, collar and cuffs trimmed with Skunk, Russian Fitch or Chinchilla Squirrel; 40 inches long **95.00**

To Close Out From Regular Stock

Women's Dresses, Suits & Coats—Marked Reductions

NO APPROVALS —— NO CREDITS —— NO EXCHANGES

Afternoon Dresses

Attractive models in Serge, Satin, Charmeuse or Crepe Meteor.

10.00 and 16.50
Heretofore 18.50 to 28.50

Tailored Suits

Distinctive models of Gabardine, Cheviot or Broadcloth.

15.00 and 24.50
Heretofore 32.50 to 55.00

Evening Dresses

Hand ome models in evening and danse gowns.

24.50 and 38.50
Heretofore 55.00 to 75.00

Fancy Suits

High class Suits of Velvet, Velour or Broadcloth.

38.50 and 45.00
Heretofore 75.00 to 100.00

WOMEN'S CLOAKS AND COATS

Fur trimmed Opera Cloaks, copies of imported models.

49.50 and 69.50
Heretofore 75.00 to 110.00

Corduroy Coats with fur collars; lined and interlined.

25.00 and 35.00
Heretofore 34.50 to 49.50

Street and Motor Coats in a variety of Imported materials.

19.50
Heretofore 39.50 to 59.50

Utility Coats in various mixed materials.

16.50 and 19.50
Heretofore 29.50 to 39.50

Extraordinary Price Concessions

ORIENTAL RUGS

Two especially fine lots of Persian Carpet-Size Rugs, particularly adapted to Living Room and Dining Room use, at 33⅓ per cent. less than prevailing prices. Desirable Christmas Gifts.

Persian Gorevan Rugs

12.9x9.9.....value **195.00**
12.3x9.11.....value **195.00**
13.7x8.11.....value **225.00**
12.10x9.3.....value **185.00**
12x9.6.....value **185.00**
12.7x9.3.....value **195.00**
12.9x9.5.....value **200.00**
12.3x10.2.....valu **225.00**
135.00

Persian Mahal Rugs

12x8.8.....value **150.00**
12.6x8.5.....value **149.00**
12.9x8.9.....value **157.00**
12.3x8.2.....value **145.00**
12.8x9.....value **157.00**
12.9x8.7.....value **145.00**
12.7x9.....value **150.00**
11.5x8.9.....value **145.00**
95.00

200 Small Shirvan Mats,—hand woven; remarkably durable.....value 10.50, **5.00**
150 Daghestan and Cabistan Rugs,—average size 3x5 ft.....value 25.00, **15.00**
234 Persian Mossoul Rugs,—lustrous and richly colored.....value 30.00, **19.50**

Special Sale—Practical Holiday Gifts

"McCREERY" MASTER MADE FURNITURE

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered January the 1st

Davenports, upholstered with long curled hair and moss; down cushions covered with denim. Made especially for James McCreery & Co. regularly 90.00, **69.50**
Chairs to match.....regularly 50.00, **33.50**
Fireside Wing Chairs or Rockers,—upholstered with curled hair and moss. regularly 25.00 **15.00**
"Howard" Easy Chairs, upholstered with long curled hair and moss; covered in denim. regularly 50.00, **29.50**
"Chesterfield" Davenports,—upholstered with long curled hair and moss. regularly 94.00 **75.00**
"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....regularly 20.00, **12.00**
Mahogany Nests of Tables.....regularly 22.50, **17.50**
Mahogany Card or Console Tables.....regularly 25.00, **18.50**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Solid Mahogany Suites,—Colonial model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and full size Bed. regularly 315.00, **225.00**
Four-piece Suites,—Adam model; finished in Antique Mahogany. regularly 300.00 **235.00**
Five-piece Suites,—Adam model; finished in Antique Mahogany; including Twin Beds. regularly 365.00, **250.00**
Five-piece Suites,—Louis XVI. model; dull Mahogany finish regularly 398.00, **350.00**

In connection with the above offerings a Special Sale of Springs and Mattresses has been arranged in the Bedding Department.

Reduction Sale

The Entire Remaining Stock of

WOMEN'S SMART HATS

5.00, 10.00, 15.00

former prices to 50.00

Fur Hats and Novelty Sets, consisting of Hat, Muff and Collar, at greatly reduced prices.

Millinery Showroom — Third Floor

An Unprecedented Sale

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Offering an Opportunity to Purchase Superior Silk Stockings at ⅓ to ½ Regular Prices.

Pair, **1.15** **6** pairs, **6.50**
value, 1.75 to 2.50

Fine Gauge. Reinforced. Black, White and colors.

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

Wired for Direct or Alternating Current.

Electric Toaster with attached toast rack,—nickel plated; 6 ft. of flexible cord; triple contact plug. value 4.00, **3.25**

Electric Grill,—combination consisting of Frying Pan, Broiling Pan and Griddle; nickel plated; Ebonized handles; 6 ft. flexible cord; triple contact plug. value 6.00, **4.50**

Electric Percolator,—with patented fusible plug safety device; nickel plated; Ebonized handles. value 7.50, **5.95**

Electric Chafing Dish,—Fast and Slow heat connections; patented fusible plug safety device; nickel plated; Ebonized handles. value 12.00, **9.50**

Electric Sad Irons,—weight 6 lbs.; indestructible push plug; separable attachment; 8 ft. flexible cord. value 4.00, **2.95**

Exceptional Values

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch flat Empire silk shade, trimmed with silk braid and 4-inch silk fringe. value 12.00, **7.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Table Lamps,—with French silk shade; any color; 2 lights. value 25.00, **15.00**

Solid Mahogany or Gold Wood Floor Lamps,—fluted column; 2 lights; 22-inch silk shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe; any color. value 30.00, **16.50**

Solid Mahogany Adjustable Bridge Lamps,—with 14-inch flat Empire shade, with silk fringe; any color value 30.00 **19.50**

Solid Mahogany or Gold Wood Floor Lamps,—artistically shaped; grooved column; 24-inch flat silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe; various colors. value 40.00, **25.00**

Metal Reading Lamps,—Empire Bronze or Verde finish; 20-inch Art Glass shade; three lights. value 21.50, **16.50**

Special Values

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

9x12 ft. Extra Quality Royal Axminster Rugs.....**21.50** value 30.00

9x12 ft. Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs. value 27.50, **19.50**

6x9 ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs.....**12.75** values 15.50 and 18.00

AMERICAN BLAMES GERMAN PRISONERS

Chandler Hale Says They Started the Fatal Riot in the Isle of Man.

FINDS CAMP WELL EQUIPPED

Even Has a Large Swimming Pool —Prisoners Themselves Say They Caused the Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—That the deaths of five German prisoners in the detention camp in the Isle of Man were the result of a riot started by the prisoners themselves, and that the prisoners with whom he talked admitted that the unfortunate affair was the fault of the prisoners, not of the guards, is the gist of a report by Chandler Hale of the American Embassy, who has just returned after a thorough investigation in the island.

Mr. Hale's report will be forwarded to Berlin, and it is hoped will do much toward lessening Germany's bitter feeling over the alleged ill-treatment of German prisoners here. Possibly it will prevent anything in the way of more severe treatment of English prisoners in Germany and Austria.

Mr. Hale found that the Isle of Man camp was the best of all the detention camps in England that he had inspected. It is on great recreation and amusement grounds, and is well equipped with shelter and fine sanitary arrangements, including plenty of baths and a large swimming pool.

Mr. Hale talked with many prisoners, obtaining their version of the recent affair. He also visited several wounded. He came away with the conclusion that the authorities were not to be blamed. He found that the trouble was stirred up by malcontents of the lowest classes, of whom there are a considerable number in the Isle of Man, including dock-workers and men of that class. These men started the trouble, beginning by a general smashing up of the dining room. The guards interfered. The prisoners then tried to rush the guards, who fired, killing five and wounding a number of others

FOOD HIGHER IN ENGLAND.

Prices Steadily Advance Despite Nation's Command of the Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Despite Great Britain's command of the seas, the cost of living here, after four months of war, is still steadily advancing, and the outlook is most unfavorable for the return of normal prices. The increase affects most foodstuffs.

At the beginning of the war the public became panicky and purchased food in such quantities that prices took a skyward leap. Later, however, when fears of a food shortage disappeared, there was a return to the lower level in many instances. The scarcity of tonnage and in general the disturbance of normal trade avenues have caused prices to rise again, and now they show no tendency downward.

Flour is now selling for from 35s. to 37s. for a sack of 280 pounds, against 25s. to 26s. last year. Butter is now from 2s. to 4s. higher for most qualities, while Danish and Russian bring from 1s. to 15s. more per hundredweight than last year. Eggs are very costly, being 24s. to 25s., against 20s. to 22s. last year. American ham has increased, and North Carolina rice is selling at from 40s. to 44s., against 26s. to 30s. last year. Sugar is higher because the Government had laid in a big supply at the time of the food panic.

COUNTER-CHARGES ON BULLETS

French Professor Accuses Germans —Berlin Accuses French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—At a meeting at the Academy of Medicine Prof. Guffier, who has been at the front investigating the alleged use of dumdum bullets by the Germans, stated that besides extracting from many wounded misshapen bullets, the lead of which had split up, causing terrible ravages, he had examined a number of German prisoners and their equipment.

Near Arras, he said, he found 150 cases of dumdum bullets, but what was more curious he discovered many instances of cartridges with the bullets upside down, the points being next to the wad, with the blunt raw end protruding. The prisoners admitted, according to the professor, that at short ranges they turned their bullets in this manner as the officers had told them that this would inflict worse wounds.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was contained in information given out to the press today:

"On French prisoners there have been found bullets with the tops bored out and filled with white phosphorus.

"Wounds inflicted by such bullets are extremely dangerous, as the phosphorus causes burns."

OUR DEBTS TO BRITAIN.

Telegrams to Bankers Here Explain Lloyd George's Speech.

An international banking house, with influential British connections, yesterday received a cablegram from London in regard to the statement of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George in the House of Commons in which the Chancellor was said to have declared that this country's debts to Great Britain aggregated $5,000,000,000.

The cablegram intimates that the statement of the Chancellor was misrepresented, and that British bankers estimate the amount of this country's obligations to London as not exceeding $250,000,000. This was the maximum named by Sir George Paish at the time of his recent visit to this country.

Local bankers believe that Mr. Lloyd George referred to the amount of American securities held by bankers and individuals in Great Britain. At no time, bankers say, have this country's obligations to England and her colonies ever amounted to the colossal sum said to have been named by the Chancellor.

It was pointed out by bankers yesterday that many American railroad notes and other forms of obligations held by British and French banks and investors were to mature in the next few months. Arrangements have been made, it is understood, to meet the demands when due, partly by further shipments of gold to Canada to be placed to the credit of the Bank of England. This process was employed to meet the maturing New York City notes, the greater part of which have already been liquidated.

To Ship Wool to Canada and Japan.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The Minister of Trade of the Commonwealth announces that it has been decided to permit exports of wool to Canada and Japan.

Sale at Broadway Store Only

Alice Maynard

2260 BROADWAY

Northeast Corner 81st Street

ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL

SALE OF GOWNS

AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES

Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 30

This is a sale of unusual importance, for it offers gowns of the very highest class (for which this house is famous) at tempting prices made possible on account of our established policy not to carry over any stock into another season.

The gowns and materials are of the very latest and are sold without any restriction other than a reasonable charge for alteration if this is found necessary.

The stock is not large, so we advise an early call.

Charge accounts are preferable to cash—it is our aim to have you a customer and we seek this opportunity.

30 Evening Gowns
Regular prices were $75.00 to $100.00.
To close out at **35.00 to 50.00**

50 Afternoon Gowns
Regular prices were $35.00 to $45.00.
To close out at **25.00**

50 Afternoon Gowns
Regular price was $60.00. *To close out at* **35.00**

25 Dancing Frocks
Regular price was $40.00. *To close out at* **25.00**

Also the Following Specials:

25 Serge Dresses
Regular price was $30.00 *To close out at* **17.50**

25 Negligees
To close out at **5.00 to 20.00**

100 Blouses
Newest models in crepe de Chine, lace, chiffon and satin.
To close out at **5.00 to 10.00**

The Negligees and Blouses were made to sell at double the sale prices.

Maillard
Luncheon and Tea Room
On the Fifth Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Mail and Telephone Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Telephone 6700 Bryant.

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses

ARRANGED for Monday and Tuesday, will involve the following groups of high-class apparel taken from our regular stock, and offering a real money-saving opportunity, at these radically reduced prices. All sizes are represented but not in every model.

Women's Tailored Suits, at $17.50, 24.50, 32.50, 45.00, 79.50, and 110.00

of the most fashionable fabrics, including velvets and imported materials, many models being fur trimmed.

Street Dresses, of serges, velveteens and silks, at $10.50 and 24.75

Dancing Frocks, in this season's most desirable materials, at $25.00 and 37.50

Afternoon Dresses, of superior fabrics and newest style features, at $39.50 and 55.00

Evening Gowns, in elaborate and simple designs, at $75.00 and 135.00

Women's Street and Motor Coats at Corresponding Reductions

Street Coats Black Broadcloths and desirable mixtures, full and half lined, one style fur trimmed, at $15.00 and 22.50

Motor Coats Excellent quality warmth-without-weight materials, many fur trimmed, at $29.50 and 37.50

Velour and Corduroy Coats In black, green, brown, navy and taupe, lined throughout and fur trimmed, at $25.00 and 35.00

Broadtail Cloth Coats Of the very finest quality, two styles fur-trimmed, at the exceptional prices of at $37.50 and 45.00

Women's New Neckwear

WILL be offered Monday, presenting the very latest high collar effects not heretofore shown, at very special prices.

New High Neck Vestees, of lace and plain or hand embroidered nets, with military, Piccadilly and turnover stocks, at 85c and 1.15 Values $1.25 to 1.75

Charming Vestees, with new crush lace and velvet stocks; deep points and fronts of net and lace, Value $2.25, at $1.45

Also a wide selection of desirable Chiffon and Crepe de Chine Scarfs, in unusual colorings and designs, - - - at $2.95, 3.50 and 4.95 Values $3.50 to 6.50

Women's Hosiery

AN important sale, Monday, will comprise 750 dozen pairs of Women's Lisle Thread and Silk Stockings at these exceptionally low prices:

Imported Black Lisle Thread Stockings, openwork or emb'd self clocks; Value 65c pair, at 32c

Imported Black Lisle Thread Stockings, embroidered and openwork; Value 85c pair, at 48c

Black Pure Silk Stockings, all silk; also cotton tops; Value $1.10 pair, at 65c

Black Silk Stockings, superior quality; - - Value $1.75 pair, at 93c

Fine French Silk Stockings, in a variety of novelty effects; Value $5.00 pr. $2.69

Wool Dress Goods

THE following desirable suitings and coatings will be offered tomorrow, at decided reductions:

Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Plaid Back Cheviots, Broadcloth, Zibeline and Velour Plaids, Checks and Stripes, in rich subdued colorings and Mixed Tailor Suitings, in black and a large assortment of the season's fashionable colorings, at $1.78 and 2.95 a yard Former prices $3.75 to 5.50 a yard

Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts Have been prepared in all-wool and silk-and-wool materials, such as Serges, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Mohairs, Henriettas, Poplins, Crepes, Eoliennes and Mixed Tailor Suitings, at $3.50, 4.00, 4.50 to 12.75 the pattern

A Holiday Sale of Bric-a-Brac

WILL begin tomorrow, featuring four interesting groups of useful and ornamental Christmas suggestions arranged on special tables to facilitate selection, at these remarkable price inducements:

Group No. 1—at $2.50 Mahogany Candlesticks, Royal Bonn Ferneries and Vases, Old English Potteries, Imported Bronze Jewel Boxes, Wood Book Racks, Imported Ash and Serving Trays, Roll Baskets, Compotes, Mayonnaise Bowl and Plate, Hair Receivers, Spoon Holders, Nappies, Baskets, Pen Trays and Sardine Boxes, Sugars and Creamers.

Group No. 2—at $3.75 French and Italian Pottery Vases, Berlin and Mosaic Bon Bon Boxes, Nickel and Copper Trivet Stands, Dresden Compotes and Baskets, Mahogany Desk Clocks, Old English Blue Jars and Caddies, Antimony Smoking Sets, Jeweled Bronze Bon Bon Boxes, Electric Call Bells, Imported Bisque Boudoir and Adjustable Brass Electric Lamps.

Group No. 3—at $5.00 Pottery Umbrella Jars, Copper or Nickel Salad Sets, Berlin Mounted Baskets, Mahogany Clocks, Amphora Fernery, Ash Trays, Cigarette Boxes, Smoking Stands, Bronze Vanity Cases, Various Imported Potteries, Vases, Brass Desk Electrics, China Chocolate Sets, Cake, Muffin and Entree Plates, Cut Glass Bowls and Compotes.

Group No. 4—at $7.50 Sevres Mounted Vases, Amphora Baskets, Vienna Pottery Vases, Italian Faience Jardinieres, Florentine Wood Book Racks and Book Ends and Ferneries, White and Gold Baccarat Vases, Perfume Bottle Sets, China Chocolate and Teapot, Sugar and Cream Sets, Chop Dishes, Cut Glass Cheese Dishes, Vases and Compotes.

Unusual Values in Holiday Jewelry

THE problem of choosing appropriate and distinctive articles for Christmas presentation is easily solved after inspecting our Jewelry Section, which is replete with useful and beautiful offerings of this character at very special prices, of which the following items for tomorrow are noteworthy examples:

Men's Platinum Waldemar Chains, for wear with evening dress, Regularly $32.00, - - at $19.50

Men's Niello Silver Watches, $9.50 15-jewel movement. Regularly $12.50

Silver Wrist Watches, at $12.50 15-jewel movement. Regularly $17.50

18-kt. Gold Bracelet Watches, odd shape, enamel dial, 15-jewel movement. Regularly $75.00, at $65.00

Men's 14-kt. Gold and Striped Enamel Watches, - - at $45.00 New thin model case, 15 jewel Swiss movement, gold dial. Enamel Block Letters Engraved Free of Charge; Regularly $57.50.

Very Special at $1.00 each Gun Metal Coin Holders, Mesh Purses, Jet Brooches, Barrettes, Hair Pins, Jeweled Bar Pins, Velvet Collars, Tulle Bows, Opera Length Pearl Necklaces, Mosaic Brooches, Jet LaVallieres, Ear Rings, Sterling Silver Trinkets, Imported Pendants and Jeweled Hair Pins.

Very Special at $2.00 each Sterling Silver Real Stone Rings, Pendants and Brooches, Enameled Bon Bon Boxes, Enameled Lockets, Enameled Cigarette Holders, Rhinestone Circle Brooches, Imported Pendants, Pearl Necklace with gold clasps; Pair of Hat Pins, Link and Stud Sets, Geraldine Farrar Combs.

Linen Handkerchiefs

WE direct particular attention, tomorrow, to the following timely offering of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, especially acceptable for holiday remembrances.

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with fancy wreath initials, Box of Six 75c and 1.45

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with fancy embroidered corners; assorted patterns to each box of six, $1.00 and 1.50

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, dainty colored border with initial; Box of Six, at 90c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with initial, - - - Box of Six, at 1.35, 3.00

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, - - - Box of Six, at 1.00, 1.75

Orders for monograms, initials, etc., intended for gift purposes, should be given now to insure delivery before December 25th.

The Toy Department

NOW occupies a great part of the Fourth Floor, with its wonderfully interesting and highly entertaining display of the hosts of new and distinctive European and American-made Toys, all of which are being offered at prices sure to attract the attention of our patrons.

The little ones will be greatly elated with the demonstrations of the various mechanical toys conducted daily throughout the department.

Splendid Values for Monday:

Full Jointed Dolls, - - - - - at $1.15 26 inches tall, full jointed bodies, large bisque heads, moving eyes with lashes; Regular Value $2.00

Japanese Tea Sets, Regular Value $1.50, at $1.00 Consisting of twenty-three pieces of neatly decorated china.

White Enamel Desk and Chair, at $5.00 Secretary style with drop front, with green felt covered writing surface, compartments for paper and large drawer, Regular Value $7.50

The Upholstery Dept's

ANNOUNCE for tomorrow and the remainder of the week, a preliminary clearance sale of unusual interest, involving

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Drapery Fabrics and Furniture Coverings, in limited quantities only, ... at extraordinary price concessions, including:

Lace Curtains, Pair $1.35, 2.75 to 7.50

French Lace Curtains and Panels, - At $3.50, 4.75 to 40.00

Reversible Velour Portieres, 12.25 to 24.25

Couch Covers, - at $2.75, 3.75 to 18.50

Also Tapestry Fabrics, Imported Cretonnes, Colored Madras and Scrim, and several thousand Cushion Tops at greatly reduced prices.

Art Furniture for Practical Gifts

IS displayed in great variety on the Fifth Floor, in all the periods and styles of woods, enabling patrons to make discriminating gift selections, that will be treasured for years, at very small cost.

Special opportunities for tomorrow in this class of furniture

Mahogany Trays at $3.75 to 6.00 Formerly $5.00 to 8.00

Mahogany Magazine Stands, at $8.50 and 13.50 Formerly $12.75 and 20.00

Mahogany Fern Stands, at $10.50 and 16.50 Formerly $13.50 and 20.00

Mahogany Reading Tables, at $11.75 and 14.50 Formerly $15.00 and 20.00

Mahogany Work Tables, at $15.00 to 20.00 Formerly $20.00 to 30.00

Arm Rockers, at $13.75 to 25.00 Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin; Formerly $18.50 to 38.50

Arm Chairs, at $16.50 to 29.50 Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin; Formerly $23.50 to 40.00

Davenports, at $30.00 to 225.00 Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin; Formerly $40.00 to 300.00

Mahogany Library Tables, at $28.50, 55.00 to 175.00 Formerly $35.00 to 250.00

Cellarettes, - at $22.50 to 50.00 Fumed and Jacobean oak; were $30 to 65.00

Oriental Rugs and Hall Runners

BEGINNING Monday and continuing throughout the remainder of the week, we will offer an extensive collection of Small, Medium and Large Size Rugs, appropriate for holiday gifts, together with a splendid variety of Hall Runners, in the desirable narrow widths, priced substantially less than their actual values.

Persian Hall Runners, Sizes 18in. to 3ft. 8 wide by 9 to 16ft. long, at $19.75 to 49.50 Formerly $30.00 to 85.00

Kurdistan and Moussoul Rugs, Average size 3ft. 6 by 6ft., at $17.50 and 19.75 Formerly $27.50 and 29.75

Iran and Fereghan Rugs, Average size 4ft. by 6ft. 6, at $24.75 and 29.50 Formerly $37.50 and 45.00

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs, 3ft. 2 to 10ft. 6 wide by 10 to 15ft. 10 long, at $175.00 to 378.00 Formerly $290.00 to 550.00

Room Size Serebend, Serapie, Mahal, Afghan and Beloochistan Rugs, Sizes 6ft. 2 to 12ft. wide by 10 to 15 ft. long, - - - at $65.00 to 268.00 Formerly $108.00 to 378.00

Bidjar Rugs, 7ft. 6 to 11ft. 4 wide by 12 ft. 2 to 15 ft. 3 long, 178.00 to 395.00 Formerly $285.00 to 645.00

HOW GERMANS VIEW CONQUEST OF RUSSIA

Proper Clothing and Food All That Is Needed for Winter Invasion, Professors Think.

SHORT ROUTE TO MOSCOW

Landing an Army at the Mouth of the Neva a Favored Plan—Avoid Napoleon's Way.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Would a German army be able to withstand the rigor of a Russian Winter?

"This question is being put everywhere in Germany," says The Chronicle. "Learned professors are answering it in the German newspapers, always in the affirmative. So far from severe cold being an evil, they say, it is a positive good to a field army. All that is wanted is proper clothing and a proper diet, with the requisite number of 'calories.' Severe cold is germicide, and therefore healthy.

"The question bears scarcely any relation to what is actually likely to happen. It concerns a German invasion of Russia proper as far as Moscow or Kieff, or further. East Prussia, Poland, and Galicia, where the Winter campaign may indeed be fought, have quite a distinct climate, and do not suffer the extreme Winter cold of central Russia, where the average temperature is only 9 or 10 degrees above zero, and the big rivers are frozen hard from November to March.

"Germans are used to Polish Winters, which do not differ very much from their own. How would they manage in a real Russian Winter?

"In the Berliner Tageblatt, Dr. Wilhelm Eckardt, of the Essen Meteorological Office, insists that severe cold is an advantage. 'The heavy mantle of snow that is typical of Russia and the hard, frozen soil enable things to be done which would be otherwise impossible on the defective Russian roads and the few light-traffic railways; in every way a long, hard frost is better than a mild, drizzly Winter.' The chief cause of the French disaster in 1812, he says, was lack of food and munitions, not the severe cold.

"The only drawback is that the frost renders the digging of shelters and trenches impossible; but in this patriotic professor's opinion this drawback applies rather to the Russians than to the invaders, for the Russians would be on the defensive, and the chief means of defense is the trench.

"Another professor, Dr. Ballod, in the Preussiche Jahrlicher, goes even further. The German armies are to conquer Russia or rather the richest and most populous part of it.

"The difficulty is not the cold but that of keeping an army supplied with food and ammunition over hundreds of miles of roads in a desolate country. Napoleon's old route—Kovno, Vilna, Smolenck, Moscow—which is about 580 miles long, does not attract him, the whole of the country it goes through being sterile, sandy or marshy.

"The professor thinks that a better route would be from St. Petersburg to Moscow. An army landed at the mouth of the Neva (all this sounds very simple to Prof. Ballod) would have 200 miles less to go in order to reach Moscow.

"Between Petrograd and Moscow, however, the country is even more desolate than that which Napoleon traversed on the whole. Therefore the best route in his opinion would be one with Galicia as its base and the Don, Volga, and the Black Sea as its objectives.

"The triumphant Austro-German armies would first march on Kieff, and thence would follow the valley of the Dnieper to Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kharoff, &c. All Southern Russia would be conquered.

"Along this route are coal mines and rich towns, and toward the south a vast stretch of amazingly fertile soil, the 'granary of Russia,' producing in normal times over 10,000,000 tons of wheat. All this is to be done by an army of 2,000,000 men, equipped somewhat like Arctic explorers—with furs, windproof sleeping bags, &c.

"Yet, at the very moment that these two professors are writing of the conquest of Russia within the next six or eight weeks, virtually all Galicia is in Russian hands. The Russians have entered East Prussia in force and a huge German army has been driven headlong out of Poland back into Silesia. The Prussian professor is indeed unique and incomparable."

HOME SACKED BY COSSACKS

Prussian Landowner's Widow Tells of Her Experiences.

The widow of a Prussian landowner has recently written a description of her experiences during the first Russian invasion of East Prussia. The letter appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung and has been translated by the German Information Service, which service yesterday made the translation public.

"On Aug. 25," she writes, "a panic prevailed in G——. The officials of the railroad station had been dispatched in the direction of M—— aboard the relief train; the house telephone received no reply. My men had packed up two big wagons with bedding, flour, &c., and the horses were standing in the stable ready to be hitched to the wagons. On the 26th a patrol rode up in our yard, fourteen dragoons, commanded by Lieut. von S——. A little while later the patrol shot at Cossacks that emerged from my forest, and a murderous fire commenced from the garden side over G——, in the direction of our house.

"Lieut. von S. shouted: 'We are greatly outnumbered by the Cossacks. We have to get away. We have killed three of them. Good-bye.'

"What now? During the skirmish my men had taken refuge in the cellar, and now I was asked to flee. I wished to stay, but I finally hurried down the front stairway while the Cossacks advanced.

"We fled in the direction of D——. The men had meanwhile hitched the horse to the two wagons, and we thus got safely to T——. A bullet grazed my little dachshund; but he followed us for five miles. At T—— the schoolmaster received us and put his school at our disposal, as he himself was fleeing. We stayed there over night. During the next few days we went north as far as L——, where we heard that A—— was a safe place once more, and so we resolved to drive through the woods on the 30th to A——. On the way we saw a troop of Russians in the distance that came toward us.

"We halted. Our hearts stopped when somebody shouted: 'There is a Prussian among them!' There really were three, who brought along about forty Russian captives. The Prussians asked us for bread for the captives, who were so hungry that they could not walk any further. We gladly gave them our last two loaves.

"On the following day I visited my beloved G——. Fortunately all buildings were standing, but my fine herd of cattle had been driven away; the pigs were gone; all linen, all bedding, many pieces of silverware and antiquities were missing. In the mausoleum my husband's casket had been opened, but nothing destroyed."

NEW LOAN LIKE CURRENCY.

Novel Features of British Issue—London Stockbrokers' Plight.

LONDON, Nov. 20., (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The new war loan of £350,000,000, ($1,750,000,000,) which was issued two days ago, has several features likely to make it attractive to the general public.

The fact that the Government decided to make it a 3½ per cent. loan issued at 95 will allow trustees to participate, a special cause being inserted in the prospectus to that effect. Ordinarily trustees may not buy stock at over par which is redeemable at par within fifteen years; and if the issue had been a 4 per cent. issue at 90½ and it rose to a premium, trustees would have been barred from participating.

The loan being redeemable in such a comparatively short time—ten to thirteen years—at par gives the investor a bonus of five pounds sterling. An important feature from the market and investor's viewpoint is that for three years the Bank of England guarantees to advance to any holder of the stock its full value at 1 per cent. under the bank rate. This is considered by the market to be a clever idea, as it indicates the credit of the Government, provides possible emergncy power, and prevents undue inconvenient fluctuations in price. In fact, the loan will thus become liquid and nearly actual currency.

An attraction to the small investor is the fact that only £2 ($10) per hundred is required to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment, with further payments spread over five months.

The much dreaded settlement of the account for July 27 (just before war began) and the few days of dealing to July 30, when the Stock Exchange closed, has been concluded much more satisfactorily than was at first anticipated, thanks largely to the Treasury and to the emergency rules framed by the Stock Exchange Committee, and has already imparted a more cheerful tone to street dealings. At the same time it has allowed dealers to pay more attention to the new loan on behalf of clients.

The appearance of the loan, however, has completely dried up business in consols, which are said to be unsalable at the fixed prices of 68¾, although the yields on the two securities are much alike.

The reopening of the Stock Exchange seems as far off as ever. A rumor was current this week to the effect that it might be open early in January, but there is no sign of a movement or statement on behalf of the committee. In the meantime members are groaning at the continued prospect of office rent and salary expenses piling up, with little or no commissions coming in.

MAJOR YATE MAY BE ALIVE.

Apparently Escaped in Germany—Famous Athletes Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Doubt has arisen concerning the fate of Major Charles Allix Lavington Yate of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was recently decorated with the Victoria Cross, and who was said to have died while a prisoner of war.

Major Yate, a son of Col. Charles E. Yate, M. P., commanded one of the two companies which remained to the end in the trenches at Le Cateau. When all the other officers had been killed or wounded and the ammunition exhausted, the Major led a charge of the nineteen survivors against the Germans. Recently a photograph was published showing him as unwounded and a prisoner of war. A circular issued by the German Governor, dated Sept. 22, said that he had escaped from a detention camp.

Since the news of his escape no tidings from him have been received. The Major spoke German well.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The latest list of British killed in France contains the names of two well-known athletes—G. R. L. Anderson, a hurdler, and Lieut. A. E. J. Collins, a cricket player.

Mr. Anderson was twice English amateur champion at both high and low hurdles. He broke hurdling records at both Eton and Oxford, and ran for England at the Stockholm Olympic games, where he was defeated by the American, J. J. Eller, Jr.

Lieut. Collins holds a great place in the history of cricket as the batsman who made the highest individual score on record. He did this while a student at Clifton College, scoring "628 not out" in innings lasting six hours and fifty minutes.

WON'T REPORT FOOTBALL.

Decision of London Observer—Denounces Leagues' Heedlessness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—The Observer says today:

"The Observer has decided that until the recruiting crisis is over no reports or results of football matches shall appear in its columns.

"Professional football, which still continues to be played, is a direct impediment to the raising of the new armies which the nation requires. The players, by their resolute aloofness, seem to raise, however unwittingly, a standard of negation to all the claims of patriotism. The leagues and clubs which support them are in the practical position of anti-national organizations. The indifferent, thoughtless, and selfish are encouraged in their vices by the distraction provided for them in every large centre of population.

"Such a diversion of popular energy from the nation's cause in the gravest hour of its history demands every resistance. Whatever discouragement can be imparted to it by a refusal to cater for its interests seems to be a duty incumbent upon journalism."

SCOUT NEUTRAL-ZONE PLAN.

British Officials Say the Suggestion Is Impracticable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Since the United States indicated that it was willing that England should deal directly with Colombia and Ecuador concerning alleged violations of neutrality, the British Foreign Office has taken no further action. Nevertheless, the denials that a German wireless station is being operated in Colombia, and that islands belonging to Ecuador are being used by the Germans for naval operations, are not accepted as finally disposing of the case.

The suggestion of South American Governments that the belligerents withdraw their warships from South American waters is declared by English officials to be impracticable. The same view is entertained concerning the plan for the creation of a neutral zone off the coast of South America. This, it is contended, would afford an even better chance to warships to lie in wait for steamers engaged in the overseas trade.

The Foreign Office is eager to take action which would relieve South American shipping from its present serious handicaps, but doubts the effectiveness of measures so far proposed.

CANADA GUARDS BORDER.

Precautions Taken Against a Possible Raid by the Enemy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard against a possible raid by Germans or German sympathizers across the Niagara River. A permanent guard of thirty militiamen has been stationed at Fort Erie, directly opposite Buffalo, and the whole river front from there to Niagara Falls and Queenstown is patrolled day and night by between 600 and 900 members of the newly organized home guard regiments. Automobiles and motor cycles are used by the men on patrol duty.

These measures, it is said, were taken in response to demands from civic organizations along the Canadian side of the Niagara, who insisted, in communications to the Department of Militia, that a raid similar to the Fenian raid was not a remote possibility. Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defense, recently paid a flying visit to the territory. Soon afterward the guard on the Welland Canal was doubled and today the river patrol was established.

B. Altman & Co.

NEW, SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE OFFERING UNUSUAL VALUES FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th

Special Sale of Electric Lamps

to be held in the Department for Art Objects and Bric-a-brac, on the Fourth Floor, will offer unusual price advantages.

Floor Lamps in solid mahogany or with gilt finish, with 26-inch flat Empire shade of colored silk, trimmed with ruche and fringe, $25.00

Standing Bridge Lamps, with 14-inch flat Empire shade of colored silk . . . . . at $15.00

Library or Living Room Lamps, with 22-inch flat Empire shade of colored silk . . . . . at $16.00

Piano or Desk Lamps, with adjustable metal standard and revolving glass shade . . . . at $10.50

Desk or Boudoir Lamps (single light), with solid mahogany standard 12 inches high and 10-inch fancy colored silk shade, trimmed with gilt shell lace . . at $5.50

10,000 Yards of Choice Black Silks

will be marked at very considerable reductions from the usual prices.

Included are:

Imported Black Brocaded Silk
Regular price $8.50 per yd. at $3.75

54-inch Black Crepe de Chine
Regular price $4.50 per yd. at $1.90

40-inch Black Dress Satin
Regular Price $2.50 per yd. at $1.58

40-inch Black Silk Crepon
Regular price $2.00 per yd. at 95c.

36-inch Black Taffeta
Regular price $1.50 per yd. at 78c.

(Arranged in Dress, Blouse and Skirt Lengths)

Mail and Telephone Orders will command immediate attention.

New, Sponged Broadcloth

(54-inches wide)

in black, dark brown, dark green, prune and navy blue, will offer extraordinary value at

$1.65 per yard.

Men's Silk Scarfs

comprising Four-in-hand Scarfs made from rich and entirely new silks in the latest designs and colors, will be placed on sale at . 65c.

being fully ⅓ to ½ less than the regular selling price.

Also Men's Imported Knitted Silk Scarfs (white or gray) in a diversity of attractive weaves; suitable for dress or motor wear, at the remarkably low price of . . $4.50

This is about one-half the price usually asked for Scarfs of this quality.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Silver Photo Frames	$1.50	Men's Knitted Evening Scarfs	$8.50	Boys' Gray Sweaters	$3.50
Silver Vanity Cases	6.00	Walking Sticks	3.50	Girls' Sweaters	3.50
Pearl Opera Glasses	8.00	Betalph Silk Half-hose	1.75	Little Children's Sweater Outfits (4 pieces)	4.85
Opera Bags	3.50	Men's Cape Gloves	1.00	Children's Tan Gloves	1.00
Evening Caps	4.50	Gold Waldemars (14 kt.)	10.00	Infants' Celluloid Toilet Sets	1.25
Pearl Necklaces (gold Clasp)	2.75	Gold Scarfpins (14 kt.)	5.00	Infants' Quilted Silk Wrappers	3.90
Feather Collarettes	4.50	Men's Silk Umbrellas	3.50	Infants' Crocheted Wool Sacques	1.35
Women's Black Silk Hose	1.75	Men's Smoking Jackets	8.50	Infants' Wicker Nursery Chairs (white enameled)	4.00
Fancy Aprons	1.00	Men's Sweaters	5.75	Unbreakable Dolls (dressed)	1.00
Chiffon Blouses	5.75	Briar Pipes	1.00	Toy Worsted Dogs	1.50
Glove Handkerchiefs (half-dozen)	1.50	Brush Brass Inkstands	3.00	Children's Pictorial Stationery, box	45c
Black Wolf Muff	16.50	Book Ends (bronze finish)	4.90	Children's Silk Umbrellas	3.00
Black Wolf Scarf	8.50	Nickel Thermos Bottles (quart)	3.00	Boys' Tan Raincoats	4.75
Women's Silk Umbrellas	3.50	Leather Desk or Traveling Clocks	1.90	Girls' Raincoats, with cap	4.75
Perault 16-button Kid Gloves	3.00	Men's Lounging Robes	12.00		
Chiffon Velvet Hand Bags	3.00	Tennis Rackets	5.00		

Department for Dressmaking and Tailoring (Third Floor)

Fashionable Tailor-made Suits of Covert Cloth

Fur-trimmed, in smart, distinctive models, at the special price of $78.00

These Suits will be fitted without additional charge.

Important Reductions have been effected in the prices of a number of

High-cost Fur Garments and Smaller Furs

including elegant Coats of broadtail, ermine, mink, Hudson seal and karakul, representing the latest ideas in fur fashions. Some of these models are imported, while others have been evolved by American designers.

Among the smaller Furs will be found some very effective styles combining contrasting pelts.

An Attractive Selection of Imported Decorative Lace Pieces

(Hand-made Filet)

to be placed on sale at unusually low prices, will be a feature of special interest in the Lace Curtain Department, on the Fourth Floor.

Filet Lace Table Covers . . each $3.75, 4.75, 5.50 to 68.00
Filet Lace Scarfs . . . each 8.50, 11.00, 13.00 to 37.50
Filet Lace Pillow Slips . . each 6.50, 8.00, 9.50 to 19.00

Included in this Sale will be a quantity of

Imported Hand-made Lace Curtains

at the extraordinarily low prices of

$3.75, $4.50, $5.50 to $13.75 per pair.

Commencing to-morrow (Monday) in the Oriental Rug Department (Fifth Floor)

Several Thousand Small Oriental Rugs and Oriental Saddle-bag Pillows

selected from B. Altman & Co.'s immense reserve stock of Oriental Rugs, will be placed on sale, in anticipation of the season for holiday gifts, at extraordinary price concessions.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Average size 3 x 4 feet . . . . . at $7.50
Oriental Rugs in other sizes . . . . . at $16.50 to 48.00

ORIENTAL SADDLE-BAG PILLOWS

at . . . . . $4.75 & 7.50

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

A Remarkable Sale of Pillow Tops

will be an interesting and timely event in the Upholstery Department. It will consist of over 9,000 Squares, measuring 24 x 24 inches, cut from damask tapestries, brocades, velours and velvets shown in the regular stock.

These Squares, which will prove adaptable for various decorative articles as well as for pillow tops (all of them appropriate for holiday gifts), will be offered at the exceptionally low prices of

25c., 35c., 50c. & 75c.

At the same time will be placed on sale

An Additional Lot of Reversible Velour Portieres

(custom made) in a variety of rich color combinations, at the special price of $17.50 per pair.

A Special Sale of Women's Glace Gloves

(Imported)

in short length, pique sewn, in white, black or tan, at the remarkably low price of

85c. per pair.

An Exceptional Sale of Women's Coats

will present three distinctive, up-to-the-minute models, all silk-lined, with fur accentuations, at most unusual prices, considering the excellent qualities.

Black Plush Coats, with fur collar, at $31.00

Covert Cloth Coats, belted, with beaver collar . . at $37.50

Black Broadcloth Coats (belted front) with fur-trimmed collar and sleeves, at $22.50

A number of Higher-cost Coats and Wraps, Imported and American-made, have been taken from the regular stock and subjected to severe price reductions.

An Interesting Sale of Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

will be continued, offering very uncommon price advantages.

Important Reductions will go into effect on Monday, November 30th, in the prices of several discontinued styles of

Fine French Lingerie

a number of which will be marked at one-third less than the regular prices.

In addition to these pieces, the following will be offered at much below their real values:

Nightrobes . . . at $1.50
Chemises . . . at 1.25
Drawers . . . at 1.10
Corset Covers . . at 1.10

Thirty-fourth Street — Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York — Thirty-fifth Street

Toys & Dolls
of every kind from the smallest Kewpie doll to the most intricate mechanical toy are here at attractive prices.
Fourth Floor

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

Founded 1826

Knitting Yarn
a complete stock of materials for knitting "Red Cross" articles such as scarfs, helmets, socks, wristlets, etc. Instruction free of charge.
Fourth Floor.

Remarkable Values in *"Selected Furs"*

Those Contemplating Furs for Christmas Gifts Will Find This a Most Exceptional Opportunity.

Black Caracul Coats, Usually $80.00	$62.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats, Usually $110.00	$87.50
Black Pony Coats, Usually $32.50	$26.50
Seal-dyed Coney Coats, Usually $75.00	$59.50

Matched Sets Fur Muffs & Fur Scarfs

At ⅓ Less Than Usual Prices

	Muffs	Scarfs
Skunk	$27.50	$17.50
Black Lynx	$31.50	$24.50
Natural Raccoon	$10.50	$6.50
Silvered Kitt Fox	$35.00	$24.50
Black Fox	$17.50	$12.50
Seal-Dyed Muskrat	$19.50	$13.50
Black Wolf	$15.00	$15.00

Third Floor

Latest Fashions in Women's Dresses

Stunning Afternoon and Evening Dresses in entirely new models

Smart Round Length Taffeta Dancing Dresses with full flare skirt

Dainty Embroidered Chiffon Dresses lace trimmed, Empire effect

Combination Dresses of Taffeta and Velvet, Faille and all the different materials

$32.50 to $200.00

According to style and material

Afternoon & Evening Dresses in a number of styles and materials

Unusual values at

$17.50, $19.50, $25.00

Serge Dresses in Various Styles

$12.50, $17.50

Third Floor

A Special Holiday Sale in *America's Greatest Linen Section*

The largest and most comprehensive assortment of holiday linens we have ever assembled, and many special lines for this sale have been

Reduced to Half Price

500 *Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets*
$3.85 per set—Usually $6.50

750 *Dozen Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins*
$4.95 per dozen—Usually $7.50

5,000 *Pieces French Hand Made Lace Trimmed Linens*
At About Half Regular Prices

Centrepieces...$2.35 to $6.50 | Tea Cloths.....$6.50 to $25.00
Scarfs.....$2.25 to $12.50 | Dinner Cloths $15.00 to $80.00
Luncheon Cloths, $12.50 to $40.00

Irish Hand Embroidered Luncheon Cloths and Scarfs
At Half Regular Prices

Luncheon Cloths, $8.25 to $15.00 Scarfs, $1.50 to $4.50

Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
At Very Low Prices

Table Cloths—2 x 2 yards—$2.00—Usually $2.75
Table Cloths—2 x 2½ yards—$2.50—Usually $3.45
Table Cloths—2 x 3 yards—$3.00—Usually $4.15
Napkins to Match
$2.50 & $3.50 per dozen—Usually $3.50 to $4.50

Miscellaneous Lot of Table Cloths and Napkins
At Half Price and Less

Table Cloths (large sizes), $3.85—Usually $8.50 to $11.50
Napkins, $5.50 to $10.50 dozen—Usually $11.00 to $21.00

600 *Dozen H. S. Huck Towels*
$2.95 per dozen—Usual price $4.20

Second Floor

The Annual Silk Hosiery Event

For Men, Women and Children

Begins Tomorrow, Monday

Our Hosiery customers have given the brand we carry a preference. This explains the greatly increased demand. The satisfying quality of the offerings described will supply additional proof that this confidence is not misplaced. We recommend that full advantage be taken to secure these most desirable Holiday Gifts.

Women's

Item 1—A superb assortment of women's black and colored Silk Hose in medium and gauze weights, some with lisle soles, some in black outsizes; also black and colors, with self and contrasting clocks—all of the clocks with "POINTEX" heel. *Usually priced $1.65 to $2.00 per pair* — $1.35

Item 2—Women's black silk, with lisle tops and soles, a handsome range of new hand-embroidered self and colored designs. *Usually priced $1.75 per pair* — $1.35

Item 3—A supreme value in women's hand-embroidered, in rich, artistic designs in black, white, pink, sky, bronze, gold, and silver grounds, all with the "POINTEX" heel. *Usually priced $2.50 to $3.00 per pair* — $1.95

Item 4—Special attention is directed to this remarkable range of women's fancy clocked black and white Silk Hose, all with the "POINTEX" heel—Fashion's latest decree. *Usually priced $2.50 to $3.00 per pair* — $1.95

Item 5—Women's Paris open-work clocked, with "POINTEX" heel, in black, white, pink, and sky, also a fine assortment of two-tone effects. *Usually priced $2.75 per pair* — $1.95

Item 6—A smart women's hose for the winter season; shot silk with plain silk top, in a fine variety of combinations. *Usually priced $3.50 per pair* — $2.25

Item 7—A choice selection of hand-embroidered designs, black and white grounds, self embroidered artistic, effective, richly ornamental, and with the "POINTEX" heel. *Usually priced $3.75 to $5.00 per pair* — $2.85

Item 8—Women's black and white, with fine Paris lace inserts, all with oval designs and "POINTEX" heel. *Usually priced $3.75 to $5.00 per pair* — $2.95

Misses'

Item 9—An opportunity to secure an extra fine ribbed Silk Hose for boys and girls.
Sizes 5 to 7½. *Usual price $2.00* — $1.00 | Sizes 8 to 9½. *Usual price $2.50* — $1.25

Men's

Item 10—A very special assortment in black and leading colors. *per pair* — 50c

Item 11—An all silk with lisle soles. The most satisfactory hose every worn, in black and colors at *per pair* — $1.00

Item 12—Our Special—in black and colors, plain and clocked. *Usually priced $1.75 to $2.25 per pair* — $1.35

Item 13—A most acceptable holiday gift to any man. An extra smart style for winter; a shot silk Half Hose, English style, with lisle sole, in a variety of combinations. *Usually priced $2.50 to $3.00 per pair* — $1.35

Street Floor

Magnificent Values in *Women's Winter Coats*

Fur Collared Coats of corduroy, wool velour and zibeline, with collars of skunk opossum, handsomely lined. Usually $39.50 — $25.00

Street & Practical Coats in a large assortment of models and materials; all the best colorings. Usually $25.00 — $15.00

Corduroy Coats in the fashionable colorings, lined and warmly interlined. Usually $35.00 — $19.50

Broadtail Cloth Coats for street and dressy wear, beautifully lined and warmly interlined. Usually $45.00 — $29.50

Fur Trimmed Velour Coats Smart models, suitable for street, afternoon or dressy wear; skunk raccoon collar and cuffs. Usually $55.00 — $39.50

Fur Trimmed Afternoon and Evening Wraps of a splendid quality of velour in the popular winter colorings, lined with brocade satin and interlined. Usually $55.00 — $29.50

Theatre and Opera Wraps

Superb models, fabrics and colorings, all trimmed with fashionable fur.

$59.50 to $165.00—Usually $85.00 to $285.00

Third Floor

Extensive Showing of *The Very Latest Models in Silk Petticoats*

Attractive and Practical Holiday Gifts
At Most Exceptional Prices

New circular flounce skirts of messaline $5.00 & $5.95
Silk Jersey, with new circular messaline flounce $5.95
Messaline, with pleated flounce $2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Silk Jersey with messaline flounce $2.95, $3.95 & $4.95
Silk Jersey with flounce of self material $3.95
Wool Jersey with messaline flounce (black only) $2.95 & $3.95
Wool Jersey with silk Jersey flounce (black only) $4.95
Crepe-de-Chine, daintily trimmed with lace, in white, pink and light blue, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 to $5.95

Muslin Underwear

Night Gowns
Nainsook 98c, $1.25 & $1.95
Cotton Crepe $1.25
Crepe-de-Chine $3.95, $4.95 & $6.95

Walking Petticoats
Of pique 98c & $1.45

Under Bodices
Crepe-de-Chine, lace trimmed 98c
Crepe-de-Chine or Chiffon $1.95

Second Floor

Special Showing of Blouses For Holiday Gifts

An Attractive Blouse Is Always Acceptable

Cream Lace Blouse Over flesh chiffon lining, fancy military collar. — $2.95

Colored Chiffon Cloth Blouse Over net lining, double frill of white, and self color net down front. Green, navy, plum, sand, tete-de-negre and black — $3.95

Cream Lace Blouse Combined with self color chiffon cloth, trimmed with silk braid — $5.00

Cream Lace Blouse Over china silk lining, vestee of embroidered net, black velvet military collar and new pointed cuffs — $6.95

Embroidered Crepe-de-Chine Blouses Vest, cuffs and high standing collar of self color Georgette crepe. White embroidered in new blue or white, and black embroidered in black — $7.95

Attractive Lingerie Blouses
Voile, either embroidered or attractively lace trimmed, high rolling collar, $1.95 & $2.95

Third Floor

House Gowns, Negligees and Dressing Sacques

For Holiday Gifts
At Exceptional Prices

Two-piece Negligee accordion pleated chiffon slips, shadow lace coat, ribbon and flower trimmed. Usually $20.00 $15.75

Accordion pleated negligee of chiffon, two-piece effect, coat elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $30.00 $22.50

An Attractive Negligee of Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, skirt accordion pleated, coat elaborately hand embroidered and shadow lace trimmed. Usually $16.75 $12.75

Crepe-de-Chine, accordion pleated skirt, hand embroidered bodice with pleated chiffon frill. Usually $10.75 $7.95

Albatross Negligees & House Gowns
Pleated and full skirt models, hand embroidered and trimmed with various laces.

Three Attractive Imported Models
Albatross, white albatross collar and cuffs, hand embroidered scallop. Usually $7.00 — $4.95
Albatross, hand embroidered lingerie collar and cuffs, satin piping. Usually $7.00 — $5.95
Pleated Skirt model, hand embroidered lingerie roll collar, body and sleeves Val. lace trimmed, body lined with albatross. Usually $9.75 — $7.95

Pleated Skirt Models
Body lined, hand embroidered, Val. lace trimmed, lingerie under sleeves. Usually $8.75 — $6.95
Pleated skirt model, lingerie collar and cuffs, Val. insertion and edge trimmed. Special value — $5.95

Kimonos
Crepe-de-Chine, semi-fitted, large chiffon collar, hand embroidered. Usually $11.00 — $8.75
Brocade Crepe-de-Chine, yoke model, hand embroidered collar and cuffs. Usually $10.75 — $7.95
Crepe-de-Chine Slip-on, hemstitched and pleated frill. Usually $7.50 — $5.95
Imported Albatross, embroidered in self color. Usually $5.00 — $3.95

Dressing Sacques
Imported Jap Silk, kimono model, hand embroidered — $5.95
Crepe-de-Chine, effectively trimmed with lace and ribbon — $7.95
Crepe-de-Chine, picot edge and chiffon trimmed — $4.95
French Flannel, kimono model — $2.95
Scotch Flannel with belt, embroidered and ribbon trimmed — $2.95

Imported House & Dinner Gowns, Negligees & Robes d'interieur
Of Silk Crepes, Chiffons, Panne Velvet and Laces
At Half Their Value

Second Floor

Annual December Sale of Gloves

For Men, Women and Children

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

Useful Christmas Presents at Very Low Prices

Women's & Children's Gloves

Kayser Washable Leatherette Fabric Gloves, white embroidered in white, and white embroidered in black. Usually 75c per pair — 50c

"Xaris" 1 Clasp Pique Lambskin Gloves, extra soft skins, two-toned braided five row contrasting embroidery; white embroidered in white, white embroidered in black, black embroidered in white, tan embroidered in tan, and tan embroidered in black. Usually $1.50 & $1.25 pair. — 95c

Prix Seam Sewn Capeskin Walking Gloves, import d leather, in street shades of tan and white with fancy contrasting embroidery. Usually $1.75 per pair — $1.15

"Xaris" 2 Clasp Real French Kid Overseam Gloves, Paris point embroidery in black, white, tans; also gray, suede, self or black embroidery. Usually $1.50 and $1.75 per pair — $1.20

"Xaris" Pique Gloves, 2 large clasps, in the finest quality French kidskin, black, white, and tans, Paris point or heavy contrasting embroidery. Usually $2.50 per pair — $1.80

Women's & Children's Gloves

"Xaris" 16 Button Elbow Length Mousquetaire Gloves, in black or white, three ball pearl buttons or clasps at wrist. Usually $3.00 per pair — $2.25

"Xaris" 16 Button Mousquetaire Gloves, French Kidskin, round flat buttons or clasps at wrist, black or white. Usually $4.00 per pair — $2.95

Children's Tan Cape and Gray Castor Gloves, one clasp. Usually $1.00 per pair — 85c

Men's Gloves

Kassan Capeskin Gloves, 1 clasp, prix seam sewn, plain or arrow back, all shades of tans. Usually $2.00 per pair — $1.35

Capeskin and Mocha Gloves, 1 clasp or buttonhole, tans and grays. Usually $2.50 per pair — $1.80

Prix Seam Capeskin Gloves, 1 clasp, all shades of tan. Usually $1.50 per pair — $1.15

Street Floor

Women's Wrist Bags

In the Newest Styles and Leathers

Decidedly Useful Holiday Gifts

Leather Strap Books and Purses ...$1.00 to $15.95
Leather Bags ...$1.95 to $35.00
Velvet and Silk Bags ...$1.95 to $45.00

Very Special Values

Flat 7-Inch Muff Vanity Cases fitted with long mirror, gilt powder box, pin box, lip stick holder, memo pad and pencil and pungent; inside frame compartment and two long pockets, moire silk lined. Green, blue, black and purple long grain morocco; also black patent leather. Usually $8.00 — $6.95

Vanity Strap Books fitted with pin box, lip stick, powder box, pungent, hook and file in gilt, leather back mirror and purse; long grain morocco and auto leather Usually $5.00 — $3.95

Street Floor

PLENTY OF HORSES FOR WAR'S DEMAND

"Doc" Potter, Who Has British Order for 30,000, Says the Drain Will Not Be Felt.

AUTO THE BREEDER'S FRIEND

Tells How Mingling of Town and Country Has Made Work for Draught Animals.

The great demand for horses from this country during the present conflict has brought about a boom in the breeding industry which dealers say is unprecedented. Dr. Martin J. Potter—better known as "Doc" Potter—veterinarian of the New York Hippodrome and the man who supplies the acting animals for practically all the theatrical companies of America, is said to have had an order for 30,000 horses from Great Britain alone.

It was recently suggested to Dr. Potter that the horse was very apt to become extinct at the end of the present war. "Bless you no," responded the doctor. "The horse is on the increase, is here to stay, and is more popular than he has ever been in America. In fact, I think there are more horses in America, and for that matter throughout the world, today than at any period in human history. Everybody has at some time or other jumped to the conclusion that the horse was fated to join the 'dodo' and others in oblivion. First the glanders and similar epidemics were counted upon to render the horse extinct. Next the automobile was heralded as ringing the death knell of man's faithful friend. Strange as it may seem, the automobile has been responsible for an increase in the number of horses raised rather than curbing the development of the equine. Today there are over 5,000,000 horses in the United States. And while the European powers are drawing heavily on this supply, it will only tend to increase the price and lend an impetus to horse breeding.

"You may laugh at the assertion that the automobile has proven an encouraging factor in horse-raising, but this is susceptible of proof through a very simple analysis. Take New York, for instance. Has any one any idea of the number of prosperous people who are living far out from town in the environment of the real country, who commute daily and depend upon the automobile to take them to and from their farms to the depot? Personally I am living up at Stamford, Conn. When I leave the train my machine whisks me to the farm in a very few minutes, whereas in other days it would have required hours for the round trip by a horse-drawn vehicle. Now, all this may sound like an argument against the horse, but let us proceed further. My butcher, my baker and other shopkeepers located in the little town near by have to use horses to supply my daily requirements and those of other neighbors situated as I am.

"If you look into the matter you will find that any number of communities, not only near New York, but throughout the country, have been placed on the map by the automobile. Furthermore, these communities, by virtue of their very character and the class of people composing them, create a positive demand for horses. There is a new relation between city and country, a closer communion between all manner of people, and this new state of affairs has created a tremendous demand for horses supplemental to the medium that brought it about—the automobile. The latter may to a certain extent supplant the draught horse in the big cities, but the farmer, the country merchant, and all the small tradesmen generally lean upon the beast of burden which has so faithfully performed man's tasks so many centuries.

"This is eloquently attested in the field of activities in the present war itself. The motor truck has done away with the demand that used to obtain for draught horses, but no Government in Europe can get hold of enough cavalry horses and "gunners." The latter is a horse that will weigh from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds, and will stand 15.3 to 16.1 hands high. The cavalry horse will weigh from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, and will stand from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high. These two grades of horses are raised almost exclusively in the Middle West and Southwest. There are plenty of other buyers in the market besides myself, and every day in the week droves of horses are shipped out via Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Canadian border towns. But there is no occasion for any alarm, for if we were to draw hundreds of thousands of horses the stock would remain both better and more numerous than it was a few years ago."

ZEPPELINS A FAILURE.

The Naval Engineer Says the Aeroplane Is Far Superior to Them.

Under the caption "Aeroplanes and Zeppelins" there is published in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, a statement that appeared in a recent issue of the technical publication, The Engineer. According to this statement, Zeppelins have been a hopeless failure in the present war. The quotations from The Engineer as printed by the Naval Institute read:

Zeppelins have been shown to be less fearful in their effects than even a single field piece. They have done nothing that an aeroplane could not do better, and, presenting an admirable target, several have been already sunk by the gun-fire of the Allies. As for bomb dropping, it has been shown to be wholly insignificant in its power of destruction, as much from a Zeppelin as from an aeroplane, and is no longer the dreaded thing it was. If more serious attacks should be attempted by the remaining Zeppelins that Germany possesses they will be met as those already made have been met, or, as a last resort, by the concerted action of a handful of aeroplanes. There can be no doubt that a few desperate pilots who were willing to throw their lives away could successfully ram and destroy any airship that has ever sailed. Their speed and manœuvring powers are far greater than those of the Zeppelin, and such guns as the latter carry would find the greatest difficulty in bringing down every one of a covey of aeroplanes before one had got sufficiently close or into such a position as to ram with certainty.

It is becoming more and more abundantly clear that as far, at any rate, as the present war is concerned, the function of the fourth arm is not offensive. The great duty which the aeronaut can perform is to spy out the enemy's position, and in doing this he is no doubt rendering signal service. For this work the aeroplane is better than the airship in every respect save one. It is less visible, it is faster, it is a smaller target, it carries fewer men, it is readily transportable, requires no gas plant to charge it, costs but a fraction of the price of a Zeppelin, and, finally, can fly at a higher altitude. It suffers only from the fact that it cannot remain at rest in the air, but this is a very small disadvantage when set against the many that the airship presents. To sum up, while the aeroplane has done brilliant work during the last three weeks, the Zeppelins have proved a hopeless failure.

Will Exchange Civilian Prisoners.

BERNE, (via Paris,) Nov. 28.—The Swiss Government has arranged an agreement between France and Germany and Austria under which civilian prisoners between the ages of 45 and 60 shall be released if they are found medically unfit for military service. The agreement affects several thousand nationals of the three countries concerned.

GERMAN DYES ON WAY HERE.

Tank Steamer Sun, with Valuable Cargo, Reaches Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The tank steamer Sun, bringing a valuable cargo of German dyes from Rotterdam for New York, put in here today with her bunkers almost bare of coal as a result of heavy weather. A big sea tore away a section of the port side of the steel bridge, smashing the pilothouse windows, and flooding the deck spaces.

Fear was expressed that water had penetrated the cargo holds, but this will not be determined until the Sun reaches New York. She proceeded tonight.

The Jason Continues Her Voyage.

DEVONPORT, Nov. 28.—The United States Navy collier Jason, bearing Christmas toys sent by the children of the United States to children in belligerent countries, sailed from Devonport today for Marseilles. The Jason arrived at Devonport on Nov. 25, and, having unloaded the part of her cargo destined for British and Belgian children, the vessel is now taking to Marseilles a further consignment of presents for French boys and girls.

WALES VISITS LOYAL SCOT.

Wounded Highlander Sleepless with Pride Over the Event.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Red Cross nurse, writing home from the North of France to her relatives in London, says:

"We have had a Cameron Highlander here for the past four weeks who was badly wounded in the chest. He is a dour old Scotsman and a great character. Last Sunday the Prince of Wales called to see the hospital, accompanied by a staff officer, and he went to the bed of this man, who, on recognizing him, at once saluted and said: 'God bless the Prince of Wales.'

"The Prince, quite surprised at the fervent salutation, seemed very pleased and asked the old man where he had been fighting, and where he was wounded. When I came on duty at night the old man was desperately excited at the honor conferred upon him by the interview, and it took me some hours to get him calmly down sufficiently to sleep. Afterward the Prince paid a visit to the upstairs ward and talked with the wounded English there. All seemed most pleased to see him."



Can't Eat

She can't eat. Her appetite seems entirely missing. Her stomach is deranged, her weight is down, she lacks ambition and every little task, no matter how trivial, seems to tire her out for the rest of the day. If she only knew the health and strength-giving properties of

Johann Hoff's
MALT EXTRACT

The greatest body builder the world has ever known. Used for general debility, convalescence, and for mothers while nursing. Makes flesh and blood. At all druggists, 25c. a bottle. (5)

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Charge Purchases made on Monday will be billed January 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

BEGIN THIS MONDAY

SELLING EVENTS of *an Unusual Nature* offering the Season's Newest Fashions in Outer Apparel of superior quality at very much below actual worth.

First on the list are

Charming Fur-Trimmed Wraps at $65, $75, $95, $125 and $145—the values of which range from $100 to $265.

Also luxurious Fur-Trimmed Wraps at $165, $195 and $225—the values of which are $200 to $375.

Beautiful *Gowns for Evening or Afternoon Wear* of rich fabrics, in newest Paris fashions, are $95, $125, $145 and $185, the values of which are $135 to $300.

Also Beautiful Gowns at $65, $75 and $85—the values of which are $95 to $175.

We will also close out, beginning tomorrow—

Afternoon and Street Frocks at $28—that formerly sold at $55 to $75—lines which we desire to dispose of promptly.

Many *Charming Afternoon* and *Street Dresses at $18*—usually $35 to $65.

An Eventful Selling of High Class Suits

Utilizing reserve lines of high cost imported materials and combining them with fashionable Furs into very Late Winter Models—*at much under value.*

at $58,	*at $65,*	*at $75,*	*at $95*
Values to $85	Values to $95	Values to $135	Values to $165

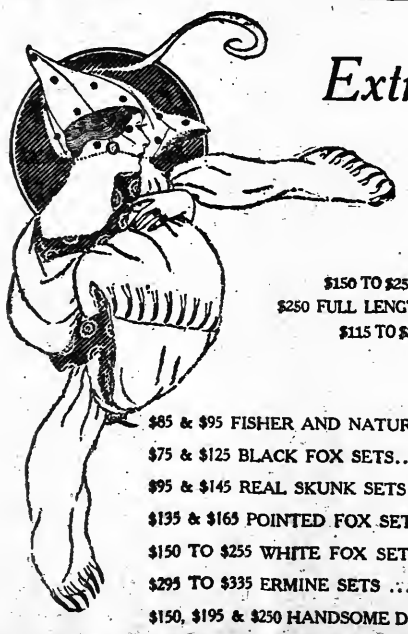
Also Higher Cost Suits, at $125 to $165, that formerly sold to $250.

Luxurious Fur-Trimmed Coats in Newest Models—at $45, $55, $65, $75, formerly $65 to $125—

Soft, rich fabrics in newest shades and trimmed with fashionable Furs.

$25 to $45 Costume Blouses at $12 & $16
Braided and embroidered nets, fine laces, Georgette crepes, and handsome metallic chiffons.

$25 to $45 Millinery—$10 & $15
Wonderful values in smart, exclusive hats, for day and evening wear.
Also—notable reductions in Novelty Sets, of satin or velvet combined with fur—Evening Scarfs—HairBands—Opera Bags—Imported Perfumes—Boutonnieres, etc.



Extraordinary Values in FURS

FUR COATS

$150 TO $250 HUDSON SEAL COATS—*$125, $150, $195*
$250 FULL LENGTH RIPPLE FLARE HUDSON SEAL COATS—*$150*
$115 TO $235 CARACUL COATS—*$85, $125, $195*

FUR SETS

$85 & $95 FISHER AND NATURAL RACCOON SETS.....*$45 & $55*
$75 & $125 BLACK FOX SETS.....*$45 & $75*
$95 & $145 REAL SKUNK SETS.....*$75 & $125*
$135 & $165 POINTED FOX SETS.....*$90 & $125*
$150 TO $255 WHITE FOX SETS.....*$115 & $195*
$295 TO $335 ERMINE SETS.....*$225 & $260*
$150, $195 & $250 HANDSOME DYED BLUE FOX SETS.*$95, $145 & $185*
$350 & $450 NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS.....*$295 & $375*

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

Monday's Particularly Advantageous Episode in Our Great

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Women's Imported Sweaters

Just received by the steamer "Potsdam" a particularly choice collection, showing the latest models and weaves.

CASHMERE—Pure wool, "Strand" model, patch pockets, half belted back; white, old blue, sand, tete de negre and gold. *Value $12.50 to $15.00.* **10.00 to 12.00**

PURE SILK—"Versailles," "Monceau" and militaire models, in black, white, two-tone effects, plain colors and plaids. *Value $27.50 to $45.00.* **25.00 to 32.50**

Women's Silk Petticoats

The season's most desirable models at prices considerably lower than usual.

MESSALINE—Superior quality; plaited foot trimming; black, white, and fashionable colors. *Regularly $3.50* **2.95**

MILANESE JERSEY—Pure silk; street and evening shades; self plaiting or messaline foot trimming. *Regularly $5.00* **4.35**

CREPE DE CHINE—American and foreign makes; hand embroidered or self trimming. *Regularly $5.75 to $35.00* **4.95 to 27.50**

Our Entire Collection of
Imported Paris Model Dresses Wraps and Women's Tailored Suits
is offered for Immediate Clearance
at decidedly less than original cost

Our Dressmaking Department, for the remainder of the season, is prepared to execute orders at the following exceptionally low prices:

TAILOR SUITS—	From	85.00	upward
EVENING DRESSES—	From	85.00	upward
AFTERNOON DRESSES—	From	95.00	upward

Opera and Theatre Dresses

Featuring the most artistic interpretation of the mode of the hour, in the selection of colors and the combination of fabrics.

42.50 and 48.00
Actual value, $52.50 to $65.00.

Fur Trimmed Velvet Wraps

Women's handsome velvet wraps, richly lined and trimmed with fur, in the styles and shades appropriate for day or evening wear.

42.50 and 48.00
Actual value, $52.50 to $65.00.

Women's Handsome Fur Muffs and Scarfs

About ⅓ less than regular

BLACK LYNX SCARFS—*Regularly $22.00 to $70.00* **16.50 to 58.00**
BLACK LYNX MUFFS—*Regularly $35.00 to $90.00* **25.00 to 70.00**
SKUNK SCARFS—*Regularly $25.00 to $65.00* **19.00 to 50.00**
SKUNK MUFFS—*Regularly $38.00 to $90.00* **30.00 to 70.00**
BLACK WOLF SCARFS—*Regularly $20.00* **14.00**
BLACK WOLF MUFFS—*Regularly $30.00* **21.50**
BEAR SKIN SCARFS—*Regularly $50.00* **40.00**
BEAR SKIN MUFFS—*Regularly $60.00* **52.50**
CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL SETS—*Regularly $150.00* **100.00**
MOLE SKIN MUFFS—*Regularly $25.00 to $90.00.* **20.00 to 65.00**
POINTED FOX SETS—*Regularly $85.00.* **75.00**
FISHER SETS—*Regularly $395.00.* **300.00**

Women's, Misses' and Children's Warm Winter Coats

Including the smartest new fur trimmed models in the most desirable coatings of the hour.

Priced considerably less than usual.

WOMEN'S CHINCHILLA COATS—The superior "Worumbo" brand, in various fashionable colors for street and motor; satin lined and warmly interlined. *Unusual value at $37.50* **24.50**

WOMEN'S "ROUGH WEATHER" COATS—In heavy tweeds and novelty fabrics. *Unusual value at $18.75* **14.50**

MISSES' SMART WINTER COATS—In green, black, brown, and blue Zibeline, with fur collar, new medium length; flare model. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Unusual value at $24.50* **18.50**

CHILDREN'S COMFORTABLE COATS—Sizes 6 to 14 years; three attractive models—one fur trimmed—in blue, brown, and green Cheviot or Zibeline. *Unusual value at $14.50* **9.50**

Clearance of 2500 Yards of Finest Imported and Domestic

Tailor Suitings and Dress Fabrics.

Comprising Wool Brocades, Eponge, Diagonal, Fancy Suitings, English Mohair and Cashmere de Soie in a variety of fashionable shades, offered to close at

1.50 Yard
Former prices $2.00 to $3.25.

1500 yards of
Imported Black Broadcloth

Of very superior quality; 54 inches wide; Charmeuse finish; sponged and shrunk, ready for use, is marked to close at

2.25 and 2.75 Yard
Formerly $3.00 and $3.75.

Blouses of Distinction
For Women and Misses

Comprising the very latest in design and fabric, including the smart new Roman Stripe Crepe, fashionable sand colored Crepe de Chine and effective Military Models,

At these attractively low prices:

HEAVY COTTON CREPE—Novelty effects, with Collar and Cuffs of French Pique.
ROMAN STRIPE CREPE—With Collar and Cuffs of material. *Regularly $3.95.* **2.50**

CHIFFON CLOTH—"Tailleur" model, with long sleeves and Military Collar.
WHITE CHIFFON—Trimmed with lace and embroidered. *Regularly $5.75.* **3.95**

SAND COLORED CREPE DE CHINE—Several smart new models; hemstitched or silk trimmed.
CHIFFON—Plaited and trimmed models; roll or high collars.
SILK AND CHIFFON—Combination blouses, over lace. *Regularly $7.75.* **5.50**

Most Timely Reductions in Women's Fine Silk Hosiery
Appropriate for Christmas Gifts

Finest French Silk
Exquisitely fine quality; black or white, with elaborate, hand embroidered insteps.
Formerly $5.00 to $8.00 pair
3.50
3 pairs 10.00 6 pairs 19.50

Pure Thread Silk
Medium weight black silk, with extra double spliced heels and toes.
Formerly $1.50 pair
95c
3 pairs 2.80 6 pairs 5.50

Embroidered Black Silk
Pure thread silk with embroidered insteps in self or contrasting colors.
Formerly $3.50 pair
2.00
3 pairs 5.85 6 pairs 11.50

Pure Thread Silk
Black only; medium weight; double heels and toes; excellent wearing quality.
Formerly $1.00 pair
68c
3 pairs 1.95 6 pairs 3.85

Continuance of Our Extraordinary
Removal Clearance Sale of
Imported Dress Silks and Velvets

Offering the richest fabrics in exquisite colorings for evening wear, also handsome Foulards and Pongees for the South.

At ½ original prices

Dress Silks
Printed satin Foulard, striped Pongee, printed Shanghai silk, stripe chiffon cloth.
1.25 yard
Formerly $2.50 and $3.00

Brocaded Velvets
In beautiful designs and fashionable colorings on voile, crepe and satin grounds.
8.50 yard
Formerly $16.50

Imported Plushes
Of exceptionally beautiful quality, rich and lustrous in effect, 42 inches wide, in navy, golden brown, taupe, fawn, old gold, helio, silver grey, and purple.
Formerly $8.50 yard **4.50**

Fancy Velveteens
In fashionable black and white mixtures, also in colored stripe effects; 24 inch. *Formerly $2.25 yard* **1.50**

Sale of Men's Winter Sleeping Garments

Medium and heavy weight, of superior material and perfect finish. About ½ of Regular Prices.

TAFFETA FLANNEL PAJAMAS—Light and medium grounds; exceptionally well made; small and medium sizes only. *Regularly $4.50* **2.25**

ALL SILK PAJAMAS—From our special selection of heavy, satin striped, tub silk shirtings. *Regularly $10.00* **6.50**

VIYELLA ENGLISH FLANNEL PAJAMAS
Made to our special order, in strictly custom manner, from the finest patterns of these celebrated non-shrinkable flannels; small, medium, large and extra sizes; perfect in fit and finish. *Regularly $8.00 per suit.* **Now 4.95**

FLANNEL AND MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS
EXTRA HEAVY DOMET FLANNEL.
"FRUIT OF THE LOOM" MUSLIN.
FINE MUSLIN—Sizes 18, 19, 20.
HEAVY MUSLIN, V NECK.
Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 **75c**

PLAIN COLORED PAJAMAS—Made in military style from high-grade Sea Island cotton and mercerized fabrics. All sizes. *Regularly $2.50* **1.45**

PLAIN MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Special jacquard weaves in medium weight; surplice necks and frog trimmings; white and plain colors. All sizes. *Regularly $1.50* **95c**

Broadway & 19th Street

DENIES THE VANDYCK USED LEAKY BOATS

Capt. Cadogan Declares Reports of the Karlsruhe Seizure Are Incorrect.

"PASSENGERS VERY LUCKY"

Their Criticism of the Cooks and Stewards Called Unfair—Courtesy of Germans.

Capt. Anthony Cadogan of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vandyck, which was captured on Oct. 26 by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, arrived here yesterday on the Booth Line steamship Stephen from Para, with a number of his officers and crew.

In regard to the statements made by passengers, who had arrived here previously, that the boats of the Vandyck were so leaky the voyagers had to be transferred in the Karlsruhe's boats, the Captain said he regretted that the criticisms had been printed, because they were incorrect.

"It was a war seizure," Capt. Cadogan said, "and in my opinion the passengers got off very lucky. They were all transferred safely without any accident, and only a few pieces of baggage were damaged by water.

"The boats of the Vandyck were in an A-1 condition, and the whole work of transferring the passengers and baggage was carried out in ten of them, which was considered to be sufficient by the German officers directing operations. The baggage and provisions were taken over in the forenoon with about six tons in each lifeboat. The heavy freight caused the boats to dip a little in the choppy sea, and that was the water in the boats noticed by the passengers.

"The Asuncion was about 200 yards away from the Vandyck when the transportation was started, but she was fully two miles away by the time the baggage transfer was finished. The boats were damaged by the heavy trunks being thrown into them by the German sailors. After the work was finished the Germans knocked the bottom planks out of two of the lifeboats, and left the eight others drifting about.

"The passengers criticised the conduct of the cooks and stewards, which was rather unfair to the men. When a ship is captured she practically ceases to exist as far as the Captain and crew are concerned. The pay stops automatically, and they cannot be compelled to do a stroke of work.

"Stores and all kinds of table gear and linen were taken over to the Asuncion from the Vandyck for the use of the passengers, and 3,500 bottles of American beer were carefully placed in barrels and taken to the Kalsruhe. The food and service given by the cooks and stewards from the Vandyck on the Asuncion were good.

Capt. Cadogan said that the Germans treated every one with courtesy after the seizure of the ship. He told the Captain of the Karlsruhe that he had performed a very unpleasant task in a gentlemanly manner. Capt. Cadogan did not know what had been done with the Vandyck.

STRANDED AMERICANS PAY.

All of $265,000 Lent in London Returned Except $250.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—American travelers in London will be endowed in the future with a tradition of honesty which ought for years to be a source of national gratification. It has been earned by the way in which they have met the unusual credit facilities extended to them during last August and September.

During this period of financial emergency $265,000 was advanced to embarrassed Americans by the American Committee out of funds put at their disposal by private individuals, banks and the United States Government. In paying out this money the widest variety of credit documents were accepted—letters of credit which could not be cashed, personal checks upon country banks, and even I. O. U.'s.

Today every dollar of this formidable sum has been repaid, except $250, and the recipient of this loan has written that he has been pursued by exceptional hard luck, but that he is nevertheless now arranging to borrow enough money to repay his debt to the American Committee. "Sometimes we just looked a man in the eye and took his word, but the way they have paid up makes one keenly proud to be an American," said Herbert Hoover, the Chairman of this committee.

But it was not only from the American Committee that stranded Americans received welcome credit facilities at a time when the otherwise well to do might have actually been in need. Hotels and department stores especially went out of their way to extend credit and accept checks. In most cases the solvency of an individual and the worth of his check were guaranteed by the American Committee, but in a number of cases a manager or floorwalker simply looked a man or woman in the eye and took his or her word.

And yet today there is not a word of complaint to be heard. "I don't think we lost a dollar by our efforts to assist our American friends immediately after the outbreak of war," is the way H. Gordon Selfridge put it when asked about the departures in favor of embarrassed Americans which his store made, and his words were echoed by the Secretary of the company which controls such hotels as the Savoy, the Berkeley, and Claridge's.

MAURICE

398 Fifth Ave., bet. 36th & 37th St.
Opposite "Tiffany."

We Announce for

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 30 & Dec. 1

A CLOSING OUT SALE OF

500 MAURICE DRESSES

At Tremendous Reductions

No C. O. D. orders filled—no exchanges.

Decidedly the most interesting selection of this season.

CHIC DRESSES



of French Serge, Satin and velvets, most desirable colors in all popular styles. **$7.75**

REGULAR VALUES $15 TO $25

DRESSES—USEFUL FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Graceful creations of Crepe de Chine, Satin, Chiffon, Lace, etc. Individual features. Miracles of perfection. **$9.95**

REGULAR VALUES $26 TO $30

150 MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE DRESSES

Not two alike, an unusually fine collection. Cost to manufacture from $25 to $35. **$13.95**

AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES

Lovely creations that lend character and make each dress noticeably smart. Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Velvet and Novelty Lace Materials, Crepe Meteor. **$24.50**

REGULAR VALUES $35 TO $60

1000 Smart BLOUSES



Bought from a most fashionable waist maker at extraordinarily low prices are offered at this sale at..... **$3.95**

Included are: Crepe de Chine satin, silk shadow laces, striped and plaid Taffetas. All the latest colors, including putty and sand.
Many of these Blouses would be a bargain at double the price.

COME EARLY

AS MAURICE ONLY ADVERTISE EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

MAURICE

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Our entire stock of Women's Tailored Suits reduced tomorrow

Liberality of selection, and economy of price, that is the story. Into this important reduction sale tomorrow goes every suit in stock, without reservation. And the assortments afford the finest possible range of current tailored styles. There are the new short and medium length coat suits, in flare, ripple, Empire and belted effects, with circular flare, ripple, yoke and straight line skirts. Trimmed with broadtail, velvet and modish braids, but

Fourth floor.

The major part of the selection is composed of the latest fur-trimmed styles

$25.00 and $29.50 Cloth Suits.....reduced to $15.00
$35.00 and $39.50 Cloth Suits.....reduced to $20.00
$35.00 and $39.50 Velveteen Suits.....reduced to $20.00
$45.00 and $49.00 Cloth Suits.....reduced to $25.00
$45.00 and $49.00 Velveteen Suits.....reduced to $25.00
$59.00 and $65.00 Cloth Suits.....reduced to $30.00
$59.00 and $65.00 Velveteen Suits.....reduced to $30.00
$69.00 and $75.00 Cloth Suits.....reduced to $38.00
$69.00 and $75.00 Velvet Suits.....reduced to $38.00

A specially arranged offering of Women's Winter Coats very liberally underpriced tomorrow

The selection is one of notable variety in models and materials that are current topics in smart coat modes.

Zibeline Coats, in a three-quarter belted model, with inset sleeves and convertible collar. Black, navy, brown and green. *The regular price is $19.50* — **$12.50**

Curly Astrachan Coats, in either belted or full flare model, with large collar and deep cuffs of plush. Lined throughout with guaranteed satin and interlined. *The regular price is $21.50* — **$15.00**

Velvet Corduroy Coats, in three-quarter belted ripple model, buttoning close to neck. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and warmly interlined. Putty, black, navy, brown and green. *The regular price is $27.50* — **$17.50**

Caracul or Arcadian Lamb Coats, in full length belted model, buttoning close to neck. Lined throughout with guaranteed lining and interlined. *The regular price is $29.50* — **$19.50**

Imported Mixture Coats, in the much wanted flare model, with luxuriant collar of skunk raccoon. Has convertible collar, and is half lined and interlined. *The regular price is $39.50* — **$25.00**

Broadtail Cloth Coats, in full length straight line or in fancy trimmed model, with large full collar of skunk opossum or skunk raccoon. Full lined with guaranteed lining and interlined. *The regular price is $39.50* — **$25.00**

$1.50 Silk Stockings at 85c tomorrow

or 3 pairs for a matter of $2.50

Plain, embroidered, and clocked, full fashioned hosiery, of a fine lustrous character, in several seasonable weights. Made with double soles, heels and toes, and deep double silk or lisle tops. In black and a variety of wanted colors. A wonderful value. **Main floor.**

1,000 Messaline and Silk Jersey Petticoats at most liberal savings tomorrow

Fortunate purchase of a maker's wholesale stock—the newest merchandise only—the newest models—the newest shades—$4, $5 and $6 petticoats in all but price alone.

$4.00 Petticoats at $2.95 **$5.00 Petticoats at $3.95**
$6.00 Petticoats at $4.95

Children's $10 Coats at $6.95

A very special opportunity for tomorrow. Smart little coats of Chinchilla, in a semi-belted model, the colors including Copenhagen, tan, brown and gray.

Children's Hats reduced to $2 to $5.95

Were $3 to $15

A variety of models, including many that are imported, and a sufficient diversity of colors to ensure your getting what you want.

Special Tomorrow

Japanese Quilted Robes for Women

$6.50 Japanese Quilted Robes *Special at* — **$4.95**

$8.95 Embroidered Japanese Quilted Robes *Special at* — **$6.95**

$1.50 Japanese Quilted Sleeveless Vests *Special at* — **$1.00**

$8 and $10 Wavy Switches at $5.00

Fine quality switches, with natural wave, in a complete selection of shades. Mounted on three short stems, and 28 to 30 inches in length.

Clearance of Blouses at big reductions tomorrow

Broken assortments and discontinued models, embracing a very choice collection of fine lace blouses, Georgette crepe blouses, crepe de Chine blouses, and blouses of lingerie and voile. A superb selection, and an opportunity to pick up one or more charming acquisitions in blousewear at a bargain price. **Third floor**

$9.95 Blouses.....reduced to $3.95
$13.95 Blouses.....reduced to $5.00
$19.95 Blouses.....reduced to $6.95
$32.50 Blouses.....reduced to $12.50

New Blouses of Crepe de Chine at $5 & $5.95

Dainty tailored and semi-tailored models, in new high military collar or low neck styles—up-to-the-minute—in the new sand and putty shades.

Women's Motor Coats

radically reduced tomorrow (6th floor)

$40.00 London Coats at $25.00

Mannish models, with plain, loose back, deep inset sleeves and large patch pockets, made of fine English tweeds, checks and soft Scotch fleeces.

$25.00 Auto Coats at $13.50

A selection of smart models, tailored in mixture coatings, checks, knit cloth and gabardines, and capably tailored and finished throughout.

$10.00 Mackinaw Coats at $6.75

Fur Auto Coats—reduced

$100 Raccoon Coats at $69.50 | $100 Muskrat Coats at $50.00
$150 Raccoon Coats at $98.50 | $100 Marmot Coats at $50.00

Most Knit Undergarments

are cut on straight lines by the maker and pulled into shape by the wearer.

Athena Knit Underwear for Women

is cut to conform to the undulations of the figure and is the ideal choice for the woman who seeks a knit undergarment which fits by perfection of making rather than by the persuasion of wear.

Cotton Vests and Tights, 50c
Extra sizes, 60c

Cotton Union Suits, $1.00
Extra sizes, $1.25

Merino Vests and Tights, $1.00
Extra sizes, $1.25

Merino Union Suits, $2.00
Extra sizes, $2.25

Silk and Wool Union Suits, $3.50

Marshall Field & Company, Makers
Saks & Company, Sole New York Agents

Special Tomorrow

Boys' $7.50 Chinchilla Coats at $5.95

Made in double breasted Balmacaan and belted back models, with convertible collar, and full flannel lined. Beautifully tailored and warranted to give a maximum of satisfaction in warmth and wear. Assorted in Oxford gray, navy and brown. 3 to 10 years.

Tomorrow is last day of

Sale of Men's Fine Silk Scarfs

See tomorrow morning's papers for final announcement.

A very special sale tomorrow of

Misses' Fur-trimmed Short Coat Suits at $18.50

That are actually worth $30.

They are the newest models of the abbreviated coat variety—the coats as brief as wit, the skirts either a smart plain tailored style, or the new examples of yoke and flare. Imported broadcloth, gabardine and rough cheviot, in navy, seal brown, Russian green, and black, with choker collar of skunk opossum. 14 to 18 years.

Silk Corduroy Coats *A $45 value, very special tomorrow* — $27.50

Dressy seven-eighths length models, made of wide wale silk corduroy and full lined throughout with Skinner satin or silk peau de cygne. Collar and cuffs of self material or skunk opossum fur. Seal brown, Russian green, graphite, navy blue and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **Second floor**

$18.50 Misses' Dresses at $9.50

Tailored models of English serge, or serge and satin combined, with vestee, collar and cuffs of silk faille or batiste. In black and colors. 14 to 18 years.

Important reductions tomorrow

Women's Dresses at $18.50

110 evening, street & afternoon dresses that were formerly $25 and $29.50

Fast pile and color velveteen dresses, for street wear, fur or embroidery trimmed—Navy and black satin charmeuse dresses, surplice effect, with 3½ yard tunic—Dainty dresses developed in fine chiffon velvet, but only one or two of a kind—Evening, dancing and party frocks, with new four-yard circular skirt and lace waist—And entire dresses of satin sublime, in pastel, pink, blue, maize, orchid and white. **Fourth floor.**

By very special arrangement for tomorrow

Sale of Women's Fur Coats

at the season's lowest prices

Made in our own fur establishment on the premises, with all the dependability of workmanship, the economy of cost and the authenticity of style which that implies.

Pony Skin Coats, a new 40-inch model, made of handsomely marked skins, with collar of civet cat, chinchilla squirrel, or skunk dyed or natural raccoon. *Actual value $45* — **$29.50**

Caracul Coats, a new 45-inch straight line model, made of lustrous and fine quality skins, and superbly lined with ribbed silk in any one of a variety of colors. *Actual value $65* — **$49.50**

French Seal Coats (dyed coney), a new 40-inch flare skirt model, with collar of skunk dyed raccoon, chinchilla squirrel or Russian fitch, beautifully lined. *Actual value $85* — **$67.50**

Important savings in Matched Fur Sets

exhibiting the very latest models in muffs and neckpieces.

Black Fox Sets, large pillow muff and one skin animal neckpiece to match. *Value $35.00 special at* — **$22.50**

Natural Raccoon Sets, large pillow muff and straight double fur animal neckpiece to match. *Value $30.00 special at* — **$19.50**

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Natural Alaska Blue Wolf Sets, large head, brush and paws pillow muff and shaped animal effect neckpiece. *Value $65.00 special at* — **$49.50**

Dyed Blue Fox Sets, one skin animal muff and double fur animal neckpiece to match. *Value $85.00 special at* — **$67.50**

The 1914 Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Next Sunday. Six Famous Full-Colored Paintings of JOAN of ARC, by BOUTET de MONVEL. Be Sure To Order Early.
THE NEW YORK TIMES Is Always "Sold Out."

ONDON IS MARKET 'OR FIGHTERS' NEEDS

llies Establish Purchasing Commissions There to Buy Everything for Armies.

ND WE GET MOST ORDERS

espite the Fact That Inner Circles on the Continent Have Tried Hard to Get Them.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—All the allied governments now have Purchasing Commissions in London, which are buying or their respective armies in the field verything from socks to aeroplanes and ollar buttons to cannons. It is through hese commissions that a large part of he huge loans which their Governments have recently negotiated will be pent, and it will be spent in London, because London is in touch with America.

The purchasing department of the British Government for war purposes is t the War Office and the Admiralty; he French, Belgian, and Servian Purhasing Commissions are at the India House, Kingsway; the Russian commission has its headquarters at 192 Cromwell Road. The Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, also India House, Kingsway, is composed of representatives of the other Purchasing Commissions. It is the arch enemy of the speculator, for its business is to see that the Allies do not bid against each other.

The combined purchases of these commissions make London today the greatest market in the world for practically everything that fighting nations need. The weekly total of sales is already colossal, and, over any week-end almost, the wreck of war may prostrate some Continental commercial centre and thereby swell this total by millions of pounds. And the part which the United States plays in this titanic buying and selling has passed from an open secret o an obvious fact.

A few weeks ago one of the most important figures in America's steel industry was in London and closed contracts which dwarfed any of his deals in he past, although they had included he landmarks of America's commercial history. In smaller lines the following ist of deliveries from America to one firm of army contractors tells its own tory. For the next two months they un as follows: Blankets, 30,000 a week; sweaters, 2,000 dozen a week; loves, 400 dozen a week; fleece lined nderclothing, 40,000 vests and 40,000 rawers. In addition, this firm is in the narket for belts, woolen helmets, arbed wire, pickaxes, and guns. It an sell them if it can buy them and be ssured of their delivery in Liverpool.

At first there was some difficulty in btaining in the United States such hings as army blankets and overcoats which came up to the specifications at he prices which the buying Governments were willing to pay. It was not hat American army blankets and overoats in use were considered inferior. The British troops are generally held o be the best equipped troops which he Allies have in the field, and the American blanket, for instance, is a better article than that given to the British soldiers. The difficulty arose rom the fact that in the early calculations proper allowances had not been nade for cost of American labor.

And the war would be changing a great deal more than the map of Europe if, where there was such a colossal amount of buying and selling and bargaining going on, everybody concerned was free from suspicion. In fact suspicion has hardened into ugly rumor. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons this afternoon, when John Ward said that he hoped the lesson of the South African war had been thoroughly learned, but that it seemed to be necessary to warn those in authority about the way in which army contracts are being assigned. There have been cases, Mr. Ward said, of a man commandeering horses for £30 and then transferring them to the Government for £70 and £80. The reply of the War Office, which was greeted with cheers in the House, placed the blame for any such irregularity as may have occurred upon the institution of middlemen.

Army contractors, both Americans and English, do not object to the institution of middlemen; but they are kicking rather vigorously in private against what they conceive to be an inner ring of contractors outside of which nobody stands a very good chance of getting the ear of the authorities who have the actual signing of contracts in their hands. In regard to one of the Continental Governments, it is said that an excellent way of recommending your goods is to offer in certain quarters checks to be turned over to the funds devoted to caring for the widows and orphans of those who have died for that country in the trenches.

It is undoubtedly true that all is not as it should be. But it also is true that the fault lies as much with the sellers as the buyers. There are at present in London a great many clever salesmen, English and American, who offer what they have not got and stand but an outside chance of getting by the date of delivery. The purchasing Governments were "stung" by such men, and by others, at the beginning of the war, when, for instance, the price of five-guinea revolvers reached ten pounds.

But it is true that today one of the best salesman you can have is an important banker to whom you owe money and whom it is not very likely you can pay unless Government contracts are thrown your way. This banker has the ear of those in high places; he very probably is being consulted about proposed loans of stupendous size; he is willing to give a guarantee of your responsibility—and thus the endless circle works in war times as in peace times.

BRYCE FINDS BRITAIN UNITED

Fighting Against the Doctrines and the Principles of Heathenism.

The London Times of Nov. 12 published the speech of Lord Bryce in seconding, in the House of Lords the day before, the address to the King at the opening of Parliament. The full text follows:

"The whole country has given the amplest evidence that it is ready to do everything to support his Majesty and his Majesty's Government in the prosecution of this war. The fact that this motion was made from the opposite side of the House and seconded from this side is in itself interesting evidence of the unprecedented position in which the country is placed. It is typical of the unanimity which prevails in the country. In all previous wars that any of us can remember there was a considerable difference of opinion regarding the merits of the war.

"I suppose there has never been a case in which the whole heart and mind of the people has united in supporting a war as it is united today. All parties, all sections, and all classes of the community are united. Never before has so large a part of the earth's surface been covered by warlike operations. I have calculated that by putting together the populations of the countries engaged a good deal more than half of the human race is now engaged in war. The unprovoked attack upon Belgium and the cynical arguments by which that attack was defended have raised this struggle to one involving the relations of the nations of the world to one another, and to a struggle of ideals. We could not have counted upon the unanimous support of this country but for a common feeling of the supreme importance of the cause for which we are fighting. We are fighting against the doctrine that treaties may be broken whenever it pleases a strong power to do so and against the doctrine that whatever is necessary becomes thereby permissible.

"The doctrines and the principles against which we are contending are the doctrines and principles not only of barbarism, but of heathenism, and we are trying to fight in the cause of humanity. There has been among us much suffering and sorrow, and it is to be feared that much more lies in front of us, but it is suffering and sorrow which are exalted and hallowed. There is a worthy tribute in the gracious speech to the valor of our soldiers. Never in the long annals of British heroism has there been anything more splendid than the way in which our men have fought day after day in retreat as well as in advance.

"The confidence we feel in the justice of our cause is strengthened and confirmed by the conduct of the self-governing dominions and the magnificent way they have rallied to our side. They feel that our cause is their cause, and that the principles against which we are contending strike at the welfare and happiness of the whole of mankind. We ought not to forget the gallantry of the Indian troops and the spirit in which those troops came forward to our aid.

"There is another source of encouragement. Probably many noble Lords have received a stream of letters from friends in that country which is nearest to us in blood and speech telling us how deep and wide is the sympathy felt with our cause there. The United States is not only a country which is able to judge wisely and well, but it is also sufficiently detached to be impartial, and it is upon moral grounds that it is giving us the moral support which we so highly prize.

"The gracious speech refers to the entry of the Ottoman Empire into the war. I think that those who are ruling Turkey expect from her help much greater advantages than they will receive. We may rely upon it that the results of British rule are so well known and the loyalty of our Mussulman subjects is so amply proved that we need have no apprehensions on that score. One may regret the extension of the area of the war by the entry of the Turks, but that is not without some compensation. It will enable us to deal more freely with the resettlement of southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe when the end of the war arrives, and to do something to remove the evils from which both Mussulmans and Christians have suffered.

"Perhaps it is too soon to talk about the end of the war. This is a conflict of principles—the principles of good faith and justice against the principles of violence and of force—and in a conflict of principles there can be no end until one or other principle triumphs. A peace patched up now would be merely a hollow truce, during which the contending nations would begin to prepare for a renewal of the struggle. Meanwhile we shall continue the struggle with strict adherence to the rules of humanity, and we must not be tempted into retaliation, but must show how war can be carried on and victory can be won with pity to non-combatants and wounded prisoners.

"There are many thoughtful minds here and in America who are thinking upon the lines expressed by the Prime Minister last September, in which he spoke of trying to make one great effort to place upon a better footing the relations of the Great Powers of the world—some really effective concert of the Powers of Europe or the Powers of the world. If we try it again at the end of this war let us try it upon the principles of liberty, and if the Allied Powers can succeed in creating some such better relations which will last, they will have earned the gratitude of many generations to come."

SOCIALISTS TO URGE PEACE.

Will Hold an International Conference in Copenhagen Jan. 15.

The members of the Socialist Party were notified yesterday that an international peace conference of Socialists in all neutral countries has been called for Jan. 15 in Copenhagen to take up the question of agitating for measures to prevent war and to discuss the causes of the present European war and the prospects of ending it. Morris Hillquit of New York will represent the United States at the conference. The other countries to be represented include Italy, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Greece. The attitude of the Socialists in the countries which are at war in holding that they are justified in fighting for their respective countries will be discussed. On this point a prominent member of the Socialist Party said last evening:

"We realize now that in any great cataclysms such as the present war the most level-headed people, whether it is right or wrong, are carried away by the popular idea in spite of their judgment. The war in Europe is the most tremendous event of the kind in all history, and the hysteria which it has caused, and will cause, in the countries involved will be all the greater as all men are human and men otherwise level-headed will succumb to the popular feeling. At the coming conference the delegates, who come from countries not involved in the war, will be able to look on the situation from the normal standpoint."

WOMEN SEEK EQUAL RIGHTS OF DRINKING

Object to Discrimination in British Temperance Reform.

FEMALE INEBRIETY GROWS

Forces the Government to Limit the Hours of Selling Liquor to Women.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—One of the problems with which the British social reformer has been seeking to grapple for a generation and more past has developed a new phase in these days of war. This is the drink problem.

With Russia suppressing the Government trade in vodka and the British Army in the field drinking tea as its staple beverage, the war has been called "the teetotal war" by English papers. The curtailment in London and some other of the chief cities of England of the selling hours of the public houses might also have been thought to have contributed, in the long run, to a reduction in the statistics of drunkenness, though it was of course apparent that the necessity of such curtailment must have been great to force the authorities to steps prejudicial to the interests of such an important body as the "licensed victuallers" of the country and the capital behind them.

As a matter of fact, the particular phase of the drink problem which has developed acutely is drinking among women. Feminine drunkenness had grown to such an extent since the war began that, over and above the regulations enforcing the closing of public houses in the Metropolitan area at 10 o'clock in the evening, special arrangements were come to between the police and the saloonkeepers of the City under which no woman, after Nov. 9, could be served with alcoholic liquor before 11:30 in the morning. Statistics showed that, while there had been, since the war began, a reduction in the total consumption of alcohol, there had been an increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors by women.

When the regulations specially affecting women were announced, a deputation representative of all classes of women's political and social organizations was formed to wait upon the Home Secretary. It was headed by the Duchess of Marlborough and included the following: Lady Byles, (Women's National Liberal Association,) Dr. May Thorne, (medical profession,) Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Home Secretary, (Women's National Liberal Association;) Miss Goring-Thomas, (Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association,) Commissioner Adelaide Cox, (Salvation Army Women's Social Work,) Mrs. James Gow, (National Union of Women Workers and League of Honor,) Mrs. Wilberforce, (Mothers' Union,) Lady Mond, (Schools for Mothers,) Mrs. W. S. Caine, (Women's Total Abstinence Union,) Miss Norah Hall, (Women's Committee of the Church Army,) Mrs. Munro, (Invalid Children's Aid Association,) and Mrs. Richardson, (worker among wives of soldiers and sailors.)

Lady Byles, who was "spokesman" of the delegation, admitted that all measures of temperance reform were desirable, but contended that the increase in drinking habits was not confined to women, and urged that if women were to be subjected to restriction men ought to be similarly treated. Why, she asked, should not the hours for the sale of drink be curtailed in the morning, fixing noon as the commencing hour?

Mr. McKenna in the course of his reply agreed that it was desirable to raise no question which seemed to set up a different standard for the two sexes; but, he argued, all the ideas akin to that notion had to be subordinated to a consideration of the actual difficulties arising out of the war. As intoxication among women had increased alarmingly, owing to the special conditions of the war, he considered that special measures to combat it were unavoidable. The Government had no power to close all public houses at noon, as had been suggested, and consequently had to take advantage of such powers as they could get, by agreement with the saloonkeepers, to close the public houses, at any rate to women, during certain hours.

While the members of the deputation appeared to accept Mr. McKenna's solution as the only one available, some of the Suffragists still maintain that it is a crying shame that women and men should thus be differentiated. "Is it not time," writes Evelyn Sharp, "we finished with this sickening cant, and placed women on an equal footing with men, to be equally condoned and equally penalized? It is intolerable, if a little humorous, that a quite temperate woman like myself should be driven to feel that the only dignified course to pursue is to insist on being served with intoxicating drink every morning before 11:30."

FLOODMAKER DECORATED.

Belgian Canal Official Wins the Order of Leopold.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 20.—The man who planned the flooding of the German positions on the Yser has been decorated with the Order of Leopold, and is likely to receive some similar recognition from the Allies' Governments.

This man, whose name has not been made public, is the keeper of the great Nieuport sluices, which control the water in the canals and dykes. His position gave him an unrivaled knowledge of the possibilities of inundating the country, and he pointed out to the Belgian General Staff that, by using the railway embankment as a dyke and by breaking the canal bank in certain places, they could inundate most of the region occupied by the German trenches and advanced gun positions.

His plan was at once adopted. The culverts in the railway embankment were filled with sand and gravel, and then the fire of the heavy guns was concentrated on points in the canal bank until it burst and the water spread out over the fields.

TELLS OF RUSSIAN DEFICIT.

Whereas, Says German Press Bureau, Germany Has Much Capital.

That there is still more than enough capital available in Germany for everyday business and that the country appears to possess unlimited resources, is the gist of an article that has been published in the newspapers of Christianis, Norway. On the other hand, according to the Nachrichten, of Dresden, the finances of Russia are shaken principally as a result of the loss of the usually large revenues from the vodka monopoly. This information is contained in two statements issued by the German Information Service last night. The first statement dealing with German financial conditions reads, in part:

"With justified pride Germany looks back upon the great success of the war loan, not only as far as the signing of the loan is concerned, but especially because of the splendid manner in which the payment of the amounts signed have been secured. To introduce a moratorium was not necessary for Germany, and still there is more than sufficient capital on hand for the everyday use in business. It would be folly to make the world believe that Germany's industry and commerce did not suffer from the war. Several of the industrial branches which had to suffer from the war were assisted by the military authorities, who placed orders with them for articles used in the army."

This is the statement in which the soundness of the Russian financial situation is questioned.

"The waiving of the large revenues from the vodka monopoly at the beginning of the war has shaken the national finances. The deficit of 1914 amounts already to 900 to 1,000 million rubles ($450,000,000 to $500,000,000), with the vodka tax in force for only a few months. Savings can be made to the amount of 300 million rubles from the educational administration, the railroads, and streets. Thus 600 million rubles must still be covered. A distinction must be made between the immediate and the later need for money, because new taxes and monopolies, if any, would only be felt later on. An internal loan cannot be avoided, since money is not to be obtained from abroad. Moreover, an issue of credit notes must be contemplated. To balance the budget in future Shingareff proposes a progressive income tax (receipts 120 to 150 million rubles), an increase of the tax on real estate (60 to 80 millions), a Government monopoly on sugar, naphtha, and tobacco (200 millions), and the sale of Crown property (200 millions.)"

BRITISH BOURGEOIS NOT UNPATRIOTIC

Canadian Critic's Tart Observations Not Sustained by Facts.

MANY HAVE VOLUNTEERED

Though Shopkeepers Are Perhaps Less Enthusiastic Than Other Middle-Class Folk.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A serious charge is made against the middle classes of England by a Canadian correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, who says that, while the aristocracy and artisan classes have nobly done their duty to their country by volunteering for service in the army and in any capacity, the middle classes have, speaking generally, of course, taken the attitude that there were plenty of others to do the fighting, and that they themselves consequently had no need to sacrifice their ease and comfort, at least under present circumstances.

When it is remembered that the middle classes of England are generally spoken of as the backbone of the nation, the serious aspect of the charge in its relation to the spirit which animates the country at large becomes immediately manifest.

Inquiries tend to confirm the Canadian critic's assertions in so far as they relate to a certain section of the London middle-class population; but generalizations upon the subject, it is authoritatively stated, are peculiarly dangerous. The City of London, which, during the Boer War, responded to the country's call with unmistakable patriotism, has shown equal alertness in its recognition of the needs of the present hour; and according to the recruiting statistics available the proportion of volunteers belonging strictly to the City of London is high. This applies particularly to those engaged in the big financial and commercial houses east of Temple Bar.

In the West End and in Central London members of the liberal professions have come well to the fore. The barristers have an officers' training corps of their own, which is expected to form a valuable nucleus in a war in which the casualties among officers are particularly heavy. A goodly number of "sprigs of the law" are also embodied in various battalions of Kitchener's army, serving in the ranks in selected corps. The artists give their name to a corps in which all the privates are men of liberal education; while the product of the "public schools"—using the term in its restricted English sense—has given a specially good example of voluntary service for King and empire.

As most of the members of the classes referred to come within the category of what is broadly termed the "middle classes" of England, the Canadian's charge is seen to be open to rebuttal. The particular respect in which it is acknowledged to be true is concerned only with a certain section of the middle classes, and that is the shopkeeper class. Even here a precise generalization is impossible, for several of the leading stores of London have a good percentage of their male employes serving with the colors.

BOER REBEL VICTORY?

German Press Bureau Announces a British Defeat.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—It was announced today by the Official Press Bureau that a dispatch had been received from The Hague reporting that rebellious forces in South Africa had seized the police station at Hammanskraal, in the Transvaal, and had forced the English to retreat.

Heavy losses, it is said, were inflicted on the British.

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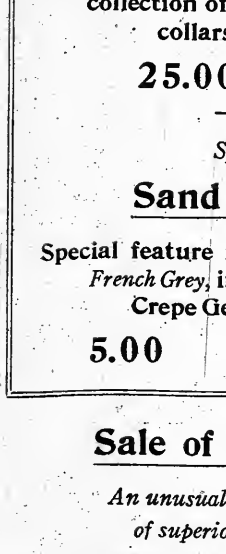
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Women's and Misses' Suits

115 Women's and Misses' Suits tailored and trimmed models, various coat lengths. Regular Values to 35.00 — 18.00

135 High Cost Suits of Broadcloth, Covert Cloth, Gabardine, Velvet and other desirable materials, various trimmings, including fur. Values to 50.00 — 28.00

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195 Coats, of mixtures, Corduroy and Pebble Cheviot, some smartly trimmed. Regular Values to 22.50 — 15.00

250 Coats, of Broadcloth, Seal Plush and Broad Wale Corduroy, many with fur collars, silk lined throughout and wool interlined. Regular Values to 39.75 — 25.00

Fashionable Fur Coats—Unusual Values

Women's Caracul Coats—Attractive Moire Fur, 45 inch, full sweep model, either plain or collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Chinchilla, Squirrel or Ermine. 75.00 Value — 48.00

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Direct Special Attention to

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Women's and Misses' Suits of Covert Cloth, an exceptional collection of custom tailor models, either plain or with collars of fur; superior make and linings.

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Special feature is made of Sand and Putty color, *also the new French Grey*, in an unusual assortment of Crepe de Chine, Crepe Georgette, Chiffon Cloth, Nets and Laces.

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Crepe de Chine Combinations..... Regular Value 5.00.....2.95
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise.... Regular Value 2.95.....2.00



Women's Fashionable Shoes

Button Boots with Fawn Cloth and Buckskin Tops, Patent Coltskin vamps and heel foxing. Exceptional Value — 5.00

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Extremely Low Prices.

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632 Fifth Avenue,

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GUTIERREZ TO ENTER CAPITAL WITH VILLA

Event May Be Celebrated Today—Villa Goes North to Meet New 'Provisional President.'

MEXICO CITY STILL QUIET

Rival Groups of Chiefs Meet to Plan Campaign — Blanco a Prisoner at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Nov. 28.—Gen. Villa went north today from Tula, where he has been making his headquarters, to the town of Nopala, about seventy miles from the capital, according to advices received here by Gen. Ornales, in command of the Villa garrison.

It is understood that Villa will meet Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the convention's Provisional President, at Nopala, and escort him into the capital. The time of this entry, which will be in the nature of a great Villa celebration, is not definitely known here, but it may be tomorrow, and certainly within a few days. Gen. Villa fears that Gutierrez alone might be taken prisoner by some of the Carranza bands that are still in the suburbs of the capital, and he prefers to escort him into the city himself.

Carranza forces at Guadalajara continue to hold off Gen. Angeles, although both sides claim victories there.

Twenty Generals of Villa troops in Sonora arrived here today to hold a direct telegraphic conference with their chief regarding the Sonora situation. The chiefs include Bule, the Yaqui leader of the Indian brigade, which has been bearing the brunt of the fighting with Maytorena's Northwestern mounted command.

Their purpose in coming to the border here for a conference with Villa is to ask for additional troops or for permission to abandon the attack at Naco, where the shells have been flying across the border, and to move against Guadalajara or some other more important point in the west coast country.

EL PASO, Nov. 28.—Gen. Villa's advance toward Mexico City has been marred by a railroad wreck. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-seven injured yesterday when Villa's train collided near Tula with the train of Gen. Manuel Chao. Gen. Chao was slightly injured.

It was denied today by Carranza officials here that Gen. Cabello had turned over his territory on the west coast to the convention party. Villa officials said that Gov. G. Sanchez, of Michoacan, had joined the convention government.

CARRANZA AT JALAPA.

His Generals Meet There to Plan Their Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 28.—Gen. Carranza, with Gens. Obregon and Aguilar and their staffs, left the city today for Jalapa and a meeting of Generals to plan an offensive campaign. They were escorted by two military trains, carrying 800 men.

Gen. Carranza denied today that an arrangement with Villa had been made.

"Under no conditions will I listen to proposals from Villa," he said. "Our cause will triumph because it is just. I expect a long, hard fight—not only a war, but a revolution of ideals and ideas. The people want a democratic Government. The poor must share the natural riches of the republic."

Jalapa is a short distance northwest of Vera Cruz, on the Interoceanic Railroad, which connects Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

TWO ATTACKS ON GUAYMAS.

Carranza Land and Sea Forces on the Way—Cananea Water Cut Off.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 28.—Private advices received here today say that the Carranza forces are moving on Guaymas both by land and water, with Gen. Iturbe and the deposed Governor of Sinaloa commanding the land troops.

Word received from Mazatlan is that a decree has been issued imposing a fine of $1,000 on any one refusing Obregon money at face value.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 28.—The water supply of Cananea, Sonora, headquarters of Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander, is reported to have been cut off. The pipe line from Ojo de Agua is said to have been broken by a flanking party sent out by Gen. Hill, the Carranza commander at Naco. Hill's agents deny this.

Col. Gomez is preparing to lead his Carranza troops from Agua Prieta against a Villa contingent of 300. Another detachment of Villa troops is reported to have raided ranches and to be on its way to Chihuahua with 800 cattle and several prisoners.

BLANCO CARRANZA'S PRISONER.

Last General to Leave Capital Now Held at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 28.—Gen. Lucio Blanco, who was the last of the Constitutionalist leaders to evacuate Mexico City, is now here as a prisoner of the military authorities.

Dispatches received Friday night from Vera Cruz carried a report that Gen. Blanco had been arrested by his own officers and was being conducted to Vera Cruz. No explanation was given of the events that led to his arrest.

TWO WOUNDED ACROSS LINE.

Carranza Men Set Up Gun Sixty Feet from U. S. Custom House.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 28.—Stray bullets from the Naco, Sonora, siege struck two more persons on the American side today. A trooper of the Ninth Cavalry and a Mexican woman were wounded.

An unusual number of shells and rifle bullets struck on the American side during the renewal of the attack on Gen. Hill's Carranza garrison by Gov. Maytorena's Villa troops. Hill's men set up a one-pounder sixty feet from the United States Customs House.

KEEP ORDER IN CAPITAL.

Zapata Soldiers and Villa Agents in Control—Oil Fields Disturbed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—All official messages to the State Department today reported the maintenance of order in Mexico City up to the time the dispatches were filed yesterday. John R. Silliman, the personal agent of President Wilson in the Mexican capital, has made no mention in his messages of the killing of Spaniards by Zapatistas in the capital, as reported to the State Department by the Madrid Government through Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Silliman has been ordered to investigate this report.

The last message from Mr. Silliman, dated yesterday and received by the State Department today, also said that the City of Mexico was under control of Zapata soldiers and Villa agents and that order was being maintained, though the ranch of an American named Hill had been looted on the outskirts of the capital.

The State Department is at sea concerning Villa, his immediate plans and whereabouts. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight that the American agents at El Paso notified the department that no messages had come through from Consular Agents Carothers and Canova since Wednesday. It is not known whether this is because of interrupted communication or because Villa is on the move and has been accompanied by Carothers beyond telegraphic communication or whether it is due to some exigency. The department is understood to be very anxious to learn about Villa's plans.

The Acting American Consul at Tampico today notified the department that conditions were quiet in Tampico, but that some persons had been driven out of the Panuco oil field. The message did not state whether these were Americans or Mexicans or foreigners. It was stated at the Department of State this evening that no new requests have been made by Great Britain or France, or any other interested foreign nation, for special protection of the oil fields west of Tampico, but that American agents had standing instructions to insist on the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

Unless there is some exigency requiring their presence, it developed today, it is impossible for British, German, or French ships to enter the Panuco River to protect the oil wells, and this task must be undertaken by the United States if any exigency arises. During the previous crisis at Tampico, British and other foreign warships went up the river. Under the code of international law, belligerent warships cannot enter Mexican ports or rivers for more than twenty-four hours without being interned, and consequently no such warships will be sent into the river at Tampico unless there is a severe crisis.

GOLD MEDALS TO STUDENTS

Prize Essays on Electricity Selected by Committee.

The Committee of Award met yesterday and announced the winners of the Electrical Exposition gold medals given to students in universities, high schools, public schools, parochial and private schools, for the best essays on subjects of electrical interest. A large number of essays were submitted and the committee, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is chairman, and the other members of which are Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, A. A. Anderson, President F. W. Atkinson of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Dr. Lee Galloway of N. Y. U., Dr. G. P. Hitchcock of Pratt Institute, and President Arthur Williams of the American Museum of Safety, selected the following as winners in their respective classes:

University Medal—Joseph H. Lipschitz, College of the City of New York.

High School Medal—Senior and junior, Dorothy Hull of Wadleigh.

High School Medal—Sophomore and Freshman, Franklin Cornell of Newtown High School.

Public and Parochial School Medal—John B. McCullough of Public School 15.

Private School Medal—Elsie G. Finch of the Finch School.

The Committee of Award will visit the various schools and present the medals next Wednesday morning. The presentation at the College of the City of New York will be made at 1 P. M. on the same day.

LADY BRIGGS ON OUR PERIL.

Says Fear of Alliances or Monroe Doctrine May Bring War.

Lady Briggs, widow of Sir John H. Briggs, chief clerk of the British Admiralty for forty-four years, addressed the Overseas Club last night at the Hotel Majestic on the "Causes of the European War." She predicted that the policy of the United States of trying to avoid entangling alliances may bring us into war, and contended that so far as Monroe Doctrine protection for South American countries was concerned, it would make little difference to them whether they were "swallowed by a whale or made a feast for eagles."

In the South African war Lady Briggs was a nurse and correspondent for a London newspaper.

"Although the United States is isolated from the zone of conflict," she said, "she has suffered in the first three months of the war in a trade loss of $1,500,000,000, and is face to face with conscription if she is to be in control of her own fate and dictate her own internal policies."

According to Lady Briggs, German success would mean world empire for Germany, a serious threat to the United States and South America, and a hindrance to the natural expansion of this country to provide for the 200,000,000 people she will have in a century.

IRISH REPUDIATE CASEMENT.

Affiliated Societies Deny Sir Roger's Authority to Speak.

Sir Roger Casement, whose activities as an "Irish Nationalist leader" and relations with the German Foreign Office have attracted considerable attention, was repudiated in a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the United Irish League and Affiliated Irish Societies in a meeting at the Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, which was held Friday night and ran on into the early hours of yesterday morning. The resolution, which was proposed by Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile, seconded by Robert Sullivan, and passed unanimously, reads:

Resolved, That it having been widely circulated through the press of this country, within the past few days, that Sir Roger Casement, represented as being connected with the Home Rule movement in Ireland and this country, and as "leader of the Irish Volunteers," had been received by the German Foreign Office in Berlin, and was assured by the Imperial Chancellor that "Germany never would invade Ireland with a view to its conquest, or the overthrow of any Irish Nationalist institutions," but that should her troops ever go there they "would land not as an army of invaders to pillage and destroy, but as the forces of a nation inspired by good will toward Ireland and her people, for whom Germany desires national prosperity and freedom," this meeting desires to place on record the facts that Mr. Casement, who has been a British officer, and a British Consul, has never been in any way connected with the Irish Home Rule movement in Ireland or this country, and never friendly to its objects or policy, but always hostile, and that he is in no way authorized to speak in the name or on behalf of the Irish Volunteers, or their friends in either country, he having been several months ago utterly repudiated by the Irish Volunteers and the Irish National leaders in both.

Capt. Stephen McFarland presided at the meeting. Committees were appointed to take charge of arrangements for the Metropolitan convention of the various branches of the league and its affiliated societies, which will be held in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15. Delegates will be present at the convention from all five boroughs, and the neighboring towns of Long Island and New Jersey.

BREITUNG SON-IN-LAW SUES

Eloping Chauffeur Wants Lawyer to Return Wife's Letters.

Max Frederick Kleist applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction to prevent his lawyer, Joseph A. Shay, from disposing of any of the letters written to him by his wife, who was Miss Juliet Breitung, daughter of the wealthy banker, Edward N. Breitung.

Before his marriage Kleist was a chauffeur for the Breitung family. Then he eloped with Miss Juliet, and later Mrs. Kleist went back to her parents. Kleist began suit against Breitung for $250,000 damages for taking his wife away from him. Shay was his lawyer. Later he employed E. C. Crowley to press the suit, and called upon Shay for all of the documents he had turned over to him.

Among these documents were letters written to him by his wife before and after their marriage. They are in a safe deposit vault. Among the letters, according to Kleist, are several written to him after his wife had returned to the home of her parents. He said these were of special value, because they show that he still retains her affections.

"All the letters," said Kleist, "show my wife's strong love and affection for me."

Kleist said that when Shay took the case it was under an agreement by which Shay was to receive 50 per cent. of all money received from Mr. Breitung. Then he came to the conclusion that an even split was too much to pay, and so engaged another lawyer. He wants the court to say just how much is due Mr. Shay, and then to surrender the papers. The application will be heard tomorrow.

Kleist said that he had recently fallen heir to $40,000 left by his father.

Two Months' Rest for Funston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Gen. Funston, who has arrived at Galveston with the main expeditionary force that occupied Vera Cruz, will have two months' leave of absence after Dec. 1.

On Wednesday, December Second

Will Hold Their Annual December Sale of

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Annual "Parfait" Silk Hosiery Sale

At Special Prices for Holiday Gifts

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose
Black, white, sand, Beige, fawn, taupe, bronze, brown and colors; lisle or silk sole, garter top; also emb'd silk hose.
Values $1.35 and $1.50 3 pair for $2.20 .75

Women's Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
Black or white, with self or contrasting color clox. Beige, fawn, taupe or bronze, with self or black clox;
Heretofore $2.00 3 pair for $3.65 1.25

Women's Hand Emb'd Two Color Clox
Black or white silk, with contrasting clox; also black, white, sky or pink, with self embroidered insteps.
Values $2.50 to $3.00 3 pair for $5.35 1.85

Men's Silk Sox
Pure thread silk, black and colors; double lisle heel, sole and toe. Heretofore 50c. 6 pair for $1.65 .30

Women's Paris Clox Silk Hose
Pure thread black silk, with open work Paris clox; lisle heel, sole and garter top.
Value $1.35 3 pair for $2.50 .85

Women's Superior Silk Hose
Pure thread silk; black, white and colors; lisle or silk sole and Dub'L garter top; all weights.
Heretofore $1.50 to $2.00 3 pair for $3.65 1.25

Women's Lace Inserted Silk Hose
Black or white silk, with Paris lace inserts; oval designs; double heel and toe and Dub'L top.
Heretofore $3.75 to $5.00 2.95

Men's Emb'd Clox Silk Sox
Two tone pure thread silk; also plain black and colors.
Value $1.15 3 pair for $2.50 .85

Sale of "Parfait" Silk Underwear

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
In white, pink or blue, crochet top; reinforced.
Value $2.00 1.25

"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink, blue, cerise, copper, green or orange; reinforced.
Value $2.45 1.75

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
Of glove silk, in white, pink or blue; fully reinforced.
Value $3.75 2.65

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
French band or lace edge; white or pink.
Value $4.50 2.95

Sale of Women's Boudoir Gowns

Wool Albatross Negligees
Accordion Pleated Model—Hand Embroidered
In pink, blue, rose, Copen or lavender; elastic at waist; collar and cuffs of hemstitched organdie.
Value $5.95 3.95

Fur Trimmed Velvet Negligees
Silk Lined, Moufflon Fur Trimmed
Of velveteen in cerise, Copen, light blue, mauve or white; silk lined throughout, white fur trimmed.
Value $16.50 11.50

French House Gowns
Of Wool Albatross, Hand Emb'd Collar
Paris made, draped model, in blue, rose, lavender or pink, hand embroidered lingerie collar.
Value $8.50 4.95

Corduroy Boudoir Gowns
Silk Lined Throughout
Corduroy velvet in rose, delft or light blue, violet or pink, inserted satin ribbon, self fagoted.
Value $16.50 12.50

Sale of Women's Gloves

One Clasp P. X. M. Capeskin
In white or tan; also white doeskin.
Value $1.25 .85

16 Button Mousquetaire Glace
In white, tan, mode or brown.
Value $2.75 1.65

20 Button Mousquetaire Glace
White only.
Value $3.00 1.95

Sale of Women's Bags

Genuine Morocco Hand Bags
In black, navy, green, brown or purple, inside compartment, mirror and purse.
Value $2.95 1.95

Fitted Leather Hand Bags
Of black crepe leather, six gilt fittings, panier handle.
Value $5.75 3.95

Fitted Week-End Cases
Of black morocco leather, silk lined, with ten gilt fittings.
Value $13.50 8.75

Sale of Gift Handkerchiefs

Women's H'dk'fs
Linen or shamrock lawn, emb'd corner. 6 for .85 .15

Men's H'dk'fs
Linen, block initial, ¼ in. hem. Box of six .85

Women's H'dk'fs
Sheer linen, hand emb'd cor'r. 6 for $1.40 .25

Men's H'dk'fs
Of linen, hand emb'd initial. Box of six 1.45

Women's H'dk'fs
Linen, hand emb'd, hand drawn hem. 6 for $2.75 .50

Men's H'dk'fs
Fine linen, hand emb'd initial. Box of six 1.90

Sale of English Ivory Articles

Hair Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $2.45 1.35

Mirrors
With straight handle.
Value $2.00 1.25

Clothes Brushes
Concave back, stiff bristle. Value $1.75 1.15

Powder Boxes
Of heavy English Ivory. Value $1.50 .85

Combs
All coarse or coarse and fine. Value .35 .19

Hair Receivers
To match powder box. Value .85 .59

CLEARANCE SALE MONDAY

Women's Paris Model Waists

132 Paris Model Waists
Of Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, chiffon, satin, laces or emb'd nets, entirely hand made.
10.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50

94 Paris Model Waists
Of Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, chiffon, satin, laces or nets, entirely hand made.
15.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $49.50

The Following Special Sales Monday

Women's Winter Coats

Fur Trimmed Chinchilla Coats
Seven-eighth Length Model
Button to neck model in navy, brown, Oxford or black, skunk opossum collar.
Value $29.50 19.75

Corduroy Velvet Coats
Russian Belted Model
In green, brown, navy blue or black, wide belt from side, silk lined, warmly interlined.
Value $29.50 19.75

Velvet Velour Coats
Russian Flare Model—Fur Trimmed
Three-quarter length model, collar, cuffs and bottom of coat trimmed with skunk raccoon fur, silk lined, warmly interlined.
Value $45.00 29.50

Fur Trimmed Evening Coats
With Rich Fur Collars or Trimming
Fur trimmed Evening Wraps of chiffon velvet, chiffon plush, charmeuse, broadtail cloth or broadcloth.
Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50 35.00

Women's Suits and Gowns

Real Beaver Trimmed Suits
In Sand Color, Navy, Brown or Green
Dressy model of imported gabardine, half belted coat, collar of velvet edged with real beaver fur, circular skirt.
Value $39.50 29.50

Empire Evening Gowns
Of Satin Sublime, Bugle Trimmed
In pink, blue, white, orchid, gold, turquoise, green, orange or black, empire waist and tunic skirt, trim'd with crystal bugles.
Value $39.50 29.50

Dressy Broadcloth Suits
Fur Collar, Cuffs and Border
New length coat suit in brown, navy, black or green; collar, cuffs and flare border of skunk opossum; circular skirt.
Value $49.50 39.50

Empire Evening Gowns
Of Chiffon Velvet or Taffeta Sublime
In American Beauty, turquoise, pink, white or black; empire bodice trim'd with silver or iridescent beads, flare circular skirt.
Value $49.50 39.50

BERGDORF AND GOODMAN Co.

616 FIFTH AVE. BETWEEN 49th AND 50th STREETS

CLEARANCE SALE

GOWNS — SUITS
WRAPS — FURS

ADOLPHE INC.

13 WEST 56TH STREET

WILL SELL

ON

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Their Entire Stock

OF

Model Gowns and Hats

REGARDLESS of COST

HATS From $5.00 Up

GOWNS and SUITS From $35.00 Up

JEAN

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Will dispose of all this season's

GOWNS, WRAPS, SUITS AND HATS

At Extraordinary Reductions

16 West 57th Street.

FRANÇOIS INC.

589 Fifth Avenue,

(47th and 48th Sts.)

ANNOUNCES

Extraordinary Reductions in

Hats---Coats---Furs

Monday Nov. 30th — Tuesday Dec. 1st. — Wednesday Dec. 2nd.

Hats, 5.00, 8.00, 10.00

REDISCOUNTS SLOW AT RESERVE BANKS

Due Partly to Release of $200,000,000 from Reserves and Made Available for Loans.

PROGRESS ON ORGANIZATION

Reserve Deposits Held Back in Some Districts Through Misapprehension —Money Market Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Federal Reserve Board issued today the second weekly combined statement of resources and liabilities for the twelve Reserve banks, showing their condition at the close of business yesterday. Some of the banks did not send their reports in the detail expected, making it necessary to estimate part of their returns, and for that reason the board decided against giving out the individual reports, while authorizing each bank to make its figures public if it wished. The twelve statements will be issued beginning next Saturday, as required by the law.

The combined statement indicates that the new regional banks are still largely engaged in perfecting their organization. Rediscounts increased during the week only $1,775,000, making the total amount for the first fortnight of the new system, $7,383,000. Most of the rediscounting has been done on the shorter maturities in order to take advantage of the lower rates. The paper maturing within thirty days amounts to $5,857,000; that running for sixty days, to $1,097,000, and that for longer periods to $429,000.

One reason for the relatively small amount of commercial paper which has been rediscounted at the Federal Reserve banks is found in the ability of the member banks to make many new loans out of the surplus released by the reduction in the reserve requirements. It has been estimated by the board that $200,000,000 has been so released in the East and North, making it possible for the banks to expand their loans without calling upon the reserve banks. All but one of the twelve banks have participated in the rediscounting which has been done.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased $1,585,000, issued by eight institutions. The Chicago district leads the others in this respect, New York and Philadelphia being second and third. The cash on hand shows an increase of $21,700,000, while gold holdings have increased $24,400,000 during the week. Reserve deposits show about the same increase as cash holdings.

There was a decrease of $22,000 in capital under the amount reported last Saturday, this being a result of adjustments made in the payments on the capital of the Federal Reserve banks. In last week's statement estimates were used in some cases in lieu of actual returns. It is probable that in future the capital paid in will only be reported monthly. The payment of reserves by the members is now complete but for about $9,000,000. The consolidated statement follows:

ASSETS.

Resources	Nov. 27.	Nov. 29, 1914.
Gold coin and certificates	$227,840,000	$203,415,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin.	34,630,000	37,308,000
Total cash	$262,470,000	$240,723,000
Rediscounts and loans	7,282,000	5,607,000
All other resources	165,000	95,000
Total resources	$270,018,000	$246,425,000
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid in	$18,050,000	$18,072,000
Reserve deposits	249,268,000	227,138,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	2,700,000	1,215,000
Total liabilities	$270,018,000	$246,425,000
Gold reserve against all liabilities	90%	89%
Cash reserve against all liabilities	104%	105%
Cash reserve against all liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	103.70%	105%

"This statement is regarded as showing satisfactory progress toward the complete payment of reserves throughout the country," says the board. "In several districts a number of banks are still in arrears with the payment of their reserve deposits, this being due to a misunderstanding of the fact that payments were due immediately upon the establishment of the banks, or to distance and difficulty in transmission. Telegrams from various banks report substantial surplus reserves at most points and encouraging money market conditions."

A statement made up for the board to show the nature of the money paid in as reserves reflects success in getting a preponderance in gold. Figures for six of the centres, at four of which clearing house deposit certificates have been used, follow:

	Total Reserve.	Gold Bullion, Coin, and Ctfs.	Clearing House Dep. Ctfs.
Boston—			
Nov. 16...	$13,814,000	$9,783,000	.....
Nov. 23...	15,496,000	10,060,000	.....
New York—			
Nov. 16...	102,934,000	55,294,000	$41,660,000
Nov. 23...	107,314,000	59,970,000	39,320,000
Philadelphia—			
Nov. 16...	7,724,000	7,513,000	.....
Nov. 25...	19,645,000	17,194,000	.....
Chicago—			
Nov. 16...	32,778,000	23,853,000	4,950,000
Nov. 23...	40,624,000	31,963,000	5,405,000
Kansas City—			
Nov. 16...	1,503,000	1,453,000	50,000
Nov. 23...	6,167,000	4,718,000	1,235,000
San Francisco—			
Nov. 16...	1,705,000	1,483,000	220,000
Nov. 23...	11,610,000	9,486,000	2,100,000

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS.

Statements containing the principal items entering into their condition at the close of Friday, as given out by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and obtained by THE TIMES special correspondents from the Reserve Banks in other districts, make the following showing:

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$15,810,989
Rediscounts	218,377
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,618,342
Deposits	14,376,552
Federal reserve notes in circulation	54,973

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

RESOURCES.

Cash	$107,615,089
Rediscounts	2,715,476
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	3,321,959
Deposits	106,025,123
Federal reserve notes in circulation	678,502

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$19,416,374
Rediscounts	880,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,088,114
Deposits	18,324,426
Federal reserve notes in circulation	420,000

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

RESOUCES.

Cash	$17,818,314
Rediscounts	.....
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,029,318
Deposits	15,800,172
Federal reserve notes in circulation	.....

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$8,265,926
Rediscounts	113,352
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,091,517
Deposits	7,361,793
Federal reserve notes in circulation	45,000

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$4,684,455
Rediscounts	4,963
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	786,595
Deposits	4,036,553
Federal reserve notes in circulation	20,000

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$39,749,166
Rediscounts	1,509,610
LIABILITIES	
Capital	2,195,188
Deposits	38,275,934
Federal reserve notes in circulation	1,057,190

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$8,535,541
Rediscounts	175,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$808,302
Deposits	7,772,535
Federal reserve notes in circulation	175,000

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$8,925,809
Rediscounts	392,765
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$917,187
Deposits	9,387,465
Federal reserve notes in circulation	289,100

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$6,240,343
Rediscounts	172,799
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$957,621
Deposits	5,465,170

RESERVE BANKS EXEMPT.

War Tax Does Not Apply to Them, Commissioner Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Emergency War Tax act does not apply to the twelve Federal Reserve banks. These banks, under the act creating the Federal Reserve system, are exempt from taxation. In Section 7 of that act it is provided that "Federal Reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes on real estate."

The new decision holds that there is nothing in the Emergency Tax act that changes this exemption or imposes any new form of tax. This decision averts the imposition of the tax rate of $1 on each $1,000 of capital, as defined by the act to include surplus and undivided profits, and necessarily on the $250,000,000 of reserves of the regional banks. Such a burden, it is clearly recognized, would, in all probability, disrupt the whole system of reserve banking, and call for speedy legislation by Congress to rescue the system from complete failure.

The decision as rendered was thoroughly discussed by the Federal Reserve Board and was made to rest on grounds submitted by the board. One of the chief reasons for the decision was that the capital of the Reserve Banks is essentially that of the member banks, which is taxed under the act directly and regularly. To tax this capital again in the Reserve Banks would be double taxation. Further, under the definition laid down in the act, a tax on undivided profits or surplus would be placing a tax on the property of the Government itself, as all the profits of the Federal Reserve Banks, after the payment of 6 per cent. dividend to the member banks, constituting the stockholders of the Reserve Bank, is seized by the Government as its own.

Another reason advanced as a basis for the decision was that the Reserve Banks are not, in fact, commercial banks but practically co-operative auxiliaries of the national banking system. No one would go to a Reserve Bank to negotiate a loan or discount a note, to make a deposit or cash a check. It is wholly a bankers' bank. It does not, therefore, come under the description in the law of the kind of banking institution that is held subject to the operations of the emergency tax law. The definition follows:

Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated or other bank having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this act.

As the functions of the Federal Reserve banks are entirely dissimilar the Federal Reserve Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were fully convinced that it was not the intention of Congress that these banks should be taxed. Besides, the board found that the definition given above was taken bodily from the War Tax act of 1898, when such a thing as a Federal reserve banking system was not thought of. It was held to be quite plain that there had been no intention on the part of Congress to tax the Federal reserve banks.

Harvey J. Ubert's Widow to Marry.

The engagement of John H. Ravekes, Tax Collector of Dobbs Ferry and the village tailor, to Mrs. Mariette E. Ubert was announced yesterday. Mrs. Ubert's husband, Harvey J. Ubert, a New York hotel man and real estate dealer, died last year, leaving her comfortably off. The wedding will take place Dec. 9.

TEACH COOKING ART AT THE GUIDON CLUB

Anti-Suffragists Start Luncheon Room in Campaign for Converts.

SMOKING ROOM FOR THE MEN

Mrs. Brady, the Manager, Tells Patrons How to Prepare Delectable Southern Dishes.

Women in different lines of economic endeavor frequently make arguments by way of the susceptible human stomach. One organization that is doing this in New York on a large scale is the anti-suffrage Guidon Club, whose President is Miss Caroline M. Holmes. It started a Southern luncheon at 45 East Thirty-fourth Street. There Mrs. Emma Brady, who is the manager, and Julia, who is the clever colored cook, make the most delectable Southern dishes. In its efforts to make all the world happy, the Guidon Club has even a little annex off its dining room which is sacred to its men visitors, and where they may smoke.

Of the good things to eat there which its officers are sure will help turn the minds and hearts of visitors to anti-suffrage, are corn soup and potato bisque, fried chicken, with delicious little biscuit; mince pie with a real puff paste top crust, old-fashioned doughnuts, and one can even buy and take away a plum pudding.

Julia does not hesitate to tell how her chicken is prepared. Very simple it is, Julia says. You get your very good chicken and the butcher sends it properly cut for frying. You wash it in cold water, wipe it dry on a clean towel, and have a little flour seasoned with pepper and salt. "Don't put your salt on the chicken," says Julia. "That makes it tough." Then rub the chicken thoroughly with the flour and drop it into boiling deep fat. Cover and cook for fifteen minutes, when it will be deliciously brown and perfectly well done. If she wishes it to crisp a little on the outside Julia sets it in a warm oven a few minutes before serving.

Here are the biscuit. You take a pint of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and mix well with the flour. A half tablespoon of butter and one tablespoon of lard are kneaded thoroughly into the flour and the dough is mixed very soft with one-half cup of milk. The dough is rolled out thin, hardly a quarter of an inch in thickness, pricked twice in the centre with a four-tined fork and slipped into a very hot oven, and in eight minutes the biscuit are ready. Julia puts them together in a hurry and gets them out when an order comes in and serves them smoking hot.

"Hot bread injurious?" queries Mrs. Brady in response to a question. "We always have hot bread on our table at home, and I never knew what it was to have indigestion, and I can eat anything and at any time—in the middle of the night as well as at midday. My stepfather, on the plantation in Alabama, where I was brought up, thought there must always be three kinds of hot bread on the table—corn bread, raised biscuit, and beaten biscuit. The mind has a great deal to do with indigestion as well as other things.

"I have done house decorating, bookbinding, and miniature painting, but I never felt better occupied than when I was cooking or overseeing it. It gives so much pleasure. I make all the deserts here. Julia can do it, but I like to. I like to see great stretches of pies and good things to eat, though I don't care so much myself about the eating. I am not a cook by rule, but that is because I know by experience.

"What do I consider the model Christmas dinner? Well, it would differ a little from the Thanksgiving dinner. Down South for Thanksgiving we would have a little pig in place of turkey, and properly cooked there is no turkey that can equal it. But for Christmas we would always have turkey. I don't believe in having too much for the dinner. First I should have blue points, then a light soup, and with the turkey I would not have too many vegetables. They are unnecessary. I would have white and sweet potatoes, the latter cooked in sugar, with boiled onions. There would be chestnut stuffing for the turkey giblet gravy, and, of course, cranberry sauce. You must have the plum pudding with the Christmas dinner, brought in with the burning brandy—it is so pretty and so much of a holiday dish."

The Guidon Club has among its good things pork chops, which it says are very good indeed when they are properly cooked; it has nice home prepared chipped beef, chicken patties; there is a Russian salad, from another secret recipe, and the club challenges any suffragist to live on its good things for a time and not come around to its point of view.

FIREMEN FIGHT WITH AXE.

McDonough of Engine 93 in Serious Condition in Hospital.

Two firemen helped another who, they said was William J. McDonough of Engine 93, whose quarters are at 181st Street and Audubon Avenue, into the Washington Heights Hospital last evening and left him in the hands of the doctors after explaining that he had been in a fight. The physicians found that McDonough had a four-inch scalp wound and probably a fracture of the skull. His leg was lacerated.

McDonough refused to tell how he received the injuries and, being suspicious, the hospital folk telephoned the police. Policeman Farley of the West 177th Street station went to the engine house and from the man in charge of the desk, who declined to give his name, learned that McDonough had been in a fight with another fireman named Gustave Schwatje. Schwatje, it was said, had grabbed a fire axe and struck McDonough with it.

When detectives tried to find Schwatje, they were told at the engine house that he had got leave of absence for an hour, and when he did not return in that time they watched the engine house and also Schwatje's home at 1,014 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx.

McDonough, who lives at 260th Street and Riverdale Avenue, is in a serious condition, though the doctors say he probably will recover. Nevertheless, he refused to talk about the fight or even to accuse Schwatje of hitting him. Other firemen said, however, that the men had held a grudge for a long time and had met last night to fight it out.

Dinner to Judge-elect Allen.

A beefsteak dinner was given to James A. Allen, Judge-elect of the City Court, by members of the Independence League and other friends, at the Park Avenue Hotel last night. About 150 were present. Herbert R. Limburg was toastmaster. At the guest table were Justice Samuel Seabury, Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, and Judge Edward B. La Fetra, who all spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Allen. Justice Seabury presented him in behalf of his friends an ivory gold-mounted gavel.

Other speakers were John J. Hopper, A. J. Bolton, Roger Foster, James A. Donegan, Charles E. Gehring, John S. Gowan, Maurice Simmons, John J. O'Reilly, and Dr. William I. Sirovitch.

J. H. Glauber Dies of Appendicitis.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28.—John H. Glauber, a manufacturer and philanthropist of Cleveland and president of the Metal Trades Club, a national organization, died at a hospital here yesterday of appendicitis. He came west a month ago on a pleasure trip.

MERCHANT SLAIN IN OFFICE.

Thieves Rifle Safe After Strangling Emsheimer to Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Emil Emsheimer, an aged manufacturer of hat frames, was strangled to death about dusk this evening in his office in the heart of the business district. The slayers had climbed a fire escape at the rear of the building. The disorder of the office indicated that Emsheimer struggled hard. A piece of clothes line was put around his neck and twisted with a stick until he died. A large safe was rifled. No one had been found tonight who knew the value of its contents.

Emsheimer's collar had been torn off. His watch, broken, was on the floor, and papers he had carried were scattered about. Chairs were overturned and desks pushed out of their places. There was no mark upon the body other than that made by the cord.

Emsheimer was 63 years old. Discovery of the body was made when Harry A. Sachs, Emsheimer's son-in-law, investigated because Emsheimer had not come home for dinner.

MAULED FOR SLAPPING GIRL.

Man Arrested After Quarrel with a Store Detective.

A man who said he was George Joachim, 42 years old, of 219 West Eleventh Street, was attacked in front of Gimbel Brothers' department store yesterday when Miss Amelia de Sentis, a detective employed in the store, exclaimed that he had slapped her.

Miss De Sentis said she saw the man, who was more than six feet in height, take several small articles from counters in the store. She followed him to the street and accused him of stealing, whereupon, according to her story, he slapped her face. She cried out and at once half a dozen men set upon the man.

Policeman Murphy of the Traffic Squad rescued him from the crowd and arrested him. Arraigned in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Deuel on a charge of petty larceny, he was held in $500 bail. The articles he was charged with stealing were a bottle of perfume, a gold vanity case, a party box, and a gold-headed walking stick.

An Understanding of Quantity.

"If I had succeeded in getting orders for all the foreign army contracts I have made bids on," said the selling agent of a large woolen company, "I would have my mills engaged for the next fifty years." The way in which the large amounts of goods are carelessly bandied about, he said, would give an outsider the impression that it is nothing for a mill to turn out a million yards of material in five or six weeks' time. As a matter of fact, he pointed out, the total annual production of his mills, which are by no means small, is about a million yards. Thus, when a self-appointed foreign agent talks of placing an order for such a large amount of goods with one mill for delivery in a short time, the statement is absurd on the face of it.

BABY ARRIVES WITH FIREMEN

Doctors and Nurse Carry Mother and Child from Burning Home.

Mrs. Dora Lussy and her four-hours-old baby were rescued by two doctors and a nurse yesterday from their home in the third floor of a tenement house at 458 Saratoga Avenue, East New York, when a fire started in the apartment below. Dr. Leo Greenbaum of 445 Saratoga Avenue, Mrs. Lussy's brother, Dr. Hyman Ratnoff of 447 Saratoga Avenue, and Mrs. Guttman, a nurse, were attending Mrs. Lussy when they were startled by the cry of fire.

In the apartment of Mrs. M. Deyer, on the floor below, some one had stepped on a match which set fire to a curtain. Mrs. Deyer escaped to the street with her two children, but the smoke was rolling upstairs and it looked as if retreat would be cut off. Mrs. Guttman wrapped up the baby in a shawl, and the two doctors bundled the mother up; then they carried their patient through the smoke-filled corridors and down the stairs. They found shelter in Dr. Greenbaum's house. The fire caused damage of about $1,000.

Best & Co.

You Are Invited Monday to

Best's Christmas Gift Shop

Just Opened—2nd Floor

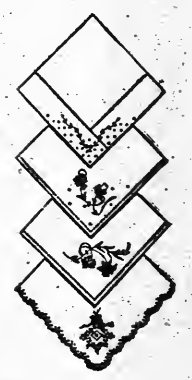
Devoted to Practical Gifts at Popular Prices

Featuring the "Useful" Gift.

A gift-box free for each article.

Illustrated pamphlet of 160 popular priced Christmas Gifts will be mailed promptly on request.

Christmas Handkerchiefs



Women's Hand-Embroidered Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, two-inch hem. Each.
Women's Hand-Embroidered Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. Each.
Women's Hand-Embroidered Madeira Scalloped Handkerchiefs. Each. — **25c**

Children's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. Box of 3.
Women's Hand-Embroidered Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, assorted patterns. Each. — **50c**
Children's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, colored initials. Box of 6.

Children's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs. Box of 6 — **80c**

A Sale of Women's Silk Sweaters

For Monday Only

14.75 Actual value 25.00

Of pure thread silk in tango, green, rose, olive or helio; rolling and V-neck models.



Girls' Skating Sets

Of fine Angora wool, in rose, Delft blue, green, tan or white.

Scarf **1.35** Cap **1.35**

Girls' Angora Sweaters, in the same colors. 3 to 7 yrs. **3.85** 8 to 14 yrs. **4.85**

Boys' Party Suits

14.75 *Special Value*

Of blue, brown or black velvet, with extra white silk collar and shield. 2 to 10 years.

French Jewelry



14-inch Pearl Necklace, gold clasp **1.75**
24 " " " " " **3.00**
56 " " " " " **10.00**

Set of French Rhinestones and Black Enamel Pins, cased **7.50**

French Rhinestone Hairpin, inlaid with jet **8.50**

Fancy Butterfly Hair Ornament of French rhinestones **14.00**

A Sale of Italian Silk Underwear

Nicely Boxed for Gifts

Kayser's Glove Silk Vests, crochet top; pink or white **1.45**
With band top **1.65**
With embroidered front **1.85**

Kayser's Glove Silk Bloomers black, pink or white **1.85**

Gift Negligees

Pretty, dainty things that a girl wants. An unusual assortment of materials, including

Girls' Eiderdown Robes, satin ribbon trimming. 4 to 7 yrs. **1.95**
8 "16 " **2.75**

Girls' French Flannel Kimonos trimmed with satin. 4 to 12 years **5.00**

Misses' Crepe de Chine Negligees. 14 to 17 years **5.75**

Best's Toy Shop

The Children's Christmas Store

Greatly Enlarged — *Prices Not Advanced*



"Best's" Flirting Baby

Illustrated; 17-in., finest bisque head with expressive moving eyes and hair lashes; handsome long baby clothes trimmed with fine lace, cap and pretty worsted sacque **14.25**

"Best's" Animals

Animals of every kind, made of fine curly felt or bearcloth.

Elephants, 5 in. 50c
" 7 " 1.00
"Beauty" Collie Puppy; 8 inch..... 1.75
Dog on Wheels 10 inch..... 2.00
10 " 2.50
11 " 3.00



"Best's" Jointed Dolls

Finest quality, fully jointed, bisque heads, sleeping eyes and hair lashes.

	Mohair Wig	Hair Wig		Mohair Wig	Hair Wig
10½ inch	1.25	1.75	18 inch	3.00	4.50
12 "	1.75	2.75	21 "	4.00	5.75
13 "	2.00	3.00	24 "	5.00	6.75
15 "	2.50	3.50	27 "	6.00	8.25

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . at 35th Street

THE Dw Barry SHOP

One flight up—Quick elevators. No costly "ground floor" rent—the savings go to YOU.

Beginning Monday, 10 A. M.:
EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE

175 TRIMMED HATS at $3.75

SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
NO TWO HATS ALIKE.

VELVETS, Silks, Satins—all the prevailing colorings, including Sand, Rose, Brass, White.

As values are exceptional and quantity limited, EARLY CHOOSING IS STRONGLY URGED.

392 Fifth Ave. At 36th STREET } ONE FLIGHT UP TWO ELEVATORS

Simon INC.

Semi-Annual Reduction SALE

EVENING GOWNS as low as $45.00
AFTERNOON GOWNS as low as $45.00
MORNING GOWNS.... as low as $45.00
SUITS..... as low as $25.00
HATS..... as low as $7.00

Gowns Hats Furs Wraps

535 Fifth Ave. (Bet. 44th & 45th Sts.)

Styles of the Hour

The Reason For These Reductions

THE LEASE ON OUR PRESENT STORE EXPIRES BEFORE OUR NEW HOME ON UPPER FIFTH AVENUE WILL BE READY. HENCE ALL GARMENTS MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO VACATING.

These Under-Price Values Should Prompt a Quick Selection.



Dance Frocks

Styles of late design for Women and Misses. Silk, chiffon and lace combinations. Also some attractive Grecian models.

$18.50
Formerly up to $39.50

Smart Suits

The new modified Norfolk and fur trimmed suits with short coats and new shape skirts. Broadcloths, gabardine, serge and cheviots.

$16.50
Formerly up to $37.50



Particular attention is called to these

Street and Afternoon Gowns

Velvet and satin combinations, charmeuse, crepe de chine or serge. **Formerly $22.50 to $30.00**.....Now **$10.00**

Handsome Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Broadcloth, mixtures or plain worsteds, also corduroys—fur collars, silk lined. **Formerly up to $35.00**.....Now **$16.50**



Evening Gowns

Handsome silks, laces and brocaded materials, also satin d'amour in all the desired colors, also black and white combinations.

$37.50
Formerly $65 to $95

Dressy Gowns

Of satin charmeuse, velvet and crepe de meteor. Some chiffon tops suitable for theatre or dinner wear.

$19.75
Formerly $39.50 to $55

Fur Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (Formerly $95) ***Now $55***
Evening Gowns & Dance Frocks (Formerly $49.50 to $65) ***Now $15***

No Alterations — No Approvals

Grace Co.

FURS SUITS · GOWNS · WAISTS · MILLINERY

290 Fifth Ave.

Between 30th & 31st Streets

BAFF CLUES LEAD TO NEAR BY CITIES

Detectives Sent to Philadelphia, Hoboken, and Jersey City on Murder Mystery.

VICTIM'S FOES OFFER AID

Poultry Dealers, His Rivals in Trade, Go to Police—Name of Gunmen's Gang Sought.

Detectives under the direction of Inspector Faurot and Capt. Carey of the Homicide Bureau worked yesterday on several clues in the murder of Barnet Baff, who was killed by two gunmen in the West Washington Market last Tuesday. One detective was sent in the morning to Philadelphia on a mysterious errand, and others were dispatched to Brownsville, Hoboken, and Jersey City, where, it was said, persons suspected of participation in the murder or of knowing a great deal about it were thought to be. At night nothing definite had been heard from any of the detectives.

According to a man at Headquarters, some six or seven retail poultry buyers are marked by the police as conspirators who plotted Barnet Baff's death and a score more are under strong suspicion, but there is not enough legal evidence against any of these men to insure a conviction for murder. The police think that if they can get one man in particular for whom they are looking they will be able to force from him the evidence they want. The arrest of this man was expected yesterday, but he eluded the detectives and now his capture is expected today or tomorrow.

Harry Baff, the son of the slain man, had a long talk with Inspector Faurot and Assistant District Attorney Deuel, and, after his conversations, said he felt hopeful of an early arrest. He was positive, he declared, of the identity of two men in the conspiracy. He said that the description of conditions in the West Washington Market given on Friday by Herbert A. Emerson of the Live Poultry Auction Company was accurate, but he objected to the term "kosher killers" being applied without qualification to the murderers of his father. He explained that, strictly speaking, the "kosher killers," were the men authorized by Jewish law to slaughter the poultry, and that, while some of them were retail buyers others were not, being simply employed by the buyers to kill the poultry.

Blames Retail Buyers.

The men who conspired for his father's murder, Baff said, were, first of all, retail buyers—those with whom Barnet Baff had entered into business competition. Whether any of them were actually "kosher killers" was beside the question, he said, as it was as buyers and not as slaughterers of fowl that they had opposed his father.

All that Mr. Baff and Mr. Emerson said in describing conditions in general in the market was agreed to by M. M. Frankel, Secretary of the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, an organization of retail buyers. Frankel read in the morning's papers that the police wanted to question him regarding market conditions and he went to see Inspector Faurot, volunteering to furnish any information in his power. He said that the men in his organization had felt they had a serious grievence against Baff, but that in his opinion, none of them ever had contemplated murder. He observed that Baff had bitter enemies among chicken handlers in Jersey City and in other groups attached to the market, and that for this reason it was difficult to say which particular group had plotted his death.

Frankel said he was appointed Secretary of the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association last Summer when the buyers in the organization had three particular grievances. The first was against the men who were feeding sand to poultry and thereby fraudulently increasing weights; the second against the receivers who misrepresented the weight of the coops in which the poultry was sold, and the third against B. Baff and Son and the National Car Lot Live Poultry Shippers Association, represented in New York by A. T. Pearson. He asserted that Pearson and Baff increased the price of poultry to the buyers by bidding up prices in the auction, and by withholding their poultry from the market until the demand exceeded the available supply.

All threo of these "evils," Frankel said, his association had attempted to correct, but he expressed himself as certain that none of the members of his association would have been willing to resort to murder as a means of correction.

Several other members of the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association went to Police Headquarters and offered to furnish any information in their power to help clear up the murder mystery. They seemed anxious to show the police that if a group of retail buyers did conspire to murder Baff, they were not in the group. Their going to Headquarters tended to bear out what Mr. Emerson and others have said, that the men who conspired for the murder did not do so in the name of any organization of buyers, but simply as a group particularly bitter toward Mr. Baff.

"Stool Pigeons" at Work.

Every "stool pigeon" known to the Police Department is at work, it is said, attempting to find out with what gang of thugs the gunmen who shot Baff are allied. Rumors that the gunmen were members of the "Gopher Gang" were heard at Headquarters, and it was also said that they were members of the "Hudson Dusters." The "stool pigeons" are at work among both of these and other gangs.

One of these informers who saw Assistant District Attorney Deuel was a man who furnished information that aided in the conviction of the Rosenthal murderers. Another "stool pigeon" was seen going into Mr. Deuel's office with his head bandaged as though he had been assaulted, and it was rumored that he had been attacked because of his connection with the Baff case, but neither he nor Mr. Deuel would confirm this.

Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, who prosecuted the "poultry trust" on information furnished by Barnet Baff, said that in his opinion the members of the old "trust" had nothing to do with the killing of Baff.

"All that Baff could have done against these men," Mr. De Ford said, "had been done. His testimony had become a permanent court record. His death could not have possibly benefited them, and it might have stirred public sentiment against them In view of the fact that the argument upon the final appeal of their case has not been heard, they could not have afforded to invite trouble for themselves by killing Baff, even if from motives of pure revenge they had wanted him removed."

Because of his familiarity with the poultry trade conditions, Mr. De Ford has been assigned to the Baff murder case with Mr. Deuel.

FREE MARKETS TO STAY.

President Marks Promises That They Will Produce a Revenue.

Controller Prendergast is not in favor of free public markets as established by Borough President Marks. At a meeting of the Board of Estimate he criticised the new markets particularly because they do not bring the city revenue.

Borough President Marks issued a statement yesterday in reply to that criticism. He said that at this time, when the country is going through a period of financial stress, it is proper that the Administration should be liberal in its latitude toward any movement that will help to reduce the cost of living.

"It pleases me to learn that the Controller approves of our plan to bring a revenue to the city from the spaces now used for open markets," he said. "I have stated publicly that $50,000 should be added to the city treasury during the year 1915 from the four open markets already established, and more from those that will be established, and this would require but a very small fee from each standholder and farmer. If we had not fought out this open market development in spite of opposition, there would be no revenue to look toward. It must be remembered that these markets are really street markets, unprotected from the weather, and spaces are not worth a large fee. They were opened as an emergency measure to help reduce the high cost of living, and they certainly succeeded.

"The pushcarts and the hucksters who have flooded our streets, and who are now removed and have been concentrated around these markets, should not be penalized.

"The Fort Lee Ferry Market has not even a roof over it to protect the dealers from the elements, or any pavement to make the market comfortable and sanitary. It is about time that, instead of opposition, there was co-operation in this new development for the City of New York."

FOR CLEAN STREET POSTERS

Commissioner Fetherston Gives Prizes Won by School Pupils.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston last night awarded the prizes which he had offered to high school students in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, and pupils in the elementary schools in the Model District, for poster drawings on street cleaning. John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, and Herbert Adams, one of its Directors, were the judges.

Washington Irving School got first prize in the high school department, and P. S. 27, in Third Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, took first honors in the grade school exhibit. These prizes were silver loving cups.

In the high school grade the first prize gold medal went to Marian MacCoymont of the Washington Irving High School, and second prize silver medal to Cora Kelly of the Bay Ridge High School. In the grammar school grades both leading prizes were won by pupils of P. S. 27, Mildred Castelli taking the gold and Herman Engle the silver medal. Fifty bronze medals were awarded.

Altogether, 155 posters were submitted, of which 53 were from high school students.

Two Deer Poachers Convicted.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Nov. 28.—The first conviction as a deer poacher in this part of the State was recorded today when Capt. Harry P. Hass, game protector, caused the conviction of George Stamps of Islip and Benjamin Hinton of East Islip. Justice of the Peace L. W. Young sentenced each to pay a fine of $100 or spend 10 days in the county jail.

'BIG TIM'S' FRIENDS SCOUT MURDER IDEA

Was Sane and Coming to New York for a Lark When Killed, Says W. B. Ellison.

HAD PLAYED PRANK BEFORE

Bronx Coroner's Office Wants to be Fully Heard—No Action by District Attorney.

The testimony given before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein by Dr. Charles Norris and Dr. Douglas Symmers, expert pathologists, that "Big Tim" Sullivan might have been murdered and the crime remained undetected because of the failure of the Coroner's Office to perform an autopsy, coupled with the promise that much information in connection with the death on Nov. 6, 1913, of Isaac Weingart, who was insured for $310,000, would be brought out as a result of evidence given at a private examination by Dr. Bodog Beck of 285 Central Park West, served yesterday to arouse great interest in the inquiry which Mr. Wallstein is conducting.

The evidence of the pathologists brought a storm of protest from the former Tammany leader's friends, and from officials who were involved in the case. All asserted that there was nothing tangible on which to build the theory that Mr. Sullivan was murdered.

Commissioner Wallstein did not go deeper into the subject yesterday, as no hearing was scheduled. Coroner Jerome D. Healy, of the Bronx, who had charge of the Sullivan case, however, said that he was ready to give to Mr. Wallstein, in detail, all of the facts concerning the finding of the body, the investigation made by his office after the body was identified in an effort to establish whether there had been foul play, and the inquest which he held.

"I don't want to make any statement now about what the experts said," he told a reporter, "But I expect to be called to the stand at the hearing and I shall answer any questions then."

Not Brought Before Prosecutor.

District Attorney Francis Martin of Bronx County was asked if the testimony of the experts had been called to his attention, and whether he contemplated any action because of the statement by Dr. Symmers that it was not too late to exhume the body and determine by autopsy whether a crime had been committed.

"I have not been notified officially," he said. "Mr. Sullivan met his death before I took office. I have the authority to order the body exhumed, of course, but there would have to be a very strong reason before I should take action at this time. I should have to be pretty thoroughly convinced that there was a real suspicion of foul play. As yet I have not given the case any attention."

Dr. John Riegleman, who was the Coroner's physician in the Sullivan case, expressed surprise that the matter had been made public by Mr. Wallstein, and said that he would prepare a detailed statement proving that Mr. Sullivan was killed by a railroad train, as he reported, and not murdered.

"There was no reason to believe that a crime had been committed," he said. "I don't think the manner in which this testimony was given was entirely fair. To begin with, Dr. Norris, in a statement which I consider very, very weak, presented the presumption that Mr. Sullivan was killed with a blackjack. There was nothing to uphold that theory.

"After that presumption was accepted he was asked a hypothetical question, and gave a reply which could be accepted as a statement that Mr. Sullivan might have been murdered. But it was not brought out at the inquiry that a thorough investigation was made and that in the 250 pages of testimony taken at the inquest there was nothing to show that a crime had been committed.

"I can explain why the body was not quickly identified To begin with, we knew nothing about Mr. Sullivan's disappearance for eight days after he left his brother's house. It was kept a secret, and no report was sent to the police. If it had been reported to the police stations in the vicinity of the house there is no doubt that the body would have been identified quickly.

Sullivan Had Changed.

"Again, I had always thought of Mr. Sullivan as a full-faced, florid man, and certainly that could not be given as a description of the face of the dead man.

"If we are to suppose there was a crime, whom are we to suspect? It would seem to me that if a crime was committed it would have to be done through the connivance of every one who had an interest in or was aiding to care for Mr. Sullivan. Such a theory is too preposterous to receive the slightest consideration. I am willing to give full publicity to everything I know in connection with the case, and I believe that every proper step was taken. I am absolutely convinced, just like every one who knows intimately the circumstances of Mr. Sullivan's death, that he was not murdered."

A somewhat similar opinion was expressed by William B. Ellison, receiver and counsel for the Sullivan estate.

"The only question involved, as I saw it," he said, "was whether Mr. Sullivan was in his right mind when he was killed. I firmly believe that he was sane. In reply to this talk of a crime, I might ask who would have been benefited by his death? Nobody. In fact, the presence of Mr. Sullivan at this time would be of the greatest advantage to every one concerned with the settlement of his affairs. I am convinced that his death was accidental, and that he was on the way to the railroad station, hoping to catch a train to New York, when he was run over.

Had Made Trips Before.

"Mr. Sullivan had made these trips to New York before and he used to think it was a great joke on the people who were retained to take care of him. He liked to slip away to New York for a few days and then let his relatives know where he was. They would send an automobile for him and he would be whisked back to his brother's house in East Chester.

"I form my belief that he was in full possession of his faculties from conversations I had with him the day before he was killed. We went over some very intricate business transaction and no man who was out of his mind could have grasped the subject as he did.

"I don't think that robbery could have been a motive for a crime by any one who knew him, as Mr. Sullivan never carried much money with him. I doubt if he had $5 when he left the house early on the morning he was killed. He just wanted to come to town for a few days. As you know, he played cards until late that night, and then waited until he was sure every one was asleep. Then he sneaked out and started for the railroad station. The members of the family are satisfied, like I am, that Mr. Sullivan met death accidentally.

"It seems to me, if you really want to know, that the death of Mr. Sullivan was taken up at the inquiry because some one wanted to get publicity. It was a name which immediately attracted attention and was sure to rouse interest. I don't think any further action in the case is necessary, and I am confident that none will be taken."

It is not the intention of Commissioner Wallstein to bring the Sullivan case up again tomorrow morning, when he resumes his inquiry. Coroner Herman Hellenstein, who acted in the Weingart case, has been subpoenaed and will be under fire all day.

POLES KILLING JEWS.

Pogrome Fomented by Charges of treason to Russia and Austria.

The Day publishes this morning an attack by Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, on the anti-Jewish agitation in Poland. Accompanying the article is an editorial entitled "Russian Promises and Polish Pogroms," by Herman Bernstein, editor of The Day.

Dr. Brandes's article recounts the progress of the agitation against the Jews which has broken out in Poland, and has not been appreciably checked by the Russian officials. It began, it says, during mobilization, when a number of newspapers featured stories of unhindered pogroms in England. Next, Jews were accused of hiding gold and silver, and of smuggling gold across the border into Germany. Then came forged calls to the Jews to revolt, accusations of poisoned wells, and finally charges of espionage, which were used to incense both Russian and Austrian commanders against the Jews. These charges, says Dr. Brandes, caused pogroms which spread from Russian Poland into Galicia and Posen. He gives the following instances of persecution:

In Bechava a Polish landowner accused the Jews of secret communication with the Russians, as a result of which an old man and his son were executed. When the Russians retook the town the same man accused the Jews of being in league with the Austrians, and many of them were put to death.

In Janow and Krasmik the Jews were accused of setting mines to destroy the Russian soldiers. The Jews, including many children, were hanged to the telegraph poles and the towns destroyed.

At Samosch twelve Jews were arrested on the Polish accusation that they had aided the Austrians during their occupation of the town. Five had already been hanged when a priest, carrying the image of the Virgin, interfered with the execution, and took oath on the image that the Poles themselves, not the Jews, had been the traitors.

At Jusefow, where hundreds of Cossacks died through drinking poisoned water, the Jews were accused of poisoning the wells. In consequence seventy-eight of them were killed and many women attacked. "Eye-witnesses have told me," says Dr. Brandes, "of Jewish soldiers who had gone mad, not on account of the unavoidable horrors of war, but because of the pogroms they have witnessed in the towns through which they passed." He adds that the Czar's manifesto, "To my dear Jewish subjects," was a fabrication. "How," he asks, "could Russian Poles in the long run be unfaithful to the only powers they have been able to appeal to? How can they who are fighting for their liberty after so many years of illtreatment be willing to seize an opportunity to mistreat the only people in their power, the only people who have suffered far more than and twenty times as long as themselves?"

Mr. Bernstein, in his editorial comment, says:

"For years the Poles have been hoping and dreaming and yearning for a reunited Poland, for a regenerate Poland, for a free and autonomous Poland. And now that Poland, through the unexpected consequence of the European catastrophe, is about to have her dreams realized, the Polish people demonstrate to the world that they are unfit for freedom and unworthy of the sympathy of the world. * * * The Poles are eager to win the sympathy of the American people. * * * We believe that it is high time for the Jewish people and all liberty-loving people to protest against the systematic and cruel outrages committed by the Poles. A people of pogrom-makers is unworthy of freedom."

FOUND IN DISSECTING ROOM.

Body of Walker Corbett of New York Seized by Pittsburgh Coroner.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—Deputy Coroners today seized the body of a man believed to be Walker Corbett of 315 Third Avenue, New York City, in the dissecting room of the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh. The man died in a hospital on Nov. 23 from an injury sustained on Nov. 14, in Etna, a suburb.

The Coroner received no report of the case and is unable to say how the man was injured, but he asserts that indications point to a murder.

Thinks Wild Dog "Played 'Possum."

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—John Davis of Railroad Avenue, Newton, while hunting on a farm three miles east of Newton today for wild dogs, which have infested the woods of that region, shot a big gray dog, which dropped and lay apparently dead. When Davis rolled it over it jumped at him and tore his arm. Davis said the dog had been feigning death. He killed it after a struggle.

RETRY LEO FRANK, SAYS RABBI LYONS

Necessary to Vindicate Courts from Charge of Yielding to Prejudice and Passion.

SEND SERMON BROADCAST

Brooklyn Clergyman Speaks of Gov. Glynn as Victim of Religious Prejudice in Recent Election.

Copies of a sermon preached by Rabbi Alexander Lyons in the Eighth Avenue Temple in Brooklyn, Friday night, in which he referred to the prejudice against Leo M. Frank that existed in Atlanta during the trial of Frank, which resulted in a verdict convicting him of the murder of Mary Phagan, are to be mailed to thousands of people in all the larger towns of Georgia. The subject was "Prejudice in American Life." The speaker referred to the religious opposition to Gov. Glynn as an instance of prejudice, "vicious and unpatriotic, subordinating principle to thoughtlessness and passion."

With reference to the Frank case, Rabbi Lyons said in part:

"There is in many quarters a conviction—which is shared by a number of distinguished Christians, such as, for instance, Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court—that Leo M. Frank was not tried entirely upon pertinent facts. The fact that he was a Jew was mentioned so frequently before and during the trial that it is hard to believe that he was tried as an ordinary American citizen, without consideration of race or religion.

"Defendants answering to the charge of lesser crimes than this have often been granted a change of venue to escape an atmosphere of prejudice; and in the temper of the community at that time it would have been hard for Frank to have a fair trial aside from questions of religion. Where we consider that the presiding Judge, with the calmness of his judicial experience, said that the evidence was not convincing, the agreement of the jury on conviction suggests either that they were all superior to the presiding Judge, which is not likely, or that they were swayed by an element which he as a representative of justice thought should not have been admitted as determining influence.

"Frank should be retried for the sake of the elevation of our judicial procedure above the charge of the influence of passion and prejudice."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It was learned today that when counsel for Leo M. Frank asks leave of the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday to file a petition for writ of error a brief will be presented at the same time. The procedure of the Supreme Court allows practically no time for argument in cases of this sort at this stage of the proceedings, so that the various points at issue, including that suggested by Mr. Justice Holmes that there was a denial of due process of law through the presence of a hostile mob, will have to be submitted in writing.

TIMES BETTER, SAYS CLARK.

Speaker, on Lecture Tour, Notes Improvement North and South.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Speaker Champ Clark said this evening: "Pot-house politicians cannot keep this country from prosperity for political effect. Times are getting better and the country will continue to prosper."

These remarks were made in reply to questions regarding the attempt to blame dull times upon the Democratic tariff.

Speaker Clark came here from Keene, N. H., where he delivered a lecture, and he will go to Utica tomorrow to lecture. He spent two weeks on a Southern lecture tour, and two weeks in New England. He said that in the South he noticed that the cotton business was looking up, and that when he came north he found things improving also.

The Speaker does not agree with Congressman Gardner that the United States should have a larger Navy.

"He and his father-in-law, Senator Lodge, cannot put this country on a war footing like the foreign countries," he said. "Why should we mix up in any foreign war or copy foreign nations?"

His district, he said, was the centre of the mule industry, and he recalled that fifteen years ago the Boer war took about all the mules obtainable. Now the motor vehicle has largely displaced the mule in warfare. All the cavalry horses in the South, he said, were being bought up by the nations at war, and he doubted whether any would be left in the South.

Mr. Clark believes that the national administration will carry the country along with continued prosperity. The people, he declared, had shown faith in the Democratic administration by retaining the Democratic majority in Congress.

Frederick U. Adams Buys a Theatre

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Frederick Upham Adams, the author, ("Griz" Adams), is a member of a company which has purchased the Colonial Theatre in Elmsford, between White Plains and Tarrytown. The theatre was built four years ago and is one of the largest in the northern section of Westchester County. Mr. Adams has written extensively on railroad topics and is author of several well-known books of fiction, among them, "At the Bottom of the Well" and "Revolt" and "The Vegetarians," a comedy, and "Ramley," a drama.

REIMBURSE FRAUD VICTIMS.

Horowitz and 15 Others, Caught in Lottery, Plead Guilty.

In accordance with a plan adopted at at a conference in the office of District Attorney Whitman, the charge against Samuel Horowitz, Wolf H. Lobel, and fourteen others accused of defrauding clients by means of a furniture lottery was reduced in the Yorkville Court yesterday from a felony to a misdemeanor. According to Leonard McGee, general counsel for the Legal Aid Society, the defendants will plead guilty in Special Sessions and will receive a suspended sentence.

Under the suspended sentence, the defendants will work with Mr. McGee in a plan to which they have already subscribed to make partial restitution to their clients. Those who have paid in subscriptions will receive installment contracts to replace the lottery contracts now in force. In each of the furniture stores the Legal Aid Society will install a man of its own selection, who will act as a referee between the clients with grievances and the company officials. This special agent in each instance will be paid by the furniture company, but his duty will be to see that the client receives some article of furniture really worth the amount previously paid in.

Mr. McGee said yesterday that the fraudulent lottery system involved 13,000 east side clients, most of whom were very poor, and that the total amount of the fraud was between $130,000 and $150,000.

"A funny thing about the 'lucky drawings,'" he said, "was that while I received over 100 complaints from poor people asking for legal aid to enforce delivery of furniture for which cash had been paid, I never heard of a single instance in which any one won at the drawings. The plan was for a person to pay 50 cents or $1 in weekly until he had paid in $17. He was then entitled to pick out some piece of furniture worth $17. In the meantime there was to be a drawing each week, at which he was supposed to stand a chance of receiving some really valuable piece of furniture.

"I found one woman who had paid in the entire $17 without receiving any ticket in the drawings, so she went to the furniture store to get the furniture due her. She was offered a rug, but when she opened it on reaching her home she found it full of moth holes."

Besides the persons who complained from the east side, about one hundred sent in complaints from points in Connecticut. It is stated that the system had agents out through this and surrounding States. All those in the business, Mr. McGee said, were of the same family or were brought into the business as close friends of the family which started it.

The firms listed as defendants included the Grand Rapids Home Furnishing Co., the Grand Rapids Distributing Co., the Grand Rapids Furniture House, the Continental Household Furniture and Distributing Co., Davies' Co-operative Trading Co., the American Grand Rapids Furniture Co., the Globe Household Supply Co., the Maiden Lane Diamond Trading Co., the Michigan Furniture Co., the Columbia Furniture Trading Co., the Continental Household Distributing Co., and several others.

The personal defendants are Osias Markowitz, Samuel A. Lobel, Abraham Cohen, Wolf H. Lobel and Samuel Horowitz. All the defendants are parties to the agreement by which Mr. McGee is placed in charge on behalf of the Legal Aid Society. The District Attorney's office was represented by Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Heilborn and Loening.

SHOT DEAD BY FIVE MEN.

"Little Pattie" Had Agreed to be In Ottner Brothers' Saloon.

William Doyle, alias Patrick Doyle, better known to the police as "Little Pattie," was instantly killed by two of five shots fired at him by five men as he was leaving Ottner Bros'. saloon, 640 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, at 8:40 o'clock last night. He lived at 349 West Forty-ninth Street. The avenue was crowded with people at the time, and although Policemen Starr and Thompson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were less than a block away, the assassins escaped. Doyle staggered up a short flight of stairs, leading from the saloon into the vestibule entrance of an apartment house, and fell dead.

The police took six witnesses, among them Morris Ottner, one of the proprietors of the saloon. They learned that Doyle, a frequenter of the place, was in the saloon at 6:30 o'clock and had answered a telephone call. From his conversation it was understood some one made an appointment with him, because Doyle replied:

"That's the man I'm looking for, and I'll be here."

The witnesses were not detained. The police records show that Doyle was arrested in 1913 and sent to prison for one year for carrying two concealed weapons. A month after he finished his term he was arrested on a charge of stabbing Tony Romanello of 431 West Thirty-sixth Street, but was discharged when the complainant failed to appear. When he was last arrested Doyle said he was a driver, but, so far as the police know, he was not working. They say he was a member of the Gopher Gang of the west side.

FACES DEATH FOR TREASON.

Canadian Held for High Court Trial on Smuggling Charge.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Nov. 28.—Robert Sayre, who was arrested here recently on a charge of high treason, was today committed for trial at the Spring Assizes of the High Court of the Algoma District. Death is the penalty for high treason.

It is alleged that Sayre smuggled six Austrians from Canada into the United States to aid them in returning to the Fatherland, in violation of military restrictions regarding Germans and Austrians in this district.

E. CHARLES

Established 15 Years at No. 62 West 47th St., Between 5th & 6th Aves.

A Deposit of $5 will secure any Fur Set, Dress, Wrap, or Suit intended for Xmas Delivery.
Charges made hereafter by regular customers can be billed on February 1st upon request.

Owing to the unexpected delay in our Building alterations we were unable to accomodate our rapidly growing trade, resulting in a very large overstock of handsome Gowns, Wraps, Suits and Furs, which we will dispose of at prices regardless of actual values.

WE WILL CLOSE OUT
Beginning Tomorrow (MONDAY)

50 Dressy Suits
Including all the latest styles and materials For Ladies and Misses; sizes 16 to 38, and a few 40's. Former prices were positively from $26.50 to $54.50 — $13.50 to $24.50

75 Afternoon, Evening & Dancing Frocks
Embracing all the newest and most fashionable models of the season. Formerly moderately priced from $26.50 to $54.50 — $18.50 to $26.50

35 Beautiful Dress Hats
Positively regularly priced from $18.50 to $45.00
$4.95, $6.75 to $12.50

Extraordinary Sale of
Xmas Furs, Scarfs, Muffs & Sets
At Prices From 30% to 40% Below Cost of Manufacture.
Black Fox makes the most acceptable Xmas Gift, being appropriate for dress wear and all other occasions.

50 Magnificent Black Russian Fox Sets
With extra large Pillow Muffs and beautiful Animal Scarfs
Will be offered positively at a great loss.
Priced elsewhere, $45 to $55. Our own regular price $42.50
Sale Price, $29.50

50 Sets of Same Genuine Black Russian Fox
A little smaller in size.
Priced elsewhere $35. Our own regular price $31.75.
Sale Price, $19.75
Don't miss this unique opportunity.

We will also offer the following at 25% to 35% below regular prices.
Japanese Fox Sets..... Value $20 to $25 $12.50
Sitka Pointed Fox Sets..... Value $75 $55.00
Silver Kitt Fox Sets..... Value $75 to $85 $58.50
and many other extraordinary values.

Orders for Fur Trimmed Hats Taken at ½ price during this sale.

Maison Bernard Inc.
330 Fifth Avenue—32nd & 33rd Streets

WILL CLOSE OUT
On MONDAY and TUESDAY

35 Tailleur Suits, $25
Made of costly Winter fabrics, fur trimmed
Actual value up to $65

25 Evening Wraps, $50
Richly fur trimmed; Chiffon Velvet and Silver and Gold Brocade
Actual value up to $125

45 Misses' Dancing Dresses, $30
Late models in the new silhouette lines
Actual value up to $75

30 Odd Motor and Utility Coats, $25
Actual value up to $65

CLOSING OUT
All Trimmed Hats, $5
Including the new Winter effects
None sold heretofore less than $18

IVY CORSET
THE IVY CORSET
SKILFULLY MOULDED ON *YOUTHFUL* LINES—MATRONLY LINES ARE IMPOSSIBLE WITH IVY CORSET CREATIONS.



$2.00 $3.00 $3.50 $5.00 $7.50 $10.00 $12.50 TO $50.00

EXTREMELY FETCHING IVY MODES FOR EVENING WEAR

100 Different Styles. Coutille Tricot Suede Italian Silk, Broche Batiste Chamois Cloth Silk Woven

All Models Fitted by Expert Corsetieres
Mollie Mayers
IVY CORSET STORE
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FREE Demonstration in Your Own Home, Greater New York. This little wonder weighs only six pounds; equals in tone any higher priced phonograph you ever heard. Plays Any Needle Disc Record. Price $10—delivered to your home.
Complete outfit, as follows—$15.
Triton Phonograph.
Fibre Travelling Case.
Package Duo-Tone Needles.
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Louise & Co
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
554 Fifth Avenue—45th and 46th Sts.
ANNOUNCE
Latest Parisian Millinery
Per S. S. Chicago from the Leading Designers.
SPECIAL SALE
Tailor Made Dresses *Formerly* $100.00 — 45.00
Dancing Dresses *Formerly* $135.00 — 65.00
Blouses in Chiffon and Crepe de Chine *Formerly* $35.00 — 10.00
Travelling and Evening Wraps at Greatly Reduced Prices

Best & Co.
Will Close Out Monday
200 Fur or Velvet Trimmed Suits
for Women and Misses—2nd Floor
19.75 to 35.00
Formerly 29.75 to 52.50
Of superior broadcloths, gabardines or cheviots, including long, medium and short coat models.
45 Fur Trimmed Coats
19.75 *Very Special*
Of fine broadcloth in all winter shades; silk lined throughout and warmly interlined.
FIFTH AVENUE .... at 35th Street

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Have made sweeping reductions in the prices of their remaining
Imported Model Gowns
NOW $85.00 UPWARD
FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

LIEBERMAN & SIEGEL
6 AND 8 EAST 46TH STREET
LADIES' TAILORS & FURRIERS
Will Sell Out
Every Imported Model Suit in the House
Regardless of Cost
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH.

POLICE BAND EAGER TO PLAY WHITMAN IN

Commissioner Expected to Let Musical Patrolmen Go to Inauguration.

GOV.-ELECT THEIR FRIEND

Organized 13 Years Ago with Eight Men, Band Is Now a Trained Body of Seventy-five.

When District Attorney Whitman is inaugurated as Governor at Albany on Jan. 1, the Police Department Band probably will have a prominent place in the musical programme of the official ceremonies. Police Commissioner Woods has not yet given permission for the police band to go out of the city, but the friends of the District Attorney who are preparing for the inauguration, think he will grant their request for the band to take part. Every one of the seventy-five members of the band is anxious to show his appreciation of the friendship of Mr. Whitman for the musical organization, and for members of the force generally, and each man will volunteer to go even if it should be necessary for him to pay his own expenses.

The Police Band is little known to the public, although thousands of persons have heard its music on many public occasions, because of a rule of the Department the names of the players are not made public, and more often because many who have enjoyed its music have not known that the players were patrolmen.

It was thirteen years ago that the band was started by eight musical patrolmen. The rule adopted at that time of admitting none but patrolmen has been strictly adhered to. While for the first two or three years many policemen regarded the band as a joke and referred to it sometimes as the "musical beaters," Inspector Walter Thompson gave it encouragement and support, and through his efforts the patrolmen got their first instruction from Prof. De Nato, for many years leader and instructor of the Catholic Protectory Band of Westchester.

Since then the band has progressed from a rudimentary affair to a capable musical organization under the guidance of successive instructors, who include Prof. Fuller, long connected with the well-known mounted band of Troop A, N. G., N. Y.; Fanculli, ex-leader of the Marine Band at Washington; John G. Frank, and the present leader and instructor, Chester W. Smith, who had long service in various military bands. No member of the band receives compensation for his services as a player, nor does the band receive pay for its work. Police Departments of other cities have heard of its fame and have sought its help in pension fund raising. For the first time in its history the band was permitted to go to another State, in September, 1913, by Police Commissioner Waldo. At the request of the Police Department of Philadelphia the band went there at that time, and again last Spring, and aided with concerts in establishing the pension fund for Philadelphia policemen. On Oct. 3 and 31 the band did a similar service for the police of Newark and Jersey City.

In a similar way it has contributed its help to churches, religious societies, and other organizations. The band has also appeared at memorial services, including those held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Temple Emanu-El, St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, and the military memorial services at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The members of the band are ambitious to attain the perfection of the Marine Band. Some members have suggested that they be permitted to furnish free public concerts in the parks and at other municipal gatherings. They would like to be officially recognized as the Municipal Band. To become a member of the band a patrolman must successfully pass a rigid examination by a special musical committee.

As the band has no income it usually provides for its expenses by an annual reception and ball, and Police Commissioner Woods, in accord with this custom, has given permission for the players to give a benefit reception at the Harlem River Casino, Second Avenue and 126th Street, on Dec. 9, and another at 241 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, the following night. The largest expense they have to meet from the funds raised in this way is the yearly salary of $2,000 paid to the musical director.

BERNHARDI TOLD PLANS?

Said to Have Divulged War Intentions to San Francisco Germans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The retired German General von Bernhardi divulged plans of Germany for the war which is now in progress at a secret meeting of 300 Germans in San Francisco, May 26, 1913, according to a statement made tonight by Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe.

Dr. MacDonald spoke at a reunion of Toronto University Alumni of Chicago.

"I have it from excellth and indisputable authority," he said, "that in May, 1913, Gen. von Bernhardi, retired, made a secret visit to the United States and divulged plans of the proposed European war which is now on. He visited New York, Chicago, and other cities and then went to the Pacific Coast. On May 26, 1913, he held a secret meeting of 300 Germans in San Francisco, called by the German Consul.

"At this gathering he outlined the plans of the present European war, which, he stated, would begin with what seemed an outrageous attack along the border of Alsace-Lorraine, whence a feint would be made to get into France. The real intent, the General said, would be to enter France through Belgium.

"The General outlined the exact number of days it would take to get to Paris, and the cost and number of men necessary to get there, and said that when Paris had capitulated a levy would be made for its redemption.

"After France had been captured the German Army would overcome Russia. It was pointed out by the officer that Great Britain was expected to remain neutral and that the time would shortly come when Great Britain would be attacked.

"This General is most reliably reported to have stated, 'Law is a makeshift; force is the real weapon for strong nations.'"

WHITMAN FAVORS RACING.

Will Not Hamper Sport While Present Track Policy Prevails.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Gov.-elect Chas. S. Whitman has made it plain that he does not intend to interfere with racing as it has been conducted for the past few years at Belmont Park and Saratoga. He is understood to have said that he approves of the present status of the sport, and will not do anything to hamper it so long as the present policy continues.

J. Borden Harriman's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—J. Borden broker, who has been desperately ill here since his removal from his home at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., is just about holding his own, according to his physician tonight. Mr. Harriman's friends seem to think that several days might elapse before any noticeable change comes. About two years ago Mr. Harriman retired from active business on account of Harriman, the New York banker and ill-health.

Baff's Auto Truck Afire.

An auto truck belonging to Barnett Baff & Son of 60 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market, the firm the head of which was killed by assassins last Tuesday morning, caught fire through some unknown cause at Park Avenue and 171st Street last night. The auto was in charge of Morris Razinsky of 250 Broome Street. Patrolman Rehm of the Tremont Avenue Station sent in an alarm, and firemen extinguished the blaze. The damage was trifling.

More Troops for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The War Department has arranged to send the Ninety-first Company of Coast Artillery, now at Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Kamehameha. The troops will sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5.

ANARCHIST PRISON ON RIKER'S ISLAND

New Disciplinary Building for the Detention of Agitators Already Begun.

CONVICTS DOING THE WORK

Sound-Proof Cells Will Be Constructed for Noisy Inmates — Humane Plans Adopted.

New York is soon to have an addition to its prison equipment especially designed for anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, anad other lawbreakers who have laughed at previous attempts to restrain them in the Workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Under the supervision of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, work has begun on a new Disciplinary Building on Riker's Island. Since the Tannenbaum "uprising" on Blackwell's Island last year officials of the Department of Correction have been studying various schemes to prevent further revolts among prisoners, and the Riker's Island building, it is hoped, will solve the problem for all time. It will have separate cells for eighty prisoners, all of whom will be drafted from other city institutions because of their propensities for stirring up trouble among their companions.

As soon as there is an outbreak in one of the other prisons the leaders are to be separated and placed in solitary confinement on Riker's Island, where they never will have an opportunity to agitate anything. For the worst of them there will be sound-proof cells. If a prisoner finds it impossible to quiet down even after his transfer to the island, he will be placed in a room through the walls of which no oratory can penetrate.

The Board of Estimate recently appropriated $28,000, which will cover part of the cost of the building. With this fund it has been possible to start work on the excavation, and if necessary, one wing of the prison can be finished before the Winter ends, it is said. The total cost of the building is estimated at $64,000, but this the city expects to keep down to about $45,000, by having the prisoners themselves do most of the work.

The building is to be constructed of concrete blocks and brick and steel frame. It will have two wings, connected by an administration house. Nothing just like it exists in the city's present equipment. The building will be only one story high, each wing being planned somewhat after the fashion of the lion house in Bronx Park. The cells are to be arranged in two and four connect with open-air cells, each separated by heavy iron bars. Each room will measure 8 by 12 feet and will be equipped with cot, wash stand and other facilities. It will have its own window, and the door will be an iron grille.

In the case of the twenty sound-proof cells, extra heavy walls will be built with layers of cork or some other deadening material inserted in the concrete. These cells will have three doors, one of wood, one of iron and one on the ice-box pattern, to keep the noise within from filtering through.

Members of the Department of Correction believe the Disciplinary Building will be far more effective and at the same time more humane than the "cooler," in which the more refractory prisoners are now punished. It will provide a means of isolating the unmanageable inmates without causing them the physical suffering which has brought the "cooler" into disreputs in many quarters. Similar disciplinary buildings have been constructed recently for the trouble-makers among the prisoners at Auburn and Clinton, N. Y.

A squad of 100 convicts has been put to work on the foundations for the Riker's Island structure, while other prisoners are at work turning out the concrete bricks and blocks at the city's plant on Hart's Island. It is believed that practically the entire work can be done by convicts under the supervision of experts. The building was designed by Franklin B. Ware, ex-State Architect, of 1170 Broadway.

AVENGED BOY 'PATHFINDER.'

Incident of the Invasion as Pictured by Alsatian Newspaper.

The actions of the French troops which invaded Alsace are described in the Strassburger Post, an Alsatian newspaper, as resembling in many details those charged against the German invaders of Belgium and France, especially in the matter of arrests of civilian hostages and the laying down of rigorous regulations for the populace.

The dispatches from Colmar, one of the earliest towns of Alsace, reported as captured by the French, insist that the town never was captured by the French, although for ten days it was cut off from all communication with the rest of the country and was filled with forebodings. From time to time shells flew hissing over the city, but the German artillery kept the invaders from entering it.

Describing the French procedure in the other Alsatian towns, however, the Strassburger Post says:

"The French acted with utmost rigor. They arrested nearly all the officials and true Germans whom they could apprehend; several teachers in Weck-Ingersheim and Weck-Katzenthal were taken to Gerardmer, as were Burgomasters Salzmann of Ammerschwier and Thomas of Urbach. In Ingersheim they arrested, in place of the sick Burgomaster the substitute, Editor Siegel. At Egisheim a French patrol arrested the village postmistress, the widow of a gendarme named Lenz. The French troops entered the villages with ready-made lists of person who were to be arrested; in furnishing these the well-known Colmar artist, Hansi, (J. J. Waltz) probably played the sorry role of informer and traitor. The people of the village who each day saw Hansi in the uniform of a French infantryman tell with disgust of the sordid doings of this traitor.

"The French firmly believed that they never again would have to leave Alsace. They holsted amid much speech-making, the French flag on the famous tower of Türkheim, and set the clock there according to French time. They regulated the prices at which commodities must be sold, prohibited the populace from leaving the villages, forbade the lighting of lights, &c., and were, indeed, so distrustful that the first sight of the German helmets was greeted as a veritable redemption.

"Various citizens of Colmar who, out of curiosity, got too close to the French outpost lines were made prisoners; some were sent to Türkheim for an enforced eight days' vacation until the French were driven back into the valleys. These prisoners tell the sorriest tales about their captivity. Naturally they tasted the sorrows of the bombardment, and looked forward eagerly to their rescue by the Germans, under whom they were treated kindly.

"There was only one unfortunate incident, which brought swift punishment in its wake. The stonecutter, Alexander Käufling of Logelbach, who had served five years in the Foreign Legion, called the attention of the French outposts to little pathfinders who had rendered valuable service to the German Army ever since mobilization began. Shortly afterward a small boy of Logelbach, who wore a gray suit, and was probably looked upon as a pathfinder, was severely wounded by two bullets. Käufling was brought before a court-martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out on Aug. 29, when the traitor was shot.

"Since then there has been nothing that can be mentioned as unfriendly activity on the part of any one here. Only our political poisoners of wells, who fled to safety in good time, continue their incitings against us. Besides the worthless Hansi, there was also his defender, a lawyer named Helmer, with the French in Münsteral; likewise the dentist Karl Huck. The commandant here, who has done a tremendous work and ingratiated himself in the sympathies of the inhabitants, has declared all three traitors and warned the people against giving them asylum or concealing their whereabouts."

CITY BREVITIES.

Thomas McDonald, 56 years old, of 1,873 Putnam Avenue, Queens, was knocked down and probably fatally hurt yesterday at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, Williamsburg, by an automobile which was being towed by another.

A taxicab in which Miss Mabel Loucks of 318 West Forty-fifth Street was a passenger, yesterday ran into a safety platform on West Street. Miss Loucke was thrown over the windshield and severely cut.

Francis Kerrigan, a postal clerk living at 355 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Postal Inspectors Schaeffer and Fitch at the Grand Central Sub-Station Post Office on the charge of stealing registered mail.

Patrolman Frank Roth of Traffic Squad A yesterday afternoon shot a dog, supposed to be mad, on one of the jetties of South Ferry.

FISHERMEN ARE ENGLAND'S GUARD

German Mines Their Catch Instead of Herring and Trawl Fish.

"SWEEPING" IS PERILOUS

Hundreds Have Been Lost When Hulls Struck Mines Sought with Trawls.

Manned by Great Britain's deep-sea fishermen, hundreds of tiny vessels are patrolling England's coast from Harwich to the Pentland Firth. From boats in which only a few weeks ago they were catching herring and trawl fish they are now fishing for menaces to navigation and maintaining a daily "sweep" for mines. Day and night the drifters' patrol and the mine-sweeping flotilla are engaged in a work which, if it is less glorious, is not an unimportant part of the work of England's navy.

What a perilous task the mine "sweep" is is evidenced by the number of disasters which have overtaken members of the fleet. The strain of the work is tremendous, as each man realizes that every turn of the propellor may send him to the bottom. For mine "sweeping" the vessels work in pairs, steaming abreast of each other, and dragging between them a heavy chain that sweeps as a trawl net along or just above the bottom of the sea. When a mine is fouled it either explodes or is dragged to the surface and put out of action. The danger is in the vessels striking with their hulls the mines that they are seeking to discover with their trawls.

Through the roads of the North Sea a continual procession of merchant shipping, bringing supplies of all kinds to the various ports, is passing with regularity and comparative safety. As far as the North Sea is concerned, it is only mines, comparatively speaking, that constitute a danger to the coastwise and over-sea traffic, for the seas are well cleared of hostile ships.

Many of the drifters engaged in patrol work have been fitted with wireless, so that they quickly get in touch with the authorities when mine layers or other hostile vessels are sighted. The coast is divided into districts, and Lowestoft, North Shields, Folkestone, and other such fishing ports have become headquarters for the mine destroyers.

Hundreds of other fishermen, members of the Royal Naval Reserve, have been mobilized and are now in barracks waiting to be drafted into vessels as they are commissioned in the stokehold or on the deck. Not all of the fishermen have been able to find places in the various branches of sea service. Thousands of them are out of work and the outlook is anything but bright for very many.

"In other years at this time," Toilers of the Deep, the magazine of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, says, "the great herring harvest of the east coast should be in full swing. Today the quay is lined with vessels, but there is no sign of life on board; also they are idle because the markets on the other side of the North Sea are closed to them, and because their work at sea would be a menace to themselves and cause serious hampering to the rapid movements of his Majesty's ships that come and go continually.

"At the outbreak of the war the North Sea was cleared for a time of all fishing vessels, and many of us think it would have been well had the prohibition been maintained longer than it was. There can be no doubt that numbers of fishing vessels have been captured and turned into mine-laying vessels, while outwardly, to all appearance, they are English trawlers engaged in their ordinary routine of fishing."

Many of the fishing ports have received blows through the non-return of a large part of their fishing fleets. The vessels have simply disappeared. Whether they have been sunk or captured no one can say. Boston, Grimsby, and Hull have been particularly heavy sufferers through vessels striking mines. Thirty vessels were reported destroyed from Grimsby and ten from Boston. In the cases of only two vessels were the crews all saved.

"We had a sad time a few weeks ago," one fisherman's wife wrote from North Shields, "when two of our mine-sweeping trawlers were blown up almost simultaneously by mines; a morning of anxious suspense, when it was impossible to get correct information, then a hurried message from the Board of Trade and the sad task of going to waiting wives, one after another, with the news that their husbands were among the missing, then hastening over to the South Shields infirmary to see the wounded. Other sad scenes have taken place on our quay with the landing of survivors of other mine disasters. One day the survivors of an Iceland trawler with four missing, and later that same morning four survivors from a Danish steamer, eight lost."

The mine-sweepers will continue their work all through the Winter or until the close of the war. More than 200 vessels are carrying on the work in the North Sea, each with a crew of ten men.

RESCUES AMID FLAMES.

Children Lifted to Roof From Fire Escape As Tenement Burns.

The screams of Mrs. Morris Gottlieb and her children, Ida, 8 years old; Sidney, 6½, and May, 4, were the first warning which the firemen had that any one was left in the three-story double tenement at 389 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, when they reached there shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and found it in flames. Policeman Heil had roused the occupants of the first and second floors, but had got no response to shouts and raps on the doors on the top floor, and finally had been driven out by smoke.

The mother and small children were on the fire escape when they were seen, but flames were sweeping out of the lower landings of the escape and they dared not descend. Heil wrapped his coat about his head and climbed through the fire to the top floor. He lifted the children over the cornice to men on the roof, who led them down through the next house. Firemen Mundy and Fitzpatrick of Truck 57 got Mrs. Gottlieb on a ladder. They also rescued Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ziterka, who also had not been aroused by Heil's warning. How the fire started is not known. It did about $2,500 damage and the Fire Marshal is investigating it.

SAYS HE ACCOSTED HER.

Youth, Who Says Mayor's Secretary Employs Him, Is Arrested.

Hal Haralson, 16 years old, who gave his occupation as "employed by the Assistant Secretary to the Mayor" and lives at 507 West 113th Street, was found guilty of disorderly conduct last night in the Men's Court by Magistrate Ten Eyck and was remanded until Tuesday night for sentence.

He was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Mary King, a young woman who lives at 505 West 125th Street. She said she was walking on 125th Street, when Haralson, a stranger, said, "Hello, kid," and added a more insulting remark. She called Patrolman Ringelsen and Haralson was arrested. He denied the charge.

12-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.

Hit by Shell While Carrying Water to German Soldiers.

The most petted little girl in Vienna these days is 12-year-old Rosa Zenoch of Ramienna Gora, resident pro tem. in a cot of the General Hospital in the clinic of Prof. Hohenegg. The child, who, for twelve days, carried water to thirsty German soldiers in the trenches near her home, was wounded by a shrapnel shell which tore away one of her feet. Emperor Francis Joseph has sent her a gold chain with a diamond pendant forming his initials. Vienna sends her fruits and dainties and flowers, and many books of which she cannot read a line. There are occasional gifts of money, too, which the child's mother, who now lives with her in the hospital ward, takes thrifty care of.

The mother, who speaks only Ruthenian, recently told a representative of the Berliner Vossische Zeitung the story of her little girl.

"We are poor farmer folk from the neighborhood of Navarnaska. We have only one acre of ground and a little house. Now that, too, is gone; the Russians burned it down and dragged my husband away—God knows where. Daily the soldiers marched past us. We are poor and have little to eat. But Joseph, our eldest, loved the colors, and always, when the soldiers knocked at the door and entered, Rosa would ask, 'Is Joseph with them?'

"The soldiers spoke only German or Hungarian, and she speaks only Ruthenian. The soldiers were fearfully hungry and thirsty. Finally Rosa learned to understand the one German question, "Haben Se waa zu trinken?' ('Have you anything to drink?') And she learned the German sentence, 'Ja, wir haben,' ('Yes, we have.') As long as we had milk and bread we gave them milk and bread. Then I had to go to the well and lower the pail and fetch water for the soldiers. Often the soldiers marched past our house. Then Rosa would say, 'Give me the pail,' and then she would run along with the soldiers and give them water.

"For days the soldiers had nothing to drink. Whenever we went out of the house we could see them drinking out of the swamp, for there are many swamps and much sand in our country. Then, for several days, no one came there. But we heard the thundering outside, and Rosa kept urging me: 'Mother, draw up a lot of water!' As soon as the pail was filled she would carry it out to the soldiers, who lay in a ditch. The soldiers recognized her—"

"'Soldiers were good to me,' explained the little girl from her cot.

"Yes, they petted and caressed her and always begged her for more water," said the old woman. "And so she traveled all day long from the well to the soldiers and from the soldiers to the well. I often looked to see if an enemy was coming. But I never saw an enemy.

"Finally," continued the old woman, "all the soldiers knew her. She was all worn out from running her errands and carrying water, and at night she could not sleep so soundly, despite the noise, which was worse at night than in the daytime. Neighbors came into the hut and said that the cannon could be heard much more plainly now and that the enemy must be quite close. I forbade Rosa to go out; but now and then a soldier would come to me and he could hardly speak for thirst. Then I myself went out and fetched water; but Rosa runs much faster, and the soldiers all shouted the moment they saw her, and they kissed her hands and blessed her. And whenever I said she must stay in the house, she would say:

"'But maybe Joseph is among them.'

"This went on till one morning when I left the house and heard a cry behind me, and when I turned around I saw Rosa falling. I lifted her up, and saw her foot dangling loosely. Then I carried her to the barracks where the wounded soldiers were, far away, and the nurses carried her on a wagon to the hospital at Megierow and took her foot off there. Then she was brought here to Vienna, and I with her to take care of her."

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	per lb.
MARACAIBO Special selection	.19
PLAZA A superior blend of selected coffees	.22
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JAVA AND MOCHA Finest quality	.38

PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS IN PACKAGES

	1 lb. Pkg.	½ lb. Pkg.
India and Ceylon		
Extra Choicest	.60	.35
Choice, green and gold label	.40	.23
Orange Pekoe Ceylon Very fragrant and delicate flavor		
Extra Choicest, No. 1	.50	.45
Choicest, No. 2	.60	.35
Choice, No 3	.40	.23

We also call attention to our fine English Breakfast and Formosa Teas in Lb. and ½Lb. packages and to our large line of Fine Teas in bulk from 28c. to 1.50 per lb.

FINEGRANULATEDSUGAR	
5 lb. cotton bags	.27
10 lb. cotton bags	.53
FLOUR Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags	.85

BUTTER, No cold storage Butter sold.

Creamery Butter per lb. cut	.36
Finest Creamery, Special selection, cut or in 1 lb. cartons, lb.	.42

CEREALS	Cartons
Rolled White Oats, Quaker Brand	.08
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food	.12

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

	Can
Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford	
Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford	
Pint cans	.50
Quart cans	.95
½ gallon cans	1.75
1 gallon cans	3.25

ORANGE MARMALADE

	Doz.	Jar
Hartley's English. 1 lb. glass jars	2.25	.19

AMERICAN VEGETABLES

	Doz.	Can
Asparagus. Green, Del Monte, No. 2½ cans	2.35	.20
Asparagus Tips, Green, Del Monte, No. 1 cans	2.10	.18
Beans, String, Cut, Conewago, No. 2 cans	.90	.08
Beans, Refugee String, Conewago, No. 2 Cans	1.15	.10
Beans, Extra Stringless Conewago, No. 2 cans	1.40	.12
Beans, Refugee Stringless, small, P. & T. No. 2 cans	1.85	.16
Beans, Fancy Stringless, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.25	.20
Corn, Sweet, New York State, No. 2 cans	1.00	.09
Corn, Sugar, Maine, Poland, No. 2 cans	1.35	.12
Peas, Selected Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	1.40	.12
Peas, Sweet, Blue Bells, No. 2 cans	1.60	.14
Peas, Ungraded Dainty Sweets, Hart, No. 2 cans	1.85	.16
Peas, Extra Sifted Early June, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.00	.18
Peas, (petit pois) Small, P. & T., No. 2 cans	2.50	.22
Succotash. Marcellus Brand, No. 2 cans	1.15	.10
Succotash, Extra Fancy, Little Quaker, No. 2 cans	1.45	.13
Tomatoes, Extra, S. & E., No. 2. cans	.95	.08
Tomatoes, Doverdel, No. 3 cans	1.15	.10
Tomatoes, New Jersey, Superior Brand, No. 3 cans	1.35	.12
Tomatoes, Highest Grade P. & T., No. 3 cans	1.85	.16

SARDINES—Imported In Pure Olive Oil

	Doz.	Can
Norwegian, smoked ¼ cans	1.30	.11
Portuguese, boneless ¼ cans	1.75	.15
Portuguese, boneless ½ cans	2.35	.20
French Sardines, boneless Jeanne d'Arc ¼ cans	3.00	.26
French Sardines, boneless Gerard Brand ½ cans	4.00	.35
French Sardines boneless Trudelle Brand ½ cans	4.65	.40
French Sardines boneless Trudelle Brand ¼ cans	3.50	.30

CALIFORNIA WINES

	case	bot.
Zinfandel (Claret) P.&T. 12 bots	3.50	.30
Less 50c. per case if delivered loose.		
Riesling, O.V., P.&T. 12 bots.	3.75	.40
Port (including container)	1.25	gal.
Sherry (including container)	1.00	gal.

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot.
Dry, in square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	8.25	.70

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT
Park & Tilford Bottling:—
Bottles, per dozen 1.50
Splits, per dozen 1.00

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Gaiter Boots
In both button and lace styles. Dreadnought cloth tops. Fawn and Grey buck tops. Reduced from $8, $7 and $6.50 to $5.95. Also $6 and $5.50 boots reduced to $4.45.

Evening Slippers
Made in the Miller Workshop as only Miller can make them. There are many colors to choose from at $3.95, reduced from $5 and $6.

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Regularly *$9.75, $12.50, $14.75*
Splendidly made of all-wool Serge. Several very stunning models to select from.
Colors: Navy, Brown, Black.
Sizes 14 years to size 44.
No C. O. D's. No Exchanges.

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Models

Gowns, $35 up. Hats, $5 up.
Tailor Suits, $25 up.

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for the benefit of the
Virginia Day Nursery
632 East Fifth Street

Ritz-Carlton
Monday, November 30th, 9:30 P. M.
Tableaux Dansant
9:45 o'Clock

PIERROT DANCE
Mrs. Louis DuPont Irving and partner
TA-TAO DANCE
Mrs. Edward Roscoe Mathews and partner
RUSSIAN MAZOURKA
Miss Beatrice Buel Mr. Gerald Onativia
MODERN DANCES
Miss Andrews and partner
AUTUMN
Miss Margaret Erhart
MEXICAN DANCE
Miss Margaret Trevor
DANCE ARTISTIQUE
Miss Josephine Wells and partner
Miss Marietta Chapin and partner
CRINOLINE DANCE
Miss Constance Peabody and partner
Miss Helen R. Morgan and partner
Miss Caryll Hackstaff and partner and others

Admission Tickets, (including supper) $5.00
May be obtained from MISS CAROLINE MORGAN,
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Between 10 and 12 o'clock
521 PARK AVENUE

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Important Announcement

Clearance Reduction Sale

At Unprecedented Price Concessions

Entire Stock of
Evening, Theatre and Dinner Gowns
Among which are many of the most exquisite Costumes shown in Paris or New York this season.
29.50 37.50 up to 189.00
Former Prices from $49.50 to $375.00
Specially selected are about 80 Gowns values up to $49.50; they are offered until disposed of at 22.50

Suit Department

160 Fur Trimmed Suits
In which are included many of the finest and costliest Suits in stock.
Imported Broadtail, Duvetyne, Peau de Souris, Broadcloth and Velour de Laine; trimmed with Hudson Seal and Skunk Opossum; new Empire flare coats. 18.50
Former Prices to $59.50

30 Exclusive Model Suits
Of imported Covert Cloth, Peau de Souris, Duvetyne and Chiffon Broadcloth; trimmed with Beaver, Hudson Seal and other fine furs; latest models. 24.50
Former Prices to $69.50

42 Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits
Of finest Chiffon Velvet, or Silk Plush, adorned with Skunk, Beaver or Mole furs. 39.50
Former Prices to $95.00

65 Fur Trimmed Suits
Of Chiffon Broadcloth, Gabardine and Cheviots; new models; coats are lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined; a number of velvet trimmed models are included. 15.00
Former Prices to $45.00

Coat Department

125 Corduroy Coats
New flare model, with detachable belt which can be used either as belt or scarf; in all colors; satin lined and interlined. 15.00
Former Price $25.00

68 Empire Flare Plush Coats
Popular new model, with choker collar of Beaver fur; peau de cygne lined and interlined. 24.50
Former Price $49.50

200 Seal Plush Coats
With or without fur collars; new belted and flare models; peau de cygne lined and interlined. 18.50
Former Prices to $35.00

60 Fur Trimmed Velour Coats
New Empire flare model, in all colors; adorned with Beaver collars and cuffs; peau de cygne lined and interlined. 39.50
Former Prices to $59.50

20 Handsome Winter Coats
Of imported fabrics; very cosey, warm garments. Not all sizes or colors. 12.50
Former Prices to $20.00

KIVIAT A SURPRISE IN RACE AT GARDEN

Outruns Meredith and Baker in 1,000-Yard Event in Irish-American Games.

KOLEHMAINEN WINS, TOO

Little Finn Merely Romps Along to Victory in Three-Mile Run—Victory for Matt Gels.

Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., one-mile national champion, gave one of the best exhibitions of his sensational athletic career in winning the 1,000-yard McAleenan Trophy race from a select field in the feature event of the Irish-American Club's annual Fall games in Madison Square Garden last night. Ted Meredith of the Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, one of the 1912 Olympic games heroes, was not more than four inches behind Kiviat when the little Irish-American miler breasted the tape a winner. Homer Baker, New York A. C., American and European half-mile title holder, was beaten off in the last fifteen yards of the race, but lasted long enough to take third prize from William F. Gordon of Yonkers.

Jim Powers, the Boston boy, also competed, but was in no condition for such a hard race and stopped on the last lap.

Because the track was laid out to conform with the new International Athletic Federation rules—that is, it was measured twelve inches from the border instead of sixteen as heretofore—Kiviat lost a world's indoor record for 1,000 yards.

Although he was forced to journey sixteen feet further than on a track measured under the old American system, the Irish-American track captain ran the "1,000" in 2 minutes 15 1-5 seconds, falling only a fifth of a second behind Tom Halpin's world's record figures.

This mark will go on the record books as the world's best mark, for it is the first time the event has been run on a Federation-measured track. The performance, too, was at least three-fifths of a second better than Halpin's.

Kiviat's triumph came altogether as a surprise to the 5,000 enthusiasts who witnessed the Winged Fist sports. Baker and Meredith were considered the certain contenders for first place. The New York man might have had a better chance of winning had he exercised more judgment. Instead of keeping up with the pacemakers in the early circuits, he seemed content to run last. He did not start moving up until the lap next to the final, and then most of his stamina was used in his effort to draw close to Kiviat, who led from start to finish. At the beginning of the gun lap Baker was running three yards behind Kiviat, with Meredith ten yards back. The Philadelphia athlete did not start his spurt until 100 yards from the finish. Then he fairly ate up the intervening distance. He caught and passed Baker at the start of the stretch, then went after Kiviat. For a time it seemed he would pass the New Yorker at the tape, but Kiviat held out just long enough to earn the judges' verdict.

Hannes Kolehmainen, ten-mile national champion, carried the Winged Fist of the Irish-American A. C. to another victory in the three-mile 150-yard limit handicap run. Mich Glanacopulos, Millrose A. A., was second with a start of 125 yards, and Pat Flynn of the Irish Club was third from the same mark.

The Finnlander ran over his field in his customary manner and won with ease by thirty yards from Glanacapulos. He overcame all handicaps on the twenty-third lap, when he passed Flynn, who was leading at the time. The Greek athlete challenged the leader for the next three laps, but it was merely a romp for the little Northlander in the final quartet of circuits.

Louis Gordon, the Yonkers boy, made a valiant effort to break through a field of more than fifty men scratch in a three-quarter-mile handicap, but just failed and finished third. Matt Gels, the veteran performer, representing the Millrose A. A., was returned the winner of this event, assisted largely by a 20-yard allowance. William Anderson of the New York A. C. chased Gels to the tape, was five yards behind the victor at the finish. Gordon made the mistake of running inside instead of on the outside of the field. The summary:

Sixty-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by William McNamara, Zanam A. A.; Alfred Walther, Prudential A. A., second; Charles Green, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:07.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Matt Gels, Millrose A. A., (20 yards;) William Anderson, New York A. C., (15 yards,) second; Louis Gordon, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—3:10 1-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by David Politzer, Sheridan A. C., (5 feet;) Andrew B. Kelly, Penn College, (7 feet,) second; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (1 foot,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by John T. Morrison, Long Island A. C., (17 seconds;) John F. Healy, Irish-American A. C., (30 seconds,) second; Sam Schwartz, Irish-American A. C., (8 seconds,) third. Time—7:12 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Invitation.—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; James E. Meredith, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, second; Homer Baker, New York A. C., third. Time—2:15 1-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap. (150-Yard Limit.) —Won by Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Nick Glanacopulos, Millrose A. A., (125 yards,) second; Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (125 yards,) third. Time—15:03 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Meslah, St. Bartholomew Club, (10 yards;) Chris G. Dahl, Jr., New York A. C., (7½ yards,) second; Victor Cazzy, New York A. C., (9½ yards,) third. Time—33 3-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Ralph Runyan, Pastime A. C., (12 inches,) with actual vault of 10 feet 6 inches; F. X. du Tremblay, Irish-American A. C., (6 inches,) second, with actual vault of 9 feet 6 inches; Kenneth S. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third, with 10 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height, Scratch.—Won by Matt J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., with 15 feet 10 inches; J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., second, with 15 feet 9 inches; Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., third, with 15 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile High School Relay, (Scratch.)—Won by Polytechnic Preparatory School team, composed of Levinson, Charles, Ferguson, and Clark; Dickinson High School team, composed of Kolloff, Birch, Wilson and Rosenberg, second; De Witt Clinton High School team, composed of Beale, Ashley, Polkinpapd, and Feignort, third. Time—3:49 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by E. Carroll, New York A. C., (6 inches,) distance 21 feet (6 inches; Platt Adams, New York A. C., (scratch,) distance 21 feet 1 inch, second; D. Politzer, Sheridan A. C., (5 inches,) distance 21 feet 5 inches, third.

Seventy-five Yards, Low Hurdles, (Handicap.)—Won by H. R. Charuch, unattached; J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; W. H. Meanix, unattached, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Invitation.—Won by Irish-American A. C. team composed of Coyle Fraser, Hirschon, and Kiviat; Boston A. C. team composed of Mahoney, Rose, Greene, and Halpin, second. Time—3:31 1-5. Irish-American A. C. led all the way, Kiviat winning by six inches.

Putting 14-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Cahill, Millrose A. A., (3¼ feet,) distance 46 feet 2½ inches; C. Knell, Anchor A. C., (5 feet,) distance 44 feet 5 inches, second; A. Fetter, Irish-American A. C., (4 feet,) distance 44 feet 4 inches.

Easy for Seton Hall Five.

Seton Hall College opened its basket ball season last night with a 37-to-7 victory over Brooklyn College at East Orange, N. J. Every man on the winning team caged the ball one or more times. Flaherty shot five goals from the field and made seven points for his team from fouls. The line-up and summary:

Seton Hall.	Pos.	Brooklyn College.
Jones	Left forward	Torey
Sommers	Right forward	Farrell
Meehan	Centre	McGoldrick
Flaherty	Left guard	Rogers
Ormsby	Right guard	Parker

Goals from field—Jones (4), Sommers (2), Meehan (3), Flaherty (5), Ormsby (1), Farrell (2), Torey (2). Goals from fouls—Meehan (1), Flaherty (7), Farrell (2), Torey (1). Referee—Mr. Sullivan of Newark. Umpire—Mr. Torey of Brooklyn College.

BOXER BREAKS THUMBS.

Milne Reaches Finals and Then Is Forced to Forfeit.

Plenty of action was furnished in the semi-finals and finals of the amateur boxing tournament last night at the New York Athletic Club. One of the best bouts was in the 108-pound class, in which A. Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated Max Herbert, West Harlem A. C. The winner was fast and quite clever, so he was immediately nicknamed "Young Abe Attel" by the members, of which there was a large gathering.

In the 135-pound division G. Milne, who had come through into the finals by defeating D. Jorio of the Greek-American A. C., was forced to forfeit to R. H. Gleason in the deciding bout, the club's physician announcing that Milne had broken both his thumbs in his previous encounter.

H. Maher, who had all the appearance of a boxer but litle of the science, was disqualified in the finals of the 145-pound class for butting and F. McDonald received the decision, which met with general approval. Several of the preliminary engagements were stopped when it was seen that the boys were unevenly matched. Summary:

108-Pound Class, Semi-Finals.—First bout—Max Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated H. Cohen, Newsboys' Home Club. Second bout—A. Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Bergowitz, West Side A. C.

Final.—A. Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated Max Herbert, West Harlem A. C.

125-Pound Class, Semi-Final.—A. Nack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated R. Brachfield, New West Side A. C., bout stopped in first round; A. Leonard, unattached, defeated W. Moran, St. Bartholomew A. C., bout stopped in the first round.

Final.—A. Nack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated A. Leonard, unattached.

135-Pound Class.—First Bout—Bout awarded to B. H. Gleason, West Harlem A. C., L. Wagner, Brownsville A. C., disqualified; G. Milne, unattached, defeated D. Jorio, Greek-American A. C.

Final.—G. Milne, unattached, forfeited bout to B. H. Gleason, West Harlem A. C.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-Final, First Bout—Referee awarded bout to F. McDonald, New West Side A. C., L. Reichter, Y. M. H. A., refused to continue after first round; H. Maher, Layton Club, defeated S. Beckelman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, after extra two-minute round.

Final—Referee gave bout to F. McDonald, New West Side A. C., disqualifying H. Maher, Layton Club.

EARLE SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Third Wife Brings Action Against Artist—Names Miss Herman.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle came before Justice A. S. Tompkins at a special term of the Superior Court in Nyack today as the defendant in a suit for absolute divorce, brought by his third wife, Helen Theodora Sidford Earle.

Mr. Earle evidently did not come to put up a fight, so far as the divorce was concerned, for he made no denial of the charge submitted by counsel for his wife, who is now in England, but his efforts were directed toward keeping down the amount to be determined by the court as alimony and to retain the custody of his children.

Mrs. Earle's testimony was presented in a lengthy deposition made, by her in the City and County of Oxford, England, where she now resides. She says they were married on June 16, 1911, by special license in the Registry Office in Oxford. She was then 21 years of age, while Earle was 43. She met him, she says, through his coming to see her mother, Mrs. Sidford, to engage a room, while he was attending special lectures in Oxford. She was an art student at the time, and was preparing herself to be an instructor. Earle had taken a studio in Oxford and offered to give her instructions in her work, and she accepted his offer.

Finally, Mrs. Earle says, she accepted his offer of marriage. He told her he had been married before, she says, and said that he had been rushed into marriage with a French girl, when he was only a mere boy. This marriage was dissolved by mutual consent. It was not until some time afterward, continues Mrs. Earle, that she learned that her husband had a notorious marital career.

A year following the marriage, says Mrs. Earle, she came to America with her husband, and they lived for a time at Monroe, Orange County. Soon afterward she noticed that her husband's attention was attracted by a young lady named Miss Charlotte Herman, and after a time, says Mrs. Earle, he grew cool toward her and wrote her a letter in which he said he loved Miss Herman, and that his affection for his wife was only that of a brother toward a sister.

In her complaint Mrs. Earle accuses her husband of improper conduct with other women, whose names she does not mention. Justice Tompkins reserved his decision.

Miss Charlotte Herman was arrested in Paris with Mr. Earle last April, charged with kidnapping Earle's son by a former marriage. Both were tried and convicted, Earle being fined $5 and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and Miss Herman being fined $3 and sentenced to one month in jail. Both paid their fines.

DOG LAWS IN BRITAIN.

Animals Imported to be Detained Four Months After Landing.

Great Britain, through the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, has evolved more stringent laws with regard to the importation of dogs into the country. They cannot now be landed without detention, and a license from the board must be obtained. The essential provisions of the new order are:

IMPORTATION OF DOGS.

First—(1) An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorized by a license of the board previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this order, and to the conditions inserted in any license authorizing its landing.

(2) The provisions of this order shall also apply to a dog taken from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man into any port in any country (except Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man,) as if the animal were an imported animal, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the board that the animal has not been landed in that country, and that while on board it has not been allowed to come in contact with any dog or other animal in that country, and unless the landing of the animal in Great Britain is authorized by a license of the board previously obtained.

DETENTION OF IMPORTED DOGS.

2.—(1) An imported dog shall for a period of four calendar months after its landing be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the board for that purpose, and such premises are in this order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a license of the board authorising such movement.

(3) This article shall apply to (a) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the board to be a bona fide performing dog, or (b) an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing, only so far as its provisions are applied by way of conditions inserted in the license authorising the landing of the dog.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

3.) The board may insert in any license granted by them under this order authorizing the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes:

(i.) For prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this order;

(ii.) For prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated;

(iii.) For regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of four calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be;

(iv.) For prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway or along a highway or thoroughfare;

(v.) For prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog;

(vi.) For prescribing the muzzling of the dog;

(vii.) For prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and

(viii.) For prescribing the production of a license for inspection by an officer of the board or police constable, or officer of customs and excise.

'BORIS GODUNOFF' AGAIN A TRIUMPH

Moussorgsky's Russian Opera, with Its Barbaric Grimness, Sung at Matinee.

MISS DELAUNOIS'S DEBUT

New Soprano Agreeably Sings Role of Theodore—Splendid Stage Pictures and Gorgeous Costumes.

Boris	Adamo Didur
Theodore	Raymonde Delaunois
Xenia	Lenora Sparkes
The Nurse	Maria Duchene
Marina	Margarete Ober
Schouisky	Angelo Bada
Tchelkaloff	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Pimenn	Leon Rothier
Dimitri	Paul Althouse
Varlaam	Andres de Segurola
Missail	Pietro Audisio
The Innkeeper	Sophie Braslau
The Simpleton	Albert Reiss
Conductor	Arturo Toscanini.

For two seasons Moussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunoff" has been recognized as one of the most interesting and effective new productions of recent years at the Metropolitan Opera House. Not many such productions have so firmly established themselves in the public liking as this has. This was again shown yesterday afternoon in the matinée at the Opera House, when Moussorgsky's opera was given for the first time this season. The opera has made its way notwithstanding the lack of certain features that are usually regarded as essential to the success of an opera. There is no prima donna; the hero is not a tenor but a bass, the "love interest" is of an entirely episodic and unimportant nature, and the chorus is one of the elements of chief interest and significance.

The originality, native strength, and almost barbaric grimness of Moussorgsky's work do not lose their power, its strength is often crude, often rude and rough. There is monotony in places, pitiless repetition, continued use of the "ostinato" passages that are so common in the works of the modern Russians. The music is racy of the soil through the frequent use of Russian folk songs or melodies based on and inspired by those songs. The harmony is bold, sometimes harsh, modern still in its effects, as should be remembered that the opera was composed more than forty years ago.

There are an elemental power, a vividness of emotional expression, a picturesqueness and remoteness of scene that give Boris Godunoff" a distinction to audiences here, of today. There is a novel and seizing imaginative quality in the work, rude and unpolished as it is in certain passages, filled now with a grim sadness and gloom, now with boisterous gayety, now with grace and festivity, and rising with relentless power to its tragic culmination.

The performance still remains one of the triumphs of the Metropolitan's recent years, in the completeness and success with which the composer's effects are realized, especially the representation of a cowed and finally rebellious population. Again the chorus may be said to have been the star performer of the occasion. There were few changes in the cast. The boy, Theodore, was represented by a newcomer, Miss Raymonde Delaunois, whose light and agreeable soprano, and whose grace and attractiveness of person fitted her well for the part. Miss Sophie Brasiau, who, last season, was heard in it, now appears as the innkeeper in the first scene of Act II. The others are the same, and deserve all the commendation that they won before. Mr. Didur, as Boris, has wisely modified to a certain degree, the expression of his agonized remorse and terror in the last scene without thereby losing, but rather enhancing, the profound effectiveness of a memorable passage of acting. Of Mr. Toscanini's part in the whole performance it would scarcely be possible to speak in measured terms. The playing of the orchestra under his direction was remarkably fine. The scenery of unimagined barbaric richness and splendor, the stage pictures in the spectacular scenes, the gorgeous costumes, aroused as much admiration as they have in the last two seasons.

GLEE CLUBS' JOINT CONCERT

Wellesley Girls and Princeton Men Appear for College Benefit.

The grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was filled last night for the joint concert given by the Wellesley Glee Club and the Princeton Glee and Banjo Club. A large sum was realized, which will be devoted to the rebuilding of the Wellesley Administration Building, destroyed by fire last Spring.

This is the first time the glee clubs of a women's college and of a men's university have combined for a benefit. Miss Mary W. Chambers was the leader of the Wellesley Glee, and Olin S. Putnam was the leader of the Princeton Club. After the concert there was general dancing.

The patrons and patronesses included Dr. Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley; Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, and Mrs. Hibben; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Childs, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus James, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carson C. Peck, Dr. and Mrs. Robert B. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. Talcott Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt.

ELLEN TERRY ARRIVES.

Actress Says She May Play Here—Lectured in Australia.

Ellen Terry, the English actress, who began a lecture tour in Australia last Spring, arrived in New York yesterday from Vancouver, B. C. Miss Terry arrived in Vancouver six days ago from Australia. The actress was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Blum.

Miss Terry was much fatigued by her long journey, and soon after her arrival at the Hotel Astor retired, and declined to see any one.

"My trip has been a most trying one," said Miss Terry. "We had a three weeks' ocean voyage from Australia to Vancouver, and then came the six days' journey by train across the continent. I went to Australia last May for an extensive tour, but this was cut short by the war. I waited until the latter part of October before sailing for Vancouver, not caring to tempt the discomforts of the tropics in the hottest weather.

"I did no intend to come to New York, but the war upset everything. I will remain here now until the middle of February, for I am told that I will stay for a short time in this country, but I haven't had time to think about anything yet. From what I hear there is very little going on in the London theatres."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Winthrop Ames has engaged Gilda Varesi for his forthcoming production of the prize play, "Children of Earth."

Enrico Caruso, A. H. Woods, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Joseph Grismer, William Hodge, Donald Brian, Sam Meyers and Joseph Cawthorne have each sent $50 to Daniel Frohman to pay for life memberships in the Actors' Fund.

Marguerite Tebeau has been engaged to sing the role of Mrs. Talcott in the special production of the musical play, "The Time, the Place, and the Girl," by the Keith Stock Company at the Bronx Theatre this week.

Becky Bruce, Lillian Tucker, and Stapleton Kent have been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for James Forbes's new comedy which will be produced New Year's week.

MME. SAMAROFF PLAYS.

Reappearance of the American Pianist in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Olga Samaroff, an American artist, notwithstanding her name, has by no means been forgotten in New York, though it is some five or six years since she has played here. She gave a recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, where there was a large audience and much applause. Mme. Samaroff has refined and ripened her art since she has played in New York. She has still the fleet and brilliant finger technique that was notable in her playing in years gone by. She uses it with much delicacy, with brilliancy at times, yet not with an obvious purpose of impressing with brilliancy alone.

There are much grace and suavity, much sparkle and animation in Mme. Samaroff's style, and the more serious side of her art is never in very deep shadow. Her tone has beauty, though not a very wide range of dynamics, nor yet of color.

Her programme on the whole was chosen wisely, with a view to the best and most artistic utilization of her qualities. The sonata by Beethoven in D minor, with which she began, is not one of the most imposing, though it is one of the most charming of Beethoven's works in this form; the three old pieces by Graun, Benda, and Padre Martini she played with an appreciation of their quaint grace, and in Rubinstein's arrangement of the Turkish march from Ruins of Athens" with a delicacy that did not thunder as at the announcement of an army of modern numbers.

There was much that was fine in her playing of Edward MacDowell's "Sonata Eroica," a sincere, deeply felt, and admirably planned interpretation, thoroughly sympathetic with the composer's moods. There might be a question as to whether there was a broad enough style in the first movement, with its gloomy introduction, a glowing enough passion in the slow movement, or quite enough of that "fierceness" that the composer calls for in the last. The "elfilke" scherzo was brilliantly played, and the elaborate figuration that is so much used in this sonata was presented with remarkable clearness and facility throughout.

Mme. Samaroff also played a group by Chopin, two of his songs in Liszt's transcriptions, a set of Liszt's bedizenments of Schubert's waltzes, and Liszt's fifteenth rhapsody, a setting of the Rakoczy March.

Adele Katz, Young Pianist, Plays.

Adele Katz, a young pianist, gave her first New York recital at Aeolian Hall last night. Her programme included Schumann's "Carneval," several etudes and the Scherzo in B minor of Chopin and smaller numbers by Haydn, Brahms, Tschaikowsky, MacDowell, Reger, and Liszt. The young pianist showed herself possessed of fair, though not impressive, technical resources and exhibited a serious viewpoint and some degree of musical feeling, but scarcely a total of accomplishment that promises distinction on the concert platform at her present stage of development as a player.

PLANS STRIKE COMMISSION.

President May End Colorado Trouble by Roosevelt's Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Wilson probably will announce next Monday the appointment of a Federal Commission to consider the Colorado mine strike situation—a commission patterned somewhat after the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. The President today had a long conference with Secretary of Labor Wilson regarding Colorado. After Secretary Wilson left the White House he said the President would take definite action on Monday to bring the strike to an end. It is understood an official statement on the matter will be issued from the White House tomorrow.

The plan of the President, it is said, is to appoint a commission to investigate the mine trouble, and arbitrate the difficulties if possible. Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Penn., President of Miners' District No. 2 in that State, probably will be appointed members of the commission.

President Wilson has before him a request from Gov. Ammons of Colorado, received today, asking that the Federal troops be withdrawn from some of the districts concerned in the strike. Labor leaders have protested against the withdrawal of troops, on the ground that fighting and rioting were likely to follow. Secretary Garrison of the War Department will confer with the President Monday regarding the advisability of withdrawing the troops.

PRESIDENT ON SUFFRAGE.

Reiterates in Letter That He Believes Question a State Issue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Wilson again today defined his position on woman suffrage in a letter to Miss Mary M. Childs, a Government employe here, reiterating that he believed the question to be a State issue.

"I am deeply impressed with the woman suffrage question," wrote the President, "but I believe it can best be worked out by State rather than by attempting a change in the fundamental law of the Nation. Such a change would run too far and too fast ahead of the general public opinion of the country.

The President will see a delegation of suffragists in the near future, but it is not expected to change his position announced again in today's letter.

SUBDUE SING SING STRIKERS

Convicts Threaten Mutiny Over Transfer of Keepers.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 28.—There was a strike of prisoners in Sing Sing Prison here today which threatened to develop into open riot over the transfer of several keepers from one squad to another. Temporary Warden George S. Weed did not expect objection on the part of the prisoners, and made the changes, so he said, for the good of the service.

It was not until Principal Keeper Martin Deeley threatened the leaders of the mutiny with solitary confinement that the rebellion came to an end and the convicts went to work.

There has been unrest in the prison since the removal of Warden McCormick, and the transfer of sixty-six prisoners to Auburn yesterday and thirty-nine to Comstock Prison today has not tended to relieve the situation.

COL. KOWALSKY FOUND DEAD

Former Legal Adviser of King Leopold Was Well Known in New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Col. Henry I. Kowalsky, at one time legal adviser of the late King Leopold of Belgium, and one of the picturesque figures of the San Francisco bar, was found dead today in his bathroom. Acute dilation of the heart was given as the cause of death.

Col. Kowalsky was for several years one of the most prominent lawyers on the Pacific Coast, and was the personal attorney for "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire turfman. He was one of the best known figures in the public life of San Francisco and was legal representative of many of the leading men in that city.

In 1904 King Leopold of Belgium commissioned him to investigate conditions in the Congo and prepare a brief for the Belgian Government. After this he returned to this country in October, 1904, and brought an autograph letter from King Leopold to President Roosevelt, which presented the side of Belgium in the Congo controversy and denied the accusations of cruelty in the administration of the Congo Free State.

Shortly after this he made his office in New York, at 49 Wall Street, where he directed a promoting business. He then returned to San Francisco, where he charged letters referring to the Congo controversy were stolen from his desk and an investigation followed.

BAR GERMAN BANKS, IS BRITISH PROPOSAL

Privy Council Weighs Order to "Short Circuit" Teutonic Interests in Finance

BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

Even Firms in United States That Have Naturalized German Members Would Not Be Exempt.

The British Privy Council, it has been learned through private advices received in this city yesterday, has under consideration a proposed order that would have a far-reaching effect on international banking houses here that are affiliated with similar interests in Germany. The proposal is said to have strong support from important English interests and is in line with a remark made by Sir George Paish on his departure from this country that after the war "the nations will short-circuit Germany."

One of the effects and one of the purposes of the proposed order, it was said, was to prevent such international bankers from acting as intermediaries in the issue of securities of American corporations for sale to English investors. The same provision would apply equally to securities issued by Central and South American countries and finally sold on the London market.

The proposed order would lay down two rules, the first of which would apply to persons and companies that were actually German. It is "that all business, commercial and financial relations between English subjects, firms and corporations and German firms, subjects and corporations in foreign countries shall cease and determine."

It is the second rule that would chiefly affect international houses in New York and in the Southern republics. It is "that no English subjects, firms or corporations shall contract or do any business with German firms or corporations, members of which are naturalized in neutral countries, when the said firms or corporations conduct business through agencies or corporations in Germany."

"If this order is adopted," said one of those in touch with the movement under way in London, "it will open up possibilities of the greatest importance to native American bankers. There was a time when London and New York bankers dealt directly with each other in the flotation of American securities abroad. Many American railroads did their early financing in this way.

"In recent years international bankers of German origin and affiliations have absorbed the greater part of this business. New issues and refunding operations are put through by them, not for sale in Germany, but in England, France, and Holland. German investment in this country is inconsiderable, but underwriting and promotion profits which are large, go to these German banking houses. The Germans have pushed their way in on a similar scale in South and Central America. Their function is often simply that of international brokers. The money invested comes for the most part from England, France, and Holland, but the profits on the operation go to the German houses and these profits have had a large part in creating the banking resources which enable Germany to carry on the present war, so that the interest of the British Government in the situation is obvious."

"English banking and investment interests have come to the conclusion that they might better invest their money in American securities without the intervention of German bankers. If the proposed order is issued, this would be done, as English bankers would no longer be free from German houses, and American corporations could float their securities in London only by having them issued by banking houses other than German.

"The same thing applies to other countries in the Western hemisphere. It is well known that the purchases and operations are much greater than those in commercial enterprises, and these have fallen largely into the hands of Germans, some of them naturalized in the countries where they operate, or their descendants. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is proposed that this be stopped and remain stopped for all future time, regardless of the duration of the war."

A member of one of the large international banking houses with German affiliations said last night that he had not heard of the proposed embargo and declined to discuss it.

RETIRE LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia Banks Also Hand Back $4,000,000 Emergency Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—In fulfillment of the call issued by the Philadelphia Clearing House Committee about ten days ago for the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates before Dec. 1, announcement was made today by Joseph Moore, Jr., President of the association, that all such certificates, aggregating about $12,000,000, had been paid off, and a telegram to this effect was sent to the Controller of the Currency. This action of the banks is taken to indicate clearly a return to normal financial conditions and to promise a resumption of prosperity.

These certificates were put out a week after Great Britain declared war on Germany. The money situation improved so rapidly this month that one bank after another found itself in position to retire these certificates, which were used in settlement between the banks in lieu of cash and were employed to protect the gold holdings of the banks.

Mr. Moore also said that members of the National Currency Association of Philadelphia had retired $4,000,000 emergency currency which these officers of the association had received orders from the Controller of the Currency to discourage the further use of such notes. With the rediscount privileges of the Federal Reserve banks now available, there is no likelihood of any bank being permitted to take out additional emergency currency.

Edward Wiggins, War Veteran, Dies

Edward Wiggins, who fought under Admiral Farragut during the civil war, died on Friday at his residence at East Fortieth Street and Church Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 80th year. Mr. Wiggins enlisted in the navy at the age of 23, and after his discharge re-enlisted and served on the U. S. S. Iroquois when the civil war began. He was a master coxswain, and with a volunteer crew he ran the blockade at Vicksburg and destroyed the Confederate signal boat while guns were fired at him from all sides. He was the first man to raise the American flag at Baton Rouge when the city was captured. After the war Mr. Wiggins was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for ten years, but in 1875 he again joined his old vessel, the Iroquois, and was a member of the expedition to [illegible]. Here he again distinguished himself by leaping from the van which was conveying the marines to the island and swimming to shore, where he planted the American flag. Later Mr. Wiggins became a member of the Brooklyn Bridge police, where he remained for fifteen years.

Charles V. Adee, Sr.

Charles V. Adee, Sr., for forty years a clerk of the Board of Estimate, and up to the time of his retirement last December one of the oldest of city employes in the point of service, died on Friday at his home, 47 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Adee was seventy-eight years of age, and as a young man was employed in the New York Stock Exchange. In 1864, he established the Real Estate Exchange and for a time was connected with the American Insurance Company. He was appointed to the Department of Taxes and Assessments in 1873 and a year later was made Deputy Tax Commissioner. He resigned this place to become clerk of the Board of Estimate in 1878.

NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST DIES

Dr. Richard N. Hall Explored Ancient Ruins at Zimbabwe.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Nov. 20.—The death is announced of the archaeologist, Dr. Richard Nicklin Hall, well known for his explorations in Rhodesia.

Prof. Hall's most noteworthy work was done among the ancient ruins at Zimbabwe, the history of which is still a matter of controversy. Some archaeologists attribute them to the Phoenicians and identify the city as the ancient Ophir, from which Solomon obtained some of the most costly materials for his temple and palace. Other archaeologists think that the city was built by a negro dynasty of advanced civilization. The excavated city is built in circles, with walls of immense thickness, and many imposing temples.

Dr. Hall was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, and was in his sixty-second year. He was educated at Kinver College in Staffordshire, and at an early age went out to Rhodesia. Here he became a Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature. Mr. Hall was also editor of The Matabele Times and correspondent for a number of London newspapers. In 1899 he was Commissioner for Rhodesia at the Greater Britain Exhibition in London, and held the same position for the Rhodesian Government at the Glasgow Exhibition in 1901.

Cecil Rhodes engaged Dr. Hall to explore the ruins of the Great Zimbabwe for the Rhodesian Government in 1902, and in 1909 he traveled for five months done down the Sabi and Lundi Rivers collecting zoological data. In 1910 he became editor of The Rhodesia Journal. Dr. Hall was a Fellow of a great number of European and South African scientific societies, and wrote extensively on the ruins of Zimbabwe and lectured on the same before the Royal Geographical Society and the British Association at Cambridge. He married a sister of the Rev. Charles Silvester Horne, who survives him.

VISCONTI VENOSTA DEAD.

Ex-Italian Minister Was Noted for His Hostility to Germany.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died in Rome this morning.

The Marquis was born in Milan in 1829. He had a distinguished career in the Italian Diplomatic Service, and as late as 1912 he was active in diplomatic negotiations between Italy and Austria.

The Marquis Visconti Venosta was chiefly prominent for his hostility to Germany. At the Algeciras Conference he came out openly on the side of England and France against Germany, and his attitude on that occasion called forth Prince von Bülow's famous phrase, "Italy is certainly giving extra waltz turns to all and sundry." When the time came to the renewal of the Triple Alliance, he spared no effort to prevent Italy again joining with Germany and Austria.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. MATT H. SIGNOR, U. S. N., retired, until a few years ago stationed at the Naval War College in Newport, died Tuesday at his home in Douglaston, L. I. He was appointed from Nebraska and became a naval cadet in 1866.

J. ARTHUR BEEBE, a retired woolen merchant of Boston, died suddenly in the Copley Plaza Hotel there on Friday evening. He was educated at Harvard University and entered business in 1867. He was a member of many clubs in Boston, and also of the New York Yacht Club. He had homes in Falmouth and Manchester, Mass.

Capt. LLEWELLYN OLIVER, 78 years old, a well-known Maine pilot, died Friday in his home at his home in Popham Beach, Me. For the last fifteen years he was in charge of the Government Light near the old granite fort at the mouth of the Kennebeck River.

DANIEL REYNOLDS, a wholesale wine dealer, died on Friday of heart disease at his home, 903 Eagle Avenue, Bronx. He was 69 years old.

ANDREW HENDERSON, head of the Henderson Coat and Apron Company, 130 East Twelfth Street, died Friday at his home, 194 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was 46 years old and unmarried.

ADOLPH STEINBACH, a merchant of Long Branch, N. J., died at his home in Long Branch Friday of pneumonia, aged 40 years. He was associated in business with his father, Jacob Steinbach.

Mrs. ELIZABETH THACHER FEARING PARKMAN, widow of the Rev. Charles McDonogh Parkman and granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Israel Fearing of Revolutionary fame, died Friday at her home, 450 West 142th Street, aged 77 years. Her father was Oliver Cromwell Fearing of Massachusetts and her mother was Sarah Williams of North Carolina.

JOHN RUNTON, 73 years old, of Hoboken, N. J., died on Friday at the home of his niece, 50 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Runton was on his way home on Thursday night after a Thanksgiving visit, when he fell in the street and fractured his skull.

Mrs. HARRIET WHEELER WINSHIP, widow of Rev. Reynold Winship, died on Thursday at her home, 2,720 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mrs. Winship was born in Newark 93 years ago. Her father, Joseph Lyons Wheeler, was a direct descendant of Capt. Taylor Wheeler of Revolutionary days. Mrs. Winship left a son, Charles A., a jeweler in Chicago, and a daughter, Mary, assistant librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mrs. HENRY M. RANDALL, wife of the President of the Montauk Bank, died yesterday at her home, 813 Sixth Av

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

We Have Already Begun the Distribution of Happiness Made Possible by These More Than $6,000,000 Christmas Stocks

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30, Closes at 6

New Suits! New Colors! New Furs! New Styles!

In

A Special *Occasion*, at $25, $29.50

Styles which have developed within the last week—the most notable being the costume with the Empire Coat. Pearl Gray Broadcloth is an innovation, too.



$29.50 $35 $35

Broadcloth Suits, $35

Pearl Gray *Sand Color*

Coat collar, and two-inch band on skirt of Arctic Seal (dyed coney). Special Orders will be taken for Suits in white broadcloth.

Putty-color Gabardine Suits, $35

In the model with the double belt to give the Empire waistline in the front.

Sand-color Gabardine Suits, $29.50

Severely tailored, so that one may wear one's own fur scarf.

Empire Suits of Broadcloth, $25

In brown, taupe, navy, green and black, with collars of moleskin or skunk-opossum.

Covert Cloth Suits, $25, $29.50

Trimmed With Beaver

One model has a collar and cuffs of the beaver. All of them have beautiful collars of this modish fur.

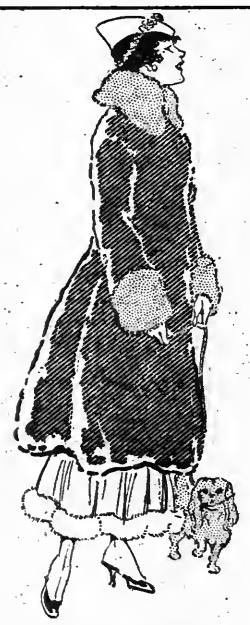
500 Women's Suits at $25, $29.50, $35

Were ⅓ to ½ More Than These Prices in Our Regular Stock

Velveteen	Broadcloth	Gabardine
Chiffon Velvet	Poplin	Cheviot

Many of the suits are trimmed with fur.

Third Floor



Exceedingly Fine Silver Kitt Fox. $57.50 Set

A Notable Sale of Women's Hudson Seal Coats—Superior Qualities

45-inch "Flare" model, with collar and cuffs of Skunk or Beaver..... **$97.50**

50-inch model, with exceedingly wide flaring skirt..... **$95**

50-inch length, same model, with large collar of Skunk or Beaver..... **$110**

A new model with Military back and Empire front, with a new turnover collar, finished with Skunk or Beaver..... **$135**

We also were fortunate in getting another collection of coats to sell at these moderate prices:

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, $57.50, $67.50, $82.50

Prices really do not mean anything until you see the coats, for they are of the finest sheared muskrat which has been dyed by the best process in the world. We are emphatic in our statement that these coats cannot be duplicated at these prices in New York.

Scarfs	*Muffs*	*Scarfs*	*Muffs*
$10, $15.....Beaver	$18, $22.50, $25	$5, $8.50.Black & Kitt Coney	$7.50, $12
$12.50, $19.50, $35.Ermine	$55, $75, $85	$7.50....Skunk-Opossum	$14.50
$15.....Taupe Wolf	$22.50	$15, $19.50..Natural Raccoon	$15, $19.50
$9.50, $15....Civet Cat	$15, $22.50	$5.....Blended Muskrat	$12.50
$10, $13...Black Wolf	$13.50, $15	$9, $14.50.....Skunk	$25, $29.50
$19.50, $27.50....Lynx	$19.50, $27.50	$10, $15.....Black Fox	$15, $18

Furriers for 72 years

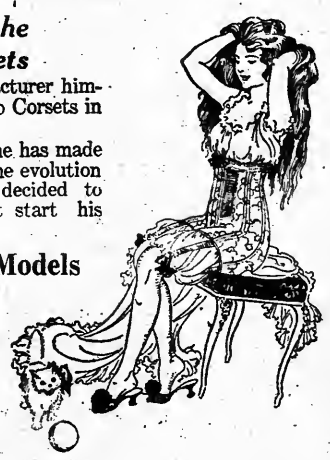
Third Floor

A Sale of $3 and $5 NEMO Corsets at $1.50 and $2.50

The First Sale of Its Kind in the History of These Famous Corsets

This decision was handed down from the manufacturer himself, for it is an unwritten law that the prices of Nemo Corsets in staple models shall never be broken.

This is the reason! During the last few seasons he has made a greater number of models than heretofore, and as the evolution of fashions is becoming faster all the time, he has decided to eliminate certain models. And so that he might start his Spring season immediately, he has given us



A Surplus of Corsets—This Season's Models

Nos. 303 and 304 Models in coutil, with long gussets of Lastikops Webbing over the diaphragm. Low and medium bust models, $1.50. Sizes 20 to 30.

No. 552 Model in coutil, inset with gussets of Lastikops Webbing at the top and over the hips, $2.50. Sizes 21 to 36.

No Self-reducing Models.

GIMBELS is the Headquarters for NEMO Corsets

Pink Shop, Second Floor

More Than 100 Styles in

Gift Aprons at 25c to $5

Tea and Chafing Dish Modes.

Appropriate Styles for all the Maids.

Dainty Boudoir Caps, 50c to $6.75

Second Floor

Prettier Than Ever—the Handkerchiefs From Ireland

Our new shipments reveal patterns, designs and embroidery that are prettier than ever before. A wonderful assemblage of linen Handkerchiefs for gifts.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1
Three styles; white and colored initials.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1.50
Narrow and wide hems; hand-embroidered letters.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c to $1
Beautiful one-corner designs. In holly boxes if desired.

Children's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c
Colored border and hand-embroidered initial. Picture boxes.

Main Floor

Savings Average 25 to 50 Per Cent. in This Treméndous

Holiday Sale of Pictures and Mirrors

It took an unusual combination of circumstances to make this sale possible, such opportunities may not be offered again for months, yet here they are right when you can appreciate them the most, the answer to many a perplexing gift problem.

Framed Oil Paintings, Hand Colored Pictures and Prints Framed Mirrors and Holiday Novelties are Included.

Among the pictures are many originals from the brushes of famous artists and fine copies of practically every popular picture of the old and new school. The frames are all that could be desired; the glass is of the best grade, in every respect the articles are of the high class that the regular prices indicate.

50c to $12 Pictures Now 35c to $5
Carbonettes, facsimiles, pastels, novelty prints in different sizes.

$2.50 to $10 Pictures Now $1.50 to $5
Phototypes, photogravures, water colors, mezzotypes and so on.

$5 to $30 Pictures Now $3 to $22.50
Imported facsimiles, mezzotints, photogravures, water colors, etc.

Panel Mirrors, With or Without Picture Tops
A vast range of styles and sizes, ranging from a 6x18-inch plate with a 6x8-inch picture top, priced $1 instead of $2, to a panel mirror with a 14x38-inch plate and a 15x19-inch picture top, priced $12 instead of $18.50.

$10 to $400 Oil Paintings Now $7.50 to $250
Foreign and American canvases, including landscapes, marines, etc.

The Entire Main Floor Rear Aisle given over to the display.

Riding Post-Haste to Santa Claus Land

Which lies up on the big Eighth Floor of the GIMBEL store. Seems as though every little boy and girl in New York had been to see the wonderful sights of Santa Claus Land, so great have been the crowds. The Mammoth Traveling Circus, just as it was shown in the Galeries Lafayette in Paris with dozens of odd little people and the whole show in full swing; that is only one of the half dozen big attractions. Even Santa Claus himself is here, and he wants all little girls and boys to come right off and tell him what they want for Christmas.



The Great 1½-Acre Toy Store

is on the Fourth Floor, and here is shown the greatest assortment of American and European Toys, Games, Dolls and other playthings in all New York.

Tomorrow, Five Weeks Ahead of Its Usual Time and Greatly Enlarged in Its Importance

The GIMBEL Semi-Annual Sale of Remnants

To Clear Our More Than $500,000 Piece Goods Stock of Its Accumulated Short Ends of Desirable

Dress Goods Cloakings Silks Wash Goods White Goods Flannels

Foreign and imported, novelty and standard weaves, black and all colors; at fractions of original prices by the yard.

The important thing about this occasion, besides its vast varieties of desirable fabrics and its great economies, is that it comes in time for much winter dressmaking, and for the choice of practical, sensible Christmas gifts.

The Remnants of Dress Goods

Thousands of them, four-fifths of which are imported, and the best offering of any of our semi-annual remnant sales, of which this is the eighth.

Remnants of	Remnants of	Remnants of	Remnants of	Remnants of	Remnants of	Remnants of
Cheviots	*Basket Weave*	*Serge*	*Striped*	*Gabardines*	*Eolienne*	*Panamas*
Voiles	*Whipcord*	*Bedford Cord*	*Suitings*	*Homespuns*	*Crepes*	*English*
Plaids	*Eponge*	*Checks*	*Fancy Serges*	*Unfinished*	*Mohairs*	*Tweeds*
Granite Cloth	*Poplin*	*Broadcloth*	*Prunella*	*Worsteds*	*Velours*	

50c Yard **68c Yard** **85c Yard**

Regularly 85c to $2 Yard and Even More

The fabrics are all in the economical double widths; mostly 36 to 54-inch. Every Dress Goods coloring under the sun is included, with plenty of navy blue and black.

A chief prize of the sale will be

Over 2,000 Dress Lengths of Fine Imported Goods

At $5.00 Regularly $8 to $10. Including Covert Cloths, Gabardines, and Broadcloths.

At $7.50 Regularly $12.50 to $15 | **At $10** Regularly $17.50 to $20 | **At $18.50** Regularly $25 to $30

Superb all-wool and silk-and-wool materials, in great variety of weave and coloring, and averaging four yards to a length.

Foreign Coatings in Coat Lengths at $2.25 yd.; reg. $3.50 to $6 yd.

Remnants of Novelty Dress Cottons

The most desirable foreign and American weaves, in thousands of practical lengths, at

15c Yd. 25c Yd. 50c Yd.

Regularly 25c to $1 Yard

Paris Dress Lengths at $3.50 and $5

Regularly $6 to $10

Very Special—$4.50 to $6.50 Accordion and Box Plaited Semi-made Skirts, $3.50

Only 200, in many weaves and colorings, including navy blue and black.

Many Dress and Kimono Lengths of Imported Challis, 38c Yard

For 50c to 65c qualities.

The Remnants of Silks

Great quantities of the most desirable silks and Velvets of the season for every fashionable use.

SPECIAL NOTE—the collection is specially rich in REMNANTS OF VELVETS, including black, colors, two-toned effects and chiffon and other weights. And wonderful choice in

Remnants of—	Remnants of—	Remnants of—	Remnants of—	Remnants of—	Remnants of—
Meteor	*Shirtings*	*Crepe de Chine*	*Charmeuse*	*Canton Crepe*	*Brocaded Satin*
Satin	*Dress Satin*	*Moire*	*Velvet*	*Satin Meteor*	*Velveteen*
Foulard	*Corduroy*	*Taffeta*	*Fancy Velvet*	*Messaline*	*Printed Crepe*

50c yd. **65c yd.** **75c yd.** **85c yd.** **$1 yd.**

Regularly 85c to $2 yd. and more

Dress Lengths of Fashionable Silks Regularly $7.50 to $18.50 — **$5.50 $6.50 $7.50 $10**

Remnants of White Cotton Goods

Imported and domestic, in waist and dress lengths; two price groups:

22c yd. Regularly 35c to 50c yd.

Lingerie Batiste, Mercerized Voile, Striped Crepe Ratine, Madras Shirtings, Dotted Swiss, Corded Pique and many others.

32c yd. Regularly 55c to 75c yd.

White Imported Organdie, French Striped Ratine, Striped Ratine Crepe, Checked Ratine Crepe, English Madras Shirtings and many others, 30 to 45-inch widths.

Remnants of Flannels

Embroidered Flannels, fine qualities, in lengths of 1½ yards, prettily scalloped or neatly hemstitched.

90c and $1.25 a Length

Regularly $1.50 to $2.

Remnants of Scotch Wool Flannels

In a large assortment of colors and patterns; 27 and 32 inches wide; lengths, 1 to 3 yards,

25c yd., regularly 40c to 60c

NOTE—Our sense of the extreme importance of this occasion is shown by reserving the whole Main Aisles on the Main and Second Floors for the selling, with many extra salespeople.

Main and Second Floors

Remarkable Sale of 2000 Silk Umbrellas for Men and Women



An extraordinary purchase brings some very fine Umbrellas which we can sell much below regular prices. *Good news for giftseekers!*

A wonderful variety of handles in fashionable woods and shapes. Many are trimmed with silver, gun-metal, pearl and gold; etched and engraved silver caps; cape, buckhorn and ivory hooks; silver-mounted naturals and carved woods.

Group 1—

Reg. $3 and $3.50 At $2

All-Silk and Union Taffeta.

Group 2—

Reg. $3.75 and $5 At $3

Fine Silks and yarn-dye Taffeta; black and colors.

Group 3—

Reg. $5.50 to $7.50 At $3.75

Extra quality Silks and yarn-dye Taffeta.

From London—Men's Newest Walking Sticks, $3.75 to $25

Genuine pimento, malacca, hazel, boxwood, snakewood, and other fashionable woods.

Main Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Costume & Theatre Blouses

Copies and Adaptations of Paris Models

EMBROIDERED NET LACE BLOUSES.—Between the cream-tinted lace and the chiffon foundation a deep girdle of coral or blue messaline, silver trimmed, is cleverly introduced—to give the high waist line effect. Black velvet buttons trim the fronts and velvet bands strap the high collar. $8.49

CHIFFON VELVET BLOUSES.—In black, navy and seal brown chiffon velvet of rich quality—Blouses in Zouave Jacket effect. The long shoulder seams, shirred back and military fronts — finished with rows of tiny cut jet buttons. The long sleeves of chiffon cloth have the "bracelet" wristband — jet trimmed. Creamy lace and satin form the high collar. $15.74

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

EVENING GOWNS

Latest Models

Featuring Fashion's Most Charming Caprices.

SEQUIN-TRIMMED SATIN GOWNS—Copied from a Callot model. Iridescent nacre spangles form the coatee of this lovely Gown, and white maline, banded with moufflon fur, makes the shirred skirt over white satin. The same model in black satin, with coatee of jetted sequins, is smartly trimmed with monkey fur. $49.75

CHIFFON TAFFETA FROCKS—Copy of a Paris model. Deep cape-like draperies of filmy tulle fall from the shoulders at the back of this fetching model. The high waistline, the draperies drawn toward the front, the cording at the foot are distinctively new and effective. A garland of velvet flowers in shades of brown and yellow finishes the low bodice. In all black and all white; in exquisite shades of apricot, Nile, and turquoise, with brown tulle. $34.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Women's Tailored SUITS

Smart Models in Broadcloth, Fur Trimmed

SAND-COLOR BROADCLOTH SUITS—The soft tone of the fabric contrasts effectively with the skunk fur bands which trim the collar, cuffs and pockets of the military belted coat. The skirt, on circular lines, flares to give the fashionable silhouette. $34.75

WHITE BROADCLOTH SUITS—In ivory broadcloth of superior quality. Suits with military coat; the high collar and cuffs of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). The semi-circular skirt has a deep-fitted yoke. $34.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Silk Jersey PETTICOATS $3.89

Heavy quality Silk Jersey with flounces of the material, ribbon trimmed. Black and street shades.

THIRD FLOOR, REAR.

Ostrich PLUMES, $1.98

Fine quality, heavy drooping head effect, 16 inches long, very full and wide. Black, White, Sand, Saxe Blue, Purple, Taupe, etc.

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Fashionable FUR COATS & SETS

Models authoritative in style, perfect in workmanship and made of selected pelts. An exceptionally comprehensive assortment, in which both the "ultra" and conservative effects are well represented.

BABY CARACUL COATS—Seven-eighths length model, made of very lustrous, flat, moired skins. Contrasting fur collars. $89.75

HUDSON SEAL (Dyed Muskrat) COATS—Full length models, cut on conservative lines and made of fine, full furred skins. $129.00

NATURAL RED FOX SETS—Large animal scarf and handsome novelty muff, both effectively trimmed with heads and brushes. $29.75

ALASKA-DYED OPOSSUM SETS—Reversed "animal" scarf and large fine-striped muff. $39.75

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Gorgeous Evening Wraps

Garments picturesquely Oriental in style, fashioned of the richest materials and fur-trimmed.

PANNE VELOUR EVENING COATS.—In royal purple velour, long, loose Wraps with shirred back and straight fronts. A deep collar of beaver fur adds to its elegance. $64.75

WHITE BROADCLOTH CAPES.—Draped Capes—with wing-like sleeves caught back with long corded ornaments. A wide shawl collar of moufflon fur gives a soft and becoming finish. $42.75

THIRD FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Margarita

The Queen of All Artificial Pearls

"Margarita" Pearls look so nearly like the real Oriental Pearls that it is almost impossible to tell them apart.

They are indestructible, can be washed and will never change color, peel or break.

"Margarita" Pearls have the lustre and beauty of the real Pearls, but are much more modest in price.

For Christmas gifts they are ideal.

Necklaces in 5 sizes, graduated, and a choice of either white, cream or rose pearls—are priced,

$19.89, $24.89, $29.75, $39.75, $49.75.

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

The "Gift Shop" is Rich in Holiday Suggestions.

To solve the problem of Christmas shopping Macy's has assembled a carefully chosen collection of articles especially appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

In the "Gift Shop" you will find lovely things galore: — Art Pillows, Lamp Shades and similar examples of French handiwork, odd little pieces of fine Furniture, Bric-a-Brac and silverware, gift books in beautiful bindings, fragrant French perfumes and scores of other articles that will appeal to the discriminating Christmas shopper.

Prices Range from $1.98 to $49.50

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Colored CREPE de CHINE

Similar quality elsewhere at $1.25 yd.

SPECIAL purchase of 5,000 yards, comprising a complete assortment of evening shades, street colors and Black in ample quantities.

We wish to emphasize the fact that these Crepe de Chines are full 40 inches wide, fast selvage, and far better quality than the Crepe de Chines offered at about the same price, which are only 36 inches wide and split edge. 78c (YARD)

Black Satin Duchesse (yd.), 99c

Similar Quality Elsewhere $1.50 yard.

A special purchase of 2,500 yards. The goods are 40 inches wide.

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST.

UMBRELLAS

For Holiday Gifts

Many of the handles are Sterling Silver trimmed, others are of Stag Horn, Gun Metal, or full length Silver etched or engraved; also Bakelite or Cape Horn Handles.

Fine Taffeta Silk, **$4.96**
Macy's Usual Prices up to $11.89

Taffeta and Twilled Silks, **$2.89**
Macy's Usual Price $3.49

Fine Silk Mixture, **$1.98**
Macy's Usual Price $2.49

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

FOLDING CAMERAS

At Holiday Prices

IN order to stimulate early Christmas Buying, we are offering a limited number of Eastman No. 1 Folding Premo Cameras. **Special at** $6.94

Verified Price Elsewhere, $9.00

These Cameras use the Eastman Premo Film Pack, size 3¼ x 4¼ inches, which may be loaded and unloaded in bright daylight. Each pack contains one dozen exposures. Each Camera is equipped with Rapid Rectilinear Lens and Automatic Shutter, also new style Antinous (wire) Release, instead of bulb.

FIFTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

BOYS' MADEIRA WASH SUITS

Imported English Pique or Repp.

A feature of these handsome Suits is exquisite hand embroidery, done in Madeira, according to our own specifications, and generously used on each Suit. They represent the newest models of the season, Middy, Vestee, Dickens, Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits. Sizes 3 to 10 years. These Suits are shown only at R. H. Macy & Co. $7.49

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

Clearance Sale of FINE OIL PAINTINGS

½ of Last Week's Prices

THIS annual sale is always held just before the Holiday Season. It is a wonderful opportunity to buy a rare Painting either for your own home or that of a friend at just ½ the usual price.

In the collection are three well-known canvases of J. G. Brown at **$249** each—one at **$398.50.**

Remember just ½ former prices.

FOURTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Complete Ostrich Feather Trimming For Hats $2.97

Standard Price, $5.00

These beautiful Ostrich Feather Garnitures make an entire trimming for a Hat. A full double curled Lyre Band that lies on brim of hat, finished with two short ends in back and one large feather in front. White, Black, Taupe, Saxe Blue, Sand Color, Purple and Dark Green.

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Preserve Baby's First Shoes



It can be done by means of a new metallic process that we are very successfully demonstrating at present. So cleverly, too, that the gilt, bronze or silver metallic coating seems only to beautify a cherished sentiment—recalling how the little "Toddler" struggled to master his "A, B, C" steps. The deep creases are not smoothed out of the leather, but left to reflect the story.

Baby's First Shoe, Gilt, Bronzed or Silvered, would make a delightful Christmas gift—very inexpensive compared with the pleasure it will give.

Bronzed (pr.), $3.00
Silvered (pr.), $4.50
Gilt (pr.), $6.75

JEWELRY REPAIR DEPT., MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Sale of BAGS & SUIT CASES

At Important Savings

INCLUDED in this collection of fine Bags and Suit Cases are 643 pieces—specially purchased for the event. The remainder—57 pieces—comprise the finest imported fitted cases taken from our own stock and radically reduced.

An exceptional opportunity for those in search of practical and acceptable Holiday Gifts.

Fitted Suit CASES, $25.50 *Macy's Usual Price, $29.75*

Fitted BAGS, $25.50 *Macy's Usual Price, $29.50*

Real Walrus Bags, $5.94 *Macy's Usual Price, $7.49*

Oxford Cowhide Bags, $9.94 *Macy's Usual Price, $13.14*

FOURTH FLOOR, CENTRE.

Broche Silk Velvets

A reduction from $10.89 a yard. The lot comprising some of the richest qualities from Lyons. Double width. $4.49 (yard.)

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH STREET.

"Grandfather's" CLOCK, $25.25

Beautifully designed mahogany case; imported weight movements; you wind Clock with chain and it will run for eight days; strikes hour and half hour on large cathedral gong; large figures on a brass dial. Excellent timekeeper.

SIXTH FLOOR.

A Wonderful Exhibition of Rich ORIENTAL RUGS

THE Macy Stock of Oriental Rugs is large and well selected, and our prices are the "Lowest in the City." In fact, we believe, they are the lowest in this country. We have facilities for receiving the best specimens of Oriental Rug Weaving because of our headquarters in Constantinople.

Persian Mossouls, $19.89 — Average size, 3 ft. 8 in.x6 ft. 9 in. Hundreds to select from.

Royal Kazak Rugs, $49.50 — *Sold elsewhere at $75.* Size about 5 ft. x 8 ft.

KARABAGH RUGS—size about 2 ft. 6 in.x3 ft., **$5.94**
These are a magnificent lot.

FOURTH FLOOR.

VELVET CARPETS

A Very Special Value

HEAVY WOOL VELVET—Solid color, closely woven and very firm. Each color can be matched in stair carpet with border on the sides, either in 27 or 36 inch width. Solid colors are green, red and brown, blue, tan, grey and the moresque effects —green, red and brown. *Verified price elsewhere, $1.35 per yard. 27-inch width.* $1.19 (yard.) For 27-inch width.

FOURTH FLOOR.

3000 Lengths of Seasonable DRESS GOODS

suitable for Holiday Gifts. Many lengths are marked at less than one-half former prices. A wide range of materials in:

Waist Lengths
Skirt Lengths
Coat Lengths
Suit Lengths

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

See the Macy Grocery Advertisement in Today's Herald, World, and American.

HUTCHINS'S WIDOW ADMITS HIS BLOWS

Takes Stand in Will Case to Avoid Contempt and Tells of Life with Him.

KNOCKED INTO FIREPLACE

Confesses She Was Bruised, but Adds, Excusingly: "You Know I Bruise Easily."

Judge Augustus Hand, after hearing counsel as to whether Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, widow of Stilson Hutchins, owner of The Washington Post, should be forced to testify in the case brought by her stepson, Lee Hutchins, to break her husband's will, directed her to answer or be punished for contempt. She then agreed to answer before Commissioner Houghton, but after a few questions had been put Julius Gitty, her counsel, objected to the presence of reporters, and it was intimated that the examination would be suspended unless they withdrew.

Mrs. Hutchins received 35 per cent. of her husband's estate, his son Walter, 35 per cent., and Lee, 20 per cent., and the last is suing to have the will set aside on the ground of undue influence.

When Mrs. Hutchins, who had refused to answer on Friday, came before Judge Hand yesterday, she said she did not want to go to testify in Washington where the case is being tried because of the notoriety.

"It is the terrible notoriety," she said, "that I dread. That is why I fear going to that little village. Then I'm afraid of process servers. You see I'm living on borrowed money, and I really couldn't afford the expense of going to Washington."

Frank J. Hogan and Mayer Cohen, attorneys for Lee Hutchins, thereupon placed on the record an order of the Supreme Court of Washington authorizing Mrs. Hutchins to borrow $30,000 from Mr. Dants, trustee of the estate. It also appeared that Mrs. Hutchins is living at the Vanderbilt Hotel in expensive apartments, and when Judge Hand heard this, he brushed everything else aside and bade her answer such questions as were put to her before Commissioner Houghton or he would commit her for contempt.

When the examination of Mrs. Hutchins began she was asked about being bruised black and blue by her husband in Europe in 1908. She could not remember the details, but said:

"You know, Mr. Hogan, I bruise very easily."

Asked if during a visit to Baden-Baden Mr. Hutchins was pleased with the food which had been served to him, she answered that he never was pleased with his food.

"I tried to manage my husband as well as I could—if a woman ever can manage her husband," she added.

Then she told how, when she was in London at the Savoy Hotel and was sitting on a stool giving her husband some spirits of ammonia, he suddenly struck her on the forehead, knocking her into the fireplace. She had picked herself up, she said, and then come to the conclusion that he needed a trained nurse.

Mrs. Hutchins admitted that she had differences with her husband every day of his life, and when she was asked if he was in the habit of hitting people she replied:

"Oh, more or less."

Then she said he had delusions, and on his return to New York on the Lapland in 1909, thought he was at home in Washington and congratulated her on its appearance.

At this point in the examination Mr. Gitty called the attention of Commissioner Houghton to the presence of reporters. He argued that under the law of the District of Columbia such a deposition as Mrs. Hutchins was giving had to be sealed until it was brought out in the trial, and that no one had the right to publish it until then."

Commissioner Houghton replied that the courtroom was a public place, and he had no authority to remove any one from it by force. The proceedings halted and the reporters withdrew.

SAFETY SCREENS ON HOTEL.

Boxes and Bottles on Window Sills Cause Action.

The management of one of the tall hotels came to the conclusion yesterday that it would have to install protecting screens in the windows of the building, in order to keep things in that did not belong on the sidewalk, and the manager was examining a specially made contrivance that he had ordered as a sample. It was a strong wire frame the width of a window, which was to be fastened on the window sill.

In spite of the efforts of managers and the vigilance of detectives, patrons of some of the big hotels will keep milk bottles, or boxes of biscuits, or even eggs, on their window sills. This, the management of more than one hotel asserts, not only renders an outside view of a hotel inartistic, but furnishes a source of danger for pedestrians. Having had to pay for damage done, not to passers by, but to their apparel, the management of this particular hotel has decided it may be far cheaper to spend money in protecting screens than to risk damage suits.

This hotel is on a corner where when the wind blows it is likely to assume tremendous velocity. It has been known to lift the hat from a pedestrian and carry it into the open window of a room on the third floor. The sight of milk biscuits raining down one side of the building has provided amusement for passers by, and chagrin for the management, on more than one occasion. One day a bottle of medicinal water turned turtle and emptied its contents upon startled folk below and spread its label on the sidewalk before eyes that did not relish this form of advertisement with broken bottles.

Not long ago the contents of a carton of eggs descended en masse on the new frocks of two women, who were going by, on their way to a matinée, and coat a lot more than apologies, assisted by gasoline, could wipe out. The manager's patience was broken a few days ago by a milk bottle, which yielded to the temptation of the wind, and fared forth from its perch on the twelfth floor, emptied its countents on the dress of a woman who was passing, and smashed itself at her feet. What she said, after she had seen the manager, caused him to act. And so screens like the sample, he says, are going up as soon as they can be delivered.

Ask for Clothing for the Blind.

The New York Association for the Blind is greatly in need of partly worn clothing for its sightless constituents. Underwear for men and women, outer clothing, overcoats, and shoes are very much needed. There is special demand for large sizes of men's clothing. Clothing sent to the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, will be wisely distributed and do great good in relieving suffering.

Near-Side Stop for Buses.

Beginning next Tuesday, the near-side stop regulations will be extended to the buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which run on Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and other thoroughfares in the city. The Police Inspectors' Committee on Street Safety recommended recently that the regulations include the vehicles of the coach company.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1914.

"COLLUSION."

The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania is hearing complaints that the similarity of the increased passenger fares of the railways suggests collusion in the rate of increase. In Chicago half a dozen railway officials of a dozen of the country's biggest railways are defendants in a suit for $125,000 damages for collusion in raising their rates, contrary to the interstate commerce law. In the old days these would have been conspiracies. Conspiracies may be justifiable under the light of reason and no longer enjoy the favor of prosecutors. Under the new freedom cooperation has displaced conspiracies, and prosecutions for combinations in restraint of trade are as unfashionable as grandma's hoopskirts. There is need of a new offense if the reign of terror is to be kept alive.

"Collusion" is the wonder word. It carries an insinuation of fraud, and substitutes the interstate commerce law for the reasonable interpretation of the Sherman law. It must be admitted that the ingenuity of the prosecutors rivals that of the malefactors whom they pursue. If they find that their new scheme is popular the dawn of the new freedom may be long delayed. All railway rates are made in this collusive manner, as notoriously as the prices of iron were arranged by the trusts. They did not fix them. They merely gave each other to understand what they intended individually to ask for their goods, and by a singular coincidence their prices were alike. There is the same strange mystery, "collusion," by which railway rates between competitive points are the same. If they were different the cheap road would get the business. Accordingly they "co-operate," and customers may choose their route, but not their rate.

The Interstate Commission folds its hands before this outrage, because no more than anybody else does it know how otherwise the business could be done or the contradictions of the law be made harmonious. If the discoverers of "collusion" succeed there will be a fine disturbance on top of the other disturbances, just as they are being suppressed as nuisances. But why do they not show some public detriment, or some peculiar private damage.

AN AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Washington dispatches say that a proposal will be made to appropriate $3,000,000 at the approaching session for an agricultural census. That may be as good a method of starting an expense account as any other, and it is always well to start moderately. Why there is any particular need for an agricultural census, or what would be done with it, is not stated in the forecasts. That makes the possibilities of swelling the deficit all the greater. The farming industry is the only one which exceeds the railway industry, and there is no reason why a farm census might not be made as expensive as the railway valuation folly. That started several years ago with a promise of getting rid of only $0,000,000 in five years. Now there is promise of disbursing $50,000,000 of tax and railway money, mostly the latter, during an unlimited future.

When the valuation is completed it can be thrown away, for certainly nobody has suggested how it could be used in regulating rates. If it is actually necessary to give some excuse for the agricultural census it can be supplied much more alluringly than in the case of the railway valuation. A farm census, of course, ought to show what the farms cost their owners, and what their profits have been on the original cost of capital, or would be on a theoretical basis of replacement value. Incidentally farmers could be shown how not to farm as well as they ought, which is a demonstration that they ought not to be allowed to enjoy the unearned increment of their property. Also it is clear that if farmers farmed perfectly the price of breadstuffs could be reduced. Therefore the farmers ought to be allowed only such rates, that is to such prices, on their crops as would be theirs under the conditions resulting from better bookkeeping, modernizing their plant, and adopting generally the suggestions of those who have never farmed.

Of course, these are absurd suggestions. There is no idea that they would be adopted, although if adopted and executed they might reduce the cost of living and ruin the farmers, to the obvious advantage of everybody except the farmers. These are not ideas to be executed in connection with an agricultural census, but only casual thoughts on how the expense account might be started on broad lines. It is the first step which counts. After the first appropriation the agricultural census costs could be trusted to take care of themselves.

CITY MARKET PROBLEMS.

The misunderstanding that has arisen between the Mayor's Market Commission and Borough President MARKS over the provisions of the bill which the Commission proposes to submit to the Legislature should be settled without a prolonged dispute. We cannot believe that the members of the Commission can lack appreciation of the excellence of the work Mr. MARKS has done toward improving the market system in New York. He has rehabilitated markets in the city which had almost gone to decay and established new ones which have already been of great service to the public. But the need of radical changes in the present system, if New York is to have a permanent market service equal to the demands of its present large population, is so obvious that it scarcely needs to be argued.

The proposals of the Commission touching the centralization of market control, now divided between the Borough Presidents, the Aldermen, the Superintendent of Markets, and other officials and boards, the institution of modern and economical methods of market management, the publication of daily bulletins for the guidance of both producers and consumers, and improvements in the delivery system are eminently sound. The suggested establishment of municipal cold-storage plants, however, is open to question. It seems that we might have admirable city markets without venturing further upon the perilous ground of municipal ownership.

President MARKS's chief opposition to the legislation favored by the Mayor's Commission is based on the idea that the control of the markets is to be taken away from the Borough Presidents. There is no reason why they should not be members of the proposed new board. Mr. MARKS himself will submit a bill making the Presidents the only members of the board. This measure will provide for centralization of control, but it will not attempt to deprive the Board of Health, the Street Cleaning Department, and the Bureau of Weights and Measures of any responsibility they may have in relation to public markets. There is no doubt that a compromise can be effected by which the city will benefit. We need prompt and practical action in regard to the public markets. Mr. MARKS's recent experiments with temporary markets have shown that there is a genuine demand for new centres of distribution, and have also indicated how that demand can be met.

SHAW AND JAURES.

Since the death of JEAN JAURES, BERNARD SHAW has been more in the public eye—and ear—than any other Socialist. The two men were quite different. For one thing, JAURES was sincere. He was a convinced Socialist, and the ablest of them all. He labored diligently to reduce the sophistries of Socialism to reasonable, at least to plausible, form. He was, moreover, much esteemed and respected by those who were associated with him in the performance of public duties. BERNARD SHAW is too much interested in himself to take much thought about the reasonableness of what he puts forth. If it only makes a noise in the world, if it gets talked about, that is quite enough for SHAW. It is to this end, apparently, that he habitually expresses views from which he knows that the great mass of his fellow-beings will violently dissent.

It is possible that he has gone too far in setting himself against prevailing public opinion in England in respect to the causes, the operations, and the desired results of the war. To oppose one's country when one's country is engaged in a great war is the straight path to unpopularity. It may be the path which conscience commends, it may be the right path, generally it is not. When the whole body of a people hold one opinion, any man or any small group of men who set up a contrary opinion must be exceedingly careful about their justifications. It commonly happens that justification falls altogether for the dissenters, public opinion when substantially unanimous is mighty apt to be right. After the Declaration of Independence there were loyalists here who opposed the War of the Revolution; there were Blue Light Federalists who opposed the War of 1812; the anti-Imperialists and some others denounced our Government for going to war with Spain. In each case not simply the argument but the event went against them. When the controversy was ended men ceased to pay any particular attention to them. It would be the ruin of SHAW if men should cease to attend to him.

So long as Mr. SHAW confines himself to the social regeneration it is quite unnecessary for him to be at any particular pains to get his facts right. But when he wanders into the field of history he courts danger. In his third and concluding article, which THE TIMES publishes in its Magazine Section today, Mr. SHAW quite unnecessarily stirs up the already settled question of the Treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium. If he had been in this country during the last six weeks he would have known better. But, groping in the darkness of misinformation, he stumbles into the pitfall which has trapped some of our own publicists. The state of things that existed at the time of the Treaty of London, made in 1839, had changed so much since then, he says, "that in 1870 GLADSTONE could "not depend on it, and resorted to a "special temporary treaty not now in "force," therefore "the technical va- "lidity of the 1839 treaty is extremely "doubtful." It is unnecessary to repeat here the abundant disproofs of this reckless statement, but Mr. SHAW might easily have ascertained that the validity of the treaty which he calls in question was formally recognized by BISMARCK. In a letter to Baron NOTHOMB, the Belgian Minister in Berlin, written on July 22, 1870, BISMARCK said:

> In confirmation of my verbal assurances, I have the honor to give you in writing the declaration which, in view of the treaties now in force, is quite superfluous, that the Confederation of the North and its allies will respect the neutrality of Belgium, on the understanding, of course, that it is respected by the other belligerent.

But to be caught in little oversights like this does not in the least trouble Mr. SHAW. It is because of his indifference to matters which most men hold to be vital and because of the sublime trust he puts in his cleverness and in his engaging irrationality that, as The London Outlook puts it, Englishmen reproach each other when they fail "to recognize how enormously SHAW does not matter." To some extent SHAW does still "matter," for it is perfectly evident that he is read. But his criticisms of his own Government and his own people would have been far more telling and effective had they been written in a different spirit. Then the English Government and the English people might have profited. Now SHAW is the only gainer. To be talked about again is doubtless for him a sufficient reward.

NOT "WAR THIRST."

That Japan's participation in the European War was not inspired by "war thirst" is stoutly affirmed by Mr. T. MIYAOKA in a recent number of The Japan Times. He contends that the action of Japan was not the outgrowth of "Oriental hatred," as some Western writers have affected to believe, and that his countrymen were not in the slightest degree influenced by ill-will toward Germany. On the contrary, he believes that the natural resentment of the Japanese of Germany's intervention after the war with China, nearly twenty years ago, has been forgotten, the old wound has been healed. It was only when the great Western ally of Japan, England, "in "view of the unequivocal stipulations "of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, had "called on Japan to aid in protecting "British commerce on the coast of "China and the adjacent waters that "Japan was reluctantly drawn into "the war." Obviously, to protect British commerce effectively in those waters it was necessary to deprive Germany of her naval and military base in the Far East.

There is no reason whatever to doubt that Mr. MIYAOKA here sets forth the only reason for Japan's entrance into the war. His statements are amply borne out by the facts. Having expelled Germany from her Chinese territory, Japanese war vessels are now patrolling Eastern waters solely to protect British commerce from German cruisers. The action of Japan has been wholly creditable to her pretensions as a civilized nation. She has been true to the letter of her treaty obligations.

CAPRICIOUS FAME.

The British nation is very much pleased with the gift of sculpture made to it by M. RODIN. It is a pretty incident of a year in which every one should make the most of what is charming and gracious. Last Summer a large exhibition was held at the house of the Duke of Westminster for the purpose of showing the English masterpieces of modern French art. A prominent feature of the exhibition was a group of RODIN's sculptures representing all periods of his now long career. The exhibition was held in July, and when the war broke out it was found impossible to get these sculptures back to France and they were placed on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. M. RODIN saw them there and was delighted with the way in which they were displayed, and his heart was moved, moreover, by the fact that the English soldiers were fighting side by side with the French. He determined to present the whole collection to England. That is all there is to that part of the little story. M. RODIN is old and sick, and his heart is heavy. No doubt his generous act lightened his spirit and caused him to feel that he was contributing toward the valuable entente between his nation and England.

An interesting incident attaches to the subsequent project, as yet merely in the air, that he should execute a statue of Belgium which should represent the heroism of that country. To a representative of The London Times he said: "I have seen in one of your "journals a drawing of a soldier in "the trenches, bearing on his back a "wounded comrade, 'Il marche pour "deux.' That soldier might be Bel- "gium—Belgium is bearing the bur- "den of comradeship. This idea, per- "haps, I might develop." M. RODIN has, of course, a right to this idea. Genius may take where it finds and make of the little something great.

The artist's simple and frank statement of his liking for the idea of the cartoonist is sufficient evidence of his willingness to acknowledge indebtedness. The public is not so concerned with sources. In an issue of The London Times a day or two following this interview we find an editorial article expressing the gratitude of the nation for M. RODIN'S gift, and the hope that he will carry out the idea of a monument to Belgium, a soldier bearing on his back a wounded comrade, "there is a subject worthy of his genius," but nothing is said of the origin of this admirable subject. Such is fame. Should we be fortunate enough to see realized this project of a Belgium carrying a disabled brother as M. RODIN would present it, let it be remembered that a cartoonist working for the press was responsible for the fundamental brainwork in the conception.

TYPHOID CARRIERS.

The recent finding of sources of serious typhoid epidemics in healthy persons acting as "typhoid carriers" prompts anew the question whether this community is properly guarded and whether its authorities exercise due care to detect and segregate such cases. The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene has reported twenty-one cases occurring among persons in a single town, traced to a farmer who had recovered from the disease and was discovered to be alive with its germs. The Journal of the American Medical Association has announced two epidemics of typhoid, one reported by the Pennsylvania Health Department, traced to a kitchen employé who infected forty students of Lehigh University, the other by the Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, giving details of ninety-three victims of a domestic who infected them through germs disseminated in the food she cooked.

It was not long ago that a cook who was found by the New York Health Department to be a germ carrier was kept segregated on North Brother Island. A suit for damages was at length filed against the city by her lawyer, and, while the action was not pressed, the segregation was ended upon her promise to observe special precautionary rules and to report to the department periodically. It is reported that this woman, nicknamed "Typhoid Mary," has now been lost sight of. The authorities cannot tell where she is. Will they find her again when she becomes the centre of another epidemic?

DENIES HE IS DIAZ'S AGENT.

Inigo Noriega Explains His Mission in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 26th inst. was printed the report that I was connected with negotiations said to be initiated with the Government of the United States to obtain its support in behalf of Gen. Felix Diaz for the Presidency of Mexico, which is incorrect.

I went to Washington in order to obtain protection of my interests in Mexico, but I am in no way connected with the politics of that country.

His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Riano, has been instrumental in furthering these purposes with a recommendation in my favor to the State Department.

I beg of your kindness to publish in your paper the present letter. With my warmest thanks. INIGO NORIEGA.

New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

THE SALESGIRLS' TROUBLES.

How They Are Aggravated by Women Who Shop Carelessly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in THE SUNDAY TIMES concerning the hardships to which salespersons are subjected, caused by the thoughtless women who shop for mere amusement and who return their selections without reason or qualm of conscience, was read by me with deep and vital interest. I am just such a worker of whom your paper writes, being employed by a very high-class specialty shop on Fifth Avenue.

It is true that there are women who shop idly, hour after hour, from store to store, ordering hundreds of dollars' worth of merchandise sent to their homes which they have no intention of using or keeping. If those who profess interest in the welfare of saleswomen would take up the subject and spread broadcast the evil that the indiscriminate return of goods works with the wages of salespersons, great good would be accomplished.

Many a day my hopes have been raised by the fact that I have sold an unusual amount of merchandise. Then back came the merchandise with no legitimate reason and with no explanation. Why can't we be spared these experiences from women who have nothing to do but idle and amuse themselves? Your good paper has started something that if continued will work more good for the storekeeper and the welfare of his employes than any other movement.

I earnestly hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES will keep up this educational work and bring home to women the hardships they cause wage earners to endure because they abuse the privilege of returning merchandise without legitimate reason. I trust that you will publish this letter for the great common good. MARY FLETCHER.

New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

A British View of Shaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the opinions which Mr. Bernard Shaw is expressing in the American press on the European war, permit me to say that we in England have a great regard for him as a playwright, but when he assumes the role of critic of English politics and English statesmen, Americans, I imagine, will take him no more seriously than they do the humorous artists in the New York papers, and they have no doubt realized that however successful he is as a dramatist, his talents in this direction are insignificant by comparison to those he possesses as a self-advertiser. Over here, we are now beginning to spell his name "Pshaw."

The White Paper already issued by the British Government is a sufficient reply to the outrageous views he expresses.

London, Nov. 17, 1914. JOSEPH GEE.

THE FRANK CASE.

Sample of the Arguments Used to Convict the Prisoner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an example of the sort of stuff employed to make up the case against Leo M. Frank, now under conviction of the murder of Mary Phagan, will you not print the following extract from the argument of Hugh M. Dorsey, Solicitor General, in his address to the jury at the trial in Atlanta?

* * * "Here's a document I'll concede was written when he [Frank] knew that the body of little Mary Phagan, who died for virtue's sake, lay in the dark recesses of that basement:

Atlanta, Ga., April 26, 1913.

Dear Uncle:

I trust that this finds you and dear Tante well after arriving safely in New York. I hope that you found all the dear ones well in Brooklyn, and I await a letter from you telling me how you find things there. Lucile and I are well.

It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here. The opera has Atlanta in its grip, but that ends today. I've heard a rumor that opera will not be given again in a hurry here.

Today was "yondef" here, and the thin gray line of veterans, smaller each year, braved the rather chilly weather to do honor to their fallen comrades.

Inclosed you will find last week's report. The shipments still keep up well, tho' the result is not what one would wish. There is nothing new in the factory, &c., to report. Inclosed please find the price list you desired.

The next letter from me, you should get on board ship. After that I will write to the address you gave me in Frankfurt.

With much love to you both, in which Lucile joins me, I am your affectionate nephew. LEO M. FRANK.

"'*It is too short a time,*' he says, '*since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.*'

"Too short! Startling!

"But '*Too short a time,*' and that itself shows that the dastardly deed was done in an incredibly short time.

"And do you tell me, honest men, fair men, courageous men, true Georgians seeking to do your duty, that that phrase, penned by that man to his uncle on Saturday afternoon, didn't come from a conscience that was it's own accuser?

"'*It is too short a time since you left for anything startling to have developed down here.*' What do you think of that, honest men?

"What do you think of that?

"And then listen at this—as if that old gentleman, his uncle, cared anything for this proposition; this old millionaire traveling around to Germany for his health, and this man from Brooklyn!

"An eminent authority says that unusual, unnecessary, unexpected, and extravagant expressions are always earmarks of fraud. And do you tell me that this old gentleman, expecting to sail for Europe—the man who wanted the price list and the financial sheet—cared anything, or do you tell me that he cared anything, for those old heroes in gray?

"And isn't this sentence itself significant: '*Today was yontiff* (holiday) *here, and the thin gray lines of veterans here braved the rather chilly weather to do honor to their fallen comrades.*'

"And this from Leo M. Frank, the statistician, to the old man, the millionaire, or nearly so, who cared so little about the thin gray line of veterans, but who cared all for how much money had been gotten in by the pencil factory!

"'*Too short a time for anything startling to have happened down here since you left.*'

"But there was something startling, and it happened within the space of thirty minutes!

"'*There is nothing new in the factory to report.*'

"Ah! there *was* something new, and there was something startling, and the time was not too short. You can take that letter and read it for yourself. You tell me that letter was written in the morning! Do you believe it? I tell you that that letter shows on its face that something startling had happened, and that there was something new in the factory, and I tell you that that rich uncle, then supposed to be with his kindred in Brooklyn, didn't care a flip of his finger about the thin gray line of veterans." X.

A Belgian Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wouldn't it be a humane yet comparatively easy thing for New York, the great cosmopolitan city of the world, to give a day to aid afflicted Belgium? The other warring nations have so far been able to take care of themselves as regards endurance, but little Belgium has been so battered about that we read all the time of her starving millions. In today's TIMES I see that "a ship full of food a day" is needed to prevent starvation.

I suggest that all amusement concerns in New York sacrifice one day's net receipts toward the purchase of food and necessary comforts for the distressed in Belgium.

J. ROLAND HOGUE.

New York, Nov. 27, 1914.

Justice Holmes's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Justice Holmes says: "I very seriously doubt if the petitioner [Frank] has had due process of law." Very well, if that be so has not the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction to pass upon the question whether the accused has been tried according to due process of law? If not so tried, have not his rights under the Constitution of the United States been violated?

Does not that Constitution guarantee to every accused citizen a trial by due process of law? It provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

According, therefore, to this very statement of Mr. Justice Holmes it seems as if the writ of error should have been granted.

THOMAS YOUNG.

Huntington, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1914.

PARTING.

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,
The dawg will see ya marchin'—
The nicht drags on—its dark is out
Wi' searchlichts, shiftin', archin'.

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,
D'ye mind our Summer meetin'?
And noo, ye'll gang. The heather's dead . . . .
I canna keep frae greetin'.

Sodger lad, my sodger lad—
D'ye mind, my time is nearin'?
Alone—alone—wi'out yer hand!
How shall I keep frae fearin'?

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,
Far, far, awa' ye're goin'—
I'll not dare count the leagues an' days—
Guds God! The cooks are crowin'!

Sodger lad, my luve, my dear,
Awake! The morn is grayin'!
E'en tho' my heart drags, sick wi' dread,
I wouldna have ye stayin'.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

HOLY WARS OF MOHAMMEDANISM

Always Signalized by the Raising of the Sacred Flag, a Ceremony Not Now Contemplated by Turkey's Sultan.

By VASSAF KADRI BEY,
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Holy War is spoken of whenever a general European war assumes any relation to eastern Mohammedan countries. Being a Turk and a writer by profession, I am gratified to speak on the history and importance of the subject.

While Mohammed was establishing the Islamic religion his uncle, Abu-Djahl, (a name given by Mohammed, meaning Father of Ignorance,) gathered a number of his followers and started war on Mohammed with the intention of killing him and his new religion. The great prophet, seeing the impossibility of mustering an army to resist the invaders who were besieging the fort of Maara, was obliged for the first time to order a Holy War for all the Mussulmans. On this occasion every able-bodied man and woman joined the army of Mohammed and crushed the enemies' troops. After this experience Mohammed ordered his followers to declare a Holy War whenever the Islamic world would be in danger.

Three years later, in the battles of Bedir, Haybe, and Honine, all the Mussulmans again gathered under the flag of Mohammed. Mohammed's army was divided into three columns, the one in the centre being commanded by Mohammed himself, the right wing by one of his relatives, S. S. Ali, and the left wing by S. S. Osman, who married Mohammed's two daughters (Hist. of Hoch-Sham, Vol. I). These were all religious battles, and were fought for the safety of the Mohammedans. Afterward Mohammed made the following laws:

1. To declare a Holy War when advantageous to the Mohammedan religion or to the fatherland. Mohammed will call under the Sanjack Sherif (sacred flag) all of his followers, men and women, to defend their religion and fatherland, and, after his death, the ruling Khalif shall follow in Mohammed's footsteps.

2. When the sacred flag is hoisted the Khalif shall send his representatives to every part of the country with the fetva given by the Sheik ul Islam, calling all Mohammedans to join in the Holy War. These wars are waged against all the attacking enemies, and it is the sacred duty of all Mussulmans to safeguard the interests of non-combatants, without taking their nationality into consideration.

3. During the war the Khalif shall be Commander in Chief of the Mohammedans. (History of Hoch-Sham, Vols. 1 and 17; History of Ishakk, Vol. 5.)

After Mohammed's death two great battles took place, the one between S. S. Ali, who married the Princess Fatima, eldest daughter of Mahammed, and Moaviye, Mohammed's head secretary. Both sought to supplant Mohammed. S. S. Ali issued a proclamation to his army declaring a Holy War. Both sides fought a bloody battle near Kauffe. During the bayonet charge Moaviye ordered his officers to have their men put each a page of the Koran on his bayonet. After this order was carried out Moaviye cried out to the soldiers of Ali: "Do you not see the Koran on our bayonets? We are followers of the faith, how dare you kill us?" Ali's soldiers, dismayed, left the combat. This was considered a victory for Moaviye, who made himself Khalif, but Mohammed's flag was not in Moaviye's possession, being secretly put away by a relative. (Egyptian Hist., Vol. 5.)

Very shortly after this incident Ali died, and after his death the Mohammedans were divided into two parties, one proclaiming Yezid Khalif and the other the eldest son of Ali, Prince of Hassan, who was invited to Kauffe to be appointed Khalif. When the news reached Yezid that Prince Husseim and Djaffar and Abbas were on their way to Kauffe with their families and their sacred troops, he dispatched immediately a strong army to attack them. He even brought cavalry from Persia for any emergency. But, knowing the fidelity of Persia to Mohammed and to Ali, he deceived them, telling them they were going to fight Christians. The army of Yezid met Prince Husseim near Kerbella, now a Turkish possession, a spot very sacred to Persians. Yezid defeated and dispersed his enemy. On the anniversary of the days which correspond to the month of Moharrem every Mussulman drinks less water and abstains from pleasure, especially from the 1st to the 10th of the month of Moharrem. During these ten days the Persians mourn their loss, going even so far as to bleed themselves, sometimes to death.

After the Kerbella incident the Mussulmans were again divided, and a great war raged among them. Subsequently the Turks of Khorassan Iran and Mongolia embraced the faith of Islam—people who had been sun worshippers. The Turks, under a great Turkish commander, a Napoleon of the East, marched to Mesopotamia, calling all the Mussulmans to form an Islamic Europe. This Sultan of the Turks and Emperor of Mussulmans was Sultan Selaheddin Eyoubi. While in Egypt he organised his army and set out to raid important territories. In the meantime all Europe, joining together, started a Christian war against Selaheddin Eyoubi, crossing the Danube and landing troops at Mesopotamia. The Christian troops were commanded by King Richard the Lion Hearted. Sultan Selaheddin then brought up the sacred flag of Mohammed, which until then had been kept secretly hidden, and called all the Mussulmans to the Holy War. The Christians wore a red cross about their necks, while the Islamites carried a green crescent on their turbans. Sultan Selaheddin bore the sacred flag of Mohammed in his right hand, while the "Esselatte" was loudly read to all the Mussulmans during this Holy War. It had been the custom since the days of Mohammed. When the sacred flag is raised it cannot be taken down until at least 70,000 of the enemy have been killed. In this great war over 600,000 soldiers lost their lives, and the European allied fleet met with defeat on the shore of Palestine. After this war the Arabs formed empires, but no Holy War was declared. The war in Andalusia was not considered a Holy War.

After the Turkish Empire was organized the Turks invaded all Europe as far as the Danube. The King of Hungary, fearing this invasion, called on the Kings of Europe and the French chevaliers to end it. An army of 400,000 from all of Europe, under the command of John Hunyadi, marched against the Turks. Thereupon the Sultan of Turkey declared a Holy War and Hunyadi was beaten and fled. The grandson of the conqueror of Constantinople, Young Sultan Selim, conquered Egypt, and the caliphate Abassie, then residing in Egypt, offered the sacred flag in the name of Mohammed, who transferred it to Constantinople.

Since that time the sacred flag has never been hoisted, save when Sultan Mahmoud Ali, who was the grandfather of the present Sultan, wished to get rid of his Janisaries troops—who were altogether bad—and thought to destroy them. He had circulars sent to these troops declaring that the sacred flag had been hoisted at the Court of Sultan Ahmed and that all the troops of Janizaries were invited. They responded promptly to the call of the flag, and as they entered through the gate each and every one was killed. But before the flag could be furled 70,000 heads must be forfeited, while the troops of Janizaries numbered only 49,000. In order to make up the necessary number they broke down the headstones from the Mussulmans' graves. The foreigners traveling in Turkey have seen the broken tombstones in old cemeteries. This incident is called in Turkish history Vakai Hayrie.

Since then no Holy War has been declared, though twice proposed—first, when Emperor Wilhelm, after his second visit to Sultan Abdul Hamid went to Palestine, visiting first the tomb of Sultan Selaheddin Eyoubi. On that occasion the Kaiser was criticised by the European press and a Holy War was repeatedly presaged. Early in the present European war it was evident that Turkey would join the conflict, and she called the Mussulmans to the flag, enjoining light military service on Christian soldiers. By order from the Sultan the Emir of Afghanistan sent an army of 130,000 to attack India, under the command of the Crown Prince Mehmed Bahadour, and an army of 80,000, under the command of Bahadur Jenk, to attack Russia. Thereupon, the Arab Shek joined the uprising. Up to the present time the sacred flag has not been hoisted. This is a religious war for Turkey, although it has its political aspects. If the flag is hoisted, no Christians or foreigners residing in Turkey need fear, because it is contrary to the Islamic religion to harm them, so long as they remain peaceful and abide by the Turkish law. Turkey has not thought of hoisting the sacred flag; this is a war only to free her from the yoke of European Powers.

Free Sunday Organ Recitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can appreciate the letter from Julius Davis in THE TIMES regarding our public organ recitals at the Society for Ethical Culture on Sunday afternoons, seeing that it is his desire to draw attention to them and insure a greater attendance. The communication, however, may possibly give the idea that they are poorly attended. While it is true that there are empty seats, if comparing the attendance with that at the ordinary organ recital in church, this contention cannot be made. Last Winter I gave sixteen consecutive Sunday afternoon recitals to a total attendance of about 9,000 persons. Outside of the City College recitals, where in New York can this be equaled?

GOTTFRIED H. FEDERLEIN.

New York, Nov. 26, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to call the attention of your music-loving readers to a splendid series of concerts that may be attended absolutely free of cost. I refer to the Sunday afternoon organ recitals now being given under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Ethical Culture Meeting House, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West. This course of musical lectures has been given since Nov. 1, and, while it has already proved very popular, is not as widely known as it ought to be. I cannot urge too strongly upon the music-loving public a pilgrimage to the hall of the Ethical Culture Society next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JOSEPH KRAMER.

New York, Nov. 26, 1914.

Gladstone on Belgian Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication in THE TIMES of Mr. George L. Beer's article entitled "Gladstone and Belgium Neutrality" is a somewhat belated act of justice to the memory of a noble and high-minded statesman, who, whatever his faults, was incapable of conveying any such meaning as has been attributed to him by the special pleaders for Germany. The full text of Mr. Gladstone's speech shows that the inferences drawn from a garbled fragment were absolutely false.

Now, we hear a great deal these days of German "thoroughness" and "Kultur," and it would seem that, of all men, professors should be noted for accuracy of statement. How then comes it that these gentlemen omit to quote the full text of Mr. Gladstone's speech, as given in Mr. Beer's article? I will not apply the somewhat ugly words "suppressio veri" or "suggestio falsi" to their dealings with the question, but will charitably ascribe it to pure ignorance. But, ignorance in a professor, and a German professor at that! J. C.

New York, Nov. 26, 1914.

Not a Harvard Professor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday, Nov. 1, you published an article under heavy headlines: "Dr. von Mach, &c.," "Harvard Professor." After this in conversation I found him constantly referred to as "Prof. von Mach of Harvard," and in an article by George Louis Beer, under date of Nov. 26, he is called "von Mach of Harvard."

Now, Edmund von Mach is not now and never has been a "Harvard professor." Many years ago, soon after graduation, he was an instructor for a short time, but has had no connection with the university since.

GEORGE A. PERRY.

Willsborough, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1914.

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OUR ARMED FORCES WEAK, SAYS LEAGUE

Organization Is Formed to Force Creation of a Greater Army and Navy.

WOULD PROMOTE EFFICIENCY

End of European War Means Fight for Commercial Control of South America.

A new organization to force the creation of a greater army and a greater navy has been formed under the name of the American Defense League, with temporary offices at 15 Broad Street. The promoters are seeking to get a large enrollment of members with nominal dues of $1 a year. It is proposed, as the literature of the league states, "to get men not necessarily prominent in any way, but men who realize the gravity of the situation."

The Secretary is Frederic Drew Bond of 15 Broad Street, and the Treasurer is Hans P. Freece of 35 Wall Street. Members of the Board of Governors are Harry N. Mingle, Woolworth Building; W. B. and L. N. Vause, 35 Wall Street; Hans P. Freece, Frederic Drew Pond, John Warren, 52 Wall Street; Thomas H. Herndon, Washington, Ralph Freeman, Flatbush; George Knobloch, 35 Wall Street, and Russel I. Hare, National Surety Company.

The constitution of the new organization says the purpose of the league is "to promote the efficiency of the United States Army and Navy, to bring about the enlargement and strengthening of our military defenses, to create and foster public opinion and bring about legislative action in favor of a larger and more efficient army, navy, and air fleet, and, in general, to do anything and all things designed to render the United States more secure from foreign attacks and to do anything and all things needful to carry out such design."

In a statement given out on behalf of the American Defense League yesterday the fear was expressed that the nations now engaged in war would seek commercial expansion in South America after the war and that the conquerors might seek colonization fields in South America or Canada. An imperiling of the Monroe Doctrine, it was pointed out, would be almost inevitable.

"There is no doubt about the position the United States is in," says the statement. "The truth may be learned from the reports of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, from Col. Roosevelt's articles, from Congressman Gardner's speeches, or from the annual almanacs published by newspapers. Our navy is third, if not fourth, in rank among the great nations, although our coast line is far longer; our army of 80,000 is negligible; we are without an air fleet, we have neither arms nor equipment ready, and it takes six to nine months to make trained soldiers out of citizens. It is estimated that less than 1 per cent. of Americans have learned to handle the rifle or other firearm. We must realize that our position may be neither safe nor dignified at the end of the European conflict."

MILITIA POORLY EQUIPPED.

Brig. Gen. Mills Says Men in Various States Wear Cotton Uniforms.

Many of the uniforms furnished the men of the National Guard of the various States are of cotton and unsuited for Winter wear, and in some States arms and equipment for the Guard are not provided, according to statements made in a bulletin issued by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department. Copies of the bulletin have been sent to all the guard organizations in this city.

"At the time of the inspection of 1914," Gen. Mills states, "nine States did not have sufficient clothing to provide one uniform, less shoes, for each of the 100 enlisted militiamen required for each Senator and Representative. Thirty-nine States did not have sufficient clothing to provide one uniform, less shoes, for each enlisted man of the minimum authorized strength. A number of other States did not have sufficient arms and equipments for their minimum authorized strength.

"Should the organized militia be called into United States service the troops would be sent to mobilization camps without sufficient uniforms to provide each soldier of the minimum strength with one suit of outside clothing. Many of the uniforms now on hand are of cotton material and would not adequately protect the men from cold weather. Many soldiers would be without necessary arms and the health and comfort of the whole would be endangered by lack of other essential supplies.

PLUCKING BOARD TO GO.

Plan Being Devised for Efficiency Promotions in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON

NO BELGIAN ORPHANS TO BE ADOPTED YET

Father Stillemans Says Oft-Proposed Beautiful Charity Is Impractical.

MUST WAIT TILL WAR ENDS

Story of Queen's Visit to American Hospital—Yesterday's Gifts to War Relief.

The Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Relief Committee, has received many requests lately for information concerning Belgian children orphaned as a result of the war, the inquirers in nearly every instance desiring to adopt one or more. In addition to individual applications, Father Stillemans called attention to reports that several suggestions have been considered, in various parts of the country, the purpose of which would be to bring large numbers of these little unfortunates to the United States to be put into American homes. Speaking of the orphan situation yesterday Father Stillemans said:

"This movement undoubtedly appeals to many as a beautiful charity. But, unfortunately, I fear that it is not practical. Belgium has been invaded and its population driven out and scattered into different countries. We learn every day that many families are scattered and their members ignorant of one another's whereabouts. In some cases the father is a prisoner in Germany, the mother, and perhaps one child, may be in Holland, and another child in England. It is veritable chaos. After the war ends these people must be brought together, and only then will it be known what children are orphans with no relations to care for them. At present it is impossible to tell which children are orphans and will need charity from outsiders. So no practical work can be done at present, and we must keep our seal until the end of the war. Another matter that must not be lost sight of is that Belgium's population is practically entirely Catholic. Consequently the Belgian children are Catholics, and undoubtedly if they were to be brought up outside of that faith it would be entirely against the will of their parents and relatives"

$13,133 for Belgian Relief.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $563,592.02, of which amount $13,133.66 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, were:

Provid'nce Journal.	$768
A Friend	5,000
Troy	1,600
Miss E. Leland	1,000
O. L. Cheney	500
Baldwinsville	614
Hartford	361
"Ten-Cent Fund"	74
A. M. S. and W.	50
F. S.	50
Helen W. Basaford	50
George E. Shea	5
E. M. Burhem, Jr.	5
Misses Reynolds	5
V. Harris	25
Miss E. Lathrop	3
W. M. Randol	10
E. Lindeley	10
Nelle Kernen	5
M. H. Slifer	6
Andover, N. J.	13
Georgian Sandford	10
Mrs. H. Viely and Mrs. A. E. Bonte	15
David O. Irving	25
O. C. Combs	2
E. I. Jones	5
Mrs. G. M. Mackenzie	10
W. M. Lawson	10
Nutley Churches	19
H. G. S.	25
J. R. Goodall	10
A Sympathizer	5
Mary O. Stevens	10
Elm. C. Greene	5
L. Myrtle McCafferty	20
L. Briggs	1
Bowen Curley	10
P. S. Poote	10
Margaret C. McMillin	5
B. Frankenbury	5
Friends' Council	10
A. J. Sullivan	5
Fassifern School	30
Ray H. Hart and pupils	4
E. Grebert	5
Mrs. M. G. Barnwell	5
H. L. Hughes	1
Waldensian Church, Monell, Mo.	23
Presby. Ch., Summit, N. J.	224
E. H. C.	125
Guantanamo Western R. R.	117
M. S. Burrell	100
Harrington, Me.	100
Edward L. Ballard	100
Grace Church	86
E. B. Miller	25
Ethel Davis	5
A. J. Wadhaus	25
W. C. Eells	5
E. W. Berry	28
W. G. Mandeville	3
John H. Fielding	10
Domaroel Club	25
C. W. Lanphor	5
Mrs. Alice Crawford	5
Lewis Saxby	5
John M. Carr	3
Presby. Church, Arlington	25
Mrs. M. L. Carver	5
X. Y. Z.	10
Haddam Neck	10
Col. by W. D. Bryden	43
C. W. Boesbe	25
Amos P. Reese	3
Lynn T. Ayes	3

Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, whose husband was United States Minister to Belgium from 1900 to 1905, has composed the music for a Belgian patriotic song called "Belgium Forever," the words of which were written by her daughter, Miss Yvonne Townsend. The song will be sung for the first time at the Belgian Relief benefit at the Strand Theatre Monday afternoon of next week, of which benefit Mrs. August Belmont is in charge. Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company has consented to sing the song.

Benefit for Belgian Fund.

Residents of country estates near Port Washington, L. I., have combined with the townspeople to help the Belgian Relief Fund with an entertainment to be given at the Nassau Theatre Monday evening, Dec. 7, at which W. Bourke Cockran will make an address on the Belgian situation.

The patronesses will be Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Herbert S. Huston, Mrs. C. B. Mason, Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. Charles Williams Sloan, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Henry A. Alkir, Mrs. Harold Godwin, Mrs. Forbes Hawkes, and Mrs. J. Edward Meyers.

An effort will be made to induce John Philip Sousa, a resident of Port Washington, to repeat his recent performance of leading the Nassau County Band.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, has received a letter from Lady Paget in London, in which letter Lady Paget, who is one of the secretaries of the Women's War Relief Committee of England, tells of a visit paid to the American Hospital in Paignton, England, by Queen Mary. That part of the letter which tells of the visit of the British queen reads:

Dr. Beal (Dr. Horace W. Beal of Worcester, Mass.) has now full command and is at the head of all the units, and all the work of both surgeons and nurses has been most satisfactory. Yesterday a great honor was paid to us, as Queen Mary came to visit our hospital. The Queen was delighted with everything and said she had never seen anything better done. She was very complimentary to the American surgeons and nurses and made a special point of saying to me how much she was impressed by the thoroughness of their work. I want you to know how much she appreciated it. It really was an exceptional honor for her to show her personal interest in the hospital by this visit, for it is such a long journey—four hours by special train each way—that it took the whole day, and that means a great deal to any one so fully occupied as her Majesty is.

The Red Cross Fund now amounts to $375,893.71, of which amount $1,130.80 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions were:

Anonymous	$5,000	St. John's Ref. Ch., Red Hook	$11
Dr. Dern b u r g, (col.)	1,340	Mrs. Susan M. Stowe	10
Pr.. Ch., Geneva, N. Y.	200	Miss Hilda Stowe	10
St. Margaret's Alumnae, Waterbury	190	P. E. Ch., Cameron, Texas	8
Independent,	130	Shareth Israel C., Waterbury, Ct.	5
Riverdale ch's	68	Miss E. N. Hoyt	5
W. L. Lahman	30	C. E. Rench	5
5th Av. Red Cr.	32	T. Johnson	5
Metuchen	20	Peace Stamp Soc.	4
Grace Ch., Union Hill	12	Mrs. J. A. Downing	1
Roxbury pupils	12		

The contribution of $190 from the alumnae of St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, was accompanied by a note saying that the girls voted to deny themselves the annual reunion luncheon and to give the cost to war relief.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, in this country, now amounts to $75,891.68. Subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. Yesterday's subscribers to the fund were:

Anonymous	$500
R. E. Tunnell, Norfolk, Va.	1
Sherman D. Shipman	1
William Graham, Bar Harbor, Me.	1
James Young, Warwick Neck, R. I.	1
Amerita Cooper, Warwick Neck, R. I.	1
Charles S. Trench	75
Mrs. Charles R. Russell, Irvington	1
Wilfrod Draycott	5
Miss Lucille Watson	1
Red Child	5
Capt. J. F. Donnelly	5
Herbert F. Taylor	4
R. R. Young, Newark, N. J.	15
T. H. Trinder, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	5
Anonymous, Roslyn	5
W. Tricker, Arlington, N. J.	5
A. Friend	5
A Friend	1
James McFarren, East Orange, N. J.	1
Staff of Bowring & Co.	53
E. F. Darrell	100
Henry Stephenson	3
Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Portville, N. Y.	100
F. J. H. tenth week	50
George R. Edgcumb, Jersey City	5
Martin O'Dowd	10
J. H. Davison, Augusta, Ga.	50

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $39,863.56, of which $306 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Anonymous	$1	Mrs. P. C. Brooks	$100
Marie L. Fontaine	100	Mrs. Oscar Lasigi	25
George E. Shea	5	Mrs. Henry King	75

Gifts to Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, received the following additional subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Buckley, Hunton & Co.	$100
Anonymous	1
Anonymous	1
Mrs. H. C. Newberger	10
The Vogue	1,500
Gloster, N. J.	100
Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia	50
Miss I. Lawrence	25
Anonymous	5

BELGIUM FUND.

Gloster, N. J.	10
W. Butler Duncan	30
Helen Cunningham	5
Mrs. M. Robinson	1
Mrs. William B. Sanders	5
Edith H. Smith	200
Mrs. A. A. Rossin	10
August Freyer	5
W. T. Jolley and W. S. Coleman	10
Frank W. Thurman	3

BRITISH FUND.

Anonymous	1
Susan M. Howland	15
Mrs. F. A. Hayhton	10
A. Mannheimer	2
S. A. McClurg	5
Mrs. R. Gorham Fuller	3
Marshal Fabyan	100
Frederick H. Mann	20
Miss Grace Nichols	25
W. A. Merchant	5

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $246, which brought the total to $184,302.98. These contributions were received:

M. S. Burrill	$100	R. F. Smith, Jr.	$10
Edward J. Newell	25	Mrs. M. W. Newell	25
Louise E. Murdock	25	F. E.	5
Minnesota Colonial Dames	25	Caroline M Osborn	5
		Mrs. J. D. Shecker	1

Under the auspices of the German and Austro-Hungarian Societies of New York a bazaar for the benefit of the war sufferers of the two nations will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory beginning next Saturday and lasting through to Dec. 20. Mayor Mitchel is expected to be present the opening night, as well as the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Washington. The representatives of all neutral powers have also been invited, as well as President Wilson and ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt.

More than 50,000 pieces of old linen made into bandages, handkerchiefs, &c., by the Salvation Army was shipped to Europe yesterday. The consignment was arranged under the supervision of Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in this country.

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Supscriptions amounting to $1,571, received yesterday, brought the Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians, of which Henry Clews is the Treasurer, to $17,710. A week's campaign conducted by The Hattiesburg News, Hattiesburg, Miss., realized $372. The Minnesota Steel Company of Duluth collected $141; Shenandoah Valley Academy, $45; Adrian State Bank, Minnesota, $58; E. F. Gebhardt, by special exhibition of china, $86; Fort Honcock, New Jersey, (including plate collection by Army Chaplain Gates,) $35. Other donations received were: Ross Weir, Caldwell, N. J., $50; Miss A. T. Van Santvoord, New York, $25; G. Maas, Kegaunee, Mich., $25; R. Gibson, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., $25; Severyn B. Sharpe, New York, $25.

SALE TO AID WAR ARTISTS.

Art Works to be Auctioned at the Plaza on Dec. 19.

An auction of works of art to aid the families of French and Belgian artists who have suffered from the war will be held at the Plaza on December 19. The committee in charge has issued an appeal to collectors to give one work each for the sale, it being provided taht the donor may put his own lowest valuation on each gift to protect it. Among those who have already made gifts are Thomas Shields Clarke, Edward Colonna, Louis C. Tiffany, Daniel C. French, Edwin H. Blashfield, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, Kenyon Cox, Abbott H. Thayer, William Ordway Partridge, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Riccardo Bertelli, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Timothy Cole, and Thatcher M. Adams. Contributions should be sent to the French and Belgian Artists' Fund at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street.

On Monday, December 14, and the three days following, the works to be sold will be distributed at teas at Clarke's Art Rooms at 5 West Forty-fourth Street. The proceeds will be distributed through the American Embassy in Paris and the Central Committee for Belgian Relief in Washington.

The committee in charge consists of Edwin H. Blashfield, Louis C. Tiffany, Robert Underwood Johnson, Daniel C. French, William Ordway Partridge, Albert C. Herter, Kenneth Frazier, Thomas Shields Clarke, and Duncan Candler.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To redruce dependence by supplying the real needs of the poor in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fighting for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

SEA ROMANCE IN FIELD ENGAGEMENT

Marshall Field, 3d, Grandson of Chicago Merchant, Met Evelyn Marshall on Steamer.

LONG KEPT TROTH SECRET

Bridegroom-to-Be Was Educated at Cambridge—His Fiancee Daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall.

Society is interested in the engagement of Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall, of New York, and Marshall Field, 3d, son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and the grandson of Marshall Field, who built up the great dry goods business in Chicago. No formal announcement of the engagement has been made in this city as Miss Marshall's mother, who was formerly Miss Josephine Lenox Banks, member of an old New York family, is at present in Paris.

Although the engagement has been confirmed, the relatives would not give out much information yesterday concerning the match. Miss Marshall's brother, Charles H. Marshall, who is at Yale, was at his home yesterday, 6 East 77th Street, and stated there was nothing further to be said in regard to the union. It was reported yesterday that the wedding is to take place in January, after the return of Mrs. Marshall from Europe. Mr. Field is twenty-two years old.

The news of the engagement became known after his arrival Friday night on the Lusitania, through some of his friends, who were at the pier to greet him. His mother, who was the widow of Marshall Field, Jr., married Capt. Maldwin Drummond, of the British Army, and he has just returned from visiting with her. He is at present staying at the Ritz-Carlton, and had luncheon yesterday with his fiancee at her home.

The engagement is said to be the result of a romance which began at sea last September, when Miss Marshall was returning home on the Lusitania, after visiting her mother, who spends much of her time abroad. Mr. Field was aboard the same steamer, on his way back from England, where he had been a student at Cambridge University, after graduating from Eton. Their engagement was to be a secret, and none of their friends guessed the truth while Mr. Fields was paying flying visits between Chicago and New York early in the Fall. He sailed for Europe, returning again on Friday.

Miss Marshall is noted for her beauty, and was presented at the Court of St. James's in London about a year ago. She was in Paris with her mother when the war began. Her mother is now actively engaged in the work of the American Hospital in Paris. She is two years older than her fiancé.

Mr. Field, although he has lived most of his life in England with his mother, has retained his American citizenship. Under the terms of his grandfather's will he will inherit three-fifths of the Marshall Field estate when he is fifty years old. Until that time he will receive the income from a large trust fund.

DANCE FOR HOSPITAL.

Benefit for the Washington Heights at the Biltmore Dec. 6.

An entertainment and dance is to be given on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, at the Hotel Biltmore, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary and Junior Leagues, for the benefit of the Washington Heights Hospital.

There will be an exhibition of modern dances, many prominent young women appearing in the sulu fardo, the fox trot, and the polka which is again coming into popularity. Maurice and Florence Walton are also to appear.

Mrs. Adolph Heller is President of the auxiliary, Mrs. Ernest A. Limburg is Chairman, and Mrs. Elek John Ludovigh Vice Chairman, Arthur Reichman and Mrs. Sidney Rosenheim are Presidents of the Junior Leagues.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. S. Bacherach, Mrs. Henry Block, Mrs. Arthur Brandels, Mrs. Herman Cohen, Mrs. Morris Dannenberg, Mrs. Max Dauziger, Mrs. Victor Friedlander, Mrs. Morris Goldstone, Mrs. Henry Glass, Mrs. Alice Greenwald, Mrs. S. Marcus Harris, Mrs. George Heyman, Mrs. S. Hyatt Joseph, Mrs. Samuel Hirsch, Mrs. D. H. Levy, Mrs. M. Livingston, Mrs. J. C. Lyons, Mrs. Jesse Mayer, Mrs. E. J. Meyers, Mrs. H. D. Meyer, Mrs. A. Oberdorf, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. J. M. Postley, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Robert Rothfeld, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. A. A. Solomon, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Abraham Wolf, Mrs. Henry E. Wise, Mrs. J. Vendig, Mrs. Henry Wolf, Mrs. Rose Frey, Mrs. Ehrich Reibel, and Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim.

BENEFIT FOR WAR RELIEF.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at Wallack's Theatre on Dec. 6.

The benefit for the Committee of Mercy, which is being arranged by the Stage Society, will take place Dec. 6, at Wallack's Theatre. The cast, which will play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," by Sir Arthur Pinero, includes Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Aubrey Smith, Kenneth Douglas, Leslie Faber, Graham Brown, Phillip Merivale, and others.

The benefit is arranged through donations of various kinds, so that the entire receipts will be given to the Committee of Mercy to distribute. The War Relief Committee of the Stage Society consists of Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, T. W. Lamont, Paul D. Cravath, G. C. Tyler, Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Chairman.

The appearance of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Marie Tempest in the same play, apart from the interest in the cast as a whole, is expected to insure the success of the revival. Ticket orders should be sent by mail to the Stage Society, 132 East Nineteenth Street. They will be filled in the order of application. There are a few boxes at $50; tickets $1 and $3.

DEBUTANTES TO POSE.

Proceeds of Tableaux to Go to the Virginia Day Nursery.

All the boxes for the tableaux dance which is to be given at the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow night for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery have been sold, it was announced yesterday, but tickets of admission, which include supper, are still on sale. They can be procured from Miss Caroline Morgan of 531 Park Avenue for $5 each. A number of the season's debutantes will pose and dance.

On the Entertainment Committee are: Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Laura V. Jay, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Miss Annabella S. Olyphant. The Junior Committee includes Miss Josephine A. Osborn, Miss Barbara Shedd, Miss Charlotte R. Strong, Miss Catherine D. Colt, Miss Margaret S. Porter, Miss Helen Ridgeley Morgan, Miss Caryll Hackstaff, Miss Constance Peabody, Miss Josephine Wells, Miss Josephine Nicoll, Miss Margaret E. Trevor, Miss Louise R. Hoadley, and Miss Louise Trevor.

Musicale for German Poliklinik.

A musicale and tea will be given on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the German Poliklinik. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. Several well-known artists have volunteered their services.

MISS WILSON A BRIDE.

Daughter of Francis Wilson Married at Home to Russell A. Bliss.

The wedding of Russell Adams Bliss, a son of Mrs. Susan Handy Bliss, and Miss Adelaide Wilson, the daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and Mrs. Wilson, took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Wilson home, 24 Gramercy Park. The main hall of the apartment was arranged in a pergola effect, and the long library was done in a quaint Kate Greenaway effect, with rows of baytrees with smilax running between them, and trails of smilax on the walls. The Rev. Townsend Russell performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white charmeuse frock with the corsage and sleeve of lunderick lace and tulle. The tulle train was caught to an under train of satin and held at the end with a long band of rhinestones. The voluminous tulle veil fell from a flat, boxplaited frill of tulle and was caught with orange-blossoms. Rhinestone buckles held the draperies in place. Her only ornament was a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried white bouvardia, and the bridal bouquet and the bouquets of the attendants were made by the bride herself from bouvardia gathered at the Lake Mahopac country home of Mr. Wilson.

The maid of honor, Miss Katherine Brown of New Rochelle, was in a draped gown of golden yellow satin, and carried scarlet bouvardia. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Krotel, in a pussy willow taffeta frock, with a pannier tunic and a petticoat of pink tulle, and Miss Winifred Ferens of Tenafly, who was in a pink charmeuse frock with flounces of pale pink tulle and a long tulle tunic. The little flower girl was Olivia Sterner, a daughter of Albert Sterner, who was in pink silk trimmed with lace.

Mr. Bliss's best man was his brother, Arthur Bliss. There were no ushers. The relatives and a few intimate friends only were present at the ceremony, and a large reception followed. Mrs. Wilson, who received them, wore a pale pink satin gown trimmed with lace and skunk fur.

Immediatcly after the ceremony the orchestra played lively selections.

MISS PARSONS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Arthur W. Parsons to Wed James F. Dechert.

Mrs. Edward Martin Stout of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons, to James Flanagan Dechert, son of the late Yellot Dashield Dechert of New York.

Miss Parsons is a greatgranddaughter of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons of Massachusetts, at one time President of Harvard University. Her mother, who was formerly Miss Frances Graves, was a granddaughter of the late Senator Lyman A. Chandler of New Jersey.

Mr. Dechert is a nephew of Mrs. John Porter Shannon of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, and is a member of the class of 1915 at Princeton University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Wood, Bride of Wm. E. Simler.

Miss Doris R. Wood, daughter of Mrs. Richard Edmund Wood of 313 West Seventieth Street, was married to William E. Simler yesterday morning, by the Rev. Benjamin S. Cnambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception. Miss Edna Cuskley was the bride's only attendant, and Mahlon Marston was best man. After a trip to Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. Simler will reside at 640 Riverside Drive.

Southack-Bogue Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Bogart G. Southack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney A. Ward of Brooklyn, to Perry David Bogue, son of Mrs. Morton David Bogue of Brooklyn. Mr. Bogue is a brother of Morton G. Bogue, and is a member of the St. Anthony and Columbia University Clubs.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel, of 118 East 93d Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rebecca Fischel, to Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun. A reception will be held at the Fischel home on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, from 3 to 6 o'clock, for which no cards will be sent out.

Phorylles-Adler Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Myra Adler and Sanford L Phoryles of New York and San Francisco will take place at 12:30 o'clock today, at the home of the bride's mother, 611 West 141st Street. The couple will make an extended trip to Yellowstone Park and California.

Dance for Miss Drake-Smith.

Mrs. Barston Drake-Smith of 117 East 53d Street will give a dance on Jan. 2, at Sherry's, for her daughter, Miss Marjon Drake-Smith.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilcox of 454 Fort Washington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Stafford Wilcox, to Elmo George Stokes of this city. The wedding is to take place in the early Spring.

Mr. and Mrs M. Alexander of 1,442 Fifth Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty Alexander, to Emanuel Davies of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. David Neuberger of 911 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Neuberger, to Albert J. Alsberg. A reception will be held at Sherry's on Sunday, Dec. 20.

The engagement of Miss Fannie Sulzberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sulzberger, to Henry Loewy, has been announced. A reception will be held at the bride's home, 560 West 165th Street, on Dec. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sussman of Far Rockaway announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Estelle Sussman, to Julian L. Quittner, son of Moris Quittner of Far Rockaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Toch, of 329 West Eighty-sixth Street, announced the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Constance Toch, to Arthur D. Rosenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosenberg, of New York.

ON VIEW Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at the Galleries of the
Fifth Av. Auction Rooms
333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.
A COLLECTION OF CHOICE
Home Furnishings
Including property belonging to the estate of the late
Mrs. James A. Moore
and consignments from individuals. Consisting in part of Modern and Antique Furniture in great variety, Chinese and European Porcelains, Mexican Curios, Staffordshire, Lowestoft and Lustreware, Sheffield Plate, Oriental and Domestic Carpets and Rugs, Chickering Parlor Grand Piano, rich Draperies, Laces, fine Cut Glass, Empire Clock Sets and many other objects.
Also, by direction of
Dr. Yuan Velez and Mr. Silvio Sancho, of Mexico City,
A COLLECTION OF
Ancient Oil Paintings
of the Flemish, Italian, French and Spanish Schools, including a very valuable example by Diego Borgraf, 1656, representing St. Catherine; also several consignments of Modern Paintings, including works by Mr. G. H. Arii, a Japanese artist, graduate of the Hopkins Institute of Art, at San Francisco.
THE SALE BY AUCTION will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, at 2 P. M. each day.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.

SIX BUDS BLOOM IN SOCIAL WORLD

Miss Justine Van R. Townsend Is Introduced at Reception Given by Her Aunt.

SYLVIA HYDE IS GREETED

Day's Debutantes Include Misses Barbara Thaw, Margery and Eugenie Rand and Evelyn Walker.

There were several interesting coming-out affairs yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas H. Barber was the hostess at a reception at her town house, 18 East Seventieth Street, to introduce her niece, Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend. Mrs. Barber and Miss Townsend, in white satin and chiffon, had receiving with them the Misses Adrienne M. Iselin, Ruth Cutting, Violet King, Elizabeth Clarkson, Katharine Oakman, Maidie Alexandre, Janet Robb, and Priscilla Peabody. Mrs. Barber will give a dinner for her niece on Dec. 5, and a theatre party on Dec. 26.

Mrs. William H. Hyde of 66 East Ninety-first Street, brought out her daughter, Miss Sylvia Hyde, yesterday afternoon at a reception, followed by a dinner and theatre party. Mrs. Hyde and the débutante, in pale gray satin, embroidered in silver, had receiving with them the Misses Louise Hoadley, Veronica Frazier, Theodora Dunham, Josephine de Gersdorff, Sylvia Holt, and Jeannette Olyphant.

Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacqueline of 39 West Tenth Street introduced her two daughters, the Misses Margery and Eugenie Rand, yesterday afternoon. The hostess and her daughters had receiving with them the Misses Mary Comstock, Adele Blow, Edith McKeever and Isabelle Taylor.

Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw introduced her third daughter, Miss Barbara Thaw, yesterday afternoon at a tea dance at the Cosmopolitan Club, which was decorated with tapestries on the walls and pots and vases of chrysanthemums. Mrs. Thaw, in silver embroidered green crepe, Miss Katharine Thaw in silver trimmed pink crepe, and the débutante in white satin and tulle had receiving with them the Misses Frederika Peterson, Marietta Chapin, Marie Thayer, Olivia Erdmann, Cathryn Cass Childs, Anne Woodin and Mildred Sawyer. A dinner for those receiving and an equal number of young men followed at Leonori, the residence of Mrs. Thaw. The additional dinner guests were the Misses Majorlo Cleveland and Marjorie S. North, Vivian Palmieri, Kneeland Green, Jackson Watts, Talbot Olyphant Holt, David Buffum, William Hamilton, John Flavel Hubbard, Allan Lefferts and Thayer and Paul Iaccaci.

Mrs. Starr K. Walker of 128 East Thirty-eighth Street gave a coming-out tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Evelyn S. Walker. Mrs. Clinton Work and Miss Sarah Turler were at the tea table. Mrs. Walker and Miss Walker, in white brocade, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Warren S. Adams, Mrs. Townsend Russell and the Misses Marion Vanderhoef, Grace Rogers, Elise Sage and Mildred Ingersoll.

Benefit at Daly's for Actors' Fund.

A benefit performance for the Actors' Fund will be held in Daly's Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 10. Frank Keenan and Grace Valentine, who are playing in "Yosemite" at the theatre, will give the last act of their play as one of the numbers. Willard Mack and Margery Rambleau will produce the original vaudeville sketch of "Kick-In." In addition more than fifteen others will give their services.

Your Town-House Problem How to Solve It.

High up in a 12-story apartment house, facing Gramercy Park, East 20th to 21st Street, is an ideal city dwelling—a Duplex Apartment, 11 rooms and 4 baths. From the living room (17 x 28 feet,) with open fire place, is a charming view of this "residential oasis," with the Players', National Arts, Princeton, Columbia, Innbia University, Beta Theta Pi, Technology, and Netherland Clubs and attractive old homes encircling

New York's only private park.

St. George's and Calvary Episcopal, Madison Square Presbyterian, and All Souls' Unitarian Churches are near by.

This co-operative apartment building was constructed exceptionally well by tenant-owners. The rooms, skillfully planned on two floors, really form a house within a house. Changes in family now cause one owner to dispose of his holdings. Will sell his interest outright, or will lease for a term of years at once, or will exchange for New York City property which is income-producing now or could be made income-producing.

It is a city home with a very minimum of care. When you wish to leave town, simply close the door and go.

Inquiry Invited.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

CHARITY BALL ON FRIDAY.

Gov.-elect Whitman and Mayor Mitchel Among the Guests.

One of the large social events of the week will be the charity ball which is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, the proceeds of which are to be equally divided between the Italian Hospital of this city and the American Red Cross Society. Many noted guests of honor have been invited, including Mayor Mitchel, Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, the new Italian Ambassador to this country, Count Macchi de Cellere; the Italian Consul General in New York, Giacomo Fara Forni; Antonio Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States; Prince Del Drago, and Robert W. de Forest, Vice President of the National Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Charles Vincent Paterno, who is the President of the hostesses, has arranged an attractive entertainment for the evening. Mrs. Walter Palitzer is to introduce a new South American dance, Mygale, and Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, with the assistance of Miss Feers, has arranged to give a classical dance. Prominent artists are to appear in tableaux.

Several entertainments have been given in connection with the ball, the boxes having been auctioned off at a tea dance several weeks ago at the hotel. Last Tuesday Mrs. Arthur V. Rose of 67 Riverside Drive gave a reception for Mrs. Paterno and the patronesses of the affair.

Several hundred prominent society women are among the hostesses and patronesses. Tickets, at $5 each, may be had at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cohen (nee Surut) of Far Rockaway, a boy, Thanksgiving Day.

Engaged.

ALSBERG—NEUBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. David Neuburger of 911 Park Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Albert J. Alsberg. The reception will take place at Sherry's on Sunday, Dec. 20, from 3 to 6.

GABBE—GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goodman of 700 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Helen, to Robert Gabbe.

A Fur Sale of Importance
UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS
Note These Savings

Elegant Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)
New Models; foreign dyed pelts. Collars plain or of contrasting furs. Formerly up to $125.
To close out, **$65.** Muffs to match, $16.50

Handsome Caracul Coats
Light weight flat skins with collars of plain or contrasting furs. Formerly up to $100.
To close out, **$55**

Genuine Skunk Muffs
Selected New York State pelts.
To close out, **$27.50**
Neck Pieces to match at great reductions.



French Seal Coats
A choice of various models. Selected pelts; collars plain or of contrasting furs. Formerly up to $75.
To close out, **$42.50**



Evening Gowns
Late adaptations of Paris Styles.
$29.50
Formerly $49.50

Stylish Suits
Smartest Cheviots, Serges and Coverts. These are the last-minute models.
$22.50 to $27.50
Values up to $50

Dancing Gowns... / Afternoon Dresses $19.75 Values up to $37.50.

RUSSEK'S
FURS of QUALITY
"Where Reasonable Prices Command Style and Quality"
362 Fifth Ave., Bet. 34th & 35th Sts.
1 West 34th St

CAMPBELL WEDDING PROVED BY PASTOR

Rector of Holy Communion Identifies Signature on Original Certificate.

WILL CASE DEFENSE CLOSES

Plaintiffs Will Ask St. Louis Court for Commission to Take Evidence Here.

In so far as the defense is concerned, the taking of depositions in the James Campbell will contest, involving an estate of $16,000,000, was ended yesterday before John J. Tierney, a notary public, in the offices of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwel, at 51 Wall Street. Attorneys Morton Jourdan, Richard L. Goode, Frederick N. Judson, and Edward V. P. Schneiderharn of counsel for the defense, departed for their homes in St. Louis last night.

Lawyer L. Frank Ottofy, in charge of the case for the plaintiffs, upon his return to St. Louis, however, will petition Judge Leo Rassieur's Division of the Circuit Court, in which the will suit is pending, for a commission similar to that under authority of which the defense's depositions of New York witnesses have been taken. He expects to take the testimony of the Eastern witnesses for his side of the case in New York City early in January.

At least eight multi-millionaires were among the two score of witnesses who testified at the hearings which began last Tuesday. A great majority of the witnesses were business associates of the late St. Louis capitalist, who testified as to the mental capacity of Mr. Campbell about the time he drew up his last testament. The wil was dated Dec. 19, 1913.

Testimony also was taken to prove the marriage of James Campbell and Mrs. Florence Adele von Platner Taylor in New York, Nov. 5, 1887, and to definitey establish the parentage of the only surviving daughter of the Campbells, Lois Ann, who now is Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham.

Only two witnesses were called for the closing session for the defense yesterday. The most important of these was the Rev. Henry Mottet of No. 47 West Twentieth Street, who, for the past thirty-five years has been rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. It was at this church that the Campbells were married by Dr. Mottet in 1887. His testimony consisted chiefly in identification of his signature on the original certificate of marriage on file in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the New York Department of Health, which was produced on Wednesday by Dr. Sidney W. Wynne, Assistant Public Registrar in that office. Dr. Mottet also produced the record of the marriage required to be kept by his church's laws.

The clergyman testified, under cross examination, that he might have known the principals "to an extent" at the time of their marriage, but he said he did not know them now.

Qualifying as an expert witness, Eustace Seligman, a lawyer associated with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, testified as to the competence of birth and marriage certificates as evidence on the subject of pedigree to establish the identity of a child in New York State. The same obtained in the case of baptismal certificates, he testified, but Attorney Ottofy, in interposing objections to the testimony, pointed out that such records are not admissable as evidence in Missouri courts. Seligman cited cases in the histories of New York State law courts to prove his contentions.

Mrs. Florence Adele von Platner-Taylor-Campbell, defendant in the suit with her daughter, Mrs. Burkham; the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis as executor under the will, and St. Louis University, the largest of the Western Jesuit colleges, which is the ultimate beneficiary and will receive the entire estate upon the death of the last child, if any, of the Campbell daughter, providing the other relatives are unsuccessful in breaking the will, was found at the Plaza Hotel late yesterday and for the first time discussed the suit.

She declared her first husband was Dr. Surien Taylor originally of Lancaster, England, and later of Cooperstown, N. Y., and New York City, and that Dr. Taylor was the father of the boy "Willard Campbell," who died in St. Louis several years ago, and generally was regarded as a son of Campbell. Mrs. Campbell said Willard was virtually adopted by Mr. Campbell. Her former husband, she said, died in New York many years before her marriage to the St. Louis man.

Mrs. Campbell denied the allegations that the daughter was taken from a foundlings' home in New York, and also said the charges that Mr. Campbell was of unsound mind last Winter were false. She said that the attacks in the suit, upon dates of her marriage to Mr. Campbell and of the birth of their daughter, were without foundation. Several other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, but none survived its infancy.

The daughter, Mrs. Burkham, and her husband, a young civil engineer, and his brother, a lawyer, Robert G. Burkham of St. Louis, are with Mrs. Campbell at the Plaza, where it was the custom of Mr. Campbell to pass each Winter with his family, going to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., after the Christmas holidays, for the remainder of the Winter.

Longer Days for Court Employes.

By order of the Appellate Division, all of the Clerks, Deputy Clerks, attendants, interpreters, and librarians of the the Supreme Court must report hereafter at 9:30 A. M. instead of at 10 o'clock and remain until 5. The stenographers need not report until 10, but their work has also been lengthened by an hour in the afternoon. All of the employes must sign time cards when they arrive and depart.

VICTORIA THEATRE LEASE.

Oscar Hammerstein Tells of Intricate Financing in Answer.

Oscar Hammerstein filed his answer yesterday to the suit of the Equitable Trust Company to restrain him from selling the Victoria Theatre under foreclosure proceedings, or from doing anything else that might impair the value of 3,998 shares of the stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company. The company holds the stock to insure the payment of $200 a week to the daughters of Mr. Hammerstein, ordered by the court when Mrs. Hammerstein got a divorce in 1911.

In his answer, Mr. Hammerstein admitted that he had not made the weekly payments of $200 since January 1912. He also admitted that in consideration of a payment of $200,000, he waived his rights in the United Booking Office, which controls the territory in which the Victoria Theatre is located. He said the mortgage given to Edward F. Albee on the lease of the theatre was first assigned to Frederick Callen and then assigned by the latter to him. Mr. Hammerstein said he obtained judgment against the Hammerstein Amusement Company for $111,783 and that after the referee had ordered the sale of the property, Alfred J. Wolff publicly announced that the lease was mortgaged to Mr. Hammerstein for $100,000. Consequently there were no bidders.

Mr. Hammerstein asks the court to dismiss the suit because of the defect in the parties named as defendants. He said a lease of the Victoria Theatre was made by the Hammerstein Amusement Company to Arthur Hammerstein and Lyle D. Andrews and that prior to the commencement of the Equitable suit, he sold and transferred the bond and mortgage held by him to Mr. Andrews. Therefore, he said, Mr. Andrews should be a defendant in the suit.

MONEY? SHINNYGABEE, YES.

Col. Plunkett Does Some Juggling in City Bank Vault.

Col. Richard E. Plunkett of Wyoming and Washington, whom Col. Theodore Roosevelt introduced to fame by making him a United States Marshal, is in New York. He told friends at the McAlpin yesterted of an adventure he had on Saturday with Wall Street.

His acquaintances know that Col. Plunkett, though reared on the plains, never swears in the ordinary sense. If he is disgusted, or angry, he will shut his teeth and hiss "Shinnygabee!"

Col. Plunkett is here partly to sell horses to a belligerent, but he has found time to see a little of New York that he had missed before.

"And so it was," remarked the Colonel yesterday, "that in company with Col. Juan Ochoa Ramos, former Governor of Michoacan, Mexico, I was taken down on Saturday morning to meet Vice President Kilbourne of the National City Bank. And I may confide that in that bank I had in my hands more millions of dollars than I had imagined were in these parts, with all the long faces I've seen pulled since I got here this time. They took me into a vault where they said there was $66,000,000 of reserve funds, and they let me juggle it. Shinnygabee, but there was some money there! My friend was kind of uneasy about me, fearing that they didn't like my company at all, but Shinnygabee! they invited me to come again."

EMBEZZLER LOSES IN COURT

Former Employers of J. M. Fraser Get $33,567 Judgment.

A judgment for $33,567, obtained by M. J. Drummond & Co. against John M. Fraser, former confidential bookkeeper and office manager of the company, bas just been signed by Justice Giegerich. Fraser had been employed by the firm for many years. A shortage in his accounts was discovered, and an investigation of the books showed other shortages going back as far as 1900. Suit to collect the money taken by Fraser was begun, but he failed to appear at the trial.

Henry C. Lewis, chief bookkeeper of the company, and other witnesses testified that last March Fraser admitted he had taken money. Fraser owned real estate at St. George, Staten Island, but he transferred this property to his wife and moved to Denville, N. J. The property on Staten Island has been attached. Besides the judgment obtained against Fraser, he also is charged with $1,163 costs in the action.

It developed at the hearing that Fraser was now conducting a chicken farm, and that his health was so poor that he probably would live only a short time. His wife, Mrs. Lucy Fraser, testified that she knew nothing of her husband's business affairs and was innocent of any knowledge of his alleged thefts.

TO AID MENTALLY DEFICIENT

State Commission Will Confer with Authorities in This City.

The New York State Commission to Investigate the Condition of the Mentally Deficient announced yesterday that public hearings would be held at 287 Fourth Avenue next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, on educational, charitable, and correctional phases of the problem of providing for the deficient.

These persons, among others, have been invited to confer with the commission: Dr. W. H. Maxwell and Miss E. H. Farrell of the Board of Education, Mrs. Clara Ford of the Committee of Education, H. N. Nudd and Miss E. Johnson of the Public Education Association, Howard Bradstreet of Madison House, Commissioner K. B. Davis, Dr. Parker, and O. F. Lewis of the Prison Reform Association, Justice Hoyt of the Children's Court, Ernest K. Coulter of the Big Brothers' Society, Miss Maude Miner of the Probation Association, William Rhinelander Stewart of the State Board of Charities, Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, Dr. Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, Bailey B. Burritt of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Morris D. Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities.

CURIOSITY ALMOST BLINDED A GOLFER

Stripping Off the Old Rubber Is Full of Danger, Says a Medical Authority.

ONE PLAYER'S EXPERIMENT

He Says Makers Should Give Warning of a Liquid Which, When Released, Acts as a Bomb.

The structure of a golf ball does not often attract the interest of the player; his only concern is that its composition shall be durable and such as may add possibly to the flight of the shot. The ball may possess a power for harm of which he is not aware, but which he certainly should be on his guard against in view of a distressing accident which befell a golfer a short while ago. The pathological circumstances of the case are briefly noted in The (London) Lancet by Walter H. Jessop, the ophthalmic surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, while the victim of the accident also told the story to the editor.

Some curiosity having been expressed as to the composition of a certain ball in his presence, a serious attempt to satisfy this was begun by stripping the ball of its cover and of its tight rubber bandaging beneath. All went well until the inner liquid core was apparently pierced in the endeavor to get rapidly at the mystery of the centre. There was suddenly set free a semi-fluid mass which came out with such force as to be projected on the ceiling. Unfortunately some of this mass struck the dissector sharply in the eye, which resulted in a serious injury.

"We are glad to learn," says the editor, "that the outlook is since more favorable, and that eventually the sight and the injured tissue may be restored.

"The possibility of a golf ball behaving thus may not be generally known," he continues, "and in ordinary circumstances would never be discovered, but nevertheless some protection is needed, we think, against this concealed danger. In the present instance it was curiosity as to the structure of the ball which led to the accident. The fate of a golf ball no longer good for golf, perhaps because it has lost its true shape or because it has become freely hacked, it likely enough to be the unwinding of its ingeniously wound rubber binding.

"The ball is, of course, not sold for this purpose, but there are directions now in which the good resilient qualities of the very superior rubber used in a golf ball can be turned to good account and the discarded ball may be selected as a source of this material. It ought to be known that the attempt to recover rubber in this way may be followed with disaster.

"Some experiments which we have made with such a ball show that the pressure exists only so long as the liquid core is held tight in the grip of its tense rubber binding. At this stage, if the liquid core is pricked by a sharp instrument, the contents are ejected with great force. If, however, the elastic binding is gradually released or unwound, the liquid core, we find, is disclosed at its full size, having had its pressure gradually relaxed, and the little bag of fluid is then practically incapable of discharging its contents.

"The bag of fluid, in our examination of balls of similar make to the one with which the accident occurred, consists of a little rubber bottle or flask containing a semi-fluid mass of soft soap or potash soap. The rubber bottle is closed at its neck by means of tightly bound string. Leakage is possible at this point, so that the contents may be discharged without the intervention of a sharp instrument. The potash soap we examined was very strongly alkaline, and no doubt would act as a corrosive alkali.

"Most people are aware of the pain which even soap made for toilet purposes gives when inadvertently the lather gets into the eye. When this happens with a strong, coarse alkaline potash soap used for common scouring purposes, it may be easily imagined how intensified the action can be. But in the instance quoted the potash soap was also a projectile which came into contact with the sensitive tissue of the eye with great force.

"We think that makers of such balls should issue a caution in regard to the dangers of the liquid core existing under the great pressure of the tight rubber folds. For the sake of children who may get possession of old golf balls, we think that it should be widely known that to experiment with the structure of certain varieties is attended with grave risks."

To Help Pay for Child's Operation.

In response to the Charity Organization Society's appeal for funds to defray the cost of an operation to prevent, if possible, the coming of blindness to an eleven-year-old girl, THE TIMES has received $2 from "Aunt Mary, H. and M.," $2 sent by Richard Hollander, and $1, the gift of "A. S. M."

WOMEN TO HOLD MEETING.

Plans of Their Department of the Civic Federation.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation will be held next Thursday at the Colony Club. The reports will include plans for rural improvements by the Country Life Committee; the problem of recreation resources and possibilities for working women by the Vacation Committee; the special work of the Vacation War Relief Committee; activities in the industrial problems covered by the Southern section in Virginia and West Virginia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Florida; the housing plan and Alley bill of the District of Columbia section.

On Friday afternoon there will be a talk at the headquarters of the Vacation Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, to which all members of the National Civic Federation are invited. At that time there will be an exhibit of war relief employment, and vacation resources.

Miss Maude Wetmore will be the only woman speaker at the opening meeting of the National Civic Federation on Friday morning at the Hotel Astor. The President, Seth Low, will preside and the other speakers will be August Belmont, John Hays Hammond, Alton B. Parker, Vincent Astor, William R. Willcox and Roland P. Salkner.

It is expected that members of the Woman's Department of the Federation will send delegates from eleven different states—California, Ohio, Illinois, Rhode Island, Indiana, Delaware, Washington, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

TRAINING THE SNOW SQUADS

Commissioner Fetherston Gets His Force Ready for the Winter.

Street Cleaning Department officials will receive their first lesson today in the practical methods to be employed this Winter by the department in fighting snow. The 600 officers will assemble in squads at selected stables at 3 o'clock, and will be informed by Commissioner Fetherston, his deputies and assistants, on what they are expected to do when the first snow comes. The stables are B, E, and F, in Manhattan; A, B, and C, in Brooklyn, and B in the Bronx. The lessons and try-outs will be held in the streets adjacent to the stables.

As a result of the exhibition of street-cleaning appliances held here during last week a plan is being worked out to hold a similar exhibition once a year in some city in the United States or Canada. The Commissioners, Superintendents, and officials of Street Cleaning Departments of other cities who visited the exhibition here held a conference at the armory of the First Field Artillery and took preliminary steps toward the organization of a society that will provide for the holding of a yearly exhibition.

HOPE FOR GERMAN EXHIBITS

New York Importers Plan to Participate in Panama Exposition.

German manufacturers and importers here, who are trying to arrange for a representative German exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have formed a Committee of German Participation to develop interest and co-operation among German business interests here and in Germany. It is thought that some exhibits may be obtained direct from Germany by the time the exposition is opened to the public. The committee yesterday sent this letter to manufacturers and importers of German products:

Owing to the unfortunate conditions existing in Europe at the present time Germany and German manufacturers are prevented to a great extent from exhibiting at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which is greatly to be regretted.

We believe it to be in the interest of Germany and of German manufacturers, as well as in the interest of the commerce of the United States, especially also in the interest of all importers of German products, that an exhibition of German products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition shall take place.

Several meetings have been held by those who started the movement, including a meeting at the Manhattan Club on Nov. 14, and later at the Engineers' Club. Dr. Hugo Lieber is Chairman of the committee, ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, Honorary Chairman, and Walter W. Schultz Secretary.

DEMANDS TO BE LOCKED UP.

Designer Doesn't Want to Go Home Because Wife Is There.

Herman Wohrstein, a designer living at 1,303 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday managed after great difficulty to persuade Magistrate Campbell, sitting in the Morrisania Court, to send him to jail. He was brought in on the charge of intoxication, and promptly asked to be committed. The Magistrate, noticing that his appearance was fairly prosperous, asked him in some surprise if he had no home to go to. Thereupon Wohrstein explained that that was just the trouble—that his wife inhabited the home and "made life miserable" for him.

Magistrate Campbell was still reluctant, and fined him $2, but Wohrstein brightened up when he found that if he refused to pay he would be locked up for a short time. He was smiling as he was led away to captivity.

LOUIS STERN SEES GOOD TIMES AHEAD

Noted Merchant Says Business Flurry Due to the War Has Passed Away.

THE CROAKERS CONFOUNDED

Department Store Head Tells of New Business Gained Since He Joined Up-Town Colony.

The brighter outlook which made it safe to reopen the Stock Exchange is reflected throughout the business world, according to leading merchants in Manhattan.

Not only is trade better now than it has been at any time since the war started, but the prospects for next year are considered excellent. For the Times Square district a prosperous year was predicted last night by Louis Stern, President of Stern Bros.

"I am not worrying over the war," said Mr. Stern. "New York has passed through the first flurry of excitement over the sudden derangement of normal conditions, and I am sure we are at a point now where we may expect a steady improvement until the usual conditions have been restored.

"That is a comforting outlook, especially as business even under the adverse conditions due to the war has been better than most persons expected. When I stop to think of the many persons who told me I was moving clear away from the business zone when I came up to Forty-second Street, I have to smile over the way things have turned out. The prophets of evil were soon confounded, for when I could muster in the old store a certain number of charge accounts, for instance, I thought it a very big triumph and a sign of good business. The very first month we were established in Forty-second Street that maximum number of accounts increased more than threefold.

"And it has been the same in all other branches of the business. Some persons have been surprised at the new growth and have hardly believed it was possible. But if they would only stop to think of the new growth in so many other directions they would find the reason.

"The Grand Central community, for instance, has become an established fact within the year. And its growth is only just beginning. Then look at the big hotels that have been opened in this district. Their influence has been great, especially since so many Americans came back from the war zone without their baggage and had to outfit themselves here.

"We were on the right road when we came up town to Forty-second Street, and nothing could testify to that so eloquently as the fact that Brooks Bros. are now joining the procession with a place of business at Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, Rogers Peet & Co., with a store at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Arnold Constable Company, with a store at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"When we first settled in our new neighborhood, we hadn't even the theatres that came a little later to increase traffic. Now the afternoon matinées fairly pour persons into Forty-second Street, so that we have learned to look for a mighty busy hour of post-matinée business two or three times a week. And we have an hour of heavy business preceding the matinées, due to those who come to the neighborhood early in order to shop before going to the theatre.

"If there were some who hadn't faith in the wisdom of my move, they were not one in a hundred compared to those who insisted that THE NEW YORK TIMES was moving clear out of the world when it left Park Row for Times Square. I figured that if THE TIMES had prospered in its new location I should prosper also.

"I have seen traffic increase to such an extent in Forty-second Street that they have had to distribute traffic policemen along the street in the rush hours. That condition was unheard of until the present season.

"I cannot see anyting but the brightest outlook for this district. I think that today it is one of the few commercial neighborhoods that are more than holding their own."

BUTLER AND COOK NOW ONE.

Mrs. Harry Rascovar Prepares Luncheon for Servants' Wedding.

A romance that began several years ago in the kitchen of Harry Rascovar at Lawrence, L. I. resulted yesterday morning in the marriage of his butler, Carl Fisher, and cook, Fannie Busch, who were then entertained with a wedding luncheon prepared and served to her two servants by Mrs. Rascovar.

The love affair between Carl and Fannie had been observed secretly, but with no less interest by Mr. and Mrs. Rascovar when it began, and when the bride and groom told of their intention to go to Justice of the Peace Louis M. Raisig at Cedarhurst, they were packed off in Mr. Rascovar's limousine, and brought back in it after the ceremony.

Following the luncheon, the bridal paid came to New York in the automobile and spent the evening at the theatre. They then went to Atlantic City to spend their honeymoon, after which they will return to their old places in the home of Mr. Rascovar.

TURKEYS FOR J. B. BRADY.

Friend Now Claims Part of Thanksgiving Day Box.

James B. Brady, who has made diamonds famous, had a large party of friends at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Vanderbilt. There was turkey, sent by Mr. Brady's friend, W. H. Miner of Chezy, N. Y.; real country sausages, and real apple cider, all products of Mr. Miner's farm.

There were really two turkeys. Mr. Brady thought his friend Miner had been doubly generous with his fowl and pork products, but everybody had a good appetite, and over the sweet cider many excellent gastronimic reminiscences ran around the table. That was all until yesterday morning.

The rest, or part of it, was a telegram to the management of the hotel from J. F. Deems, who usually stays at the Vanderbilt, but who is now in the West. The message was dated Burlington, Ia., to which address Mr. Deems's mail had been forwarded for several days, and to which his telegrams had been repeated. It instructed the management to send his share in the Thanksgiving box from W. H. Miner to his brother, at Springfield, Mass.

An investigation showed that while the turkeys and all had been sent in a box addressed to Mr. Brady, one set of turkey, sausages, and cider, had been marked for Mr. Deems, and the label had got misplaced. The innocent chef, when Mr. Brady had given his order for the dinner, had supposed that the whole contents of the box were his, and so proceeded to cook everything except the cider. They were puzzling below stairs at the Vanderbilt yesterday as to just how to carry out Mr. Deems's instructions. Mr. Brady thought it might serve the bill if he wrote Mr. Deems and told him how much he and his guests had enjoyed the extra turkey meant for the wanderer.

BRISK FIRE ON MEADOWS.

Corona and Elmhurst, L. I., Had an Hour of Excitement.

Boys playing at "Indians" set fire to the salt meadows in Corona Avenue east of Junction Avenue, on the line between Corona and Elmhurst, L. I., shortly before noon yesterday, and for more than an hour it required all the fire companies in that section to keep the flames within bounds and save houses and barns adjoining the meadows. Flames from ten to twenty feet high shot in the air, while dense columns of smoke enveloped the surrounding villages and brought out hundreds of persons.

The Moore homestead, more than one hundred years old, narrowly escaped destruction. More than 2,000 feet of hose was put out by the firemen.

In the excitement, two boys chased by policemen, escaped by dashing across the blazing section. They were seen to emerge through the smoke safely out of harm's way on the opposite side of the blazing stretch, from which point of vantage they waved the pursing policemen farewell. The damage was confined to several charred fences and the loss of several acres of fine meadow grass.

CENSOR GOT BRONX LETTER.

It Was Mailed to County Clerk, but Went to Germany.

A letter to the County Clerk concerning a matter of naturalization proceedings was mailed by Sidney J. Ornstein on Oct. 20 from a Bronx Branch Post Office. It arrived at Mr. Schneider's office on Nov. 2, having made the journey by way of Germany in one month and four days. Across the face of the envelope is a stamp in red ink, showing that it was opened by the censor. The inscription reads:

"Militar-Zensur, Brunn, Oberpruft."

The letter reached "Pulgram in Manren" on Nov. 14, and the "zensur" got hold of it after that. On the top of the envelope is written in German the information that the letter was opened by mistake. Mr. Schneider said he could not explain how the letter made such a journey.

"I suppose," the County Clerk said, "that the letter by mistake was put in a foreign bag. I can think of no other way of explaining it."



Made New Again

"I WANT to give this ring to my wife-to-be, but I want it fixed up a bit—the setting is awfully antiquated."

This from a young man who called last week.

It was a very old ring, its beautiful stones imbedded in a rather clumsy setting.

So instead of a ring, we suggested a lavalliere and showed our young friend some very lovely examples from our stock.

One in particular caught his eye.

"Can you make my old ring look like that?" he asked.

"Yes," said we—and we have.

Nor was our charge anywhere near as high as the young man thought it would be.

Lambert Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 58th St.

CHARITY BAZAAR

For the Benefit of the

WIDOWS and ORPHANS

of German, Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers.

To be held December 5th to December 20th, 1914,

in the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave., New York.

Afternoon and Evening Concert, Entertainment, Dancing.

ADMISSION, 25 Cents

Gifts and donations for the Bazaar are requested and will be gratefully received at the armory from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

For further information address Mr. VICTOR F. RIDDER, care Staats-Zeitung, 182 William St. Tel. 4300 Beekman.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

THE women of today are giving "Gold for Iron" to aid their country's cause, just as their grandmothers and great grandmothers did

"FOR LOVE OF FATHERLAND IN 1813"

There is a beautiful painting by G. Graef in the National Gallery at Berlin that touchingly portrays the sacrifice of those upon whom the debts of war fall heaviest. It will be beautifully reproduced for the first time in Rotogravure in next Thursday's issue of

The New York Times

MID-WEEK

PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

24 Pages—50 of the Latest and Most Important War Photographs Printed Throughout in Rotogravure

PRICE TEN CENTS

$1.25 for 3 months. $5.00 a year, postpaid.

For those who wish to preserve their copies of the Pictorial War Extra, The New York Times has prepared suitable binders, specially made for the purpose.

Price of binder, postpaid:

Full cloth $1.00
(with one year's subscription for the Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra, $6.00.)

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Size of binder, 12x17 inches; holds complete file for one year. (52 copies.) Send stamps, money order or check, and state style of binder preferred.

"The Finest of War Pictures"

From The Amsterdam Evening Recorder.

Thus far in the world's advancement the height appears to have been reached of anything like a periodical art production in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. A distinctness of feature and detail, as well as of outline, in all the printing—which is of the new rotogravure process—is pleasing to any grade of discrimination, while the blending of what refined taste desires and calls the chiaroscuro is supremely satisfying. Pictures of personages, groups, multitudes of soldiers and inhabitants of towns, bodies of prisoners on the march, lines of offenders standing to be shot, ruins caused by bombardment, acts of battle, flashes of moving beauty and intensity on land and sea, and noblest of all pictures of the Kaiser as a work of art—very impressive—make up a gallery such as makes one feel as if he had not before seen a single picture of the war.

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

THE BAUMANN'S YOU HAVE IN MIND IS ON 125TH STREET.

125TH STREET BAUMANN'S

There Are Many Special Values In Our Present NO MONEY DOWN SALE, Including

THIS EXQUISITE Leather-Covered MAHOGANY SET $61.50

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Goods Held for FUTURE Delivery if Desired

PIANOS 1 TO A WEEK



This magnificent Leather Upholstered Library Suite is a striking example of the values available during our present Special Pre-Holiday Sale. It is massively constructed of extra selected, thoroughly seasoned wood and beautifully finished in mahogany.

$20 Golden Oak Sideboard.....$9.96
$3 BURROWES Folding, Felt Top Card Table.....$1.69
$30 Golden Oak Crystal Closet.....$19.75

PLAYER-PIANOS

OUR ONLY STORE

LUDWIG BAUMANN & Co HARLEM

144 AND 146 WEST 125TH STREET

CASH SUIT YOURSELF OPEN

Half Block from Lenox Subway

George Bernard Co.

Fifth Ave. Cor. 31st St.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale at Unusual Reductions

Recent purchases from exclusive manufacturers who needed ready cash enable us to offer even greater values. We Shall Place on Sale

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

85 EVENING GOWNS
Great variety of materials in all shades. Imported and domestic models. Exquisitely trimmed.
Values $50 to $250. Reduced to **$25 to $95**

65 STREET & RESTAURANT FROCKS
Highest class and exclusive models.
Values $50 to $95. Reduced to **$25-$35**

75 FRENCH HATS
Great variety of styles, Trotteur and Semi-Dress.
Values up to $20. Reduced to **$5**

66 SUITS & STREET COATS
Values from $50 to $125.
Reduced to **$25 to $50**

All Fur Sets and Fur Coats at One-Third Off

LOST ART GALLERY OF THE IMMORTALS

National Academicians' Portraits and Works Have No Suitable Home.

DUSTY, GRIMY, NEGLECTED

In Obscure Little Building Visited Only by Students They Slumber Unnoticed.

Where are the American artists of yesteryear? Where are the artists of the present year, and where will be those of the year to come?

Where are American Immortals and their immortalities?

American Immortals are the "N. A.'s" and the "A. N. A.'s," the National Academicians and the Associate National Academicians, chosen every year by the National Academy.

The Associate National Academician, upon attaining that eminence, sends one of his important works to become the property of the National Academy. The man who reaches the honor of writing N. A. after his name has his portrait painted—or maybe he paints it himself, if that is his line of work—and these portraits form a national gallery of America's Immortals.

It is these Immortals and their works which are missing. Who in New York could say off-hand where they would go to see the portrait of any of the artists they admire and where would they send visitors to see the men who do the art work of the country? Everyone knows where the National Academy exhibitions of paintings are held annually, on Fifty-seventh Street, but where are their authors?

New York has a lost art gallery. The National Academy of Design has a home of its own, but no one except the members who go there for special meetings and the students of the Academy's free schools ever sees it. On the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 109th Street is a funny little long, low, brick building. It presents a solid brick end on Amsterdam Avenue and ambles along down 109th Street to the grounds of the Woman's Hospital, showing worn entrances and windows. There is nothing to suggest what it is, except the skylight, which one can see from a certain angle, roofing its second story. It might be an operating room, and its nearness to the hospital suggests this. But here is harbored the work of American artists for the last eighty-nine years, and the portraits of the men who have done it.

They are not respectfully treated. There is not room. Much of the work is stored. In the rooms where the paintings are hung, well-known artists are skyed—portraits and work. It does not make much difference, for no one comes to see them. There are no visitors, and the students are the only ones who gain inspiration from the work of the men who have arrived.

That is a huge joke—to say that the students gain inspiration from the work of the Academicians. It is huddled promiscuously into the classrooms in which they work. Inspiration! This is the way they get it in the men's preparatory class room, which is on the main floor of the building.

There is a long row of paintings on one side of this room, hung here "on the line," and the students face it. There is a shelf just below the pictures to support the casts from which the students draw, but it would never do to have a promiscuous figure or landscape background. No self-respecting student could make a good drawing in that way, and an old canvas is stretched across the pictures the full length of the room, covering the lower half of them.

In the still-life classroom one gazes at the pictures on the wall through a fence of hat trees hung promiscuously with hats and coats.

There are people who do not mind admitting that they are old enough to remember the home of the National Academy when it was down on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, sixteen years ago. A picturesque old building it was, in a getatable location, and there were exhibitions and festivities held there, and the thought of the old place brings up agreeable memories of pictures set in palm-filled halls with the sound of music.

There are later memories of a time when the Academy tried to find a more suitable home for itself and there were hot discussions as to whether it should have the Arsenal building in Central Park. These discussions were carried on partly in the newspapers. The artists, many of them, said that art was for the people and the park was the place for it. Other people opposed it and said that Central Park as a breathing spot was more valuable. That was in 1909. Since then the idea of a new home for the National Academy has dropped into the background.

Everything is crowded everywhere in the little brick building. A copy of the Farnese Hercules, from Italy, a gigantic figure, is in the corner of a tiny square hall. A nice little bronze Houdon is away up in a dark corner where only its outlines can be seen. Other bronzes stand before pictures which should have an opportunity to be seen. This is in the season when the Academy is at its best.

In the Summer months the innocuous desuetude of its condition is complete. Academicians and attendants are away on their vacations. It is fortunate no visitors come. The place is desolate. The pictures look uncared for. The glass covering some of them is grimy. Numbers of a one-time exhibition are on the frames, as well as the regular numbers, and the catalogue of the collection tells apparently strange tales. One looks up a number to find a still life described as a beautiful young woman and vice versa.

It is a lost gallery, but as it is, it is well lost. The Academy has room to grow on its own grounds. These extend the full length of the block from 108th to 110th Streets, on Amsterdam Avenue—east of the Cathedral grounds—and perhaps a third of the block on 109th Street. It is a fine building spot, but just now it shows only the little old brick structure and a tall wooden fence.

FRANK GARDNER HALE

Begs to Announce

An Exhibition and Sale

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Hand-Wrought Jewelry and Enamels

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707 Fifth Ave., near 55th St.

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WALL STREET EMPLOYEES' RELIEF COM., 68 Broad St., Room 109. Telephone 4248 Rector, Between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Greenhut's Half-Price Sale of Waists—Monday



$1.50 Waists, at 75c

Wise Women Will Supply Themselves With Waists for Months to Come. They Will Also Buy for Christmas Gift-Giving

$6 Waists, at $2.95

125 fascinating new styles for your choice. 8 of the creations illustrated. The most extraordinary sale occasion New York has seen in more than a decade.

$3 Waists, at $1.50

$5 Waists, at $2.45

No mail, C. O. D., approval or 'phone orders filled and because the prices are so astonishingly low we reserve the right to limit quantities.

Special tables in regular department and other sections of the store.

The Marvelous Range of Materials Embraces:

Striped Pompadour, Jacquard Crepe, Pompadour Chiffon Over Net, Crepe de Chine, Satin and Embroidered Chiffon Combination Effects, Crepe de Chine Embroidered in Self or Gold, Black Shadow Lace Over Net, Georgette Crepe, Dresden Chiffon and Shadow Lace Combined, Silk Shadow Lace Over Chiffon, Satin and Georgette Combined.

From Every Standpoint Monday's Distribution of Waists, at Half Price and Less, Is Absolutely Without a Parallel!

Never before—not even at the end of a season—were waists of such style, beauty and superior quality offered in such large and varied collections at such astonishingly low prices.

The absolute favorites of the season in styles and materials offered for your choice.

In this tremendous special sale we have planned to excel any and all events ever attempted by this or any other store. The values will delight even the most seasoned shoppers.

To fully appreciate the scope and magnitude of this event from a fashion and economy standpoint you will have to attend this sale tomorrow. It is then when you note the effectiveness—the exquisite new styles—the elegant materials—and perfect workmanship—that you will fully realize the possibilities of this sale.

75c for $1.50 Waists | $2.45 for $5 Waists

$1.50 for $3 Waists | $2.95 for $6 Waists

This Sale is for Tomorrow, Monday!

MAIN BUILDING

A Message from Toytown



A message to every little kiddie and to every little kiddie's parents, in which we want to tell you all that TOYTOWN THIS YEAR IS MORE WONDERFUL THAN EVER.

Bring your little ones in to revel in the delightful feast of toys that we have spread on the 5th floor of our Main Building.

Come—see—wonder—be welcome!

The array is endless—it would take more than a page to describe them.

Here Are a Few of the Specials for Monday:

$1.69 to $1.89 High-grade, Full-jointed Dolls—real beauties; ALL WITH GENUINE HAIR WIGS; some have shoes and stockings; others have eyelashes; all with sleeping eyes. TOMORROW, ONLY..... 98c

$1.19 "Made in America" Teddy Bears—19 inches high; the very finest produced in this country; jointed arms and legs and loud voice. TOMORROW, ONLY..... 79c

And This Extra Special:

About 100 Reed Pullman Doll Carriages

We shall sell them tomorrow at A FRACTION OF THEIR REGULAR PRICES.

MAIN BUILDING

Women's and Misses' $14.75 and $16.50 Tailored Suits at..... $9.75

Stunning styles in this season's most fashionable materials.

Women's and Misses' $17.50 to $21.75 Coats at..... $12.75

MAIN BUILDING

Groceries for Monday

Your order will be equally well filled if sent by mail or 'Phone Chelsea 4000.

Milk

CONDENSED MILK—Imported from Holland; dozen, $1; 3 cans..... 25c

VAN CAMP'S EVAPORATED MILK—dozen, $1; 3 big cans..... 25c

CONDENSED MILK—Imported from Denmark, dozen, $1.15; 3 cans..... 29c

FANCY PASTRY FLOUR—Fountain Quality; ½-bbl.-bag, 95c; ¼-lb. bag..... 32c

QUAKER CORN FLAKES—package 5c

New Sweet Peas

Fountain Quality.

SIFTED EARLY JUNE SWEET PEAS—case, $3.80; doz., $1.95; 3 cans..... 50c

SWEET MARROWFAT PEAS—case, $2.85; dozen, $1.43; 3 cans..... 36c

LIPTON'S JELLY TABLETS—Imported from England; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c packages. 25c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FANCY LIMA BEANS	98c	49c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	65c	34c
FRESH FARINA	55c	28c
ROLLED OAT-MEAL	47c	24c
MARROW BEANS	98c	49c
FRESH CORN-MEAL	38c	20c
FANCIEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
PEARL TAPIOCA	76c	39c
PINHEAD OAT-MEAL	57c	29c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	95c	48c
BEST PEA BEANS	76c	39c

HAZEL BORAX SOAPS or Hazel Best Family Soap; box, $2.64; 11 bars..... 49c

BORAX CLEANSER—Jap brand; 3 reg. 5c boxes..... 10c

Delicious Teas

BEST FAMILY TEAS—blended to order:—5-lb. caddy, $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

POPULAR BLEND TEAS—any variety; green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.75; lb..... 60c

Smoked Meats

SMOKED OX TONGUES—1 lb 19½c

SWIFT'S SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 19c

SMOKED BONELESS SHOULDERS—lb..... 18c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb..... 21c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb..... 25c

JELKE'S BEST BUTTERINE—5-lb. pkg., $1.24; 2-lb. print..... 50c

We deliver butterine.

NEW RED SALMON—Alaska Seal brand; dozen, $2.10; tall can..... 18c

ENGLISH BISCUITS—Huntley & Palmer's casement; packet..... 14c

SPINACH—Booth's Oval brand; doz., $1.15; large can..... 10c

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT—dozen, 90c; 3 for..... 25c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $1.95; bushel, 60-lb. bag, 98c; 15 lbs..... 25c

Armour's Star Bacon

STAR BACON—usually 32c; special, lb..... 27c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb..... 23c

NEW SWEET POTATOES—sugar eets, parsnips, carrots, white turnips, yellow turnips, red onions, yellow onions; 5-quart basket..... 33c

NEW CROP RICE—fancy small-grain rice; 10 lbs., 57c; 5 lbs..... 29c

RED CHERRIES—Hazel brand; bottle, 65c and..... 43c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	76c	39c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR	75c	38c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	83c	42c
STANDARD POWDERED SUGAR	73c	37c

NEW CHILI SAUCE—Fountain Quality; pint bottle..... 24c

New Tomatoes

FOUNTAIN QUALITY JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—case, $3.45; dozen, $1.75; can..... 15c

UNITED BRAND solid-packed, red ripe tomatoes; case, 2 doz., $1.95; dozen, $1; 3 large cans..... 25c

GREEN LIMA BEANS—Fountain Quality; doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

PREMIUM FLOUR—Fountain Quality best family patent; bbl., $6.95; ½-bbl., $3.75; ¼-bbl.-bag, 87c; 7-lb. bag..... 32c

NEW SWEET APPLE CIDER—gallon jug, 35c; large bottle..... 14c

Nurnberg Lebkuchen

Direct importation from Heinrich Haeberlein. More than a hundred varieties at The Big Store's low prices. Order a supply tomorrow while the stock is complete.

Evaporated Fruits

NEW EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs..... 25c

IMPORTED FARD DATES—2 lbs..... 30c

NEW SWEET PRUNES—2 lbs. 30c

CALIFORNIA SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs..... 38c

NEW SMYRNA LAYER FIGS—2 lbs..... 34c

NEW STRINGLESS BEANS—Milford quality dozen, $1.75; can..... 15c

NEW SUGAR CORN—Milford quality; case, $2.25; doz., $1.14; 3 cans..... 29c

PLUM PUDDING—Fountain Quality Old English style; can, 75c, 65c, 45c and..... 24c

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

CHOICE SANTOS COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.75; 5½ lbs., $1; lb..... 18c

HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $6.10; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Savings of ¼ to ½ Off Regular Prices in Tomorrow's Sale of $20,000 Worth of Rich Cut Glass

In preparation for it, we cleared out the entire stocks of several large factories, first, however, assuring ourselves that EVERY PIECE IS UP TO THE HIGH GREENHUT STANDARD OF QUALITY.

The cuttings are the very newest, the patterns simply lovely, and the pieces just such as will make excellent Christmas gifts.

We enumerate a few of the items, but COME TO GREENHUT'S ANNEX BUILDING TOMORROW and make your own selections. You will be amply repaid for the time expended.



$5.95 Set | $3.69 | $2.95 | $2.95 | $1.69 | $2.95 | $2.95

$5.95 CUT GLASS HANDLED WINE DECANTERS (as illustrated)—at..... $2.95

$2.25 CUT GLASS OIL OR VINEGAR CRUETS (as illustrated)—at..... $1.69

$5.95 CUT GLASS CRACKER JARS—new shape (illustrated); at..... $2.95

$5 CUT GLASS ICE TUBS—large size (illustrated); at..... $2.95

$10.25 CUT GLASS WATER SETS—4-pint jug, 6 table tumblers and reflector (as illustrated); complete..... $5.95

$5 CUT GLASS FLOWER VASES—12 inches high (as illustrated); at..... $2.95

$5.50 CUT GLASS FERN DISHES—full 8-inch size (as illustrated); complete with fernery and reflector; at..... $3.69

$2.95 CUT GLASS TALL-FOOTED COMPORTS—at..... $1.89

OTHER PIECES OF CUT GLASS IN MONDAY'S SALE

98c. DOMINO SUGAR HOLDERS—at..... 75c

$1.50 DOMINO SUGAR HOLDERS—at..... $1.19

$1.95 OIL CRUETS—at..... $1.29

$5 OVAL FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $2.95

$5 TALL COMPORTS—at..... $3.69

$2.95 TALL COMPORTS—at..... $1.89

$5.95 14-INCH FLOWER VASES—at..... $4.45

$2.95 WATER JUGS—at..... $1.89

$1.50 SLICED LEMON DISHES—at..... 79c

$1.95 BON BON DISHES—at..... 98c

$1.95 DEEP BOWLS—at..... $1.40

$2.50 DEEP FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $1.89

$2.95 DEEP FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $2.29

$3.95 DEEP FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $2.59

$5 DEEP FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $3.69

$6.45 DEEP FRUIT BOWLS—at..... $4.85

$2.95 SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—at..... $1.89

$3.50 SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—at..... $2.59

$5 SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—at..... $2.95

$2.95 WATER BOTTLES—at..... $1.89

$3.95 WATER BOTTLES—at..... $2.95

$3.95 MAYONNAISE SETS—at..... $2.49

$2.50 MAYONNAISE SETS—at..... $1.89

$3.95 COVERED BUTTER DISHES—at..... $2.95

$2.50 CELERY TRAYS—at..... $1.69

$4.50 FERN DISHES—complete with fernery and reflector; at..... $2.79

$11.25 WATER SETS, WITH REFLECTOR—at..... $6.95

$13 WATER SETS, WITH REFLECTOR—at..... $8.95

$2.95 8-INCH FLOWER VASES—at..... $1.89

$3.50 10-INCH FLOWER VASES—at..... $2.59

$5 10-INCH FLOWER VASES—at..... $2.95

$8.95 WINE DECANTERS—at..... $6.95

$9.75 WINE DECANTERS—at..... $7.95

$5.95 WINE DECANTERS—at..... $3.69

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

A $35,000 Collection of Royal Wilton & Axminster RUGS

The Entire Surplus Stock of 3 American Mills

At Very Big Price Reductions Monday

These are dropped patterns, but are in every way as good as the regular running patterns. ALL THESE RUGS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT—handsome, durable—in fact, THE VERY BEST OF THEIR KIND. The choice you have is a truly wonderful one. Please read these details carefully:

WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPET CO., Thomas Develon, Jr. ALL WORSTED WILTON RUGS; full 5 frame; all worsted yarns, dyed by the best known process.

SAVALON WILTON RUGS—

Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$45	$34.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$39.50	$31.50
36 x 63 in.	$8.50	$6.25
27 x 54 in.	$5.75	$3.85

H. G. FETTEROLF RUG MILLS.—Best quality Worsted WILTON RUGS; full 5 frame Wilton grade.

WINDSOR WILTON RUGS—

Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$60	$43.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$53.75	$39.50
36 x 63 in.	$9.50	$6.85
27 x 54 in.	$6.25	$4.65

S. SANFORD SONS CO. AXMINSTER RUGS—Absolutely perfect, in a choice selection of designs and colorings.

BEAUVAIS & HURRIKANA AXMINSTER RUGS—

Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$29.50	$22.50
9 x 12 ft.	$24.50	$17.50
36 x 70 in.	$3.95	$2.95
36 x 70 in.	$3.50	$2.75

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS—

Size.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$17.50	$12.75
9 x 12 ft.	$14.50	$10.75

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered January 1st.

WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

50 2½ Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY

With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Tuesday only, December 1.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

Sunday Times—11-29-14. 3

"Nemo" Corsets At Half Price

An Unheard-Of Opportunity at Greenhut's Tomorrow:

The two following popular models, which have sold freely all season, are reduced.

NEMO KOPSERVICE—For Full to Medium Figures. No. 552. Regularly $5. $2.50

NEMO "EASY-FRONT"—For Slender to Medium. Nos. 303 and 304. Value $3. $1.50

Some of All Sizes at Beginning of Sale

"Elso" Corsets

Shown on Living Models at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Miss Julia Field, corsetiere, will demonstrate these corsets. Lectures by Mr. H. P. Junkins, who will take up every phase of the subject.

Home Furnishing Sales—

Monday in Our Annex Building

$6 WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEAD—1½-inch posts; tulip shape brass caps; heavy filling rods; sanitary construction. Monday at..... $4.45

$10 WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEAD—2-inch posts; seamless steel tubing bed; 10 ¾-inch filling rods. Head end is 60 inches high; enamel is baked on to insure durability; all regular sizes; an exceptional value..... $7.45

$7.50 WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEAD..... $5

$10 SQUARE POST BEDSTEAD..... $6.75



1,000 Feather Pillows—Guaranteed odorless; each, Monday only..... 40c

Guaranteed Springs

Formerly.	Sale Price.	Formerly.	Sale Price.
$2.50	$1.75	$4.75	$3.90
2.75	2.15	5.25	4.25
3.00	2.50	6.00	4.75
3.15	2.65	7.00	6.00
3.90	3.35	8.50	7.00
4.50	3.75	10.00	7.50

$10 WHITE ELASTIC 100 per cent FELT MATTRESSES; roll edge, fancy cretonne ticking..... $7.50

$7 "RESTFUL" SLIDING COUCH..... $4.75

Comes with mattresses; can be separated to make 2 separate couches.

$10 "SIMPLEX" COUCH—complete with mattress..... $7.75

$12 STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS..... $8.25

$12 "REINA" COUCH—forms a Davenport during the day..... $9

$15 NEW SANITARY BOX SPRING—no wood, all metal; cover can be removed for washing..... $12

$7 COMBINATION FELT MATTRESS..... $5

$5.50 "CROWN" WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS—all sizes; at..... $4.25

$8 WIT EDGE WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS—all sizes; at..... $6.75

$7 SAG PROOF SPRINGS—all sizes; at..... $5

$23 GENUINE OSTERMOOR FELT MATTRESS..... $15

$12.50 "GREENHUT SPECIAL" COUCH—good mattress included..... $9.75

Aluminum Specials for Monday

75c LIPPED SAUCEPAN—3½-qt..... 49c

$1.35 DOUBLE RICE OR CEREAL BOILER—2-qt..... 95c

ALUMINUM SIX-PIECE SETS—ladle, grater, dipper, tea strainer, cheese grater and cake turner..... 98c

75c COVERED SAUCEPAN—2½-quart..... 39c

PERCOLATING COFFEE-POT—6-cup size; glass top..... $1.39

$1 CEDAR OIL MOP—complete..... 49c

RICH PORCELAIN TRAYS—mounted in wicker frame, with side handles—Round Shape, 8-in..... 75c; 10-in..... $1.25; 12-in..... $1.00; 12-in..... $2.00; 14-in..... $1.25

FIREPROOF PIE PLATES—10-inch diameter; mounted in nickel frame, with side handles and feet..... 95c

FIREPROOF CASSEROLES—8-inch diameter; mounted in nickel frame with side handles and feet..... $1.45

TURTLE CUSPIDORS—bronze finish; unique novelty; opens by stepping on head..... $1.25

WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS — J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY — WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

A. H. JOLINE FORESAW AUCTION OF LIBRARY

Late Collector's Regret That His "Pets" Would Be Scattered Now Recalled.

BOOKS EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED

Many Volumes Embellished with Pictures and Autographs—Letters Also to be Sold.

The first part of the noteworthy library of the late Adrian H. Joline of this city will be sold by the Anderson Auction Company, on the afternoons of Dec. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Mr. Joline thus described his literary treasures in the concluding sentence of his chatty "Meditations of an Autograph Collector":

"No one will ever be as fond of my pets as I have been, and at no distant day they will be scattered among the bidders at the inevitable auction sale, which awaits all collections, save only those consigned to perpetual burial in some library. My own association with them will be lost and forgotten.

"I trust that they may come under the protecting care of a true collector, a real antiquary—no mere bargain hunter no 'snapper-up of unconsidered trifles,' but one endowed with the capacity to appreciate whatsoever things are worthy of the affection of the lover of letters and of history."

The first part of the library will consist of 1,114 lots of books and autographs. Many of the volumes are extra-illustrated, such for instance as Alexander's "Political History of New York," two volumes extended to six by the insertion of 338 autograph letters, manuscripts, and prints; Brooks's "History of the Court of Common Pleas," extra-illustrated, with 151 autographs and 125 portraits; "Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," extra-illustrated with thirty-one autographs and other material; Carson's "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," extended to three volumes by the insertion of 136 autograph letters and ninety-two portraits; Cooper's "History of the Navy," extended to four volumes by the insertion of 265 portraits, views, maps, and plans; Forman's "Life and Writings of Jefferson," with fifty-nine letters, portraits, and documents inserted; Lossing's "Home of Washington," extended to five volumes by the insertion of 879 portraits and views; Townsend's "Our Presidents," extra-illustrated by 220 portraits and views and sixty-eight autograph letters, including a fine war specimen by Washington; and Irving's "Life of Washington," extended to two volumes by the insertion of 264 plates and manuscript letters of a survey by the "Father of His Country."

An interesting Revolution autograph is a letter of John Barry, first Commodore of the American Navy, dated "At Sea, Feb. 10, 1782," after he had successfully conveyed Lafayette and the Count Noailles to France. Another is Robert Fulton, the inventor, March 1, 1815, to Gen. William Duane, in regard to the use of torpedoes. "The Jeffersons," by William Winter, is extra-illustrated by the insertion of eighty additional portraits and views, including many character plates of Joseph Jefferson, his friends, and contemporaries, and sixty-three autograph letters and signatures of the most noted actors and actresses of the day.

In a letter dated Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1778, Richard Henry Lee, President of the Continental Congress, says:

"We have not heard from Gen. Washington since the 5th instant, when he was at Morris Town, in West Jersey, about twenty miles from Brunswick, where the enemy have their headquarters. But a gentleman, who arrived here yesterday and who passed through our army at Morris Town on the 8th, says the men were in high spirits—that the Jersey militia had many skirmishes with the British troops and always beat them."

An interesting Edgar Allan Poe item is the original draft of a letter by him to Prof. Charles Anthon, June, 1844, showing the poet's methods of constructing an important communication, with its many changes of words, phrases, and even whole paragraphs. Some peculiar marks and notes occur on spaces unoccupied by the text, which appear to have no connection with the letter itself, such as "Alice, My Dear, My Dear, My D."

A letter of William Tryon, Colonial Governor, is dated aboard the "Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Harbor of New York 4th December, 1775," and is addressed "to the inhabitants of the Colony of New York." Owing to the state of opinion in this city, caused by the arrival here on the same day of Gen. Washington and Gov. Tryon, the latter suffered much uneasiness and mortification, and in consequence retired to the British ship Duchess of Gordon, under the protection of the guns of the Asia, where he continued his intrigues with citizens. This letter was one of his last official communications to the inhabitants of the Colony before actual hostilities with Great Britain.

WHITMAN TO NAME BRUCE.

Appointment May Be to the District Attorneyship.

According to a report which was current in political circles yesterday Gov.-elect Whitman is considering the appointment of M. Linn Bruce, former Lieutenant Governor, as his successor in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Bruce accompanied Mr. Whitman on all his up-State trips during the campaign, and spoke at all of the Whitman rallies.

"It's the first I've heard of Mr. Whitman's intention to so honor me," said Mr. Bruce last night. "I have no ambition to succeed the Governor-elect as District Attorney."

For all that it is regarded as likely that Mr. Bruce is slated for an appointment in the Whitman administration. He has been a prominent figure in Republican politics. He was Lieutenant Governor in 1905 and 1906 when the late Frank W. Higgins was Governor. Gov. Hughes appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. In 1910 Mr. Bruce was counsel for the Merritt Graft Investigating Committee, which was created by the Legislature after the Allds bribery scandal. Before his election as Lieutenant Governor he was Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee.

Eugene M. Travis, State Controller-elect, yesterday announced the appointment of these Transfer Tax Appraisers: For Queens County, Frank L. Entwhistle of Richmond Hill; for Nassau, Jeremiah Wood of Lynbrook, L. I., and for Suffolk, William H. Robbins. The places are not salaried. The annual fees amount to from $4,000 to $6,000.

It is known that Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, is to be appointed Transfer Tax Attorney to the Controller in New York County, a place which pays about $10,000 annually, and that John Boyle, Jr., formerly Secretary of the Republican County Committee, will be appointed in the same capacity for the Bronx, where the place pays about $5,000 annually.

Baby Chokes to Death on Candy.

Mrs. H. Schertz of 117 Norfolk Street was startled yesterday afternoon by the screams of children playing in the street outside, and ran out to find her year-old baby Harry, whom she had left to sun himself in a baby carriage on the pavement, choking on a piece of candy. She snatched him up and ran to the office of Dr. M. J. Katz, at 122 Rivington Street, but arrived too late to save the child.

Adjudged in Contempt of Court as Result of Labor Troubles.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 28.—F. P. Lamoreaux, editor of The Stockton Labor News, was sentenced today to serve five days in the county jail and to pay a fine of $250 for contempt by Judge C. W. Norton of the Superior Court. Lamoreaux began serving his sentence at once. Six other labor leaders cited for contempt were adjudged not guilty by the court.

Since last July, when the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Employers' Association declared Stockton un "open shop" town, a bitter fight has been waged between the employers and the labor unions. The citation of Lamoreaux for contempt resulted from an editorial in The Labor News charging Judge Norton with issuing restraining orders against picketing whenever they were asked for by the employers' association.

NO BOSTON POLICEWOMAN.

Mayor Curley's Tentative Appointment Held to be Invalid.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The recent tentative appointment by Mayor Curley of Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer as the city's first policewoman was invalid, according to a ruling of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, submitted today.

After the Mayor had named Mrs. Steinauer, he delayed sending the nomination to the civil service commission pending an opinion from the corporation counsel. Mr. Sullivan today told him that the Legislature intended that women police officers should be appointed only in those cities where the Mayor was responsible for the conduct of the police department, and that it did not intend to divide the jurisdiction in Boston as between the Mayor and the police commissioner appointed by the Governor.

FREE MARKET FOR DALLAS.

City Permitted to Establish It on Federal Building Site.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Assistant Secretary Newton of the Treasury today granted permission to the City of Dallas, Texas, to establish a free open-air market on a Federal building site recently bought by the Government. Farmers and truck gardeners may place their products on sale without paying market fees.

If the experiment works well in Dallas the plan may be adopted in other cities where the Government has several hundred unoccupied sites, which may be vacant for years.

"I do not know," said Mr. Newton, "that this will result in any modification of prices, but if it shall the experiment will be worth the effort. I do not know where the trouble lies, but somewhere on the road between the farm and the city kitchen something happens that makes all products of the farm and garden extremely expensive."

SIEGEL DIVORCE REPORT IN.

Counsel for Wife Asks for Final Action Next Week.

That Mrs. Marie Vaughn Siegel will be successful in the suit for a divorce she began against her husband, the bankrupt merchant, was indicated yesterday by the filing of an application by her counsel, ex-Judge Nash Rockwood, to have the case placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court for action next week. The case was referred to Maurice Delches, to take testimony and he finished his work several days ago.

If the report of the referee had been unfavorable to Mrs. Siegel her counsel would not have taken any action. Mr. Siegel's counsel, Lemuel E. Quigg, would then have asked the court to dismiss the case. Neither Mr. Delches nor Mr. Quigg would discuss the matter yesterday.

The suit was begun late in March last, a few weeks after Mrs. Siegel had arrived from abroad. The correspondents named in the papers were "Miss Smith," said to be a trained nurse, and a "Mrs. Eddy." Mrs. Siegel charged her husband with unfaithfulness during various times between Nov. 28, 1910, and March 30, 1914. At the time the suit was begun it was said that Mrs. Siegel had an arrangement with her husband when they separated on Nov. 28, 1910, that publicity would be averted as long as he kept his promise to pay her $25,000 a year. These payments stopped some time before the suit was started.

During the time that the case was before the referee Mr. Siegel was busy helping to arrange the details of his trial in Genesee County. So far as could be learned yesterday there was no opposition to the suit, and only a few witnesses were called. Mrs. Siegel is also suing for her dower rights in "Driftwood," Mr. Siegel's handsome residence at Mamaroneck.

GET TRACE OF McCORMICK.

Investigators Find Sing Sing's ex-Warden Was in Norwalk, Conn.

District Attorney Cropsey on Tuesday will continue his investigation before the Kings County Grand Jury of the unusual privileges accorded to David A. Sullivan, the convicted bank President, at Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Cropsey is anxious to question Miss Louise Burkhardt, the former private secretary to Sullivan, to see if she can throw any further light on the whereabouts of any of the assets of the wrecked Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Investigators attached to the office of the District Attorney learned yesterday that Thomas H. McCormick, ex-Warden of Sing Sing, who had been sought as a witness for a long time, was in Norwalk, Conn., several days ago. They declare that he is still in Connecticut, and he will be asked to come to Brooklyn and testify. His appearance is entirely optional, as the Grand Jury has no power to compel him to come from another State.

J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank depositors, has sent a letter to John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, asking when the Parole Board will consider the application of Sullivan for a parole. Mr. Rohrer stated that the Executive Committee desired an opportunity to present certain facts before the Parole Board tending to prove that Sullivan was not entitled to a parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence because of his conduct since his imprisonment.

SUICIDE INSANE FROM WORK

Bank Clerk Found by Wife in Bath with Throat Slashed.

Bradford Arthur More, 38 years, a clerk for the Bank for Savings, 280 Fourth Avenue, was found dying from a razor slash in his throat yesterday morning by his wife, who went to the bathroom of their home, 407 Amity Street, Flushing, to urge him to catch a train for Manhattan.

Mr. More was a soloist in the choir of the Flushing Dutch Reformed Church. According to the family physician, Dr. Joseph S. Thomas, he committed suicide while temporarily insane from close application to business.

He had performed his duties at the bank to the entire satisfaction of the officials, according to the Controller, James Knowles. Mr. More was born in St. Catherine's, Ontario. His wife was the daughter of the late Frank Judd of Flushing, and she also was a church soloist. Mr. More was a member of the Orpheus Glee Club of Flushing, and he was to have taken part in a concert by that organization next Friday.

20 PER CENT. MILLER EXPOSED IN COURT

Brother-in-Law Turns on Swindler Who Lived Under an Alias Since Quitting Prison.

ALL DUE TO FAMILY ROW

Ex-Convict, Who Has Prospered, Sided with Wife of Man Whose Name He Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 28.—William F. Miller, who took $1,200,000 from credulous investors by assuring them that he was able to send stocks up or down in Wall Street, was in the police court here today. He had lived quietly for eight years in Rockville Center, under the name of Williams Schmidt.

Miller, whose financial manipulations gained him the nickname of "Five Hundred and Twenty Per Cent. Miller," dropped out of sight when he was sentenced to serve ten years in Sing Sing for grand larceny. This was in 1899, after the Brooklyn police had raided the headquarters of his so-called syndicate at 144 Floyd Street.

The revelation that in Williams Schmidt his neighbors had been associating with Miller, the noted swindler, came to them as a great surprise. Never in the eight years he has lived in Rockville Center has Miller tried to induce anyone to invest in stocks.

If it had not been for a quarrel with his brother-in-law, whose family name Miller took to escape identification, Miller would probably be still living comfortably under the alias he assumed. But after a quarrel with the real Schmidt, Miller had him arrested and in retaliation Schmidt denounced Miller in court. He brought forward proof so convincing that Miller broke down under cross examination and admitted his identity.

The trouble in the Schmidt household began some time ago, after Miller had separated from his wife, who, with a young child, still lives in Rockville Centre. Miller went to the home of his brother-in-law to live and friction with Schmidt developed in which Miller usually took the side of Mrs. Schmidt.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt quarreled and Miller sided again with Mrs. Schmidt. This angered Schmidt and he struck his brother-in-law. Miller had Schmidt arrested for assault and an hour or two later Mrs. Schmidt served a summons on Schmidt in divorce proceedings.

When the assault case was called before Police Judge Wright, Schmidt wanted to know who had complained against him. A copy of the complaint bearing the name of William Schmidt was shown to him.

"Why that man has no right to use the name Schmidt," he said, as he took the stand in his own behalf. "He's not Schmidt. He's 520-Per-Cent.-Miller, the swindler whom I have been harboring and protecting all these years since he got out of Sing Sing."

Miller evidently had not been expecting his brother-in-law to expose him. He seemed non-plussed at first, but he gradually recovered his composure and after admitting his identity, said he was glad the facts were known at last as living under a fictitious name was not pleasant.

"I had to have an alias," he said, "or else I never would have been able to earn an honest living. Nobody would have trusted me, but as Schmidt I got along fairly well."

Miller is said to own several pieces of property in Rockville Centre. He had a mortgage on the fixtures of a grocery store which his brother-in-law opened recently, and it was said that they had disagreed over this.

Hundreds of Long Island families gave money to Miller because of the Franklin Syndicate's alluring circulars. One of these circulars contained this paragraph:

My ambition is to make the Franklin Syndicate one of the largest and strongest syndicates operating in Wall Street, which will enable us to manipulate stocks, putting them up or down as we desire, and which will make our profits five times more than they are now. As to that I have no doubt, for it benefits its investors by paying weekly dividends and doubles their money in a very short time.

The slogan of the concern was a quotation from Franklin, "The way to wealth is as plain as the road to market," and in letters addressed to workmen this special appeal was made: "You have worked hard to earn your money; now make it work hard for you."

Miller said tonight that, notwithstanding the disclosure of his identity, he would stay in Rockville Centre.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

Belgian Girl Seeks Her Sweetheart Here and They Are Wed.

Miss Flavia van Waghtelen, whose home was in the little Belgian city of Menin, on the River Lys, between Brussels and Ypres, which is the very heart of the great battle zone of Western Europe, arrived in New York last Tuesday, on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam from Rotterdam. She escaped through the Belgian war zone to the Netherlands, to wed Siegfried Henschel, a young Dutchman, who came to New York some time ago, and who had promised some day to return to Belgium and bring her back to the United States as his wife.

When the German armies swept through Belgium and into France, Miss van Waghtelen, with thousands of other defenseless non-combatants, sought the shelter of friendly Holland. The girl, who is only nineteen years old, finally got to Rotterdam and found that she still had enough money to obtain a steerage ticket on the Rotterdam for New York.

With the few things she had managed to take out of Belgium in her flight from the battlefields, she sailed for New York. When the Rotterdam arrived in Hoboken she, with the other steerage passengers, who could not show American citizenship papers, was taken to Ellis Island. There she told her story to the immigration officials and Commissioner Howe communicated with Father Stillemans, who in addition to being the head of the Belgian Relief Committee is also President of the Belgian Bureau, the organization that looks after Belgian immigrants.

Henschel was found and he hurried to Ellis Island to meet Miss van Waghtelen. He said that the ceremony could not be performed any too quick to suit him, and within half an hour, on Friday afternoon, he and Miss van Waghtelen were on their way to Manhattan. Father Stillemans sent a representative with them to the City Hall, where the marriage license was procured.

Then Mr. Henschel and Miss van Waghtelen went to Father Stillemans's office in the Maritime Building, and were married. They will live in New York.

CAPT. SMITH ACQUITTED.

Court Frees Him from Blame for Grounding of Oceanic.

Capt. William Smith, the Marine Superintendent of the White Star Line, received a letter yesterday from his brother, Harry Smith, senior Captain of the White Star fleet, informing him that he had been tried by court martial at Devonport on the battleship Prince George, for the grounding of the Oceanic, and honorably acquitted.

David Blair, chief officer of the Oceanic, who was navigating officer on the bridge when she went on the rocks off the coast of Scotland on Sept. 9, was also tried by court martial and found guilty of negligence. The Oceanic was taken by the British Government and fitted up as an auxiliary cruiser and armed with six-inch guns.

FIRST SALMON SHIP HERE FROM PACIFIC

The Windber, with 5,000,000 Cans, Comes via Canal in 42 Days.

COMMERCE FOR HOBOKEN

Was Held Up by the French Cruiser Conde and Lost German Steward, a Prisoner of War.

The first vessel to come through the Panama Canal with a full cargo from the State of Washington to New York Harbor is the steamship Windber, now lying at the Lackawanna Pier 3 in Hoboken. She belongs to the Pacific American Fisheries Company, and came in full up to the bulwarks with cases of salmon, 5,000,000 cans in all, which are being brought ashore as rapidly as 100 men can handle the job.

Capt. Emil Jackson said he left Bellingham, which is about fifty miles south of Vancouver, on Oct. 15, and before reaching Panama the ship ran into an enormous school of turtles, which remained alongside for three days. The crew had turtle soup and turtle steak three times a day. The ship paid about $2,500 toll for going through the canal.

"We were not long in the Atlantic," said Capt. Jackson, "before Friday, Nov. 13, came, and it certainly was a hoodoo. We lost one of our best men, A. C. H. Piepenbrink, the steward. He was a German by birth, but we had no idea when we started out that his nationality was going to give us any trouble.

"At about 8:15 in the morning of the 13th we sighted a cruiser on the horizon. As she closed up with us she ran up the French colors and then told us to heave to. We did so, and an officer, in a gorgeous uniform, came aboard and announced that he was Lieut. La Porte of the cruiser Conde, and that he wanted to take as a prisoner of war a German steward we had with us. We had had no idea that the nationality of Piepenbrink was known on all the seas of the world, yet it would seem that his fame was international. Before he went I paid him his salary in full. On Thanksgiving Day, when we arrived in Hoboken, I got a letter from him, in which he said he had been taken to the naval prison at Kingston, Jamaica, where he was detained.

"The envelope was without a stamp but was marked: 'Free. Letter of war prisoner,' and then below, 'Passed Censor.' I am going to write to Secretary Bryan and put the facts of the case before him, as this man was taken from an American vessel, sailing under the United States flag, and was and had been regularly employed on board."

The main object of the Windber's voyage is to increase the trade of the Pacific American Fisheries Company of Bellingham, and to exploit that city and its resources. The Bellingham boosters know their business well, for the name is prominent all over the ship from stem to stern. She carries 103,000 cases of Bellingham salmon. The weight of the cargo is given as 3,450 tons. If the 5,000,000 cans were laid end to end there would be a solid line of canned salmon 452 miles long. The cargo represents 200 carloads and is valued at $500,000 wholesale. It is having shipped out of Hoboken on the Lackawanna.

The steamer will leave Hoboken in about ten days with a cargo of tin plate and wire and will return to Bellingham via the Canal. She will be back again next year about the same time. By that time, however, it is practically assured that there will be at least five other vessels coming into Hoboken with the salmon, and the trade will be established on regular lines. The company has found that it is more than 50 per cent. cheaper to transport the salmon this way than to pay railroad freights.

CANAL SAVES 23 DAYS.

West Coast Ships Gain 5,550 Miles Over Straits Route.

According to the reports made by Captains of incoming steamships from the West Coast of South America through the Panama Canal, the distance saved in comparison with the Magellan Straits route is 5,550 miles. This means, for a cargo vessel that averages ten knots, a saving in the sea voyage of twenty-three days. The largest cargoes carried through the canal so far have been grain from the West Coast ports of the United States and nitrate from Chile.

The West India passenger and freight steamship Jamaica has been sent through the canal to operate on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company service from Panama to Guyaquil, Ecuador.

ERRORS AID HEARST LEAGUE

Wins Third Place in Kings on Crosses Made by Democrats.

Figures given out yesterday by the Kings County Board of Canvassers, which has been counting the vote cast in the last election, indicate to Brooklyn politicians that the Independence League through no effort of its own may rank for the next year as the third largest political party in the State. This appearance of new strength seems to have been gained through the unfamiliarity of the voter with the new form of ballot. Although the League's last enrollment in Kings was only 3,477, 26,000 votes were voted under its emblem for Governor.

All this gain came from Democratic voters, who became confused and put their marks under the emblem of the league instead of that of the Democratic Party. Under the Democratic emblem Martin H. Glynn, for Governor, received 73,567 votes, while 26,009 votes were cast for him under the emblem of the League. About 1,000 ballots for Glynn were marked under both emblems and, consequently, could not be figured for either party. Last year the enrolled Democratic vote in Brooklyn was 123,611. William Sulzer, as the party candidate for Governor two years ago, received 108,657 votes in Kings County.

The official figures show a great slump in the Progressive vote in Brooklyn. In 1912, Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor, polled 57,280 votes in Brooklyn, while the vote for Davenport this year was only 4,760. Whitman's vote in the borough was 95,382. The total vote cast in Kings County was 230,028.

INFRINGED ON HIS STATUE.

W. D. Paddock Obtains Injunction Against Another Sculptor.

Asserting that the statue in front of the Newark City Hall, called "The Bird Bath," which has since been removed, was an infringement of certain copyrights of his, Willard D. Paddock, a sculptor, obtained yesterday from Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court an injunction against Francis Howard, another sculptor. He stated, however, that he did not consider that Mr. Howard had any criminal intent in the infringement.

Mr. Paddock had designed the Grant Memorial Fountain, representing a kneeling, draped angel, holding a basin, and "The Water Baby," a figure of a child, in high relief and the round, sitting on a shell and offering water. These Mr. Paddock copyrighted in 1912, and he asserted that Mr. Howard's statue infringed on the design of the Grant Memorial Fountain. Judge Hand granted an injunction restraining Mr. Howard and his workmen from manufacturing or selling reproductions of Mr. Paddock's works of art.

Three Deaths So Far Reported—Much Property Damaged.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A violent earth shock occurred in Western Greece and the Ionian Islands yesterday, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency. The shock was particularly severe between the Island of Santa Maura and the Island of Corfu.

Three deaths so far have been reported. Considerable damage was done to property.

GREEK LETTER MEN MEET.

Fraternities Go on Record for High Scholarship and Sound Morals.

More than 100 delegates from 34 national college fraternities attended the sixth annual interfraternity conference at the University Club yesterday. Two college Presidents, many college professors, and representatives from universities throughout the country participated in the meeting.

That fraternities have exercised an increasingly wholesome influence on college life since the inauguration of the first national interfraternity conference by President W. H. Faunce of Brown University was established by reports from seventy-five institutions. Of the colleges questioned forty-five answered that the fraternity influence for good had grown during the last two years. No college reported that their influence was baneful. It was also asserted that closer co-operation was being effected between the Faculties and the students' secret organizations.

The interfraternity conference again went on record in support of high scholarship, sound morals, and cordial relationship between the societies. Reports of the result of efforts during former years brought about through the national executive bodies of the fraternities, their graduate members, and the traveling secretaries showed that the condition of living in the chapter houses was steadily bettering. Gambling or drinking in fraternity houses is almost generally forbidden. Study hours are generally enforced, and there is a tendency to regard the chapter house as a genuine college home.

James B. Curtis, Delta Tau Delta, was elected President; H. H. McCorkle, Phi Kappi Psi, Secretary; O. H. Cheney, Phi Gamma Delta, Treasurer, and F. W. Shepardson, Beta Theta Pi, the retiring President; J. D. Livingston, Delta Phi, Dean; T. A. Clark, Alpha Tau Omega; Albert S. Bard, Chi Psi; O. H. Rogers, Sigma Phi, and F. H. Nymeyer, Zeta Psi, were chosen to the Executive Committee.

FIGURES AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Dodge, in Letter to Wilson, Opposes Giving Women Vote.

With a great array of figures to support her contention that the majority of women do not want to vote, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, as President, has addressed to President Wilson a letter from the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage protesting against the enactment of the Shafroth-Palmer amendment on the ground that it would "nullify the expressed will of the majority of the men and women in the separate States to decide this (woman suffrage) issue according to their constitutional provisions."

Mrs. Dodge's letter was induced by the proposed visit of a delegation of suffragists to the President, urging his support of this measure. She contends that the national membership of suffrage associations is less than 200,000, which is less than one per cent. of the 24,555,734 "mature women in America." Then follow tables to show that defeats at the recent elections on woman-suffrage were strikingly in proportion to the preponderance of women in the population. Other tables show that popular majorities against woman suffrage in the last three years have greatly increased. The defeats of woman suffrage on second elections have disclosed such figures as the loss by 760 votes in Michigan in 1912 and by 96,112 in 1913; by 87,000 in Ohio in 1912 and by 182,000 in 1914.

BOZZUFFI DEPOSITORS MEET

Banker Slips Into Room, Takes Oath and Gets Out Unrecognized.

About 300 of the 1,000 creditors of John Bozzuffi, a private banker of 1,149 First Avenue, against whom bankruptcy proceedings have been brought, attended a meeting yesterday in the Federal Building. A number of Deputy Marshals were on hand to prevent disorder, and the meeting passed off quietly, even though Mr. Bozzuffi was in the room for a short time. He went in by a side door and was sworn by the referee, William Allen, and then slipped out again and hurried away, much to the relief of the deputies, who feared that he might be attacked if recognized by the depositors.

The schedules show that the liabilities of the banker are $501,497 and the assets $489,557, and an attorney, speaking in Italian, informed the creditors that the receiver had $12,000 or $13,000 in cash, and expected to get $10,000 more from a surety company on a bond. He also had in his possession twenty pieces of real estate, the value of which was unknown. Irving C. Fox was elected the Trustee.

WANT NEW BRIDGE STATION.

Committee Asks for Elevated Stop Over Bedford Avenue.

A committee of business men from the eastern part of Brooklyn have asked Bridge Commissioner Kracke if it will not be possible to construct an elevated station over Bedford Avenue on the Williamsburg Bridge approach to supplement the new trolley stations opened there. The committee asserted that in its opinion it would be better if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, instead of building its new station to supplant the one at Marcy Avenue, at the bridge plaza, built it on the bridge itself, over Bedford Avenue.

Commissioner Kracke said he believed the present grade of the elevated tracks over Bedford Avenue would make the construction of a station at that point impracticable. He also said he was not anxious to enter into final arrangements with the B. R. T. until it was determined whether or not the company was prepared to pay for the use of city property.

Courts Save Her Boarding House.

Mrs. Helen W. Biggs, whose neighbors at Sea Gate, L. I., have been trying to compel her to give up her boarding house in a district which was supposed to be restricted to private houses, won another victory yesterday when the Appellate Division affirmed a decision by Supreme Court Justice Crane. He had refused the petition of Misses Jennie and Ella Heyman for an order directing Mrs. Biggs to remove the pipes connecting her with the sewer and water mains, which run through the Heyman property.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Buick.

BUICKS—BUICKS.
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
220 West 58th St.
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

INJUNCTION GRANTED IN ALIEN LABOR ROW

Taxpayer's Suit Brought to Test the Constitutionality of the Clause.

SERVICE BOARD ENJOINED

Forbidden to Refuse Vouchers for Subway Work—Criminal Case Arranged.

The action which it was believed would test the constitutionality of the labor law which had been causing all the trouble about the employmen of alien labor in the subway was begun yesterday. On application of William E. Heim, of 1 Madison Avenue, through his counsel, ex-Lieut. Governor Thomas Conway, of 32 Nassau Street, Justice Davis in the Supreme Court granted an injunction in which the Public Service Commission was forbidden to refuse to issue vouchers for subway work and was ordered until further notice to continue its practse of paying on each contract the regular percentage of the work accomplished.

In applying for the injunction as a taxpayer, Mr. Heim said that in each of the subway construction contracts, this clause was inserted, "In obedience to the requirements of Section 14 of the Labor Law, it is further provided that, if the provisions of said Section 14 are not complied with, the contract shall be void." Section 14, Mr. Heims contended, was unconstitutional, because it violates the section of the Constitution which reads, "The citizens of each State shall be netitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and a section of the Fourteenth Amendment which said among other things "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Moreover, Mr. Heim alleged that the alien labor clause was in conflict with the State Constitution and with the treaties between the United States and Italy and other countries, which contained "the most favored nation clause," giving the citizens of those countries all the privileges enjoyed by the most favored.

The application of Mr. Heim went on to assert the necessity, if the subways were to be built within the contract time, of employing Italian subjects. It cited the complaints recently made by citizens concerning their employment and the demand that as a consequence the contracts should be forfeited and the contractor's vouchers held up. Such action, Mr. Heim complained, would result in irreparable loss and damage to the city. Argument is to be heard on his motion in Part I. on Tuesday morning.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, counsel for John Gill, the business agent of the Bricklayers & Masons' Union, who had caused all the trouble, asserted the unions could not take the suit seriously at present, because it automatically eliminated from participation in the litigation those who had raised the question.

Mr. O'Leary said that Chairman McCall had publicly stated his belief that the alien clause was unconstitutional, and he did not think that it was conducive to a fair test to have its constitutionality tried out between two litigants, both of whom had stated that the law was unconstitutional.

The commission had taken the position that it hoped Mr. Gill's representative would take part in the proceedings, as its only object was to ascertain finally what was the law, before it took action to enforce it. In this it believed it needed the co-operation of the labor leaders.

Another test of the law was arranged last night, by which the contractors will manage to get its constitutionality decided by criminal proceedings. C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, accepted at his office, 51 Chambers Street, a summons to appear in the Tombs Police Court on Tuesday to answer a criminal charge preferred by Edward Ward, a taxpayer, that he has been using alien labor on public works. Last Monday Mr. Crane received from Borough President Marks a small patchwork contract in Kenmare Street. Merely to get a test, he engaged for the job two Italians, an Irishman, and a Greek.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1914 Sedan; painted blue; good condition; equipment includes Warner speedometer, clock, electric horn, one extra rim, windshield, and one power tire pump. (No. 802.) Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

Ford

Ford touring, 1913; many extras; $275; demonstrate to your own satisfaction; examination invited. Wilmer Wright, 3,785 Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobiles, model 32 and 20 roadsters and tourings; fine mechanical condition; at sacrifice price. Charles E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway.

Lancia.

Lancia, 1914, enclosed drive, collapsible top, wire wheels, electric starter and lights; cost $6,450 in April; owner will sacrifice almost half price. Address W. H. Hunt, Yale Club, or phone Columbus 8568.

Marmon.

Marion 1912 Touring Car, $375.
In excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment and many extras. J. Diguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

National.

Urgent necessity ready cash compels sacrifice, National limousine, cost $5000, full equipment, like new, $800. S. S. Frankenstyne, Hotel Cecil, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

Oakland.

Oakland 1914 touring car, six-cylinder, used only short time, all perfect condition; complete equipment; cost, $1,850; if sold at once, $1,000. Swift, 168 West 48th St. Phone Bryant 5614.

Overland.

Overland touring 1918, self-starter, like new; sacrifice. Lovell, 246 West 56th St.

Packard.

PACKARDS ONLY. '14 "8-48" Phaeton. '12 "6-48" Touring & Limsine. '12 "4-38" Touring & Limsine. '11 "4-38" Touring & Limsine. '09-'10-'11-'12 18 h. p. Limousines & Landaulets.
Open and closed bodies at cost.
All these cars have been thoroughly overh'd.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
1,876 Broadway. 'Phone, Columbus 5078.

Packard "12-48" phaeton car, painted Packard blue, with cream yellow wheels, in very good condition; equipment includes Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims and trunk rack. (No. 778.) Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—Packard limousine, 12-80; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped. See Ernest at garage, 427 West 42d St., 6th floor. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Need immediate cash, will sell my $6,000 Packard limousine, fully equipped, almost new, $600. Mrs. B. H. Strauss, 473 W. 158th.

Pierce-Arrow.

FOR SALE FOR $1,500 CASH, 1912 6-CYLINDER 66 H. P. PIERCE-ARROW TOURING CAR WHICH COST $5,850. ADDRESS OWNER, T 141 TIMES.

Pullman.

Must sell my Pullman limousine, cost $5,000, almost new; all equipment, need cash, only $500 Lester Hyman, 540 West 144th.

Renault.

Renault limousine in fine condition; will make a good town car. Parkway Garage, 110th St. and Central Park West.

Reo.

1913 Reo touring, self-starter, electric lighting, $600. Reo, 19 West 62d St.

Little six touring car 1913, fully equipped, $600. Reo, 19 West 62d St.

Stevens-Duryea.

For Sale—One 1915 Stevens-Duryea touring car, equipped with wire wheels, one-man top, electric starter, &c.; run not to exceed 8,500 miles; this car is owned by a private owner who is desirous of disposing of same, and can be bought at a reasonable price; no brokers. Z 282 Times Annex.

Stoddard-Dayton.

Stoddard-Dayton limousine car, 30 H. P., 1909 model; in good running condition; can be bought very cheap. Barnes-Curtiss Co., Inc., 147-149 West 99th St. Telephone 611 Riverside.

Miscellaneous.

USED
GARFORD
TRUCKS

Thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed in first-class condition. Prices and terms of payment will SUIT YOU.

Phone today for prices.

Also

a few second-hand trucks of other makes; in excellent condition.

R. and L. CO., INC.,
Broadway at 62d Street.

Packard Lim.....$600 Maxwell Lim.....$450
Cadillac Sedan.... 900 Jackson Lim..... 400
Garford Lim..... 450 Ford Delivery.... 250
National Lim..... 600 Winton 6 5 pass... 400
and 30 others from $100 up; all cars mentioned are newly painted, thoroughly overhauled, and fully equipped and guaranteed.
METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 553 W. 52d St.

SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING.
Latest model Chalmers 40; looks and runs like new; fully equipped; must be sacrificed at once. Mr. Wells, 53 West 94th St. Telephone 2791 Riverside.

Electric trucks, two 5-ton, in good running order, can be bought cheap, also fine roadster for sale; seen and demonstrated at garage, Water and Main Sts., Brooklyn.

A REAL BARGAIN.
A new $4,800 Touring Car for $2,400.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

Packards for rent, new limousine, also landaulette, day, weekly, monthly; reasonable. 354 Plaza.

Beautiful Pierce-Arrow 7-passenger limousine hourly, monthly, reasonable. Salmira, 5582 Harlem.

Limousine, $3 first hour, $2 each additional; $300 month. Telephone 5085 Stuyvesant.

Quick cash up to $600 for real bargain in 6 pass. 30-40 h. p. car; no dealers; letter only. Clark, 335 DeKalb Av., Bklyn.

Cadillac, Sedan bodies, new, 1-3 cost. 20th Century Co., 1,694 B'way, near 53d.

1914 touring car; best equipment. Dr. Jackson, 149 West 84th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $35.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street (at Broadway.)

Largest and Best School in U.
WEST SIDE S. Send for Booklet and Rates
Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobiles for Rent.

For hire, reasonable, Packard limousine car, light colored cloth lined, like new; owner drives; 16 years' experience. Bryant, Hollywood Garage, 244 East 64th St. Tel. 4300 Plaza.

To Rent—Positively one of New York's most beautifully town limousines; reasonable; week or month; easy riding. Tucker, 230 West 122d. Phone 4848 Morningside.

For Rent—Packard 12 limousine; blue cloth; overhauled and painted; like new; owner drives. See Ernest at garage,

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

OWNERS WANT MONEY.—Sound View, 16-acre farm, 8-room cottage, barn, henery, fruit, long frontage, main road, auto bus to Stamford, $3,200; 70 acres, ample buildings, good order, fruit, brook, woodland; good fertile farm, high and healthful, near graded school and bus line, $15,000 for quick deal.
C. H. CRANDALL,
R. F. D. 30, Stamford, Conn.

Beautiful all-year home; all improvements, paying farm, modern outbuildings, 100 acres; Eastern Connecticut; cost $30,000; suitable also hotel, sanitarium; send for circular; $12,500; terms. Owner, Z 307 Times.

Farm of 130 acres in the Litchfield Hills, 100 acres wood and; fine old N. E. homestead, $3,000, includes cows, poultry, tools. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Owls Head, Long Island Sound 100 acres, near Stamford; large buildings; $35,000; beautiful neighborhood. Richards, Darien, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale—The greatest bargain for the money that I have ever offered; fine 2-story, 12-room house, all hardwood floors; very wide veranda on three sides of house, from which there is a beautiful view for miles; never failing spring of pure, soft water running in the house and the large, fine stable; two open fireplaces; large, fine bathroom; about four acres smooth, rich land; all kinds fruit; nice lawn, with shade trees and shrubbery; situated on riverside drive, 2½ miles from Great Barrington village and station; price only $4,300, with all the furniture; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Stock, grain, fruit, truck and poultry farms, all sizes and prices; reasonable terms; mild climate, fertile soil, no stone. Tell me your wants; I will find it. Free list. W. Chas. Boyer, Dover, Del.

Real Estate for Exchange.

St. Mark's Av.—Choice block and neighborhood; very fine stone residence, 15 rooms, 2 baths; elegant throughout; price, $30,000; mortgages, $16,000; owner wants suburban or country home, or smaller house or income property; great opportunity; sold or gladly $45,000; quick action. Key with Corrigan & Levine, 123 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

Apple and cherry orchard in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, for sale or exchange for tenement or apartment property in New York City or vicinity; equity $35,000. Allamont Orchards, La Lo, Mont.

Help yourself by helping us with full facts; quick, satisfactory action. Thompson-Fabre Company, Exchange Specialists, World Building. Telephone 276—Beekman.

Eight frame dwellings, Brooklyn; first mortgages only; equity $18,000. What's offered? Sharum, 170 Broadway.

For Exchange.—Sixty acres, Long Island; 15 miles out; for income bearing property. Williamson, 148 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory and plant wanted; commuting distance; railroad siding; built to suit prosperous, well-rated, clean-cut clients; investment $50,000; pay 25 per cent. cash, mortgage 6 per cent. Anderson, 156 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 7845.

Owners of waterfront properties, factories, and factory sites, wishing to sell or lease. Send for particulars to
Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall Street, N. Y.

WILL INVEST
in desirable improved parcel on Amsterdam Av., north of 145th; principals send particulars. Henry Schwiebert, 3273 3d Av.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. Report, 61 Times Downtown.

Owners desiring to lease apartment houses in Manhattan or Bronx, send particulars to Abramson, 910 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For rent, furnished, new house, large rooms, hardwood floors, three open fireplaces, steam heat; unexcelled view of country and bay; six blocks from Long Island station; one and one-half blocks from trolley; open for inspection by appointment. Mme. Lahadie, Bayside, L. I. 'Phone Bayside 2957-W.

For the Winter at Glen Ridge, N. J. (35 minutes from New York,) twelve-room house, 3 baths, gas and electricity; 9 minutes from Erie station; 6 minutes from Lackawanna; walking distance from country club and golf links; terms reasonable. Apply 2P. O. Box 281.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Attractive 5-room flat, 2d floor, steam heat, bath, electricity, including electric iron and vacuum cleaner; 7 miles from city on both West Shore and Susquehanna Roads. Call or phone owner on premises, Brown, 157 Christie St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 1379M.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

FOR RENT,
ABOUT 2,000 SQ. FT. OF A
VERY DESIRABLE LOFT,
SUITABLE FOR SALESROOM OR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING.
Apply NATHAN KRAUSKOPF CO.,
387 4TH AV.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

New building in Times Square, 121 West 45th, three-story and basement; suitable for any purpose, particularly for restaurant. Apply James Hebion, on premises, or 265 West 70th.

LOFTS STORES LOFTS
Large selections, desirable locations, from 14th St. to 59th; low rents; all sizes.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

A.—CORNER LOFTS, 62x81.
Fireproof building; reasonable rents; 26 Waverly Place, corner Greene St. Firm L. J. Carpentier, 25 Liberty St.

Broadway, 37.—Store and basement; $350 for December. Nevahone Company, 1,382 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Half office, opposite Hudson Terminal; desk; all conveniences. R 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Sublet office and desk-room. Room 1,204, 38 West 32d.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4900 Chelsea.

Desk space; also private office. Room 319, 50 Wall St.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, in modern office building, desk room, with use of telephone. Write, stating accommodations and terms, to E. W. Ames, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.

Desire to rent space of about 20 by 45, in modern building in New York, for manufacturing dresses. Must be light, low rental. Z 288 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Large north-light studio with small apartment, if possible. M 84 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Fully furnished small apartment or 3 or 4 rooms wanted; bath and kitchenette on the west side above 60th St.; from the first of January for 3 months; terms must be reasonable. Address Somerset, M 102 Times.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental.
WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6070 Bryant.

Apartment of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished; must be between 110th and 120th Sts. on Morningside Heights; answer stating terms. M 100 Times.

Wanted.—Attractive furnished apartment, six rooms in modern house from Dec 15th, for four months. Between Fifties and Eighties preferred. Box 476, Branford, Conn

Small kitchenette apartment for mother and daughter, January, February, March; about $45 monthly. M. J. Breen, 100 William St., city.

Four, five room apartment to April 1st, by adults; Grand Central or 72d St. Subway preferred. Z 303 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires furnished apartment, two or three rooms below 100th St., until May 1; about $50. M 143 Times.

Wanted—Three or four rooms; must be finely furnished; on west side, 59th to 110th St. T 187 Times.

A furnished studio apartment, with kitchenette and bath wanted for Winter months. M 107 Times.

Seven or eight rooms, short lease, not over $125 per month. Gleichman, 223 Riverside Drive.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Apartment, between 34th and 80th, Lexington and Madison Avs., sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette, for 6 months; rent not over $50; references. Bolton, telephone 108 Fordham.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly, unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on sale.

Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, all outside rooms, to rent entire or in part, in private house, Washington Square district. 18 West 8th St. Tel. 535 Spring.

90 WEST 93D ST.
Charming apartment of eight rooms and bath, with private hall and good closet room; house renovated and under new management; reasonable.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT.
Five rooms and foyer, two baths; magnificent view Hudson River from every window. In wire on premises, 420 Riverside Drive.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $60.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
6-room front apartment, unfurnished, unexpectedly available at once. Apply 99 Claremont Av., New York.

80th St., 153 West.—Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; electric lights and other modern improvements; convenient to "L" and Subway, reference required.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath,
128 East 51st St.,
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator;
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Furnished apartment for rent, 129 East 40th St., near Park Av., for six months or more, or will rent unfurnished. Wm. Cruikshank's Sons, 37 Liberty St.

145th, 448 East.—Four large rooms in new, finely finished house; all possible improvements; near Subway and elevated.

12th, 126 East.—5 rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water, janitor.

80 East Washington Square, 2 rooms, bath, single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway Station; private residence block; front apartment; room and bath; every convenience; $23.

Bronx.

Just completed, four, five elegant apartments; telephone services; 31 West North Street, block south 184th, near Jerome Av.

Long Island.

LAWRENCE, L. I.
One corner apartment, brick apartment house; steam heated; all improvements; $40. D. E. Lennox, Lawrence P. O., Box 31.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2181 Yonkers.

Ideal Location.—Palisades and river view; exclusive boarding home; excellent cuisine; five minutes to Trolley and station; terms moderate. 90 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers.

Beautiful home, every comfort, with quiet surroundings; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Private Hospital, Bayside, N. Y. C.—Overlooking bay; homelike; maternity, nervous cases, rest cure.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Cor. Arlington Av. and Williams Street,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive but homelike apartment hotel in New York's most beautiful suburb, luxuriously furnished and perfectly appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet to
W. T. READE, Prop.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 6075 Orange.

Every home comfort and convenience; gentleman; country place; 40 minutes out; room with private sleeping porch; free garage or stabling. Jersey, C 141 Times.

Exceptional board in modern house; private family; large, sunny rooms; moderate prices; gentlemen; references. Box 138, East Orange.

Montclair.—Healthful, beautiful, convenient; attractive rooms, excellent board; thoroughly heated. 104 Valley Road.

Long Branch, N. J., 141 Garfield Ave. Healthful resort. Rooms, board or without.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

BUSINESS couple desire room and board with private family; no other boarders; room must be large and pleasant; hot and cold running water; location 80th to 96th, Madison and Lexington Avs.; state terms. Permanent, 1,270 Madison Av.

YOUNG American couple desire first-class accommodation, large room with private bath; preferably in private family or small pension; upper west side below 110th St., west of Amsterdam. M 142 Times.

A YOUNG WOMAN of culture would like to find room and board with a private Northern Italian family of the best class, (Florentine,) cultivated and musical. L 112 Times.

GOOD BOARD wanted and care for elderly couple; wife semi-invalid; in quiet home; in or out city; moderate price. B., 2,642 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN DESIRES ACCOMMODATIONS between 40th and 60th Sts., central; quiet, select house; state price. M 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants room, with board, with private family; New York uptown. State full particulars. M 104 Times.

REFINED COUPLE desire board with private family, west side, 70th to 86th St. Box Z 290 Times Annex.

LADY employed downtown wishes warm room and board convenient 3d Av. "L"; not above 84th St. H 218 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large rooms, private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

ALEXANDER AV., 182.—Large front room, heated, with running water; home cooking; small room for one person also.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 163.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 4th Subway.

PARK, 701 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

11TH, 138 WEST.—Front room; 2 gentlemen; married couple; excellent table; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table.

33D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; new accommodated; references; "L"; French cuisine.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; table guests.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; excellent table.

50TH, 53 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms; running water; with board; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$11 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, "L"; private house.

67TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; table guests; telephone Columbus 10121.

70TH, 181 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; steam heat; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOM; TABLE BOARD.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms, private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, 260 WEST.—Opportunity to secure large second floor front room in newly established, attractive house; place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; twin brass bedsteads with box springs and best quality hair mattresses; adjoining large bathroom; noted for its superior cuisine and service; separate tables; table guests accommodated; reasonable; 2 minutes to Subway express; "L"; all car lines.

78D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

78D, 118 WEST.—Single room, bathroom floor; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface.

73D, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; good table; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful large rooms, refined surroundings; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, 'phone, unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second-story front; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; reference.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent table; electricity; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private bath; references; table guests; reasonable.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; hot-water supply; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking, and perfectly appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet to
W. T. READE, Prop.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

82D, 117 WEST.—Sunny second-floor front room; hall room; table guests.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large front room, lavatory; business people only; very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.
Warm, comfortable furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; couple; Jewish.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large beautifully furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; refined family; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

87TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

91ST, 53-55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor; dining room; moderate.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Second floor room, adjoining bath; private house; single room.

92D, 107 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; excellent cooking.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; rates reasonable.

93D ST., 113 WEST.—Single rooms, all conveniences; "L" and Subway; table board.

93D, 132 WEST.—Desirable rooms; a few table guests desired.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests; Subway express; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; superior home table; Subway; park; references.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Room, electricity, telephone; southern exposure; convenient Subway; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 230-252 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

103D, 248 WEST.—New England woman has single, double rooms; home cooking.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive, refined surroundings, second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; newly decorated; running water; $7 upward; excellent table; convenient transportation; references; table guests. Riverside 1186.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Southern exposure; attractive room; conveniences; board; phone. Jenzen.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front room, Southern exposure; attractive; reasonable; excellent table.

118TH, 611 WEST.—In private family; handsomely furnished room, suitable for one or two; board optional. Apt. 61.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two.

114TH, 100 WEST.—Board and room with German family; homelike, Elsner.

117TH, 155 WEST, (7th Av.)—Heated rooms; German board; Jewish family. Gelass.

118TH, 151 WEST.—Single, double, front rooms; steam heat, water; excellent cooking; table guests.

122D, 239 WEST.—Double, single rooms; piano, 'phone; home cooking; reasonable.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large furnished connecting rooms; connecting bath; Kosher table board. 4011 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway, Subway.) "Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon," another house added to our well-recommended business; bright rooms and suites, $7 to $12; one, $14, to $20 for two; rates include first-class board and service. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

151ST, 508 WEST.—Catholic couple will let clean, cozy room to lady; bath; no other roomer; $3; call 4 to 7. Thorton.

156TH, 533 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Private house, attractive rooms; reasonable; suitable for two.

227TH ST., (Spuyten Duyvil, City.)—Magnificent park-like locality, 24 minutes out, 9 cents commutation, Subway convenient; homelike. Misses Lesley.

AN IDEAL HOME.—Attractive proposition for bachelor as paying guest in handsomely appointed apartment; convenient transportation. R 739 Times Downtown.

In the seventies a widow having a superb corner eight-room apartment on the tenth floor, in one of the finest buildings in N. Y., will take a couple to board; price is not to be considered, in exchange for a luxurious home; no other boarders; maid service and Japanese curios; reference. Tel. 6088 Schuyler.

REFINED YOUNG MAN may have ideal home; cultured family. Q 100 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, convenient 137th Subway; exclusive American family (two) having elegantly appointed apartment out of the ordinary, will rent with board large front room adjoining bath to couple or single person desiring privacy of home with home table; references. D. G., 140 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional entertainings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 3, (near 72d St.)—Exclusive Pension, large rooms with private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence, lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 858 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 6412.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated front room, suitable one or two; table guests entertained.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Comfortable steam-heated room, suitable one or two; table guests entertained.

Brooklyn.

TWO GENTLEMEN can find a refined home in small, private family; near Subway; table exceptionally good. Address Z 291 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Sq. Hotel; Subway; Apt. 94.)—Room, bath; handsome fireproof building; business man; $5.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Room, private bath, $6; front room, running water, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

29TH, 46 EAST.—Handsomely furnished, clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, telephone, all conveniences.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Large, small rooms for gentlemen; references; entire second floor.

31ST, 138 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished front parlor, if desired, with connecting hall room; both steam heated; electricity, gas; reasonable; no other roomers. Dossenback.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, clean, comfortable, beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen. Vincendeau.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; kitchenette, 'phone.

55D, 61 EAST.—Large room, handsomely furnished, dressing room, conveniences, very desirable.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

61ST, 205 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Front room, southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large, single rooms, connecting bath; parlors suitable physician, meals.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 606, (57th.)—Two front connecting rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone; hall room, newly furnished. Lyons.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; newly furnished double and single rooms; every modern convenience; suitable gentlemen; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 609.—Small room and alcove bedroom; running hot and cold water; heated; telephone; convenience; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 786.—One, two room apartment, bath; suitable studio; reasonable. Busse.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—Large room in private residence, with a private bath, electric light, steam heat and electric service; rent, $40.00 per month. Bachelor only. Must have A1 references. Apply 24 East 62d St.

West Side.

11TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water, heat; hall room.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; reference.

28TH, 358 WEST.—All requirements; private family; gentleman; reference.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Modern rooms, parlor suite; private bath; telephone; respectable; reasonable.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Good-sized single room; fine neighborhood; moderate rental; references.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 47 WEST.—EXCLUSIVE HOME; SUITES; BATH; SINGLE ROOMS; ELEVATOR. 791 PLAZA.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; bath; 3 small rooms; telephone. Ritterbusch

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house. Telephone Plaza 6296.

52D, 281 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, heated house; conveniences; telephone; $3 up.

52D, 38 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; bath, electricity, heat; not seen Sunday.

52D, 238 WEST, (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; phone; $3 up; Subway, "L."

52D ST., 241 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat; shower baths; conveniences; reasonable. 5489 Columbus.

52D, 54 WEST.—Desirable front room; ground floor; select location; modern house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive small room; references.

55TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bedroom, private bath; southern exposure; newly furnished and decorated; gentleman; references.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house. Telomer.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; telephone; near Subway, elevated.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 353 WEST.—Beautiful, large, desirable studio.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also handsome studio; select location; convenient, telephone.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58TH, 846 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; hot water; board; phone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath. $5-$15 weekly—one small room—elegantly kept. At Broadway. 10241 Columbus.

66TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor, bath; steam heat; hot, cold water; private family. Bigney.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; luxurious bath; conveniences; private house.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, with private bath; board.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Private house; large, medium front rooms; heated; electricity; southern exposure; continuous hot water, gentlemen.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

70TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful suite or singly; private house; electricity. Phone Schuyler 7793.

70TH, 109 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Two rooms for bachelors, ensuite or single; shower bath; all conveniences. Mrs. V. G.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath or without; references.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive double room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; 'phone.

71ST, 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 50 CENTS.
SERVED PARLOR DINING ROOM EVERY EVENING, 6-8; TABLE BOARD REASONABLE.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, furnished rooms; half minute from Subway; telephone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large room for two young men or couple; breakfast; convenient to Subway and "L."

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentlemen; large room; private bath. Col. 10166.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Front room; bath; meals if desired; exclusive neighborhood; reasonable.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable front room; $4; smaller rooms, $2.50. Col. 0987.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, with, without bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Phone Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

72D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; top floor.

73D, 155 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room; electricity; hot water; modern conveniences.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, entire floor; private bath; electricity; owner's home.

73D, 162 WEST.—Well-furnished, large front room; running water; Subway express.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Choice room; private house; twin beds; steam heat; electricity; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, suite with kitchenette; maid service.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, well-heated, sunny front room; running water, shower; electricity.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH, 104 WEST. — Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; also physician's office.

78TH, 170 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, light rooms; all conveniences; private family; Subway, McCullagh.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; furnished or unfurnished; in private residence.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room. Southern exposure, small room—running water. Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, single rooms, bath; back parlor; electricity; steam; Subway.

79TH ST., 167 WEST.—Convenient Subway, "L"; sunny room; phone; private house.

8TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable single room for gentleman; also large front basement; electric light; warm and comfortable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 117-119 WEST.—Second floor; two rooms and bath; en suite or singly; other rooms; continuous hot water; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST, 109 WEST.—The Ingleside—Neatest, prettiest rooms on the "west side"; guaranteed clean; board optional; $4 up. Futler.

81ST, (Near West End Av.)—Adult private family offer sunny outside room; running water, elevator. Telephone Schuyler 1203.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, electricity; private bath. New occupant. Reasonable.

82D, 146 WEST.—Homelike, two outside, sunny rooms; running water, electricity; gentleman. Godet.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 326 WEST, (near Riverside.)

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

IF CAPITAL BE DESERVED.

LEWIS, INC.,

Park Row Building,

New York.

Our President (Mr. Lewis) was the founder and builder of the "Blue List."

Interested SEVERAL MILLIONS of capital in five years!

Investigated and passed judgment upon over 4,000 financial propositions WITHOUT ONE ERROR OF JUDGMENT!

He created our selling plan under which by $100,000 were invested by New York City investors!

EQUITABLE INVESTMENT FOR $50,000.

Lewis, Inc., has investigated and presents a one-man investment for $50,000. It is in Florida's choicest living and producing section; to raise cattle for beef, in the zone richest for best commercial beef growing; (also for commercial crop-growing on broad lines.) The partner-ample is with two high-class, clean-cut, successful men (one of them a bank President.) Personal activity by investor of proven integrity and business capacity preferred; but an inactive partner, partial to Florida's glorious Winter climate for annual visits, would be considered. The share is an undivided half interest in 12,000 acres of selected land; and a full half share in all the commercial equities and increment derived therefrom under wisest and most skilful management. Ideal opening for an inactive (long for to needs) the "out-doors," yet doesn't want his family denied city social life; (and only six miles from one of Florida's foremost growing cities, where he can reside.) You can read all records of our investigation and learn all details at our office.

If you deserve capital for any legitimate business, (or have capital to invest,) call or write

LEWIS, INC.,

(A Most Conservative House,)

Park Row Building,

New York.

(Tel. 4089 Cort.)

A responsible Men's Clothing, Hat, and Furnishing Institution will extend credit to men temporarily without funds, if proper collateral or securities are deposited. Address Responsible, Box H 206 Times Downtown.

I want to find an educated young man already started in a growing manufacturing business and who needs additional capital; business must stand close scrutiny and clearly show possibilities of large returns on new capital. Answers must give character of business, location, and annual volume to receive attention. H 222 Times Downtown.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS: ONE OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS AND BATH; THE OTHER OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH.

Advertiser.—Englishman residing in London, 20 years' practical experience, desires English agencies for American manufacturers. Preference: Merchandise previously supplied by Germany; large business possibilities. Z 253 New York Times, 2 Pall Mall East, S. W., London, England.

General merchandise country department store; no competition; growing manufacturing town; large, profitable, legitimate business; Government revenue $700, property $5,500, $3,500 remain, stock $3,500; unequaled opportunity. Call quick. Walters Realty Co., Spring Mount, Penn.

For Sale.—Established grocery and meat business, doing about $400 weekly business; price about $8,000; half cash, balance as desired; low rent, long lease if desired; owner just accepted important position is reason for selling. Address Owner, P. O. Box 485, Matteawan, N. Y.

Partner wanted with capital, from $12,000 to $15,000, in a well-established manufacturing business of gold and silver plated art metal goods; party must be able to take active part; open for strict investigation; no negotiations with agents. R 337 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BINDERY.

Good opportunity for binder to secure the binding of long-established press and all light loft space in same building at reasonable rent. Co-operation, 129 Times.

Practical lace man in prime of youth, now connected with importing house as European buyer, desires to enter domestic manufacturing business, embroidery or leavers plant as investor with eventual object to acquire interest in factory. L 174 Times.

I WILL INVEST UP TO $30,000 in legitimate, going business that can be increased with additional capital and ability; advertiser is a successful retail dry goods man; possesses good executive ability and is a thorough merchandiser. M 97 Times.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER TO OCCUPY A NEW FACTORY, 36x120; 3 STORIES; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. FOR INDUCEMENTS APPLY TO BOARD OF TRADE, WOODBINE, N. J.

Wanted—Ambitious young man, with knowledge of electric business, who wishes to invest at least $5,000 with responsible electrical contracting firm established sixteen years New York City; man of ability only. M 138 Times.

Pavement manufacturing and road construction business (bituminous) wishes active partner; established; prosperous; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 293 Times Annex.

DENTIST'S OFFICE COMPLETE.

500 5th Av.—Because of death, will sell established dental practice, good will, complete; latest equipment; lease; great sacrifice. Phone 2419 Rhinelander. Kraeer.

CARNEGIE HALL RESTAURANT.—ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. APPLY MANAGER CARNEGIE HALL, ADMINISTRATION OFFICE, 154 WEST 57TH ST.

Bright, energetic young man seeks active partnership, with investment, in growing, prosperous business; all communications strictly confidential; principals only. Address, with particulars, M 99 Times.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advise on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN DESIRES ACTIVE INTEREST IN SOLID, PROFITABLE BUSINESS; CAN INVEST FROM $25,000 TO $50,000; PRINCIPALS ONLY. M 115 TIMES.

We desire a complete line of Druggist Sundries to offer the retail trade in this district. We also sell the jobbing trade. Address P. O. Box 331, Louisville, Ky.

EXCELLENT PROPOSITION.—Old established housefurnishing business, Connecticut; great bargain; owner retiring. National Business Exchange, Times Bldg., 42d St.

Manufacturing business requires good, honest partner with some capital; am well-known, prosperous; excellent rating. Dun's. Z 294 Times Annex.

Use your spare time to build up mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturers Seeking Location.—I represent cities with exceptional advantages for manufacturing; information gratis. H. T. Hoag, Industrial Commissioner, 51 East 42d St.

WHEN YOU DESIRE to buy, sell, or exchange any business, theatre, or real estate call or write National Business Exchange, Suite 1,011, Times Building.

Notes and outstanding accounts financed, confidential loans on storage, rentals, mortgages. Kutyn Finance Co., 194 Bowery, (Bank Building.)

STOCK AND BOND ISSUES SOLD.

Have extensive private investors; securities must be legitimate. What have you to offer? Address Capital, 319 Times Downtown.

Business man to invest $5,000, services optional, in fully equipped manufacturing plant supplying widely used commodity. Z 279 Times.

WANTED

Desk room in not crowded office; 30 Church preferred. H 233 Times Downtown.

Bargain. Will sell plant and good will of business manufacturing well known food product in good demand. M 127 Times.

Retiring; will sell high-class millinery business; reasonable; exceptional location. Z 276 Times Annex.

WANTED—$10,000 loan; security $50,000 worth of real estate. Address Box G Brevard, N. C.

Capital to invest with services in established, profitable business by experienced man of 35. Confidential, M 150 Times.

Hotels and saloons bought and sold on commission; established 20 years. John Maher, 30 East 42d St.

$900 experienced, energetic business man would invest with services; references. M 64 Times.

Stock salesman with investing clientele desires meritorious proposition to offer. M 10 Times.

High-class, connecting boarding houses; sell one or both; West Seventies. M 114 Times.

Restaurant uptown, first-class, clearing $300 month. Inquire Sunday, noon, 4,252 B'way.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents a line.

I am a young man of sound business judgment and exe...ve ability, commanding unlimited capital and am desirous of investing in and connecting with some established and profitable business that needs financial and executive assistance. If your business is on a profitable basis and needs additional capital, if there is to be a change in organization or interests, or if you can offer an opportunity for an interest in exchange for capital and executive employment, please answer at once. All correspondence strictly confidential. Will deal with principals only. Only high class and legitimate propositions considered. Present no schemes or prospects of any nature. Address G 72 Times Annex.

By applying in writing, with full particulars and giving references, considerable money is obtainable for large amounts for good unlisted securities, loans, and safe enterprises. Answer M 100 Times.

A PATENTED METAL SPECIALTY OF HIGH MERIT AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND; RETAILS FOR 25 CENTS EACH AND COSTS LESS THAN 3½c. TO HAVE MANUFACTURED.

WE HAVE ALL DIES AND TOOLS FOR MANUFACTURING. Not having the proper facilities for marketing this practical device on the scale we believe it justifies, we want to place the exclusive manufacturing and selling rights on a royalty basis. Address Owner, T 127 Times.

I HAVE CONSIDERABLE MONEY AND ACTIVE SERVICES TO INVEST

In manufacturing business, preferably metal goods; must bear strictest investigation; I desire permanent connection; will furnish highest credentials of ability and integrity; principals only write particulars. G 367 Times Downtown.

A NEW YORK corporation, having developed and placed on the market electric household and hotel ranges and numerous other electric appliances, all of unquestioned merit, fully protected by patents, desires additional capital in a business of ever-increasing growth and large profits; technical knowledge not absolutely necessary to investor; the business is sound, and strictly legitimate; unlimited possibilities and no outstanding debts. Address "Reliable," G 139 Times.

$5,000 to invest on April 1, 1915, in growing jobbing or manufacturing concern, with privilege to invest an additional $10,000 on April 1, 1916; party able to take full charge of office; highest references from bankers and manufacturers; state rates and profits for past three years. M 156 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

$10,000 POLICY COSTS $129.90.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

Age, 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $142,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample.

Jos. J. Kennedy, General Agent.
367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d st. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Certified Accountants.

A SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Thorough auditing; effective, simple systems installed. Fairbanks, 55 Liberty Street. Cortlandt 6970.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes, all ages Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6238.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents a line.

PRINTING—SAME DAY—PRINTING 1,000 letter heads, $1.25; books, booklets, catalogues, folders, labels, cards; everything low; high-grade work; "Same Day" service; small orders careful attention; inquiries requested on large or intricate work anywhere; Art Department Designs for trademarks, stationery, advertising booklets, folders, labels. Engraving Department—Cuts made from machinery, houses, maps photographs. Publicity Department—Forceful literature written on any subject; linotypes, automatics, cylinders. Phone Tremont 1910, Cort., (C. Fowler.) 200 6th Av., (23-24th.) over Childs, New York.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 110 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

AN active, cultured woman of teaching or lecturing experience. Apply A. H. Mores, 16 East 40th, sixth floor.

DESIGNER ladies' waists; must be capable of creating for highest class manufacturing business; all correspondence strictly confidential; rare opportunity. T 122 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of young girls
FOR THEIR
AUDITING DEPARTMENT.
EXPERIENCED PERSONS PREFERRED.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE SECTIONS.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St., Sixth Av.

GIRLS, experienced, wanted for capping and labeling toilet articles. Apply Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
West 125th St.,
require
EXPERIENCED CASHIERS
accustomed to the
PNUEMATIC TUBE;
also
EXPERIENCED CHECKERS
for their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT
who have had Department Store training. Apply at General Office, 4th floor, or by letter.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework; afternoons, part time; $4 week; two in family. The Strathcona, 101st St. and Wadsworth. Apartment 3F.

MANAGER—DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Fulton St., Brooklyn, desire to secure the services of a Manager and Foreign Buyer for their Dressmaking Department. Applications will be considered only from those who have had experience with high-class houses.

All communications will be treated confidentially.

Apply by letter, stating experience in detail to Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEEDLEWORK.—Alice Maynard, 546 5th Ave., will employ experienced and competent women in her art-needlework department. None but experienced need apply.

NURSE.—Reliable woman take baby out every afternoon; $12 month. Brush, 201 West 87th.

SALESLADIES. — Permanent positions offered; $12 weekly and commission, 12 ladies qualifying on two weeks' trial; applicants should possess fair education, be over 30, and good appearance; introduce meritorious article among women; selling experience desirable but not essential; commission paid during trial. Apply own handwriting; reference. R 343 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in various departments; only those with first-class experience will be considered. Applications can be made in person or by mail to Superintendent.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

SKIRT FITTER.—Thoroughly experienced, for high-class private dressmaking establishment; only those formerly employed by leading houses, accustomed to handling highest class of trade need apply; state in former employers, time employed, salary expected; applications held strictly private. Address "Capable," 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in 5th Av. real estate and insurance office; exceptionally capable stenographer and typist; one with experience in like business preferred; salary to begin, $10; no agencies considered. M 181 Times.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D ST., REQUIRE FOR THEIR GLOVE DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE ACCUSTOMED TO FINE TRADE; PERMANENT POSITIONS AT GOOD SALARIES FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. AT EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, 43D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; competent take entire charge office; state fully training, salary expected, age, &c. H 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 9417.

YOUNG WOMAN, well connected socially, for outside work on attractive holiday offer; salary and commission. Houghton Mifflin Company, 16 East 40th. Ask for Mr. Risdon.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT, capable of taking charge important audits; one experienced in manufacturing lines preferred; good opportunity for competent man to form desirable, permanent connection with firm of certified public accountants doing high grade of work. Full particulars regarding qualifications absolutely essential. State age and salary expected. H 224 Times Downtown.

A FEW EXPERIENCED BOOK AND MAGAZINE MEN WANTED FOR OUTSIDE TERRITORY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. CALL 140 WEST 29TH ST., TENTH FLOOR. MR. STRACK.

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER, by machinery manufacturer located in Maryland; must be first-class stenographer and hard worker, with initiative and good judgment; splendid opportunity for advancement; give full particulars bearing on education, experience, &c.; state lowest salary that would be of interest for first six months. Z 277 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—A SELF-RELIANT, EFFICIENT BOOKKEEPER, STUDENT OF ACCOUNTING PREFERRED, FOR RAPIDLY GROWING BUSINESS OF NATIONAL SCOPE. WRITE FULLY AND FRANKLY, ALL INFORMATION YOU WOULD WANT IF YOU WERE THE EMPLOYER. SALARY, $20; RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO $25. ADDRESS CHRISTIAN, M 141 TIMES.

BOY.—In Fifth Av. real estate and insurance office; bright and energetic; willing to work hard; must have experience in this line; salary to begin, $5; rapid advancement. M 161 Times.

EDITOR for established monthly trade paper; man-size job; no place for backwork veteran or budding journalist. Applications that can carry full information about applicant will not be considered; confidences of applicants will be respected; salary. H 221 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, AND WASH GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

MACHINE GUN OPERATORS.—Wanted, experienced machine gun operators for inspecting and demonstrating purposes. Z 283 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Man of executive ability to manage New York office Chicago manufacturer. Applicants must have influential social and business connections and be men of push and resourcefulness; new business need be solicited; unless full particulars regarding connections are given, which will be considered confidential until after interview. M 140 Times.

MANAGER, experienced, wanted for high-class motion picture theatre; must be capable of taking complete charge; bond and two references required. Write, stating qualifications and salary expected. Share of profits if investment is made. M 70 Times.

MAN WANTED FAMILIAR WITH THE PLUMBING TRADE, TO SELL A HIGH-GRADE LINE OF BRASS GOODS IN THE VICINITY OF GREATER NEW YORK; SALARY, COMMISSION; KINDLY GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND REFERENCE. Z 272 TIMES.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC SALESMAN

with established clientele can make advantageous profit-sharing arrangement with artist and idea man whose New York studio is devoted to the development of ideas and plans for material for large advertisers. Excellent manufacturing connections for the production of every class of work. Address in confidence, giving complete information, M 146 Times.

SALESMEN to sell a complete line of trademarked shirts for large, well-rated manufacturer, on commission. Goods will be extensively advertised and a great deal of assistance rendered each salesman. Two men for New York City; 1 man for Southern New York, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio and Indiana; 1 man for big Western cities. Shirt salesmen only need apply to Box R 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Real estate salesmen wanted to sell residential lots on easy payments; new development near Midland Beach; railroad and trolley transportation facilities; splendid opportunity for upright business men; state age and references; be explicit about experience or communication not recognized. Chance, Z 304 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Grocery specialty. Prefer one with no previous experience. Must have high school education, and write a neat hand. Positively not over 30 years of age. Salary $17.50. Call Monday 2 to 5 P. M. Urban, 339 at 30 Church Street.

SALESMAN.—Rare opportunity for experienced underwear salesman acquainted with city men's furnishing trade; absolutely best line on market; salary, commission; state age, references, also names of customers. Address Z 284 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Automobile salesmen, motor boat, and accessory salesmen can earn commissions on sales resulting from judicious distribution of introductory cards; neither samples nor persistent soliciting required. P. O. Box 153, Madison Square.

SALESMEN of integrity and ability for prepublication sale of the history of the Catholic Church in the United States; references required; commission. Catholic Editing Co., Room 912, 1 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.—Men to carry a representative line of vellings, nettings, and chiffons on commission basis; large, medium, and small towns; men carrying kindred lines only need apply. M 01 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with photographic supply trade, to sell leather kodak and thermos bottle cases; strictly commission basis; references. Box H 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, acquainted with buyers of men's clothing and men's furnishing goods, for various parts of the country; commission; state age, experience, and references. T 130 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, few lively salesmen by cigarette manufacturing concern, on a liberal commission basis; splendid opportunity. M 152 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, acquainted with Italian drug trade. State references, firms represented, etc. Salary or commission. M 111 Times.

SCHOOL TEACHER wanted; capable man to take full charge of the manual training and agricultural department of a consolidated school in Western Iowa by January next; will pay best of wages to the right party; it is an opportunity for an energetic man; apply at once. Address H. M. Michaelson, Sec., Sargents Bluff, Iowa

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D ST., HAVE A VACANCY IN THEIR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT FOR A COMPETENT MAN TO ASSIST IN THE SELECTION OF MERCHANDISE FOR THEIR CATALOGUE. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE RIGHT PERSON. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING DETAILS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

SEVERAL MEN wanted, between ages of 25 and 40, to represent one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in New York, where the income is measured by the amount of energy and intelligence expended; splendid opportunity for substantial and permanent income; commission with renewal basis. Apply Monday, 12:30, Suite 1,130, 111 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, $15, manufacturer's office; advancement; state experience. Secretary, G 374 Times Downtown.

SURGEON

wanted, young hospital graduate, to look after injured in large manufacturing plant near New York; only those with best of hospital as well as personal references need apply. Manufacturer, H 228 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspapers, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo-engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

COOPER UNION.—Thorough evening courses for entrance to first or second year; terms reasonable. Manhattan Preparatory School, 501 5th Av.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good; prepare for "exams" under former United States Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H-11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

Learn Mechanical Dentistry; great and rapidly growing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly, without book study, in 250 hours' practice, at students' convenience; school open from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Individual instruction by leading Professors.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Department of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 25 W. 45th St. Recognized universally as the authoritative and supreme School of Mechanical Dentistry.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured. $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodee, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodee Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed. Free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 110.

YOUNG MAN, neat; willing to make himself useful in laboratory work. Apply Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT—Man thoroughly experienced in manufacture of pumps, engines, turbines; $2,500-$3,500.
WIRE MILL SUPERINTENDENT—Man experienced in wire mill work; $2,500-$3,500.
SUPERINTENDENT—Man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of mica insulation.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST—Man experienced in explosives, carbide, &c., to take charge of erection and operation of plant in West Indies.
SIGN PAINTER—Man thoroughly experienced in show card work; $20-$25.
INSPECTOR—Man experienced in manufacture of mica insulation.
DRAFTSMEN—Men men wanted; experienced in design of tools, jigs, and fixtures; location, Central New York; $20-$25.
SALESMAN—Man thoroughly experienced in selling roof materials; $1,500 to start.
SALESMAN—Experienced in selling high-priced cars; location, Philadelphia.
SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced man on butcher's supplies, with trade; location, New England; $1,000 and commission.
FOREIGN MANAGER—Thoroughly experienced man; $2,000-$3,000.
SPANISH CORRESPONDENT—Must know Spanish stenography; knowledge of English not essential; Portuguese preferred; location, Ohio.
BOOKKEEPER—Living in Jersey City; full charge; $15.
ASS'T BOOKKEEPER—Able to use comptometer; $12.
SEC'Y STENOG.—Acquainted with bankruptcy proceedings and credit work; preferably in bank; $2,500.
STENOGRAPHER—With knowledge of bookkeeping and statistical work; $15.
CLERICAL, EXECUTIVE, SALES, TECHNICAL OPENINGS.—Salesman, $25; salesman, $25; salesman, $40; stenographer, $18; secretary, stenographic, office man, $25; clerk, (Spanish correspondent,) $12; other openings. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY,
Singer Building.
DRAUGHTSMEN, (10,) designers on tools, jigs, and fixtures; A1 men.

SALESMEN. — Clean-cut American; outside experience; local, $1,300 and expenses; Cuba, knowledge of Spanish, $1,500, expenses. Employers' Reference Agency, 159 West 23d St.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR spare time to build up mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Both sexes; we manufacture and control fastest-selling household article ever invented; exclusive territory. Connolly, 123 Liberty St., New York.

line manufactured; meet any competition; CHEWING GUM.—Sell to dealers; biggest send for price list, samples. Helmet Gum Co., Cincinnati.

For office necessity, fascinating selling plan, assures great results; must give whole time. Reply to M 164 Times.

NURSERY AGENTS wanted on commission; pay weekly. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A HOME DESIRED.—Companion, governess; teaches perfect French, German; sewer; traveler, housekeeper; references. Amanda, 257 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; neat; legible penman; good education; $12. Store, 2,404 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, billing, typist; Elliot-Fisher & Ellis machine; seven years' department store experience; unquestionable references. M 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; controlling accounts; trial balance; modern methods; $12. M 72 Times.

CARETAKER.—Lady would like to recommend her caretaker, who is a first-class laundress; washing taken home, if preferred. Morgan, 138 East 71st. Telephone 0698 Lenox.

COOK.—Experienced Southern girl wishes cooking; references. Thomas, 43 East 132d. Harlem 3743.

COOK, waitress, chambermaid. Sisters together desire position city or country. Address M 129 Times.

COMPANION. — Gentlewoman; bright and adaptable, wishes position as companion to lady going south; neat seamstress, good nurse; experienced traveler; reference. M 102 Times.

COMPANION, READER, &c.—Refined, educated young lady wishes position (mornings preferable) as companion, reader, or social secretary to cultured lady. M 86 Times.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

COMPANION, NURSE.—Young woman desires position as companion or practical nurse to elderly person; highest references. M 101 Times.

COMPANION or housekeeper by middle aged lady. Fine seamstress. Wil., 112 E. 106th St.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—Two girls wish a place together, one as cook and laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. M 156 Times.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—Woman, small adult family, country. Address D., 90 8th Av.

CORRESPONDENT, executive ability; manage office staff; seven years' mercantile experience; unquestionable references. M 139 Times.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable colored woman wishes day's work of any kind or small washing home; references. Baker, 233 West 120th St., basement.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly first-class, up-to-date, desires engagements by day; good city references. Dressmaker, 323 West 34th.

DRESSMAKER, competent, home, out. Telephone 2730 Audubon. Third floor north, 3,575 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER. — Evening, tailor gowns, waists; home, out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, dresses, coats; out, home, reasonable. 102 Greenwich Ave., W. 12th St.

DRESSMAKING.—$2.50 a day; new designs, remodeling, late with leading houses. M 122 Times.

DRESSMAKER, perfect all branches; by day or home. Miss Kowska, 348 East 86th.

DRESSMAKING.—Experienced; out by day, $2.25; city references. 69 West 131st. Hill.

DRESSMAKER.—Seamstress; work by day, $2.50. Hanlon, 2,075 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's, misses,' ladies' dresses, by day. Miss Doggett, 1,997 7th Av.

GIRL, colored, wishes half, all time, 17 West 137th St. Payne.

GOVERNESS, (visiting or resident.)—Educated, refined young woman; experienced; exceptionally good teacher; fine hand sewer; understands thoroughly physical care; special attention given delicate children. M 39 Times.

GOVERNESS.—A young woman of culture and pleasing personality desires position as governess for very young children, chaperon, or companion; highest references. Z 306 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Lady desires to place competent, experienced governess, teaching French, German, music. Mrs. J. H. Latrobe, 98 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. Phone 7136 Main.

GOVERNESS. — Educated young German, speaking French, English, wishes governess's place. "Annie," 3,525 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, German, speaking French, wishes position. A. H., 235 East 60th St.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, GOOD EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION; TEMPORARY, PERMANENT; CARE INVALIDS; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. D. C., H 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, fond of children, would like position as governess. M 94 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or literary work; bright society woman; traveled; speaks four languages; highest references. Audubon 3722.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman, care for apartment part time. Adams, 575 West 172d.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, light housework, with no washing; sleep in; or chambermaid, waitress. 230 West 97th, care Miss Friedberger.

HOUSEWORK.—Irish girl wishes position as housekeeper; reference. R. N., 253 West 24th St.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Light colored woman as chambermaid, waitress, or housework; references. Cochrane, care of Paterson, 20 West 99th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Settled colored woman, housework for one; good reference. English, 45 West 99th.

HOUSEWORKER. — Neat colored woman wants general housework; half time. Dowen, 230 West 63d.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl wishes general housework; sleep home. Taylor, 4 West 135th.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Trained nurse, 40; capable, refined, obliging; takes full charge; highest references from employer and doctors. M 33 Times.

INFANT'S NURSE—Irish girl, graduate of nursery and child hospital; best personal and written references. 532 West 143d.

LADIES' MAID.—A visiting hair dresser and manicure, good seamstress and shopper; highest reference. M 121 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Winter wishes to secure work by the day for her laundress who has lived with her for many years and whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply by letter to Mrs. B. E., Hotel New Weston, 49th St. and Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like to find position at once; excellent maid, cook, waitress-chambermaid. Telephone Plaza 4961.

MAID.—French visiting maid wishes position; thoroughly experienced; best references. Froitier, 118 West 49th St.

MAID.—Colored girl wants position as maid in theatre or actress; reference. 552 Lenox Av., Apt. 41. Phone 4364 Harlem.

MAID. — Colored. General house worker, chambermaid. Bacon, 58 West 99th. Phone 990 River.

MANAGER where girls are employed, or any position of trust; part time if desired; hotel experience. Mrs. M., Z 280 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN: Do you want an A1, competent, experienced stenographer and office assistant who will take an interest in your work? Address Western girl, Box M 155 Times.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes a few more lady patients at their residences; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—A refined American woman as mother's helper; will take entire charge of children over 3 years of age; also assist with housekeeping, making herself generally useful; nothing menial. Address Apartment 58, 550 Riverside Drive, corner 127th.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to place experienced English girl, whom she can highly recommend as nurse for infant or young child. Address Miss Mary Stevens, 11 East 68th St. Telephone Plaza 5276.

NURSE, LAUNDRESS.—Position wanted by competent woman as day nurse to child or laundress; best references furnished; need work urgent. Mrs. Lein, 418 West 47th St., basement.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined, capable; excellent physical care; sews well; light household duties; kindergarten methods; best references. Competent, T. 131 Times.

NURSE.—Scotch; thoroughly experienced and competent, to take entire charge of infant; good reference. M. Y., Z. 253 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, fluent French; understands sewing; references. M. A., 54 East 126th.

NURSE.—A competent, reliable French woman, with highest references, wishes a position with old lady or gentleman or children. 752 West End Av.

NURSE—Young girl, highly recommended, wishes position one or two children, city or country; wages $25 to $30. Advertiser, 157 Vermilyea Av., city.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse take invalid into home; large, sunny, attractive rooms; good location; individual care given. Graduate, 240 Times.

NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Capable colored girl. Address 312 West 119th St. Whaley.

NURSE GIRL OR MOTHER'S HELPER, by a neat, quiet, and conscientious girl. (A.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

N. Y. AGENCY, 41 West 99th.—Help supplied, day, week, month. Phone 4793 River.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, telephone operator, 3 years' experience. $9. Good education. Viola Schuls, 413 W. 128th St.

OFFICE WORKER; accurate at figures, good penman, very neat and willing. (E.) F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

PHOTOPLAY WRITING. — Former editor leading film company give private instruction photoplay writing. M 84 Times.

READER.—Refined young lady as reader to grown persons or children or to take children out walking. D. D. L., 216 West 100th St., 12th floor, Apartment A.

SEAMSTRESS.—Active elderly woman wants position as seamstress or light housework; appreciates good home. Nielson, 1,015 88th St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS. — Children's clothes and all family sewing. 147 East 60th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Club, hotel, or institution. Phone Plaza 7187.

SPOTTER and FINISHER of photographs; experienced; a young woman, educated and refined, and must have work at once. W. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner, American; neat appearance, good penman; anxious; no agency; $6. Miss Stand, 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally neat; accustomed technical dictation; touch typist; accurate transcriptions; (25;) hour; $12. Edith Eastman, 2,404 8th Av.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, bright beginner, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Bertha Bosch, 605 Madison Ave. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, high school graduate; rapid; good speller and grammarian; good references. H 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) expert typist, perfect transcript, experienced; references; willing worker; $6. Miss Clara, 3 East 14th, Room

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914.

ARMY VANQUISHES NAVY 20 TO 0 ON GRIDIRON---W. AND J. DEFEATS RUTGERS 20 TO 13

WEST POINT WINS FROM ANNAPOLIS

Big Army and Navy Football Crowd Sees Cadets' 20 to 0 Victory.

FRANKLIN FIELD JAMMED

Service Officials and Ranking Officers of All Branches in the Stands.

AERIAL FOOTBALL USED

Army Excels at This Style of Football—Little Miles Did Great Work for the Navy.

Continued from Page 1? Main News Section.

with their band, paraded around the field, and were first to be seated. They sang a song about "It's a long way to Army's goal line, but the Navy's right there." But this parody on "Tipperary" wasn't borne out by the fact which developed later.

The Navy boys broke in their cheer "up anchor" when Midshipman Henry Graham came in leading a navy mascot, the goat. The middies have a new goat this year, but it didn't bring them any more luck than the one they had last year. There has never been an Army-Navy game as noisy as this one. The midshipmen came prepared to drown out the Army yelling and singing, and there wasn't a moment's let up in the ear-splitting demonstration.

When the game was over the Cadets swarmed in front of the Middies and laughed at their efforts to sing and cheer. In the boxes in front of the cheering section of the Middies were a number of girls from Washington who joined in the singing and kept time by waving their banners. With the gold and blue pennants of the Navy and the Army gold, black and gray, the stands became a riot of color every time there was a spectacular play.

The first big thrill of the game came early in the fray, when after Blodgett had boomed a big kick down into the Army territory, Capt. Prichard on a fake kick play romped through the Navy team for a 40-yard run. The corps of cadets became wild with excitement. Soon after this McEwan tried a kick from placement from the 25-yard line but failed.

The Army's first score was a safety in the first period. Perry in passing the ball back to Blodgett for a punt made a high pass, the ball bounding over Blodgett's head and rolled to the five-yard line. Blodgett, standing behind his own goal line, attempted to punt out of danger. Merrillat broke through on the play, blocked the kick and Blodgett fell on the ball for a safety and the Army's first two points. There was a wild demonstration in the Army corps at this first count and although the Navy contingent gave their team great support, the Army had more to cheer about from that time on and their cheers and songs were more effective. The Army's great "Charge" yell, with bugles, first rolled across the gridiron after Blodgett's safety.

Bad Day for Blodgett.

Blodgett, the Navy fullback, who formerly played with Commerce in New York, had an unfortunate day of it and some ill omen semed to cling to him all the time he was in the game. In the second period it was his fumble that led the way for the Army's first touchdown. Blodgett fumbled Hodgson punt on the twenty-yard line and Neyland pounced upon the ball. Prichard then dropped back and tossed a beautifully executed forward pass to Merrillat over the goal line. McEwan failed to kick the goal.

Again hard luck pursued Blodgett and when he again fumbled, one of the Army kicked on the thirty-yard line. Meacham fell on the ball. The cadets then again surprised the middies with a long forward pass. Captain Prichard tossed one twenty-eight yards and Merrillat caught it on the one-yard line. On the next plunge into the line Hodgson went over for a touchdown and McEwan again failed to kick the goal. Butler was hurt in the next scrimmage and had to be carried from the field. Miles was sent into the game at quarterback for the Navy, and at once began to attract attention with several spectacular romps through the Army line. The youngster was so elusive that he was able to dodge past the Army's ends time and again. Perry, the Navy centre, again made a miserable pass which went over Miles's head and he just recovered it in time to prevent a score. Miles punted out of danger. Prichard getting the ball made a pretty run of twenty yards before he was downed by Captain Overesch.

There was some pretty rough playing as Perry. The Navy centre was caught in the act of tripping an Army player by the officials and the Navy was penalized half the distance to the goal line, this penalty giving the Army the ball on the Navy's four-yard line. With a touchdown in sight Hodgson fumbled and Craig fell on the ball for the Navy. There was a great rejoicing in the Navy stands when Craig saved his team from what looked like a certain touchdown.

Miles then punted out from behind his own goal line, Prichard making a fair catch on his 35-yard line. From here, Benedict attempted to kick a goal from placement but the kick fell short of its mark. Blodgett was by this time pretty well used up. He had been doing all the kicking for the Navy and his punting was of high order. In making a plunge through the line, Blodgett was buried at the bottom of a heap of players and was injured. He was aided off the field and the Middies gave him a rousing cheer as he lay heaped up in a blanket on the side lines. Blodgett was so badly hurt that he did not go back into the game again.

Between halves the Cadets and Middies sang all of their parodies and barked cheer after cheer across the field at each other in bitter defiance. The boxholders went from box to box between halves, and the old Army and Navy men hobnobbed about the field together and talked over old times.

Navy Muffed Good Chance.

The Navy changed their tactics in the third period. With Miles in the game, the Middies tried a forward pass game with which the Army had been so successful. It was early in this period that the Navy had a splendid opportunity to score a touchdown, but a fumble robbed them of any chance for success with it. Miles threw a pass to Harrison, which covered about 30 yards. Harrison was alone at the time he caught the ball and not an Army player was within reach of him. Harrison had plenty of time to catch the ball, and he had a clear field to the goal line. He was overanxious, and, after catching the ball, made a miserable fumble and the play was spoiled, and after that the Middies did not have such a good chance to score again. Miles and Bates did fine work at line smashing, but they did all their gaining in the centre of the field, for just as soon as the battle began to wage in the Army's territory the soldier line stiffened and they refused to permit the Navy advance to go any further.

Little Miles brought forth a riot of noise when he skirted the right side of the Army line for fifteen yards, yards before Merrillat finally brought him to earth. With the ball on the twenty-yard line, Miles made a desperate effort to get away a successful forward pass. Three times he tried and three times failed, the ball going to the Army on downs.

Then the Army woke up and gave the best bit of consistent ground gaining of the day. Starting on her own twenty-yard line, the Army backfield charged the Navy line with such a continuous attack that yard by yard the Navy was pushed back until the Army was down on the one-yard line. In this triumphant march Benedict, Van Fleet and Prichard did great work. They smashed into the Navy line with tremendous impact and showed a display of old fashioned line bucking football that was as good as any that has been seen on the gridiron this season. Hodgson also did his share in the gruelling march.

The hammering on the Navy line was terrific, and the entire distance of that long, hard march of 80 yards was strewn from one end to the other with limping, bruised Midshipmen. Their perspiring faces, smeared with dirt, scratched and bruised, the Navy fought desperately to halt the Army parade. The Middies in the stand almost put their voices out of commission by yelling: "Fight, fight, fight!" With this cry ringing in their ears, the Middies dug their cleats into the gridiron, clenched their fists, and charged madly at the Army backs as they relentlessly hurled themselves into the mass of struggling athletes. They fought hard and desperately, the Middies did, but there was no stopping the Army advance. After all that march of 80 yards the Army found that the gruelling tr had been all in vain. From the one-yard line Hodgson bored his way through and carried the ball over the line. Just as he was about to plant it on the ground he was struck amidships by a Navy tackler and the ball bobbed out of his hands. A Navy player fell on the ball and made it a touchback, so all that back-breaking and heart-breaking pla had been for naught.

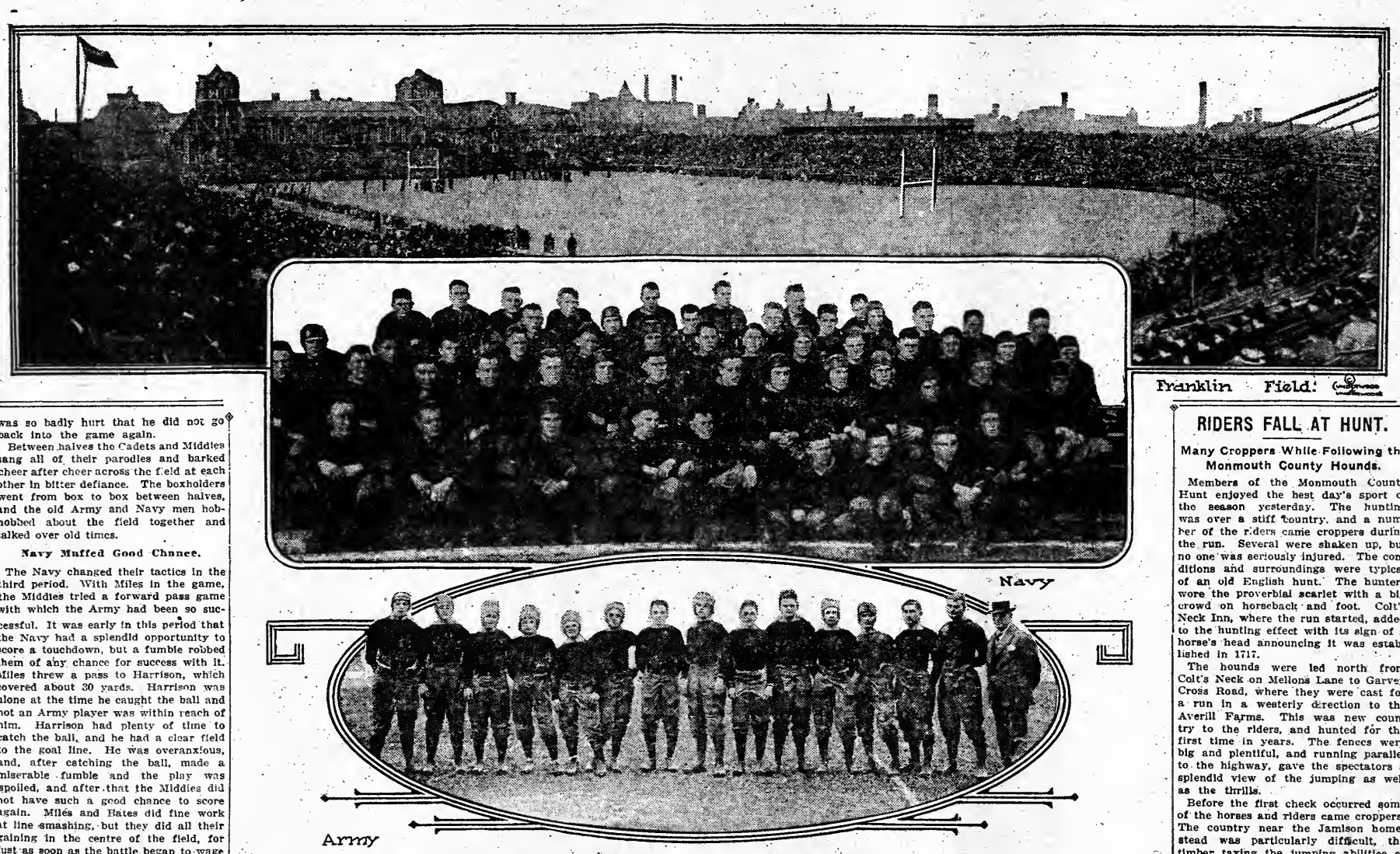
In the last period the Army added another touchdown to the list, making the defeat the worst the Navy has suffered in a dozen years. Miles and Culvert both tried hard to make successful forward passes, but there was always an Army man around to spoil it.

On two attempts at a lateral pass the Navy lost about 20 yards, and the Army took the ball on downs.

It was then that Hodgson broke loose from the seething mass of players and romped down the field for thirty-five yards. With each step it seemed as if the victory-crazed cadets in the stand were trying to run the race with him. Cheer upon cheer greeted his every stride and after he had gone thirty-five yards Craig, coming from behind threw him violently and the whole pursuing mass of players, in pursuit of Hodgson, stumbled all over each other and piled up on the Army back six men deep. This brilliant run of Hodgson's paved the way for the next Army touchdown. Benedict sent a forward pass of twenty-five yards to Pritchard, who was downed on his five-yard line. Then there was a quick signal from Prichard, Benedict crouching low grabbed the ball and fairly threw himself into the mass of navy blue jerseys. The great mass of players swayed one way, and then another. Finally it all fell with a deep thud over the Navy line. When the tangle was unraveled it was found that Benedict had just got the ball over by a few inches. Benedict failed to kick the goal.

The Navy did hard work and died fighting. Not once was there a let-up in their spirit. The Army team was

(Continued on Page Following)



WEST POINT TRIUMPHS OVER ANNAPOLIS IN SEASON'S LAST BIG FOOTBALL GAME.

FEDERAL LEAGUERS MEET; THAT'S ALL

Promised Sensations Fail to Get Through Barred Doors in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—Sensations promised by the Federal League club owners were conspicuous by their absence at the annual session today at the Chicago Athletic Association.

Instead of announcing the names of forty-two recently acquired major and near-major league players the magnates admitted having corralled fifteen and would not divulge the names of the new comers. The committees were named and all hands approved a schedule calling for 154 games in 1915.

Conferring behind barred doors the owners, twenty-one strong, agreed that Robert B. Wsrd of Brooklyn and Lloyd Rickert, league secretary, should constitute the committee on schedule. These officials were authorized to proceed at once upon the task of drafting a programme of 154 games, with an eye to economy in the transportation scheme.

A rules committee consisting of Carroll Raisin of Baltimore, Edward Gwinner of Pittsburgh, and President James A. Gilmore, also was appointed. If any other official items developed during the powpow the scribes were not counted in on the secret.

Every city in the circuit was represented and in addition would-be magnates from Cleveland and Cincinnati were on the scene.

Efforts were made to obtain a list of the new players signed by the Federals, but President Gilmore stated that, owing to the fact that several athletes who had been offered berths were still on the fence it was deemed advisable to keep the names covered up.

Business Manager Dick Carroll, of the Buffalo Feds took a fall out of the story from New York that Ban Johnson had suggested a trade which would send Jack Lapp and Rube Oldring, of the Athletics to the New York Yankees for pitcher Ray Caldwell.

"I want to say that I signed Caldwell last August while the New York club was in Cleveland," asserted the Buffalo Federal official. The New York club claims to have a hold on Caldwell through an option. This is nothing more or less than the old reserve clause which the courts have decided is not binding.

"In addition to Caldwell, our pitching corps will include Ford, Bedient, Schulz, Moran, Anderson and Krapp. We will have Ivy Wingo back of the plate with Blair, Allen and Lavigne, of the 1914 team. The infield and outfield will line up as it did this season, but I am still scouting for two new stars."

A. F. Gordon of Kansas City declared that the backers would continue in the Federal circuit and that capitalists in that city were preparing to finance the club another season. He denied the franchise would be shifted to Cleveland or Cincinnati.

Ten-Mile Race Won by Probst.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—John Probst, running under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Club, won the ten-mile race of the Missouri Athletic Association here today in 57 minutes.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

INTERCITY RACQUET MATCH.

Philadelphia Defeats Boston, with Notable Football Men Present.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Philadelphia won the intercity racquet match from Boston at the Racquet Club by the score of 2 matches to 1 this morning in the presence of a large gallery.

The football élite of the East was present to watch the contest, among the notables being Percy Haughton, the Crimson coach; Logan, the Harvard quarter back; Ainsmith, the Yale half back; Danny Hutchinson of Pennsylvania, Ed Harris of the Red and Blue, Cabot of Harvard, and the Fearings the famed Crimson athletes of the past.

Hugh Stockton and J. S. Lovering of Boston heat T. Ridgeway and H. K. Mohr of Philadelphia after a hard match. The Bostonians were steady and the pace did not bother them at all.

George H. Brooke and J. L. Ware of Philadelphia upset predictions when they won a sensational match from C. L. Hutchins and J. Cutler of Boston. Cutler is a former Harvard tackle, and he played like a flash. Ware was the star of the match, however, and he kept Philadelphia in the game until the match was half ended. Then Brooke began to play, and some of his soft serves tricked the Boston players, while his smashes scored almost at random.

The final match was the best of the trio, for the Philadelphia team had little practice together, and their play did not blend until the Boston pair had a big lead. In this engagement H. J. D. Paul and C. S. Bromley of Philadelphia defeated R. L. Agassiz and Hugh Scott of Boston. Summary:

FIRST MATCH.

Philadelphia—G. H. Brooke and J. W. Ware	13	15	12	14	15
Boston—C. L. Hutchins and J. L. Cutler	9	8	15	16	9

SECOND MATCH.

Boston—P. Stockton and P. Lovering	15	15	15		
Philadelphia—T. Ridgeway and H. K. Mohr	8	7	10		

THIRD MATCH.

Philadelphia—C. S. Bromley and A. J. D. Paul	7	15	15	9	15
Boston—Hugh Scott and R. L. Agassiz	15	11	6	15	11

WRESTLING AT PRINCETON.

Tigers Begin Training for Intercollegiate Championship Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Princeton wrestlers have begun the preliminary training season for their Winter meets. Although no intercollegiate matches are scheduled until February, Capt. Longstreth has issued a call for candidates and practice will be held daily, under the direction of "Gus" Peterson, the Tiger coach.

J. R. France, who wrestled in the 158-pound class, is the only member of last year's team who was lost by graduation. H. H. Gile, Captain of last year's team, is available in the light heavyweight class, and Capt. Longstreth will take care of the unlimited class. Other members of the 1913-14 combination who will represent Princeton again this year are Frantz, in the 145-pound class; Prickett, in the 135-pound class, and Culolias, in the 125-pound class.

APPLEGARTH IS CHAMPION.

Wrests 100 Yards Professional Title from Donaldson.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 28.—W. R. Applegarth today wrested the world's 100-yard professional championship from Jack Donaldson of South Africa, for several years the world's champion professional sprinter.

Applegarth, who was the British amateur champion sprinter and became a professional a few months ago, won the race by six inches. There was a side bet of $200 ($1,000).

ONE-COACH PLAN GROWS.

Princeton Likely to Make Football Choice on Dec. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28.—The agitation for a one-man coaching system at Princeton next Fall has been spreading rapidly among both the undergraduates and alumni. As a result, when the Board of Control, which has the naming of the Tigers' football policy in charge, meets on Dec. 18, it will find an almost unanimous demand from Princeton men for a single, centralized authority over gridiron methods here next Fall.

The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate publication, is leading the agitation for a one-man system and has secured opinions from a number of former football stars. Eddie Dillon, quarter back of three Tiger teams, has come out strongly against the present five-man committee plan of coaching. Dillon's stand is interesting in view of the fact that Princeton alumni of Newark are leading a movement to secure his appointment as head coach. Others who have come out in favor of a single coach are "Big Bill" Edwards, "Eddie" Hart, Captain of the championship 1911 team; "Heff" Herring, himself a member of this year's Coaching Committee, and Keene Fitzpatrick, the Princeton trainer.

"Eddie" Hart continues to lead as the man most generally favored to take charge of the team in 1915. Hart is employed in Chicago and is loath to leave his business career for coaching. It is a certainty, however, that he would respond to a unanimous demand for his return. Should Hart be appointed, Keene Fitzpatrick, the Princeton trainer, would have much to do in the coaching of the eleven, it is believed. Fitzpatrick helped Fielding Yost coach at Michigan for a number of years, and Hart has a good deal of respect for the veteran trainer's ideas about football.

The appointment of next year's coach will depend largely upon the result of the Captaincy election, which is scheduled to be held this week. The choice of a leader lies between Frank Glick and "Buzz" Law. Both men played in the Yale game this month and are eligible for the place as Capt. Ballin's successor. Glick, however, because of the fact that he has been a regular for two years, while Law has not been assured of his place in the backfield, will probably be elected unanimously.

Andrews to Lead Brown Eleven.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—Harold P. Andrews of Providence was today elected Captain of the Brown University football team for 1915. He has played halfback and end on the eleven three seasons and is also a member of the college baseball team.

Oldfield Gets Second Place in Race.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 28.—Barney Oldfield last night received second prize money in the Corona Automobile Road Race, run Thursday. Edward O'Donnell, who had been awarded that position, being forced back into third place by the revised figures. The time of the drivers was re-checked when team mates of Oldfield declared that the latter lost second place through an error of the scorers. It was claimed that O'Donnell received credit for a lap when he spent the time at the pits. The corrected time for Eddie Pullen, winner of the race, was announced as 3:26:02. This gave him an average of 87.75 miles an hour for the entire race.

Old Amateur Boxer Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 17, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The death is announced here of H. J. Chinnery, who for many years was regarded as the best amateur boxer in England. He was heavyweight champion for three years, retiring from active participation in the sport about 1880. His brother, who died a few years ago, was for several years the champion amateur mile runner of England. Both men were members of the London Stock Theatre.

COLLEGE 'GRADS' DEFEAT INDIANS

"Ham" Fish's Eleven Shows Remarkable Form in Charity Game.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—An "All-Star" team composed of former players of the football squads of Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and Brown today defeated the Carlisle Indians 13 to 6. The proceeds went to charity. The former 'Varsity players showed remarkable form considering their long absence from the game. The line-up and summary:

All Stars.	Position.	Carlisle.
Dana	Left end	Wellette
R. McKay	Left tackle	Welmas
R. L. Bennett	Left guard	Hill
P. Grant	Centre	Morrin
W. D. Minot	Right guard	Busch
H. Fish	Right tackle	Martell
Huntington	Right end	Bird
H. B. Gardner	Quarter back	H. Broker
J. R. McKay	Left half back	Wofforel
H. Philbin	Right half back	Pratt
Snow	Full back	Calac

Score by periods: All Stars—7, 0, 6, 0—13; Carlisle—6, 0, 0, 6—6. Referee—J. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—J. J. Hallahan, Boston. Linesman—R. Fisher, Harvard. Time of period—Twelve minutes each. All-Star scoring: Touchdowns—Snow, L. Withington. Goal from touchdown—Snow. Carlisle scoring: Touchdown—F. Broker. Substitutions: All-Star—L. Withington for R. McKay, P. Withington for Bennett, J. Parkinson for Minot, Bennett for Parkinson, J. R. McKay for Fish, R. White for J. P. McKay, C. L. Wadsworth for White, Percy Wendell for Philbin, Philbin for Wendell, Rees for Philbin, Wendell for Rees, Snow for Wendell, Wigglesworth for Gardner, Campbell for Snow, Philbin for Campbell. Carlisle—Lobo for Welmas, Winnesheck for Morrin, Hawkeagle for Busch, Gilman for Bird, F. Broker for Calac, Boodrey for F. Broker, White for Wofforel, Johnson for Pratt.

EVERETT A FAST TEAM.

Oak Park High School Smothered Under an 80 to 0 Score.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Varied formations based on the Minnesota shift and open play, lateral passes, forward passes, and line plunges enabled the Everett High School football eleven to defeat the heavy Oak Park High team of Chicago, 80 to 0, today. The winning team has scored 539 points this season, and has held all opponents without score. Karl Johnson, Everett's left tackle, was the particular star of the occasion, figuring in practically every play. His line plunging on tackle round plays and his work on the defensive were spectacular.

Only once, in the last part of the second period, did the Chicago youths threaten the Everett goal or gain first down. They rushed from their own fifteen-yard line to within twenty yards of the Everett goal on a trick formation, using the lateral pass, but were held for downs there. During the rest of the game their attempts at the open game were spoiled by the Everett forwards. The line-up and summary:

Everett High.	Position.	Oak Park High.
Hansen	Left End	Mendsen
J. Johnson	Left Tackle	Herriman
Davis	Left Guard	Hopkins
Pontefract	Centre	Templeton
Morrison	Right Guard	Mott
H. Bond	Right Tackle	Morency
Trowbridge	Right End	Royal
Fitzgerald	Quarter Back	Phelps
Greene	Right Half Back	Tweedle
Cannell	Left Half Back	Smith
R. Bond	Full Back	Elton

Score by periods:

Everett	32	7	27	14	80
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0

Referee—Mr. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Burke, Worcester Tech. Head linesman—Mr. Andrews, Yale. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Everett scoring.—Touchdowns—Cannell, (4,) R. Bond, (3,) Marshall, Greene, (2,) Fitzgerald, K. Johnson. Goals from touchdowns—Harrison, 8.

Substitutes.—Everett—Silva for Hansen, Hansen for Silva, Silva for Hansen, E. Johnson for Davis, Brennan for E. Johnson, Davis for Brennan, Brennan for Davis, Gough for Morrison, Morrison for Gough, Morrison for H. Bond, H. Bond for Morrison, Lynch for Trowbridge, Trowbridge for Lynch, Wehner for Trowbridge, Marshall for Greene, Greene for Marshall, Marshall for R. Bond, R. Bond for Marshall, Bradley for R. Bond, Marshall for Bradley. Oak Park—Jaicks for Mendsen, Groot for Hopkins, Morey for Groot, Steele for Smith, Smith for Steele, Steele for Smith.

REAL FOOTBALL AT POLO GROUNDS

W. and J. Beats Rutgers in a High-Class Contest by the Score of 20 to 13.

SPIEGEL RUNS 65 YARDS

Beaten in First Half, New Jersey Boys Score Twice in the Second Half.

AERIAL GAME AT ITS BEST

Contest a Revelation of the Possibilities of the New Game—Two Finely Coached Teams.

If New Yorkers could have every year a football game like that which was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon between the Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson elevens it would be a treat which would appeal not only to the general public but one which would hold the attention of the technical follower of the gridiron sport as well. It was a contest which gave to the losers all but the glory that was accorded to the conquerors in a game that recorded more of football skill than any perhaps that has ever before been seen around this locality.

As the referee's whistle closed the two-hour contest the score stood Washington and Jefferson 20, Rutgers 13, but scores except to the collegians themselves in the first bitterness of defeat have little bearing on the quality of the game. Rutgers can take all the consolation in the world to herself, and she can praise her team unstintedly. No one will deny her that. The team that Coach Sanford turned out was like no other that had ever carried the Red and Black of the Jersey college on a football gridiron. It fell before Washington and Jefferson, but the measure of superiority is in no wise found in the casual reading of the score. And the Pennsylvania players were illuminating teachers of what the game really is.

It is doubtful if any one of the spectators ever before saw anything but sporadic flashes of the type of game which was evidenced in every minute of yesterday's play. The essential point is that the men knew football, had been taught the game in all its phases and were able to carry this instruction out to the actual playing field and demonstrate it. The entire twenty-two men on the field were alert springs of action ready to take every advantage which the fortune of the struggle afforded.

Real students of the game rarely see players play with their eyes open and display a knowledge of the intricacies or fine points of football during the heat of a scrimmage or in a rush. But these twenty-two lads did this very thing.

A Rare Sight in Football.

It was refreshing to see a man with the ball see an opening in the line where the signaled play did not call for one and go through it for as much as he could get. Then, again, one would see a runner messed out of his original interference and dart hither and thither, where another small combination made an impromptu running barrier and take as much advantage of it as possible. Both teams did this, and they did a lot of other things that so-called football players should always do, but seldom accomplish. One did not see stupid, flagrant errors made that so often make so-called first-flight teams look like schoolboy elevens. They played hard-and-fast football in a scientific manner. That's the reason they weren't lying all over the field with more or less serious injuries.

The game yesterday deserved a Yale bowl or an Army-Navy crowd, and perhaps it will get it if the teams stay intact for next year and play anything like they did yesterday.

There were about thirty-six forward passes made, and one can get some small impression of the way in which the game progressed. It was this forward passing which was responsible for the stirring gains which the Pennsylvania boys made. At the very outset of the struggle they adopted this method of play, probably to get away from the heavy line of Rutgers, and it was a bewildering volley both for spectators and for Sanford's pupils. It looked as if Rutgers were going to fall before this onslaught, but the New Jersey eleven remembered its training, and, while it could not by any means stop W. and J.'s gains in toto, the riddle was solved in large measure.

Those who have seen the new football know the forward pass, but for all that they can hardly appreciate to what development it was brought yesterday. The formations and the protection afforded to the first one to handle the leather and that given to the one receiving it were revelations that made the usual football demonstration look like a child's primer of the game. There were short passes, lateral passes, and those in which the pigskin would shoot out across the field for thirty and forty yard distances, and every one was a calculated play. There was not the usual element of luck which has up to now characterized the use of this type of game. The men were not in doubt; they knew exactly what was going to happen. Not by any means did all of the attempted plays work. But when they failed it was because their opponents had made the right calculation. That was what it almost seemed, a mathematical precision of execution combined with the ability to think quickly when the test of the figures was found wanting. There was no wild throwing, and it is doubtful if there

(Continued on Page Following)

Franklin Field.

RIDERS FALL AT HUNT.

Many Croppers While Following the Monmouth County Hounds.

Members of the Monmouth County Hunt enjoyed the best day's sport of the season yesterday. The hunting was over a stiff country, and a number of the riders came croppers during the run. Several were shaken up, but no one was seriously injured. The conditions and surroundings were typical of an old English hunt. The hunters wore the proverbial scarlet with a big crowd on horseback and foot. Colt's Neck Inn, where the run started, added to the hunting effect with its sign of a horse's head announcing it was established in 1717.

The hounds were led north from Colt's Neck on Mellons Lane to Garvey Cross Road, where they were cast for a run in a westerly direction to the Averill Farms. This was new country to the riders, and hunted for the first time in years. The fences were big and plentiful, and running parallel to the highway, gave the spectators a splendid view of the jumping as well as the thrills.

Before the first check occurred some of the horses and riders came croppers. The country near the Jamison homestead was particularly difficult, the timber taxing the jumping abilities of the horses. A delay of twenty minutes was made at the Jamison homestead to enable those who came to grief to rejoin the huntsman and hounds.

The next thrown was on the Rutledge property, crossing the double at the barn. At this point three of the leaders were "down" at the same fence without breaking the stout timber. Little time was lost in remounting and the hunt was in full swing again. With big fences ahead and a ditch on either side, there were several stumbles, but all the riders managed to stay up. When Carlin's Cover was reached the run was at an end, after covering the best country hunted this season.

The run was headed by Howard S. Borden, who acted as master in the absence of Frank M. Patersont. Among those who finished and followed the hunt were: Walter McClure, Miss Mary Jones, Charles F. Hart, Albert E. Hart, Herbert Strauss, Miss Helen Hughes, M. Ellangle, John Borden, Charles F. Hart, Jr., Thomas Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Howard S. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Borden, the Misses Thompson, Miss Dorothy Dunfee, Miss Caroline Colby, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Miss Audray Riker, Miss Madeline Horn, Miss Ellie Horn, Mrs. Thomas Fields, Miss Fields, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey, William Stonebridge, huntsman, and Joseph Clancy and J. C. Long, whips.

NICKALLS MAY NOT RETURN.

Yale Coach on Way to England and May "Go to the Front."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Whether Yale will be able to retain the services of Guy Nickalls, her English crew coach, during the Spring season is conditioned on his ability to absent himself from military service after next March. Nickalls is on his way home to England and said before he left Yale that he would offer his services to his native country before his return. He stated that he discussed with British military authorities before he came to Yale this Fall the matter of going to the front and was told that he would not be needed imperatively before his return after the close of the Fall rowing. Nickalls feels that, if England's need of his services is imperative, his first duty lies in offering them for use in the European war. He hopes, however, to be able to come back to America in the Spring and to remain till the close of the rowing season.

When the oarsmen are called out for Winter work Eugene Giannini, the former New York Athletic Club coach, and Captain Bayne Denegre of the present crew will direct the work until the return of Nickalls. The Winter rowing in the indoor tanks will begin about Feb. 1. Rarely has cold weather stopped the Yale rowing in the middle of November, but the storm of the last week made further work on the harbor impossible. The weather was colder than many January reco. have shown and rowing could not continue.

Condit Middlebury Captain.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 28.—Philip Harrison Condit, 1916, of East Orange, N. J., has been unanimously elected Captain of the Middlebury football team for the season of 1915. Condit has played a most consistent game at right tackle for the last three seasons. This Fall he received slight injuries in the Springfield game, but recovered in time to star in the no-score game last week with Vermont. With but two Varsity men graduating this year, a good team is assured for next season.

Amherst Elects Rider Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 28.—Stuart William Rider of Auburndale, Mass., right half back on the Amherst football eleven was today elected Captain of the team for next year. Rider has been one of the most consistent players on the team during the past season, and has featured in nearly every game. He is President of the junior class and a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

WEST POINT ATTACK SHATTERS ANNAPOLIS LINE---LAKEWOOD CLOSES GOLF SEASON

CRESCENTS AGAIN SOCCER CHAMPIONS

Clubmen Defeat Staten Island for Field Club League Title.

Fulfilling the hopes of their supporters and playing at top form throughout the game, at times attaining a speed unprecedented in the annals of Crescent A. C. soccer, the eleven representing the New Moon Organization defeated the team of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the deciding game of the Field Club League's championship series on the grounds of the Staten Island Club at Livingston in the presence of a large crowd yesterday afternoon. The score was 2 goals to 0.

By their victory the Brooklyn clubmen retained the title won last year, and will again play the winner of the Philadelphia League in the annual intercity contest for possession of the Crescent Challenge Trophy. The opposing team will most likely be that of the Merchantville Football Club, formerly the team of the Belmont Cricket Club.

Staten Island started the attack yesterday, but after five minutes of successful defense the Crescents in turn pressed with such determination that an opportunity came to Phillip at outside left, to negotiate a pass from the centre and send home a beautiful shot at a sharp angle. Thereafter to the end of the half fortune swayed from one side to the other. The home team threatened repeatedly, but Cypiot, in goal, supported by Dodwell and Charlwood, were invincible, so that the visitors began the second period with a lead of 1 goal to 0.

Exceedingly fast play marked the second half, especially the latter part, when the combination work of the Crescents became bewildering. After 25 mines of play the opportunity finally came to Dell in centre, after he had failed by a narrow margin twice to negotiate the home net. This time he got past from a pass by Jeffers on the left wing. Maclennan did grand work in the half back division for the Crescents, while O'Rourke, Pert, and Jeffers displayed grand speed. The line-up:

Staten Island.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Covington	Goal	Cypiot
Sindall	Right back	Dodwell
Van der Zee	Left back	Charlwood
Smith	Right half	O'Rourke
Banning	Centre half	Maclennan
Kistler	Left half	Watson
Kaufmann	Outside right	Pert
De Wilde	Inside right	Jackson
Macpherson	Centre	Dell
Menzies	Inside left	Jeffers
Zoller	Outside left	Phillip

Referee—J. Davies. Linesmen—Sheppard and Hurrcomb. Goals—Phillip, Dell, Crescent A. C. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

A hard-fought game between the Overseas and Fultons in the Saturday Amateur Soccer League at Van Cortlandt Park resulted in a tie at 2 goals for each side. At half time the Overseas led by 2 to 1, but Newman came to the rescue with a timely shot for the Fultons. The goals in the first period were shot by Puxty and Williams for the Overseas and by Barlow for the Fultons. The line-up:

Overseas.	Position.	Fultons.
Brooks	Goal	Shields
Bolton	Right back	Mitchels
Taubley	Left back	Baker
Fryer	Right half	Flynn
Treloar	Centre half	Quinn
Sivell	Left half	Frost
Baines	Outside right	Jones
Williams	Inside right	Barlow
Puxty	Centre	Carver
Eagins	Inside left	Newman
Mayor	Outside left	Heald

Referee—W. Erskine. Linesmen—Messrs. Jameson and Custer. Goals—Puxty, Williams, Overseas; Barlow, Newman, Fultons. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Outplaying their opponents in the first half and the opening part of the second, the soccer players of the Bensonhurst Field Club administered defeat to Richmond County in a Field Club League game at Ulmer Park by the score of 3 goals to 1 yesterday. Hall, the Bensonhurst centre, was the prominent figure of the first period and shot the two goals that gave the home team a 2-to-0 lead. J. W. Macphee scored the third goal from a penalty, and Kennedy of Richmond County prevented a clean sweep. The line-up:

Bensonhurst.	Position.	Richmond Co.
Williams	goal	Cave
Muir	right back	Southey
Egerton	left back	Jones
Barriskill	right half	Baldwin
Taylor	centre	Davidson
J. W. Macphee	left half	Lede
Gibson	outside right	Palisteid
Pert	inside right	Merliagh
Hall	centre	Kennedy
Spasth	inside left	Wileyman
W. Macphee	outside left	Lamberson

Referee—H. Weil. Linesmen—Messrs. Thompson and Kline. Goals—Hall (2), J. W. Macphee, Bensonhurst; Kennedy, Richmond County. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

De Witt Clinton obtained the verdict over Morris High by the score of 2 goals to 1 in the high school championship game played at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon. Peratti, Clinton's centre, shot a goal within the first minute of play, and Morris started the second half with one point down. The winners increased their advantage in the middle of the second half through a fine shot by Zaccardo. A little later Tinsley, Morris's centre, dribbled the ball half way down the field and succeeded in lodging it in the Clinton net. Schoen played exceptionally well for Morris. The line-up:

Morris High.	Position.	De Witt Clinton.
S. Grossman	Goal	Lunney
Shulman	Right back	Sparro
Spalter	Left back	Sullivan
Bandes	Right half	Saxon
Stavin	Centre half	Sinberg
B. Grossman	Left half	Anuccci
Dubin	Outside right	Mazzola
O'Kane	Inside right	Smith
Tinsley	Centre	Peratti
Schoen	Inside left	Zaccardo
Stearer	Outside left	Michaelson

Referee—Mr. Holman. Linesmen—Messrs. Dean and Whitney. Goals—Peratti, Zaccardo, De Witt Clinton; Tinsley, Morris. Substitutes—Rosenbaum for S. Grossman, S. Grossman for Spalter, Spalter for Dubin. Time—Halves of thirty minutes.

Manual and Curtis in Tie.

As a result of high school soccer games last week Curtis and Manual are now tied with fifteen games each and an extra match will be necessary to decide the championship. Both schools defeated Townsend Harris during the past week. At a recent meeting of the High Schools Games Committee it was decided to throw out all games played by Stuyvesant, and as the latter had defeated Curtis early in the season, this action brought about the tie.

Harvard Wins at Soccer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Harvard association football team defeated the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College two goals to one today.

Cornell Triumphs at Soccer.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Nov. 28.—The Cornell Association football team defeated Haverford College, 3 goals to 0 in an intercollegiate league game here today.

Smith Defeats Moon at Billiards.

H. H. Smith, a Brooklyn amateur, easily defeated George T. Moon, Jr., last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 91 in forty-nine innings. The contest was one-sided throughout and from the start Smith maintained an almost overwhelming advantage, making high runs of 20, 17, and 15. He averaged 4 4-49. Moon's best high run was eleven

SOCCER STILL IN FULL SWAY

English and Scottish Leagues Show One-Sided Scores.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A full programme of English and Scottish soccer games were decided today. Dec. 3 and 7 are the dates arranged for the important meetings of the English and Scottish Football Associations to decide on the future of the soccer games, the results of which are anxiously awaited, although after Premier Asquith's refusal to interfere with the schedule in the House of Commons on Thursday all followers of soccer are very hopeful for a continuation of the games.

In the first division of the English Association League Oldham Athletic retain their position at the top of the table by severely beating Middlesborough by 5 to 1, but Manchester City, by beating West Bromwich Albion by 1 to 0, away from home, are close up in second place. Sheffield Wednesday, who have held the position of runners-up for weeks past, drop to fourth place through losing in surprising style to Everton on their own ground by 4 to 1. Both London clubs did badly, Chelsea just losing to Sunderland by 2 to 1, while Bolton Wanderers got the better of Tottenham Hotspur to the extent of 4 to 2. Scores:

Liverpool	3	Aston Villa	0
Bradford	2	Sheffield United	0
Oldham Athletic	5	Middlesborough	1
Manchester United	4	Newcastle United	0
Bolton Wanderers	4	Tottenham Hotspur	2
Blackburn Rovers	6	Burnley	0
Notts County	0	Bradford City	0
Sunderland	2	Chelsea	1
Sheffield Wednesday	1	Everton	4
West Bromwich A.	0	Manchester City	1

The race for first place in the second division is once more getting exciting. Huddersfield Town, who have held a fine lead so long, lost today to Derby County by 1 to 0, and the latter, who have a game in hand, are only two points behind. The Arsenal again comes into the running by beating Bristol City by three clear goals. Fulham are still going strong and, by getting the better of Barnsley by 2 to 0, now occupy fifth place. They are making a big effort to get into the first division this season. Scores:

Wolverhampton W.	4	Glossop	0
Fulham	2	Barnsley	0
Stockport County	1	Leicester Fosse	0
Hull City	3	Notts Forest	1
Leeds City	0	Preston North End	0
Clapton Orient	2	Bury	0
Arsenal	3	Bristol City	0
Derby County	1	Huddersfield Town	0
Lincoln City	2	Grimsby Town	1
Birmingham	3	Blackpool	0

The star attraction of the Southern League was the game between Reading and Brighton and Hove on the ground of the former. These clubs have been fighting hard for top place for some time, but Reading have at last been able to get well away by severely beating them, by 3 to 1. Millwall are in second place, with a fine record and winning again today from Luton Town, by 2 to 0, are only two points behind with two games in hand. The surprise of the day was scored by Crystal Palace, who beat Plymouth Argyle, by 4 to 1, away from home. Watford gave their followers a bad disappointment, by losing on their own ground to West Ham United by the only goal scored after a desperate game. Scores:

Queens Park R.	1	Portsmouth	2
Millwall	2	Luton Town	0
Bristol Rovers	2	Exeter City	1
Croydon Common	0	Cardiff City	1
Reading	3	Brighton and Hove	1
Southampton	2	Gillingham	1
Northampton	2	Norwich City	1
Watford	0	West Ham United	1
Plymouth Argyle	1	Crystal Palace	4

All the leading Scottish League clubs picked up points today, so hardly any changes are noticeable in the table. Queens Park put up a splendid show against the strong Ayr United and did well to share the points, each side scoring one. Hamilton Academicals were expected to run Hearts very close, but the latter won easily by 3 to 1, which still gives them a lead of four points over Celtic at the top. Scores:

Kilmarnock	5	Aberdeen	2
Morton	4	Airdrieonians	1
Queens Park	1	Ayr United	1
Dumbarton	1	Celtic	4
Clyde	1	St. Mirren	2
Heith Rovers	1	Dundee	1
Falkirk	5	Motherwell	1
Hamilton Ac.	1	Hearts	3
Hibernians	4	Patrick Thistle	1
Rangers	3	Third Lanark	0

Fordham's Football Captain.

At a special meeting of the Fordham football players yesterday Dave Dunn, the star left half back and mainstay of the Maroon eleven, was elected Captain of next year's team. He was chosen by a unanimous vote and his selection was praised not only by the coaching staff, but by every undergraduate present.

This is Dunn's first year at the Maroon university, but his steady work this season has stood out as one of the features of the marvelous strides made by Fordham during the past two months. It was mainly by his clever interference and carrying power that Fordham tied Georgetown and outplayed its old rival, Villanova, in their annual tussles this season. The new Captain hails from New Britain, Conn., where he starred on the local high school team, playing full back for four years. Dunn also led the New Britain High School basket ball team, playing right forward when it won the Connecticut interscholastic championship. "Billy" Walsh, Fordham's baseball Captain for next year, is a cousin of Dave Dunn's, and played the left forward position on the same quintet.

FOOTBALL RECORDS.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
20—Maine	0	44—Bates	0
21—Virginia	0	44—Springfield	0
20—Lehigh	3	10—W. and J.	9
28—Notre Dame	0	13—Tufts	6
7—W. and J.	13	13—Penn State	13
48—Colgate	7	7—Michigan	0
14—Brown	6	20—Princeton	0
19—Princeton	11	0—Brown	0
0—Harvard	36	26—Yale	0
	79		28

ARMY.		NAVY.	
49—Stevens	0	13—Georgetown	0
15—Rutgers	0	7—Pittsburgh	12
21—Colgate	7	6—Pennsylvania	13
14—Holy Cross	0	48—Western Res.	0
41—Villanova	3	14—North Carolina	14
27—Notre Dame	7	21—Fordham	0
28—Maine	0	31—Colby	21
13—Spring'd T. S.	6	33—Ursinus	2
20—Navy	0	0—Army	20
	20		62

PENNSYLVANIA.		CORNELL.	
14—Gettysburg	0	28—Ursinus	0
0—F. and M.	10	3—Pittsburgh	9
0—Lafayette	6	5—Colgate	6
13—Navy	6	27—Colby	0
7—Indians	0	48—Bucknell	0
40—Swarthmore	6	28—Brown	7
3—Michigan	34	48—Holy Cross	3
0—Dartmouth	41	7—F. and M.	0
12—Cornell	24	26—Michigan	13
	89	24—Pennsylvania	12
			255

BROWN.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
24—Norwich	0	27—St. Stephen's	0
20—R. I. State	0	26—Hamilton	0
0—Amherst	0	13—Haverford	0
16—Wesleyan	0	17—R. P. I.	7
7—Cornell	28	3—Trinity	10
12—Vermont	0	0—Union	0
6—Yale	14	71—Stevens	0
0—Harvard	0	13—Wesleyan	23
20—Indians	14	0—Rutgers	33
	105		129

FORDHAM.		LAFAYETTE.	
0—Georgetown	0	41—Delaware	0
7—Gallaudet	6	7—Ursinus	7
21—Rochester	0	0—Pennsylvania	0
28—Middlebury	0	7—Boston	16
21—Rhode Island	0	14—Villanova	0
21—Gettysburg	2	—Penn State	17
0—Navy	21	24—Muhlenburg	3
7—Vermont	7	42—Albright	6
14—Boston College	3	7—Lehigh	17
6—Villanova	7	56—Dickinson	7
	123		191

RUTGERS.		W. AND J.	
0—Princeton	12	20—Mount Vernon	0
27—R. T.	0	105—Dickinson	0
0—Army	15	0—Harvard	10
7—Muhlenburg	7	28—Westminster	0
15—Tufts	7	13—Yale	7
14—Syracuse	14	20—West Virginia	0
81—Stevens	0	13—Pittsburgh	10
3—N. Y. U.	0	30—W. Va. Wes'n	6
15—W. and J.	20	14—Georgetown	6
	213	34—Bucknell	0
		20—Rutgers	13
			223

ARMY TEAM ROUTS THE NAVY, 20 TO 0

(Continued from Preceding Page)

much stronger than the Navy figured and they were taken by surprise. There was an air of confidence about the middies which was not justified in the team. The last few minutes of the game saw some high-class running by little Miles, and he and Harrison made some beautiful forward passes, but the rally came too late. If they had started this kind of playing earlier the Navy might have accomplished something. As it was, the Army was imbibed with victory so strongly that the Navy rally was quickly squelched.

It was nearing dusk when the game ended. Then there was a mad rush for the field. Girls with their waving pennants of blue, gold and gray and gold and black swarmed on with the youths of the Army and the whole field became alive with waving spalshes of yellow. The whole corps, more than 600 of them, formed a great hollow square around the gridiron with the huge flag of silk waving in the middle of the field. Then they all rushed at it madly and forming behind their banner they marched to their train singing happily and feeling perhaps the Navy won't be so fussy next year and refuse to play. Line-up:

Army (20).	Position.	Navy (0).
Neyland	left end	Overesch, Capt.
Butler	left tackle	McCroach
Meacham	left guard	Mills
McEwan	centre	Perry
O'Hare	right guard	R. H. Jones
Weyand	right tackle	De Roode
Merrillat	right end	T. W. Harrison
Prichard, Capt.	quarter back	Mitchell
Hodgson	left half-back	Blodgett
Van Fleet	right half back	Falling
Coffin	full back	Bates

Score by periods:

Army	2	12	0	6—20
Navy	0	0	0	0—0

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—A. H. Sharpe, Yale. Linesman—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Field Judge—Fred Murphy, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Army scoring: Touchdowns—Merrillat, Hodgson, Benedict. Navy scoring: Safety—Blodgett.

Substitutes: Army—Britton for Neyland; Goodman for McEwan; Benedict for Coffin; McEwan for Goodman; Parker for Britton; Neyland for Britton; Britton for Neyland; Ford for Hodgson. Navy—Miles for Mitchell; Craig for Falling; Graf for Mills; Hurlburt for Blodgett; Smith for Perry; Ward for De Roode, H. H. Harrison for Bates; Broadfoot for H. H. Harrison; Kennedy for McCoach; Blodgett for Hurlburt; McCoach for Kennedy; Hurlburt for Blodgett; Schlossback for Ward; Alexander for Craig; H. S. Jones for Graf; Kriner for Smith.

SPECULATORS HAD TICKETS.

Army Officials Try to Discover Where They Were Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Prices of Army-Navy football tickets in the hands of speculators dropped this afternoon just about the time the vanguard of the big crowd of spectators was starting for Franklin Field. The price went from $15 each to as low as $4 apiece.

Frantically the ticket brokers besieged every one who passed that seemed to them to have the price of a seat, and they refused to take "No" for an answer. There were ninety-eight of these curbstone merchants by actual count in Broad Street, between Penn Square and Locust Street, and a score more scattered along Chestnut and Walnut Streets as far west as Twenty-second Street.

Practically all the seats they had for sale were in the end stands, back of the goal posts. Section 7, in the east stand, seemed to have fallen into their hands entirely, while they had a good many tickets for Section 24, corresponding to Section 7, but in the west stand, in front of the gymnasium.

Seats in these sections were distributed by the Army, the Navy, and the University of Pennsylvania, so it was hard to tell just who was responsible for them reaching the speculators without seeing the seat and row numbers. Made cautious by the published announcements that detectives were seeking this very information, the speculators refused to show the row or seat numbers until the sale had been made and the money handed over.

In the hope of discovering how so many tickets for today's game fell into the hands of speculators, West Point officials gave instructions to the Army's followers to purchase as many of these tickets from speculators as they could.

According to Harry Tuthill, one of the trainers of Hugh Jennings's Detroit Tigers in the warm months, and of the Army gridiron warriors in the cooler ones, the Army men were told to pay as high as $15 a ticket.

Negotiations were quickly opened with the scalpers, many of them speculators from New York City, who stood, shoulder to shoulder, in front of the Bellevue-Stratford, the headquarters of the West Point contingent.

BIG SOCIAL SPORT EVENT.

Notable Setting for This Year's Army-Navy Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Members of the President's Cabinet, Admirals, Generals, members of Congress, and other notables representing all departments of the National, State, and City Governments, together with society leaders and other prominent personages from all sections of the eastern part of the country, were in the crowd upholding precedent which makes the Army-Navy game one of the greatest social athletic events of the year.

Official Washington was there in force. The Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Commerce, and Labor, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General each headed a party which came on a special train. Admiral Dewey, Gen. Leonard Wood, and Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott were among the distinguished members of the two branches of the service whose presence was hailed with applause. A list of the Rear Admirals and Brigadier Generals present would furnish an almost complete registry of those grades. Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania and Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland were among the chief State executives present.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was the guest of Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge.

Nearly all of the dignitaries present were accompanied by the members of their families, and many luncheon and dinner parties were given before and after the game.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy Alumni Association and donor of the trophy emblematic of victory in the contest, was a box holder on the Navy side.

Col. Clarence P. Townley, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and Capt. William E. Fullam of the Naval Academy occupied boxes on opposite sides of the field.

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels's party included in addition to their three sons and Miss Ethel Bagley, Governor Craig

Representative Padgett, chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House naval affairs committees; Representative and Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania; Captain and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jackson of Richmond, Va. and Joseph R. Wilson and Miss Wilson.

Secretary and Mrs. Garrison, who have been at Atlantic City over the holidays, had the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Morton of Philadelphia, among their box guests at the game. Secretary and Mrs. Houston's party included Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge of New York.

NO SURPRISE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Middies Realized That They Had Slim Chance to Win.

Special to The New York Times

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—The defeat of the Naval Academy team by the Army eleven at Philadelphia today occasioned no surprise in Annapolis. It was generally realized that West Point had the better team and that Annapolis could only win by an unusual effort which would enable them to maintain throughout a much better game than their average. It was apparent from the returns, which were received here play by play, that this unusual standard was not reached except in flashes. There was, however, some surprise over the fact that the Navy had no better defense for the forward pass plays than it had last year and that nothing effective came out of the month of secret practice that was held. Nearly all the officers stationed at the Academy saw the game, but the attendance from Annapolis was smaller than usual.

The Navy will lose by graduation six of the players who started the game and several strong substitutes. The regulars who finish in June are Captain Overesch, left end; Perry, center; Deftoode and McCoach, tackles; Mitchell, quarter back, and Bates, full back. Of the substitutes H. Harrison, Culbert, Collins, Alexander, Hicks, Graf, and Schlosshach have played for the last time. Those in line for the next captaincy are Miles, Craig, and Falling, all backs, Lieutenant D. L. Howard, head coach, is not likely to return.

The Navy is not discouraged, but is confident that the fortunes of the game will change in the near future.

HOCKEY LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

First Game of Season to be Played on Jan. 5.

The Hockey Club and Irish-American A. C. teams will open the season for the Amateur Hockey League at St. Nicholas Rink on Jan. 5. A schedule of twenty games has been arranged and was approved yesterday. Four of the games will be played in Boston, the remaining games will be played at St. Nicholas Rink, and on March 11 the Boston A. A. and St. Nicholas teams will play the last game on the schedule. The four New York teams have already started practice for the season. The schedule follows:

Jan. 5—Hockey Club vs. Irish-Americans, at New York; 7—Crescents vs. St. Nicholas, at New York; 14—Irish-Americans vs. Crescents, at New York; 21—St. Nicholas vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; 23—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club, at New York; 23—Boston Athletic Association vs. Crescents, at New York; 28—Irish-Americans vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; 29—Hockey Club vs. Crescents, at New York; Feb. 4—Irish-Americans vs. St. Nicholas, at New York; 10—St. Nicholas vs. Crescents, at New York; 10—Boston Athletic Association vs. Hockey Club, at New York; 16—Irish-Americans vs. Hockey Club, at New York; 20—Crescents vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; 23—Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas, at New York; 27—Boston Athletic Association vs. Irish-Americans, at New York; March 2—Crescents vs. Hockey Club, at New York; 5—St. Nicholas vs. Irish-Americans, at New York; 6—Hockey Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Boston; 9—Crescents vs. Irish-Americans, at New York; 11—Boston Athletic Association vs. St. Nicholas, at New York.

De Witt Clinton Runners Win.

The cross-country team of De Witt Clinton defeated the Stuyvesant representatives yesterday over the Van Cortlandt Park course of three miles by the score of 16 to 59. De Witt Clinton finished five runners in the first six. Larson and Locker finished first and second, respectively. This is the third time this season the two youngsters have finished in this order in dual meets. The order of finish follows:

Name and School.	Time. M.S.
Larson, De Witt Clinton	18:32
Locker, De Witt Clinton	18:42
Segnito, De Witt Clinton	18:54
Muller, Stuyvesant	19:16
Ginsberg, De Witt Clinton	19:30
Roane, De Witt Clinton	19:47
Burt, De Witt Clinton	19:50
Jacobson, De Witt Clinton	19:53
Shee, De Witt Clinton	19:56
Marty, Stuyvesant	20:00
Schlossman, De Witt Clinton	20:04
Eldt, Stuyvesant	20:20
Curtis, Stuyvesant	20:40
Simmi, De Witt Clinton	20:50

NEWS OF BILLIARDS.

Advised of the challenge of George F. Slosson for the 18.2 balkline trophy, William F. Hoppe, champion, telegraphed that he would accept, providing the time in which he would have to play were extended to Feb. 10, 1913. Hoppe gave as a reason for asking an extension that engagements, made when he did not expect to be challenged, would keep him away from New York until about Feb. 1. Slosson replied that he would agree to Feb. 10 on condition that the match should be decided in the grand hall of the Elks' Club. Under a strict application of the rules governing the 18.2 championship, Hoppe would have to accept within ten days after notification of Slosson's challenge and play in not less than forty nor more than sixty days from Nov. 21 or surrender the emblem. Slosson, however, does not wish to get the championship unless he can win it, and concedes the request for time, insisting on the right to dictate where the match must be contested. He now awaits Hoppe's answer.

While in New York week before last, Koji Yamada related some of the difficulties the National League of Billiard Players have experienced in their respective circuits. "Cold room, cold table," said he, "player bad, very bad. Balls jump, masse, no draw no, spectator no understand, player no courage, angry." In subsequent conversation he emphasized a belief that a cold table best of balls quite as seriously as a cool temperature, and added that in billiard rooms in Holland there are steam pipes under each table and when the weather is cold steam heat is applied with good results.

Alec Taylor, an English professional, described by Sporting Life, London, as "A Wandering Cue," is in New York and will shortly perform at Doyle's. He arrived two weeks ago, but has been unable to play because of a bruised right thumb in which a slight case of blood poisoning developed. A strong exponent of general English billiards, he is at his best in a specialty of interesting trick shots at which he has scored successes and attained popularity throughout the greater part of the globe. This is his first visit to the United States.

Tom Reece, who performed disappointingly after his return from Australia to London, has recovered form and is again playing as well as ever, if not better. In a match of 16,000, level up, finished Nov. 7 at Leicester Square, he defeated George Gray, the Australian phenomenon, by a margin of 2,763 points.

The annual tournament for the amateur championship of England, under the direction of the Billiards Association, will begin Jan. 4, 1913, at Orme's Hall, Soho Square, London. The amateur championship of the United Kingdom will be scheduled for a later date. The association announces that owing to the war there will be no provincial section this season.

Melbourne, Australia, has a billiard prodigy 14 years old. He is Walter Lindrum, brother of Fred Lindrum, the Australian champion, who defeated Reece in two of three matches during the latter's recent visit to Australia. Walter Lindrum has been playing since he was 10 years old. He is now said to be a

GARDEN CITY GOLFER WINS AT LAKEWOOD

Arden M. Robbins Defeats Percy W. Kendall on Seventeenth Green.

In a match which was carried to the seventeenth green, Arden M. Robbins, of Garden City, veteran of many a tournament in the pines, won the chief cup in the event of the Country Club of Lakewood yesterday by defeating Percy W. Kendall, of Deal, 2 up and 1 to play in the final round. This is the second tournament at Lakewood this fall in which Kendall has been the runner-up.

Early in the day Robbins defeated Jasper Lyneh, of the home club, by the comparatively easy margin of 4 and 3, while Kendall advanced to the decisive test after a nip and tuck match with W. Vernon Booth, Jr., of Apawamis, the result being 2 up.

Neither Kendall nor Robbins displayed championship golf in the final match. They were all even at the turn. Kendall became one up at the tenth green through the medium of a two, but Robbins drew level at the twelfth and became one up at the sixteenth when his opponent got into all kinds of difficulty through wild shots. The seventeenth, and what proved to be the decid'ng hole, was Robbins's when he recorded a 5 to his opponent's 6. Kendall continued his wild tactics there and it proved costly.

Kendall and Lynch, who tied for the medal on the qualifying day, agreed to keep their cards of the morning match, and Lynch, picking up on a couple of holes, gave in to the Deal man, so that Kendall became the winner of the medal. Coincident with the final rounds was a medal play handicap in which Dr. W. G. Fralich, of Los Angeles, won the net prize with a score of 92-18—74, while F. P. Kimball of the home club took the gross with 40-41—90. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Percy W. Kendall, Deal, beat W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis, 2 up; Arden M. Robbins, Gerden City, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Robbins beat Kendall, 2 up and 1 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Semi-Final round—S. K. De Forest, Lakewood, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, beat W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—De Forest beat Fralich, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round.—Paul Coburn, New York, beat W. Vernon Booth, Sr., St. Andrew's, 2 up; J. M. Walker, Lakewood, beat L. J. Gallagher, Philadelphia, 7 up.

Final Round—Coburn beat Walker, 3 up and 2 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—E. R. Heal, Baltusrol, beat Philip Stevens, Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Walter C. O'Leary, Lakewood, beat Charles Straus, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Heal beat O'Leary, 5 up and 4 to play.

Manhattan Golf Club Officers.

At the annual election and dinner of the Manhattan Golf Club, held at the New York Press Club, the following officers were elected: President, Wesley Sisson; Vice President, Robert Whiteley; Secretary, Frederick I. Brower; Treasurer, Charles G. Keller; Captain, Edgar S. Keers; Governors, C. E. Watson, A. H. Wykeham-George, Richard H. Arnold, Robert A. Hunt, C. E. Chipman, C. E. Merritt, Marquis H. Lockwood, Robert J. Beach, Webster D. White.

Greens Committee, William R. Harron, Chairman; Richard H. Sarver, Stillwell Nevius, Truman B. Stoaxe, and J. F. Jarvis.

Membership Committee, C. E. Merritt, Chairman; Herbert B. Churchill, and Robert J. Beach.

A special committee was also appointed, with a view to suggesting special rules, regulations, ground rules, and improvements affecting the Pelham Bay course and submitting them to the Advisory Committee on golf appointed by Park Commissioner Whitle, and of which Col. W. N. Amory is Chairman.

Golf on Metropolitan Links.

The final competition of the season at the Country Club of Glen Ridge was run off yesterday in the form of a kickers' handicap, with H. M. Walker, the lucky man, having selected the blind score of 80. His card was 100, 20—80. The following returned scores: H. M. Walker, 100, 20—80; G. B. White, 101, 20—81; George B. Martin, 86, 0—86; J. O. Newell, 100, 10—90; J. R. Smith, 117, 24—93.

C. H. Tuke won the sweepstakes at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday with a card of 91, 16—75, two strokes better than Ralph Starrett and R. C. Blancke. The scores: C. H. Tuke, 91, 16—75; Ralph Starrett, 93, 16—77; R. C. Blancke, 97, 20—77; C. E. Merrill, 96, 15—81; A. L. Pierson, 93, 12—81; J. Noyes, 99, 15—84; Walter Brown, 95, 7—88.

In the final match for the Brooklyn Cup at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, George E. Armstrong defeated W. H. Kelsey by 2 up and 1 to play.

Scottish Golfers Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish-American Golf Club, held in Caledonian Hall, the following officers were elected for the season of 1913: President, Harry B. Dunn; Vice President, John D. Ahearn; Secretary-Treasurer, William Erskine; Captain, Andrew Bell; Board of Governors, T. T. Loomas, M. McLean, William Martin, G. F. Walker, R. Peters, and G. Frazer; Greens Committee, T. T. Loomas, M. McLean, W. Martin, G. F. Walker, and R. Peters. Walter Peebles defeated J. D. Ahearn in the finals and won the club championship for 1914. The President's Cup, awarded by A. Bell, was won by Harry B. Dunn, who defeated Paul T. Haber in the final by 2 up and 1 to play.

LEE MAGEE WAVERS.

St. Louis Outfielder Defers Signing with Cardinals or Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 82.—President Britton and Manager Huggins of the St. Louis Cardinals were in conference again today with Lee Magee, the Cardinal first-sacker, relative to the latter's intentions of jumping to the Federal League. President Britton came to Cincinnati for the purpose of getting Magee's signature to a Cardinal contract or finding out definitely whether the young athlete was really going to jump to the outlaws. The conference, however, failed to bring out the fact whether Magee intends to stay with the Cardinals or jump to the Feds, and Britton returned to the Mound City with no definite answer.

One thing developed from the meeting, and that is that Magee has not as yet signed a Federal League contract, as was reported a week ago, when dispatches from the Federal headquarters stated that he would manage the Brooklyn Federal team. Magee today denied that he had signed such a contract, and went even further, declaring that a hitch has arisen in the negotiations, and that unless the Feds stick to their original proposition of giving him a job as manager there will be nothing in the way of Federal League ball for

REAL FOOTBALL AT POLO GROUNDS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

were a half dozen of the forward passes that did not at least touch the hand of the player who was intended to receive them.

The brilliancy in this work during the first part of the game was done mainly by the Washington and Jefferson men. They are speedy and trim athletes with wonderful resourcefulness and light in weight, but the other qualities made up for this deficit. Rutgers was heavier and reminded one a great deal of some of the Yale teams of bygone years. In the first half the New Jersey team held more to the older type of play. The forward pass was not called into use, line plunging and end runs accounting for the gains. It was clean, masterly football, however, and the W. and J. line suffered accordingly. In midfield it could not hold against the crushing plays hurled like a thunderbolt against it, and the men probably in no game that they have played this season were subjected to such a battering. The second half, however, found Rutgers adopting the style of play of her opponents. She showed herself almost as clever as the Pennsylvania men, and the most impressive pass of the game was placed to her credit. With the leather in midfield there was a sudden shifting of the Rutgers players and the ball shot out high over the line of scrimmage. No one had noticed Rockafeller at the instant the play was started and then presto, he was far down into the W. and J. territory racing for dear life. The pass for fully forty-five yards and it did not seem that he could get it, but he managed to just touch it with the tips of his fingers, juggled it for an instant and then clasped it to him as he was downed on his opponents' twelve-yard line. With the famous close formation it was easy for Rutgers to force the touchdown

Old Football on Tap.

Another play which the football public has not seen almost since it can remember and which was resurrected from the scrap heap of football was the onside kick. Several times it was a ground gainer for the Jersey boys and the Pennsylvania men could not seem to solve the riddle.

For any one who is always looking for the thrills of football, yesterday was the opportunity of a lifetime. Take just the one instance in the early part of the game, before the Rutgers men woke up to the fact that they were opposed by an all but champion football eleven. Talman had just punted to Washington and Jefferson, and tries at the line having failed, the Pennsylvania boys dropped into what looked like a forward pass formation. Goodwin received the leather and swung it back of

HOODOOS OF BASEBALL TEAMS---COLLEGE BASKET BALL TO START SOON---ATHLETICS

EVERY BALL TEAM HAS ITS HOODOO

Athletics Easy for Red Sox—Naps Cannot Beat Senators in Year's Series.

By BILLY EVANS,
American League Umpire.

"If Walter can get through this series without being defeated, he is liable to break the world's record. I'm afraid of this St. Louis bunch, though, for it always gives Walter plenty of trouble." It was Capt. George McBride of the Washington Club doing the talking. We were discussing Walter Johnson's chances to better his record of sixteen straight victories. The St. Louis Club was just finishing its fielding practice. It was a seventh-place aggregation, and looked none too formidable, yet the Washington team feared the coming game when Walter Johnson did the pitching. The greatest pitcher in the world was to face a seventh place team, yet his teammates were dubious as to the result.

Early in the season of 1912 Rube Marquard of the New York Giants startled the baseball world by winning nineteen straight games. Starting with the opening game of the season, he went to July 8 before suffering defeat. Then, with a chance to establish a world's record, he failed in his twentieth start. On July 3, the day of Marquard's nineteenth victory, Walter Johnson started his winning streak at the expense of the New York Americans. On Aug. 23 he beat Detroit, 8 to 1, making his sixteenth straight win. St. Louis, a seventh-place team, and New York, a hopeless tailender, were the next two clubs scheduled to play Washington. Most critics figured it would be easy for Johnson to beat these two weak second division clubs. That would make his record eighteen straight, and put it up to him to beat Philadelphia if he would equal Marquard's record.

No soft spots were picked for Johnson in piling up his victories, or he would never have been forced to face the situation that confronted him in the game of Aug. 26. In the seventh inning, with the score a tie—2 to 2—one down, and runners on first and second, Johnson was sent to the rescue of Tom Hughes. A wild pitch moved the runners up a base, the next batter fanned, and, with two strikes on him, Pete Compton came through with a short single that scored two runs, ultimately winning the game, 4 to 3. It was contended that the defeat should be charged to Hughes, but President Johnson ruled otherwise. Two days later, just to show there was no fluke about the other victory, St. Louis beat Johnson, 2 to 1, in a game in which he worked the entire route. The fears of Capt. McBride expressed prior to the series had been realized.

It is indeed strange how certain teams appear to have the "goat" of other clubs. The St. Louis team, no matter how low it was in the race, has always been able to come to life and make trouble for Walter Johnson. It was the Browns who stopped Johnson, after he had gone 56 1-3 innings without allowing the opposition a run. Most any time he faces the Mound City boys he is sure of a battle.

The Boston Red Sox have always been mighty troublesome for the Athletics. If the six other teams in the American League were as easy for Boston as the Athletics, that team would always be a most dangerous contender. Last season no club in the American league was easier for Boston than Connie Mack's sterling aggregation. Near the close of the season the Athletics were scheduled to play a four-game series at Boston. At the time the Philadelphia team had a twelve-game lead. No one would have thought Mack's boys felt any concern over the series with Boston, since the season had only about a month to run, yet the Athletics were giving it a lot of consideration.

I worked the series in Philadelphia just prior to the coming clash in Boston. Several times I heard the players discussing the games on the bench. Prior to one of the contests I heard Ira Thomas remark:

"Now all we need is to take two of these four games, and we won't have to worry any more about Boston. Carrigan is probably figuring on that series to put his boys back in the running. He will try his best to take the series. Plank and Bressler have had a good rest, and our two left-handers ought to take a game apiece."

That the Athletics had grounds for fearing the Bostonians was proved by the outcome of that four-game series. The Red Sox took four straight games in most decisive fashion, threw a big scare into the Mackmen, and made them fight almost to the very finish before the pennant was cinched. Of the last ten games played in 1914 between the Athletics and Boston, the Red Sox won nine, making it seem that some clubs surely do have the "goat" of other aggregations.

In the National League the Boston club has been an equally hard problem for the St. Louis Cardinals to solve. Of the last eleven games played between the two teams the Boston National Leaguers won nine, lost one, and tied one after twelve innings of play. On the season's play the Boston club won sixteen from the Cardinals and lost only five. Three times the Cardinals met the Braves in crucial series, in which the winning of the majority of the games would have made them strong pennant contenders, but each time the St. Louis boys falled miserably. When one considers the small margin that separated the Cardinals from first place it is easy to imagine what merely an even break would have meant to them in the games with Boston.

For years the Washington club has been a thorn in the side of Cleveland. Always when the Naps had a chance, Washington, regardless of the strength of its club, would come along and put Cleveland out of the running. In 1908, when Cleveland lost the pennant by a half-game margin, Washington, a team that finished seventh in the race, was able to win fourteen out of the twenty-two games played between the two clubs. In 1913, when the Naps were a strong contender, Washington scored fifteen wins out of twenty-two meetings. It is easy to figure what might have happened had the Naps merely broke even in those two campaigns. At one stage, just when Cleveland was in the thick of the fight, it came to Washington for a five-game series.

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BIG BOOM IN TENNIS.

Eighty Clubs Join National Association Since Last March.

Edwin F. Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has prepared a statement of the clubs admitted to membership in the national body since March. It shows an amazing growth of the game. Altogether eighty new clubs, having 15,000 playing members and more than 1,000 courts, have enrolled in the national association in the last seven months. Even such experienced officials as Robert D. Wrenn, President of the association; Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, William J. Clothier and A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia regard the sudden jump in numbers as phenomenal. It is a gain of more than 50 per cent., and as it is representative of all sections of the country means greater effectiveness for the government of the sport.

The most important of the newly elected members are the Seattle Athletic Club of Seattle, Wash., and the Country Club of Birmingham, Ala. The former has 1,000 tennis playing members and a large field of dirt courts.

"The fact that the national championship and Davis Cup matches are decided on grass has resulted in many of the clubs attempting to develop turf playing surfaces," said Torrey. "The Country Club of Birmingham has just laid down six turf courts at an expense of $9,000. The demand for high-class professional coaches from all sections of the country makes it evident that in a few years there will be a titanic battle for the All Comers title."

Julian S. Myrick, Vice President of the West Side Tennis Club, said that that organization was advocating a policy of expansion as nationally applied to all tennis matters. The nominating Committee, which includes: E. C. Moen, Chairman; Harry Parker, Francis Rogers, E. M. Lusk, and Kenneth Murchison, will select officers that will carry out this programme. Myrick stated that the annual meeting and election would be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue, Friday, Jan. 8. At that time the organization will take steps to advance the cause of schoolboy championships. It will also establish some of the legislation of national character, which will later come before the delegates from all sections of the country. The promulgation of the new amateur rule is likely to be first revealed at this assembly of the West Side Club members and its merits and faults be strenuously argued preparatory to the national association meeting, which comes a few weeks later.

85 HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

Committee Announces the Judges in Various Classes.

Although there will be several notable absentees when the Horse Show is staged at Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 7, the indications are that the entires will be as numerous as ever. Already eighty-five have been received with many distant points to be heard from.

Some who have made entries are the Misses Vauclain of Philadelphia, S. Bryce Wing of Cedarhurst, Percy G. Rockefeller of Greenwich, W. M. V. Hoffman of Tuxedo, Blue Ridge Farm of Virginia, John A. Hartford, Miss Muriel Wiggin, A. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia, W. Sharpe Klimer, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Dichester Farm, Miss Audrey Lesisohn, Miss Vera G. Bloodgood, Mrs. Anna R. E. Pinchot, Powelton Farms of Newburg, Miss Anna L. Street, Paul Moore, Miss Marion du Pont, W. M. K. Olcott, Mrs. J. B. Rovera, Miss A. S. Colgate, Emil Antony, Miss M. F. Tompkinsohn, Archie Kinney, Clarence H. Mackay, George H. Wickersham, William Zeigler, Jr., Miss Bonnie Glass, and John J. Dixon, Jr.

The list of judges in the various classese is:

Thoroughbreds—Algernon Dangerfield of Kentucky.

Hackneys—Reginald C. Vanderbilt of New York.

Harness Horses in all Classes—Alexander Gemmell of Ayr, Scotland; Hamilton H. Salmon, Brooklyn, and Francis M. Ware, Boston, Mass.

Pony Classes—Francis M. Ware, Boston, Mass.

Saddle Horses and Ponies Under Saddle—Lewis E. Waring, New York; E. T. H. Talmage, New York; Major Charles A. Benton, Washington.

Polo Ponies—David Dows, Wheatley Hills, L. I., and Benjamin K. Gatins, Westbury, L. I.

Hunters and Jumpers—H. L. Herbert, Lakewood, N. J.; Charles Pfizer, Bernardsville, N. J., and H. L. Bell, Bayside, L. I.

Officers' Chargers and Militia Mounts—Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. A.

Police Horses—Major Charles A. Benton, Washington, D. C.

Manhattan College Track Team.

The track athletes of Manhattan College are busily engaged at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory getting in condition for the coming indoor season. Of last year's team Capt. T. Gray, J. Timoney, L. Heilman, B. McEntegart, and F. Ward have reported. With the addition of D. Begley, Powers, F. Scanlan, Mulcahy, Mayer, Bulsebach, and McAuliffe enough material is on hand to warrant a successful season. With the coming of the big meets, Manhattan hopes to put in the field a first-class team, but it is yet too early to say just who will represent the college on the track. Manager William Dwyer is confident that the college will give a good account of itself.

Practice for the Prep has been going on for the past two weeks. Foley is the only member of last's year's team remaining. The new candidates are: Prial, Driscoll, Horan, Scully, Carolan, O'Reilly, Blakemore, Cruise, Leonard, and Fennelly. It is expected that the Prep team this year will retreive the losses of the last season, and bring back the Prep track department to its former prestige.

St. Agnes's A. C. Sunday Runs.

St. Agnes's A. C. will hold a dual road run with the Kings County A. A. today at 3 o'clock from the St. Agnes's A. C. clubhouse, 435 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Next Sunday the St. Agnes A. C. will hold their second invitation road run of four and one-half miles. All athletes are invited to take part in this run.

To Hold a Summer Dog Show.

So successful have been the two shows held by the recently organized Bronx Kennel Club, devoted entirely to dogs owned in the Bronx, that the club, of which Municipal Judge Shiel is President, has decided to branch out and hold an open-air show next Summer. It is proposed to hold a show with a full classification for all breeds in which owners and breeders of the Bronx are interested under American Kennel Club rules, and under license from, if not as active members, of that governing body in dog matters. The date and location have not yet been selected, but the latter will probably be at some inclosed park or one of the Summer resorts on the shore of the Sound.

BASKET BALL GETS ITS INNINGS NEXT

Columbia Looks Best, with Only One Star of Last Year's Team Lost by Graduation.

With the football season over, interest among the big colleges will turn to the Intercollegiate Basketball League. The opening gun may be said to have been fired with the meeting of the Rules Committee Friday at the Hotel Astor. The league will comprise the same six members as last year—Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Cornell. With the new possibilities for fast play and good team work with the overhand passing the league should have a better season even than last, which was the most successful in the history of the league. Cornell and Columbia tied for first honors last year, and both are considered the strongest contenders for this year's championship. The league does not start for a month yet, but several of the colleges open their season before that time. Columbia opens with Rutgers in New York on Dec. 4, Princeton plays Manhattan College Dec. 5, while Cornell's first contest is with Canisius College on Dec. 12.

Prospects at Columbia are particularly bright this year. Coach Harry Fisher issued an early call for candidates, and is hard at work drilling a large squad. Four of last year's veterans—Capt. Benson, Lee, Dwyer, and Wegener—have returned to college. Only Meenan, last season's Captain, is lost to the team through graduation, and he has been on hand at several practices to aid Fisher. "Ecky" Calder, star forward two years ago with St. Lawrence University, is available, and is expected to form with the other four an unbeatable combination. Then there is Burghard, a last year first-string substitute; Walker, former crack guard at Depauw University, and Bartholow and Healy of last year's squad.

The Blue and White will play seventeen games, the longest and hardest schedule a Columbia team has ever faced. Eleven will be home games and six will be played on the road. Five of the games to be played away are league game, and the sixth will be played with some college, not yet decided upon, on the annual trip to Ithaca. The first league game for Columbia will be on Jan. 9 in New York, probably with Cornell.

Cornell has had practice for over a week, but has been handicapped because Coach Al Sharpe has not been able to devote any attention to the squad. With the football season over, however, he will begin to drive the men. The Ithacans are hard hit by the loss of the Halsted brothers, two of the best players in the league. Capt. Lunden will play forward and will have the services of four of last year's veterans—Brown, forward; Haeberle, center, and Ashmead and Jandorf, guards. With a half-dozen more men out than last season's squad of forty, the Red and White is well supplied with material and should prove as dangerous as ever.

Yale is not expected to prove as formidable as last year. Capt. Swihart, who was nearly the whole of last season's team, is not back this year. No material of any promise has been uncovered to date, but to arouse enthusiasm an interclass and an interdormitory series is now being held. The Blue may, however, prove a dark horse.

At Princeton Coach Luehring is complaining that his material is below standard weight, but with the addition of several of the football candidates who are now available he should have the largest squad of any of the colleges. Six men who earned their insignia are back—Capt. Gill, E. Trenkmann, Salmon, Glick, Jackson, and O'Kane. There is also Foster, Captain, and a host of other stars of last year's crack freshman five. A reduction will be made in the squad either tomorrow or Tuesday. The Tigers should finsh better than fourth this year. Last year, after getting away to a good start, they fell down badly.

Four veterans return to Pennsylvania to form a strong nucleus for Coach Jourdet to work with. They are: Capt. Seelbach, Wallace, Hardwick, and Bullitt. Pennsylvania will have a wealth of coaches, Jourdet being assisted by J. Keough, head freshman coach; J. Fitzpatrick of the 1907 championship team; W. Markwardt, former coach of Catholic High School, and J. Harper, right guard on the 1913 All-American team. With the Thanksgiving holidays over, the Red and Blue will begin work in earnest. The Quakers are picked to finish well up in the final standing.

With the advent of a new coach in Loudon, last season's Captain, the prospect at Dartmouth is bright. The chances of the Green for first place are problematical, as but few of last year's men returned. Each year the Hanoverians are touted as sure winners, but in the past have always proved a big disappointment.

Basket Ball Teams Tie.

The La Salle Academy and De Witt Clinton High School basket ball teams battled to a tie score of 18 to 18 at the La Salle Academy's basket ball court yesterday afternoon. The game was fast and exciting, and the two teams see-sawed for the lead several times during the game. The line-up:

La Salle.	Position.	De Witt.
Dalton	Right forward	Horowitz
Winter	Left forward	Grossman
Donnellan	Centre	Smith
Lauria	Left guard	Rothstie
Miller	Right guard	Levine

N. Y. Rowing Association Ball.

With the rowing season over, the oarsmen are looking forward to the big entertainment and ball of the New York Rowing Association, which will be held at Terrace Garden Tuesday night. That there will be a large gathering is assured, for the membership in the association is more than 10,000. The members of the victorious Columbia Varsity crew will be guests of honor, as will Park Commissioner Thomas A. Whittle of the Bronx and Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks. An unusually pretty souvenir, emblematic of the rowing sport, will be presented to every woman attending.

Field Hockey Championships.

In the final game for the interclass championship of the girls' field hockey teams of the Erasmus High School, played at the Ninth Street entrance of Prospect Park yesterday morning, the fourth year team defeated the third year team by the score of 1 to 0. In a preliminary game the second year team defeated the first year team by the score of 4 to 1. After the games about thirty of the girls of the fourth year class enjoyed a luncheon in the Dutch room at Colony Inn in celebration of the victory.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 15, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SPORTS AT HAVANA.

Officials Want Other Events Run in Connection with Horse Racing.

While in New York last week, H. P. Brown, general manager of the Havana race track, which will hold its opening meeting in January, said that it had been suggested by a number of Cuban officials to the promoters of the Cuba-American Jockey Club, that events of international importance be held in conjunction with the racing. Plans are now being made to hold these events, which will include polo matches, shooting, automobile races and aeroplane flights from some of the prominent winter resorts in Florida to Havana.

"It is surprising," said Mr. Brown, "the amount of enthusiasm displayed by the people there in the coming race meeting.

"Thousands visit the new course at Marianao on Sundays, inspecting the work of construction and the motor boulevard to the track has already become a popular driveway. The clubhouse is rapidly being pushed to completion."

On his arrival in this city from Cuba, Mr. Brown found the following letter from the horsemen awaiting him:

H. P. Brown, General Manager, Cuba-American Jockey Club:

We, the following horsemen, trainers, and owners, who expect to race with you in Havana, would respectfully suggest that you declare off the stakes advertised for your meeting beginning Jan. 7, and in lieu thereof add this money to the purses, making no purse less than $500, and would further suggest that you give some overnight handicaps, ranging in value from $600 to $1,000. This will insure the distribution of money among more horsemen. We believe that by doing this you will greatly increase interest in your meeting, as the horsemen do not feel able to assume the expense and burden attached to entering horses in stakes.

This communication was signed by the following: S. R. Howser, C. Reed, F. W. Aste, A. C. Blakeley, J. U. Strode, J. W. Pangle, S. Louis, R. J. Allison, A. Zimmer, W. Cahil, G. R. Bryson, C. A. Wilson, J. F. Sweeney, H. G. Bedwell, J. S. Ownbey, E. B. Stelle, W. Hopkins, A. F. Dayton, Al. Konigsberg, J. Arthur, W. Langdon, A. H. Baker, and J. O. Talbot.

Mr. Brown has acceded to the request of the horsemen, and he has announced that no purse of less than $500 will be given at the meeting. Aside from this there will be feature races on all holidays and Sundays, and on these days the overnight handicaps will be $1,000.

CALIFORNIA WANTS BOXING.

Prepare to Fight Law Killing Sport, Which Women Passed.

Californians will not see the sport of boxing killed without giving battle. Arrangements are now being made by some of the leading promoters and enthusiasts in the State to test the constitutionality of the anti-boxing law adopted through the vote of women at the last election. In Southern California Tom McCarey has planned a legal battle, which he is ready to launch against the measure, and perhaps hold up its effect for the next two years. In San Francisco James W. Coffroth is stirring himself with the same end in view.

The loophole through which Coffroth and McCarey hope to force a wedge is contained in the fact that the submission of the original petition did not conform with the legal requirements. The petition was originally submitted lacking many thousand names, and was returned, to be resubmitted when the number of signatures complied with the law.

The resubmission of the petition came after the date for such had passed. The petition was therefore protested at the time, but the measure was placed on the ballot.

Both Coffroth and McCarey were familiar with the circumstances, but did not press their point at that time. They were satisfied to remain inactive and seize upon the technicality later if the anti-fight bill passed. The bill was adopted, and this loophole will now be one of the means by which the promoters hope to stay the effect and purpose of the law.

Legal advisers of McCarey and Coffroth claim that the measure is unconstitutional, and before they allow it to stand as a law they are going to exert every means to test its legality.

Provided their efforts prove unavailing, California, the home of more champions in years past than any other State in the Union, will go without boxing until such time as the measure can be repealed or toned down. California for years has been the mecca for boxers of the highest calibre.

TWO JUDGES FOR BOXING?

Cleveland Commission to Decide Question for Professional Bouts.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28.—A meeting of the Cleveland Boxing Commission, to be held at the rooms of the Cleveland Athletic Club on Monday evening, will definitely settle the question as to whether boxing bouts with ringside decisions shall prevail when professional boxing bouts are resumed in this city under the direction of the Boxing Commission recently provided for to control the bouts staged here.

The proposition which is most favored here gives the referee the final vote as to the results of the contests, in case two judges shall fail to agree on a decision. Otherwise the referee has no voice in the matter. In order to prevent public knowledge as to whom the referee shall be the commission has established a regulation for the submission of the names of three persons to act as referees, from which one shall be selected by the commission, the name to be made public at the ringside.

This, it is believed, will result in fair decisions in all cases. The commission will not only regulate admission fees to the different bouts staged, but will also have the right to pass on the merits of the pairs matched in all bouts, whether preliminaries or finals, so that one-sided matches may be prevented and the patrons of the shows assured of a proper "run for their money." Clubs giving matches will have to submit their programme of events before a license is granted, the names of the referees favored and such other details as shall insure fair treatment of both the public and the boxers.

Generally speaking the rules of the New York State Athletic Commission have been adopted by the Cleveland Commission, with such modifications as the rules outlined in the plans to be considered Monday night may require.

Navy Boys In Athletic Meet.

The U. S. S. Wyoming Inter-Division athletic meet will be held tomorrow night at the Navy Young Men's Christian Association. Each of the fifteen divisions will be represented by a five-man team which will compete for the divisional championship of the flagship. All of the officers of the Wyoming will be present, including Capt. Glennon, who will act as honorary referee. The music for the occasion will be furnished by the band from the U. S. S. Florida.

A. A. U. JUNIOR TITLE GAMES ON DEC. 29

Secretary Rubien Completes Preliminary Arrangements for Sports—Other Athletic News.

Preliminary preparations have been completed for the junior national indpor track and field championships which this year will be contested in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on the night of Dec. 29. Frederick W. Rubien, newly elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, is promoting his first set of board floor championships in an official capacity, and is doing all in his power to make the coming title games the most successful ever held by the Amateur Athletic Union. Entry blanks were issued yesterday for the games.

The regular championship list of events will again make up the programme. These include 60-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, one-mile walk, 60-yard hurdles, standing high jump, standing broad jump, running high jump, and 12-pound shot put.

Last season the junior representatives of the New York Athletic Club carried of the point banner, scoring almost twice as many points as the Irish-American Athletic Club team, which finished second. A significant feature of the meeting, however, was the fact that eighteen clubs and colleges succeeded in getting into the point score.

Because of the heavy expense the Amateur Athletic Union has been put to in the past year, it is essential that a substantial sum be made from both the junior and senior championships. In several years these games have been a burden on the Amateur Athletic Union treasury, whereas they should prove profitable, for the best athletes in the country compete in them.

Columbia University, which figured heavily in the last juniors, is again expected to enter a team, and efforts will be made by the Championship Committee to secure the entries of as many college athletes as possible. Colby College, trained by Harvey Cohn, a New York boy, has several good youngsters, and has assured the A. A. U. that he will send down a strong team. Dartmouth also will have several representatives in the sports. Yale's promise to enter some individuals for the junior national cross country championships next Saturday leads to the belief that the Blue will also send some of her track men for the indoor games.

Recruiting of athletes by the Millrose A. A. is progressing so rapidly that Mel Sheppard, who looks after the interests of the club in the capacity of amateur coach, does not know how many boys he has under his charge. The latest addition to the Wanamaker organization is T. F. Rudell, last year a member of the Yale track team. He is a sprinter of much promise, and is expected to strengthen the Millrose squad. Rudell at present is a consistent "10.1" man for the century, but Sheppard believes he will be an even time sprinter before another year.

Among the members of several of New York's small athletic clubs there is a grievance against the Millrose Club over the supposition that the latter organization has been tempting their star men to "jump." As a matter of fact, the Millrose leaders are absolutely against permitting athletes of other clubs to join their organization unless they can give some valid reason for wanting to leave their first choice.

The University of Pennsylvania will welcome one of the best all around schoolboy athletes in the country in 1916. He is George H. Lowe, recently elected captain of the 1915 Exeter Academy football team. This year's team of the New Hampshire institution, of which Lowe was star end, was considered the best preparatory school aggregation in the United States. Lowe is not only a big league football player, but he is a good track man, and can throw the weights well.

Charley Boughton, the sensational schoolboy distance runner of the Central High School, Newark, has been partly cleared of the professional charges brought against him recently by the coach of a rival school team. His status had to be explained before he was permitted to compete in the University of Pennsylvania's interscholastic championship run on Thursday, and then he went out and won the event in good time.

Holy Cross Lyceum, 321 West Forty-third Street, will promote two open road runs this afternoon in preparation for coming A. A. U. distance races. One will be over a nine mile course and the other over a three and a half mile route. The nine mile course includes a circuit of Central Park, while the shorter trail leads from the clubhouse east to Madison Avenue, north to Fifty-sixth Street, then west to Fifth Avenue, down to Forty-third Street, and thence to the clubhouse. An invitation is extended to all athletes. The events will start at 3 P. M.

It is the intention of the amateur Athletic Union to join the proposed International Boxing and Wrestling Federations when they are formed. President Lill has recommended that the A. A. U. ally itself with these bodies, since boxing and wrestling among amateurs will become an international sport after the next Olympic games. These sports were added to the Olympic programme at the last meeting of the Olympic Games Committee.

New associations are being demanded by A. A. U. officials to include those sections of the country which are so large as to prevent the possibility of their being adequately looked after by amateur authorities. Speaking on this subject recently, President Lill said:

During the last year the Amateur Athletic Union has extended its influence by forming alliances of mutual benefit with the United States of America Football Association, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, and the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Our connection with these bodies is manifestly advisable, for it extends the scope of clean athletics to kindred organizations, with all its reciprocal benefits.

Apropos of this matter it has seemed expedient to me that new associations should be formed in those territories which are now so extensive as to preclude the possibility of constant and active supervision by the Amateur Athletic Union authorities, in these associations, over matters of athletic interest, or of bringing about intercity or interstate competition between the several States that now comprise these districts. Were new associations to be formed in these areas, it would result in focusing attention to and stimulating athletic interest in more narrow precincts, and enlist in our ranks new and live members whose interest could be sustained by promoting competition between clubs or communities not so remotely situated from each other as at present. It was my intention to visit these several associations with Secretary Sullivan, previous to his death, for he concurred in this opinion, but on account of our trip abroad to the International Federation and Olympic Congresses, it was delayed till the time that his death intervened to prevent the fulfillment of our plans.

RECORD POULTRY SHOW.

Also Birds, Cats, and Pigeons at Grand Central Palace.

The first poultry show of national importance this season will open at Grand Central Palace on Tuesday and continue until Dec. 5. It will not alone be a poultry show, for there is to be a special exhibition of cats, and this in itself will be a large attraction, for some of the best specimens in the country will be on exhibition. Close to 4,300 entries have been received for the poultry feature, and this exceeds greatly the number represented in previous shows. There is also to be a pet bird exhibition, and in this will be many rare specimens.

At one time it was feared that the quarantine due to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease would cause a serious falling off in the poultry entries, but this feeling has dissipated itself, and the bulk of the exhibitors have ceased inquiry as to whether their entries would reach the show in time. Every section of the country is represented in the list of entries, and the variety of fowls will include all of the popular and fancy breeds.

A model farm will be one of the features which will have special interest for the breeder, and at the same time prove an attraction to the public in general. It will not be put forth on a small scale in any way, for it will cover the entire second floor, and will be a practical demonstration of all the features connected with the raising of chicks. There will be brooding and incubator houses, the farm house, and buildings for the killing of chickens and testing of eggs. This is a feature that has never been attempted before in any poultry show.

Although cage birds will be only a part of the show, it will be the largest cage bird exhibit ever held in America. There will be shown all varieties of canaries, parrakeets, cardinals, weavers, whydahs, nuns, and the beautiful small finches. Rarity will predominate, and many specimens through their very rarity are precluded from having competition. Lizzard canaries, black face love birds, "star finches," du Fresne waxbills and multi-colored finches will be among the valuable specimens shown by the Kenwood Kollection as part of an exhibit of sixty-one. More than 500 birds will be on exhibition.

Maxwell Cars in Big Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The Maxwell cars are the first entries to be made for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race and already three cars have been sent there. Although the contest is still six months off, Billy Carson, the veteran Los Angeles driver, has been selected to pilot one of the cars. No other choices have been made, but Tetzlaff and Oldfield are mentioned as the other drivers for the Maxwells. Ray Harroun, winner of the 1911 50-mile race, who designed last year's Maxwells, has again had charge of the building of the racers, and they are said to spell the last word in lightweight, high-speed construction.

The piston displacement of the cars falls barely under 300 cubic inches, the limit prescribed by the speedway management. Their bore and stroke is 3¾ by 6¾, which classifies them as of the so-called long-stroke type. Although the cars are fully one-third smaller than last year's, it is estimated that they will have a speed of 120 miles an hour. It was originally planned by Harroun to have a double set of cars built, one set for entry in the French Grand Prix, but because of the European war, this programme has been changed and the Maxwell car will only be entered in American contests.

Entries are expected from England and Italy, and although France may send several cars, it is expected that they will be handled by American drivers. No difficulty is anticipated in filling the total field of thirty-three cars for the race.

Morningstar Leads Billiardists.

The standing of the eight players in the Champion Billiard Players' League is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Ave.	P. C.
Morningstar	36	6	18	.857
Sutton	38	7	17	.844
Demarest	29	15	15	.659
Ellis	25	15	16	.634
Cutler	17	27	13	.386
Yamada	15	27	14	.357
Cochran	6	35	12	.146
Schaefer	6	40	11	.130

Brooklyn Leads Elks.

Brooklyn continues to hold a comfortable lead in the Inter-Elks Billiard League, having a clean slate with eight victories. Freeport stands in second place, with Montclair third. The standing is:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn	8	0	Newark	1	3
Freeport	3	1	Yonkers	1	3
Montclair	1	1	Queensboro	1	5
New York	3	5			

Johnson to Fight Willard.

Jack Curley arrived in New York from London Friday night and he has with him articles signed by Jack Johnson, in which Johnson agrees to defend the world's heavyweight championship title against Jess Willard of California. The fight is to be staged outside the United States, and will be from twenty to forty-five rounds. Johnson is to receive $30,000 and one-half the moving picture receipts. The fight is to take place not later than March of next year, and Tom Jones, Willard's manager, when he learned that Curley had the signed articles, wired Willard at Los Angeles to come East at once and start light training for the fight.

Would Audit Baseball Books.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—An audit of the books of all baseball leagues in the United States is proposed by William M. Kavanaugh, President of the Southern League, to prevent violation of the salary rule, it was announced here today. Mr. Kavanaugh will submit his plan to the National Commission next week, it is said. The plan calls for periodical checking of all receipts and expenditures, the number of players carried, and the attendance at games.

SIX LOCAL DOG SHOWS IN MONTH

First of All Will Be Pekingese Exhibition at the Hotel Plaza Tomorrow.

Now that the Boston dog show has passed into history New York dog lovers will turn their attention to the shows in this city and its immediate vicinity in which there will be a chance to win the much coveted ribbons.

First in order will be the annual show of the Pekingese Club of America, which is to be held at the Hotel Plaza tomorrow, the judging beginning at 10 A. M., owing to the large number of entries, which aggregate in excess of 200. This show is national and almost international in character, and will bring together all the best of these toy dogs in this country, as well as a number sent over from England. Over 100 Pekes have been imported since last June, when the influx of dogs from famous European kennels began. Many of these will make their first appearance in the show ring, while a score of the dogs have winning records, and some of them championships won in England or France, where the vogue of the Pekingese is as strong among society people as it is here.

Miss Lydia K. Hopkins of Menlo Park, Cal., owner of one of the largest kennels in that State, will act as judge and face the difficult task of trying to satisfactorily select the "best dog of the show" from among the champion dogs that will be shown for the premier prize of this breed. About one hundred women interested in the breed have made entries, and the famous Downshire Kennels of Mrs. Mandy, founder of the club, and the equally famous Arden Kennels of Mrs. A. M. Hunter, Secretary of the club, will be benched, though neither will be entered for competition, as the judge is a personal friend, and both women think it will be for the best interest of the breed that they keep out of competition the champions of their respective strings. They will be reserved for the competition which will come with the Westminster Kennel Club show. More than two hundred prizes are to be awarded, including the J. B. Morgan, J. G. Bennett, and Fred Sterry cups, and a number of other valuable trophies offered by members of the club. The club has arranged to have the showroom specially decorated in a Chinese scheme, in which several novelties in decoration will be introduced.

On Saturday next the Airedale Terrier Club of America will hold its specialty show at the Hotel Albemarle-Hoffman, William A. Barclay of Philadelphia acting as judge in place of William H. Mulford, who has been suddenly called abroad. Interest will very largely centre in the appearance of Andrew Albright's Afton Queen Oorang and Theodore Offerman's York Reyburn Swell, the latter the recently imported English champion, which was beaten in his first American appearance at the Philadelphia Airedale Terrier Club show a week ago by Afton Queen Oorang, with Harold Ober judging. The defeat has been the sensation of the month among Airedale owners, who desire to see if Mr. Barcley will confirm Mr. Ober's decision. Reyburn Swell had the distinction of never having been beaten in England once he got going for prizes, and had a string of about 200 firsts and nine championships to his credit. As he had been pronounced by many judges the best dog of the breed in all England, his overthrow on his first appearance in America by the Newark female naturally was a surprise and called out a lot of criticism.

The Long Island Kennel Club will have a match meeting at the Albemarle-Hoffman on Friday, Dec. 11, and the Passaic Kennel Club will have its first open show in the New Jersey city the following day, at which a number of New York and Long Island breeders and owners will pit their dogs against the Jersey-owned animals. Entries for this latter show will close on Saturday, Dec. 5, with W. H. Purcell, 29 Broadway, this city.

The annual meeting of the Boston Terrier Association will be held at the Hotel Gregorian on the evening of Dec. 14, with a match show of dogs belonging to members. At the meeting Daniel P. Ritchey will take his place as President of the club, he being the only nominee for the office. He has comprehensive plans for the upbuilding of the club and an increase in its activities which he will place before the members at this meeting, and his acceptance of the Presidency will depend on these plans being carried out to some extent at least.

A charity show of dogs for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund is scheduled for Dec. 22 and 23 under American Kennel Club rules, and with a number of novelties in exhibition of German shepherd dogs in use in police work, whippet races, and performing dogs to attract the general visitor who is not specially interested in a contest for points between particular breeds of dogs.

The month's activities will wind up with the show of the Toy Spaniel Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria, two English women coming over especially to judge the Pomeranians and Pekingese. The adjudication of other classes will be in the hands of American judges—E. Louis Hauptner, Tyler Morse, Theodore Offerman, John Sinnott, and Daniel P. Ritchey having consented to act. The show will be a two days' affair, the dates selected being Dec. 28 and 29.

BIG RACE FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

P. S. A. L. to Invite Relay Teams from Nearby Cities to Compete.

In the hope that entries will be received from schools throughout the East, the Public Schools Athletic League had added a one-mile championship relay race to the high schools indoor title games which will be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 29. It will be the first time in the history of the local organization that an extra race has been added to the championship programme. Invitations have been extended to physical training teachers in twelve cities, asking them to enter teams. To further stimulate interest in the event, the P. S. A. L. has stipulated that teams from each city can be picked from all the schools, thereby insuring the gathering of the best possible squads.

The cities requested to nominate teams are Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, Worcester, Rochester, Buffalo, Trenton, Providence, Elizabeth, and Springfield.

The High Schools Games Committee has called a meeting of the high school Principals for this week, at which it will be impressed upon them that their co-operation is necessary if the games this year are to be a financial success. Last year they proved a failure, the league losing more than $200.

John McHugh of the P. S. A. L. stated yesterday that the league expects a majority of the cities invited to send teams here. The event would be novel and decidedly interesting and would give the winner a claim on the national championship.

More than 2,500 boys will be seen in the elementary championships to be held at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 19. Several hundred boys from the after-school recreation centres will also compete. It is expected that officials of the Greater City will attend the games.

The cross-country championship run of the evening high schools will be contested over a two-and-a-half-mile course in Prospect Park on next Saturday afternoon. The schools which probably will be represented are Harlem, New York, Brooklyn, East Side, Stuyvesant, Commercial, Bushwick, New Lots, South Brooklyn, Washington Heights, and Bryant.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES.

President A. B. Coffman of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists is making a business trip to the west coast, and will visit many of the motor cycle clubs in the cities en route.

With his wife and 4-year-old daughter riding in a side-car, J. H. Needham of Bristow, Iowa, has just completed a 600-mile motor cycle trip through Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

S. C. Boggs, engineer for the Deaf and Blind Institute of St. Augustine, Fla., has just returned from a 1,000-mile motor cycle trip to his home at Seneca, S. C.

Frank J. Patrick, a rural mail carrier of Utica, S. D., says that he averages 32,000 miles a year on his motor cycle.

A new motor cycle club has just been formed at Charleston, S. D., with a membership of twenty-four.

Two motor cycles have been ordered by the Indianapolis Police Department for use in answering emergency calls at sub-stations. In the Spring the department expects to install a motor cycle at each station.

The Kentucky Motor Cycle Touring Club of Louisville has sent out an ultimatum that no "reckless, law-defying" rider will be tolerated in the club.

Twelve hundred and ninety-three miles without a bit of trouble is the motor

EXPECT ADVANCE IN STEEL PRICES

Pittsburgh District Looking for Climb in Quotations Following Heavy Buying in Buffalo.

BIG SALES IN THE EAST

Over 225,000 Tons Sold in Lake Region—Mississippi and Western Districts Also Heavy Buyers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—The heavy buying in the Buffalo district that marked the week in pig iron has had no visible effect as yet on prices in the Pittsburgh district and the West, though prices along the Lakes have stiffened 25 to 50 cents in spots. The Pittsburgh situation is absolutely unchanged, although the movement to contract for the first quarter of the year is expected to reach this territory immediately after the opening of the month.

As against sales in the East of over 225,000 tons, at various inland and seaboard centres, and transactions aggregating about 30,000 tons in the Mississippi Valley and the West, Pittsburgh has less than 10,000 tons of sales to report—though sales a week ago in this district totaled about 12,000 tons.

Prices of Bessemer iron range from $13.75 to $14 at furnace, while malleable has softened slightly, with several small sales at $12.75 at furnace, and prompt lots of No. 2 foundry iron can be had at $12.50 at furnace. In a number of cases, pig iron producers are willing to sell into first quarter at present prompt prices. The action of a large steel interest in Western territory in offering limited tonnages of pig iron for delivery during the remainder of the year seeming.y has not affected the local market situation. Production in this district and along the Lakes is unchanged.

Two of the larger independent steel companies are offering practically all their finished steel lines for at least three months into the new year at prompt prices. This action at first threatened to result in softened prices for prompt shipment, but there is little disposition by producers to shade prices even for spot shipment, since the business that apparently could be brought out just now by offers of price concessions would not constitute an important aggregate.

Occasional feelers in the market for steel bars at concessions have failed to bring out any offerings as yet, less than 1.10c price that is the openly quoted minimum—notwithstanding the rumors that 1.05c could be done. There is some talk that the 1.10c, Pittsburgh base, is being shaded on bars in the Chicago district.

In tin plate, makers have not yet announced their minimum prices on deliveries after Jan. 1. Some increase in tin plate production is shown by resumptions at a number of corporation and independent plants, although the extent of this movement does not involve a large tonnage.

November orders for forward delivery have not been up to the average of October, and production of finished product during the week just ended probably has been slightly under the previous three weeks, the fluctuations have been slight, however, the industry continuing at the rate of about 40 per cent. of maximum capacity.

No marked increase in demand for deliveries is expected through the remaining weeks of the year, as the average buyer is holding down stocks to the minimum until after the inventory season. The hope of the trade for the coming month is in 1915 business.

Rolling of steel on export orders proceeds according to schedule. The automobile trade continues the largest single beneficiary from the foreign business to date. Pending orders for railroad locomotives, and machinery are slow in being closed.

Success of Bank's Trade Plan.

The Buenos Aires branch of the National City Bank, which has inaugurated among other features a library of trade catalogues, reports that considerable success has followed the introduction of this plan to drum up trade in Argentina for the manufacturers in this country. Several thousand catalogues are now on file in the South American city and the use of this method has resulted in quite some business being placed there by the merchants in that country. This plan involves no expense on the part of the manufacturers, and their checking of credits is simplified by reference to the credit information which the bank has collected and is adding to constantly.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of October make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.		
Two roads	$12,267,322	+$625,587
Sixteen roads	55,303,780	—8,653,043
Total (18 roads)	67,571,102	—8,027,456
NET.		
Two roads	$4,116,770	+$538,755
Sixteen roads	16,711,202	—1,828,675
Total (18 roads)	20,828,032	—1,289,920

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$351,961	+ $54,134
Thirteen roads	9,777,975	—8,169,138
Total (15 roads)	10,329,936	—3,115,004

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	395	395	395
Gross	$197,940	$246,480	$219,076
Net aft. tax	20,971	52,088	31,431
4 mos. gross	800,589	848,528	802,978
Net aft. tax	88,396	112,052	106,136

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,348,743	$1,533,310	$184,566
Net	235,531	160,983	*75,548
Surp. aft. chgs	76,522	24,882	*51,640
9 mos. gross	12,964,540	14,762,880	1,778,339
Net	1,815,068	2,320,785	705,691
Surp. aft. chgs	466,022	1,214,043	748,020

*Increase.

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net profit	1,402,016	1,220,178	1,129,465
Surp. aft. div.	920,016	509,178	609,465

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RAILWAY for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	272,375	266,020	5,655
Net	155,843	153,120	2,723
Bal. aft. chgs	*62,371	61,083	2,288

*Including $20,000 for depreciation.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for October—

Gross	800,096	765,160	34,936
Net earnings	407,724	390,004	17,720
Bal. aft. taxes, int. and dep.	176,280	151,869	24,417
10 mos. gross	7,746,726	7,333,922	412,804
Net earnings	3,751,122	3,622,546	128,576
Bal. aft. taxes, int. and dep.	1,472,614	1,273,017	199,597

WHOLESALE PRICES STEADY.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Nov. 27. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lb.	$6.70	$6.25	$5.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.10
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾
Printcloths, yd.	.03	.03	.04
Butter, creamery, ex., lb.	.34½	.34	.34
Cheese, f.c.i. fresh, spec., lb.	.16	.15¾	.10½
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.36	.34	.42
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10½	.10¼	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05¾	.06¾	.06
Raisins, lb.	.07½	.07½	.05½
Flour, Spring sat., bbl.	5.65	5.65	4.40
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.25	5.25	4.10
Wheat, No. red, bush.	1.25	1.25½	1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.71¾	.75	.82½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.54¾	.54½	.47
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	7.75	7.75	13.40
Hay, prime to choice, 100 lb.	1.10	1.20	1.05
Hides, Chic. pack., No. 1, lb.	.22½	.22	.19½
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.22	.20¾	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb.	.42	.45	.42
Iron, pig, No. 2, Phil., ton	14.50	14.50	15.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	19.00	19.00	20.40
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.126	.12¾	.15¾
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.039	.037	.043
Tin, New York, lb.	.33¾	.33¾	.39¾
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.18
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	5.85	5.75	6.80
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.40	7.25	7.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	5.50	5.50	6.00
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lb.	10.12½	10.55	10.67½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	9.75	9.75	10.80
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.50	19.75	20.72½
Rice, dom. prime, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.87	.87	.74
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lb.	5.10	5.10	4.40
Sugar, centrifugal, fair, lb.	.13	.13	.13½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.13½
Potatoes, State, bbl.	1.75	1.50	2.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.254	.254	.225

With seventy-four changes last week in the 318 commodities contained in Dun's list they showed wholesale prices to be steady in that they did not differ greatly in the number or character of the changes from those of the week ended Nov. 20. Then there were eighty-one fluctuations. The list again showed an excess of declining quotations, but it was small. The actual division was thirty-six advances and thirty-eight declines.

One of the chief features of the list was the strength shown in the foodstuffs markets, where the advancing quotations exceeded the declines by an even two to one. The major provisions at Chicago were steadier than usual, and the changes were about equally divided. There were advances in the price of live beef and live hogs, but these were offset by declines in mess pork and prime lard. In this city there was a decline in the price of hams. Flour was generally steady and unchanged. Higher prices were asked for on all dairy products, particularly on the finer grades of butter, cheese, and eggs, owing to the scarcity of desirable offerings.

The grain markets showed rather an easier tendency, corn being notably weak. Prices on fresh fruits and vegetables showed added strength, and the dried varieties of the former showed as many advances as declines, both of which were few. Coffee and the various grades of tea were steady, but there was slight weakness in the spice market. Raw sugars advanced again, but the price of standard granulated sugar remained unchanged for the second week in succession, a thing that has not happened before since the outbreak of the war.

Under the continued bullish influence of the foreign demand for the heavier varieties of hides, six of the ten items shown in the hide list advanced for the second successive week. Leather prices did not change, but there was no sign of an easing off of values in sight. Burlaps weakened further, in spite of the reports that the Turks had reached the Suez Canal and might prevent the passage of ships carrying these goods. Hemp, on the other hand, advanced, while jute showed no change.

There was a better tone to the metals markets, on their face, than had been the case for some little time. Despite the fact that prices on pig iron and certain wire products were shaded to stimulate the demand for them, billets were firmer and sellers refused to make concessions on plates, shapes or other finished materials. In the minor metals there was considerable of an improvement shown. Advances were recorded in the price of copper, spelter, lead and tin, and there were no declines shown in this part of the list.

Drugs, chemicals and oils continued to weaken, and showed only five advances to offset sixteen declines. An interesting feature of the changes was the softening of values on several domestic drugs and chemicals, notably bichromate of potash and Epsom salts. Declines in linseed and turpentine, and another advance in the price of crude rubber completed the week's fluctuations.

Attar of Roses Imports.

Exports of attar of roses are increasing to this country, according to a report by Consul General C. C. Campbell, Jr., of Bucharest, Romania. He states that American purchase of this highly prized perfume increased from $580,783 in 1912 to $791,370 in 1913. The Consul General has filed a list of the principal Bulgarian exporters of attar of roses, which may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, or its branches. The list was prepared by A. C. Kermektchieff, American consular agent at Sofia, Bulgaria. In transmitting it, he calls attention to the advantage which would accrue to the American importers of this article if an agency were established in Bulgaria to purchase the essence direct from the producers instead of from exporters.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Yesterday.		July 30.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	95¾	97	96¾	97½
2s, c., 1930	95¾	..	97	98
3s, r., 1918	99¾	100½	101	102
3s, c., 1918	99¾	..	101	102
4s, r., 1925	107½	109	109½	110½
4s, c., 1925	108	..	110	..
Panama 2s, r., 1936	95¼	..	96¾	..
Panama 2s, c., 1936	95¼	..	96¾	..
Panama 3s, r., 1961	97¼	98¼	100	102
Panama 3s, c., 1961	100	..	100	102

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 25:

	Nov. 25.	Month:	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$961,315	$14,183,985	$90,101,529
Ordinary	1,810,240	19,733,107	127,535,917
Corp. & in. tax	12,590	208,311	8,880,002
Miscellaneous	145,878	2,707,657	31,348,174
Total	2,329,784	36,833,261	257,865,674
Expenditures	2,894,931	52,783,932	314,908,705
Deficit	565,147	15,950,670	57,243,031

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	—London.—		—Paris.—		—Berlin.—	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 23	4.83½	$4.90¼	5.11¾	5.10¾	86	86¼
Nov. 24	4.83¾	4.90¼	5.10¾	5.09	86	86¼
Nov. 26	4.83¾	4.88¾	5.11¾	5.10¾	85¾	86
Nov. 27	4.80	4.89½	5.10¾	5.09¾	85¾	85¾
	—Switzerl'd.—		—Holland.—		—Italy.—	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Nov. 23	5.20	5.19¼	40¼	40¾	5.38¼	5.37¾
Nov. 24	5.19	5.18	40¾	40¾	5.37	5.36¼
Nov. 25	5.20	5.19	40 9-16	40¾	5.36¼	5.35¾
Nov. 27	5.19½	5.19	40 7-16	40¾	5.36¼	5.35¾

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 28.—Charter filed today:

Electro Chemical Corp'n, $5,000,000, to carry on the business of purification and sterilisation of water, sewage, and other substances and to manufacture, sell, and deal in machinery and apparatus for the same; Herbert E. Latter, Oscar J. Reichar, W. J. Maloney of Delaware.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ART TREASURES AT AUCTION.

Beni. S. Wise, Auctioneer,

has been instructed to sell at absolute sale entire contents of the Palatial Mansion,

No. 17 East 37th Street (East of 5th Av.),

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

AT 10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

by order of

EDWARD H. AND LAWRENCE MYERS, EXECUTORS.

Prominent in the catalogue will be found Bronzes imported by Tiffany, antique Period Commode, superb Mantel Set, magnificent Drawing Room Suite, Chickering Upright Pianoforte, Persian Rugs and Carpets, together with carved gold Electroliers, Buhl Table, Hall Clock, rich Hangings, marble Statuary, Collection of Books.

COLLECTION VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS

Dining Room Suite complete, in antique oak; Sterling Silverware by Tiffany, Gorham & Co.; most extravagant China, fine Crystal, Glassware, &c.; Library and Reception Room in mahogany, Bedrooms in Circassian walnut and mahogany, guests' rooms and servants' quarters, with which sale begins.

EXHIBITION—HOUSE OPEN FOR INSPECTION TOMORROW (MONDAY), 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Collectors and dealers invited. Cash deposits required. Auctioneer's Office, 428 Col. Av.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS."

What It Cost to Produce Big "Movie" Play.

More than half of the expense in producing a motion picture, set in a time other than the present, is incurred before the actual staging of the production begins. Upon the screen the spectator sees armies in conflict, the wreck of ancient cities reproduced solely for a camera spectacle, streets of forgotten communities swarming with people costumed in conformity with historical record, and all properly fitted out with accoutrements of war and peace. But the spectators do not see or scarce realize the task set the small army of technical experts, craftsmen, mechanics, and workmen who transfer these pictures of ancient life from historical narrative in a realization not only accurate but breathing life and atmosphere of time and place.

Recently the Universal Company selected Otis Turner, one of the most experienced and capable directors of production in the motion picture world, as the man who should take complete charge of its multiple reel production of "Damon and Pythias." It will presently be seen that this was a gigantic undertaking. General knowledge of the subject was practically worthless. It required an intimate technical knowledge not only of Greek architecture of the period 400 years B. C., but also of the life and customs. Soon the company's archives were filled with seekers for facts. It looked as if the whole Grecian section of the British Museum had been transferred to Mr. Turner's office. Then after two weeks of comparative quiet, during which time only draughtsmen and designers were admitted, Mr. Turner announced that the preliminary was complete. He had finished with historical records and given the draughtsmen their instructions.

Accurate drawings, not only of every structure to be used in the production, but of even individual property such as helmets, chariots, shields, javelins, breastplates, short swords, and household articles, were then prepared. Likewise, designs of all costumes to be used were put upon paper with the correct measurements, material, and color.

The actual production was now well under way and the work was divided among the various departments. A trip through the designing rooms during these days would have brought delight to a child. On one table was a pasteboard model, a replica of the stadium. Although it was a miniature stadium, it was complete in its details. And then again, there was a model of the interior of the Senate House at Syracuse and others of the interiors and exteriors of Greek houses. The room looked like a toy shop. All these intricate models were made with the most scrupulous care, first that the director might have an exact idea what the scene was to look like before he gave authority for its construction, and second, that it might be used as a working model for the scenic artists and carpenters.

Another set of drawings was turned over to the papier-maché department, where the helmets, shields, greaves, javelins, breastplates, and short swords were manufactured. This work required considerable time and only skilled labor could handle it. After all these papier-maché properties had been dried and painted the interior of the shop presented a most warlike appearance, because sufficient instruments of battle were made to accommodate 500 soldiers.

In the meantime the costuming department was not idle. There were hundreds upon hundreds of costumes to be made. This is another class of work which required skilled labor and infinite pains.

All the preliminaries through with and the plans and models for the larger structures O. K.d by the director of the production, the actual work of reproducing in their original dimensions the palaces, prisons, streets, and homes of the ancient Hellenes began. Temporary frames rose up in a day. Carpenters were as thick as bees until the frame structures of these buildings were completed. Then the work was turned over to the scenic artists and the frames assumed definite shape, ornament, and color.

The work of preparing for the production of "Damon and Pythias" alone took two months and a half. That is an illustration of how much of money and thought is put into the mechanical accessories of a single presentation of this magnitude.

When the last scene in this feature picture was taken it had cost the producing company a small fortune, and the remarkable fact remains that every property used in the production was manufactured in the company's workshops with the single exception of the harness used in connection with the chariots.

RAILROAD HEARING TO START

Western Arbitration Case, Affecting 55,000 Men, to Open on Monday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Western railroads arbitration case, affecting ninety-eight Western roads and 55,000 wage earners, will open here Monday under the auspices of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The hearing was brought about by President Wilson last Spring, when the men and their employers failed to agree after exhaustive conferences. The men will be represented by a committee of locomotive engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The roads will appear by a conference committee of managers named for the purpose.

The arbitration was arranged under the provisions of the Newlands law. Ninety days are allowed and ten days additional for the delivery of an award. The arbitrators are: W. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central, and H. E. Byram, Vice President of the Burlington Road, selected by the railroads; F. A. Burgess, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Timothy Shea, Assistant President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, selected by the employes; Judge J. C. Pritchard of the United States District Court, Richmond, Va., and Charles Nagel, St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, selected by the Government through the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

W. S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, will represent the men before the board, while the twelve members of the conference committee, with A. W. Trenholm as Chairman, and with legal counsel, including James M. Sheean of Chicago, will appear for the roads.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 29: Patrol. M. J. Lauterborn, Det. Bureau, to 22 prect., designation as Actg. Det. Sergt. revoked; Liboris Gamberdella, Det. Bureau, to 29 prect., designation as Actg. Det. Sergt. revoked.

Temporary assignments: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Bklyn., to duties of Chief Inspector, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27, during absence of Chief Inspector; Inspector John Daly, 8th Dist., to assume duties of Borough Inspector in addition to his own, from 2 A. M., Nov. 28; Lts. W. T. Meehan, 68, to command 77 prect. for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 30; F. A. Reiffert, 99 prect., to command for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 30.

Patrol. John J. Shea, 4, and Dominick Caso, 39, to Det. Bureau for 10 days from 4 P. M. Dec. 1; Joseph R. Buckley, 15, to Det. Bureau for 5 days from 9 A. M. Nov. 23; Charles S. P. Gosh, 23, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs for 10 days from 9 A. M. Nov. 23; Amedo Bolignani, 29, to Det. Bureau for 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 27; Frank L. Freer, 29, to C. O. as chauffeur for 14 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 30; William Fallace, 59, to Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Nov. 30; Henry S. Darling, 152, to Det. Bureau for 30 days from 6 P. M. Nov. 30; George H. Stringham, 167, to 33 as operator of motor patrol wagon from 1 P. M. Nov. 27 to 9 A. M. Dec. 7.

To Det. Bureau from precincts indicated for 15 days from 4 P. M. Dec. 1: Nathan Fishel, 15; Alfred Smith, 35; Peter S. Brennan, 39; William A. Rice, 26; John J. White, 39; John J. Noonan, 171.

Matron Mary E. Smith, 31 to 23, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Nov. 28.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. John J Eller, 4, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 28; David A. Yates, 10, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27; Philip Fitzpatrick, 26, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 9; John T. Fitzgerald, C. O., 1 day, from 9 A. M., Nov. 30.

Sick leave: Patrol. Edward T. Holden, 166, 60 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 10.

Resignations accepted, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 27: Acts. Det. Sergt. Edmund Leigh, Det. Bureau, and Patrol. John T. Smyth, 4 Prect.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GREENBLATT.—Three corporations, all run by the Greenblatt family, have assigned. They are L. Greenblatt & Sons, Incorporated, manufacturers of shawls; Greenblatt Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, and the Greenblatt Textile Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of shawls and like commodities, all at 49 Warren Street, with factories at Reynoldsville, Penn. Each assigned to Walter T. Kohn. Petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against the asbestos and the textile companies. Pinous H. Greenblatt is President of all three companies. Louis Greenblatt, formerly President and founder of the business, died on Aug. 20 last. Walter T. Kohn said that his death was one of the main causes of the assignments, and another cause was taking money out of the business and putting it into real estate. The liabilities of L. Greenblatt & Sons, Incorporated, are $50,000 and assets $30,000. Liabilities of the asbestos company are $25,000 and assets $30,000, and the liabilities of the textile company are $25,000 and assets $25,000.

MORRIS SCHACHTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Schachtel, clothing, 99 Stanton Street, by S. Phillips & Sons, $311; Joseph L. Goodman, $169, and Maurice Altman, $175.

ABRAHAM KALBFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Kalbfeld, corsets and gloves, 1,032 Third Avenue, by George C. Batchelder & Co., $190; I. Newman & Sons, $276, and Herman Heilbrunn, $137. He assigned on Wednesday.

SAMUEL ELKIN, pharmacist, 169 East 101st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,447 and no assets.

FRANK CAPODILUPO, real estate, 842 East 148th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,675 and no assets.

ANDREA CYGNARELLO, stone mason, 2,563 Hughes Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,075 and nominal assets of $140 in two lots at Central Park, L. I.

CHARLES HAAS, bookkeeper, 1,041 Morris Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,919 and no assets.

HERSHKOWITZ & SCHEIDLINGER.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival C. Wilde referee in bankruptcy in Scheidlinger, furriers, 22 East Twenty-first Street, bond $500. Assets are $1,500.

SALEM GHIZ, bicycle and automobile supplies, 60 Vesey Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,473 and nominal assets of $d,522.

DANIEL FRIEDMAN & SON, cloaks, 9 West Thirtieth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,147 and assets of $15,835.

CONCORD PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of the Concord Petroleum Company, 90 Broadway, with creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and 70 cents in notes. Liabilities are $23,000.

JOHN W. STANLEY.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 28 against John W. Stanley, 255 West Eighty-eighth Street, on consent of creditors. Liabilities are $82,447.

M. & L. JARMULOWSKY.—Judge A. N. Hand has referred the issues raised in the bankruptcy petition filed against Meyer Jarmulowsky, private banker, 165 East Broadway, to Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, for hearing.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—The Davies Threshing Machine Company; petition filed; liabilities, $13,000; assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anson, Franklin R.—Realty Surefits, Inc., $180.

Allen, John—A. Toepffer, $370.

Atsco, Inc.—E. R. Darlington Lumber Co., $1,203.

Bahhr, Henry D.—J. Geelan, $10,133.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Jacob Bernard, President, and William Herman, Secretary—M. Solomon, $998.

Bauman, Jacob R.—B. Kasselbrenner, $149.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey—H. A. Yates, $5,129.

Dohm Lithographic Co., Inc.—Greenwich & Cortlandt Co., $729.

Caven, John L.—Metal Tile Construction Co., Inc., $172.

Dillabough, William J. E.—S. Lee, $468.

Emanuel, Pinkus—P. Todras, $280.

De Clifford, Norman F.—J. Borg, $103.

Frawley, Patrick—D. H. Nathanson, $142.

Fritchman, Earl H.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $134.

Gillespie, James F.—A. Hyland, $151.

Galland, Anna—A. C. Cockran, $1,728.

Goldstein, Abraham—Security Bank of New York, $1,107.

Gunn, Archie—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $139.

Gallagher, Thomas I.—A. Eaton et al., $138.

Goldsmidt, Herman—S. M. Brickner, $285.

Hatch, Edward, Jr.—J. Cohen, $102.

Keller, Ernst—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $550.

Ladies' Hat Frame Makers' Union, Jacob Sternbach, Max Goldman, Harry Solomon, Samuel Singer, and Jacob Targoff—Bank of United States, $328.

Lacy Lumber Co.—Hartwell, Lester & Clitter, Inc., $644.

Lowden, George H.—Ehrich & Co., $9,840.

Miller, Bernard L.—Manchester Rubber Co., Inc., $532.

Marvel Waterproofing Co. and Abraham Goldstein—Security Bank of N. Y., $692.

Same—Same, $1,471.

N. Y. Railways Co.—C. C. Hubbell, $3,631.

Same—G. H. Rowland, $3,152.

N. Y. Mail Co.—E. McLaughlin, $334.

Pleasant Avenue Realty Co.—U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., $1,895.

Petronello, Potito—G. Ippolito, costs, $107.

Pinkus, Emanuel—B. Todgras, $280.

Pepper, Jacob S.—Colgan Engraving Co., $101.

Remington, Lewis E.—Starkweather & Shepley, $314.

Restivo, Angelo—S. Mell, $126.

Schaefer, Frank C.—F. Heppel, $1,200.

Sturcke, Louis—William J. Howe Co., $157.

Shapiro, Michael, Isidor Oschshora, and Shapiro & Oschshorn—M. D. Hellman, $145.

Ulich, Meri, adm.—T. E. McAvoy, costs, $107.

Thompson, Walter E.—Adam Happel, Inc., $520.

Vail, Spencer E.—I. Levison et al, $350.

Thummel, Eve—Elngood Realty Co., Inc., $172.

Ulmer, Lydia—H. Keil, $434.

Waks, Morris A.—M. Mittenthal et al, $116.

Werle, John—S. Rosen, $333.

Welensky, Morris—Bank of U. S., $229.

Young, John W., and David Liebmann—J. Axelrod, $531.

In Bronx County.

Adelman, Robert, and Philip W. Benjamin—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $434.

Garramone, Vincent—N. S. Tipple, $249.

Menge, Charles—H. Keough, $226.

Merrill, Winifred E.—R. J. Hickson, $184.

Potash, Ada and Julius—M. Goldmuntz et al., $319.

Sonson-Wahlig Construction Co.—L. P. Goldstein, $9,078.

Same—A. Greenebaum, $9,000.

Ulmer, Lydia—H. Keil, $434.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Runkie, Maurice—J. J. Delaney, June 1, 1893, (canceled,) $210.

Same M. L. Strauss, Nov. 22, 1905, (canceled.) $559.

Bertolini, Frank—E. B. Latha & Co., Sept. 22, 1914, $157.

Cooper, Harry E.—Walter M. Engel Co., Sept. 21, 1914, $138.

Metz, Adam, Jr., and Josephine—Colwell Lead Co., Sept. 22, 1914, $1,032.

N. Y. Ophthalmic and Aural Institute—L. J. Lyttlemp, Nov. 20, 1914, $381.

Reiss, Max and Pauline—K. Oshinsky, Aug. 18, 1913, $4,965.

Same—Same, Aug. 18, 1913, $4,953.

Lavaglio, Giuseppe—David Stevenson Brewing Co., Mar. 8, 1907, $385.

Kraus, Samuel—G. M. Kraus, June 6, 1908, $279.

In Bronx County.

Bonagur, Antonio and Marianna—L. Marks et al., Mar. 3, 1914, $304.

Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co.—R. Kinzler, Nov. 23, 1914, $205.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 28.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	50	60	..
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	90	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	93½	..	..
Chace Mills	..	102¼	..
Cornell Mills	140	..	140
Conanicut	..	95	..
Davol Mills	85	..	..
Flint Mills	95	..	..
Granite Mills	..	100	..
King Philip Mills	102	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	105	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	72½	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	125	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics Mills	70	76	71¼
Narragansett Mills	..	102	..
Osborne Mills	..	96¼	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	118	..	120
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	..	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	75	..
Tecumseh Mills	100	105	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	77½	75
Weetamoe Mills	..	80	..

Duty on Balbuse Gum.

A notice was posted yesterday at the Custom House informing importers of balbuse gum that after thirty days Collectors will no longer grant free entry on this product. Since the present Tariff act went into effect last year, the gum has been returned exempt from tax under Paragraph 513 as crude rubber. A recent investigation by the Treasury Department disclosed that the product is not rubber, but a gum which has been washed, cleaned, dried, and pressed into sheets for convenience in handling and transportation. It further developed that the article contains elements not natural in its crude state. Duty is accordingly ordered imposed under Paragraph 385, as an unenumerated manufactured article.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Captains of C. A. C., to report to Maj. W. R. Smith, President Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, Va., on Jan. 19 for examination for promotion: E. L. Glossop, P. Willis, W. F. Stewart, Jr., J. B. Douglas, H. T. Patten, R. H. C. Kelton, and P. P. Bishop.

As a board to meet at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cliff., for examination of Captains of C. A. C.: Col. Charles L. Potter, Lt. Col. A. M. Hunter, C. A. C.; Majs., W. F. Truby, M. C., and H. H. Whitney and A. W. Chase, C. A. C., and Capt. E. G. Bingham, M. C., Capt. E. Kinnell, and these Lts. of C. A. C. to report to the board for examination for promotion: 1st Lt. J. C. Peterson and 2d Lts. F. Zedel and C. Hines.

As a board to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination of Lts. of C. A. C. for promotion: Majs., J. M. Williams and F. M. Kessler, C. A. C., Capts. W. M. Smart and H. C. Pillsbury, M. C., and J. B. Taylor, C. A. C. These officers to report to the board for examination: 1st Lts. E. W. Niles, J. S. Dusenbury, L. B. Magruder, S. H. Guthrie, and C. L. Corbin, 2d Lts. M. Wildrick, F. A. Holmer, C. A. Chapman, W. A. Pendleton, Jr., W. K. Dunn, A. R. Edwards, C. M. Smith, C. H. O'Rear, R. E. Haines, L. Watts, H. N. Sumner, E. Roth, Jr., G. W. Easterday, and G. B. Gorham.

Lt. Col. J. A. Cole, 14 Cav., retired after 34 years service.

1st Lt. G. M. Barnes, O. D., from W. Reed Hosp., to Ft. Bayard (N. M.) Hosp., sick.

Capt. J. C. Brady, Q. M. C., to Hot Springs, Ark., hosp., sick.

Capt. and Adj. Long, 12 Cav., as inspr.-instr. 7 Cav. Dist., with station at Austin, Tex.

Maj. E. D. Anderson, 6 Cav., to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, temp. duty, then to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service School for duty.

Orders Oct. 5 as to 1st Lt. R. C. Harrison, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lts. D. Hall and J. P. Mc

Section 5 | Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914.

Magazine Section | Section 5

"COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR"

An Amazing Article Written for The New York Times

By George Bernard Shaw

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING INSTALLMENT)

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By George Bernard Shaw.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The Red Flag and the Black.

WILL you now at last believe, O stupid British, German, and French patriots, what the Socialists have been telling you for so many years: that your Union Jacks and tricolours and Imperial Eagles ("where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered") are only toys to keep you amused, and that there are only two real flags in the world henceforth: the red flag of Democratic Socialism and the black flag of Capitalism, the flag of God and the flag of Mammon? What earthly or heavenly good is done when Tom Fool shoots Hans Narr? The plain fact is that if we leave our capital to be dealt with according to the selfishness of the private man he will send it where wages are low and workers enslaved and docile: that is, as many thousand miles as possible from the Trade Unions and Trade Union rates and parliamentary Labour Parties of civilization; and Germany, at his sordid behest, will plunge the world into war for the sake of disgracing herself with a few rubber plantations, poetically described by her orators and journalists as "a place in the sun." When you do what the Socialists tell you by keeping your capital jealously under national control and reserving your shrapnel for the wasters who not only shirk their share of the industrial service of their country, but intend that their children and children's children shall be idle wasters like themselves, you will find that not a farthing of our capital will go abroad as long as there is a British slum to be cleared and rebuilt, or a hungry, ragged, and ignorant British child to be fed, clothed, and educated.

A League of Peace.

But in the west I see no insuperable obstacle to a Treaty of Peace in the largest sense. This war has smoothed the way to it, if I may use the word smoothing to describe a process conduced with so little courtesy and so much shrapnel. Germany has now learned—and the lesson was apparently needed, obvious as it would have been to a sanely governed nation—that when it comes to shoving and shooting, Germany instantly loses all the advantages of her high civilization, because France and England, cultured or uncultured, can shove and shoot as well or better than she, whilst as to slashing and stabbing, their half barbarous Turco and Ghoorka slaves can cut the Prussian Guards to bits, in spite of the unquestionable superiority of Wagner's music to theirs. Then take France. She does not dream that she could fight Germany and England single-handed. And England could not fight France and Germany without a sacrifice as ruinous as it would be senseless. We therefore have the necessary primary conditions for a League of Peace between the three countries; for if one of them break it, the other two can make her sorry, under which circumstances she will probably not break it. The present war, if it end in the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine by the French, will make such a League much more stable; not that France can acquire by mere conquest any right to hold either province against its will (which could be ascertained by plebiscite), but because the honours of war as between France and Germany would then be easy, France having regained her laurels and taught Germany to respect her, without obliterating the record of Germany's triumph in 1870. And if the war should further result in the political reconstruction of the German Empire as a democratic Commonwealth, and the conquest by the English people of democratic control of English foreign policy, the combination would be immensely eased and strengthened, besides being brought into harmony with American public feeling, which is important to the security and prestige of the League.

The Case of the Smaller States.

Already the war has greatly added to the value of one of the factors upon which the League of Peace will depend. The smaller States: Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian Powers, would have joined it any time these 40 years, had it existed, for the sake of its protection, and thereby made the Protestant north of Mr. Houston Chamberlain's dream as much a reality as any such dream is ever likely to be. But after the fight put up by Belgium the other day, the small States will be able to come in with the certainty of being treated with considerable respect as military factors; for Belgium can now claim to have saved Europe single-handed. Germany has been very unpleasantly reminded of the fact that though a big man may be able to beat a little one, yet if the little one fights for all he is worth he may leave the victor very sorry he broke the peace. Even as between the big Powers, victory has not, as far as the fighting has yet gone, been always with the biggest battalions. With a couple of millions less men, the Kaiser might have taken more care of them and made a better job of it.

At the same time I hold no brief for small States as such, and most vehemently deny that we are in any way bound to knight errantry on their behalf as against big ones. They are mostly either incorrigibly bellicose themselves, like Montenegro, or standing temptations to the big Powers, like Bosnia and Herzegovina. They multiply frontiers, which are nuisances, and languages, which have made confusion since the building of Babel. The striking contrast between the United States of North America and the disunited States of South America in this respect is, from the Pacifist point of view, very much in favor of the northern unity. The only objection to large political unita is that they make extremely dangerous autocracies. But as groups of federated democracies they are the best neighbours in the world. A federal democratic Russia would be as safe a colleague as America: a federal democratic Germany would be as pleasant company as Switzerland. Let us, I beg, hear no more of little States as British Dulcineas.

The Claims of Belgium.

As to the special case of Belgium, its claims in the settlement are simple and indeed single. If we conclude a peace without clearing the Germans completely out of Belgium, we shall be either beaten or dishonoured. And such indemnity as a money payment can effect for Belgium is due not only by Germany, but by Britain, France, and Russia as well. Belgium has been crushed between the Alliance and the Entente: it was these two menaces to the peace of Europe that produced Armageddon; and as Belgium's heroic resistance served the Entente against the Alliance, the obligation to make good the remediable damage is even more binding on the Entente.

There is another and more pressing matter arising out of the conquest of Belgium.

The Belgian Refugees and the Problem of Unemployment.

As I write these lines the descent on our shores of an army of refugees from captured Antwerp and threatened Ostend has forced the President of the Local Government Board to make a desperate appeal to all and sundry to form representative committees to deal with the prevention and relief of distress: in other words to save the refugees from starving to death. Now the Board of Trade has already drawn attention to a memorandum of the Local Government Board as to the propriety of providing employment for refugees. And instantly and inevitably the condition had to be laid down that if the Committees find employment for anyone, they shall refer the case to the local Labour Exchange in order that "any steps taken to assist refugees to find employment shall not be such as to endanger the employment of British workpeople." In other words, the starving Belgians have fled from the Germans only to compete for crust with starving Englishmen. As long as there is an unemployed Englishman in the country—and there are a good many, especially in the cotton industry—how is it possible to give a job to a Belgian without depriving an Englishman of it? Why, instead of making impossible conditions, and helplessly asking private citizens to do something for pity's sake, will not the Government face the fact that the refugee question is simply an intensification of the normal unemployed question, the only difference being that we are accustomed to leave our own people to starve when they are common persons with whom the governing classes do not associate, whereas the Belgians have rendered us such a tremendous service in the war, and our statesmen have so loudly protested that the integrity of Belgium is dearer to England than her own heart's blood, that we cannot with any decency treat the destitute Belgians as if they were mere British riffraff. Yet when we attempt to provide for the Belgians by finding work for them the Board of Trade has to point out that by doing so we are taking the bread out of the mouths of our own people. Hence we arrive at the remarkable situation of starving Britons and Belgians looking hungrily through barbed wire fences at flourishing communities of jolly and well fed German prisoners of war (whose friendly hat wavings to me and my fellow passengers as I rush through Newbury Racecourse Station in the Great Western Express I hereby acknowledge publicly with all possible good feeling). I therefore for the present strongly recommend all Belgians who have made up their minds to flee to England, to pick up German uniforms on the battle fields and surrender to the British in the character of Uhlans. Their subsistence will then be secure until the war is over, as we dare not illtreat our prisoners lest the Germans should retaliate upon the British soldiers in their hands, even if we were all spiteful enough to desire to do it, as some of our baser sort have not been ashamed to propose.

But the women and children, and the too young and the too old, cannot resort to this expedient. And though theoretically our own unemployed could be dressed in British uniforms and sent abroad with instructions to take refuge in neutral territory and be "interned," or to surrender to the first Uhlan patrol they met, yet it would be difficult to reduce this theory to practice, though the possibility is worth mentioning as a reduction to absurdity of the situation. As a matter of common sense we should at once place all destitute Belgian refugees on the footing of prisoners of war, except that we need not post sentries to shoot them if they try to escape, nor surround them with barbed wire. Indeed these precautions are necessary in the case of the Germans rather to save their sense of honour whilst remaining here than to defeat any very strong longing on their part to return to the trenches.

In a reasonable state of society there would be another difference. The Belgians would offer to work so as not to be a burden to us; whilst the German prisoner would say—as he actually does, by the way—"No: I am not here by my own will: if you open the door I shall go home and take myself off your hands; so I am in no way bound to work for you." As it is, our Trade Unions are up in arms at the slightest hint of either Belgian or German labour being employed when there is no shortage of English labour!

The Minority Report.

All this exasperating anomaly and deadlock and breakdown would disappear if we had a proper system of provision for our own unemployed civilians (there are no unemployed soldiers: we do not discharge them between the battles). The Belgians would have found an organization of unemployment ready for them, and would have been provided for with our own unemployed, not as refugees, but simply as unemployed. How to do that need not be explained here. The problem was worked out by one of the hardest bits of thinking yet done in the Socialist movement, and set forth in the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress, 1909. Our helplessness in the present emergency shews how very unwise we were to shelve that report. Unluckily, what with the wounded vanity of the majority of the Commission, who had been played off the stage by Mrs. Sidney Webb; the folly of the younger journalists of the advanced guard, who had just then rediscovered Herbert Spencer's mare's nest of "the servile State," and revolted with all the petulant anarchism of the literary profession against the ideal Interfering Female as typified in their heated imaginations by poor Mrs. Sidney Webb, who became the Aunt Sally of our young artists in stale anti-bureaucratic invective; and, above all, the mulishly silent refusal of our governing classes to see why the unemployed should not be simply left to starve, as they had always been (the Poor Law being worse than useless for so large a purpose), nothing was done; and there is consequently no machinery ready for dealing with the refugees. That is why we must treat them for the moment simply as unguarded prisoners of war.

The General Strike Against War.

But if the problem of unemployment among our own people becomes acute, we shall have to fall back on the Minority Report proposals or else run the risk of a revolt against the war. We have already counted on the chances of that revolt hampering Germany, just as Germany counted on the chances of its hampering Russia. The notion that the working classes can stop a war by a general international strike is never mentioned during the first rally to the national flag at the outbreak of a war; but it is there all the time, ready to break out again if the supplies of food and glory run short. Its gravity lies in its impracticability. If it were practicable, every sane man would advocate it. As it is, it might easily mean that British troops would be coercing British strikers at home when they should be fighting Potsdam abroad, thus producing a disastrous and detestable division of popular feeling in the face of the enemy.

The Disarmament Delusion.

Objections to the Western Pacifist settlement will come from several quarters, including the Pacifist quarters. Some of the best disposed parties will stumble over the old delusion of disarmament. They think it is the gun that matters. They are wrong: the gun matters very much when war breaks out; but what makes both war and the gun is the man behind them. And if that man really means the peace of the world to be kept, he will take care to have a gun to keep it with. The League of Peace must have a first-rate armament, or the League of War will very soon make mincemeat of it. The notion that the men of evil intent are to have all the weapons will not work. Theoretically, all our armaments should be pooled. But as we, the British Empire, will most certainly not pool our defenses with anyone, and as we have not the very smallest intention of disarming, and will go on building gun for gun and ship for ship in step with even our dearest friends if we see the least risk of our being left in a position of inferiority, we cannot with any countenance demand that other Powers shall do what we will not do ourselves. Our business is not to disable ourselves or anyone else, but to organize a balance of military power against war, whether made by ourselves or any other Power; and this can be done only by a combination of armed and fanatical Pacifists of all nations, not by a crowd of non-combatants wielding deprecations, remonstrances, and Christmas cards.

America's Example: War at a Year's Notice.

How far it will be possible to take these national armaments out of national control remains to be seen. Already America, who is as deeply demoralized by Capitalism as we are, though much less tainted with Militarism now that Colonel Roosevelt has lost his front seat, has pledged herself to several European States not to go to war with them until the matter under dispute has been in the hands of an international tribunal for a year. Now there is no military force on earth, nor likely to be, strong enough to prevent America from treating these agreements as Germany has just treated the 1839 Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Therefore the Militarists declare that the agreements are not worth the scraps of paper they are written on. They always will footle in this way. They might as well say that because there are crimes which men can commit with legal impunity in spite of our haphazard criminal codes, men always do commit them. No doubt nations will do what it is to their interest to do. But because there is in every nation a set of noisy moral imbeciles who cannot see that nations have an overwhelming interest in creating and maintaining a tradition of international good faith, and honouring their promissory notes as scrupulously as the moral imbeciles pay their silly gambling debts and fight their foolish duels, we are not, I presume, going to discard every international guarantee except the howitzer. Why, the very Prussian Militarists themselves are reviling us for doing what their own Militarist preachers assumed as a matter of course that we should do: that is, attack Prussia without regard to the interests of European civilization when we caught her at a disadvantage between France and Russia. But we should have been ashamed to do that if she had not, by assuming that there was no such thing as shame (*alias* conscience), terrified herself into attacking France and Belgium, when, of course, we were immediately ashamed not to defend them. This idiotic ignoring of the highest energies of the human soul, without the strenuous pressure of which the fabric of civilization—German civilization perhaps most of all—could not hold together for a single day, should really be treated in the asylums of Europe, not on battlefields.

I conclude that we might all very well make a beginning by pledging ourselves as America has done to The Hague tribunal not to take up arms in any cause that has been less than a year under arbitration, and to treat any western Power refusing this pledge as an unpopular and suspicious member of the European club. To break such a pledge would be an act of brigandage; and the need for suppressing brigandage cannot be regarded as an open question.

The Security Will o' the Wisp.

It will be observed that I propose no guarantee of absolute security. Not being a sufferer from *delirium tremens* I can live without it. Security is no doubt the Militarists' most seductive bait to catch the coward's vote. But their method makes security impossible. They undertook to secure the English in Egypt from an imaginary Islam rising by the Denshawai Horror, as a result of which nobody has ventured to suggest that we should trust the Egyptian army in this conflict, though India, having learnt from Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that there are really anti-Militarists in England who regard Indians as fellow creatures, is actually rallying to us against the Prussian Junkers, who are, in Indian eyes, indistinguishable from the Anglo-Indians who call Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald traitors, and whose panicstricken denial of even a decent pretence of justice in the sedition trials is particularly unfortunate just now. We must always take risks; and we should never trade on the terror of death, nor forget that this wretchedest of all the trades is none the less craven because it can so easily be gilt with romance and heroism and solemn national duty and patriotism and the like by persons whose superficial literary and oratorical talent covers an abyss of Godforsaken folly.

The Only Real World Danger.

The one danger before us that nothing can avert but a general raising of human character through the deliberate cultivation and endowment of democratic virtue without consideration of property and class, is the danger created by inventing weapons capable of destroying civilization faster than we produce men who can be trusted to use them wisely. At present we are handling them like children. Now children are very pretty, very lovable, very affectionate creatures (sometimes); and a child can make nitroglycerine or chloride of nitrogen as well as a man if it is taught to do so. We have sense enough not to teach it; but we do teach the grown-up children. We actually accompany that dangerous technical training with solemn moral lessons in which the most destructive use of these forces at the command of kings and capitalists is inculcated as heroism, patriotism, glory and all the rest of it. It is all very well to fire cannons at the Kaiser for doing this; but we do it ourselves. It is therefore undeniably possible that a diabolical rhythm may be set up in which civilization will rise periodically to the point at which explosives powerful enough to destroy it are discovered, and will then be shattered and thrown back to a fresh start with a few starving and ruined survivors. H. G. Wells and Anatole France have prefigured that result in fiction; and I cannot deny the strength of its probability; for if England and Germany can find no better way of celebrating their arrival at the highest point of civilization yet attained than setting out to blow one another to fragments with fulminates, it would seem that the peace of the neutral States is the result, not of their being more civilized, but less heavily armed. And when we see that the effect of the enterprise is not to redouble civil vigilance and stimulate the most alert and jealous political criticism, but on the contrary to produce an assumption that every constitutional safeguard must be suspended until the war is over, and that every silly tyrannical expedient such as censorship of the press, martial law, and the like, will begin to work good instead of evil the moment men take to murdering one another, it must be admitted that the prospect is not too hopeful. Our only consolation is that civilization has survived very destructive wars before, mostly because they have produced effects not only unintended but violently objected to by the people who made them. In 1870, for instance, Napoleon III. can hardly have intended his own overthrow and return to exile in England; nor did Bismarck aim at the restoration of French Republicanism and the formation of an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance against Prussia. Several good things may come out of the present war if it leaves anybody alive to enjoy them.

The Church and the War.

And now, where in our society is the organ whose function it should be to keep us constantly in mind that, as Lassalle said, "the sword is never right," and to shudder with him at the fact that "the Lie is a European Power"? In no previous war have we struck that top note of keen irony, the closing of the Stock Exchange and not of the Church. The pagans were more logical: they closed the Temple of Peace when they drew the sword. We turn our Temples of Peace promptly into temples of war, and exhibit our parsons as the most pugnacious characters in the community. I venture to affirm that the sense of scandal given by this is far deeper and more general than the Church thinks, especially among the working classes, who are apt either to take religion seriously or else to repudiate it and criticize it closely. When a bishop at the first shot abandons the worship of Christ and rallies his flock around the altar of Mars, he may be acting patriotically, necessarily, manfully, rightly; but that does not justify him in pretending that there has been no change, and that Christ is, in effect, Mars. The straightforward course, and the one that would serve the Church best in the long run, would be to close our professedly Christian Churches the moment war is declared by us, and reopen them only on the signing of the treaty of peace. No doubt to many of us the privation thus imposed would be far worse than the privation of small change, of horses and motor cars, of express trains, and all the other prosaic inconveniences of war. But would it be worse than the privation of faith, and the horror of the soul, wrought by the spectacle of nations praying to their common Father to assist them in sabring and bayonetting and blowing one another to pieces with explosives that are also corrosives, and of the Church organizing this monstrous paradox instead of protesting against it? Would it make less atheists or more? Atheism is not a simple homogeneous phenomenon. There is the youthful atheism with which every able modern mind begins: an atheism that clears the soul of superstitions and terrors and servilities and base compliances and hypocrisies, and lets in the light of heaven. And there is the atheism of despair and pessimism: the sullen cry with which so many of us at this moment, looking on blinded deafened maimed wrecks that were once able-bodied admirable lovable men, and on priests blessing war, and newspapers and statesmen and exempt old men hounding young men on to it, are saying "I know now there is no God." What has the Church in its present attitude to set against this crushed acceptance of darknesa except the quaint but awful fact that there are cruder people on whom horrifying calamities have just the opposite effect, because they seem the work of some power so overwhelming in its malignity that it must be worshipped because it is mighty? Let the Church beware how it plays to that gallery. If all the Churches of Europe closed their doors until the drums ceased rolling they would act as a most powerful reminder that though the glory of war is a famous and ancient glory, it is not the final glory of God.

But as I know quite well that the Churches are not going to do anything of the kind, I must not close on a note which might to some readers imply that I hope, as some highly respected friends of mine do, to build a pacific civilization on the ruins of the vast ecclesiastical organizations which have never yet been able to utter the truth, because they have had to speak to the poor according to their ignorance and credulity, and to the rich according to their power. When I read that the icon of the Russian peasant is a religious force that will pre-

(Continued on Following Page.)

G. BERNARD SHAW DISCUSSES THE TERMS OF PEACE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

vail over the materialism of Helmholtz and Haeckel, I have to contain myself as best I can in the face of an assumption by a modern educated European which implies that the Irish peasants who tied scraps of rag to the trees over their holy wells and paid for masses to shorten the stay of their dead relatives in purgatory, were more enlightened than their countryman Tyndall, the Lucretian materialist, and to ask whether the Russian peasant may not find his religious opinions somewhat neutralized by his alliance with the countries of Paul Bert and Combes, of Darwin and Almroth Wright. If we are to keep up any decent show of talking sense on this point we must begin by recognizing that the lines of battle in this war cut right across all the political and sectarian lines in Europe, except the line between our Socialist future and our Commercialist past. Materialist France, metaphysical Germany, muddleheaded England, Byzantine Russia may form what military combinations they please: the one thing they cannot form is a Crusade; and all attempts to represent this war as anything higher or more significant philosophically or politically or religiously for our Junkers and our Tommies than a quite simple primitive contest of the pugnacity that bullies and the pugnacity that will not be bullied are foredoomed to the derision of history. However far-reaching the consequences of the war may be, we in England are fighting to shew the Prussians that they shall not trample on us nor on our neighbours if we can help it, and that if they are fools enough to make fighting efficiency the test of civilization, we can play that game as destructively as they. That is simple, and the truth, and by far the jolliest and most inspiring ground to recruit on. It stirs the blood and stiffens the back as effectively and quickly as hypocrisy and cant and humbug sour and trouble and discourage. But it will not carry us farther than the end of the fight. We cannot go on fighting for ever, or even for very long, whatever Lord Kitchener may think; and win, lose, or tie, the parties, when the fight is over, must fall back on their civil wisdom and political foresight for a settlement of the terms on which we are to live happily together ever after. The practicable conditions of a stable comity of nations cannot be established by the bayonet, which settles nothing but the hash of those who rely on it. They are to be found, as I have already explained, in the substitution for our present Militarist kingdoms of a system of democratic units delimited by community of language, religion, and habit; grouped in federations of united States when their extent makes them politically unwieldy; and held against war by the bond of international Socialism, the only ground upon which the identity of interest between all workers never becomes obscured.

The Death of Jaures.

By far the greatest calamity wrought by the war has been the death of Jaurès, who was worth more to France and to Europe than ten army corps and a hundred Archdukes. I once proposed a press law that might have saved him. It was that every article printed in a newspaper should bear not only the name and address of the writer, but the sum paid him for the contribution. If the wretched dupe who assassinated Jaurès had known that the trashy articles on the Three Years Law he had been reading were not the voice of France in peril, but the ignorant scribbling of some poor devil at his wits' end to earn three francs, he would hardly have thrown away his own life to take that of the greatest statesman his country has produced since Mirabeau. It is hardly too much to say that this ghastly murder and the appalling war that almost eclipsed its horror, is the revenge of the sweated journalist on a society so silly that though it will not allow a man to stuff its teeth without ascertained qualifications for the task, it allows anyone, no matter how poor, how ignorant, how untrained, how imbecile, to stuff its brains without even taking the trouble to ask his name. When we interfere with him and his sweaters at all, we interfere by way of appointing a censorship to prevent him from telling, not lies, however mischievous and dangerous to our own people abroad, but the truth. To be a liar and a brewer of bad blood is to be a privileged person under our censorship, which, so far, has proceeded by no discoverable rule except that of concealing from us everything that the Germans must know lest the Germans should find it out.

Socialism Alone Keeps Its Head.

Socialism has lost its leader on the Continent; but it is solid and representative on the main point: it loathes war; and it sees clearly that war is always waged by working men who have no quarrel, but on the contrary a supreme common interest. It steadily resists the dangerous export of capital by pressing the need for uncommercial employment of capital at home: the only practicable alternative. It knows that war, on its romantic side, is "the sport of kings;" and it concludes that we had better get rid of kings unless they can kill their tedium with more democratic amusements. It notes the fact that though the newspapers shout at us that these battles on fronts a hundred miles long, where the slain outnumber the total forces engaged in older campaigns, are the greatest battles known to history, such machine-carnages bore us so horribly that we are ashamed of our ingratitude to our soldiers in not being able to feel about them as about comparatively trumpery scraps like Waterloo or even Inkerman and Balaclava. It never forgets that as long as higher education, culture, foreign travel, knowledge of the world: in short, the qualification for comprehension of foreign affairs and intelligent voting, is confined to one small class, leaving the masses in poverty, narrowness, and ignorance, and being itself artificially cut off at their expense from the salutary pressure of the common burden which alone keeps men unspoilt and sane, so long will that small class be forced to obtain the support of the masses for its wars by flattering proclamations of the national virtues and indignant denunciations of the villainies of the enemy, with, if necessary, a stiffening of deliberate falsehood and a strenuous persecution of any attempt at inconvenient truthtelling. Here there is no question of the Junker being a monster. You must rule ignoramuses according to their ignorance. The priest must work bogus miracles for them; the man of science must offer them magical cures and prophylactics; the barrister must win their verdict by sophistries, false pathos, and appeals to their prejudices; the army and navy must dazzle them with pageants and bands and thundering salvos and romantic tales; the king must cut himself off from humanity and become an idol. There is no escape whilst such classes exist. Mahomet, the boldest prophet that ever threw down the gage of the singleness and supremacy of God to a fierce tribe of warriors who worshipped stones as devotedly as we worship dukes and millionaires, could not govern them by religious truth, and was forced to fall back on revolting descriptions of hell and the day of judgment, invented by him for the purpose. What else could he do if his people were not to be abandoned to their own destruction? If it is an axiom of diplomacy that the people must not be told the truth, that is not in the least because, for example, Sir Edward Grey has a personal taste for mendacity: it is a necessity imposed by the fact that the people are incapable of the truth. In the end, lying becomes a reflex action with diplomatists; and we cannot even issue a penny blue-book without beginning it with the quite unprovoked statement that "no crime has ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe" than the assassination of the Archduke. The real tragedy was that the violent death of a fellow creature should have aroused so little.

Divided Against Ourselves.

This state of things would be bad enough if the governing classes really sought the welfare of the governed, and were deceiving them for their own good. But they are doing nothing of the sort. They are using their power secondarily, no doubt, to uphold the country in which they have so powerful and comfortable a position; but primarily their object is to maintain that position by the organized legal robbery of the poor; and to that end they would join hands with the German Junkers as against the working class in Germany and England as readily as Bismarck joined hands with Thiers to suppress the Commune of Paris. And even if this were not so, nothing would persuade the working classes that those who sweat them ruthlessly in commercial enterprise are any more considerate in public affairs, especially when there is any question of war, by which much money can be made for rich people who deal in the things most wanted and most highly paid for in war time: to wit, armaments and money. The direct interest of our military caste in war accounts for a good deal; but at least it involves personal risk and hardship and bereavement to the members of that caste. But the capitalist who has shares in explosives and cannons and soldiers' boots runs no risk and suffers no hardship; whilst as to the investor pure and simple, all that happens to him is that he finds the unearned income obtainable on Government security larger than ever. Victory to the capitalists of Europe means that they can not only impose on the enemy a huge indemnity, but lend him the money to pay it with whilst the working classes produce and pay both principal and interest.

As long as we have that state of things, we shall have wars and secret and mendacious diplomacy. And this is one of many overwhelming reasons for building the State on equality of income, because without it equality of status and general culture is impossible. Democracy without equality is a delusion more dangerous than frank oligarchy and autocracy. And without Democracy there is no hope of peace, no chance of persuading ourselves that the sacredness of civilization will protect it any more than the sacredness of the cathedral of Rheims has protected it, not against Huns and Vandals, but against educated German gentlemen.

Rheims.

Commercial wage-slaves can never reproduce that wonderful company of sculptured figures that made Rheims unlike any other place in the world; and if they are now destroyed, or shortly about to be, it does not console me that we still have—perhaps for a few days longer only—the magical stained glass of Chartres and the choir of Beauvais. We tell ourselves that the poor French people must feel as we should feel if we had lost Westminster Abbey. Rheims was worth ten Westminster Abbeys; and where it has gone the others may just as easily go too. Let us not sneer at the German pretension to culture: let us face the fact that the Germans are just as cultured as we are (to say the least) and that war has nevertheless driven them to do these things as irresistibly as it will drive us to do similar things to-morrow if we find ourselves attacking a town in which the highest point from which our positions can be spotted by an observer with a field glass in one hand and a telephone in the other is the towering roof of the cathedral. Also let us be careful how we boast of our love of medieval art to people who well know, from the protests of Ruskin and Morris, that in times of peace we have done things no less mischievous and irreparable for no better reason than that the Mayor's brother or the Dean's uncle-in-law was a builder in search of a "restoration" job. If Rheims cathedral were taken from the Church to-morrow and given to an English or French joint stock company everything transportable in it would presently be sold to American collectors, and the site cleared and let out in building sites. That is the way to make it "pay" commercially.

The Fate of the Glory Drunkard.

But our problem is how to make Commercialism itself bankrupt. We must beat Germany, not because the Militarist hallucination and our irresolution forced Germany to make this war, so desperate for her, at a moment so unfavourable to herself, but because she has made herself the exponent and champion in the modern world of the doctrine that military force is the basis and foundation of national greatness, and military conquest the method by which the nation of the highest culture can impose that culture on its neighbours. Now the reason I have permitted myself to call General Von Bernhardi a madman is that he lays down quite accurately the conditions of this military supremacy without perceiving that what he is achieving is a *reductio ad absurdum*. For he declares as a theorist what Napoleon found in practice, that you can maintain the Militarist hold over the imaginations of the people only by feeding them with continual glory. You must go from success to success; the moment you fail you are lost; for you have staked everything on your power to conquer, for the sake of which the people have submitted to your tyranny and endured the sufferings and paid the cost your military operations entailed. Napoleon conquered and conquered and conquered; and yet, when he had won more battles than the maddest Prussian can ever hope for, he had to go on fighting just as if he had never won anything at all. After exhausting the possible he had to attempt the impossible and go to Moscow. He failed; and from that moment he had better have been a Philadelphia Quaker than the victor of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram. Within a short breathing time after that morning when he stood outside Leipsic, whistling *Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre* whilst his flying army gasped its last in the river or fled under a hail of bullets from enemies commanded by generals without a tenth of his ability or prestige, we find him disguised as a postillion, cowering abjectly behind the door of a carriage whilst the French people whom he had crammed with glory for quarter of a century were seeking to tear him limb from limb. His success had made him the enemy of every country except France: his failure made him the enemy of the human race. And that was why Europe rose up finally and smashed him, although the English Government which profited by that operation oppressed the English people for thirty years afterwards more sordidly than Napoleon would have oppressed them, and its Allies replaced him on the throne of France by an effete tyrant not worthy to unlace his shoe latchet. Nothing can finally redeem Militarism. When even genius itself takes that path its end is still destruction. When mere uppishness takes it the end is not changed, though it may be reached more precipitately and disastrously.

The Kaiser.

Prussia has talked of that path for many years as the one down which its destiny leads it. Its ruler, with the kid gloves he called mailed fists and the high class tailoring he called shining armour, did much of the talking, though he is in practice a most peaceful teetotaller, as many men with their imaginations full of the romance of war are. He had a hereditary craze for playing at soldiers; and he was and is a naive suburban snob, as the son of The Englishwoman would naturally be, talking about "the Hohenzollerns" exactly as my father's people in Dublin used to talk about "the Shaws." His stage walk, familiar through the cinematograph, is the delight of romantic boys, and betrays his own boyish love of the *Paradeschritt*. It is frightful to think of the powers which Europe, in its own snobbery, left in the hands of this Peter Pan; and appalling as the results of that criminal levity have been, yet, being by no means free from his romantic follies myself, I do not feel harshly toward Peter, who, after all, kept the peace for over twenty-six years. In the end his talk and his games of soldiers in preparation for a toy conquest of the world frightened his neighbours into a league against him; and that league has now caught him in just such a trap as his strategists were laying for his neighbours. We please ourselves by pretending that he did not try to extricate himself, and forced the war on us; but that is not true. When he realized his peril he tried hard enough; but when he saw that it was no use he accepted the situation and dashed at his enemies with an infatuate courage not unworthy of the Hohenzollern tradition. Blinded as he was by the false ideals of his class, it was the best he could do; for there is always a chance for a brave and resolute warrior, even when his back is not to the wall but to the Russians.

That means that we have to conquer him and not to revile him and strike moral attitudes. His victory over British and French Democracy would be a victory of Militarism over civilization: it would literally shut the gates of mercy on mankind. Leave it to our official fools and governesses to lecture the Kaiser, and to let loose Turcos and Ghoorkas on him: a dangerous precedent. Let Thomas Atkins, Patrick Murphy, Sandy McAlister, and Pitou Dupont fight him under what leadership they can get, until honour is satisfied, simply because if St. George does not slay the dragon the world will be, as a friend of mine said of Europe the other day, "no place for a gentleman."

RECAPITULATION.

1. The war should be pushed vigorously, not with a view to a final crushing of the German army between the Anglo-French combination and the Russian millions, but to the establishment of a decisive military superiority by the Anglo-French combination alone. A victory unattainable without Russian aid would be a defeat for Western European Liberalism: Germany would be beaten not by us but by a Militarist autocracy worse than her own. By sacrificing Prussian Poland and the Slav portions of the Austrian Empire Germany and Austria could satisfy Russia, and merge Austria and Germany into a single German State, which would then dominate France and England, having ascertained that they could not conquer her without Russia's aid. We may fairly allow Russia to conquer Austria if she can: that is her natural part of the job. But if we two cannot without Russian help beat Potsdam, or at least hold her up in such a stalemate as will make it clear that it is impossible for her to subjugate us, then we shall simply have to "give Germany best" and depend on an alliance with America for our place in the sun.

2. We cannot smash or disable Germany, however completely we may defeat her, because we can do that only by killing her women; and it is trifling to pretend that we are capable of any such villainy. Even to embarrass her financially by looting her would recoil on ourselves, as she is one of our commercial customers and one of our most frequently visited neighbours. We must, if we can, drive her from Belgium without compromise. France may drive her from Alsace and Lorraine. Russia may drive her from Poland. She knew when she opened fire that these were the stakes in the game; and we are bound to support France and Russia until they are won or lost, unless a stalemate reduces the whole method of warfare to absurdity. Austria, too, knew that the Slav part of her empire was at stake. By winning these stakes the Allies will wake the Kaiser from his dream of a Holy Teuton Empire with Prussia as the Head of its Church, and teach him to respect us; but that once done, we must not allow our camp followers to undo it all again by spiteful humiliations and exactions which could not seriously cripple Germany, and would make bad blood between us for a whole generation, to our own great inconvenience, unhappiness, disgrace, and loss. We and France have to live with Germany after the war; and the sooner we make up our mind to do it generously, the better. The word after the fight must be *sans rancune;* for without peace between France, Germany, and England, there can be no peace in the world.

3. War, as a school of character and a nurse of virtue, must be formally shut up and discharged by all the belligerents when this war is over. It is quite true that ill-bred and swinish nations can be roused to a serious consideration of their position and their destiny only by earthquakes, pestilences, famines, comets' tails, Titanic shipwrecks, and devastating wars, just as it is true that African chiefs cannot make themselves respected unless they bury virgins alive beneath the doorposts of their hut-palaces, and Tartar Khans find that the exhibition of a pyramid of chopped-off heads is a short way to impress their subjects with a convenient conception of their divine right to rule. Ivan the Terrible did undoubtedly make his subjects feel very serious indeed; and stupid people are apt to believe that this sort of terror-stiffened seriousness is virtue. It is not. Any person who should set to deliberately to contrive artificial earthquakes, scuttle liners, and start epidemics with a view to the moral elevation of his countrymen, would very soon find himself in the dock. Those who plan wars with the same object should be removed with equal firmness to Hanwell or Bethlehem Hospital. A nation so degraded as to be capable of responding to no higher stimulus than that of horror had better be exterminated, by Prussian war lords or anyone else foolish enough to waste powder on them instead of leaving them to perish of their own worthlessness.

4. Neither England nor Germany must claim any moral superiority in the negotiations. Both were engaged for years in a race for armaments. Both indulged and still indulge in literary and oratorical provocation. Both claimed to be "an Imperial race" ruling other races by divine right. Both shewed high social and political consideration to parties and individuals who openly said that the war had to come. Both formed alliances to reinforce them for that war. The case against Germany for violating the neutrality of Belgium is of no moral value to England because (*a*) England has allowed the violation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia (violation of the neutrality of the Black Sea and closing of the free port of Batoum), and the high-handed and scandalous violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Austria (seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina), without resorting to arms or remedying the aggression in any other way; (*b*) because we have fully admitted that we should have gone to war in defence of France in any case, whether the Germans came through Belgium or not, and refused to give the German ambassador any assurance that we should remain neutral if the Germans sacrificed the military advantage of attacking through Belgium for the sake of avoiding a war with us; (*c*) that the apparent moral superiority of the pledge given by France and England to respect Belgian neutrality is illusory in face of the facts that France and England stood to gain enormously, and the Germans to lose correspondingly, by confining the attack on France to the heavily fortified Franco-German frontier, and that as France and England knew they would be invited by the Belgians to enter Belgium if the Germans invaded it, the neutrality of Belgium had, as far as they were concerned, no real existence; (*d*) that as all treaties are valid only *rebus sic stantibus*, and the state of things which existed at the date of the Treaty of London (1839) had changed so much since then (Belgium is no longer menaced by France, at whom the treaty was aimed, and has acquired important colonies, for instance) that in 1870 Gladstone could not depend on it, and resorted to a special temporary treaty not now in force, the technical validity of the 1839 treaty is extremely doubtful; (*e*) that even if it be valid its breach is not a *casus belli* unless the parties for reasons of their own choose to make it so; and (*f*) that the German national peril pleaded by the Imperial Chancellor in his Peer Gynt speech (the *durchhauen* one), when he rashly but frankly threw away the strong technical case just stated and admitted a breach of international law, was so great according to received Militarist ideas in view of the Russian mobilization, that it is impossble for us or any other Militarist-ridden Power to feel sure ourselves, much less to convince others, that we should have been any more scrupulous in the like extremity. It must be added that nothing can extenuate the enormity of the broad fact that an innocent country has been horribly devastated because her guilty neighbours formed two huge explosive combinations against one another instead of establishing the peace of Europe, but that is an offence against a higher law than any recorded on diplomatic scraps of paper and when it comes to judgment the outraged conscience of humanity will not have much patience with the naughty child's plea of "he began it."

5. Militarism must not be treated as a disease peculiar to Prussia. It is rampant in England; and in France it has led to the assassination of her greatest statesman. If the upshot of the war is to be regarded and acted upon simply as a defeat of German Militarism by Anglo-French Militarism, then the war will not only have wrought its own immediate evils of destruction and demoralization, but will extinguish the last hope that we have risen above the "dragons of the prime that tare each other in their slime." We have all been equally guilty in the past. It has been steadily assumed for years that the Militarist party is the gentlemanly party. Its opponents have been ridiculed and prosecuted in England; hanged, flogged or exiled in Russia; and imprisoned in France: they have been called traitors, cads, cranks, and so forth: they have been imprisoned for "bad taste" and for sedition whilst the most virulent sedition against Democracy and the most mutinous military escapades in the commissioned ranks have been tolerated obsequiously, until finally the practical shelving of Liberal Constitutionalism has provoked both in France and England a popular agitation of serious volume for the supersession of parliament by some sort of direct action by the people, called Syndicalism. In short, Militarism, which is nothing but State Anarchism, has been carried to such a pitch that it has been imitated and countered by a movement of popular Anarchism, and has exploded in a European war because the Commercialist Governments of Europe had no faith in the effective guidance of any modern State by higher considerations than Lord Roberts's "will to conquer," the weight of the Kaiser's mailed fist, and the interest of the Bourses and Stock Exchanges. Unless we are all prepared to fight Militarism at home as well as abroad, the cessation of hostilities will last only until the belligerents have recovered from their exhaustion.

6. It had better be admitted on our side that as to the conduct of the war there is no trustworthy evidence that the Germans have committed any worse or other atrocities than those which are admitted to be inevitable in war or accepted as part of military usage by the Allies. By "making examples" of towns, and seizing irresponsible citizens as hostages and shooting them for the acts of armed civilians over whom they could exert no possible control, the Germans have certainly pushed these usages to a point of Terrorism which is hardly distinguishable from the deliberate murder of non-combatants; but as the Allies have not renounced such usages, nor ceased to employ them ruthlessly in their dealings with the hill tribes and fellaheen and Arabs with whom they themselves have to deal (to say nothing of the notorious domestic Terrorism of the Russian Government), they cannot claim superior humanity. It is therefore waste of time for the pot to call the kettle black. Our outcry against the Germans for sowing the North Sea with mines was followed too closely by the laying of a mine field there by ourselves to be revived without flagrant Pharisaism. The case of Rheims cathedral also fell to the ground as completely as a good deal of the building itself when it was stated that the French had placed a post of observation on the roof. Whether they did or not, all military experts were aware that an officer neglecting to avail himself of the cathedral roof in this way, or an opposing officer hesitating to fire on the cathedral so used, would have been court-martialled in any of the armies engaged. The injury to the cathedral must therefore be suffered as a strong hint from Providence that though we can have glorious wars or glorious cathedrals we cannot have both.

7. To sum up, we must remember that if this war does not make an end of war in the west, our allies of to-day may be our enemies of to-morrow as they are of yesterday, and our enemies of to-day our allies of to-morrow as they are of yesterday; so that if we aim merely at a fresh balance of military power, we are as likely as not to negotiate our own destruction. We must use the war to give the *coup de grace* to medieval diplomacy, medieval autocracy, and anarchic export of capital, and make its conclusion convince the world that Democracy is invincible, and Militarism a rusty sword that breaks in the hand. We must free our soldiers, and give them homes worth fighting for. And we must, as the old phrase goes, discard the filthy rags of our righteousness, and fight like men with everything, even a good name, to win, inspiring and encouraging ourselves with definite noble purposes (abstract nobility butters no parsnips) to face whatever may be the price of proving that war cannot conquer us, and that he who dares not appeal to our conscience has nothing to hope from our terrors.

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BLESSED are the Peacemakers," not merely the Peace Prattlers; for action is what makes thought operative and valuable. Above all, remember that the Peace Prattlers are in no way Blessed. On the contrary, only mischief has sprung from the activities of the professional Peace Prattlers, the ultra-pacificists, who, with the shrill clamor of eunuchs, preach the gospel of the milk and water of virtue, and scream that belief in the efficacy of diluted moral mush is essential to salvation.

It seems necessary every time I state my position to guard against the counterwords of willful folly by reiterating that my disagreement with the peace-at-any-price men, the ultra-pacificists, is not in the least because they favor peace. I object to them, first, because they have proved themselves futile and impotent in working for peace; and, second, because they commit what is not merely the capital error but the crime against morality of failing to uphold righteousness as the all-important end toward which we should strive. In actual practice they advocate the peace of unrighteousness just as fervently as they advocate the peace of righteousness.

I have as little sympathy as they have for the men who deify mere brutal force, who insist that power justifies wrong-doing, and who declare that there is no such thing as international morality. But the ultra-pacificists really play into the hands of these men. To condemn equally might which backs right, and might which overthrows right, is to render positive service to wrongdoers. It is as if in private life we condemned alike both the policeman and the dynamiter or black-hand kidnapper or white slaver whom he has arrested.

To denounce the nation that wages war in self-defense, or from a generous desire to relieve the oppressed, in the same terms in which we denounce war waged in a spirit of greed or wanton folly, stands on an exact par with denouncing equally a murderer and the policeman who, at the peril of his life and by force of arms, arrests the murderer. In each case the denunciation denotes not loftiness of soul, but weakness both of mind and of morals.

In a capital book by a German, Mr. Edmund von Mach, entitled "What Germany Wants," there is the following noble passage at the outset:

"During the preparation of this book the writer received from his uncle, a veteran army officer living in Dresden, a brief note containing the following laconic record:

"'1798, your grandfather at Kostheim.

"'1815, your grandfather at Liegnitz.

"'1870, myself—all severely wounded by French bullets.

"'1914, my son, Captain in the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons.'

"'Four generations obliged to fight the French!'

"When the writer turns to his American friends of French descent, he finds there similar records, and often even greater sorrow, for death has come to many of them. In Europe their families and his have looked upon each other as enemies for generations, while a few years in the clarifying atmosphere of America have made friends of former Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, and Englishmen.

"Jointly they pray that the present war may not be carried to such a pass that an early and honorable peace becomes impossible for any one of these great nations. Is it asking too much that America may be vouchsafed in a not too distant future to do for their respective lands what the American institutions have done for them individually, help them to regard each other at their true worth, inblinded by traditional hatred or fiery passion?"

It is in the spirit of this statement that we Americans should act. We are a people different from but akin to all the nations of Europe. We should feel a real friendship for each of the contesting powers and a real desire to work so as to secure justice for each. This cannot be done by preserving a tame and spiritless neutrality which treats good and evil on precisely the same basis. Such a neutrality never has enabled, and never will enable, any nation to do a great work for righteousness. Our true course should be to judge each nation on its conduct, unhesitatingly to antagonize every nation that does ill as regards the point on which it does ill, and equally without hesitation to act, as cool-headed and yet generous wisdom may dictate, so as disinterestedly to further the welfare of all.

For example, I feel in the strongest way that we should have interfered, at least to the extent of the most emphatic diplomatic protest, and at the very outset, in regard to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, for this act was the earliest and the most important, and in its consequences the most ruinous, of all violations and offences against treaties committed by any combatant during the war.

Protest Would Have Preserved Our Self-Respect.

But it was not the only one. The Japanese and English forces not long after violated Chinese neutrality in attacking Kia-Chau. It has been alleged, and not denied, that the British ship Highflyer sunk the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in neutral Spanish waters, this being also a violation of The Hague conventions; and on Oct. 10 the German Government issued an official protest about alleged violations of the Geneva Convention by the French. Furthermore, the methods employed in strewing portions of the seas with floating mines have been such as to warrant the most careful investigation by any neutral nations which treat neutrality pacts and The Hague conventions as other than merely dead letters.

If, instead of observing a timid and spiritless neutrality, we had lived up to our obligations by taking action in all of these cases without regard to which power it was that was alleged to have done wrong, we would have followed the only course that would both have told for world righteousness and have served our own self-respect. The course actually followed by Messrs. Wilson, Bryan, and Daniels has been to permit our own power for self-defense steadily to diminish while at the same time refusing to do what we were solemnly bound to do in order to protest against wrong and to render some kind of aid to weak nations that had been wronged.

Inasmuch as in the first and greatest and the most ruinous case of violation of neutral rights and of international morality this nation, under the guidance of Messrs. Wilson and Bryan, kept timid silence and dared not protest, it would be an act of deliberate bad faith to protest as regards subsequent and less important violations. Of course, if as a people we frankly take the ground that our actions are based upon nothing whatever but our own selfish—and shortsighted—interest, it is possible to protest only against violations of neutrality that at the moment unfavorably affect our own interests.

Administration Following a Wrong Course.

Inaction is often itself the most offensive form of action; the Administration has persistently refused to live up to the solemn national obligations to strive to protect other unoffending nations from wrong; and this conduct adds a peculiar touch of hypocrisy to the action taken at the same time in signing a couple of score of all-inclusive arbitration treaties pretentiously heralded as serving world righteousness. If we had acted as we ought to have acted regarding Belgium, we could have then with a clear conscience made effective protest regarding every other case of violation of the rights of neutrals or of offenses committed by the belligerents against one another in violation of The Hague conventions.

In facing a difficult and critical situation any Administration is entitled to a free hand until it has had time to develop the action which it considers appropriate, for often there is more than one way in which it is possible to take efficient action. But when so much time has passed, either without action or with only mischievous action, as gravely to compromise either the honor or the interest of the country, then it becomes a duty for self-respecting citizens to whom their country is dear to speak out.

From the very outset I felt that the Administration was following a wrong course. But no action of mine could make it take the right course, and there was a possibility that there was some object aside from political advantage in the course followed. I spoke only when it became imperative to speak under penalty of tame acquiescence in tame failure to perform a national duty. It has become evident that the Administration had no plan whatever save the dexterous avoidance of all responsibility, and therefore of all duty, and the effort to persuade our people as a whole that this action was for their interest—combined with other less openly expressed and less worthy efforts of purely political type.

There is therefore no longer any reason for failure to point out that if the President and Secretary of State had been thoroughly acquainted in advance, as of course they ought to have been acquainted, with the European situation, and if they had possessed an intelligent and resolute purpose squarely to meet their heavy responsibilities and thereby to serve the honor of this country and the interest of mankind, they would have taken action on July 29th, 30th, or 31st, certainly not later than August 1st. On such occasions there is a peculiar applicability in the old proverb: Nine-tenths of wisdom consists in being wise in time.

If those responsible for the management of our foreign affairs had been content to dwell in a world of fact instead of a world of third-rate fiction, they would have understood that at such a time of world-crises it was an unworthy avoidance of duty to fuss with silly little all-inclusive arbitration treaties when the need of the day demanded that they devote all their energies to the terrible problems of the day.

They would have known that a German invasion of Switzerland was possible, but improbable, and a German invasion of Belgium overwhelmingly probable. They would have known that vigorous action by the United States Government, taken with such entire good faith as to make it evident that it was in the interest of Belgium and not in the interest of France and England, and that if there was occasion it would be taken against France and England as quickly as against Germany, might very possibly have resulted in either putting a stop to the war or in localizing and narrowly circumscribing its area. It is, of course, possible that the action would have failed of its immediate purpose. But even in that case it cannot be doubted that it would have been efficient as a check upon the subsequent wrongs committed.

Nor was the opportunity for action limited in time. Even if the Administration had failed thus to act at the outset of the war, the protests officially made, both by the German Emperor and by the Belgian Government, to the President as to alleged misconduct in the prosecution of the war not only gave him warrant for action but required him to act.

Meanwhile, from the moment when the war was declared, it became inexcusable of the Administration not to take immediate steps to put the navy into efficient shape. It is possible, not to justify, but to explain the action of the Administration in using the navy for the sixteen months prior to this war in such a way as greatly to impair its efficiency; for, of course, when the President selected Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy he showed, on the supposition that he was not indifferent to its welfare, an entire ignorance of what that welfare demanded; and therefore the failure to keep the navy efficient may have been due to mere inability to exercise foresight. But with war impending such failure to exercise foresight became inexcusable. None of the effective fighting craft are of any real use so far as Mexico is concerned. The navy should at once have been assembled in Northern waters, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific, and immediate steps taken to bring it to the highest point of efficiency.

It is because I believe our attitude should be one of sincere good will toward all nations that I so strongly feel that we should endeavor to work for a League of Peace among all nations rather than trust to alliances with any particular group. Moreover, alliances are very shifty and uncertain. Within fifteen years England has regarded France as her immediately dangerous opponent; within ten years she has felt that Russia was the one power against which she must at all costs guard herself, and during the same period there have been times when Belgium has hated England with a peculiar fervor. Alliances must be based on self-interest and must continually shift. But in such a World League as that of which we speak and dream, the test would be conduct and not merely selfish interest, and so there would be no shifting of policy.

It is not yet opportune to discuss in detail the exact method by which the nations of the world shall put the collective strength of civilization behind the purpose of civilization to do right, using as an instrumentality for peace such a World League. Probably at the outset it would be an absolute impossibility to devise a non-national or purely international police force which would be effective in a great crisis. The prime necessity is that all the great nations should agree in good faith to use their combined warlike strength to coerce any nation, whichever one it may be, that declines to abide the decision of some competent international tribunal.

In a recent admirable article in that excellent weekly, The New Republic, the soundest of sound doctrine is preached on this subject. Our business is to create the beginnings of international order out of the world of nations as these nations actually exist. We do not have to deal with a world of pacificists, and, therefore, we must proceed on the assumption that treaties will never acquire sanctity until nations are ready to seal them with their blood. We are not striving for Peace in Heaven. That is not our affair. What we were bidden to strive for is "Peace on Earth and Good Will toward Men."

To fulfil this injunction it is necessary to treat the earth as it is and men as they are, as an indispensable prerequisite to making the earth a better place in which to live and men better fit to live in it. It is inexcusable moral culpability on our part to pretend to carry out this injunction in such fashion as to nullify it, and this we do if we make believe that the earth is what it is not and if our professions of bringing good will toward men are in actual practice shown to be empty shams. "Peace congresses, peace parades, the appointment and celebration of days of prayer for peace, and the like, which result merely in giving the participants the feeling that they have accomplished something and are therefore to be excused from hard, practical work for righteousness, are empty shams." Treaties such as the recent all-inclusive arbitration treaties are such empty shams, and convict us as a nation of moral culpability when our representatives sign them at the same time that they refuse to risk anything to make good the signatures we have already affixed to The Hague Conventions.

Moderate and sensible treaties which mean something and which can and will be enforced mark a real advance for the human race. As The New Republic says: "It is our business to make no treaties which we are not ready to maintain with all our resources, for every such 'scrap of paper' is like a forged check—an assault on our credit in the world."

Promises that are idly given and idly broken represent profound detriment to the morality of nations. Until no promise is idly entered into and until promises that have once been made are kept, at no matter what cost of risk and effort and positive loss, just so long will distrust and suspicion and wrong-doing rack the world. No honest lawyer will hesitate to advise his client against signing a contract either detrimental to his interests or impossible of fulfillment, and the individual who signs such a contract at once makes himself either an object of suspicion to sound-headed men or else an object of derision to all men.

"Active Step Against Peace of Righteousness."

One of the stock jokes in the comic columns of the newspapers refers to the man who swears off, or takes the pledge, or makes an indefinite number of good resolutions on New Year's Day, and fails to keep his pledge or promise or resolution; this was one of Mark Twain's favorite subjects for derision. The man who continually makes new promises without living up to those he has already made, and who takes pledges which he breaks, is rightly treated as an object for contemptuous fun. The nation which behaves in like manner deserves no higher consideration.

The conduct of Messrs. Wilson and Bryan in signing these all-inclusive treaties at the same time that they have kept silent about the breaking of The Hague Conventions has represented the kind of wrong-doing to this nation that would be represented in private life by the individuals who sign such contracts as those mentioned.

The Administration has looked on without a protest while The Hague Conventions have been torn up and thrown to the wind. It has watched the paper structure of good will collapse without taking one step to prevent it, and yet foolish pacificists, the very men who in the past have been most vociferous about international morality, have praised it for this position. The assertion that our neutrality carries with it the obligation to be silent when our own Hague conventions are destroyed represents an active step against the peace of righteousness. The only way to show that our faith in public law was real was to protest against the assault on international morality implied in the invasion of Belgium.

Unless some one at some time is ready to take some chance for the sake of internationalism, it will remain what it is today, an object of derision to aggressive nations. Even if nothing more than an emphatic protest had been made against what was done in Belgium the foundations would have been laid for an effective world opinion against international cynicism.

Pacificists claim that we have acted so as to preserve the good will of Europe and to exercise a guiding influence in the settlement of the war. This is an idea which appeals to the thoughtless, for it gratifies our desire to keep out of trouble and also our vanity by the hope that we shall do great things with small difficulty.

It may well be that the settlement will finally be made by a Peace Congress in which the President of the United States will hold titular position of headship. But under conditions as they are now, the real importance of the President in such a Peace Congress will be comparable to the real importance of the drum major when he walks at the head of a regiment. Small boys regard the drum major as much more important than the regimental commander, and the pacificist grown-ups who applaud peace congresses sometimes show as regards the drum majors of these congresses the same touching lack of insight which small boys show toward real drum majors.

United States as "International Drum Major."

As a matter of fact, if the United States enters such a congress with nothing but a record of comfortable neutrality or tame acquiescence in violated Hague Conventions, plus an array of vague treaties with no relation to actual facts, it will be allowed to fill the position of international drum major and of nothing more, and even this position it will be allowed to fill only so long as it suits the convenience of the men who have done the actual fighting. The warring nations will settle the issues in accordance with their own strength and position.

Under such conditions we shall be treated as we deserve to be treated, as a nation of people who mean well feebly, whose words are not backed by deeds, who like to prattle about both their own strength and their own righteousness, but who are unwilling to run the risks without which righteousness cannot be effectively served, and who are also unwilling to undergo the toil of intelligent and hard-working preparation without which strength when tested proves weakness.

In this world it is as true of nations as of individuals that the things best worth having are rarely to be obtained in cheap fashion. There is nothing easier, and normally nothing more futile, than to meet in congresses and conventions and pass resolutions in favor of virtue, unless those passing the resolutions are willing to make them good by labor and endurance and active courage and self-denial.

Readers of John Hay's poems will remember the scorn therein expressed for those who "resolute till the cows come home," but do not put effort back of their words. Those who would teach our people that service can be rendered or greatness attained in easy, comfortable fashion, without facing risk, hardship and difficulty, are teaching what is false and mischievous. Courage, hard work, self-mastery, and intelligent effort are all essential to successful life. As a rule, the slothful ease of life is in inverse proportion to its success. This is true of the private lives of farmers, business men and mechanics. It is no less true of the life of the nation which is made up of these farmers, business men and mechanics.

As yet, as events have most painfully shown, there is nothing to be expected by any nation in a great crisis from anything except its own strength. Under these circumstances it is criminal in the United States not to prepare. Critics have stated that in advocating universal military service on the Swiss plan in this country I am advocating militarism. I am not concerned with mere questions of terminology. The plan I advocate would be a corrective of every evil which we associate with the name of militarism. It would tend for order and self-respect among our people.

Not the smallest evil in America among the many evils that exist is due to militarism. Save in the crisis of the civil war, there has been no militarism in the United States, and the only militarist President we have ever had was Abraham Lincoln. Universal service of the Swiss type would be educational in the highest and best sense of the word. In Switzerland, as compared with the United States, there are, relatively to the population, only one-tenth the number of murders and of crimes of violence. Doubtless other causes have contributed to this, but doubtless also the intelligent collective training of the Swiss people in habits of obedience, of self-reliance, self-restraint and endurance, of applied patriotism and collective action, has been a very potent factor in producing this good result.

As I have already said, I know of my own knowledge that two nations which on certain occasions were obliged, perhaps as much by our fault as by theirs, to take into account the question of possible war with the United States, then planned in such event to seize the Panama Canal and to take and ransom or destroy certain of our great coast cities. They planned this partly on the belief that our navy would intermittently be allowed to become extremely inefficient, just as during the last twenty months it has become inefficient, and partly on the belief that our people is so wholly unmilitary, and so ridden to death on the one hand by foolish pacificists and on the other by brutal materialists whose only god is money, that we would not show ourselves either resolutely patriotic or efficient even in what belated action our utter lack of preparation permitted us to take.

I believe that these nations were and are wrong in their estimate of the underlying strength of the American character. I believe that if war did really come, both the ultra-pacificists, the peace-at-any-price men, and the merely brutal materialists, who count all else as nothing compared to the gratification of their greed for gain or their taste for ease, for pleasure, and for vacuous excitement, would be driven before the gale of popular feeling as leaves are driven through the Fall woods. But such aroused public feeling in the actual event would be wholly inadequate to make good our failure to prepare.

We should in all humility imitate not a little of the spirit so much in evidence among the Germans and the Japanese, the two nations which in modern times have shown the most practical type of patriotism, the greatest devotion to the common weal, the greatest success in developing their economic resources and abilities from within, and the greatest far-sightedness in safeguarding the country against possible disaster from without.

In The Journal of the Military Service Institution for the months of November and December of the present year will he found a quotation from a Japanese military paper, The Comrades' Magazine, which displays an amount of practical good sense, together with patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the average man, which could well be copied by our people, and which is worthy of study by every intelligent American.* Germany's success in industrialism has been as extraordinary and noteworthy as her success in securing military efficiency, and fundamentally has been due to the development of the same qualities in the nation.

At present the United States does not begin to get adequate return in the way of efficient preparation for defense from the amount of money appropriated every year. Both the Executive and Congress are responsible for this. It is really less a question of spending more money than of knowing how to get the best results for the money that we do spend. Most emphatically there should be a comprehensive plan both for defense and for expenditure.

The best military and naval authorities—not merely the senior officers but the best officers—should be required to produce comprehensive plans for battleships, for submarines, for airships, for proper artillery, for a more efficient regular army and for a great popular reserve behind the army. Every useless military post should be forthwith abandoned; and this cannot be done save by getting Congress to accept or reject plans for defense and expenditure in their entirety. If each Congressman or Senator can put in his special plea for the erection or retention of a military post for non-military reasons, and for the promotion or favoring of some given officer or group of officers also for non-military reasons, we can rest assured that good results can never be obtained. Here again what is needed is not plans by outsiders but the insistence by outsiders upon the army and navy officers being required to produce the right plans, being backed up when they do produce the right plans, and being held to a strict accountability for any failure, active or passive, in their duty.

Moreover, these plans must be treated as part of the coherent policy of the nation in international affairs. With a gentleman like Mr. Bryan in the State Department it may be accepted as absolutely certain that we never will have the highest grade of efficiency in the Departments of War and of the Navy. With a gentleman like Mr. Daniels at the head of the navy, it may be accepted as certhain that the navy will not be brought to the level of its possible powers. This means that the people as a whole must demand of their leaders that they treat seriously the navy and army and our foreign policy.

Pacificist Assaults on Army Efficiency.

The waste in our navy and army is very great. This is inevitable as long as we do not discriminate against the inefficient and as long as we fail to put a premium upon efficiency. When I was President, I found out that a very large proportion of the old officers of the army and even of the navy were physically incompetent to perform many of their duties. The public was wholly indifferent on the subject. Congress would not act. As a preliminary, and merely as a preliminary, I established a regulation that before promotion officers should be required to walk fifty miles or ride one hundred miles in three days. This was in no way a sufficient test of an officer's fitness. It merely served to rid the service of men whose unfitness was absolutely ludicrous. Yet in Congress and in the newspapers an extraordinary din was raised against this test on the ground that it was unjust to faithful elderly officers!

The pacificists promptly assailed it on the ground that to make the army efficient was a "warlike" act. All kinds of philanthropists, including clergymen and college Presidents, wrote me that my action showed not only callousness of heart but also a regrettable spirit of militarism. Any officer who, because of failure to come up to the test or for other reasons, was put out of the service was certain to receive ardent Congressional championship; and every kind of pressure was brought to bear on behalf of the unfit, while not the slightest effective championship was given the move from any outside source.

This was because public opinion was absolutely uneducated on the subject. In our country the men who in time of peace speak loudest about war are usually the ultra-pacificists, whose activities have been shown to be absolutely futile for peace, but who do a little mischief by persuading a number of well-meaning persons that preparedness for war is unnecessary.

It is not desirable that civilians, acting independently of and without the help of military and naval advisers, shall prepare minute or detailed plans as to what ought to be done for our national defense. But civilians are competent to advocate plans in outline exactly as I have here advocated them. Moreover, and most important, they are competent to try to make public opinion effective in these matters. A democracy must have proper leaders. But these leaders must be able to appeal to a proper sentiment in the democracy. It is the prime duty of every right-thinking citizen at this time to aid his fellow-countrymen to understand the need of working wisely for peace, the folly of acting unwisely for peace, and above all the need of real and thorough national preparedness against war.

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*Extracts from the article to which Col. Roosevelt refers will be found on page 8 of this section.

KREISLER, WOUNDED, TELLS OF WAR AS HE SAW IT

Master Violinist, Now Here, Describes Terrible Life of the Soldiers in the Austrian Trenches.

The Horrors of the Battlefields Are Calling Forth Man's Nobility as Well as His Brutality.



Kreisler and officers of his battalion with their wives. Kreisler is on the ground without his cap. His wife is directly behind him.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of the European war news was received in this country that Fritz Kreisler, the world's greatest violinist, had joined the Austrian regiment of which he was a member and had gone to the front. Kreisler is well known in this country, and the news was received with great regret, which was intensified when a report came that he had been killed. Although this was only in the form of a rumor, there were many people who believed it, and the thousands of music lovers who did not quite credit it were nevertheless confirmed in their anxiety for the safety of the artist. Later came the definite news that he had been wounded before Lemberg and removed to a hospital, which, under the circumstances, was good news.

Fritz Kreisler and his American wife walked down the gangplank of a Dutch steamer last Tuesday and landed safe in New York. The artist leaned on a rubber-tipped cane and walked slowly, with a limp, because his hip had been torn by the lance of a Cossack who rode him down in the trenches, and there is a slight stiffness in the right shoulder, where he was lamed, probably by the leg of the horse that knocked him down.

But he is to all intents and purposes able to appear on the concert platform and play as usual. His shoulder does not bother him, and the arm and wrist that draw the wonderful virile tone from his violin and the fingers of the left hand that mold its tones have escaped through great fortune, even though they were risked as readily as the leg whose injury makes him carry a cane.

The interviewer who was sent to ask Mr. Kreisler to tell his war experience was not altogether a stranger to the artist and his personality, consequently he outlined on his way to the Hotel Netherland just what difficulties he would be confronted with, and, sure enough, they were there.

Kreisler is one of the men about whom it can truly be said that he is unaffectedly and innately modest; also, that he is hugely sincere—in other words, not at all the man to get a good story out of when he is the hero. That phrase is pattered off about a good many men. It happens to be true of Kreisler.

For the benefit of any one who does not know, it may be as well to say here that the violinist does not in the remotest way resemble the type that passed in the pre-modern era as the musical virtuoso. Those who go to the concert halls will know this; and for the others it will be valuable to point out that a new order of things exists. Kreisler is an upstanding man of sturdy figure, with heavy shoulders and neck and an easy gait, who gives the impression at first sight that he has, as followers of the fistic art would say, a "wallop in either mitt." He looks as if he would have the better of the average man in strength and endurance.

All these things should be remembered as the story of how the world-famous virtuoso turned soldier at a moment's notice is considered. One other thing should also be borne in mind, namely, that Mr. Kreisler is recognized as a keen observer and a close reasoner, and that the impressions of such a man, pointed as they are by the vision and imagination of a highly sensitive artist, should afford some interesting first-hand evidence on the psychology of the battlefield.

As nearly as it can be pieced together, this is what Fritz Kreisler told of his experiences as a soldier and his resulting reflections:

Ordered to the Front.

"After having given concerts in France and Germany during the Summer I was on my way from Switzerland with Mrs. Kreisler when I learned of the declaration of war between Austria and Servia. As I am an officer in the Third Infantry Regiment of the Landsturm, I immediately went to Vienna and reported. We spent two weeks there and at Gratz in preparation and then my regiment was ordered to the neighborhood of Lemberg, in Galicia. We got to the fighting line about Aug. 16.

"Our orders here were to hold our positions at any cost—and you know what that means. We were two army corps to seven of the Russians, and our task was to hold them back until our reinforcements came up. That meant fighting day and night without rest.

"It is all a vague, blurred impression in my mind. I cannot call it even a nightmare, for it lacks the definite impression that a nightmare sometimes creates. You will see what I mean shortly. For instance, when you hear the first shell burst, it is a terrible thing; the whining in the air, the deafening crash, and the death it spreads around it. That is what you think of your first shell. But you think less of the second and third, and after that they pass out of your mind.

"The first man you see die affects you terribly. I shall not forget mine. He sat in a trench and suddenly he began to cough—two or three times—like an old man. A little blood showed at his mouth and then he toppled over and lay quiet. That was all.

"Very shortly none of these things affect you. It has made me mournful when I have thought how quickly we all threw over everything the centuries have taught us. One day we were all ordinary civilized men. Two or three days later our 'culture' had dropped aside like a cloak and we were brutal and primeval.

"I was in the trenches three weeks, for instance, without a single change of clothes of any kind. But I never thought of it. For all of us the things that were considered necessities in civilization simply dropped out of existence. A toothbrush was not imaginable. We ate instinctively, when we had food, with our hands. If we had stopped to think of it at all, it would have seemed ludicrous to bother using a knife and fork.

"A certain fierceness arises in you, an absolute indifference to anything the world holds except your job of fighting. You are eating a crust of bread and a man is shot dead in the trench next to you. You look at him calmly for a moment and then go on eating your bread. Why not? There is nothing to do. In the end you get to talking of your own death in the trench with as much excitement as you could get up over a luncheon engagement.

Trench Life a Dreary One.

"Why? Because there is nothing else left in your mind but the fact that hordes of men you belong with are fighting with other hordes and your side must win. That is your complete psychosis. It is only some tremendous force like this warfare that can so destroy the individual's conception of himself while he still lives.

"It becomes terribly dreary waiting in the trenches, with no incident but the occasional wounding or killing of a man near enough to see. Actual fighting is, under these conditions, welcomed by the soldiers as a great relief.

"For the officers there is perhaps a little more variety, since they must keep thinking about and safeguarding their responsibility. It began to get very hard for us to hold back our men, for instance. We had been in a trench in a swamp for three days. The water gradually drained in and finally reached our knees. We resorted to bailing with our hats, but that did not help much. Under these circumstances it became difficult to convince our men that it was wise to stay intrenched, rather than try a charge.

"On the modern field of battle the soldier of infantry is a small unit. We could look out and see the clouds of smoke and hear the thunder of the guns, but there was little else except now and then the sight of an aeroplane. You could hear the whirr of the motor, but they generally flew so high we dared not fire at them for fear that the hail of bullets would fall back among our own men.

"Amid this absence of all signs of life it was hard to convince our boys that their time had not yet come. As I have said, we were then outnumbered by the Russians about three to one and our aim was to hold our positions until the reinforcing troops could be brought up in the rear and form permanent lines.

"In the trenches we were generally without food, several times for three days at a stretch. I have more than once licked the dew from the grass to moisten my throat because I could get nothing to drink. The roads were impassable and the supply trains moved only with great difficulty at the outset of the war. Now and then a cow would be found, shot, butchered on the spot, and then we could roast portions in the trenches and eat where we were. In the night time they would bring the field kitchens up, when they were available, and then we would have soup.

"Somehow the physical discomfort—that is a tame word to apply—does you no harm. Indeed you feel better physically. I am of a nervous temperament. I would never have given myself credit beforehand for being able to get through what I went through. But when I was in it, I found it did me no harm. On the contrary it improved me in some ways. For instance, my eyesight was far better on the battlefield than it ever was before. I could see like a hawk, for long distances; better than I can now. My nerves disappeared. The horrible, shocking sights that were seen hourly did not affect me as much as some letter I get now from a friend or well-wisher expressing sympathy.

"Coming back to comfort and safety has been more of a shock to the nervous system that I suffered while I was fighting. And I dread my first concert appearance here, where I have friends, more than I did the shells of the enemy. I think you can understand what I mean on the mental side.

"On the physical side does it mean that we moderns under civilization do not live rightly? Do we eat too much, do we get too much sleep, do we fail of proper exercise? For my experience has shown me that the soldier on the battlefield, suffering crippling physical discomfort and mental shock that must almost have a pathological effect, is really a healthier man than even the one who uses civilization's best hygienic experience under the most favorable conditions.

"That is part of what goes with the primeval condition that war reduces us to, I suppose. I have learned my lesson in the trenches. When we have war, the centuries roll away and we are back at beginnings at a bound.

"But there is another side to the picture. War may bring unspeakable horrors, but it does not fail to unfold the finest flowerings of humanity.

"From the moment war was declared all ranks disappeared in my country. No one knew who the other was. He was satisfied that they were brothers in their devotion to their country. That is why it has made me angry sometimes when people have said, 'How could they take an artist and let him fight?' They should rather not think it worthy of any comment. I am an Austrian. As soon as war began the last thing I thought of was a violin or that I had ever played one.

"Next to me in the trenches were a Prince, a sculptor, a mathematician, and a professor, and nobody asked them who they were, or cared. We forgot everything except the work we had to do. Why should I claim immunity as an artist?

"I have seen people whose houses stood in the way of our artillery fire and therefore had to razed put the torch to the houses cheerfully themselves. I, too, lost everything I had invested in the regions touched by the fighting.

"Before the war we thought the human race had deteriorated. We often said so. We thought it had gone tango mad and destroyed itself in frivolities. But the war proved among all the nations engaged that the race is just as sturdy as it ever was. There is that side to it.

Hatred for Foes Is Impersonal.

"I have seen acts of the most tender sympathy and kindness, and real heroism, with my own eyes, go hand-in-hand with grim, stalking war.

"For instance, it was good to see that the hatred of one foe for another was only an impersonal thing. In the mass we hated our enemy, but as soon as we were confronted with him in person, all was kindness to the individual. I have seen emaciated Austrian soldiers—and I well knew how long it had been since they had had enough to eat—hand a crust of bread to a Russian prisoner.

"And we know from Austrians who were taken prisoner that the Russians acted and felt toward us.

"Then there were innumerable little incidents of the honoring of bravery in a foe. We took one trench, for instance, after the enemy had put up a gallant fight. The first act was a salute to the foe in acknowledgment of his bravery. And there were so apparent through all the classes of Vienna, it may have a great value as a purifier of the dross of human sentiment.

"It is my fond hope that after the war has ended we artists will be in a position to carry first the message of peace through all the countries. Surely art and religion will be the first forces that will set about the great reconstruction of world sympathy.

"If, for instance, the dignified figure of Ysaye were seen on the concert stage of any country which had been hostile to his in the war, would there be any one equal to expressing animosity? I don't know what I myself will be able to do, because I have fought, and they may not be able to forgive me at first. Can we tear down the great walls of hatred that have been erected between the nations? It will be a gigantic task.

"I fear art will suffer. When peace comes, although art will try to speak its message, will not all the energies of the nations be devoted to re-establishing the material things that are of first urgence? I fear all other things will have to wait for these. Then there are so many artists who have fallen. They may not be world-famous, but, after all, the art of a country is the sum of what all the artists are, and the individual does not loom large."

Mr. Kreisler now seemed to have exhausted his ability to answer questions. His manager had come for a visit, and with Mrs. Kreisler was fingering over the huge mass of letters of welcome that lay on the table, far too many to hope to catch up with for the present. In the conversation that ensued it came out that the violinist had been advanced in rank one grade on the day before he was discharged and told by his regimental commander that he was to be mentioned for distinguished service. Kreisler had not seen fit to mention that before.



Mr and Mrs. Kreisler in the garrison hospital at Leoben.



Fritz Kreisler (photo © and copyright)

Vienna's War-Time Mood.

"The report of my death originated through a mistake of the surgeon. Next to me in the hospital was lying a man who was dying. After the surgeon had looked at him an officer in the hospital said, 'Did you know that was Kreisler, the violinist?' The surgeon thought he referred to my neighbor, and when he unfortunately died, reported my death.

"I was in the hospital three weeks after reaching Vienna. Then I took the cure at the sulphur springs near Carlsbad. After this a commission of surgeons examined me and pronounced me unfit for further military duty. My trampled right shoulder has healed and does not bother me much now. I suppose I will always retain at least a stiffness in my leg, however.

"I shall always remember my days in Vienna after I was invalided. I think it was impossible to have lived in Vienna in war time without loving it. There was an air of seriousness, of solemnity, of dignity, and yet thorough resolution that was striking. Perhaps, after all, if war can bring about that feeling of unity that was the little things like returning the arms of an officer who had fought well but been forced to surrender by the fortunes of war.

"There were all those fine flowers of courtesy to show that, perhaps, after all, it was not utterly brutal and primeval, but that finer feelings had survived and been cultivated.

"I remember once that a Russian officer tottered out of one of their trenches waving a rag on the end of his sword. The firing ceased. He came to our lines. Under his arm was a bottle of wine. He said he had had nothing to eat for five days and could stand it no longer, and proposed that we exchange some bread for his wine. We scraped together some mildewed pieces of bread and gave them to him. He stumbled back to his lines. He had spoken to us and we to him; and I remember we gave him a handful of cigarettes for his comrades. When he got back to his trenches the firing was resumed, but there had been an unofficial truce for twenty minutes.

"The next morning, I am sorry to say, I stumbled across his dead body.

"Another incident of pure human kindness being brought out on the battlefield concerned a soldier who was in charge of one of the horses that carried our ammunition. The soldier had become deeply attached to the animal he was in charge of. One day a fragment of a shell hit the horse and made a deep gash along its side. The man also was wounded.

"He stopped a civilian surgeon and asked him to bandage the horse's wounds. The surgeon gasped in amazement at being asked such a thing when there were so many wounded men, and refused. Thereupon the soldier drew his bayonet and forced the surgeon to bandage the animal. They were in a hellish fire all the time and the man was wounded, but he asked no attention for himself.

"The acts of heroism were innumerable, of course. I remember a case where three soldiers were sent with a very important message to the division commander, in the hope that one of them would get through. They had to cross an open space where they were exposed to a heavy fire, and progress was impeded by barbed-wire entanglements charged with electricity. They had to cut their way through this with insulated wire cutters. Two of them were shot dead. The third found himself nearly through when his arm, which had been shot badly, caught in the entanglement and he could not get it out. Thereupon the soldier drew his bayonet and finished the work the enemy's fire had begun, amputating his arm himself. He got clear and delivered his message.

Saved by His Orderly.

"I have seen artillery caught in an exposed place and the horses killed. The men who tried to work the guns were shot down; then the non-commissioned officers went, and, finally, there were none left but the officers to fire the guns. But they kept at it. The instances of devotion of soldiers to officers under fire were numerous.

"Without doubt, I owe my life to my orderly. The trenches my regiment was holding were rushed by the Cossacks on the night of Sept. 6. The cavalry only dares attack intrenched infantry at night, when they have some protection from rifle fire. It was about 11:30 when they attacked us.

"I can remember being hit by one horse and knocked down. While I lay I saw a second Cossack reach down to finish me. He got me in the hip, but as he struck me I fired my revolver. I remember seeing him fall and the riderless horse gallop on. Then I became unconscious.

"My orderly retired with the rest of the company. After the fighting had moved on he came back and started to look for me, using a pocket flash lamp to examine the faces of the dead and wounded. He says that several times he was nearly caught by Cossack patrols, but escaped by dropping to the ground, where he was taken for wounded or dead. He found me about 3 A. M., as I must have been lying there about four hours.

"He says I was lying on the dead Cossack who had wounded me, and that I must have grappled with him and then used him for a pillow. He gave me some brandy and revived me and then assisted me back to our lines and to a field hospital. I was wounded near Komarano, a village a little way to the southwest of Lemberg. After being in the field hospital I was taken to Vienna.

"During the three and a half weeks my wife, who had been acting as a Red Cross nurse, had not heard a word from me. The first word she had was that I was dead. That was probably the same report which reached this country. She says that when she heard I was dead, she received that as good news, for at least she had found me.



Day before he was wounded "snapped" by a Russian captain, a prisoner.

At the doorway the interviewer, who had caught Mrs. Kreisler alone, endeavored to find out how her husband had distinguished himself.

"He didn't do anything more than any one else," she said: "just what they were all doing, their duty. But there was one thing. The men of his company, before he left, expressed their gratitude for his special consideration of them. It seems he had a habit of doing outpost duty for some of them. There were several other sick ones who ate his dinners at his own request, and on the march he carried the equipment of another. He argued that they were under a disadvantage in having heavy knapsacks to carry, and he was stronger and better able to bear fatigue anyway."

All of which adds something to the picture of the world's greatest violinist as a soldier.

"A BOOFUL S'PRISE"

I WISH that I could be a fairy bright,
(The kind that dances in the wood at night
And has a wand, and gauzy silver wings.)
Oh, my, but I would do the mostest things!

For my swift steeds I'd catch two dragon-flies—
But I am 'fraid I'd be scared of their eyes!
I think I'd get two butterflies, instead,
And then, when other children were in bed,
I'd take my wand, and float up through the air
And do things that they wouldn't dast to dare:

First thing I'd go high, high up to the moon,
And don't you think I'd find out very soon
If in it is a man, as people say?
But, anyhow, I wouldn't want to stay;
Down through the stars, back to the earth I'd fly,
My silver wand, my butterflies, and I.

Now, Dick don't believe that fairies are "for true,"
And calls me "silly baby" 'cause I do!
I think I'd change him to a yowling cat,
The mis'ble boy! What would he think of that?

My mamma's always doing things for me;
I'd float, and float out to the magic sea
Where babies grow, and mermaids, when they cry,
Just sing the little things a hush-a-by.

I'd only ask the stork for three or four—
He'd think I's selfish if I asked for more.
I'd choose soft, pinky ones, with shiny eyes;
And wouldn't mamma have a booful s'prise?

CORA LAPHAM HAZARD.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND MADE INSANE BY THE WAR

Personal Reminiscences of Him by One Who Knew Him Intimately—The Duke's Life Marked by Many Tragic Occurrences, Relieved by a Happy Reconciliation with the Kaiser, Whose Daughter Married the Duke's Son.



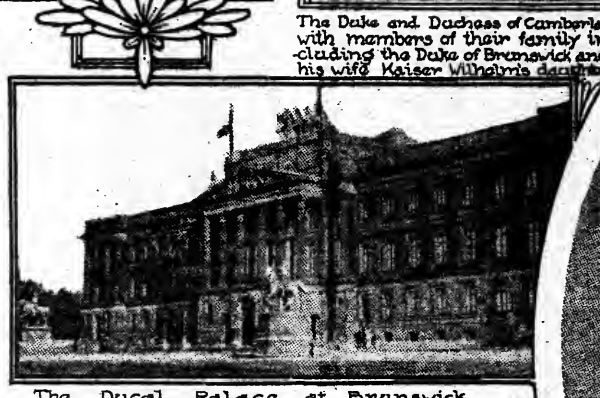
The Duchess of Branswick



The Duke and Duchess of Camberland with members of their family including the Duke of Branswick and his wife Kaiser Wilhelm's daughter



The Duke of Branswick



The Ducal Palace at Brunswick



The Duke of Cumberland



Duchess of Camberland.

By a Veteran Diplomat.

DEATH is held by most of us to be preferable to insanity, and there are few who, if permitted to choose, would not prefer to lose their life rather than their reason. We would far sooner see those dear to us at peace in the grave than among the horrors of the mad-house, and there can be no more pitiful ending of a human existence than when, in its eventide, darkness settles down upon the mind and the last glimmer of intelligence flickers out.

That is why there is something particularly sad in the cabled news from Vienna that the Duke of Cumberland has, like his great-grandfather, King George III. of England, become demented in his old age—he is in his seventieth year—and that it has become necessary to place him under restraint in the great asylum for the insane at Doebling, in the vicinity of the Austrian metropolis.

Yet somehow or other it seems to be an ending in keeping with a career that has been signalized by so many griefs and tragedies as to lend color to the popular legend in England, according to which the Duke, like his father before him, is the victim of the curse placed upon King Ernest of Hanover, fourth son of George III. of England, by a crazy old Swiss peasant woman from the Alpine region of Canton du Valais. Certain it is that the descendants of King Ernest have been dogged by a particularly relentless and cruel fate.

It was at Vienna, some forty years ago, that I was first presented to the Duke of Cumberland, then known as Crown Prince of Hanover, at the British Embassy, by Queen Mary's mother, the late Duchess of Teck, who was staying there with her husband on a visit to the English Ambassador and Lady Buchanan.

My interview with him on that occasion was cut short by an awkward contretemps. His sisters, the Princesses Frederica and Marie, were seated with the Duchess of Teck and Lady Buchanan, sipping their 5 o'clock tea, while I was chatting with him in the embrasure of a window, when suddenly the groom of the chambers hurriedly entered and informed the Duchess of Teck, who was likewise a Princess of Great Britain, that Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia had called to see her and was in the act of alighting from her carriage. The arrival of a bombshell could not have caused greater consternation, and within the space of a few seconds the Hanoverian Princesses and their brother had vanished from the scene, making their escape under my guidance by the servants' staircase, so as to avoid meeting the Prussian Princess.

Bitter Against Prussia.

It is impossible to conceive the bitterness with which in those days the royal family of Hanover regarded the reigning house of Prussia, and in particular old Emperor William. Ex-King George of Hanover was never tired of denouncing him as a usurper and as a robber—a usurper for having annexed Hanover to Prussia, and a robber for having sequestrated over $15,000,000 of his personal fortune. Not that King George was in any way reduced to want thereby. For he still retained over $30,000,000. His silver and gold plate for table use alone weighed something like 30 tons. So he can scarcely be said to have been badly off. Still, the sequestrations mentioned constituted a grievance, and the ex-King nursed it in a characteristically British fashion.

Ex-King George was residing at the time at Hietzing, a pretty and aristocratic suburb of Vienna. He was treated with the most distinguished consideration by Emperor Francis Joseph and by Austrians of every class of society. For they one and all endeavored to show him their appreciation of his chivalrous conduct in risking and losing his kingdom for their sake in 1866 sooner than abandon his old friend and ally, Francis Joseph of Austria.

The King's Court at Hietzing, indeed, bore much resemblance to that of James II. at St. Germain, in France, after the loss of his English throne and his exile. He was surrounded by much royal state and by many of the former statesmen and great nobles of Hanover. Among the number was his ex-Premier, Count Platen, a grand seigneur in every sense of the word, while another whom I particularly recall was his one-time Chief of Police, Herr von Vermuth, whom we used to nickname "Baron Bitters," and who presented the appearance of a perfect caricature, with his red wig always awry, his short and defective legs, and his voluminous bandana handkerchief, the sole use of which, as far as I could make out, was to envelop his huge snuffbox.

The Wedel-Solms Duel.

Then there was a Count Alfred Wedel, who in an unfortunate moment had a quarrel forced upon him by the King's nephew, Prince Solms, the dispute culminating in a duel, in which the Count was unlucky enough to kill the Prince. Wedel was in consequence thereof forced to leave Europe and came to America, while the most ingenious devices were adopted to prevent the Prince's widowed mother, who, like her half-brother, the ex-King of Hanover, was stone blind, from learning of his death.

She was informed that he had been compelled to leave suddenly for Constantinople, on a confidential mission of considerable importance, and that from there he had started on a trip around the world. Her other children read to her from time to time letters purporting to have been received from him, in which he described his travels, and finally the old lady passed away without ever knowing while here on earth that her favorite son had preceded her to the Great Beyond and was awaiting her there.

The Duke of Cumberland in those days was invariably arrayed in the uniform of the Austrian infantry regiment of which he was Colonel, his breast adorned with the rare and highly prized Order of Maria Therese, the Austrian counterpart of England's Victoria Cross, and of the Congressional Medal of the United States, and which had been bestowed upon him by Emperor Francis Joseph and by the Chapter of the Order for his gallant conduct in the battle of Langenzaiza, against the Prussians, in 1866, a battle in which, when not taking part in charges on the enemy, he was by the side of his father, the old blind King, the first blind monarch to take part in a battle since Crecy, when the blind King of Bohemia was found among the dead.

From his parents the Duke had inherited his tall stature and elegance of figure. But there the resemblance ceases, and his face, though clever and interesting, possesses little of that clear-cut cameolike comeliness of feature that caused King George and Queen Marie to be famed as the handsomest royal couple in Europe. He has the peculiar blue eyes of the royal house of England. They peered forth from behind gold-rimmed spectacles and were sometimes lighted up with the most winning kindliness, while at other times I have seen them assume a look of intense and repellent hauteur.

He talked English with the same accent as his cousin, the Duke of Edinburgh, and with the characteristic intonation of voice of Edward VII. Unlike the latter, however, he has a powerful lower jaw and resolute mouth, partly concealed by a close-cropped beard. Determination and obstinacy have been, indeed, the two dominant traits of his nature. He declined to be swayed by any influence, or to take any steps which he had not duly considered and approved beforehand.

For years he resisted the united efforts of his brothers-in-law, Czar Alexander III., Edward VII., King George of Greece, and King Frederick of Denmark, as well as by the Emperor of Austria, to induce him to accept the offers made by the Prussian Government for a settlement of his differences with the latter, and if he at length agreed to a compromise and subsequently to a reconciliation with the Hohensollerns it was because he himself had of his own free will and deliberation determined that the proper moment had arrived for doing so.

The Duke was one of the best read and most learned Princes of his day, and almost as eager for information as the late Dom Pedro of Brazil. There is scarcely a branch of science with which he did not possess a more or less extended acquaintance, and he was the most instructive and entertaining conversationalist that it is possible to conceive.

After my departure from Vienna I saw but little of the Duke until the Fall of 1877, when the blind King and his family established themselves at Paris in one of the great mansions of the Rue de Presbourg, looking on to the Arc de Triomphe. The ex-monarch appeared very much aged and broken and seemed to depend for support and companionship altogether upon his eldest daughter, the beautiful Princess Frederica, who by her gentleness, her devotion, and her tact contributed greatly to soften the asperities of his character.

The Duke was but little with his father, and somehow or other I received the impression that the old gentleman and his son did not agree very well with one another. They were both men of strong convictions, remarkable obstinacy, and determined character. It, therefore, stood to reason that they were bound to disagree at moments. I was a great deal with the Duke during the ensuing months. Scarcely a day passed without our driving or walking together, and for a time I took the place of his Gentleman in Waiting during the latter's absence.

King Edward Saves the Day.

Toward the close of the Summer of 1878, however, the old King died, thereby placing the French Government in a most awkward predicament. For while, on the one hand, it was anxious to show respect to a monarch who had always shown himself to be a warm friend of France, yet on the other hand apprehensions were felt that the German Government might take offence if the dead King's claims to the throne of Hanover were recognized by according to him royal honors. Fortunately Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, was in Paris at the time, and at his suggestion the French Government accorded royal honors to the dead man, not as King of Hanover, but as a member of the reigning house of England.

It was as an English Prince of the Blood that old King George was conveyed through the streets of Paris into the little Protestant Church in the Rue Chaillot, and his son, who walked behind the hearse as chief mourner, wore the scarlet uniform of a General of the British Army. The funeral procession was a magnificent pageant, and the size of the cortège may be estimated by the fact that when the hearse reached the Place de la Concorde the tail end of the procession had not finished passing the Arc de Triomphe.

During the few days which intervened between the demise of the King and his obsequies, a special visitors' book was kept open in the hall of his residence for the inscription of the names of all the royalties, official and titled personages, diplomats, &c., who had called to offer condolence and sympathy. When I entered to write down my name, I found myself in the wake of the Prince de Joinville, of the old Duc de Grammont, and of the Marquis d'Absac, the General at the head of the military household of the President of the French Republic, Marshal MacMahon, all of whom were there for the same purpose.

As I was following them I suddenly ran up against a tall, burly figure, who was coming in the contrary direction. Raising my eyes, what was my astonishment to find myself in the presence of my valet, a coal-black negro, whom I had brought with me from Washington. On venturing to inquire what on earth he was doing there, he informed me in the most matter-of-fact way that he had been there to write down his name in the book; that he had heard me saying that it was the correct thing to do, and that as the Crown Prince had been very kind to him—I presume he had tipped him—he had wished to give an expression of his sympathy. I confess I was staggered by his assurance, and still more so by the sight of his name, "Michael Todd, Washington, U. S. A.," written in large and striking letters just below the signature of King Francis of Spain, and immediately above that of the Royal Prince de Joinville.

A few days after the funeral the Crown Prince, who immediately assumed his father's title of Duke of Cumberland, left for Windsor, with his widowed mother and sisters, on a visit to Queen Victoria, and the King's body was entombed in the vaults of St. George's Chapel there. The royal party remained in England for most of the remainder of the year, at the close of which the Duke proceeded to Copenhagen, where he became the husband of Princess Thyra of Denmark, the youngest sister of Queen Alexandra, of the Dowager Czarina of Russia, and of the murdered King George of Greece. Princess Thyra had previously received and declined an offer of marriage from the ill-fated Prince Imperial of France.

After the wedding the Duke took up his residence at Gmunden, in Upper Austria, where, on a rocky ledge overhanging the exquisitely beautiful lake, he erected a superb chateau, or rather palace. It comprises a large private theatre, an immense private chapel, or rather church; huge banqueting halls, and stabling for over a hundred horses. It is there that the Duke has resided during the greater part of his life, merely spending a few weeks at Vienna during the court season. England he has not visited since 1881, when he took great offense at the part played by Queen Victoria in promoting the mésalliance of his beautiful sister Frederica with one of his father's former Aides de Camp, Baron von Pawl-Rammington. She had previously rejected offers of marriage from the Duke of Connaught and from at least a dozen other scions of the reigning houses of Europe, all of them unions which the Duke would have welcomed.

Queen Victoria, however, had a romantic strain in her character, and to everybody's amazement furthered the marriage of the Princess with the somewhat insignificant Baron. The Duke bitterly opposed the wedding, which took place under the auspices of Queen Victoria, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, and while, after some ten or fifteen years, he consented to a reconciliation with her, and to receive her at Gmunden, he has never been willing to hold any communication again whatsoever with her husband, with whom she makes her home at the Villa Mouriscot, at Biarritz, in the south of France.

With regard to the curse which is said to rest upon the Duke's family, and which is naturally recalled by the mental affliction by which he has been overtaken, it dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Senlis, the valet of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, fourth son of George III., was found killed by sword or knife thrust, in a corridor in St. James's Palace, leading to the apartments occupied by his royal master. It is possible that the man may have committed suicide. The jury, however, returned a verdict of murder against persons unknown.

Cursed by Valet's Mother.

But the Duke was so unpopular at the time, for purely political reasons, as the idol of the Tory Party, and opposed to everything in the shape of liberalism, that public rumor did not hesitate to lay the responsibility for the death of Senlis at his door, although there was no vestige of evidence against him, and he had no means of clearing himself in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen of the irresponsible imputations against him. They, however, reached the ears of the mother of Senlis, who, traveled all the way to London, and who, being unable to obtain access to him in the palace, encountered him one day when he was strolling up St. James Street, assailed him as the murderer of her son, and then, going down on her knees, overwhelmed him with the most hideous and horrible imprecations, calling down all the curses of heaven upon him and his children's children unto the fourth generation.

There are some people who insist that this curse, no matter how unmerited, has borne fruit. True, Duke Ernest succeeded to the throne of Hanover on the death of his elder brother, William IV., but he was bitterly disappointed in the complete failure of the Tory Party in the United Kingdom, and the Orange Society in Ireland, to secure for him the British crown, in the place of his 18-year-old niece, Queen Victoria.

Then his only son, afterward King George of Hanover, managed to destroy the sight of the right eye while swinging at the end of a string a metal purse, from which he had just given a couple of gold pieces to a blind beggar, and within a year later the other eye became affected and wholly useless. Moreover, by some strange fatality, King Ernest's stepdaughter, to whom he was devoted, also became blind. She was the blind Princess Solms.

As for King George, besides losing his sight in the manner just described, he was robbed of his throne in 1866, of a portion of his fortune, and of his most precious belongings, and driven into the exile where he died. Before his death he was called upon to mourn the loss of his favorite nephew, Prince Solms, who was killed in a duel by Count Wedel.

As for his son, the present Duke of Cumberland, he first of all had the cruel disappointment in connection with his sister's mésalliance, the Princess losing her only child in a tragic fashion in the ghost-haunted palace of Hampton Court. On the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick becoming vacant, the Duke of Cumberland, who was next in the line of succession, was prevented by Germany from taking possession thereof, nor yet of the Brunswick fortune, because of his refusal to officially recognize the annexation of Hanover to Prussia, bound as he was to refrain from doing so by a solemn deathbed vow to his father.

Then the Duchess, as the result of an illness following childbirth, became for a time a nervous wreck, and was obliged to pass many months in the asylum where her husband is now confined, before she recovered her reason. His eldest son, George, a very handsome boy, and upon whom all his hopes were centred, got blood-poisoning from the scratch of a rusty nail, while climbing over a fence at Gmunden, and after undergoing a number of painful operations, was able to preserve the limb from amputation, though it was much shorter than the other. Young Prince George, thus debarred from the military career upon which he had set his heart, while motoring through Germany to Copenhagen to attend the funeral of his uncle, King Frederick of Denmark, was killed on the spot, through the overturning of his automobile, at a few hours distance from Hamburg.

Reconciled at Last.

A little over a year later, his only remaining son, Prince Ernest, fell in love with the only daughter of the Kaiser, which was a source of intense embarrassment to him. He had his boy's happiness at heart. But the young people could not be married until some sort of a reconciliation had taken place between himself and Prussia on the subject of Hanover. The Duke of Cumberland could not bring himself to break the word that he had pledged to his father. So he surrendered all his own rights to the thrones of Brunswick and of Hanover to his son, Ernest, on the score of his failing health, and while Prince Ernest did not specifically make any renunciation of the rights of his house to the Hanoverian throne, he accepted a commission as Captain of the Kaiser's Hussars of the Guard, and by taking the oath of allegiance and obedience to William, as German Emperor and King of Prussia, which is required of all Prussian officers on receiving their commissions, he was held to have recognized the Kaiser's possession of the kingdom of Hanover. On the strength of this, the marriage of Prince Ernest and of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia took place, and the young couple a few months later were placed in possession of the throne of Brunswick.

This transaction did not please the many adherents of the royal house of Hanover in Hanover, and they did not hesitate to complain that the Duke of Cumberland had been guilty of a quibble in permitting his son to recognize the existing order of things in Germany, that he had left them in the lurch, and that he had disregarded his solemn pledge to his dying father.

Keenly sensitive, especially where matters of honor were concerned, these imputations weighed heavily upon the Duke of Cumberland. He brooded over them. And when the present war broke out, and he found that Austria, where he had made his home since 1866, and Germany, to which his only son belonged, as one of the sovereign rulers of the empire, were in arms against that Great Britain to the reigning house of which he belonged, with a place in the line of succession to the crown, his mind gave way, and it became necessary to place him under restraint.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

Youth must have its fling, but no fellow likes to be thrown over.

Music hath charms, but at the same time it isn't the song birds that make the best potpies.

Many a man expects even his own conscience to jolly him along.

Seeing is believing, but even the blind man may be convinced he is right.

Many a fellow is left-handed who still feels that he does everything right.

It's no fun for a woman to tell a secret to any one she think will keep it.

Have a little sense and the dollars will take care of themselves.

Any man is apt to take water when he finds himself between the devil and the deep sea.

A dog's bark may be worse than his bite, but we prefer his bark, at that.

Even the big game hunter may occasionally indulge in the sport of killing time.

Nine-tenths of all the flattery in the world is expended on either women or imbeciles.

All that glitters isn't gold, but some people are perfectly satisfied with glitter.

Look not upon the wine when it is red. It is apt to make you color blind, and the first thing you know you are ordering champagne.

Success only comes to the man who goes after it with a club.

Experience will give a man tuition, but he must be born with intuition.

Where some people are concerned, rubbing it in will keep you on the outs with them.

THE LAWS OF WAR AS TO CONQUERED TERRITORY

By William Miller Collier.
Former American Minister to Spain, Lecturer on International Law in the New York Law School.

William Miller Collier, Former American Minister to Spain, and an Authority on International Law, Discusses the Rights of Conquerors.

TO the Inhabitants of Antwerp: The German Army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed, and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city.

Thus ran, according to unofficial press reports, the proclamation of Gen. von Besseler. It sounds harsh, cruel, brutal. The penalty that is threatened is dire and dreadful. As to its infliction—Louvain stands out as the awful example. Yet "the laws of war" are invoked. Are they correctly construed and justly enforced? What are the obligations of the inhabitants of the territory occupied by an enemy army? What means may be used to compel fulfillment of them? What punishment may be lawfully imposed? When is the severity of the conqueror's will to be excused and when is it to be execrated?

These are matters of vital importance to millions of people and of interest to the whole world, for with the flight of the national Government practically all of Belgium is in the same predicament as Antwerp, while parts of France, Austria, and Russia, that have been invaded by hostile troops, find themselves subject to a similar domination.

Some of the law relating to the questions I have put has been definitely reduced to writing in the Hague Regulations, but these are only limitations upon an undefined general power and are themselves in many cases subject to the express qualifications "as far as possible" and "except in cases of absolute necessity." Most of the law must, therefore, be found in the general customs of war, uncodified and unwritten, except in histories, in private treaties and in manuals prepared by separate governments for the use of their own armies.

German authorities are inclined to favor strict rules and severe penalties. "Es ist verboten" runs through the war law, as well as the municipal law of Germany. Inasmuch as at the present moment it is the Kaiser's army that is the chief occupant of enemy territory, and inasmuch as its conduct may fairly be deemed to be in accordance with German views as to its rights and duties, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to set forth those views, for actions speak louder than words. It is more interesting to know what are the rules and the interpretation of them as stated by the modern English writers on international law, and with the object of setting forth their views rather than my own, and of stating what the law is rather than what it should be, I shall quote quite fully from several of their most recent works, all written since the second Hague conference of 1907 and the declaration of London of 1909.

It will be well by way of introduction to say something about their standing as publicists. F. E. Smith is not only one of the leaders of Parliament, (until lately head of the official War News Bureau that censors our news for us,) but also one of the most eminent barristers and the author of a book on international law that has gone through four editions. The works of W. E. Hall, J. M. Spaight, and Prof. Lawrence are all regarded as of the highest value. Lawrence was at one time lecturer in the Royal Naval War College. The utterances of Prof. Holland and Prof. Oppenheim (the latter of Cambridge University) have an almost official character, since Holland, under the direction of the British Government, prepared in 1903 "The Laws and Customs of War on Land, as defined by the Hague Conference of 1899," while Oppenheim, in collaboration with Col. Edmonds, rendered a similar service, by command of His Majesty's Secretary of War, after the second Hague Conference in 1907.

As to the nature and character of an occupant's rights Oppenheim asserts:

> The occupant acquires a temporary right of administration over the territory and its inhabitants. * * * In carrying it out he is totally independent of the Constitution and the laws of the territory, since occupation is an aim of warfare, and since the maintenance and safety of his forces and the purpose of war stand in the foreground of his interest, and must be promoted under all circumstances and conditions.

Hall, in like manner, declares:

> The occupant has the right of exercising such control, and such control only, within occupied territory, as is required for his safety and the success of his operation.

Safety of Troops First.

It would be impossible to find any English authority contradicting these statements. According to them all the legitimate object of the occupant of enemy territory is "safety first, but the safety of the troops." What is necessary to do in order to insure this safety of the army and the success of its movements depends in each case upon the circumstances, and of these the commander of the army must be the judge. It is impossible, therefore, to exclude from his control any matter that comes within the range of governmental action. All ultimate legislative, executive, and judicial power resides in him. He may suspend existing laws, and decree new ones, fix new punishments and make precedure summary whenever it is necessary. He may remove or may retain officials, confirm or change their powers. Many assert that his authority is absolute; that his will is supreme. Yet the authority should not be arbitrary, and the will should not be capricious; and modern international law does place limitations upon him in theory if not in effective practice. Article 43 of the Hague Regulations prescribes his duties:

> The authority of the legitimate power having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

It is only a real necessity that justifies variations of the existing law. That which relates to property, contracts, and family relations is in general maintained. The regulation that "family honor and rights, the lives of individuals, and private property, as also religious convictions and freedom of worship, must be respected," has been called the Magna Charta of war law.

Yet even these guarantees are subject to exceptions. Life and property may be taken by way of punishment, and property may also be taken by requisitions and forced contributions, although "pillage is formally forbidden," and confiscation is prohibited. Freedom of worship cannot be abused to stir up sedition. No oath of allegiance can be required, but resistance to the new authority is unlawful. The protection and good treatment accorded to the inhabitants of occupied districts are conditional upon good behavior by them. Lawrence says:

> An inhabitant of an occupied district, who cuts off stragglers, kills sentinels, or gives information to the commanders of his country's army, may be and probably is an ardent and devoted patriot; nevertheless the usages of war condemn him to death and the safety of the invaders may demand his execution. * * *
>
> If non-combatants fire upon the invading forces from their dwellings, or use them for the purpose of committing other acts of unauthorized hostility, the laws of war give to the belligerent who suffers the right to inflict punishment by the destruction of the property in question, as well as by severities against the person of the offenders.

Best to Stay at Home.

If the resident of occupied territory obeys the conqueror's will, the Rules of International Law, as has been seen, give him a good measure of protection as to life and property; and these rules are generally observed by the disciplined armies of modern times. The Manuals of War of all civilized nations make nearly all serious crimes against the person or property of the enemy private citizen punishable with death, and soldiers or officers who do not desist from such acts when ordered to do so by their superiors can be shot by them on the spot. In view of the great problem offered by the hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees in Holland and England and of the unsuccessful efforts of the German commander to induce them to return, certain remarks of Lawrence are of interest, although Belgians will probably not consider them applicable to their case:

> In warfare between States it is found, as a rule, that nothing worse than temporary and severe inconvenience is experienced by those of the inhabitants of occupied districts who remain in their homes and live peaceably. They are able to take some care of their property, and can generally prevent wanton damage and destruction by promptly reporting any excess to the officers in command. * * * Unless there is reason to anticipate personal violence, the best policy for the inhabitants in case of invasion is to stay at home and keep watch over their property. It can hardly escape diminution by reason of requisitions and other exactions, but there can be no reason in the nature of things, and there is certainly none in the laws of war, why it should be destroyed.



William Miller Collier.

What are the measures that may be lawfully employed by the occupant to secure the rights that he has, to compel obedience to the rules that he prescribes, to enforce the delivery of articles that, under the laws of war, he may properly requisition, or the payment of money contributions that he may legally demand, or the performance of services that he may justly require? One might sum up the answer given by the English authorities in the single word, "Force." Force is, according to them, the origin of the occupants' rights and his only security. The degree of force that may be used is whatever is necessary, and no more. Oppenheim declares that for each and all the purposes I have mentioned:

> Restrictions of all sorts can be imposed and means of force may be applied. * * * What kind of violent means may be applied for these purposes is in the discretion of the respective military authorities, who on their part will act according to expediency and the rules of martial law as established by the belligerents.

Hall asserts:

> The sole point to consider is whether a certain amount of rigor is necessary to obtain an end and whether that end is important enough to justify rigor. * * * In the repression of hostile acts and the prevention of those that are dangerous, it is hard, therefore, to say that if milder means are first tried any ultimate harshness is too great.

Punishment of Communities.

The Hague Conferences have made an attempt to prescribe some limitations upon the imposition of punishments upon communities; above all, to prevent the infliction of penalties upon those not guilty either as doers or as abettors, or upon those to whom responsibility cannot fairly be attributed. One regulation prescribes:

> No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted upon the population on account of individual acts for which it cannot be considered as collectively responsible.

It is only where an offense is of such a general character that a community may be fairly deemed to have committed it, or allowed it to be committed, that the community can be punished. Spaight, in "War Rights on Land," commenting on the regulation, declares that:

> It does not prejudge the question of reprisals, consequently collective punishment may be inflicted in such circumstances as warrant the infliction of reprisals. There is nothing unfair in holding a town, or village, collectively responsible for damages done to railways, telegraphs, roads, and villages in the vicinity. It is the practice in all wars.

And he also contends that the act punished need not be a breach of the laws of war; that mere disobedience to the occupants' orders is sufficient. Prof. Holland and F. E. Smith also say that this Hague regulation does not relate to reprisals. Oppenheim is more explicit in his statement:

> It must, however, be specially observed that this rule does not at all prevent reprisals on the part of belligerents occupying the enemy's territory. In case acts of illegitimate warfare are committed by enemy individuals not belonging to armed forces reprisals may be resorted to, although practically innocent individuals are thereby punished for illegal acts for which they are neither legally nor morally responsible; for instance, when a village is burned by way of reprisal for a treacherous attack committed there on enemy soldiers by some unknown individuals.

He further declares that when there has been a breach of the laws of war:

> It is for the consideration of the injured belligerents as to whether they will at once resort to reprisals, or adopt milder means.

That they may properly make use of reprisals immediately if the safety of their troops necessitates it, he admits, citing both German and British precedents, saying:

> Thus the Germans during the Franco-Prussian war frequently, by way of reprisal, bombarded and fired undefended open villages where their soldiers were treacherously killed by enemy individuals in ambush who did not belong to the armed troops. And Lord Roberts, during the South African war, ordered, by way of reprisal, the destruction of houses and farms in the vicinity of the places where damage was done to the lines of communication.

In another place he says:

> Reprisals are terrible means, because they are in most cases directed against innocent enemy individuals, who must suffer for real or alleged offenses for which they are not responsible. But reprisals cannot be dispensed with, because without them the illegitimate acts of warfare would be innumerable. * * * When an illegal act occurs and is promptly met with reprisals as a retaliation human nature would not be what it is if such retaliation did not act as a deterrent against a repetition of illegitimate acts.

Oppenheim further declares:

> Even devastation of an enemy's territory is lawful in case of a levy en masse on already occupied territory when self-preservation obliges a belligerent to resort to the most severe measures.

The British in the Boer war adopted widespread devastation as a means to counteract what they characterized as guerrilla warfare, and gathered the inhabitants together in camps after burning their homes. This was the policy that had been previously adopted by the Spaniards in Cuba, under the name of "Reconcentration," which was severely criticised by the American Congressional committee that investigated conditions in that island, and which was one of the chief reasons assigned for the war waged by the United States against Spain to free Cuba.

Hall does not make any special comment as to the scope of the regulation, but in speaking of the measures that the occupants may use to protect their troops from an uprising says:

> Sometimes the inhabitants of a town or district in which such acts have been done, or where they are supposed to have originated, are rendered collectively responsible and are punished by their houses being burned.

He cites many instances in the Napoleonic wars and in the Franco-Prussian war, and makes the following observations:

> It has been confessed that it is impossible to set bounds to the demands of military necessity; there may be occasions in which a violent, repressive system, like the foregoing, may be needed, and even in the end be humane. There may be occasions in which the urgency of peril might excuse excesses, such as those committed by Napoleon in Italy and Spain, but it is impossible also not to recognize that in very many cases, probably, indeed, in the larger number, the severity of the measures adopted by an occupying army is entirely disproportioned to the danger or the inconvenience which they are intended to prevent.

Lawrence on Reprisals.

Lawrence dissents from the view that The Hague regulation has no relation to reprisals. He thinks, and I believe correctly, that it determines when reprisals may be inflicted as general penalty, for reprisals should never be resorted to except as a punishment. The article, in his opinion, by prohibiting such reprisals when the community cannot be held collectively responsible, inferentially allows them when responsibility can be brought home. His statement is:

> It resolves itself into a matter of evidence, and the proof must necessarily be of that rough-and-ready kind which alone is possible in warfare. When the complicity of the community is evidenced either by direct proof or from the circumstances of the case they are not protected by the Article we are discussing. * * * Such severities (as the imposition of collective fines, the burning of cities and towns, and houses and barns, and the putting of hostages on trains to prevent their being wrecked) may be justified under the terms of (this new) Article, when it is evident that the whole population sympathizes with the doers of the acts complained of and protects them from capture, but not otherwise.

No General can be expected to sit down quietly and do nothing while his sentinels and scouts are cut off and his convoys intercepted in a district which is, in theory, engaged under his protection in the pursuit of peaceful industry. But he is bound to make every effort to discover the actual offenders, and only when he fails through the determination of the inhabitants to defend them, ought he to apply such general penalties as fines, burnings, and the seizure of hostages.

Reprisals often fail of their purpose. Cruelty always reacts. Excessive punishments only stir up animosity and increase hatred. Inhumanity is neither required nor justified by supposed military necessity, for, though it may bring temporary success, experience shows that it creates a resentment that prolongs the struggle and postpones final triumph. A certain degree of forbearance and a decent regard for the feelings of mankind are often the wisest military policy. What, then, should guide the military occupant in imposing his will? There are plenty of precedents for repression and severity; there are numerous instances that prove the wisdom of liberality and leniency. The best rules that they suggest are: No leniency is allowable that tends to prolong the war; no severity is permissible that tends to delay peace, for war's only justification is more perfect peace.

SAYS MONEY INFLATION IS REAL CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale Absolves from Blame the Trusts, the Tariff, and Other Popular Scapegoats.

WHY is the dollar shrinking? That is the question asked and answered by Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale, in a book recently issued by the Macmillan Company of New York, price $1.25, which takes the query for its title.

Prof. Fisher finds that the shrinkage in the dollar amounts "to more than one-third in the last eighteen years." His conclusion is that this shrinkage is due to the inflation of money and credit, to the fact that the means for conducting trade have outrun the volume of trade to be conducted by those means.

The author considers what he terms "the fallacies underlying popular explanations of the high cost of living" and declares that the reasons usually given for the upward trend of prices are not the true ones. Inflation and inflation alone, in his view, is responsible. He absolves the tariff, the trusts, and the labor unions from guilt in raising prices. He further absolves shortened hours of labor, the middleman, cold storage, longer hauls on railroads, marketing by telephone, the free delivery system, the individual package, the enforcement of sanitary laws, the tuberculin testing of cattle, and the destruction of tainted meat, sanitary milk, advertising, unscientific management, the elimination of renovated butter, and of "rots" and "spots" in eggs, food adulteration, wars, armaments, extravagance, concentration of population in cities, impoverishment of the soil, the displacement of the neighborhood farmer, the fact that farmers' wives no longer compete in butter-making or poultry raising, droughts, and the high cost of land. All these, he points out, have been advanced at one time or other by various groups of persons, as the cause or causes for high prices.

In the future Prof. Fisher foresees still higher prices, a still greater shrinkage of the dollar. His general conclusion is that inflation will continue in the years to come, and that "the facilities for exchanging goods are likely to increase much faster than the requirements of business." Taking the world as a whole, he finds that "money and credit substitutes for money, that is, checks," will outstrip the growth of business by a figure probably approximating 2 per cent. annually, which will mean an annual rise in prices of a similar percentage.

For the United States, however, he does see hope for freedom from increasing prices for ten years or so, due to the Tariff and Currency acts recently passed. He says that the lowering of the tariff will tend to produce an export of gold for a few years to pay for increased imports. This will result in a reduction of the volume of currency and this, in its turn, will tend to price reduction. Prof. Fisher continues:

> The Currency act, on the other hand, must inevitably tend to expand the currency, for it will put a stop to our present uneconomical use of bank reserves and substitute a system which will virtually release reserves now locked up. The tendency of this change (however desirable on other grounds) must be to inflate the currency still further and to raise prices. But as it will accelerate the export of gold, the ultimate result will simply be to spread the effect over other countries.
>
> For the United States itself the price level will tend to approximate that of the outside world. This approach toward the world's price level through the export of our gold may occur either through a fall of our prices or, what is more likely, a rise in prices elsewhere. In short, the net effect will probably be a distinct arrest for perhaps a decade in the rise of prices in the United States, while prices abroad are rising to catch up with ours.

In a postscript of his book, Prof. Fisher devotes four pages to a consideration of the effects of the war now going on in Europe. He finds it "impossible to predict with accuracy" what all the effects on prices will be, but he is confident that "the net and ultimate effect" will be to increase prices. Particularly in Europe will prices soar, where "the cost of living will probably rise above anything previously known."

Prof. Fisher finds that the purchasing power of the dollar—"or its reciprocal, the level of prices"—depends exclusively on "five definite factors." These factors are: (1) the volume of money in circulation; (2) its velocity of circulation; (3) the volume of bank deposits subject to check; (4) its velocity, and (5) the volume of trade. He says that no cause can affect the scale of prices except as it acts through one of these five. He thus summarizes the general conclusions for which he argues in his book:

> 1. The general price level is determined by the other factors in the equation of exchange—money, deposits, their velocities, and trade.
>
> 2. So far as we have evidence, the facts of history agree with this conclusion. In particular, prices have risen after new gold discoveries or banking expansion; have fallen after monetary or credit contraction; have moved alike among countries having the same monetary standard; have moved differently among countries having different monetary standards (gold, silver, paper;) and, where we have statistics for all the causes affecting price levels, have changed from year to year by almost exactly the right amounts to fulfill the theory.
>
> 3. The rival theories to explain the high cost of living are none of them in agreement with the facts.

Elsewhere Prof. Fisher says that for the gold-standard world as a whole, comprising all the important commercial nations except China, his estimates show that:

> The quantity of money in circulation is increasing at the rate of 2½ per cent. annually.
>
> Its velocity of circulation, ½ per cent.
>
> Deposits, 6¼ per cent.
>
> Their velocity, 1½ per cent.

These four make an increase in the total circulation of media of exchange of 7 per cent. per annum. This is outstripping trade, which is growing only 4½ per cent. per annum. In short, then, world prices have been going up 2½ per cent. a year because facilities for payment are outstripping the growth of trade by that amount.

> There is every reason to believe that these rates for the increase of money, deposits, and their velocities will be no less in the future than in the past, and that the growth of trade will be not much, if any, greater; but, to be conservative, I have reduced the estimates for the growth of money and deposits.
>
> The following estimates for the future rates of increase of the primary world factors in the problem seem, therefore, conservative:
>
> Money, not less than 2 per cent. per annum.
>
> Its velocity, not less than ½ per cent. per annum.
>
> Deposits, not less than 6 per cent per annum.
>
> Their velocity, not less than 1½ per cent. per annum.
>
> Trade, not more than 4½ per cent. per annum.

Further calculation results in the estimate that the total use of money (I. e., the product of money multiplied by its velocity) will grow at least as fast as 2½ per cent. per annum; and that of checks as fast at 7½ per cent. Checks being much more important than money, it can be shewn that the average growth of the combined facilities for buying goods (by both money and checks) will probably be at least 6½ per cent. per annum.

> As trade promises to grow at most only 4½ per cent. per annum, I regard the difference, (6½—4½,) or 2 per cent., as a fairly safe minimum estimate for the future average annual expansion of the scale of prices, while, humanly speaking, I feel perfectly safe in predicting that the general trend of world prices for many years to come will not be downward.

Prof. Fisher thinks that it is inevitable that "the true reason for the high cost of living," that is, inflation of both money and credit, should not be generally understood, "for the simple reason that few people have studied monetary science and history enough to master them."

He finds that the "dominant feature of the present situation" is the "prodigious extension" of the use of checks in place of money.

In considering the lengthy list, already given in this article, of reasons often advanced by sections of the public for the high cost of living, and which Prof. Fisher believes to be fallacious, the author first deals with the tariff. He says:

> As to the tariff, it is quite true that the imposition of a tariff tends to "dam up" the money in a country and so to raise the level of prices, as has been explained in previous chapters. But needless to say, this way in which the tariff affects the price level is quite foreign to the thought of those who would fix the responsibility on the tariff. They believe that the tariff, quite irrespective of any effect on the quantity of money, tends to keep individual prices high (as indeed it does in some cases) and therefore (they imagine) to raise the general price level. As we have seen (in the last section) this reasoning from individual to general prices is fallacious. Moreover, the American tariff cannot be held responsible for the world rise in prices with which we have to deal. Prices have risen in countries both with high tariffs and with low tariffs.

He then turns to the trusts, the labor unions, the reductions in hours of labor, and other causes which have been advanced at various times for high prices. He writes:

> Similarly, the trusts cannot be held responsible for the rise of prices throughout the world. Prices have risen in countries with and in countries without trusts. Moreover, trust-made goods have, apparently, risen in price rather less than goods in general. It is true, however, that trusts have, in the United States, greatly increased the supply of negotiable securities which have been utilized as collateral securities for bank loans and become the basis for deposits, thus aiding in credit inflation.
>
> But this manner in which trusts have tended to raise prices is again quite foreign to the thought of those who would fix the responsibility on trusts. They assert that trusts raise prices arbitrarily and that what they can do toward raising individual prices tends to raise the general price level.
>
> Nor can labor unions and their attempts to restrict output be held responsible for so gigantic an effect as that with which we have to deal. For, in the first place, labor unions are not a phenomenon of the last decade and a half, but existed in the previous period of falling prices; and, secondly, any effect due to labor unions in the last eighteen years would be confined to the United States, England, and a few other places where they have grown in activity in that period and could not be held responsible, for instance, for the rise of prices in India.
>
> The reduction in the hours of labor might conceivably, by reducing fatigue and so increasing the productivity of labor, increase the volume of trade and so tend to reduce rather than raise prices. But trade unions are making the mistake of using shortened hours as a means of limiting the output. It is a part of their self-injuring "go easy" policy. This of course has a tendency to reduce the volume of trade and to raise prices in accordance with the equation of exchange. Yet we cannot explain the rise in the cost of living by a reduction in the volume of trade, for, as a matter of fact, the volume of trade has not been reduced.
>
> The middleman has come in for much blame in the last few years. Whether as a whole the middleman's profits are greater than formerly is a fair question. Granted, for the sake of argument, that in the last eighteen years the middleman's profits have greatly increased, not only absolutely, but relatively to the rise of prices, the effect would simply be that of a wedge driven between retail and wholesale prices. But here again, whatever the theoretical tendency, the facts do not show any considerable wedging apart of wholesale and retail prices. Wholesale prices have certainly not fallen, but risen, and they seem to have risen in general almost as fast as retail prices.
>
> Cold storage has been blamed simply because at certain seasons of the year the indignant customer has been told by the retailer that he cannot lower prices so long as the cold storage people are withholding great quantities of goods. As a matter of fact, however, taking the year round, the effect of cold storage is not to raise prices, but simply to even prices, raising them in certain seasons when they would otherwise be low and lowering them in other seasons when they would otherwise be high.
>
> Wars and armament represent a waste, but a waste which has been going on far longer than has the rise of prices. Undoubtedly these causes tend to lower the volume of trade, but their effect is greatly exaggerated. This is evident not only from the fact that the volume of trade has greatly increased in spite of the increased expenditures in times of peace for war armament, but also by the fact that any increase in these expenditures, colossal as they seem, is extremely small compared with the volume of trade. The increase in war armament during the last decade and a half may amount to a few hundreds of millions a year, but the volume of trade amounts, in the United States alone, to nearly five hundred billions.

COL. HARVEY ANALYZES THE VERDICT AT THE POLLS

The Editor of The North American Review Comments on the Results of the November Elections as They Affect the Present Administration.

By special arrangement The New York Times is enabled to present here the article by Col. George Harvey which will appear in the forthcoming North American Review for December.

By Col. George Harvey.

IT was a characteristic American verdict epitomized in the classic phrase of the Farthest West:

"Not guilty; but don't do it again!"

The Administration was not repudiated at the polls on Nov. 3; it was sustained; it was not even effectively rebuked; but it was unmistakably warned. We still adhere to our declaration in the October number of this Review that the return of a Democratic House of Representatives, under the existing distressful conditions, would "signalize the most striking personal triumph of any President since Andrew Jackson overwhelmed the opposition in 1832," but in all candor we have to confess that another such victory might prove embarrassing to the party in power.

As usual, everybody is satisfied. President Wilson calmly and justifiably accepts the increased Democratic majority in the Senate and the reduced Democratic majority in the House as an indorsement; Mr. Taft is "reconciled" to the smashing repudiation of the First and Only Chief of the disappearing Recessives; Mr. Roosevelt, again emulating Mr. Bryan, reverts philosophically for consolation to the Scriptures; Mr. Bryan himself—but we will pass Mr. Bryan for the moment. Let us turn from the exponents of the higher statesmanship to the wise men of politics.

Partisan Interpretations.

First appears upon the scene from the Ferry of Dobbs, rubbing his eyes, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, under whose dexterous guidance Mr. Taft triumphantly carried Utah and Vermont in 1912. To his enraptured vision the result in 1916 is not merely foreshadowed; it is become a positive certainty. Not even an earthquake can prevent the Republican Party from resuming full control of the Government for another fifty years.

Let us see. Conceding the possibility—and it is at least that—of the election of a Republican President and a Republican House of Representatives, what of the Senate?

To obtain control of that essential factor, the Republicans must gain at least seven seats. Assuming somewhat optimistically that they hold California, Delaware, Michigan, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin in addition to Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming, they must still supplant seven Democrats. Assuming further, and quite reasonably, we should say, that they can hardly expect to carry Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia, there remain Indiana, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia—eight in all. If Mr. Hilles really believes, in view of the very recent Democratic gain of three Senators, that his party can win over seven of these States and lose not one of those now held, we frankly have to confess a deeper respect for his wish than for his thought. Whatever else may happen, "complete control by the Republican Party in 1917" is a mirage, to be mistaken for reality only by a hopeful Rip Van Winkle fresh from the Ferry of Dobbs.

Then comes Mr. Thomas J. Pence, Vice Chairman in Charge of the Democratic National Committee, who finds himself quite unable to confirm the interpretation of Mr. Hilles. On the contrary, says Mr. Pence, after due reflection, it was a marvelous Democratic victory, presaging overwhelming success in 1916. Better yet, he proves his assertion from figures—real numerals taken directly from the tables of addition and subtraction. If, says Mr. Pence, if—how we hate that intrusive monosyllable!—if it had been a Presidential election, "the Democracy would have had nearly 100 majority in the Electoral College," to wit:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Alabama, 12.	Mississippi, 10.
Arizona, 3.	Missouri, 18.
Arkansas, 9.	Montana, 4.
California, 13.	Nebraska, 8.
Colorado, 6.	Nevada, 3.
Florida, 6.	North Carolina, 12.
Georgia, 14.	Oklahoma, 10.
Indiana, 15.	Oregon, 5.
Kentucky, 13.	South Carolina, 9.
Louisiana, 10.	South Dakota, 5.
New Mexico, 3.	Tennessee, 12.
Maine, 6.	Texas, 20.
Maryland, 8.	Virginia, 12.
Massachusetts, 18.	Wisconsin, 13.
Michigan, 15.	Wyoming, 3.
Minnesota, 12.	

Total, 307.

REPUBLICAN STATES.

Connecticut, 7.	New York, 45.
Delaware, 3.	North Dakota, 5.
Idaho, 4.	Ohio, 24.
Illinois, 29.	Pennsylvania, 38.
Iowa, 13.	Rhode Island, 5.
Kansas, 10.	Vermont, 4.
New Hampshire, 4.	Washington, 7.
New Jersey, 14.	West Virginia, 8.

Total, 220.

DOUBTFUL.

Utah, 4.

Leaving the ever morally doubtful Utah out of the calculation, this mathematical deduction provides a clear Democratic majority of 87—a wholly sufficient number, even though materially less than the more comfortable margin of 339 in 1912. But again, for the sake of natural curiosity, with Mr. Pence as with Mr. Hilles, let us analyze.

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas? Yes. California? How about that pernickety, dissociated Commonwealth, with Gov. Hiram re-elected and eight Republican Representatives out of eleven? Let California stand aside for a moment.

Massachusetts, too, with twelve Republican Representatives to four Democrats, and a total Republican plurality of nearly 40,000; and Maine, with three to one; and Minnesota, with eight to one; and Wisconsin, with eight to three; and Michigan, with eleven to two; and Oregon, with three to none; and Montana and Nevada, most uncertain. No, no; this will never do; well meaningly and confidently as in duty bound, but with unconscious surety, nevertheless, Mr. Pence is electing a Republican President. Conceding the 220 electoral votes allotted above in his own table, the Republican candidate would need to get only 46 additional from the following 91 to win:

California, 13; New Mexico, 3; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Nevada, 3; Oregon, 5; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 91.

We cannot abide such figures; they are both illusive and dangerous; and they signify no more nationally than the election of Governors here and there on local, State, and religious issues. The one vital fact is that temporarily the Democratic Party has lost pretty nearly everything east of the Alleghanies, has been weakened somewhat in the Middle West, and has rather more than held its own in the Northwest and on the Pacific slope. The causes are sufficiently obvious.



Thomas J. Pence. Photo by Harris & Ewing.

Charles D. Hilles.

Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Conn.

Why the East Revolted.

Take the East. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen are out of employment and have been for months; manufacturing is curtailed by lack of demand for products; business is worse than dull; real estate is a drug; enterprise is estopped completely by the closing of the Exchanges; reductions in dividends that have not yet been made are anticipated; incomes are shrinking; hateful economies are being enforced in shop, store, and household; nobody perceives a prospect of opportunity to make money; everybody feels poor and nearly everybody is.

Mr. Bryan, we regreat to observe, detects the age-worn conspiracy of manufacturers to despoil their employes and themselves by "suspending operations or cutting down their forces before the election under conditions which left little doubt that they hoped to arouse opposition to the new tariff law." Drearily we deny the accusation. We do not question Mr. Bryan's belief in what can only be his surmise, but we do wish he would acquaint himself with the facts. Such things may have been done for political purposes years ago, but if ever there has been a time when managements conscious of their responsibility have strained every nerve, against adverse market and financial conditions, to keep the wheels of industry revolving, that time has been the trying year now approaching its unhappy end. We can only hope that Mr. Bryan speaks with accurate foreknowledge when he adds that "now that the election is over the protected manufacturers will resume work."

But it is no less futile than it is disagreeable to touch upon phases of the situation which give rise to impatience. The important task confronting the Administration is to regain the confidence of the great industrial States, for the loss of which it is not wholly responsible, but without which, as we have indicated clearly above, it cannot hope to succeed itself. It is a common saying that "the war saved Wilson," and to this extent the saying is true, namely, that if, in the last month of the campaign, thousands of patriotic citizens who otherwise would not have voted at all had not responded to the appeal to uphold the President before the world, Congress would have been lost to the Democrats. But it is by no means certain that the general effect of an uncontrollable situation which not only made war taxes necessary, but also intensified the common depression, did not more than offset any political gain from higher motives.

The plain fact is that the Administration lost the East because the people of the East had come to suspect, if not quite to believe, that the Administration stood between them and prosperity, that its attitude toward business was unnecessarily and unwisely antagonistic, that it was attempting too much and accomplishing too little of real benefit, and that, while striving for high and commendable things, it was striving without practical judgment and without due consideration of actual conditions.

New England Estranged.

Connecticut affords a striking illustration with its complete turnover from five Democrats to five Republicans in Congress. Here the presumed effect of a tariff reduction played the chief part, no doubt; but if a finishing touch were needed it was furnished, as Gov. Simeon Baldwin tartly remarked, by the indiscriminate indictments of New Haven Railway Directors on the day before election. All New England resented and still resents that proceeding not merely, as Mr. Baldwin intimated, as having been timed for political effect, but as a travesty upon justice itself.

This is evidenced beyond question by the press. It is not surprising that a strong partisan journal like The Hartford Courant should pronounce the prosecution "a gallery play produced just in time for election effect," and conclude bitterly:

Some of those indicted never voted for the operations complained of. But they are offenders with the rest. And why? Because they live in New England.

Denunciation so wholly unwarranted as this from such a source merits little consideration, but it is time to take notice when The Springfield Republican speaks as follows:

There are plainly to be found in the Government's net some who do not deserve to be there, because they were as innocent of the original offending as any of the agents of the Department of Justice. It can scarcely be held in common sense that men who have been called in to help rescue the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from its difficulties, so as to protect its stockholders, are among those who sought to "monopolize commerce" in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is difficult to understand how the lines have been drawn in this matter. Among the list of the indicted appears the name of Theodore N. Vail, who did everything that he could, acting from a high sense of public duty, to save the company from its troubles. Then there are Edward Milligan of Hartford and Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville, two men of first-class ability and standing, who went into the Board of Directors in 1910, after the things the Government complains of had been done. In fact, five members of the present strong board, which has been doing excellent work in rehabilitating the property, are indicted. As if to make the muddle all the more inexplicable to disinterested observers, the man who led in the policy of aggrandizement, of gathering up corporations, is not among those indicted.

It would seem as if Mr. Mellen's name should lead all the rest, but it is not there. The explanation appears to be that by testifying before the Grand Jury the late President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has secured immunity from prosecution.

Second only to The Springfield Republican as a stanch supporter of the Administration is The Boston Post, which expresses the same opinion. Still another is The Waterbury American, which says:

The feeling of strong criticism expressed by Gov. Baldwin on the political side regarding the gratuitous act of the Attorney General's office in dragging into the New Haven's prosecution the names of the honored citizens of Connecticut long dead is generally shared on all sides. Calling dead men "conspirators" when the case is so evidently futile and malignant is to damage the Government's chances on the real merits of the question.

Among other especially indignant citizens is the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker of Hartford, a leading clergyman of Connecticut. He instances as the victims of this desecration men whom he well knew: Luzon Morris of New Haven, the last Democratic Governor preceding Gov. Baldwin; Leverett Brainard, Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and Col. Frank W. Cheney of Manchester. Whatever their mistakes of judgment, he describes them as men who lived lives of public service, of absolute fidelity and integrity. He thus ends his protest:

"It is this particular part of the indictment programme that seems to me indecent and disgraceful. To rob a grave of the flowers piously strewn upon it or to deface the stone that marks a grave is wanton sacrilege. What then of the useless attempt to assail and dishonor the dead themselves who can no longer reply? I, for one, wish to speak plainly for my dear, dead friends, and to protest against what seems to me a heedless if not wanton sacrilege. One would rather go to hell with some men than to heaven with others. I would rather my name should be in that blacklist with such names as Morris, Brainard, Robinson, and Cheney than in the official list of their detractors and defamers."

These utterances manifestly indicate a bitterness of feeling which unhappily is more likely to be intensified than modified as time goes on. We are not now assuming to pass upon the merits of the case, but this much at least may be said with confidence: Whether or not injustice has been done in unfair discrimination between individuals designated to bear the ignominy of indictment, and whether or not any real public benefit can be derived from blackening the reputations of dead men shorn of the power of self-defense, the facts should not be ignored that the Department of Justice protested vehemently against the bestowal of immunity upon Mr. Mellen by Mr. Folk, that Attorney General McReynolds co-operated earnestly in an effort to save the railway property, that Attorney General Gregory has convinced all concerned of the singleness of his purpose to perform his duties conscientiously, and, finally, that the President himself has had no part whatever in the making of a general crusade whose justification or even excuse has yet to be demonstrated. Nevertheless, it is idle to attempt to blink the fact that New England, whose accord and sympathy with an Administration whose chief attribute is intellectuality of the highest order, is definitely, and it may prove to be permanently, estranged. A pity indeed it is, but true.

New York and Illinois.

While the party in power suffered from the business depression in New York, the result was due primarily to strife among Democratic factions, to the protest against Tammany recorded in the 116,000 votes cast for the discredited Sulzer, and in no small degree to the activities of Mr. Roosevelt, whose campaign of denunciation materially strengthened Mr. Whitman at the finish. The fact that Mr. Gerard ran 70,000 ahead of the State ticket clearly indicates the special favor in which the Administration is held and might even, with some stretch of the imagination, be construed as leaving a doubt of his defeat if the Senatorship had been the sole issue.

In any case, it is nonsensical to herald the result as fixing New York irretrievably in the Republican column two years hence. Pennsylvania need not be considered. It never yet has failed to uphold the highest of high protection, and probably never will.

Barring Illinois, where also factional strife defeated the Democratic candidate for Senator, the Middle West stood well for the Administration, and the great wheat belt, which has not yet felt the pinch of hard times, registered unmistakable approval. So, too, on the Pacific Slope the President received hearty indorsement, notably in California, which elected a Democratic Senator while giving the Democratic candidate for Governor only one-fourth as many votes as were polled by Hiram Johnson.

The Recessives and Our Colonel.

But what of our faithful allies—the dauntless Recessives? Alas, says The Outlook: "Generalizations are unsafe, but it may be deduced, perhaps, from the results that, without economic prosperity, the nation has little stomach for political and social reform"—a wise saying and worthy of grave consideration by Democratic leaders.

But let Mr. Beveridge speak. "Even if we grow no stronger," he writes, "we hold the balance of power. Neither of the old parties can win without us. And possibly, quite probably, we shall grow stronger. We stand for the great industrial and social movement which has never mind about that." And, he concludes, "is it not fair to say that we outclass the old parties in bright men?"

In one bright man, assuredly, but there we draw the line. The Phoenix of Indiana stands alone. We leave him to struggle manfully in the ashes of his defeat, and turn as ever with delight to the Prophet become Philosopher—Our Colonel. The newspapers report as follows:

He quoted Scripture to make his point. When he was asked what he thought about the election results he drew forth from his pocket a well-worn leather-bound copy of the New Testament, and with the prefatory remark that he had carried it with him all the way on his expedition through Africa, proceeded to make the following reply:

"In the Episcopal Church lessons taken from the Bible are appointed for every day of the year. The lesson for Nov. 3 includes the second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, Chapter IV., Verses 3 and 4, which read as follows:

"'For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears, and they shall turn away their ears from the truth and shall be turned unto fables.'

"I have nothing to add to this at present. Later, after all the returns are in, I may have something more to say."

From the self-same lesson, contained in his well-worn leather-bound copy of the New Testament which he carried with him all the way on his expedition through Africa, Our Colonel might have continued to quote these apt and telling passages:

Alexander the coppersmith [Taft?] did me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works.

For Demas [Munsey?] hath forsaken me, having loved this present world.

Only Luke [Perkins?] is with me. Take Mark [Beveridge?] and bring him with thee, for he is profitable to me for the ministry.

For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course.

And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom, to whom be glory forever and ever.

To which, in common with Paul to Timothy, we say with fervor:

Amen!

But alackaday! Our Colonel quotes from the wrong Lesson. And yet we would not chide him; it may be that a leaf was lost from his well-worn, leather-bound copy in the African wilds. Be that as it may, he speaks from the Lesson for Nov. 4 instead of Nov. 3, which includes the following of peculiar pertinence:

This know also * * * that perilous times shall come.

For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, * * * truce-breakers, false accusers, fierce, * * * despisers of those that are good, * * * heady, high-minded, * * * having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

But they shall proceed no further; for their folly shall be manifest unto all men.

Thus for present purposes endeth that, the true, Lesson for Nov. 3. That Our Colonel should have mistaken another for it is both understandable and pardonable; better, indeed, could hardly have been expected of a Dutch Reformer who presumes to cite a Protestant Episcopal Lesson from an Africanized Testament.

What Our Philosophical Colonel meant to convey to the minds of the eager populace was what he really did say, "in a letter (dated September) to a gentleman in Maryland" [Bonaparte, by chance?] who had promised to support him for the Republican nomination in 1916, to wit:

I am very sorry to say that I do not think anything whatever can be done through the Republican Party as now organized; in any event, as far as I am concerned. The result here in New York has shown that it is utterly useless for me to endeavor to get any Republican of prominence to come out in such a way to make it possible for them to be co-operation between the Republicans and Progressives on any terms which I would consider.

In all big States the Republican Party is more reactionary, more completely under the control of the bosses, than it was two years ago. There is literally nothing whatever to be done with it while it continues as it is now; it at present is as far as the poles from the vital principles of Abraham Lincoln Republicanism, and I am sorry to say that actual experience has convinced me that any effort to make a combination between the Progressives and the decent Republicans for good government has resulted only in these decent Republicans being forced into subservience to the machine, and the machine gleefully and screamingly announcing that the Progressives have surrendered to the Republicans, so that the situation becomes worse and not better.

As things are now, it is worse than useless to support the few Republicans who announce that they are for me, but that they intend to remain in the Republican Party, for this merely means that if elected they will strengthen the great mass of Republicans, who not only intend to oppose me, which is unimportant, but to oppose all the things for which I stand, which is very important.

Briefly, Our Colonel continues to stand upon the burning deck whence pretty nearly all but him have fled. In the course of his constant search for public policies to square with his personal resentments, he may shift his position occasionally to alleviate the pain of singeing soles, but upon the whole he is as firm for war upon everybody in sight as Mr. Bryan is for peace among contentious men and voting women.

And praise be! Our Colonel is happy. On the day after election he "made it plain that, however much he may be chagrined by the election of Charles S. Whitman as Governor of New York State, he feels that the nation-wide Republican victory has dealt a tremendous blow at President Wilson's prestige and that he is intensely gratified at that." Compared with the glee which Our Colonel would have radiated at Republican disaster this is as honey extracted from a mother-cask of vinegar. "He did not say so himself, but the secret of his cheerfulness is his belief that the danger of Woodrow Wilson's eclipsing him in personal popularity has passed and that his own chances of election to the Presidency in 1916 have been vastly bettered, whatever happens to the Progressive Party." Wonderful, wonderful man! "Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth."

The President's Next Task.

President Wilson enters upon the second stage of his administrative work under conditions wholly different from those which confronted him upon his inauguration. Committed as he was at the outset to the prompt enactment of remedial legislation, he pursued the course which he had marked out for himself undeviatingly and with a certain scorn of political considerations which could not fail to evoke admiration for his courage, even though at times the expediency of his insistence seemed questionable. The mere keeping of a jaded Congress in session for so unconscionably long a time involved the gravest risk, and the injection of a war-tax measure upon the eve of an election marked the climax of political audacity. A McKinley would never have dreamed of doing such a thing, and even a Roosevelt would have been feazed, if not dismayed, by the possible consequences. The country itself balked at first, but was reconciled finally by realization of the fact that Mr. Wilson simply would not permit partisan advantage to supersede a pressing need. That the Democrats lost many votes in consequence of this persistent urgency must be assumed, but upon the whole the President is warranted in regarding the outcome with complacency.

The Administration passes now into its second and critical period with all important pledges respecting domestic legislation substantially fulfilled and with hands free to grapple the greater problems which have emerged from a worldwide catastrophe. Chief among these, though hardly precedent to the difficult Mexican situation, are the conduct of our foreign affairs and the necessity of achieving resumption of common prosperity. With respect to the former no complaint has come thus far from any source. The most eager critic is unable to put his finger upon a single mistake—a fact which not only augurs well for future conduct, but takes additional strength from confidence already won.

But what will be the condition of the people—our own people—when the great war shall have ended? Upon that all depends. Compared with it the recent elections are quite barren of significance.

If President Wilson shall carry the second part of his programme to a successful conclusion through the resuscitation of business upon a large and sound basis, to the obvious material advantage of the whole people, there will be no changing of horses in crossing the stream two years hence. If he shall fall in that endeavor, even through no fault of his own, the Democratic Party will surely go down to disastrous defeat. Excuses will avail nothing. The American people are not consciously unjust or ungenerous, but they know what they want when they need it; and that something just now is better times, which the party in power must provide or make way for another. When pockets are full and life is easy humans rather enjoy the nagging of one another and cheer on the demagogues, but once the pinch becomes universal they see there is but one boat containing all; and woe to him who rocks it.

That the President understands this may be assumed with surety. Even though his keen vision may have missed such striking symptoms as the killing of the absurd, though presumably popular, Full Crew bill in the Missouri referendum and the storm of noes to the twenty-odd radical proposals in wildest Oregon, the overwhelming repudiation of Our Colonel and all his works cannot have escaped attention, to say nothing of certain Democratic reversals in—shall we say with due diffidence?—New Jersey and other recently enlightened Commonwealths.

Railways and Commission.

But it is not necessary to surmise. Mr. Wilson proved conclusively his breadth of view and his grasp of understanding of the immediate situation when he wrote, in reply to the appeal of railway managers on Sept. 10:

You ask me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroads helped in every possible way, whether by private co-operative effort or by the action, wherever feasible, of Governmental agencies, and I am glad to do so, because I think the need very real.

The interest of the producer, the shipper, the merchant, the investor, the financier, and the whole public in the proper maintenance and complete efficiency of the railways is too manifest. They are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions.

I am confident that there will be active and earnest co-operation in this matter, perhaps the one common interest of our industrial life. * * *

But the emergency is, in fact, extraordinary, and where there is a manifest common interest we ought all of us to speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join with you in calling attention to it. This is a time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend every interest and to serve and sustain it in every legitimate way.

The present condition could not be epitomized more succinctly or more accurately. There can be no real revival of industry while Stock Exchanges are closed and owners of bonds and shares cannot market their holdings, and it follows with like certainty that an open market cannot be afforded while hundreds of millions of American railway securities held abroad await only an opportunity for liquidation because of uncertainty respecting interest and dividends.

Here is the keynote of the whole situation. An increase in rates by governmental authority which would help to offset the tremendous loss of $120,000,000 of net operating railway revenues in the year ended June 30, 1914, would do more than any other conceivable thing to make possible the general trading which is essential to renewal of confidence and business activities in the United States. It is not, moreover, a mere matter of stocks and bonds; a far more vital thing even than that is credit. Railway companies cannot obtain money for extensions, betterments, or even maintenance when hovering in the shadow of bankruptcy. And this means that manufacturing concerns, ironmakers, steelmakers, tiemakers, and all of the innumerable others who ordinarily supply the railway companies with all sorts of material are estopped completely from performing their normal functions.

Why? Because higher rates are not really needed? No. That fact has been established beyond question. Because the public objects? No. The public long ago was convinced that the higher costs of living and wages reach to the railway companies no less than to all others. Because the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot or will not perceive the "extraordinary emergency" mentioned by the President as making for a "very real need"? Possibly, to a degree; but clearly the chief obstacle in the way of first steps toward prosperity, in the way of open markets, in the way of the United States Government, the Democratic Party, and the Democratic President, is Mr. Louis Brandeis, counsel and guide of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who solemnly insists that the right to "regulate" rates comprises only the right to "reduce" them. The natural assumption is that if that had been the intent of Congress, Congress would have said so, but Mr. Brandeis holds or at least asserts the contrary view—and the amenably autocratic commission obediently acquiesces.

What to do in such a circumstance? Technically the President is helpless, and Congress, too. Government by commission invariably involves abandonment of authority by the chosen representatives of the people. The President does right, therefore, even while making his own opinion known, in keeping within the strict letter of the law and refraining from interference. But even a commission which plumes itself upon being on a plane with the Supreme Court is no greater than the source of its creation, and we say plainly to the patient President that, if this particular body should persist in its present inexcusably dilatory, incomprehensibly stupid, and arrogantly obdurate course, he can do no more popular thing than to ask a willing Congress to legislate it out of existence.

The Forthcoming Message.

More definitely than at any previous time President Wilson is the man of the hour. His party still retains full authority and he continues to be its undisputed leader. The certainty that his recommendations will be heeded lends a very vital significance to the policy which he will outline in his forthcoming Message to Congress, which necessarily becomes at this critical period a far more momentous declaration than was contained in his Inaugural Address.

That its tone will evince full realization of existing conditions and breathe the spirit of sober hope is foreshadowed by his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. May we not also anticipate with confidence that it will not lack definiteness? The wish no less than the need of the country is plain: Rigid economy in appropriations; no yielding to the fostered war spirit which demands great expansion of armaments on sea and land at a time when the rapid exhaustion of other nations renders our position freer from danger than ever before; no river and harbor squandering; no new legislation of any kind except such as may help to reopen the channels of trade and commerce or to facilitate the successful operation of the Banking act; no financing of one section or one industry at the expense of others in plain contravention of sound public policy; no consideration of proposals which might tend to make necessary an extra session of Congress; no encouragement of sheer radicalism bearing the specious label of progression; no attention whatever to the partisan harangues of political opponents who can discredit only themselves by seeking advantage from distressing conditions forced upon us by foreign peoples.

This is the straight and true course. Plain announcement of it and firm adherence to it are the sole requisites of common advancement—advancement in the President's own inspiring words, "with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of co-operation," to the end that the whole country may, indeed, and at no distant day, "look back upon the past as upon a bad dream."

"WAR STOPS LITERATURE," SAYS W. D. HOWELLS

Dean of American Authors Does Not Believe That Such Conflicts as the Present Furnish the Novelist, Poet, or Dramatist with the Material for Masterpieces.

WAR stops literature. This is the belief of a man who for more than a quarter of a century has been in the front rank of the world's novelists, who wrote "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and "A Modern Instance" and nearly a hundred other sympathetic interpretations of American life.

Mr. William Dean Howells was the third writer to whom the reporter had put the question, "What effect will the present war have on literature?" And he was the first to give a direct answer.

A famous French dramatist had replied: "I am not a prophet. I have enough to do to understand the present and the past; I cannot concern myself with the future." A famous English short story writer had said: "The war has already inspired some splendid poetry; it may also inspire great plays and novels, but, of course, we cannot tell as yet."

But Mr. Howells said, quite simply: "War stops literature." He said it as unemotionally as if he were stating a familiar axiom.

He does not consider it an axiom, however. For he supplied proof.

"I have never believed," he said, "that great events produced great literature. They seldom call forth the great creative powers of man. In poetry, it is not the poems of occasion that endure, but the poems that have come into being independently, not as the result of momentous happenings.

"This war does not furnish the poet, the novelist, and the dramatist with the material of literature. For instance, the Germans, as every one will admit, have shown extraordinary valor. But we do not think of celebrating that valor in poetry; it does not thrill the modern writers as such valor thrilled the writers of bygone centuries. When we think of the valor of the Germans, our emotion is not admiration but pity.

"And the reason for this is that fighting is no longer our ideal. Fighting was not a great ideal, and therefore it is no longer our ideal. All that old material of literature—the clashing of swords, the thunder of shot and shell, the great clouds of smoke, the blood and fury—all this has gone out from literature. It is an anachronism."

No Literature from Civil War.

"But the American civil war produced literature, did it not?" asked the reporter.

"What great literature did it produce?" asked Mr. Howells in turn. "As I look back over my life and recall to mind the great number of books that the civil war inspired I find that I am thinking of things that the American people have forgotten. They did not become literature, these poems and stories that came in such quantities and seemed so important in the sixties.

"There were the novels of J. W. De Forest, for instance. They were well written, they were interesting, they described some phases of the civil war truthfully and vividly. We read them when they were written—but you probably have never heard of them. No one reads them now. They were literature, but that about which they were written has ceased to be of literary interest.

"Of course, the civil war, because of its peculiar nature, was followed by an expansion, intellectual as well as social and economic. And this expansion undoubtedly had its beneficial effect on literature. But the civil war itself did not have, could not have, literary expression.

"Of all the writings which the civil war directly inspired, I can think of only one that has endured to be called literature. That is Lowell's Commemoration Ode.

"War stops literature. It is an upheaval of civilization, a return to barbarism; it means death to all the arts. Even the preparation for war stops literature. It stopped it in Germany years ago. A little anecdote is significant.

"I was in Florence about 1883, long after the Franco-Prussian war, and there I met the editor of a great German literary weekly—I will not tell you its name or his. He was a man of refinement and education, and I have not forgotten his great kindness to my own fiction. One day I asked him about the German novelists of the day.

"Militarism Killed German Novel."

"He said: 'There are no longer any German novelists worthy of the name. Our new ideal has stopped all that. Militarism is our new ideal—the ideal of Duty—and it has killed our imagination. So the German novel is dead.'"

"Why is it, then," asked the reporter, "that Russia, a nation of militaristic ideals, has produced so many great novels during the past century?"

"Russia is not Germany," answered the man who taught Americans to read Turgenieff. "The people of Russia are not militaristic as the people of Germany are militaristic. In Germany war has for a generation been the chief idea of every one. The nation has had a militaristic obsession. And this, naturally, has stifled the imagination.

"But in Russia nothing of the sort has happened. Whatever the designs of the ruling classes may be, the people of Russia keep their simplicity, their large intellectuality and spirituality. And, therefore, their imagination and other great intellectual and spiritual gifts find expression in their great novels and plays.

"I well remember how the Russian novelists impressed me when I was a young man. They opened to me what seemed to be a new world—and it was only the real world. There is Tcheckoff—have you read his 'Orchard'? What life, what color, what beauty of truth are in that book!

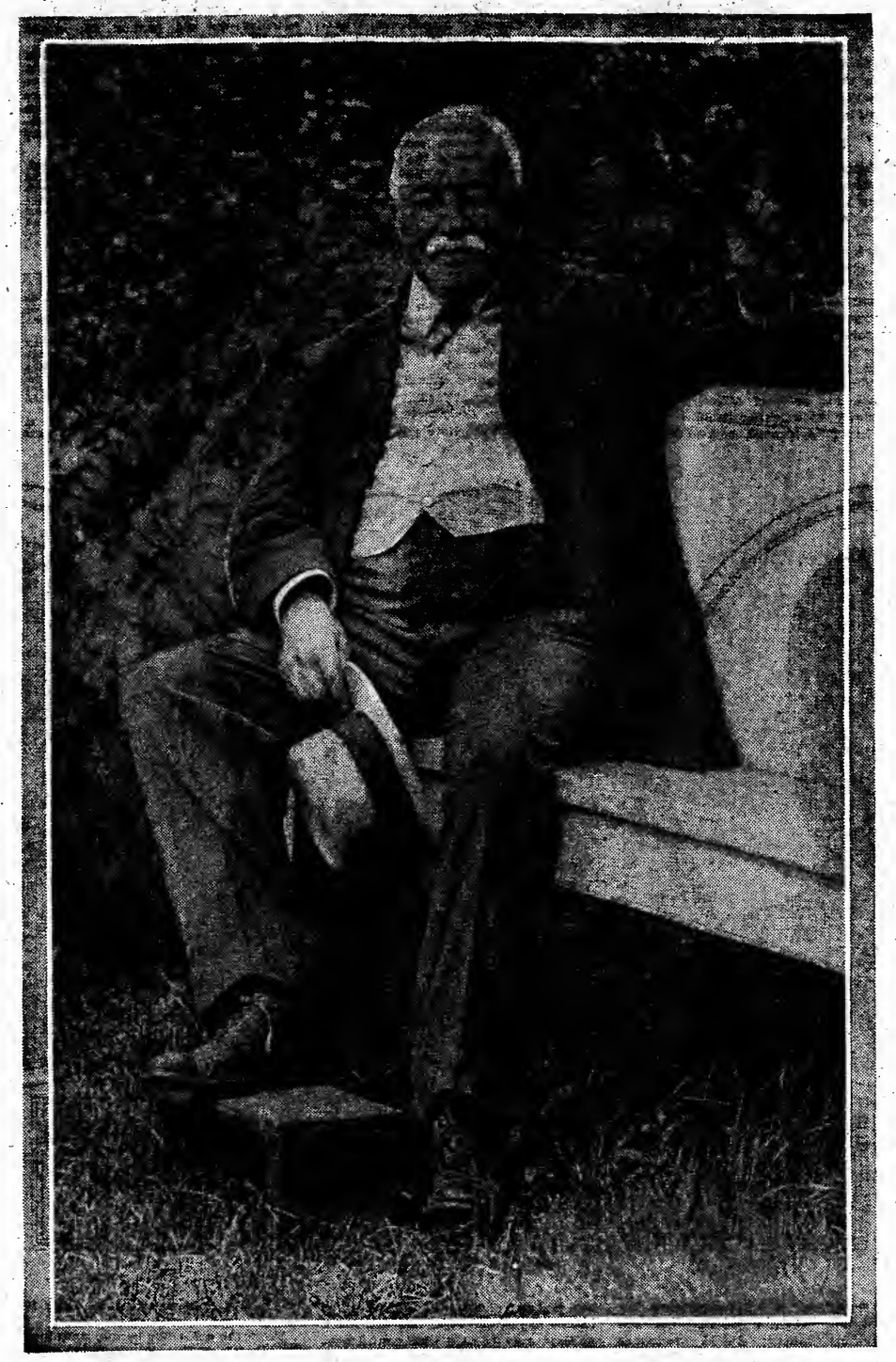
"Then there is Turgenieff—how grateful I am for his books! It must be thirty years since I first read him. Thomas Sargent Perry of Boston, a man of the greatest culture, was almost the first American to read Turgenieff. Stedman read Turgenieff in those days, too. Soon all of the younger writers were reading him.

"I remember very well a dinner at Whitelaw Reid's house in Lexington Avenue, when some of us young men were enthusiastic over the Russian novel, and the author we mentioned most frequently was Turgenieff.

"Dr. J. G. Holland, the poet who edited The Century, lived across the street from Mr. Reid, and during the evening he came over and joined us. He listened to us for a long time in silence, hardly speaking a word. When he rose to go, he said: 'I have been listening to the conversation of these young men for over an hour. They have been talking about books. And I have never before heard the names of any of the authors they have mentioned.'"

"Were those the days," asked the reporter, "in which you first read Tolstoy?"

"That was long before the time," answered Mr. Howells. "Tolstoy afterward meant everything to me—his philosophy as well as his art—far more than Turgenieff. Tolstoy did not love all his writing. He loved the thing that he wrote about, the thing that he lived and taught—equality. And equality is the best thing in the world. It is the thing for which the Best of Men lived and died.



William Dean Howells.

"I never met Tolstoy," said Mr. Howells. "But I once sent him a message of appreciation after he had sent a message to me. Tolstoy was great in the way he wrote as well as in what he wrote. Tolstoy's force is a moral force. His great art is as simple as nature."

"Do you think that the Russian novelists have influenced your work?" asked the reporter.

"I think," Mr. Howells replied, "that I had determined what I was to do before I read any Russian novels. I first thought that it was necessary to write only about things that I knew had already been written about. Certain things had already been in books; therefore, I thought, they legitimately were literary subjects and I might write about them.

"But soon I knew that this idea was wrong, that I must get my material, not out of books, but out of life. And I also knew that it was not necessary for me to look at life through English spectacles. Most of our writers had been looking at life through English spectacles; they had been closely following in the footsteps of English novelists. I saw that around me were the materials for my work. I saw around me life—wholesome, natural, human.

"I saw a young, free, energetic society. I saw a society in which love—the greatest and most beautiful thing in the world—was innocent; a society in which the relation between man and woman was simple and pure. Here, I thought, are the materials for novels. Why should I go back to the people of bygone ages and of lands not my own?"

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that romanticism has lost its hold on the novelists?"

Mr. Howells smiled. "When realism," he said, "is once in a novelist's blood he never can degenerate into romanticism. Romanticism is no longer a literary force among English-speaking authors. Romanticism belongs to the days in which war was an aim, an ideal, instead of a tragic accident. It is something foreign to us. And literature must be native to the soil, affected, of course, by the culture of other lands and ages, but essentially of the people of the land and time in which it is produced. Realism is the material of democracy. And no great literature or art can arise outside of the democracy."

Necessity No Help to Writing.

Tolstoy was mentioned again, and Mr. Howells was asked if he did not think that the Russian novelist's custom of devoting a part of every day to work that was not literary showed that all writers would be better off if they were obliged to make a living in some other way than by writing. Mr. Howells gave his answer with considerable vigor. His calm blue eyes lost something of their kindliness and his lips were compressed into a straight thin line before he said:

"I certainly do not think so. The artist in letters or in lines should have leisure in which to perform his valuable service to society. The history of literature is full of heart-breaking instances of writers whose productive careers were retarded by their inability to earn a living at their chosen profession. The belief that poverty helps a writer is stupid and wrong. Necessity is not and never has been an incentive. Poverty is not and never has been an incentive. Writers and other creative artists are hindered, not helped, by lack of leisure.

"I remember my own early experiences and I know that my writing suffered very much because I could not devote all my time to it. I had to spend ten hours in drudgery for every two that I spent on my real work. The fact that authors who have given the world things that it treasures are forced to live in a state of anxiety over their finances is lamentable. This anxiety cannot but have a restrictive influence on literature. It is not want, but the fear of want, that kills."

"Still, in spite of their precarious financial condition, modern authors are doing good work, are they not?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly they are," answered Mr. Howells, "the novelists especially. There is Robert Herrick, for example. His novels are interesting stories, and they also are faithful reflections of American life. Will Harben's work is admirable. It has splendid realism and fine humor. Perhaps one thing that has kept it, so far, from an appreciation so general as it will one day receive, is the fact that it deals, for the most part, with one special locality, a certain part of Georgia.

"And in Spain—what excellent novelists they have there and have had for a long time! The realistic movement reached Spain long before it reached England and the United States. In fact, the English-speaking countries were the last to accept it. I have taken great pleasure in the works of Armando Valdés. Then there are Péres Galdós and Emilia Pardo Bazán, and that priest who wrote a realistic novel about Madrid society. All these novelists are realists, and realists of power.

"Then there are the great Scandinavians. I hope that I may some time attempt to express a little of my gratitude for the pleasure that Björnson's works have given me."

The reporter asked, "What do you think of contemporary poetry?"

"I admire chiefly that of Thomas Hardy," said Mr. Howells. "His poems have force and actuality and music and charm. Masefield I like, with reservations. Three modern poets who give me great pleasure are Thomas Hardy, William Watson, and Charles Hanson Towne. The first one of Mr. Towne's poems that I read was 'Manhattan.' I have not forgotten the truth of that poetic interpretation of New York. His poems are beautiful and they are full of humanity. In his latest book there is a poem called 'A Ballad of Shame and Dread' that moved me deeply. It is a slight thing, but it is wonderfully powerful. Like all of Towne's poetry, it is warm with human sympathy."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that the great social problems of the day, the feminine unrest, for instance, are finding their expression in literature?"

"No," said Mr. Howells, "I cannot call to mind any adequate literary expression of the woman movement. Perhaps this is because the women who know most about it and feel it most strongly are not writers. The best things that have been said about woman suffrage in our time have been said by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. She has written the noblest satire since Lowell. What wit she has, and what courage! Once I heard her address a meeting of Single Taxers. Now, the Single Taxers are all right so far as they go, but they don't go far enough. The Single Taxers heckled her, but she had a retort ready for every interruption. She stood there with her brave smile and talked them all down."

Praise for Brieux.

"Do you think that Ibsen expressed the modern feminine unrest in 'The Doll's House'?" Mr. Howells was asked.

"Ibsen seldom expressed things," was his reply. "He suggested them, mooted them, but he did not express them. 'The Doll's House' does not express the meaning of unrest, it suggests it. Ibsen told you where you stood, not where to go."

Mr. Howells had recently presided at a meeting which was addressed by M. Brieux, and he expressed great admiration for the work of the French dramatist.

"He is a great dramatist," he said. "He has given faithful reports of life, and faithful reports of life are necessarily criticisms of life. All great novels are criticisms of life. And I think that the poets will concern themselves more and more with the life around them. It is possible that soon we may have an epic in which the poet deals with the events of contemporary life."

Mr. Howells is keenly awake to the effect which the war is having on conditions in New York. And in his sympathy for the society which inevitably must suffer for a war in which it is not directly concerned, the active interest of the novelist was evident. "If all this only could be reflected in a book!" he said. "If some novelist could interpret it!"

JAPANESE MILITARY DOCUMENTS PRAISED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

They Show the Solicitous Care Which Is Taken of Its Soldiers by the Mikado's Government.

In his article on Page 3 of this section Theodore Roosevelt writes: "In the Journal of the Military Service Institution for the months of November and December of the present year will be found a quotation from a Japanese military paper, the Comrades' Magazine, which displays an amount of practical good sense, together with patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the average man, which could well be copied by our people, and which is worthy of study by every intelligent American." The article referred to in the Journal of the Military Service Institution is by James Weymouth, and is a republication from the United Service Magazine of England; it contains information drawn from the Japanese periodical and other Japanese sources. Extracts follow:

Form Letter Sent to Families of Japanese Army Recruits by the Regimental Commander.

I CONGRATULATE you on your ever-increasing good health.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. ——— has joined the regiment under my command, and has duly handed himself over to my care. From today he has been enrolled as a soldier of the empire, and I beg that you will have no anxiety on his account. During his stay in barracks he will be under the orders of officers in whom he may have complete confidence. These will act as your substitutes in his education and training. You may rest assured that on his return home he will deserve all praise as a hard-working citizen who has become an efficient and loyal soldier of the empire.

The education to which I have referred comprises a varied curriculum. To the novice the work will appear more difficult than it is in actual fact, but the routine does not differ greatly from that to which he has been accustomed at school. From the time that he rises in the morning to the time that he sleeps peacefully in his bed his work and his meals are regulated by a given signal, which he obeys together with his comrades. He will be taught diligence and precision. It is only those who before enlistment have led lives of idleness that will find military service irksome.

Although, as I have said, the discipline is not crushing, there is one thing which it is indeed difficult to learn. That is the military spirit, or esprit de corps, as this discipline of character is called. This discipline stands out pre-eminent above all other training. Both in peace and in war it is only the man who is perfect in this branch of training who can truly be termed a fine soldier.

It is of great advantage in this branch of training that the company commander should have a personal interview with the relatives of the recruits. At any rate, the company commander will, from time to time, consult with the relatives and acquaint them with the recruit's progress. I will, therefore, set forth a few points to which I wish to draw your particular attention:

1. It is impossible in this short compass to express all that is meant by the military spirit. It may best be understood by a non-professional to comprise straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty. In the army every effort is made to foster this idea. For this purpose the company commander stands in the relation of parent, and in that identical manner studies the recruit's disposition, ordinary conduct, idiosyncrasies, habits, and physical weaknesses. He endeavors to improve the good and to eradicate the bad.

In order that the company commander may polish the recruit, it is requested that parents will be frank in giving details as to their son's character. If this is done the company commander will be only too happy to exert himself to the utmost in training the recruit's character. If you tell the company commander in confidence you may have no fear that he will betray your secret.

2. The work that will be required of him will not be beyond his powers. But if in the midst of his numerous duties his spirit fails, if he becomes depressed, if, to use a vulgar phrase, "his spirit stinks," if he cherishes an effeminate disposition, the instruction will suddenly become distasteful and the recruit will drop behind his comrades. On breaking the regulations he will be punished, and eventually become an habitual criminal. I should indeed be sorry that such a thing should happen. "If one were to inquire into the origin of crime, in the majority of cases it would be traced to wine and women, followed by dishonesty and debt. Another cause of crime is the receipt of bad news from his family, which plunges him into anxiety and melancholy. There are no other causes of crime than these.

In many of the recruits' homes inconvenience is felt at the reduction of the number of persons available for the family business. However, the inconvenience is for the sake of the Emperor's service, and I therefore request that you will refrain from sending news likely to cause the recruit anxiety. Write to him from time to time words of encouragement. On occasions when he visits his home on leave do your utmost to keep up his spirits and to infuse courage into him against his return to barracks.

I will now enlarge on the topic of wine and women.

3. I particularly request that you will refrain from sending the man money. Money induces him to acquire luxurious habits and to become addicted to wine and women; to pile on dishonesty to dishonesty; to commit all sorts of irregularities; to do irreparable injury to his physique, for which his posterity will suffer. The parents' feelings of pity thus become transformed into the man's enemy. It is not uncommon for those who come from a well-to-do family to receive from four to six shillings as monthly pocket money. When the man enlists the parents imagine that this amount is still needed, and thus the good habits of simplicity, which we with great pains strive to inculcate, are undone. The man who receives money from his family engenders ideas of extravagance among his simple comrades. The men who do not receive pocket money become covetous, and finally corrupted. There are not a few who thus embarrass others.

It is almost superfluous for me to explain that at the time of entry the recruit receives a complete outfit of everything that is necessary, including underclothing and toilet requisites. The men cut each other's hair with the clippers. The bath is provided daily.

The food provided is slightly better than that eaten by the middle classes of the neighborhood in which the troops are located. The food is measured out to each man, and to insure that it is wholesome, it is always inspected by the medical officer before issue.

Clocks are provided where necessary in barracks, and all important times are notified by bugle call. It is not necessary, therefore, for the man to have a watch for his pocket.

If the man falls sick he at once receives medical attention. Slight cases are treated in barracks, while serious cases are sent to hospital. Careful treatment, medicine, nourishment and all necessaries are provided gratis by the Government. The man may recover without anxiety.

Again, if he breaks anything in barracks or does other damage, he is not made to pay compensation. If his clothing or boots need repair, that can be done in barracks.

Further, every ten days he receives his pay as pocket money. (Mr. Weymouth states that the pay is 76 cents a month.) If his tastes are not extravagant he can live very comfortably. There are some men whose laudable ambition it is to put by their pay, and even to remit it home to their parents. If only the man is patient he does not feel the lack of money.

As previously intimated, money sent to the recruit becomes his enemy. I beg you, therefore, on no account to send him money. If he asks for money, please write to the company commander for advice. The company commander will then make inquiries and inform you accordingly.

The contents of this letter I made known in a speech to the gentlemen who accompanied the recruits to barracks, but for the benefit of those who were not present I forward this advice in writing. Therefore if there is anything in this letter which you do not understand please inquire freely from the company commander.

Finally, I beg to report that the man has made a safe entry into barracks, and congratulate him on the honor of having his name enrolled on the military register.

(Signed).....

Speech Delivered by the Regimental Commander to Japanese Soldiers Entering the Reserve.

YOU have now completed your training and have become efficient soldiers of the empire. In whatever capacity you henceforth serve your country, you will look back on this day of returning to your homes as terminating a stage in the history of your lives and as a day of rejoicing. You will keep its lessons forever in your hearts. The warm welcome from your friends and relatives will increase the pleasure of your return.

Now that we part I pray that you may prosper, and as a parting gift offer you some advice.

1. In modern war organization the reservists greatly outnumber the soldiers in the active army. By calling up reservists to join the colors the organization of our army for war is completed. And, therefore, as a supplement to the active army there exists, as I suppose you know, a Reserve Soldiers' Association. Today you have completed your training in the active army and are transferred accordingly to the main portion of the national army. But you will never have done with liability to military service. I want to impress this upon you so that you may fortify your characters accordingly.

2. The spirit of the "Imperial Rescript to Soldiers" is not the exclusive possession of military men, but it is the spirit of Japan. You will therefore make the spirit of the rescript dominate your whole life, studying it carefully, and basing your ordinary conduct thereon. Make your lives pure and offer them as a votive light to its spirit. You will then without fail be worthy reserve soldiers.

3. After your return to your homes you will strive your utmost for the good of the Reserve Soldiers' Association, which exists for the purpose of fostering the military spirit of our country. You must discourage frivolity, ostentation, and the dangerous principles which have recently shown a tendency to spread. By taking the lead in acting up to the principles of the rescript, do your best to convert your countrymen to its maxims of purity and honesty.

(Some instances of prevalent dishonest practices are given, including shirking of their work by workmen, commercial frauds, &c.) During the late war, even, some cruel frauds were perpetrated on the troops, packages containing comforts for the troops from friends at home being pilfered en route.

4. Especially must you be on your guard against luxury and ostentation. Do not try to dress in a style above your income. At any inspection of reservists there are many who misbehave in this manner, and so bring discredit on the Reserve Soldiers' Association. You must take well to heart the rescript on frugality and save our country from luxury.

(The Colonel then goes on to explain that by being diligent in their daily occupations they can best fit themselves for war. He warns them again against luxury.) As your prosperity increases you increase thereby the prosperity of Japan. By setting an example of good conduct you will strengthen the military spirit of the nation. You must always remember that in proportion as a country becomes rich the necessity for an efficient army increases. (He asks the men to send him postcards reporting their safe return to their homes. They must pay great attention to the rules of hygiene so as to be physically fit for any emergency.)

5. If it were possible I should like to give you each a suit of uniform, but owing to present financial conditions I regret that I am unable to do so. But a regulation has been made whereby, from this year onward, all soldiers will be sent back to their homes in uniform. This suit of uniform is to be returned by post through the headquarters of your regimental district. It has been the custom, even with the parents of poor households, who have perhaps shed tears of blood in doing so, to prepare good clothes against their son's return. I hope that this bad practice will cease.

In conclusion, I wish you all a safe return to your homes.

HOME HOSPITAL TREATMENT

Of Tuberculosis

Proves to be a Success

Families Treated as Units in an Important Experiment Which Points the Way to a Solution of One of the World's Greatest Problems.

By Van Buren Thorne, M. D.

THE most interesting and probably the most important current phase of the war against tuberculosis has been carried on in this city during the last two years. It is known as the Home Hospital experiment. The indications are that if this method of handling the tuberculous were universally applied the disease would receive an immediate check, thereafter be controlled, and finally eliminated.

It is worthy of note and should be a matter of pride to residents of New York City that this successful philanthropic enterprise, the object of which is to emancipate the whole of mankind from the thraldom of a dreaded and devastating disease, has been carried on as a result of the initiative and under the direction of one of our local charities—the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. John A. Kingsbury, now Commissioner of Public Charities, conceived the idea of the Home Hospital and actually organized it, while Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Deputy State Commissioner of Public Health, and first Chairman of the Home Hospital Committee, insured a stable foundation for the undertaking by his medical advice and help.

The foundation of the whole plan was to take a family some or all of whose members were tuberculous or suspected of being tuberculous, and dealing with them as a unit instead of segregating the sick and allowing the merely suspected and the well to be about their business without medical supervision. It occurred to those interested in the problem that here was a fine chance to find out whether or not the poverty question could be better handled in conjunction with the diseased or separated from it, for whenever and wherever tuberculosis exists in tenements poverty and disease go hand in hand, each adding to the terror of the other. The answer to the whole problem, according to the testimony of the eager scientific observers, is that the best thing for all concerned is to have poverty and the disease considered and treated as a unit.

Great Hopes for Future.

This experiment has been carried on on an extensive scale, but in the most unostentatious manner, for two and a half years or more, and those responsible for it have issued a report explaining the work in detail, the results, expressing a great hope for its future, and declaring the necessity for an enlargement of the facilities.

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, has written the introduction to the report in which he shows that the Home Hospital experiment set out to answer three phases of the great tuberculosis problem. They are:

Is it possible to treat families in which one or more members are afflicted with tuberculosis by keeping the family together, in their own individual home, without danger to other members of the family?

Do the results of treating patients in their own homes under satisfactory conditions of living, with adequate medical supervision, compare favorably with results secured by removing the patient from his home and treating him in a sanatorium or other special institution for tuberculosis?

In the case of a family in which there is combined tuberculosis and poverty, which costs more: to treat the family as a unit, as is done in the Home Hospital experiment, or to break up the family, as is done under other methods of treating families with tuberculosis?

"As planned," says Mr. Burritt, "the experiment was to extend over a period of three years. While at the end of that time we shall have more complete and more conclusive proof than is now available, yet we believe the evidence presented in this report points unmistakably to the fact that it is perfectly practicable to treat families in which there is tuberculosis as a family unit, without apparent danger of spreading the infection to well members of the family. Indeed, our results thus far indicate that it is the most practical way to prevent other members of the family from contracting tuberculosis. This is accomplished by careful medical and nursing supervision, by proper segregation of the patient from other members of his family, and by the correction of any hygienic or physical defects that in any way are detrimental to good health. Just as a superabundance of fresh air and sunshine, good food, and proper sanitary surroundings are vital to the care of tuberculosis, so are these same fundamentals of hygienic living the essentials for preventing the spread and the development of the disease.

Mental Effect on Patient.

"We believe that the evidence in this report also points convincingly to the fact that the results secured during these two years by the treatment of patients in the Home Hospital compare very favorably with the results obtained in the best sanatoria and hospitals. No small factor in securing these results, we believe, is the very important one of the mental effect on the patient. Take a man or a woman away from his home and his family—the maintenance of which is the one thing for which he lives—and immediately an unfavorable mental situation is created. Change this situation by providing for his treatment in his home, with his loved ones near him—and the unfavorable environment is changed to a favorable one—a retarding mental condition is transformed into one making rapidly for his improvement. The results are what might be expected.

"The experiment has demonstrated that the cost of doing an adequate piece of work in treating combined poverty and tuberculosis by the Home Hospital method is less in each case than adequate treatment of both by any other method."

The Home Hospital is really a large institution. It has an average of approximately 130 patients and of more than 200 individuals. Its average number of patients is greater than that of Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, N. Y. The demand is so great, however, that its sponsors are convinced it should be not only made permanent, but rapidly extended in size. It is their intention to add at least another staircase of twenty families before the completion of the three years.

Mr. Burritt says that, after all, the Home Hospital idea is only that of a decently constructed house with a decent budget available to provide adequate nourishment, together with provision for constant medical and nursing supervision of the family. Even less expensive tenements, with provision for the maximum of light and air, can be used for the extension of the Home Hospital idea. With these three items—a decent home, an adequate budget, and proper supervision—families afflicted with the ills flowing from tuberculosis and poverty combined can be rehabilitated. The inescapable conclusion is, moreover, that with decently constructed homes, with adequate nourishment and with proper instruction and help the spread of tuberculosis can practically be prevented. The Home Hospital is at once a demonstration of successful treatment of combined tuberculosis and poverty and an illustration of how society must regulate its housing conditions and the wages of its families if it seriously contemplates the prevention of tuberculosis.

The Home Hospital treats all cases of sickness that occur in these families, but more than that it prevents the development of diseases other than tuberculosis through improving the resistance and general health of each member of the family. Furthermore, keeping the family together in wholesome surroundings promotes not only the health conditions of the family, but also its moral and social value. The supervision is more than medical—it is moral also. Any measure of the value of the Home Hospital treatment must recognize these essential factors.

In emphasizing the importance of the tuberculosis crusade the report mentions the fact that the disease is claiming victims in this city at the rate of 8,500 a year. To be exact, 8,601 persons died of it in New York City in 1913, while 22,671 new cases were registered last year and 31,212 cases were carried over from the preceding year. The problem is most pressing in the congested tenements, with their dark, dirty, unventilated, overcrowded rooms. Conservative investigators state that there are at this moment more than 30,000 tuberculosis cases in these tenements, associated, of course, with the appalling conditions resulting from poverty itself.

Recognizing tuberculosis not merely as a human disease but as a social disorder, and the real problem as not concerning the patient alone, but the family and the conditions under which they live, those responsible for the idea of the Home Hospital regarded consumption as a house disease and the logical way to combat it was an attack on the fundamental, predisposing cause, namely, the home and working conditions. As these were basic in causing the disease, so their correction is vital to the permanent cure of the patient and to the future welfare of his family. To treat the social ills, therefore, is quite as important as to cure the disease, for without social rehabilitation the disease is most liable to recur in the patient and to continue in his family.

Based upon such convictions as these the Home Hospital experiment was established by the association on March 18, 1912, for the combined treatment of tuberculosis and poverty among the tenement poor of New York City. More specifically, the object sought is to demonstrate by a three-year experiment that if sanitary housing with ample sunshine and fresh air, adequate relief, including good and abundant nourishment, freedom from undue work and worry, reasonable segregation, skillful medical care and constant nursing supervision be provided, it is possible:

To prevent the spread of tuberculosis from the sick to the well members of the family and particularly to protect the children from infection;

To cure many who are in the early stages of the disease;

To secure improved health and larger earning capacity to patients whose cases are moderately advanced; and

To complete, at least in instances, the rehabilitation of the family, physically, economically, and socially.

The Home Hospital, ideally located at Seventy-eighth Street and John Jay Park, occupies two entire sections of the East River Homes. One section was opened March 18, 1912, when the experiment was established, the second one was leased last year and was occupied on Nov. 24. Two open staircases lead to the forty-eight apartments, consisting of from two to four rooms each, including one or more bed chambers, with open-air sleeping balconies.



In these rooms a family of five contracted tuberculosis. Such homes must be wiped out or the disease will spread



The pale and weak have changed to wholesome and happy boys and girls



Rest period at open air school on the roof

From a sanitary standpoint these apartments far excel the most exclusive apartments in New York City. No expense has been spared to provide a maximum amount of sunlight and ventilation for each room. Even the windows, extending from ceiling to floor, are arranged in three sashes, so that when open two-thirds of the space is unobstructed. On the roof is a spacious solarium, with hedges of privet and geraniums. A part of this solarium is reserved for the patients. Here in reclining chairs they take the cure. Another part of the roof is a children's playground, where there is no premium on fresh air and sunshine. There they play and make merry, remote from the danger of infection. Still another part of the roof is occupied by a fresh-air school.

Four of the apartments are used for administrative purposes. Two comprise the office and clinic. A third apartment on the top floor has been equipped as a general kitchen and dining room. The diet kitchen is also used for a class-room, where cooking lessons are given to mothers and the relative values of foodstuffs explained.

In selecting families to participate in this experiment preference has been given (1) to families in which both poverty and tuberculosis are more or less incipient; (2) to families believed to possess sufficient intelligence to cooperate in the experiment; (3) to families in which dependency is due to tuberculosis of the wage-earner, and (4) to families in which tuberculosis of the mother renders it inadvisable to keep the home together under ordinary circumstances; in general, to poor families of any nationality and religion made or kept dependent by tuberculosis and in which there is a reasonable hope of restoring the patient to health and at least partial earning capacity.

Selection of Families.

It is to be noted that treatment is provided in this way for children too young to be admitted to preventoria, for patients unwilling or unable to leave their families, and especially for the largest and, because of its irresponsibility, most dangerous class of sufferers, namely, the more or less chronic second stage, but able-to-be-about cases, almost entirely unprovided for by other institutions.

The selection of families is made in the following manner: A relief visitor of the association visits and carefully investigates the home conditions, and if she decides that the family is suitable all members report to the Home Hospital Clinic for examination. If the case is one which gives fair promise of being cured in a reasonable length of time, or even of such improvement as to restore partial earning capacity of the patient, the family is admitted. It will be readily seen by examining the cases in the appendix that the selection of patients has not been confined to favorable early-stage cases.

Before a family is admitted its members understand definitely just what will be expected of them, and what they in turn may expect from the association. All able-bodied members, for example, must work and account to the hospital for the expenditure of their incomes. Intemperance is not tolerated. All instruction and advice must be faithfully followed, and supervision of the home by the resident staff and attending physicians must be permitted. On the other hand, the association supplies or supplements in each family everything that is necessary for the maintenance of the normal standard of living and for the medical treatment of the patients.

Normal Home Life Continued.

As far as possible, each family is permitted and helped to live a normal home life. Everything, however, that relates to the welfare of the patient and the family is closely supervised by the hospital staff. Incessant instruction in precautions necessary to prevent the spread of consumption to the well members is given, less minor details in respect to prophylaxis and sanitation of the home are carefully explained, and particular emphasis is laid on the value of fresh air and personal hygiene as preventives not only of tuberculosis but also of other diseases.

The association has a staff of fourteen persons at the hospital. This consists of a Superintendent, a medical directory, an attending physician, two nurses, a nurses' helper, a mothers' helper, two clerks, a cook, and four cleaners.

Although the family unit is preserved, the patient is so closely supervised as practically to prevent infecting the well members of the household. Each adult patient has a separate room and his individual dishes are sterilized. There is strict insistence upon such precautions as refraining from kissing and protecting the mouth when coughing.

Instruction for Women.

Special classes are held weekly at which the mothers and older girls receive instruction in food values, the preparation of food, and in sewing. These classes are much needed, as many of the women have absolutely no knowledge of the value of proper preparation of foodstuffs. Sewing and mending are also almost unknown to them. Some have never even sewed a button on their clothing. Naturally, such mothers as these are quite proud when for the first time they have cooked an appetizing dish or made a pair of rompers for baby.

It is impossible to give here the details of the treatment, but the report contains every phase of it as well as the particulars of the results for the purpose of study by such physicians, philanthropists, and charitable organizations as may be interested in the solution of this most pressing problem. It is sufficient to state that the medical régime adopted is that of the best sanatoria and hospitals. All positive and suspected cases are examined every six weeks, healthy children every three months, and healthy adults every six months. The results of each examination are recorded on a separate chart. After each examination the patient is advised as to his condition, and is given instructions accordingly. If the patient has active symptoms, with cough, sputum, elevation of pulse and temperature, &c., he is ordered to remain in bed. He sleeps out of doors on the balcony, is carefully fed, and isolated as far as possible from the well members of the family. The children are not allowed in the patient's bedchamber or in close contact with him. The family is encouraged to spend the day on the roof and to return to the apartments only to eat and sleep.

As the patients improve, they are encouraged to work on tasks proportioned to their increasing strength, and are thus prepared for a return to normal activity and to complete resumption of family responsibility. When the family is about to be discharged the securing of employment and a sanitary home complete the care provided.

The advantages claimed for the method of treatment are (1) the directness of its attack upon the home conditions as a crucial, underlying cause of tuberculosis and its consequent poverty, (2) the readiness with which unsuspected, incipient cases may be detected and checked, (3) the exceptional opportunity it affords for adequate control of the disease and family, (4) its avoidance of the opposition, deterrent influence, worry, and other hardships inevitably occasioned by the separation of the sick from the well members of the family, (5) its preservation of the integrity of the home, (6) its care of classes of patients who either could not or would not go to institutions, (7) its fostering an increase of earning capacity in the wage-earner and a gradual return to normal conditions, (8) its provision against a return of either the patient or family to the inimical environment where the disease was contracted and is likely to recur, and (9) in its care not only for the physical but for the economic and social ills, not merely of the patient but of the entire family.

Such a work aims at causes, seeks not only the cure of the individual but the protection of society, is concerned with the patient, his family and environment and deals with fundamental questions of ideals, of livelihood, and of life.

"The results obtained during the first year of the Home Hospital experiment were highly presumptive evidence of the medical practicability of treating combined poverty and tuberculosis in the home," the report states. "The study of this most important sociological problem was undertaken with twenty-seven families, containing fifty-four patients and twenty-five suspects. Such marked success attended the work with this small group that on Nov. 24, 1913, eighteen months after the establishment of the hospital, twenty-four apartments were added, thus doubling the capacity of the institution. Accordingly, during the past year we have been able to care for fifty-three families, containing 120 patients and sixty-four suspects. Of these families, seventeen were under care at the close of the first year of the experiment.

"During the first year eleven families were discharged, six having been rehabilitated physically, socially, and economically. The other five were dismissed for intemperance or refusal to co-operate. During the past year fourteen families were discharged, eleven having been restored to health and earning capacity. Three refused to follow advice and were dismissed.

"The permanency of the cures since these families left the hospital has been equally as satisfactory as was the progress of the patients while under treatment. Only one of the nine positive cases and two suspects in the six families discharged as rehabilitated during the first year has relapsed.

Little Danger of Infection.

"In no instance has a well member of a family developed symptoms of tuberculosis, either while at the Home Hospital or since discharge. This is convincing proof that, although the adult patient remains at home, there is little danger of infecting others if prophylactic measures are maintained. It also indicates that the degree of tuberculosis in any community, like the incidence of typhoid fever, is a fair index of that community's hygienic status. Teach people to live properly and tuberculosis will rapidly wane.

"A summary of the medical results during the first two years of the experiment shows that seventeen families have been rehabilitated physically, and that eight others have been dismissed, either for frequent intoxication or persistent refusal to follow advice and direction. The results obtained with the adult cases compare very favorably with those of the leading sanatoria, 46.6 per cent. having been apparently cured, 35.5 per cent. having had their disease arrested, and 17.7 per cent. having been much improved. Every patient who has followed advice with the exception of one, a far advanced case who died 198 days after admission, has improved.

"By comparing the actual cost of caring for tuberculous families in the Home Hospital for the year with the estimated cost of institutional care, the expense of the former method is found to be less. The total cost of treatment and maintenance of the patients at the Home Hospital during the two years has been less than the estimated cost of caring for the same persons in institutions. Therefore the economy of the new method is apparently well established."

It is also shown that under this method of management and treatment the family earning power is increased.



Patients on the roof of the Home Hospital



Winter does not keep them indoors

MEXICAN WAR ENDS CAREER

Of Ambrose Bierce

Picturesque Literary Figure

He Went to the Front and Has Never Been Heard From Since—A Remarkable and Interesting Character Who Was Anything but Conventional.

By Bailey Millard.

WAR has blotted out another bright life—that of Ambrose Bierce, a unique figure in American literature whose vivid army tales and keen satirical papers and poems stamped him as one of the most original and versatile of writers. Bierce was a master of English, as even his most ephemeral work will show, and technically none could touch him. He corrected Kipling, and even Howells, and in his critical essays he showed where many other famous authors failed in their facts or their diction. He wrote the most gruesome, the most harrowing, the most terrible tales ever published in this country. Some of his poems were of rare strength and beauty. His "Invocation" is said to have been the real inspiration of Kipling's "Recessional," and in this instance newspaper men have pulled the deadly parallel to the supposed confusion of the famous Englishman.

Bierce led a most remarkable life, half hermit, half bohemian, and altogether egoistical and cynical. In the West he was the most hated and feared of writers, and also the most courted and spoiled. He lampooned nearly everybody in political and private life with hair-raising audacity. As the Dean of Pacific Coast letters he made and unmade authors and poets. The dilettante worshipped him. He has been called "the American Swift," "the last of the satirists," and "the Maupassant of the West." He was an iconoclast of the first order.

When Villa rose against Huerta and the Constitutionalists rushed to arms, Bierce, who was a Northern Captain in the civil war and was brevetted Major for exceptional gallantry, went to Mexico and joined the staff of the doughty General. After the battle of Torreon he was missing, and has not been heard from since. There is so little doubt of his death that his friends and relatives have given up searching for him and mourn him as lost. His publisher, the Neale Company, which was paying him royalties on his collected works, cannot reach him with its checks or letters of inquiry, and neither his daughter, Mrs. H. D. Cowden of Bloomington, Ill., nor his secretary, Miss Carrie Christiansen of Washington, with each of whom he corresponded regularly, has had any word from him for nine months.

Was a Fatalist.

At the time he joined Villa he was 72 years of age. His friends unite in saying that if he were alive he would not have left them so long in suspense. There has been a report from San Francisco that on leaving that city for Mexico he was very despondent and said that he was going back to his old game of war because he lacked the courage to commit suicide. There is another rumor that he actually did efface himself in Sonora.

Neither of these stories deserves credence. I knew the man well. He was a fatalist and did not believe in assisting fate. There are those who affect to believe that he is letting the reports of his death go uncontradicted that he may enjoy the reading of his obituaries. But I should say that this were very unlikely. Vain he was, and not a little curious as to what men thought of him, but not so vain nor so curious as that.

Indeed, he roundly condemned Joaquin Miller for advertising himself in that way several years before his actual demise, and he was strong in his denunciation of William Waldorf Astor under like circumstances. Bierce was one of those very singular authors who would not lift a finger to secure the biggest advertisement ever written. As to his own work no man could possibly have been more modest. He frowned upon all discussion of it in his presence.

Despised Popularity.

Ambrose Bierce held a peculiarly anomalous position in the world of letters. The public, seeking out the best sellers, was little acquainted with his writings. This was partly for the reason, strange as it may seem, that he despised popularity and all that the word stands for. This was not merely from the desire to be different, but for the reason that he lived and thought entirely out of the groove. Like Thoreau, he held "men and their dirty institutions" in utter contempt. He would have lit his cigar with a page of Emerson and would have thrown Longfellow into the ash can.

He would never defer in the slightest to the literary or philosophical opinions of his fellows, cared nothing for what they might say of his personal conduct, however singular or offensive, and though he committed many breaches of custom and gave many affronts, he never apologized.

Probably Bierce was better known in the West than in the East, although he lived and worked on the Atlantic side during his best period of production. He made no friends among the literati, and was constantly finding fault with them in public print. He thought nothing of crucifying a popular idol. If anybody wrote about war, for example, he was pretty sure to be challenged by Bierce, who was deeply versed in army affairs, not only having been a military engineer with Gen. Thomas, but having the whole theory and practice of modern warfare at his fingers' ends. There is no doubt that to Bierce, as a member of Gen. Villa's staff, the Constitutionalists owe not a little of their success.

Bierce, who was of New England parentage, was in Ohio when the civil war began. He enlisted for the North in 1861, while in his twenty-first year. Because of his marked ability and great bravery as a soldier he rose rapidly from the ranks, and in the course of time became a Captain of infantry. He was wounded at Chickamauga, the scene of one of his most vividly written and most horrible tales. Of the end of this battle he says in his journal:

> Had the Confederates made one more general attack we should have had to meet them with the bayonet alone. I don't know why they did not; probably they were short of ammunition. I know, though, that while the sun was taking its own time to set we lived through the agony of at least one death each, waiting for them to come on.
>
> At last it grew too dark to fight. Then away to our left and rear some of Bragg's people set up "the rebel yell." It was taken up successively and passed around to our front, along our right, and in behind us again until it seemed almost to have got to the point whence it started. It was the ugliest sound that any mortal ever heard—even a mortal exhausted and unnerved by two days of hard fighting without sleep, without rest, and without hope. There was, however, a space somewhere at the back of us across which that horrible yell did not prolong itself, and through that we finally retired in profound silence and dejection unmolested.

Civilian readers who have speculated vaguely upon the underlying causes for the rise and fall of the tide of battle in embroiled Europe will be interested in what Bierce says under the title of "The Crime of Pickett's Mill":

> Early in my military experience I used to ask myself how it was that brave troops could retreat while still their courage was high. As long as a man is not disabled he can go forward; can it be anything but fear that makes him stop and finally retire? Are there signs by which he can infallibly know the struggle to be hopeless? In this engagement there was a "dead line" beyond which no man advanced but to fall. Not a soul of them ever reached the enemy's front to be bayoneted or captured. It was the matter of the difference of three or four paces—too small a distance to affect the accuracy of aim. In these affairs no aim is taken at individual antagonists; the soldier delivers his fire at the thickest mass in his front. The fire is, of course, as deadly at twenty paces as at fifteen; at fifteen as at ten. Nevertheless there is the "dead line," with its well-defined edge of corpses—those of the bravest. Where both lines are fighting without cover—as in a charge met by a counter-charge—each has its "dead line," and between the two there is a clear space—neutral ground, devoid of dead, for the living cannot reach it to fall there.

In war as elsewhere his contempt for women "out of their sphere" was as deep as his admiration for them in what he conceived to be their natural place in life. Here is an extract from his journal, which shows what he thought of the brave women who "mixed in" with the soldiers to inspire them to gallant deeds:

> There was, I remember, no elephant on the boat that passed us across that evening, nor, I think, any hippopotamus. These would have been out of place. We had, however, a woman. She was a fine creature, this woman; somebody's wife. Her mission, as she understood it, was to inspire the failing heart with courage, and when she selected mine I felt less flattered by her preference than astonished by her penetration. How did she learn? She stood on the upper deck with the red blaze of battle bathing her beautiful face, the twinkle of a thousand rifles mirrored in her eyes; and displaying a small ivory-handled pistol she told me in a sentence punctuated by the thunder of great guns that if it came to the worst she would do her duty like a man. I am proud to remember that I took off my hat to this little fool.

After the war, from which he emerged as Major Bierce, he flipped a coin to see whether he would go in for literature or a military career. Literature won and he began to write essays and stories. The year 1870 found him in London in the brilliant set of which Tom Hood was leader. There he sent forth such poignant shafts of ridicule of men and institutions as to earn for him the sobriquet of "Bitter Bierce."

Editor of "The Lantern."

In May, 1874, while the Empress Eugénie was in exile in England, he wrote for her every month the entire contents of a twelve-page paper called The Lantern, which owed its existence and name to a most peculiar set of circumstances. Before the close of the Franco-Prussian war Henri Rochefort edited his La Lanterne in Paris, and in it he regularly attacked the Third Napoleon and his household in the most vindictive manner. His rancor against Eugénie was something terrible. He went to the length of denying the legitimacy of the Prince Imperial. He menaced the Empress even while she was in exile and he in confinement on the Island of New Caledonia.

When the news of the "terrible Rochefort's" escape from that penal colony reached England the widowed Eugénie was in despair. On the way to England Rochefort had announced his intention of reviving La Lanterne in London. The Empress was almost prostrated by the fear of his pitiless pen. She could not prevent the revival of his dreadful journal. What she did was to forestall it. Under any other than its original name the paper would have little prestige. So she had the title The Lantern registered at Stationers' Hall, which precaution Rochefort had neglected to take, though he had spent thousands of pounds in a plant for his journal. The first intimation that Rochefort had that the field was occupied was when The Lantern came from the newsdealers. After making some futile attempts at redress Rochefort abandoned the London enterprise.

The Empress defrayed all the expenses of The Lantern, including a generous douceur to Bierce, who roasted Rochefort unmercifully. So lively was her interest in the paper that she had a French edition printed for her private reading. She especially enjoyed Bierce's sallies against her old enemy.

Refused to Meet Empress.

This affair was all conducted through an agent named Mortimer. Bierce never had seen the Empress, but one day he received an invitation to visit her at Chiselhurst. Now, a prouder man than Bierce never lived, and here was an example of it: As the iron rules of etiquette, even in exile, required that the hospitable request be made in the form of a "command," he would not go to meet his imperial patroness.

"I had the incivility," he said afterward, "to disobey; and I still think it is a sufficient distinction to be probably the only American journalist who was ever employed by an Empress in so congenial a pursuit as the pursuit of another journalist."

On returning to America, Bierce went West. In 1880 he was manager for a mining company in the Black Hills, where he had some desperate adventures with bad men, chiefly highwaymen. Later he was employed as a writer by Frederick Marriott of The San Fraancisco News-Letter. Here he was given a free hand, and in his pungent paragraphs he attacked everybody, high and low, and soon made a name for himself all over the West as the most vitriolic satirist of his day.

At heart Bierce was tender enough, but his boast was that he never let his heart get into his head. Gertrude Atherton, on reading some of his stories written during his long stay in California, said that he had the "most brutal imagination of any man of the English-speaking race."

When his book "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians" was published in the later 80s it was pounced upon by reviewers, who declared it to be more harrowing than Poe; but at the same time the style was recognised as that of a master. "A Son of the Gods," one of the stories in this book, is fairly representative. A young officer whose division is halted at the edge of a wood to spare the lives of the skirmishers rides forward alone to the crest of a bare ridge, to make the enemy disclose himself. He then rides on in a storm of rifle fire.

> The dust drifts away. Incredible! That enchanted horse and rider have passed a ravine and are climbing another slope to unveil another conspiracy of silence, to thwart the will of another armed host. Another moment and that crest, too, is in eruption. The horse rears and strikes the air with his forefeet. They are down at last. But look again—the man has detached himself from the dead animal. He stands erect, motionless, holding his sabre in his right hand, straight above his head. His face is toward us. Now he lowers his hand to a level with his face and moves it outward, the blade of the sabre describing a downward curve. It is a sign to us, to the world, to posterity. It is a hero's salute to death and history!
>
> Again the spell is broken. Our men attempt to cheer; they are choking with emotion; they utter hoarse, discordant cries; they clutch their weapons and press tumultuously forward into the open. The skirmishers, without orders, against orders, are going forward at a keen run, like hounds unleashed.

In the end, of course, the young hero is slain, but the inspiration of his deed leads his comrades to victory.

In his next volume of tales, "Can Such Things Be?" Bierce appeared as the most distinctive exponent of the supernatural and terrible the world has ever seen in literature. You may search Poe through and never find such riotous imagination as is revealed in "The Damned Thing," "Moxon's Master," and "The Middle Toe of the Right Foot."

In these and subsequent writings he would not hesitate to introduce such gruesome details as would make a sensitive reader lay down the book with horror and disgust. And yet amid all his references to cold-blooded killings and to corpses in a state of putrefaction and, otherwise there would be an occasional burst of tenderness which showed that he could not really live up to his boast of keeping his heart out of his head. Witness the closing paragraph in "A Baby Tramp":

> They found him there next morning, very wet, very cold, but no longer hungry. He had apparently entered the cemetery gate—hoping, perhaps, that it led to a house where there was no dog—and gone blundering about in the darkness, falling over many a grave, no doubt, until he had tired of it all and given up. The little body lay upon one side, with one soiled cheek upon one soiled hand, the other hand tucked away among the rags to make it warm, the other cheek washed clean and white at last, as for a kiss from one of God's great angels. It was observed—though nothing was thought of it at the time, the body being as yet unidentified—that the little fellow was lying upon the grave of Hetty Parlow. The grave, however, had not opened to receive him. That is a circumstance which, without actual irreverence, one may wish had been ordered otherwise.

But his satirical pose was all against what he called "the drool of the sentimentalist." His San Francisco Examiner "Prattle" column bristled with sallies against such human, heartsome writings as the verse of James Whitcomb Riley.

Bierce was ever a fighter, in civic life as in war. He was in many ugly broils, from all of which he emerged serenely enough, for never would he acknowledge himself beaten. In his Examiner "Prattle" he lambasted Arthur McEwen, a fiery free lance. Bierce's initials, which he sometimes signed to his articles, were "A. G. B." McEwen, in a stinging attack in The Wasp, referred to him very irreverently as "Almighty God Bierce." After that Bierce dropped the "G.," which is about the only instance I have ever known of his acknowledgment of the effectiveness of an enemy's shaft.

And enemies he had—no writer ever had more. Always he affected great pride in them. He regarded himself as a voice crying in the wilderness and declared that he could hardly hope to be understood in his day of smug respectability.

The bitterest of all Bierce's journalistic battles was waged against Collis P. Huntington, who in 1896 was conducting a powerful lobby at Washington to pass his refunding bill, releasing him and his associates of the Central Pacific Railroad from their obligations to the Government. Bierce went to Washington. A newspaper man said to Huntington, "Bierce is in town."

"How much does he want?" cynically asked Huntington.

The remark was reported to Bierce.

"Please go back and tell him," said that journalist, "that my price is $75,000,000. If when he is ready to pay I happen to be out of town he may hand it to my friend the Treasurer of the United States." This $75,000,000 was the amount claimed by the Government from the Central Pacific.

Hostility of Other Scribes.

Huntington was defeated and the money was paid into the Treasury. To Bierce was given much of the credit for the successful campaign made against the great railroad man.

Bierce liked Washington so well that he remained there over ten years. As he grew older his essays became more ironical and satirical, perhaps a little more crabbed, and his tales more fantastic and gruesome. As editor of the Cosmopolitan I published a number of these, and for sheer audacity and harrowing detail they outclassed anything offered to that magazine during my régime, and I am free to confess that I never would have accepted them had they borne the name of any other author besides that of Ambrose Bierce.

With his brethren of the pen he had not the slightest patience, but delighted in grilling them on all occasions. So instead of helping him to recognition, as they might have done, they ignored him. For this and for other reasons his return to the East after the publication of books that had made more or less of a stir in purely literary circles resulted in bitter disappointment to him. Although he had been assured by a few friendly members of the literati that his was the greatest work that ever had come out of the West, there was no beating of drums to announce his advent in the East. He had seen how Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and even Joaquin Miller had been banqueted and lionized on first coming here from California, but there were no banquets for him. Few even took the trouble to look him up at his home in Washington. This neglect embittered him and he railed all the louder at those whom he regarded as his literary rivals.

But the report of his death is bound to arouse public curiosity as to his work, and the extensive reading of him that will follow will bring him a fuller recognition than he ever enjoyed during his lifetime. There are those authorities on English who are bold enough to predict that when a long line of scholars has sifted out the works of modern American authors those of Ambrose Bierce will be retained, while those of many another writer now more famous will have been tossed into the dustbin of Time. Also it is likely that his name will go down in history as did that of the genius of the Mexican Constitutionalists.

A singularly handsome man, of good height and fine figure, carrying himself, even at 70, with an erect military bearing, Bierce, with his keen blue-gray eye and clear, ruddy complexion, like that of an English squire, was a man to be remarked in any crowd. He did not know what fear was, and through many narrow 'scapes by flood and field he bore himself bravely, often recklessly. Aside from his rough military experience, his adventures with "bad men" whom he attacked in and out of print would have afforded excitement enough for any ordinary mortal, but his life was probably prolonged by his fame as a crack pistol shot. This cynical snap to the whip of his satrical poem "Convalescent" reveals his attitude toward what he considered his ever-hostile environment:

> I'm safe? Is that what the physician said?
> What! "Out of danger?" Then, by Heaven, I'm dead!



Ambrose Bierce.
(Original Drawing made and copyrighted by F. Soulé Campbell.)



GARRET FAERIES

By MADISON CAWEIN

THE moon, a circle of gold,
O'er the crowded housetops rolled,
And over a garret, where,
Amid the sordid things and bare,
A sick child lay and gazed
Out a road to the far-away,
A road that he followed, mazed,
That grew from a moonbeam ray.

A road of light that led
From the foot of his garret bed,
Out of that room of hate,
Where poverty slept with its mate,
Sickness; out of the street
Into a wonderland,
Where a voice called low and sweet,
"Come! Follow our faery band."

A purple shadow, sprinkled
With golden stardust, twinkled
Suddenly into the room
Out of the starry gloom:
And it wore a face to him
Of a dream he'd dreamed: a form
Of magic, whose shape was dim,
Lifting a gracious arm.

And the shadow seemed to trail
Sounds that were green and frail:
Rain-sounds, and notes that fell
Like drops in a mossy dell:
A whispered lisp and stir,
As of zephyrs among the leaves,
Blent with the cricket's chirr,
And coo of a dove that grieves.

And it seemed to bear on its back
A little elfin pack
Of forest scents; of loam,
Ferned cool with falling foam:
That out of its contents breathed
As might a flower, bound,
That slowly its bud unsheathed
And sweetened the air around.

And the shadow smiled and gazed
At the child; then softly raised
Its arms and seemed to grow
To a tree in the garret low:
And from its glimmering hands
Dropped emerald seeds of dreams,
From which sprang faery bands,
Like firefly motes and gleams.

He had seen them all before,
In dreams of faerylore—
Elves, bearing each a light
To guide his steps aright,
Out of this world to a world
Where Magic reared dim towers,
And Fable her flags unfurled,
Like wild and wonderful flowers.

And the child, who knew this, smiled,
And arose, a different child:
No more he knew of pain,
Nor fever of heart and brain—
At Poverty there that slept
He never even glanced,
But into the moon-road stept,
And out of the garret danced.

Out of the earthly gloom,
Out of the attic-room,
Out, on a moonbeam ray!—
Now he would laugh and play
With the comrades he had found,
The children of the moon,
In a fair enchanted ground,
Where none would find him soon.



IMPROVISED WRITING DESKS IN WAR

"ABOUT these war correspondents," said the patient investigator.

"What I want to know about them is this: Can they never, by any chance, find a table of any sort to write on?"

"A table?" echoed the listener. "Why, I suppose they can. If they don't write on tables what do they write on?"

"Ah," said the investigator, "that is just the point. What do they? It strikes me that one of the curious developments of this war is the variety of articles that these correspondents use for writing desks.

"The record is obtained from current journals. You will observe that I have here a pile of French, English, and American newspapers. After studying them for half a day I am in a position to supply some interesting facts about war correspondents.

"I find," the investigator continued, "that Correspondent No. 1 began his story this way: 'I am writing this on the bottom of an upturned coal scuttle which belonged to the train dispatcher at Senlis.'

"Correspondent No. 2 starts out this way: 'I am writing this story on the top of a battered tea canister.' Correspondent No. 3 had found a tin wash basin somewhere, and was using that for a writing desk. Correspondent No. 4 had been lucky enough to find a refuge in the cellar of a house and was writing on a champagne case. No. 5 was less fortunate. He had to make shift with a flat-bottomed beef tin. No. 6 was heroically scribbling with the flap of a soldier's knapsack for a desk!

"It is discouraging to the rest of us," said the listener, "to think what splendid stuff those fellows turn out under such adverse conditions. It is certain that the writing desk does not make the writer.

"Conversely, it is equally certain that the writer is everywhere capable of making his own desk. Listen to this chap. 'I have been in a trench all day, and am writing this on the saddle still buckled to the back of a dead horse belonging to a wounded officer.' Something thrilling about that, eh?"

"Thrilling?" said the listener. "It's magnificent."

"And what about this? 'I am writing these dispatches on a heap of saints and angels dislodged from the cornice of a bombarded cathedral.'"

"I don't approve of that," said the listener. "If I had written on the remains of those saints and angels I shouldn't tell it."

"Oh, I don't know," said the investigator. "Not many people get a chance to write war correspondence on thirteenth-century angels. It is only natural that those who do should like to talk about it."

HISTORY OF THE NAPOLEONIC REIGN IN PRINTS

Art at Home and Abroad: News and Comment

Association of Women Painters and Sculptors—Architectural Etchings of Buildings in the War Zone.

THE fourth division of William J. Latta's Napoleon collection has obviously, a fresher interest today than it had a year ago. In these rooms at the Anderson Galleries, filled with records of battles in Poland, Prussia, Germany, Russia, and portraits of a monarch whose design was to conquer the world, we seek with futile but natural eagerness to read something of the history that is now in the making. It is a matter for comment that the history in the galleries is far more vital than the art, in most instances. The average cartoon of the Napoleonic era was a very poor specimen of its kind, and it is comforting to reflect that even though the present war may produce nothing so technically exquisite as the work of Raffet in his incomparable lithographs it seldom will have to its discredit such bad work as the French caricatures of the period.

Our own artists have very little time to remember that half a century later their work will doubtless be on parade as this is, not for its own sake, but for the sake of the tremendous events it records. Every one is working at white heat, just as they were in 1807, only with less time to polish their ideas. It is pleasant to detach one's self from the art produced and reflect on how well the army of young artists are acquitting themselves under all the distracting circumstances.

But the old work remains intensely interesting whether it is good or bad. Here are all the Napoleons of history. Here is the young commander contending with Austria for the prize of Italy. Here is the young man of 27 who already has imposed the claim of France upon her enemy, realized for her an apparently impossible dream, and returned to his quiet house in Paris to court solitude. Solitude threw him over, for here he is again in Egypt, called into action to work at a safe distance from the France that was becoming too adoring. We see him in the campaign of Syria, in the battle of Mount Thabor, we see his entrance into Cairo, we see him in an extremely rare caricature leaning on the arm of Hercules, who is flicking away all armed opponents. Next we find him in the guise of a political Pharoah returning to France at the psychological moment, his successes preceding him, his failures not yet known. Here he is in the Council of the Five Hundred with his scheme for effecting a change in the Constitution trembling in the balance. Next he is First Consul, the ogre of the Jacobins and the hope of France.

The first reel comes to an end, but the audience knows that far more exciting events are to follow. It is interesting to trace in these vivid contemporary documents, so much easier to read than Government reports and memoirs, when once you have the key, the growth of French influence and power in Germany. Here is the taking of Ulm, and the artists have not forgotten to emphasize the condition of the starving French for whose distress their commander had no pity. Here are the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, and the most casual can by this time appreciate the portrait of "Napoleon studying the art of war."

It is interesting again to watch the gathering of the French flotilla in the narrows of the Channel, the "wet ditch" the crossing of which seemed to Napoleon so certain that he had a medal prematurely designed to commemorate his landing on the British side. Napoleon as Emperor is naturally a popular subject, and the coronation with the iron crown at Milan is celebrated in numerous plates, the most important and perhaps the least actual being that from David's picture, in which the Emperor is lifting the crown from his own head to place it upon that of Josephine in the presence of the Court, the Pope, and high church officials. The fêtes in Paris following the coronation are also commemorated and stir the imagination of those who know the Paris of today. The Place de la Concorde is thronged, balloons are majestically ascending, medals are thrown among the crowds.

It is possible to follow closely the "Napoleonic Campaigns" in the prints, and any one familiar with their course has a certain emotion in beholding the mezzotint entitled "Somo Sierra" and showing Napoleon on horseback climbing the pass to quell that "rising of the mob" in Spain which so much annoyed him, and which in its way was as significant as the growling of the French lower classes under Louis XVI. From 1807 to 1813 there are few cartoons, but many portraits. In 1813 the storm of ridicule broke. This was the year when French domination in Germany and Italy vanished in a night after the battle of Leipsic. The Emperor had divorced Josephine to marry the daughter of Francis of Austria, but he had not gained Austria. One caricature shows him impaled on an Austrian fork at "le déjeuner à la fourchette."

In 1814 the caricaturists saw "the beginning of the end." Napoleon on stilts attempts to step from Madrid to Moscow over Fontainebleau and the stilts break. Holding a staff tipped with the cap of Liberty he steps from the throne to a peasant's



Reproduction of Sketch by Raffet for One of His Napoleonic Subjects. In the Latta Collection. (On Exhibition at The Anderson Galleries.)

garden patch "returning to his first love." Austrians and Germans play with Napoleon as shuttlecock, and the devil looks on waiting for the fall; Napoleon as Icarus loses a wing and a map of France drops from his hand; he is by turns a jumping dog, a broken pitcher, a wax modeler seeing his statues crumbling to bits, a drummer beating the retreat "sauve qui peut," a rabbit, a tiger, a dwarf, a monkey. Thus the most illustrious personality of French history sinks to its fate. The crure ittle drawing reproduced on this page shows him thrown from his anatomically impossible horse, and dropping the mask of Charlemagne as he falls. This at least is a more dignified conception than that of the caricaturist who depicted him as a cast-off bit of nothingness swept by the street cleaner into his cart.

Association of Woman Painters and Sculptors.

At the Arlington Galleries is an exhibition of small pictures and sculptures by the Association of Woman Painters and Sculptors. Much nice work is seen, thoughtfully observed, and cleverly executed. Most of the exhibitors have had their definite artistic problem to solve and have used their brains in arriving at a solution. It is much to be regretted, however, that the postcard competition is postponed. The cleverest painter in the exhibition is not one whit too clever or accomplished to do her part toward abolishing the vulgar and low standard now obtaining in a type of art that reaches all classes of persons in all quarters of the globe. To raise that standard is work more important than any production of little individual pictures, and as a matter of fact much of the material constituting the present exhibition could readily have been turned toward such an end. We have seen in many a foreign city how charming a postcard may be made under the hands of a trained artist. The best artists in Germany and France are not above putting their brushes and their names to this humble work, and in consequence it ceases to be humble and becomes important both artistically and commercially. America is ready at just this moment to let art have a showing in all the little things that play so vast a part in the life of the nation, and the artists who are wise in forethought will not wait for the inevitable influx of foreign designers and craftsmen to turn their activities into fresh and rewarding channels.

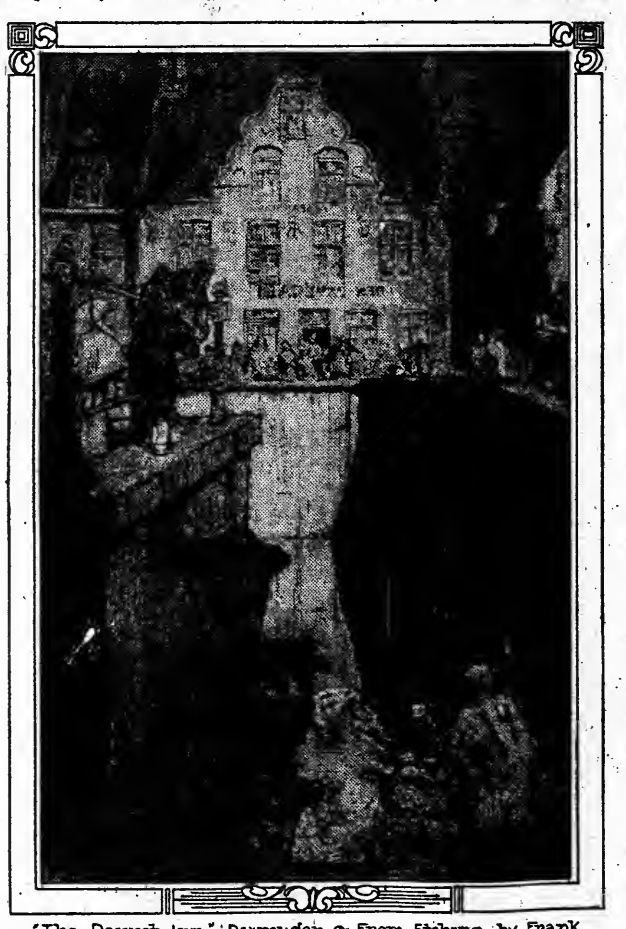
No doubt the members of the association who originated this admirable idea of a competition in which artists of genuine talent should engage will push the matter to an effective end, and prove that the postponement is only a means toward higher achievement. It would be desirable not to limit the competitors to women, but to enlist the interest of the men as well. Men and women alike should contribute not merely for their own possible gain, but for the good of a community which has to endure the sight of such trash in the way of cards as now blots the windows of stationers in this country.

In the meantime, there are paintings in the exhibition that deserve mention even though they are not postcards. There is the group of three pictures by Mary H. Tannahill that wins a $50 prize. The most interesting is the fruit study which shows as clearly as the studies of Munich and Rothenburg show that the artist has been in Germany and is thinking about the juxtaposition of pure colors. It has, however, with its many virtues, the Teutonic defect of excessive and distributed emphasis. If the French tendency is toward minimizing emphasis by even stress in art as in speech, the Germans show a corresponding defect in placing their emphasis everywhere and making their designs as insistent as their sentences. Of course, the more sensitive artists in both countries keep their work flexible and ready to reflect delicate changes of stress in line and color.

Florence Wyman's drawing of a girl or a young mother feeding a child is an example of clever selection guided by an unusually quick eye for expressive gesture. Mary Wilson Hubbard's "Ava" is admirable not only for the sympathetic treatment of the childish type, but for the way in which she has carried through her good little color scheme, leaving none of the component colors alone and uncompanioned, but letting them flicker out in different parts of the design. Alice Schille has a lively village dance that gives the feeling of spontaneous motion. Sybilla Mittel shows a bull terrier that apparently is true to type, as it is said to be a dog of eight bites; Helen M. Turner's reflective musician is an ingratiating figure; Julia Dewey's "Sunset" is not only lovely in color, but shows a delicate sense of design not so often found in landscapes that also take account of subtletics. Her picture of "The Old House," a pleasant little gray scene, is remarkable for the restraint of the artist in not exaggerating the rôle played by the chickens. A picture into which barnyard fowl are permitted to stray only too frequently becomes all barnyard fowl, and in consequence a bore. Hilda Ward's animals always are seen with an artist's eye; Martha Walter is brisk in her beach scenes, and Jane Peterson rather forces her background, perhaps, in her lotus garden. The pictures are too many for detailed comment, which can only mean a personal impression, after all. The show is good, not of course quite as good as it should be with so much talent at its back. The sculpture is interesting, including as it does Jane Poupelet's historic cow which roams the New York exhibition field since it was turned out of the academy stalls, Janet Scudder's "Tortoise Boy" gayly taking the $50 sculpture prize, portraits by Frances Grimes, Harriet Frishmuth's delightful "Diver," and several things by Elizabeth Sturtevant Bliss and Anneta Saint-Gaudens.



"AVA"
By Mary Wilson Hubbard (Association of Women Painters and Sculptors)



"The Parrot Inn," Dixmuden — From Etching by Frank Brangwyn

Notable Architecture in Etchings.

At the Kraushaar Galleries is an exhibition of architectural etchings, many of them fine works of art, and practically all of them interesting as architecture. The timeliness of these prints lies in the fear that every one is feeling for the safety of European monuments. The old houses of Ghent, the Montreuil churches, the Dixmuden Inn, the Church of St. Nicholas in Paris, in Frank Brangwyn's bold striking plates, tell us something of the picturesque nobility residing in such relics of a living past. Mr. Haig's large plates commemorating Amiens and Chartres have the look of aptiquity, which this artist is able to summon at will, and in them the public has a chance to study something of the detail of these marvelous products of the feverish Middle Ages whose reach went far beyond their grasp, leaving much unfinished because much more was attempted than ever before or since. In this month's issue of "Art and Progress" Seward Hume Rathbun writes of the loss of Rheims and speaks of the characteristic method followed in the building of the period as exemplified at Paris and Chartres, and not at Rheims. "These cathedrals were the work of many years," he says, "some of them of centuries. As they grew the Gothic styles grew with them, and as the style changed, so the buildings as they mounted upward changed also. Paris and Chartres both had their beginnings in the Romanesque. They were not built from plans and specifications as we would build them today. They were carried forward gradually and with no attempt to hide the changes that took place in the style. Each part is frankly the product of that phase current at the time when it was constructed. We can trace the development step by step, but except where more modern vandalism has crept in there is no incongruity, for this development, a natural one, is orderly." It is obvious, as Mr. Rathbun points out, that a building of this organic growth could not possibly be rebuilt without losing the spirit and soul of the work. Architecture in the Middle Ages was as personal as a Rembrandt painting, in spite of the fact that hundreds of people worked on one building. It is this sense of personality that is impossible to recapture. So far as an artist in another field can interpret it, his version is a valuable record, and there are many such records in the collection of prints now on view.

La dernière Chûte.



Mais au moindre revers funeste;
Le masque tombe; l'homme reste
Et le héros s'évanouit

Napoleon Falling from His Horse and Dropping the Mask of Charlemagne. From Cartoon in the Latta Collection. (On Exhibition at The Anderson Galleries.)

"Peace" in Jewels.

Probably all middle-aged persons recall the old-fashioned "Regard" rings, pretty little circlets of stones the initial letters of which spelled this prim declaration of affection. The idea has been revived by a modern artist in jewelry, Margaret Rogers, who has an exhibit of her work at the Little Gallery until Dec. 5. Instead of a ring she makes a pendant, a cross within a circle, and places stones at the four points and at the centre. These stones, pearl, emerald, amethyst, chrysoprase, and emerald again, spell peace. The design is very good and the pendant is an ornament as well as a rebus.

Other work by Miss Rogers is artistically more important. A very beautiful chain of dark blue Russian lapis lazuli beads alternating with smaller gold beads is effective in color, and a pendant of beryl and pearls, with two gold wings flaring like those of a dragon fly, is particularly good in design. In place of the old slogan "point lace and diamonds," originally the exclusive battle cry of the dowager in velvet, we have the much more mellow and ingratiating "filet and lapis." The white-haired, pink-cheeked dowager of Mary Washington's time could stand the strain of the hard white lace in which was tangled the precious eyesight of young lacemakers and of the brilliant stones that have no respect for a red or roughened skin. But the present athletic race of grandmothers and grandaunts needs tenderer treatment. Something strong and open and of a hue tending to "natural" in lace, something simple in form and rich and deep in color in the matter of jewelry, and the modern woman is appropriately expressed. For this revived taste such artists as Miss Rogers are working. No one can deny that art records the life of its day.

Copley in New York.

The important discovery by Prof. Guernsey Jones of some bundles of letters either to or from John Singleton Copley has added much to our previously slender store of information concerning that painter. The letters were found in the public record office, London, several years ago, and are now to be published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Coburn, writing on them for The Boston Herald, notes among other things the bits of evidence as to Copley's sojourn in New York. "Whether Copley ever painted in New York has been a subject for dispute among experts," he says, "There are Copley pictures in Gothamite families, some of universally admitted authenticity, others heretofore doubtful. One very famous authority has asserted positively that the Boston artist never was outside of New England until he sailed for Europe, his New York sitters presumably coming over to him. Now come, however, very complete details of a sojourn which began in June, 1771, and lasted until the following Chritmas day, when Mr. and Mrs. Copley took advantage of mild weather to make the long journey back to Boston.

In describing the trip to Manhattan, Copley wrote to Pelham June 16: "Our Horses held out wonderfully well and brought us with great spirit forty Miles the last Day of our Journey." Of New York he commented: "The City has more Grand Buildings than Boston, the streets much Cleaner and some much broader, but it is not Boston in my opinion yet. I have seen the Statues of the King and Mr. Pitt, and I think them both good Statues. I find it so expencive to keep horses here that I think to send the Mare back."

The Great White Way was still far uptown in 1771 and John Singleton Copley and his young wife (born Susanna Clarke, daughter of a prominent importer,) appear to have led a very regular, well-ordered life in New York. Of its routine the artist writes: "Sukey and myself are very well; she is employed in working on muslin, and myself in the Labours of the pencil. We commonly rise by six oClock in the morng, breakfast at eight, go to our respective Labours till 3, when we dine; at six ride out, and since we have been here I have by no accident Lost more than one Day. . . . We have not found the wether uncomfortably hot: a great deal of rain has injured the hay. We have been at Long Island. It is pleasant tho the soil (is) not very good naturaly, the ferry is about a mile over. Most of the provisions come that way, but it is by no means so well tended as Charles Town ferry, tho it is six times as dear."

New Light on Copley—War Reflected in Jewelry—An American Artist in Paris Writes of the Threatened City.

National Academy of Design.

The Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design opens at the Fine Arts Building on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1914, and closes Sunday, Jan. 17, 1915. Exhibits will be received only on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Jury of Selection are Herbert Adams, J. W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, George Bellows, Emil Carlsen, William M. Chase, Colin Campbell Cooper, E. Irving Couse, Kenyon Cox, Bruce Crane, C. H. Davis, F. V. Du Mond, Ben Foster, Albert L. Groll, Childe Hassam, Charles W. Hawthorne, William H. Howe, H. Bolton Jones, F. W. Kost, Jonas Lie, H. A. McNeil, F. Luis Mora, Walter L. Palmer, W. Elmer Schofield, W. Granville Smith, A. T. Van Laer, and Robert Vonnoh. The Carnegie Prize of $500 goes to the best oil painting, portraits excepted, by an American artist; the Thomas R. Proctor Prize of $200 goes to the best portrait in the exhibition, the Isador Medal to the best figure composition by an American artist, and the Helen Foster Barnett Prize of $200 to the best piece of sculpture by an artist under 35 years of age.

American Artists in Paris.

Art and Progress prints in its current issue an unusually interesting series of sidelights on the life in Paris at this time. They are furnished by the journal of the American artist, Elizabeth Nourse, who for many years has made a specialty of painting the homes of the French peasantry and incidents of their lives. Her report of the opening days of the war reflects the excitement felt everywhere, the friendship of the Americans in Paris for the French nation, the emotion and activity. She draws graphic little pictures of the boy scouts ("scoots" the French call them) running in and out of the crowds, of the old concierge next door, who came from the Jura, has four guns, and is a natural born fighter, of a procession of Americans carrying the flags of both America and France, and clapping their hands for music as they had no instruments, while they cheered for La France and the United States, of the coming of 400 Belgian children as refugees, and so on. And throughout there are touches that show her trained vision at work on the pictorial side of things. On Sept. 3 she wrote: "Yesterday for the fourth time the enemy threw bombs on us. Looking from the window I saw the Luxembourg pigeons circling about over the trees and that everybody was looking up and running out of the garden. We snatched up our glasses and there, right over the park, was the Taube. It flew back of us toward the west. We ran and opened the other windows, then the artillery began trying to bring it down. It was terribly beautiful! A great bird of prey! You could see the clouds of smoke against the most rosy sunset sky."

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USHER:-"EXCUSE ME GENTLEMEN, BUT THOSE SEATS BELONG TO THIS COUPLE!"



THANKSGIVING DAY TURKEY REMNANTS

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.
TURKEY IS STILL HOLDING ITS OWN NOTWITHSTANDING STRONG OPPOSITION.



"NOW HOW AM I GOING TO PUT IT TOGETHER AGAIN?"

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1914 | 28 PAGES

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

A Complete List of Books Dealing with Various Phases of the Great Conflict That Have Appeared Since the Outbreak of Hostilities

BOOKS dealing directly with the war, or with the national life and thought of belligerent nations in phases bearing on the war, hold a leading place—in some instances the leading place—in American publishers' lists of books for this season. Books and booklets—for a considerable proportion of the works on the lists are brief—have been written in large numbers since the war began, and these, of course, deal specifically with some aspect of the conflict; in addition, there have been republications, usually for the first time in the United States, of works written before the war, in some instances years before, and which appeared originally in England, France, or Germany. Lastly there is a third class of books on the war lists—works which were written before the war began, which were planned for publication in the regular course of events this Fall, and which have been rushed from the presses because they happened to have as their subject matter some phase of the conflict as it has developed, or because they deal with modern war in general. As for the republications, some of them are among the most important volumes of the entire war literature thus far issued; in view of what has happened since the end of July, several of these republished books throw a remarkable light on events and show how clearly certain wise observers foresaw the coming world tragedy.

Included in the so-called war book lists are a few volumes which have but remote connection with the conflict; these are generally historical works about belligerent nations, or are works discussing characteristics of belligerent lands or peoples which do not bear directly on the present struggle. Yet even in some of the works which seem to have but the slimmest thread of contact with the war may be found information which is illuminating in the consideration of the probabilities of the outcome of the fighting; information in histories, for instance, concerned with the resources and wealth of the warring nations, or with their situation regarding their dependence upon or independence of the outside world for the necessary food supplies to sustain the life of their populations.

From the lists have been selected 107 titles of works which may reasonably be said, from some point of view or other, to come within the classification of war literature. It is scarcely surprising to find that, considered in national groupings, books dealing with Germany are much in the majority. There are thirty books under the heading of the land of the Kaiser in the list which follows, while Great Britain, ranking second, has but sixteen volumes in her list. France has nine. Under the heading of "General"—books not susceptible of national classification—are thirty-six titles.

The range of the books is as wide as the conflict itself. There are studies of Prussian militarism and of Russian economics. In this volume an author tells of the astounding industry of the masses of the Belgian people, in that the writer chats of the bravery and picturesqueness of the Servians. There are books which seek to analyze the very inmost soul of a nation, and volumes which record the superficial aspects of a modern army on the move. There are books which describe war as seen by privates and war as viewed by Field Marshals.

But above all there are controversial books. The British and Germans have made a specialty of controversy, writers of each nation seeking to show, through many pages of argument, that England or Germany, as the case may be, has been utterly right in everything throughout, while Germany or England, as the case may be, has been absolutely wrong to the last detail of international happenings. There have also been a number of controversial books written by Americans, or by citizens of the warring nations resident in the United States. Most of the volumes from the pens of Americans have taken the view opposed to that of Germany on the rights and wrongs of the war. The case of Belgium seems in many instances to have been the chief factor in determining the American viewpoint.

It is to be noted that during the last few weeks a change has been taking place in the character of a proportion of the books coming from the presses. Whereas in the earlier stages of the war the books bearing on the conflict had as their subject matter what might be characterized as the general atmosphere of the struggle—volumes of controversy on rights and wrongs, works discussing racial antagonisms or national affairs of belligerents, writings on modern war as such—the more recent output of the publishers is beginning to deal directly with the actual happenings of this war.

Obviously, during the first days of the campaigns, it was impossible to issue books belonging to the reportorial or historical class. But now that there has been time for observers to see, to write their observations and to have those observations placed between covers, the public is getting books which are first-hand records of occurrences along the far-flung battle lines or in the areas much affected by the war.

"In the Firing Line," (Doran,) for instance, is an example of the latter class of book. This contains letters—many of them most vivid, all of interest—written by British privates to friends or relatives at home. They tell of the battle of Mons, of the retreat to the vicinity of Paris, of various bits of fighting in the trenches of France and Belgium. Another book of the reportorial class is "Tommy Atkins at War," (McBride,) largely made up of extracts from correspondence of British soldiers at the front. Among recent books, again, is "Paris War Days," (Little, Brown,) giving a day by day record of life in Paris from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16.

One of the most notable of all the war publications issued in the United States is the booklet (now in its eleventh edition) published by THE NEW YORK TIMES containing the "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia, the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, and other diplomatic documents. These papers, which originally appeared in the columns of this newspaper, the only newspaper in the world to print them in full, tell the official story of the beginning of the war as shown by telegrams, letters, notes, and memoranda passing between Sovereigns, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, Secretaries for Foreign Affairs and other authorities who had the world's peace in their keeping. They are the evidence on which many American newspapers and individuals base their opinions in apportioning the responsibility for the war, in judging the rights and wrongs of the belligerents.

Of books which have caused discussion, the works of Treitschke and Bernhardi have undoubtedly aroused the widest comment and argument, both in the United States and in Great Britain. Treitschke, who died in 1896, is felt generally by the English-speaking world to be, if not the father of the modern German idea, certainly the chief interpreter of that idea, the main expounder by the written word of the relentless doctrine that fate has marked Germany for the overlordship of the world, and that this earth-mastery which is her destiny must be won through the might of German militarism. Treitschke holds that militarism of its very self is a good thing for a nation, that there is something almost decadent about a nation which is not militaristic. Bernhardi, a retired cavalry General, follows Treitschke—the historian, indeed, has been termed "the intellectual father of Bernhardi." Bernhardi, with a frankness which for its absolute quality is entitled to respect, holds that Germany must expand, and that to do so she must win expansion by the force of her arms.

Books by the two Germans have already been reviewed at length in these columns. In "Treitschke, His Life and Work," (Putnam,) there are nine essays by the historian, while in "Selections from Lectures on Politics" (Stokes) there are in-

(Continued on Page Following)

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE SEASON

A Classifed List of Publications in Every Department of Literature Especially Designed as a Guide for Those Using Books As Gifts

THE list of the leading books of the holiday season this year furnishes, in more comprehensive and authentic fashion, perhaps, than could be accomplished in a formal review, a succinct and eloquent statement of the literary tendency of the hour. Since the crisis that overtook the nations of Europe in August, conditions in practically every department of human industry have been threatened with change, if not subversion, and there have not been lacking gloomy prophets in the field of current literature who have foreseen disaster, or at least a revolutionary state of affairs in the business of book production.

Fortunately, this forecast has not in any respect been realized. The first four months of the war have passed, and although the stupendous conflict in Europe has naturally exerted an influence upon the publishing of books in so far as it has enhanced the value of certain types of the latter, it has not diverted popular interest from the normal study of the various branches of literature. In fact, in a general way, this interest has been intensified by the mighty changes that are taking place in the world's history. The prolonged strain of anxiety caused by the war has inevitably aroused a desire to seek intellectual relief in the diversions of literature. The old sentiment, voiced from the mediaeval Everyman down through generations of book-lovers, that a book is above all else "a friend to thine utmost need," has been more sincerely felt, in these days, perhaps, than ever before. Depression, from whatever cause, drives us to the consolations of literature; and thus it has come about that this particular season marks a sort of apotheosis of the book in its old rôle of maker and giver of friendships—the principal symbol for the interchange among us of Christmas cheer and all that the great festival means of hope and confidence in the future.

It is the book, therefore, as embodying preeminently the Christmas spirit that this season is emphasizing. Earlier in the Autumn we were cautioned that the character of the books this year would be changed as a logical result of the course of events. This meant, we were told, that fiction would give way to "serious literature," that the study of history, science, philosophy, would absorb us, and that the entertaining work of poet and novelist would for a time be held in abeyance. But this predicted result has not been realized. The following carefully selected list of the two hundred leading books of the season shows that fiction occupies, if anything, a larger place than usual among the publications that have appeared since the close of Summer. Nearly one-half of this list comes under the classification of fiction. In the other half books of travel and description are in the lead, while works of history give the smallest number of titles.

In thus analyzing this list, however, it should be remembered that it includes none of the books bearing directly on the war in Europe. A considerable number of these books have appeared during the last four months, and as they compose a distinctive feature of this publishing season a complete bibliography of them is given elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. In like manner separate lists have been compiled of the season's gift books—books that are adorned with more or less sumptuous bindings, illustrations, &c.—and books suitable for young people.

With these necessary exceptions the following list, chosen with the assistance of those who are best informed in the practical details of current

(Continued on Page 541)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR—(Continued)

GENERAL

THE "WHITE PAPERS" OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY, THE "ORANGE PAPER" OF RUSSIA, THE "GRAY PAPER" OF BELGIUM, and Other Diplomatic Correspondence and Documents relative to the European war. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This booklet is a reprint from THE NEW YORK TIMES, and gives these important official papers issued by England, Germany, Russia, and Belgium, as showing their reasons for going to war and their part in the negotiations preceding hostilities.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVILIZATION: THE DUAL ALLIANCE vs. THE TRIPLE ENTENTE—James M. Beck, late Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Putnam.

A reprint, with additions, of an article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES giving a judicial summing up of the issues between the belligerent nations and of their respective responsibilities.

THE GREAT WAR—Frank H. Simonds. Kennerley.

An account of what the author terms the first phase of the war, the campaign up to the taking of Antwerp. Mr Simonds both records facts and explains them.

THE GREAT CRIME OF 1914—Frank M. Franklin. Putnam.

An argument for peace and a discussion of the folly and wickedness of war.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—Albert Bushnell Hart. Appleton.

Discussion by the Professor of Government at Harvard of the antecedents of the present conflict and of the probable effects upon the United States.

THE RED CROSS IN WAR—Mary Frances Billington. Doran.

A history of the Red Cross movement and descriptions of the British, French, and Russian organizations.

FORTY YEARS AFTER—H. C. Bailey. Doran.

A history of the Franco-Prussian War, with comparisons between conditions then and now.

THE CAMPAIGN ROUND LIEGE—W. L. Courtney and J. M. Kennedy. Doran.

The history of the early part of the campaign in Western Europe.

THE TRIUMPHANT RETREAT TO PARIS. Doran.

Discussion of the Allies' successful strategy.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS, 1914. The Germans: Their Empire. How They Have Made It—C. R. L. Fletcher. The Germans: What They Covet—C. R. L. Fletcher. India and the War—Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan. Russia: The Psychology of a Nation—Paul Vinogradoff. F. B. A. Nietzsche and Treitschke: The Worship of Power in Modern Germany—Ernest Barker. M. A. Serbia and the Serbs—Sir Valentine Chirol. The War and the British Dominions—H. E. Egerton. French Policy Since 1871—F. Morgan and H. W. C. Davis. "Just for a Scrap of Paper"—Arthur Hassall. M. A. Bacilli and Bullets—Sir William Osler. Oxford University Press: American branch, 35 West Thirty-second Street, New York.

There are facts and ideas of interest in each of the pamphlets.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. Doran.

Description of the situation in the north.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN—J. M. Kennedy and W. L. Courtney. Doran.

A record from the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand to the taking of Liége.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR—S. Eric Bruce. Doran.

A key to the present aerial situation.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SEDAN—George Hooper. Doran.

Description of one of the lessons on which present strategy and tactics are based.

THE MEMOIRS OF FRANCESCO CRISPI—Vol. III. Doran.

A new volume of the Crispi memoirs in which he tells why Italy entered the Triple Alliance; there is a record of Bismarck's discussion of the future menace of Russia.

NEUTRAL NATIONS AND WAR—James Bryce. Macmillan.

A statement of the principles which should govern international relations in times of war; the author gives his opinion of the doctrines of Bernhardi.

THE PRESENT HOUR—Percy Mackaye. Macmillan.

A book of verse divided into two main parts: War and Peace.

THE WAR THAT WILL END WAR—H. G. Wells. Duffield.

A discussion of the war, its motives and effects.

ON THE TRACK OF THE GREAT—Aubrey Stanhope. Lane.

Contains anecdotes of the monarchs of the belligerent nations, as well as stories of other well-known persons.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WAR AND PEACE—Herbert Perris. Holt.

A brief survey of the subject from the earliest times.

WAR—W. Douglas Newton. Dodd, Mead.

Told in story form, this is an attempt to explain how shocking war of today really is.

THE FOUNDATION OF STRATEGY—Capt. H. M. Johnstone. Macmillan.

A concise treatment of the art of strategy by the Military Lecturer to Edinburgh University.

QUICK TRAINING FOR WAR—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K. C. B. Duffield.

A brief, clear manual for the use of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the British Territorials, which would appear useful for the American National Guard.

THE WORLD WAR—Elbert Francis Baldwin. Macmillan.

The purpose of this book is to set down without bias the real causes of the war.

WAR AND THE ARME BLANCHE—Erskine Childers. With an introduction by Lord Roberts. Longmans, Green.

A criticism of the armament of cavalry and an argument for the rifle as the weapon rather than sword and lance.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR J. M. Speight. Macmillan.

A survey of a problem which is now entering the field of international politics; the author argues for a recognized code applicable to aircraft in war.

WAR AND INSURANCE—Josiah Royce. Macmillan.

The purpose of this volume is to present a programme which, if adopted, would insure peace.

THE LAWS OF WAR ON LAND—T. E. Holland. Oxford University Press, American branch.

What the title indicates.

WAR SONGS—Oxford University Press, American branch.

What the title indicates.

HOW A GREAT WAR IS CONDUCTED—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N. G. of N. Y. and Capt. W. A. Anderson, U. S. A. McBride.

An elementary study of modern military strategy; shows how the great armies are mobilized, how they are fed, and how they are transported to the battle line.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE—Herbert Adams Gibbons. Century.

Discusses the failure of European statesmen to solve international problems by intelligence and reason.

EUROPE AT WAR—Doubleday, Page.

Contains a large amount of information about the belligerent nations and the causes of the war.

THE WINE PRESS—Alfred Noyes. Stokes.

A poem on war.

RADA—Alfred Noyes. Stokes.

A play dealing with the war in the Balkans.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—Rossiter Johnson, Sully & Kleinteich.

Contains a large amount of information about the war, its causes, and the countries engaged.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF 1914—Howard Pitcher Okie.

A consideration of the conditions which led to the war, and of the possible terms of peace.

NAVAL

THE FLEETS AT WAR—Archibald Doran.

The strength and equipment of and other facts about the fleets of the belligerents.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEA POWER—P. A. Silburn, D. S. O. Longmans, Green.

An examination of the growth of sea power from the days of the Phoenicians to the present and of the influence it has exercised on history.

MALTZAHN'S NAVAL WARFARE—Baron Curt von Maltzahn. Longmans, Green.

Written primarily to urge upon the Germans the need of maritime knowledge and development.

HISTORY

Books That Chronicle Progress Among Various Nations

IT is quite evident from J. M. Kennedy's "Imperial America" (James Pott & Co., $3) that he believes war between Great Britain and the United States will be an inevitable result of this country's desire for expansion in trade if not in territory. In his "Introduction," dated in London last June, he declares that "we are just as likely to have a war with the United States as with Germany, when once the value of the Panama Canal is realized and when the designs of the Americans, with the canal as a basis, are realized also." These introductory pages are written in a most deplorable spirit—the kind of spirit that is far more likely to produce war than even coveted lands and commercial prizes, the kind of spirit that has set the torch to the European conflagration that is now raging. In the body of his book he reviews the history of this country, always with the aim in view of proving that its tendencies, from the first, have been toward imperialism. And he says much therein that it would be good for our souls to read and digest. But he reveals constantly that he has not penetrated below the surface of our national development, and that he is constitutionally incapable of understanding, often even of perceiving, the existence of the American spirit as it is manifest in the mass of the people in national movements, in individual character, in regional and community life. It is permitted to doubt also the truth of Mr. Kennedy's conviction that the average American, almost any American, harbors the same dislike and contempt for the English which Mr. Kennedy feels for the Americans whose "brotherhood" and "cousinship" he repudiates and sneers at.

Very different is the spirit which pervades Daniel Wait Howe's "Political History of Secession." (G. P. Putnam's Sons,) in which the author treats a subject, out of which has not yet gone all the soreness of a generation ago, with most commendable feeling, temperate, amicable, and judicial. His traces, explains, and discusses the causes that led up to the civil war, giving to slavery the chief place, but considering it as only one of several. Beginning with the fundamental differences of character, climate, and environment that distinguished the Northern from the southern colonies, he carries the story on to the beginning of the civil war in a manner that, while it is readable, yet shows the care the author has taken to make his narrative truthful and accurate, noting and discussing the causes of dissension as they arose in both sections. The fairness of his temper and his wish to be just are especially evident in his estimate of the characters and motives of the prominent statesmen of the several parties during the times of greatest sectional bitterness.

Since he who fights becomes fiery and he who talks fight forges weapons with his tongue, would it not be as well to cease, at least, from discussing and outlining in popular books the conduct of imaginary wars between peoples who are at peace? The fourth volume of "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire," (Oxford University Press,) devoted to the British possessions in America, considers at some length what would be done by Great Britain in the case of war between the United States and Canada. A far-seeing statesmanship may feel it wise to construct strategical plans in advance of the likelihood of war, but to send them out broadcast in books meant for general reading is to keep men's minds dwarfed to the diabolical old fallacy that war is a necessary function of national life. Otherwise, the volume gives an interesting account of all phases of the British possessions in this hemisphere. The bulk of it is, of course, devoted to Canada. Six chapters describe the physical geography and geology of the Dominion, its climate, vegetation, fauna, population, and culture, government and administration, while three especially valuable sections by Prof. James Mavor of the University of Toronto afford an economic survey. Other chapters deal with Newfoundland and Labrador, the British West Indies, and the Falkland Islands. The chapter on Labrador is by Dr. W. T. Grenfell.

The third volume of Arthur D. Innes's "History of England and the British Empire," (Macmillan Company, $1,) begins with the crisis of 1688 and the crowning of William and Mary, and carries the story through their reign and those of Queen Anne and the Georges down to the end of the eighteenth century. The author's narrative is many sided, showing not only the political history, but also social, industrial, and literary development. The salient feature of the work is the sureness with which Mr. Innes selects the significant tendency, the illuminating characteristic, casting aside befogging and unnecessary detail.

In the series "Kings and Queens of England," (Houghton Mifflin Company,) "The Life of Henry II." is by L. F. Salzmann and "The Life of Henry VII." by Gladys Temperley, with an "Introduction" by James T. Shotwell, Professor of History in Columbia University, ($2.50 each.) The object of the series is to portray the lives of British sovereigns on their personal side, but at the same time to give special regard to the influence of each monarch on the social and political conditions of his time. The entire series will thus make a history of England seed through the lives of her rulers. But the picture is of royalty at work and not that of court pageants and pomps.

"Ireland has never been the fighting ground of more parties and factions than she was in the period from 1641 to 1653," says Diarmid Coffey in the preface to his "O'Neill and Ormond: A Chapter in Irish History," (the Norman, Remington Company, Baltimore, $2.) The title indicates the manner of his presentation of the story of the conflicts in Ireland during those years, in which the two leaders, Owen Roe O'Neill and James, Earl of Ormond, stand out prominently, the one as the leader of the Irish cause and the other as the English Governor and the representative of English interests. The history of the time is given with much detail and with constant reference to authorities, and there are also a chapter devoted to the study of the causes leading to the rebellion of 1641 and another to an account of the Cromwellian settlement.

Two books on the same subject give interesting views of one of the most momentous epochs of history. One is "The French Revolution: From the Age of Louis XIV. to the Coming of Napoleon." (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2.50,) by Harold F. B. Wheeler, and the other is "The French Revolution." (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1,) by H. Packwood Adams. The former book tells the story of the great convulsion in much more detail, but the author sees always the interesting, the picturesque, or the emotionally appealing side of events and his narrative is very readable. Particularly interesting are the eighty full-page plates reproduced from old drawings, etchings, and paintings. Mr. Adams's book gives a condensed narrative, in less than 250 pages, which offers an initial chapter dealing with the conditions out of which the Revolution grew, carries the story to the death of Robespierre and the foreign war, and ends with a chapter on the results of the great convulsion. Although necessarily much condensed, the book gives a lucid account, written in an attractive style, from which it is possible to get a clear view of the outlines of the struggle.

A complete picture, filled in with much detail, is presented by H. L. Havell in "Republican Rome," (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2.50.) Beginning with the foundation of Rome and offering a review of early Roman history, the author has then carried the story down to the death of Cæsar, with a full account of political developments and martial achievements, together with much attention to literature, social life, institutions, manners, and customs. There are sixty-five full-page illustrations and a dozen maps.

A monument to the value of patient investigation and careful diligence is to be found in the two large volumes in which P. E. Pieris has written the history of "Ceylon: the Portuguese Era." (the Colombo Apothecaries Company, Limited, Colombo.) The researches have been made and the book written, says the author in his preface, "during the scant leisure of ten years of a busy civil servant's life." The years covered are from 1506 to 1658, and the story of the island during that time is told in great detail, while a hundred or more pages of notes in each volume testify to the author's patient and thorough research. There are many illustrations and maps.

Panama

A new edition has been issued of Arthur Bullard's "Panama, the Canal, the Country, the People," which had its first publication in 1911. The author has added to the matter contained in the original edition a chapter entitled "Finishing the Job" and another entitled "The Profit." He also has added seven full-page illustrations. (Macmillan Company, $2.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

teresting extracts from his university utterances. Bernhardi's two chief books are "Germany and the Next War" (Longmans, Green) and "On War of Today" (Dodd, Mead.) "How Germany Makes War" (Doran) and "Cavalry" (Doran) are portions of the two volumes of "On War of Today."

Of books written in English, the most discussed has probably been "Germany and England" (Dutton,) consisting of four lectures delivered by the late Prof. Cramb at Queen's College, London, already reviewed at length in these columns. Prof. Cramb had a close knowledge of German life and German modes of thought; by his lectures he attempted to tell England just how her international proceedings and her ideas were regarded in Germany, with what dislike and jealousy and even contempt. Lord Roberts declared that the book should be read by every one who wishes to get a thorough understanding of the forces which led to the war.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE WHIRLPOOL OF EUROPE—Archibald R. and E. M. Colquhoun. Dodd, Mead.

This is a new edition of a work describing the political and social life of the Dual Monarchy from intimate personal acquaintance.

BELGIUM

BELGIUM, HER KINGS, KINGDOM, AND PEOPLE—John de Courcy MacDonnell. Little, Brown.

That portion of the book which deals with the trade life of Belgium shows in vivid fashion just what the war means to this industrially ruined nation of industrious, thrifty masses.

HACKING THROUGH BELGIUM. Doran.

Description of Belgium's part in the conflict and a statement regarding alleged German atrocities.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM IN THE PRESENT WAR—Belgian Delegates to the United States. Macmillan.

An account of the violation of Belgian neutrality and a general statement of the Belgian side.

FRANCE

THE FRENCH ARMY FROM WITHIN—Ex-Trooper. Doran.

The author, who has served with the French Army, and who wrote this book since the present war started, gives much information about the republic's troops; he holds that the army is entitled to the expert judgment "Magnificent."

FRANCE AND THE NEXT WAR—Commandant J. Colin. Doran.

An answer to Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" and an account of France's preparations since 1871.

WE ARE FRENCH—Perley Poore Sheehan and Robert H. Davis. Doran.

The story of a Zouave who was willing to die for France and of his comrade.

THE FRONTIER—Maurice Leblanc. Doran.

The record of a soul's struggle between patriotism and anti-militarism, with a picture of France's longing to free Alsace-Lorraine.

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION—C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Doubleday, Page.

A novel dealing with the Foreign Legion of the French Army.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE—Ernest A. Vizetelly. Small, Maynard.

A history of the Third Republic from its foundation to the present.

MY DAYS OF ADVENTURE: The Fall of France—Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Duffield.

An account, largely from personal observance, of the Franco-Prussian war; includes an account of the behavior of the Prussians in France in those days.

PARIS WAR DAYS—Charles Inman Barnard. Little, Brown.

The author, who for sixteen years has been Paris correspondent of The New York Tribune, sets down the record of his day by day observations in the French metropolis from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1st.

FRANCE HERSELF AGAIN—Ernest Dimnet. Putnam.

A study of the regeneration of France, comparing the demoralized France of 1870 with the united nation of today. There is a chapter on "France and the War of 1914."

GERMANY

GERMANY AND ENGLAND—Prof. J. A. Cramb. Dutton.

In this notable book an English scholar, with an intimate knowledge of Germany, explains to England the German point of view of the island kingdom. Lord Roberts wrote: "Nowhere else are the forces which led to the war so clearly set forth."

THE GERMAN ENIGMA—Georges Bourdon. Dutton.

The author, editor of the Paris Figaro, records his impressions of a tour of Germany last year, when he interviewed many prominent Germans on Franco-German relations.

MODERN GERMANY—J. Ellis Barker. Dutton.

Comprehensive description of Germany's international relations, resources, and world policy.

GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR—Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi. Longmans, Green.

This, probably the book most discussed in connection with the war, is generally regarded in this country and England as setting out the ideas which govern the war party of Germany, although some Germans have declared that Bernhardi should not be regarded as the spokesman of the nation. It is a frank expression of the doctrine that Germany must fight her way to the predominance which is held to be her destiny.

ON WAR OF TODAY—Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi. Dodd, Mead.

This work, in two volumes, is an exhaustive study of the art and practice of warfare under modern conditions and with modern armaments; of value for those trying to reach a reasonably adequate comprehension of the conditions of the European struggle. The translator, a German Lieutenant, has made his English simple, so that it is not necessary to have military training to understand the discussion.

HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR—Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi. Doran.

Some of the situations in the present war and how they were to be met by Germany are foreseen and described in this book; there is a practical account of German methods, tactics, equipment.

CAVALRY—Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi. Doran.

A discussion of the use of cavalry today, with an introduction by Field Marshal French. This book and the preceding one in this list, "How Germany Makes War," are both portions of Bernhardi's comprehensive volume "On War of Today."

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY—William Harbutt Dawson. Scribner.

An analysis of Germany's resources and of the conditions that affect the Empire's ability to support a lengthy campaign.

THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN—British Officer who served in it. Doran.

Personal reminiscences of and general comments upon the Empire's fighting forces.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS—Edmund von Mach. Little, Brown.

This is a calm, good-natured attempt by an American of Prussian birth to place the German position in a favorable aspect before American eyes.

A SCRAP OF PAPER—E. J. Dillon. Doran.

The author examines the case with which Germany has to go before the judgment of the nations, and concludes that it is a very bad one.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING MACHINE—Ernest F. Henderson. Bobbs-Merrill.

A description of the naval, land, and aerial forces upon which the Kaiser relies for victory in the present struggle.

JENA OR SEDAN? FRENCH VICTORY OR GERMAN?—Franz Beyerlein. Doran.

A story of German army life which has sold extensively in Germany; gives a realistic picture of conditions, and asks if the German Army is decadent.

TREITSCHKE, HIS LIFE AND WORK—Adolf Hausrath. Putnam.

This volume contains a critical and biographical sketch by Treitschke's intimate friend, Hausrath, and nine essays by Treitschke, in which he elaborates his doctrine of German militarism and German destiny. Treitschke is considered by most critics to be the "master of Bernhardi" and to express the very quintessence of the Prussian theory of the right of might.

SELECTIONS FROM LECTURES ON POLITICS—Heinrich von Treitschke. Stokes.

Interesting extracts from the work of the man who is regarded as the chief exponent of the modern German idea.

GERMANY'S MADNESS—Dr. Emil Reich. Dodd, Mead.

A republication of a book printed in England in 1907, wherein the author attempted to arouse England to the fact that many Germans believe that Germany is the predestined head and master of the human race, and that whatever is great, no matter what its apparent national source, is really German.

THE WAR LORD—J. M. Kennedy. Duffield.

The character of William II. as shown by extracts from his speeches, letters, and telegrams.

WILLIAM OF GERMANY—Stanley Shaw. Macmillan.

An intimate picture of the German Emperor written by an Englishman shortly before the outbreak of hostilities.

THE KAISER—Doubleday, Page.

An elaborate work by a number of different writers and investigators on the life and deeds of the German Emperor.

LIFE IN A GARRISON TOWN—Ex-Lieutenant Bilse. Lane.

A new edition of a novel suppressed in Germany which seeks to expose German military life; an indictment of the character and training of the officers.

THE IRON YEAR—Walter Bloem. Lane.

A novel, stated to have been read aloud by the Kaiser to the royal family, dealing with the France-Prussian war.

GERMANY AND ITS EVOLUTION IN MODERN TIMES—Henri Lichtenberger. Holt.

A description of the development of modern Germany from the French point of view.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR—Herbert Perris. Holt.

A study of Germany from the English viewpoint.

GERMANY OF TODAY—Charles Tower. Holt.

A survey of contemporary German life.

IMPERIAL GERMANY—Prince Bernhard von Bülow. Dodd, Mead.

An authoritative and illuminating presentation by the former Chancellor of the German autocracy's point of view of German policies and expansion.

THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE—Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves. McBride.

The author, who used to be a secret agent of the German Government, makes disclosures about some of the hidden forces of the German war machine.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE'S HOUR OF DESTINY—Col. H. Frobenius. McBride.

Presents with frankness the German point of view. On its publication in Germany a few days before the war began it was praised by the Crown Prince.

MONARCHICAL SOCIALISM IN GERMANY—Elmer Roberts. Scribner.

Description of the Government ownership of public utilities, which has reached remarkable proportions in Germany.

MEN AROUND THE KAISER—Frederic William Wile. Bobbs-Merrill.

Character studies of the leaders of German thought and action during recent years, written by a man who long resided in Berlin as correspondent of The New York Times and The London Daily Mail.

THE GERMANS—I. A. R. Wylie. Bobbs-Merrill.

A survey of conditions in Germany and a picture of the German people on the eve of the present conflict.

GREAT BRITAIN

ENGLAND AND THE ORLEANS MONARCHY—Major John Hall. Dutton.

A history of the troubled years from 1830 to 1848, during which Belgium was created an independent State and the first entente cordiale developed between England and France.

THIRTY YEARS: Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1876-1906—Sir Thomas Barclay. Houghton Mifflin.

This is the intimate story of the entente cordiale between England and France written by the man who had more than any other individual to do with bringing the two countries together.

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND—George Herbert Perris. Holt.

A review of the progress of industry in England during the last 150 years, with statistics and facts bearing on the question of the nation's financial and commercial ability to sustain a long and desperate war.

THE BRITISH ARMY FROM WITHIN—E. Charles Vivian. Doran.

A first-hand description of Great Britain's fighting force, and a discussion of the changes which have occurred in the composition of the force as a result of the war.

IN THE FIRING LINE—A. St. John Adcock. Doran.

Consists of letters written home by British privates and officers at the front and gives a good idea of how life in the trenches looks to those who are leading it.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—Cloudesley Brereton. Putnam.

A consideration of the responsibilities of England and Germany regarding the war, with the conclusion that the Prussian tradition is responsible for the conflict.

LIBERTY: A STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH CASE—Arnold Bennett. Doran.

A brief exposition of the English view of the war—of the belief that Germany is entirely to blame.

THE REAL "TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY" FROM THE ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW—Douglas Sladen. Putnam.

A reply to the monograph, "The Truth About Germany," recently issued in Germany in English for American distribution.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON BRITISH CAVALRY—Erskine Childers. Longmans, Green.

Shows how their present foe have suggested ideas to the British in regard to the mounted arm.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ARMY—L. S. Amery. Longmans, Green.

Articles on the reforming of the British Army, originally published in the London Times.

WHEN WILLIAM CAME—H. H. Munro. Lane.

A novel which takes as its theme London under German rule.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NEXT WAR—A. Conan Doyle. Small, Maynard.

A reply to Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," with an interesting suggestion for the defense of England.

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR—E. T. Cook. Macmillan.

A pamphlet giving a summary of the causes which have drawn Great Britain into the war.

TOMMY ATKINS AT WAR—James A. Kilpatrick. McBride.

Chiefly composed of extracts from letters written by British soldiers at the front.

WHY WE ARE AT WAR: GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE—Members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History. Oxford University Press, American Branch.

An exhaustive study of the British position.

THE OXFORD SURVEY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Oxford University Press, American Branch.

A complete and authoritative description of the Empire as it exists today.

JAPAN

JAPAN'S INHERITANCE—E. Bruce Mitford, F. R. G. S. Dodd, Mead.

Deals with the country, the people, and their destiny, the author having lived for ten years in the islands.

RUSSIA

A HISTORY OF RUSSIA—V. O. Kluchevsky. Dutton.

Written by the late Professor of Russian History in the University of Moscow. The work covers that part of Russia's history when she was most herself—the years before she began to yield to Western influences.

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF RUSSIA—James Mavor. Dutton.

A study of the Empire's economics by the Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM WITHIN—W. Barnes Steveni. Doran.

The author, who resided for twenty-seven years in Russia, sets down many interesting facts about the army of the Czar.

RUSSIA, THE COUNTRY OF EXTREMES—Mme. N. Jarintzoff. Holt.

A study of a land which is playing a rôle of the first importance in the war.

SERVIA

THROUGH THE LANDS OF THE SERB—M. Edith Durham. Longmans, Green.

Its title tells what this descriptive book is.

UNITED STATES

ONE AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR—Frederick W. Whitridge. Dutton.

A consideration of the German case by a man who has lived in Germany; he concludes that Germany is in the wrong.

THE WAR AND AMERICA—Hugo Münsterberg. Appleton.

Prof. Münsterberg of Harvard here sets out the German viewpoint both of the war and of the prevalent American attitude in favor of the Allies; he concludes that Germany is right in everything.

WAR'S AFTERMATH—David Starr Jordan and Harvey Ernest Jordan. Houghton Mifflin.

Examination of the effects of the civil war on the racial progress of the Southern States; in the preface similarities are found between the situation of Virginia with reference to the civil war and that of Belgium in the existing struggle.

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Noah Brooks in **THE BOY EMIGRANTS** produced a classic which has been eagerly read by two generations. For this beautiful edition, H. J. Dunn has painted a series of glowing pictures of the rush to the California gold fields in forty-nine which greatly enhance its value as a holiday book.

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W. T. Hornaday in the **FIRESIDE EDITION** of **THE AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY** has produced as complete, authoritative and readable a book on the higher animals in America as can be found. It contains 16 illustrations in color, 67 full-page illustrations from drawings and photographs and nearly 300 text illustrations. 4 volumes.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

THIS YEAR'S CHRISTMAS STOCKING

Books That the Season Is Bringing Forth Among Holiday Gifts for the Young People

THE Christmas feast of young people's books is at hand, and it is not so unlike the feast that will grace the Christmas board on the greatest of festival days. There is the soup, healthful and nourishing, pleasing but with not much substance, books which are more or less instructive, and agreeable at the same time, but which will not weary the brain. There is the solid part of the feast, the turkey and vegetables, which in books is represented by those that are really instructive, and at the same time pleasing to the palate. The greater part of the feast, the part that we remember the longest, is made up of the dainties—the nuts and raisins and apples, the mince pie, the plum pudding, and the bonbons. That is what the greater part of the holiday books are, to amuse and entertain, good for us if we are not too greedy, but not to be taken in too great numbers at one time.

How will it do to begin with the Kewpies at the beginning of the Christmas book feast?. They will come in with the "hors d'oeuvres," surely, if anything would. Rose O'Neill has given us this year "The Kewpie Kutouts" (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.25.) It is quite a big book for a book of that kind, and it should be, for there is a whole real family besides the Kewpies, and there are a few million of those happy little people. One has to read the verses and pictures to know what the long story is about, but one can give out as a hint that it is a joy to the soul to see a regiment of the cunning little Kewpie people mimicking, with a stilted walk, Sister Nan to cure her of being a "copy cat." That is part of the story which is quite aside from the nice "Kutouts."

Kotouts means just what it would if it was spelled with a "c" instead of a "k." There are pages of kutouts, and when they have been taken away there is your book just as good as ever. The whole family, Sister Nan, Brother Dan, and Dottie Darling's mother, with the Kewpies in all kinds of dress and undress, may be cut out and then pasted together, for the beauty of these kutouts is that they have nice little backs, as well as fronts, of the little Kewpies or Sister Irene or Dotty Darling herself or any of the rest of them.

It is a thicker book and there are more cutouts in "The Mary Frances Housekeeper," (Winston, $1.50.) This is a story of adventures among the doll people, by Jane Eyre Fryer, and Mary Frances, who is the little mother of the doll people, makes a whole paper house and all its furniture. All of these things are ready to cut out in the book, with the doll people themselves, and their clothes, and even a little black Lucinda Marguerite, the maid.

Two very nice books for girls—there are a few boys in them, too—would perhaps come in the semi-instructive soup course of the Christmas feast, brought out by E. P. Dutton, ($1.25 each.) They are respectively French and German stories, giving an idea of home life in the two countries, and very charming it is, too. "Geneviève," by Laura Spencer Porter, shows the life of a little girl and of her school friends in Paris, and tells of the kindly warmth of feeling and courtesy of the French people. There are notes at the end explaining the places and people who are mentioned in the story. Geneviève is a dear little girl, and it is an attractive story. So is "Elsbeth," by Margarethe Müller, which begins with an ocean voyage and ends in "frohliche Weihnachten," joyful Christmas in Germany. There are explanatory notes to this book also, and some of the beautiful German songs set to music.

There have been many instructive books for the young people this year. "How to Enjoy Pictures," by Ruth Head, (F. A. Stokes, $1.50,) is one of these, with illustrations of the masterpieces of the world and text which is a vivid and entertaining commentary. The greater number of the instructive books are for the boys. "Harper's Every-Day Electricity," by Don Carleson Shafer, is one of them. "The Story of Our Navy," by William O. Stevens, is another on a different line, and "How to Play Baseball, a Manual for Boys," by John J. McGraw, is a serious book of sport, also brought out by the Harpers. War being in the air it is natural that there should be many books, even for the young people, having reference to it, and one of the best and most thrilling is "The Boys' Book of Battles," the wars of the ages told in poetry, history and fiction from the times of the Pharaohs, through the period of the Norsemen, to the present, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.)

A true story and a very charming one, brought out by the same publishers, is Lucy Fitch Perkins's "The Eskimo Twins." These twins are very little people and the book is printed in large type, presumably for other little people to read, but it is so agreeably written and the illustrations by the author are so altogether charming that it is a good book for every one. The twins were Menie and Monnie, a boy and a girl, and they astonished the whole of Eskimo land, for twins are not known there. The Medicine Man of the village knew there was something more than natural about it.

"Such a thing never happened before," he said. "Seals and human beings never have twins. There's magic in this."

But whatever it was, Menie and Monnie were very happy little people, because their father was the best hunter in the village, and he felt that he could afford to have a little daughter, and girls are not welcome in Eskimo land. The story tells and the pictures show the two children looking so much alike that they can hardly tell themselves apart, dressed alike in little fur suits and playing with little twin dogs. The book tells of the life of the people and the pictures, from pencil sketches, are truthful and delightful.

One of the interesting war books is brought out by the F. A. Stokes Company, "The Wonder Book of Soldiers." This is written by military authorities, and tells of the parts of the army of today in Great Britain and Europe. It tells of the "Making of a Soldier," "The Artillery," "The Cavalry," "The Engineers," and contains as well much incident and many pictures. A companion volume is "The Wonder Book of Ships," also filled with illustrations. It brings in everything which touches the water—yachts, warships, submarines, hydro-aeroplanes, and also lighthouses and liners. The two volumes together sell for $3.

Useful books are those brought out by Moffat, Yard & Co., 75 cents each: "When Mother Lets Us Make Gifts," by Mary E. Grubb; "When Mother Lets Us Make Paper Box Furniture," with many diagrams, by Grace Ellingwood Rich, and "When Mother Lets Us Make Toys," by the same author. All of these books call for ingenuity, simple materials are used for the work they describe, and they open a rich field to the children to be worked with the every-day belongings around them.

Chock full of information is "The Boy with the U. S. Explorers," by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50.) This is the book to appeal to a boy in these days when experiments in agriculture are attracting much attention. The boy of this book, William Sturdis, is the son of a college professor who has a farm in the West and neither strength nor money to run it. The result is a wonderful crop of weeds of all varieties and of great health and vigor. The farmers complain. It is a menace to their places and they propose to clean it up, and then if the labor they put in is not paid they can sell the land for that as for taxes. That is a bad predicament, and there is a mortgage on the farm, to make matters worse. William calls upon the agricultural people in Washington at this point, and matters begin to straighten out. That is the story of the book, and there is a trip around the world which William gets as a prize in a cornfield contest.

Each year sees the old nursery rhymes and fairy tales brought out in new dress and new editions, and they are always welcome. "The Jessie Willcox Smith Mother Goose," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50,) with its wonderful pictures and more of Mother Goose than most people have ever known, is the Mother Goose winner this year. Her book is said to have 400 more jingles than any other American edition. Every one will be anxious to see them.

There is not much of anything that has not been brought out in fairy tales this year. There is "The Arabian Nights" in a new form, and there is "Robinson Crusoe" in several forms. Volumes of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales hardly know each other as speaking acquaintances, they vary so in the many different forms in which they appear.

The Century Company has a very beautiful edition of these fairy tales translated from the Danish by M. R. Brookstad, with 250 illustrations by Hans Tegner and an introduction by Edmund Gosse, ($5.) Another volume of the fascinating stories is "Andersen's Fairy Tales," with delightful illustrations in color and black and white by Dugald Stewart Walker, (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.) This is a large square volume, there are not so many of the tales in it, and those which are given appear at some length. They are too much shortened in some books. Any child who likes fairy tales likes to have a good deal of each one.

A different variety of stories is to be found in "The Golden Goblet," by Jay T. Stocking, (The Pilgrim Press, $1.) This book opens in true holiday fashion: "It was the night before Christmas," but the stories are for all times and one of them an Easter tale. Seven delicately fanciful fairy stories are to be found in "On a Pincushion and Other Tales," by Mary de Morgan, with thirty illustrations by William de Morgan, (Duffield & Co., $1.25.) From the land of Andersen, but by a different writer, are "Danish Fairy Tales," by Svend Grundtvig, with sixteen line drawings and a colored frontispiece, (Thomas Y. Crowell, $1.50.) There are enchanted Princesses, castles, and dragons, and all the wonderful creatures of mystery land.

Newbolt's "Book of the Blue Sea," (Longmans, Green Co.,) is one of the attractive books of the season. A good work of these publishers this year has been the bringing out of the Lang Fairy Books, of which there are now twenty-five volumes, containing a wonderful variety of wonder tales, in a cheaper edition, $1 each, but retaining all the excellent illustrations of the original edition. An old-time book, a classic and always interesting, is "The Cuckoo Clock," by Mrs. Molesworth, (Lippincott, $1.25,) a really delightful wonder story with many colored illustrations. "Legends of King Arthur," retold for children by Janet MacDonald Clark, is printed on highly calendered paper with many colored pictures, (E. P. Dutton, $2.50.)

A book that is just a story, and a very good one, is "The Old Diller Place," by Winifred Kirkland (Houghton Mifflin, $1.) It is a story of some quite grown-up young people and Lucy, who had been a circus girl, a dear sweet little maiden, who "can make cake" and does, to sell to people who stop at the old Diller place. There are many happenings and much happiness. "The Blue Birds of Happy Times Nest," by Lillian Elizabeth Roy (Platt & Peck Co., 60 cents,) are little country children who band together, under Mother Wings, and through them many little city children are brought out to the fresh air and green fields to grow well and strong. "Princess Polly's Gay Winter," is another of the gay little stories of a sweet little girl, by Amy Brooks (Platt & Peck, $1.)

Mystery tales that are really Amer-

(Continued on Page 836)

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THIS YEAR'S CHRISTMAS STOCKING

(Continued from Page 524)

lean are to be found in "Indian Tales for Little Folks," stories and pictures by W. S. Phillips, or El Comancho, his Indian name (Platt & Peck, $1.25.) This is one of the thin, long books with many pictures. The large full-page pictures in color are by the author, but around the text of the story on each page are queer little pictures in color or in black and white. They were made by the Indians themselves. The stories are Indian legends told in the way the Indians tell them. Another wonder story for quite little people is "Prince Trixie or, Baby Brownie's Birthday," by Elbridge H. Sabin, with some very nice pictures by Frances Beem (Rand, McNally & Co., $1.) It is quite different from other fairy stories and worth reading.

There have seemed to be fewer books for the very little children than usual this year, but there will be enough to go around. Five little square books would please any child. There is "The Peggy and Puesy Book," by Mary A. Hays, with such dear, funny little pictures of pussies, little girls, and different animals. A little girl has many strange adventures in "Strange Playmates," by Martha Strong Turner; both books from Duffield & Co. Another very nice little book with nice little pictures is "Baby Polar Bear and the Walrus," by C. E. Kilbourne, (Penn Publishing Company;) "Captain Billie Leads the Way to the Land of 'I Don't Want To,'" shows what happens when big and little people stop wishing to do things (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) and a very pretty little story with pretty little pictures is adapted from the Spanish, "Perez the Mouse," by Lady Moreton, pictures by George Howard Vyse, (John Lane, 35 cents.)

A nice bigger little book is "Paddy Paws, Four Adventures of the Prairie Dog, With the Red Coat," by Grace Coolidge, pictures by Walter Carr, and very good pictures. (Rand McNally, 65 cents.) From the same publishers is another jolly story, "The Little Straw Man," (75 cents.) This is all in rhyme and the pictures by Frances Beem are quaint and interesting. "Mother Nature's Children," by David Cory, (Platt and Peck, 75 cents), all wear flower or vegetable clothes. Three little people's books with special features are brought out by E. P. Dutton. Two are in stiff paper covers, "Pretty Paper Pets, A Model Book," by Margaret Hays, (50 cents), which has a rhyming story, but is chiefly a doll cut-out book. "The Hassall Painting Book," (50 cents,) is all pictures, colored on one side and the others for the children to paint for themselves. A book of rhymes is the "Fairy Surprise Book," by L. L. Weeden, (75 cents.) The surprises are in the colored pictures. Different scenes can be turned into the top of each one. "The Fairy Gold Library" is a nest of little books in a box. (E. P. Dutton).

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BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

modern artists may use to advantage. The designs of some of the blankets shown in the photographs and color plates are simple, imaginative, strong, and highly decorative. This beautiful volume should be received gratefully by all lovers of art, and by all who are interested in the aesthetic instinct as it manifested itself among primitive people.

Surrey has been celebrated in prose and poetry many times, but seldom has its charm been captured so deftly as in "Our Sentimental Garden," (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.75 net.) Agnes and Egerton Castle, whose romances have given them high rank among contemporary novelists, blend fiction with fact in this most pleasant chronicle. There is a record of years of planting seeds and tending flowers, there are tales of other gardens in other lands and times, and the Surrey garden is the scene of a romance as delicate and fragrant as its owo blossoms. The book is profusely illustrated in color and in black and white by Charles Robinson, who has admirably reflected the authors' poetic and whimsical fancy.

Books about places always appear when holiday time is drawing near. This unintentional couplet was caused, perhaps, by the fact that one of the most important of this year's books about places is by a poet—Andrew Lang's "Oxford," (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.) That great man of letters was eminently fitted to write about the university with which, as Fellow of Merton College, he was once connected, and which he knew intimately. He did not write Oxford's history, he gave a series of sketches of different aspects of the university in past and present times. It is indeed the very soul of Oxford that he shows us. This edition is enriched by reproductions in color of the excellent paintings of George F. Corline, R. B. A.

George Wharton Edward's "The Forest of Arden." (New York: Frederick A. Stokes) has a tragic timeliness. For much of the country he describes, the Ardennes region between Luxembourg and Liége, has since the book was written been the scene of terrible warfare. That region, Mr. Wharton believes, was Shakespeare's "Forest of Arden," and his graceful and picturesque prose will convert its readers to his belief. But his prose is only half of his contribution to the fame of the once peaceful valleys of the Meuse and Samois; his exquisite drawings are the other half. It was by a most fortunate chance that this gifted painter and writer chose, so soon before its devastation, to make a lasting record of Belgium's picturesque beauty.

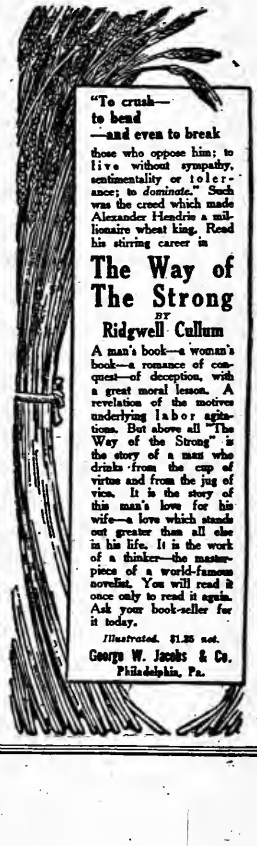
Sir Laurence Gomme's "London" (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net) is this author's third book on the world's greatest city. In this volume he traces its history as a city-State, maintaining the rights and privileges of a separate unified principality, from earliest Celtic times to the present. His theory of the continuity of the city-State is contrary to the opinion of several other authorities on the subject, but he brings an impressive battalion of facts to bear on his adversaries. And his book is no mere antiquarian record; it is the work of an informed man, thoroughly skilled in the art of sharing his information; it is a story without a dull page. The numerous illustrations, many of which are photogravure reproductions of extremely rare old drawings, maps, and etchings, are a valuable feature of the book. Sir Laurence Gomme is the uncle of the well-known New York publisher who bears his name.

The popularity of Charles Dickens shows no sign of waning. His works are in greater demand than ever, and the Dickens Fellowship is flourishing. Therefore F. Hopkinson Smith's "In Dickens's London." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50,) is sure of a royal welcome. It is not the author and artist tells us, "another book about Mr. Dickens, with illustrations by the author, but a book of illustrations with some explanatory extracts from the master's text, padded with some experiences of my own." But Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "padding" is delightful, and his charcoal drawings of those streets and houses which the great novelist immortalized are so effective that every true Dickensian must regard the artist-author with genuine gratitude.

"The City of Surprises" is not the name, perhaps, which most Americans would apply to Philadelphia. But that is one of the subtitles of "Our Philadelphia," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Joseph Pennell, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $7.50.) And Elizabeth Pennell's vivacious text and Joseph Pennell's wonderful etchings bear out this description, and make Pennsylvania's chief city seem alluring to the most confirmed New Yorker. The high mission of these famous collaborators is to create a keener appreciation of the beauties of modern cities in this industrial age, and they do full justice to their native place. And those to whom modern cities per se have no interest will nevertheless take pleasure in this great work of one of the leading etchers of his time.

"California, the Land of the Sun," (New York: The Macmillan Company, $4,) is a book that should prove popular among visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The paintings of Sutton Palmer, admirably reproduced in color, and the sprightly and poetic text of Mary Austin make this something far superior to the ordinary guide book. It

(Continued on Page Following)



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What Art and Good Taste Have Done This Season Toward Furnishing Literary Treasures for Holiday Buyers

THE war is not the greatest thing in the world. It cannot destroy Christmas. On the morning of Dec. 25 weary men in red trenches will think it no mockery to give their comrades greetings hallowed by the centuries, and on that day it may well be that the work of hate will be less eagerly carried on.

And in this land, still enjoying the blessing of peace, the greatest of festivals must have a significance lacking in former years. For no American can this year be one of unmixed happiness, but it should be a matter of definite personal resolve on every one's part that this Christmas shall be a true Christmas, a Christmas so shining that it will pierce the gloom cast by the black war clouds of Europe.

The publishers are ready to help. They have made sumptuous books, books in the making of which illustrator and printer and binder have exercised their art at its best. They have made a splendid array of books so beautiful that they are to be called "gift books."

And "gift book" should be considered a charming designation. It implies a graceful compliment to the book buyer, it implies that he is too modest, too unselfish to buy richly decorated volumes for himself, that he will buy them only to give to his friends.

But some of these gift books are so tempting that the unselfishness of their purchasers will be put to proof. One might buy for a friend of six or sixty years, for example, "Come Unto These Yellow Sands," by Margaret S. Woods, (New York, John Lane Company, $2 net.) The deliciously humorous full-page illustrations in color by John Hancock would absolutely prevent one from leaving the book in the shop. But would the aforesaid friend ever receive it? Possibly, if the purchaser were very self-denying. But Mrs. Woods's story strange adventures, and his enforced growth in faith, is so exquisitely told that it will not be easy to part with it. This gifted Englishwoman, long known as a writer of thoughtful and distinguished poetry, has given the world in "Come Unto These Yellow Sands" something that is no mere holiday confection, but literature. It belongs on the book shelf that holds "The Golden Age" and "Alice in Wonderland."

Another delightful new holiday book is H. de Vere Stacpoole's "Poppyland," (New York, John Lane Company, $2.) The author of "The Blue Lagoon" tells a delicate little romance of Naples, called, "The Little Prince," and several other pleasantly fantastic tales sure to be appreciated by children and by grown people who are not hopelessly sophisticated. In the second section of the book, called "Pierrette," are a number of stories of more than passing charm, that entitled "The Great Bronze Tulip" being notably good. Mr. Leighton Pearce's color illustrations are skillfully made and satisfactorily reproduced, but they show no special originality.

The folklorist, as well as the general reader, will be interested in "Forty-four Turkish Fairy Tales," (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, $3.) Dr. Ignacz Kunos took them, he says, not from books, but from the lips of those storytellers who form a peculiar feature of the social life of the Ottoman. They are "such tales as may be heard daily in the purlieus of Stamboul, in the small rickety houses of that essentially Turkish quarter of Constantinople where around the tandir the native women relate them to their children and friends." They are gayer, wholesomer in tone than most of the Oriental stories known to us, and Dr. Kunos tells them simply and vivaciously. That versatile and imaginative Hungarian artist, Willy Pogany, supplies a number of excellent drawings in color and in black and white.

Another book which is at once a serious contribution to folklore and a storehouse of pleasant fancies is "Fairy Tales of Eastern Europe." (McBride, Nast & Co., $1.50.) This is the work of the late Jeremiah Curtin, who had the gift, not common among scholars, of telling stories well. He did pioneer work with the ancient myths of Ireland and other countries, and his contributions to the world's knowledge of the beliefs of the fast disappearing American Indians were extensive and valuable. This posthumously published work has its scientific value, but this must not keep from it those readers who seek only entertainment. The beautifully made little volume has in it the strong magic of simple, primitive folk who did their own imagining and imagined greatly.

Before she felt the charm of those legends of Ireland which she has so gracefully retold, Lady Gregory was an eager student of Welsh folklore. Now, through the enlightened scholarship of Cenydd Morus, some specimens of this most interesting mythology are made accessible to readers ignorant of Cymric. "The Fates of the Princes of Dyfed" (Point Loma, California, Aryan Theosophical Press,) is an elaborate reconstruction of ancient Welsh mythology. The framework of the plot is taken from "The Four Branches of the Mabinogi." But the author has been more interested in recreating the spirit and atmosphere of the bygone days than in keeping close to the letter of the text that has come down to us. His thought is Theosophical, but the book is not a piece of propaganda, it is a work of art. And R. Machell's sympathetic illustrations in black and white greatly increase this singular book's value.

Seldom, indeed, does there appear a book so completely satisfactory as the "Lohengrin" which owes its existence to the poetry of T. W. Rolleston and the art of Willy Pogany. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, $5.) Dr. Rolleston has written in short stanzas of varying lengths a noble poem on the theme of Wagner's opera, and Mr. Pogany has given the text an accompaniment of drawings that reveal his great talent at its very best. Every page of the beautifully bound book bears a special decoration in offset lithography, and there are numerous insert plates done in the four-color process. It is a delight; the publishers should be proud of it, and they deserve congratulations and gratitude.

Perhaps it is because so much history is now being violently made that this year's historical giftbooks are so few. Two of them, at any rate, are works of real distinction. One of them, which contains eight colored plates and thirty-two spirited illustrations in black and white by Norman Wilkinson, is Henry Newbolt's "The Book of the Blue Sea." (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.) The author of "Drake's Drum" knows the British Navy thoroughly, and the tales which make up this volume, dealing with the adventures of boys who went to sea in Nelson's time, are exciting and inspiring reading. The tale of Trafalgar is splendidly told. The interests of the author are not exclusively British—one of the most graphic and interesting parts of the book is the account of the career of David Farragut.

Surely Frederick Trevor Hill's "Washington, the Man of Action," (New York, D. Appleton & Co.,) is a book likely to cause a patriotic glow in the heart of every American who reads it. To Mr. Hill's direct and lively narrative have been added a number of full-page and double-page illustrations in color by Comte J. Onfroy de Breville, better known by his signature, "Job." In some of the pictures the artist's lack of knowledge of American negroes and Indians makes his work somewhat unconvincing, but in the frontispiece and in the other pictures "Job's" bold, free style is seen to decided advantage. Mechanically the book is admirable. A captious critic, however, might object to the very large marginal decorations, which limit annoyingly the amount of text on the pages.

An art book of unusual character is George Wharton James's "Indian Blankets and Their Makers," (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., $5 net.) In this fascinating study of a craft native to our continent are to be found suggestions which

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From Henry L. Mencken, "Free Lance," Baltimore Evening Sun:

All in all, it is a truly astonishing work of reference, and for practical purposes has nothing to yield to its larger rivals.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

I want to tell you how enthusiastic I am about this encyclopaedia. I had not possessed the set two hours until I needed some information in a hurry for a speech I was to make. I was in the college library, as I consulted the larger encyclopaedias there. I looked and could not find what I needed. I hurried home, and behold, it was in the Everyman.

I took it back into all of my classes this morning and told them about the set. I am sure that some will buy the books on my recommendation. For one reading Macaulay's Life of Johnson in two sections, and I assured them what an aid the set would be in preparing their assignment. To-night one of these boys came around to my room to look up a point he found for a debate. He said he could not find it in the Britannica. We found it in the Everyman.

—Harry E. O'Brien.

TRAVEL

Books That Take the Reader Through Many Countries

TRAVEL books dealing with the region that is being devastated by the European war have a double interest. They visualize the background of the battles and they offer descriptions of scenes that will never again be just as they have been. Moreover, travel books dealing with almost any part of Europe will have, probably for many months, the fascination of the thing forbidden, or, at least, of the thing impossible. With so many nations already at war and still more hesitating upon its verge and likely to be swept into the struggle, it will be long before Europe can be again the playground of the American traveler. And, therefore, this Autumn's travel books have a new and keener and more varied interest.

One cannot look at the two beautiful volumes of "Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France," (Putnams, $5,) without feeling deeply this new and poignant interest, since many of the monuments described in it are directly in the ravaged territory and have already suffered the mutilations of war. The text, by Elise Whitlock Rose, is a readable compound of description, critical interpretation, historical anecdote and running commentary in which is frequently evident a sense of humor as well as artistic and architectural knowledge. Each volume has over a hundred illustrations artistically reproduced from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis, many of them full-page plates. This publication brings to an end the series of works, four in number, each of two volumes, in which Miss Rose and Miss Francis have collaborated to write the history of the French Cathedrals.

In and out of the ports of Holland, Denmark, France, Belgium, and the English East Coast sailed Arnold Bennett and E. A. Rickard in a snug little yacht of fifty-one tons some time in the months before the war volcano burst forth. Their aim was simply to loaf along as the spirit moved them and enjoy whatever sights and adventures each day might bring forth. In a handsome holiday gift book, called "From the Log of the Velsa" (The Century Company, $3) Mr. Bennett has written the story of their cruise in a chronicle that is rich with his own individuality, and Mr. Rickard has furnished three illustrations in color and forty-eight insets in black and white. There is also a frontispiece in color by Mr. Bennett.

In "By the Waters of Germany" (James Pott & Co., $3) Norma Lorimer, accompanied by a certain "Louise," takes a holiday by making a leisurely journey through and about old German cities—Cologne,— Marburg, Stuttgart, Nürnberg, Rothenberg, and others. She writes of all they did and saw in a friendly chronicle that might very well serve as a guide for any one wishing to take a similar trip. They meet and make friends along the way, and a sentiment develops between "Louise" and one of these that becomes a betrothal toward the end of the journey. For illustrations there are a frontispiece in exquisite color by Margaret Thomas and sixteen other full-page plates in black and white by Margaret Thomas and Erna Michel. The book has a preface by Douglas Sladen.

"Delightful Dalmatia," (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $2.) by Alice Lee Moqué, is an account of a journey along the east coast of the Adriatic, with stops at cities that may yet be the prizes of war before the present conflict comes to an end. Description, bits of history, anecdotes, legends, accounts of architectural remains, folklore tales, the chances of travel, are all mingled in a vivacious narrative that gives an informing picture of the land so pleasing that it seems to merit the "delightful" of the title. The book is fully illustrated from photographs and has also a frontispiece in color. The end papers give an outline map of the region.

Now that Turkey has entered the war of many nations and the prophecy is being freely made that her action will mean the end of Turkey in Europe as added interest belongs to Stanwood Cobb's "The Real Turk," (The Pilgrim Press, $1.50.) It is the outcome of a three years' residence in Turkey, during which the author says he "grew to love the Turk, as do all Americans who live among them." The volume studies the Turk in various phases—home life,

(Continued on Page Following)

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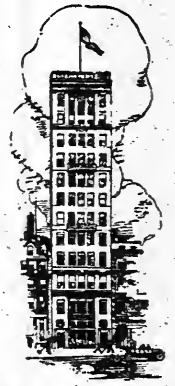
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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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Owen Wister's "Foreword" alone would be sufficient to make "Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico" (New York: The Macmillan Company, $2.) worth while. But E. L. Kolb's graphic account of a trip down the Green and Colorado Rivers in row-boats is so full of life and color that it would receive its due welcome even without its distinguished introduction. There is a splendid humanity about it, a personal element missing from many books of travel, and eminently desirable. The photographic illustrations are excellent.

"Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware," by John Martin Hammond, (J. B. Lippincott Company, $5.) with its sixty-five photographs, is a book that will be dear to the heart of all who belong to the ever-increasing circle of architectural amateurs. Its only defect is a slight tending toward overattention to historical detail on the part of its author.

So far the number of well-known works reprinted in specially illustrated editions is smaller than in previous seasons. But what the list lacks in length it makes up in distinction. For instance, there is a magnificent edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," (Henry Holt & Co., $1.) with full-page pictures in color by Edmund J. Sullivan. Dr. Primrose, Olivia, Moses, and the rest of the immortal company are made to live again in graceful lines and rich colors. The typographical work in this book calls for special praise.

To go from Wakefield to India, there is a new edition of Laurence Hope's "India's Love Lyrics," with color plates and decorations by Byram Shaw, (New York: John Lane Company, $5.) Mrs. Hope's "India's Love Lyrics" has gone through many editions, and every poem in it has been set to music and sung innumerable times in all parts of the world. At last it has inspired an artist of high standing to an exhaustive scheme of illustration, and his work appears as a feature of this new edition of the lyrics. Mr. Shaw's pictures are in perfect harmony with the text, rich in Oriental flavor and charming in their rich and artistic coloring.

And that classic, Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age," comes out in a new and beautiful dress, with pictures in colors by J. Enraght Mooney. (New York: John Lane Company. $3.) This new edition of Mr. Grahame's work responds to a demand, of which the publishers have been conscious for a considerable time, for the reprinting of the book with adequate illustrations in color. The artist finally selected to make the pictures that would enable the publishers to respond to the demand has done his work exceedingly well. He has given the book the pictorial decoration it needed, his drawings admirably visualizing Mr. Grahame's thoughts and descriptions and cleverly responding in their imaginative quality to Mr. Grahame's suggestive ideas.

To illustrate "The Arabian Nights Entertainment" is to challenge comparison with many famous artists—Edmund Dulac, for example. And in the edition which he has illustrated (New York: Rand, McNally & Co., $1.55,) Mr. Milo Winter does not show that he is particularly well-fitted for this great task. But it is good to have a low-priced edition of this work, with pictures that are at any rate pleasant and humorous.

Beardsley and Stevenson do not at first seem a very suitable combination. And yet E. R. Herman, who illustrates Stevenson's "Fables," (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) apparently has not looked at Beardsley's drawings in vain. Not that he is an imitator. Mr. Herman has individuality and humor all his own. But the beauty of his lines and his whimsical uses of black and white suggest a more innocent Beardsley. His pictures admirably suit Stevenson's fantastic but pointed thoughts.

That best loved of modern novels, J. M. Barrie's "A Window in Thrums," has been given an accompaniment of sympathetic pictures in color by A. C. Michaels, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.) This artist has technical skill and he also has that kindly humor and intimate knowledge of Scotch life that make him Barrie's ideal illustrator.

"A Platonick Discouree Upon Love," by Pico Della Mirandola, and "A Renaissance Courtesy Book: Galateo of Manners and Behaviours," by Giovanni Della Casa, (Boston: The Merrymount Press, $3 each,) are the two latest volumes in the second series of the famous Humanists' Library, edited by Lewis Einstein. "A Platonick Discourse Upon Love" is edited by Edmund G. Gardner, and the other book by J. E. Spingarn. The publication of these rare and interesting works is a literary event, and their typographical dress shows why the issuance of the Humanists' Library is regarded as one of the most important steps forward of cuntemporary makers of books.

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TRAVEL

(Continued from Preceding Page)

schools, religion, American influence. The view that Mr. Cobb gives of the Turk is much more favorable than that which is usually presented. The book has many full-page and half-page illustrations from photographs.

An unconventional, holiday-making trip is recorded in "Vagabonds in Perigord" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.25), in which H. H. Bashford tells with considerable literary charm about a tramp with knapsacks on back that two men and a woman take in southern France. In and out of towns and along the highways they tramp for three weeks and have mild little adventures, do some talking among themselves and with the people of the country and indulge in some thoughts and some historical reflections.

It is still possible to travel in the Scandinavian countries, although another season may not find it so, but whether or not one expects ever to go there, to read "The Charm of Scandinavia" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.50) is like opening a door into a bright, busy, happy region, and intimately watching the people absorbed in their daily life. It is written by Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and his son, Sydney A. Clark, and is the result of several journeys through the length and breadth of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Arnold Lunn tells the story of how the Alps were conquered in "The Exploration of the Alps" (Home University Library, Henry Holt & Co., 50 cents), from the time of the Middle Ages, with excursions back into ancient history, to the exploits of modern mountain climbers. There is a chapter also on "Modern Mountaineering" and another on "The Alps in Literature."

"Rambles About the Riviera" and "Rambles About Rome" (James Pott & Co. $2.50 each), the former by Frances M. Gostling and the latter by G. E. Troutbeck, give readable accounts of leisurely journeying in and about the regions that have long been the favorite Winter playground of those lucky ones for whom play in Winter is possible. Mrs. Troutbeck's book, which has eight beautiful full-page illustrations in color by Rose McAndrew and thirty-three plates from photographs, takes the reader round about the most interesting sights of Rome with each illuminating comment and description that it might well serve as a guide book. So also might Mrs. Gostling's account of a motor trip through the highways and byways as well as along the well-known roads of the Riviera. She writes with sympathy and charm and puts much information into her pages. The book has forty-two full-page illustrations from photographs.

Mrs. Bernard Whishaw's "My Spanish Year," (James Pott & Co., $2.50) is descriptive of life and character in present-day Spain. The book is divided into four sections corresponding with the four seasons, and in each one the reader is shown, quite intimately and with much of the narrative taking the form of little stories of daily life, the manners and customs of the people. The author, who has spent much time in Spain, hopes that her book will help to lessen what she considers an unjust but very general prejudice against the Spaniards. It has twenty full-page illustrations from photographs.

Should the Allies be defeated in the European war London would still be London, whatever happened. But it would be thenceforth a different London, and such books as Lilian Whiting's "The Lure of London," (Little, Brown & Co., $3,) would become as voices out of the past. Miss Whiting aims to interpret the life of today in the English capital, social, literary, scientific, artistic, and ethical, and to show the influence upon it of the great days of the past. There are many illustrations from photographs.

A charming book which will be much appreciated by all who love London for her story as well as for her present is P. H. Ditchfield's "London Survivals," (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $3.50.) The author's plan has been to wander about the streets and lanes, to note the buildings, statues, tablets, and all such survivals of long past time, and to tell the story of all that they have meant to the city and its people. Most of the book deals with the relics of antiquity still to be found within that part of London called the City. The book has a frontispiece in color and more than a hundred illustrations, many of them full-page, by E. L. Wratten. There are also some reproductions of old prints, and many maps and plans.

The Stevenson enthusiast will find a book to his taste in "The Hills of Home and the Pentland Essays," (Charles Scribner's Sons.) The nine chapters by Lauchlan Maclean Watt, which bear the title "The Hills of Home," are interpretative essays of those phases of Stevenson's nature and work which knit him most closely to Edinburgh and its environs. They form a sort of introduction to Stevenson's four "Pentland Essays," which fill nearly half the book. There are twelve illustrations in color from paintings by Robert Hope.

"Clear Waters," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.) by A. G. Bradley, is an account of trouting days and trouting ways in Wales, the West of England, and the borders of Scotland. The book is written by a fisherman who has eyes for many things besides his special purpose in seeking the open, and lovers of the outdoors will find in it much to charm and entertain.

Even distant China, though not herself engaged in the conflict, has a momentous stake in the issue, which will be a great factor in her future development. There is, therefore, peculiar interest in the studies of "A German Scholar in the East," (James Pott & Co., $2.) by H. Hackman, now a member of the Faculty of the University of Amsterdam. From 1894 to 1901 he lived in Shanghai, and has since taken two long trips, the last one three years ago, through China, Japan, and other parts of the Far East. There is much interesting observation and comment, but the author has not penetrated much below the surface. He was particularly interested in the study of native religions.

Dr. Dugald Christie's "Thirty Years in the Manchu Capital" (McBride, Nast & Co., $2.75) is the record of the experiences, observations, and impressions of a medical missionary in and around Mukden, where he labored from 1882 to 1912. There is much interesting exposition of Chinese character, and the book is particularly of value because of the picture it gives of the influence upon the people of the rapid march of events which led up to the revolution and of the changes it brought about in Chinese life. There are many full-page illustrations from photographs.

"A Woman in China," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.75,) by Mary Gaunt, is the story of a journey by a woman across the trans-Siberian Railroad to Peking, thence with mules and carts and a Chinese guide to Jehol, in Northern Mongolia, afterward down the River Lan in a native boat to Lanchou, then back to Peking by train. Afterward she rented an ancient temple in the hills, where she lived while writing the book. Her descriptions and observations of the native life are vivid and sympathetic, but she does not attempt to penetrate below the surface. It is fully illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

However wars may rage, it is still possible to go lion-hunting in Africa, by proxy or in person, and all hunters of big game, all who are interested in the study of wild beasts, and all who find fascination in the records of deeds of prowess will take pleasure in "The Book of the Lion" (Charles Scribner's Sons), by Sir Alfred E. Pease, of which a second edition has just been issued. It is dedicated to Col. Roosevelt, and has an introductory letter from him. The author has pursued the sport of lion hunting in all possible parts of Africa, and the book tells the story of his adventures and the results of his long study of the habits of the lion.

"The River Amazon, From Its Sources to the Sea," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) by Paul Fountain, takes one far from the rage of war, from the snow-covered peaks of the Andes, down through the high plains and the marshes and the forests to the sea. There is much comment upon the wild life seen by the way, and the customs of the natives, together with discussion of geographical questions.

It is expected that the tide of travel in this country will, during the coming Winter and Spring, turn westward in full volume, moved jointly by the impossibility of its usual rush across the Atlantic and the attraction of the exposition in San Francisco. For all such travelers Miss K. E. M. Dumbell's "California and the Far West" (James Pott & Co., 75 cents) will be a useful volume for the handbag or the pocket. It is a guidebook that keeps to its special province and aims merely to tell the traveler briefly what reasons there are for visiting any particular district and how to get there. It covers pretty thoroughly the whole region west of the Rocky Mountains, including Alaska. It contains a map and a list of hotels, with their prices.

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Prof. Royce Takes Up an Important Problem

WAR AND INSURANCE. By Josiah Royce, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard University. With an Introduction and Notes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

CAN the principle of insurance be applied by nations to the risks of loss from war? To answer this obviously momentous question—if an affirmative answer be at all possible—Prof. Josiah Royce examines the principle of insurance, the character and relations of nations, and the nature and causes of war. He brings to his task the acumen, the lucidity of reflection and of statement, and, above all, the pure and charming spirit of humanity which his readers long since learned to admire and to love. And it is not too much to say that if they are not convinced that his suggested scheme is feasible they cannot dismiss it as merely utopian; they must recognize in it a contribution, animated by the noblest motive and really substantial, to the solution of the problem that at this moment challenges and torments the world.

Insurance is the one invention, or discovery, of modern times, which, "producing no wealth and representing only expenditure," has been of the greatest possible service in extending, fortifying, and enriching the varied fields of human adventure, enterprise, and mutually profitable exchange. It steadies, and so stimulates and sustains, the employment of capital, the application of labor, the active use of intelligence and energy. It makes possible, calculable, and relatively easy achievements that, without it, would never be undertaken, or be undertaken under great difficulties and with uncertain results. Can the benefits of insurance, which are so great for individuals, be secured for nations, and can they be extended to the losses caused by war?

Prof. Royce does not feel warranted in replying "Yes" to these questions, but he submits some striking suggestions as to the process and the conditions that might justify that reply. He points out that the advantages of insurance, like those accruing from the judiciary and from banking, depend fundamentally upon the evolution of trusteeship in human society. Men can insure and be insured, because they have learned to intrust their mutual relations and operations to organized institutions designed for the discharge of that function. They do this essentially in the same way that they place their interests in the hands of the courts of adjudication and in the same way that they lend and borrow through the banks and bankers. Here comes in Prof. Royce's theory of "communities of interpretation"—a theory that it is quite impracticable to summarize briefly, but of which it may be said that it involves the assumption that the active motive of loyalty can work only between groups of more than two parties. Intercourse between two and only two persons is bound soon or late to create friction, discord, and ultimately animosity, which cannot be allayed or removed without the interposition of one or more persons from outside the "dangerous pair." With that interposition a "community" is established, between the members of which trust on the one hand and loyalty on the other are developed. From this development gradually arises the vast and complex system of mutual trust and, therefore, co-operation which sustains the social, political, and economic life of the world.

Now up to the present time nations have acted and have had relations almost uniformly in groups of two nations only, or in groups of two combinations of nations, such as the Alliance and the Entente in the war now waging. As between these "dyadic"—Prof. Royce's weird name for dual, or consisting of two only—groups the relation tends to become one of jealousy, suspicion, aversion, and resentment, culminating often in war. That this is a fearful evil the author does not deny. But he presents an intensely interesting and enlightening apologia for war, to which we can but refer the reader. Suffice it to say that he finds in war the most natural outcome of the spirit of loyalty that the present stage of civilization affords. How, then, can it be prevented or mitigated? By the introduction, if possible, of really profitable and beneficent relations between groups of more than two nations, in the maintenance of which relations there will tend to develop the elements of trust, of loyalty, of co-operation, on which lasting amity can rest.

As a beginning in this process he proposes international insurance against certain risks analogous to those of war, with which no one nation can adequately deal. These include such calamities as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, pestilence, hurricanes, recurrent famine, marine disasters, "and the destruction in war time of the private property belonging to the subjects of unquestionably neutral States." Space does not permit the recital of the means which Prof. Royce suggests for carrying out this insurance. They are necessarily tentative in the highest degree and, as he modestly puts it, are submitted rather for revision than for adoption. Immensely puzzling and difficult as it would be to establish the practice of insurance, we are bound to conclude that it would not be wholly impracticable. Certainly the keenest observer and the most farsighted, at the opening of the nineteenth century, could not have dreamed that the principle of insurance, then barely beginning to be applied, would, within a hundred years, develop as it has done and produce the vast and varied results that have followed and have become indispensable to the life of the race. "Great tragedies," says Prof. Royce, "are great opportunities."

It is permitted to hope that the terrible tragedy of the present war, demonstrating the utter futility of militarism to advance, or defend, the lasting welfare of nations, may lead to the consideration of the suggestion which Prof. Royce makes. It has the merit of applying to the relations between nations forces that have wrought marvelous gains in the relations of individuals.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

ONE immediate effect of the European war upon international literature is the discovery, at least for English and American readers, of a great Belgian poet, EMILE VERHAEREN. The Belgian dramatist and essayist, MAURICE MAETERLINCK, has long been known to us; his books occupy a niche of their own in our literature. And it was through M. MAETERLINCK that his countryman, M. VERHAEREN, has suddenly reached international prominence. When the French Academy recently proposed a signal honor for M. MAETERLINCK the latter modestly suggested that a worthier recipient for such recognition would be EMILE VERHAEREN. The work of the latter is very little known, at least at first hand, in this country, although a volume of his poems, in English, was published as far back as 1899, and an interesting monograph on his personality and his work has recently appeared in England. But for the general reader M. VERHAEREN has remained practically unknown until now. One reason for this lack of interest in his poetry may be due to the association of his name with Futurism. But the genius of VERHAEREN is of far too wide a scope to be brought within the limits of a mere "movement." In his love for Democracy his obvious kinship to WALT WHITMAN has before now attracted attention. Like WHITMAN, he sees the beauty, the poetry, that lies hidden in the life of our great cities. Modern science, modern thought have furnished him with his subjects. Above all, he is an intensely human poet, loving his country with a passionate earnestness that enhances the power and pathos of his verse in these days of Belgium's suffering and glory. VERHAEREN has his Utopias also; his dreams of a united and regenerated Europe. He has been hailed as the "representative poet of modern times." His work is undoubtedly destined to a more widespread appreciation than it has hitherto enjoyed.

THE fact that her "Poetical Works" have been included in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors" is, presumably, a proof that Mrs. HEMANS is still read. We know that one of the trials of boyhood is—or was—"Casabianca." There is probably no writer of verse who has been so successful in tormenting the memories of so many generations of children as has this tuneful lady of a century ago with her metrical tale of a very unreal boy. It appears, however, in case we have forgotten, that Mrs. HEMANS wrote a great deal more than "Casabianca." Her "Poetical Works" fill over 750 closely printed pages, and comprise pretty much every form of verse—dramatic tale, elegy, ballad, hymn, sonnet—that the poets of her day attempted. As a rule her model in the poetic art was her great contemporary, Sir WALTER SCOTT. But she was painfully lacking in the virility and originality that inspired the latter's poetical romances. It has been said, perhaps justly, that SCOTT was not a poet's poet. His muse was rarely contemplative; introspection was unknown to him. He could pen an epic better than he could a sonnet—a poetic form, by the way, that he never even attempted. But the romance of his native land was with him a passion; he never wearied celebrating it, and such stirring lays as "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," or "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" will be enjoyed as long as poetry is read. There is nothing of this kindling spirit in the poems of Mrs. HEMANS, although she, too, draws on history for her inspiration. Nevertheless, she was popular in her day; WORDSWORTH, SHELLEY, BYRON and SCOTT admired her work. With the lapse of a century, however, she seems hardly equal to the distinction of Standard Author. SCOTT said of her, "Mrs. HEMANS is too poetical for my taste—too many flowers, I mean, and too little fruit—but that may be the cynical criticism of an elderly gentleman." SCOTT was anything but cynical, and his estimate of Mrs. HEMANS still holds good.

MARIE CORELLI, it appears, is persona non grata with English reviewers. Miss CORELLI'S recent novel, "Innocent," has been reviewed in only one periodical in Great Britain, The British Weekly. Just why there should be this conspiracy of silence in regard to a novelist who has certainly enjoyed a considerable amount of popularity in her time—and who still enters the best-seller class on occasion, for aught that is known to the contrary—it would be hard to say. Miss CORELLI, however, has not always met adverse criticism with that meekness of spirit (or is it contemptuous indifference?) that is customary with seasoned authors when their work is assailed by unappreciative reviewers. On the contrary, she has defended her literary offspring with dauntless vigor. In one instance, in her preface to "God's Good Man," published in 1904, she administered a thorough castigation of her critics before they were really able to defend themselves—or to deserve the flaying that they received at her hands. Hence the aforesaid conspiracy of silence, which may or may not be considered by the victim a punishment for her former pugnacity.

THE announcement of a new volume of verse from THOMAS HARDY promises a feature of importance in the present book season. An even greater degree of interest would be aroused if a new novel by Mr. HARDY could be announced. But there seems to be little doubt that this last of the great Victorians has renounced irrevocably the field in which he won a popularity that still remains undimmed. The rewards of poetry, however, are quite as lasting as those of fiction, although they may not materialize so quickly. In the estimation of some, if not all, of his admirers, Mr. HARDY'S "Dynasts," that remarkable epic of the Napoleonic wars, will rank with posterity as the finest, most enduring work of his genius. Whether one admires it or not, there can be no doubt as to the unique quality, the amazing originality of conception of this dramatic poem. That it will live beyond its own generation seems more than probable. Naturally "Dynasts" has not approached in popularity Mr. HARDY'S fiction. But that its dramatic possibilities have already been recognized is evident from the fact that Mr. GRANVILLE BARKER will produce it on the stage this season.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH was the author of SHAKESPEARE'S plays and poems. Such, at least, is the final judgment rendered by the late HENRY PEMBERTON, Jr., after giving, as he tells us in a preface to his book, "Shakspere and Sir Walter Ralegh," (Lippincott,) "a careful study" of the plays and poems with "no preconceived theory of authorship." It is strange that no one else ever discovered that RALEIGH was the man. Of course, it has been "proved," first, that BACON, then the Earl of RUTLAND, then MARLOWE were the real authors of the plays. But no one ever thought of the brilliant courtier, sailor, soldier, colonizer, scholar of ELIZABETH'S day as the author. Having made this momentous discovery everything is, of course, perfectly simple and clear to us. Why was Sir WALTER RALEIGH the author of SHAKESPEARE'S plays? Because he was a sailor, consequently familiar with the sea—and the plays show this familiarity. He was a courtier—and the plays show a "remarkable" knowledge of courts and court usage. He was a scholar—and the plays show scholarship. He was a prisoner in the Tower for a dozen years and more—which explains the melancholy strain in some of the later plays. During his imprisonment he dallied with the thought of suicide—and, presto! there is the whole business written out in Hamlet's soliloquy. There are 250 pages of this kind of stuff, strung together with that singular kind of ingenuity characteristic of the true Baconian. And in this case, as in the other, the reader emerges from his weary task with one clear conviction left in his mind: if any one wrote SHAKESPEARE'S plays it most certainly was not Sir WALTER RALEIGH. After all, if we must find some one besides the actual author to father—or, let us say, mother—these plays; why not strike high and place the burden, or the honor, on Queen ELIZABETH herself? There is something that appeals to the imagination in this theory. As for proof—there are the folios and quartos ready, as ever, to yield unlimited cryptograms on the subject, and the plays and poems full of "topical allusions" all pointing conclusively to the fact that Good Queen Bess was a poet and dramatist who modestly used her servant SHAKESPEARE'S name to veil her identity.

IT has been said, and perhaps justly, that the apparently misdirected ingenuity displayed by books like Mr. PEMBERTON'S "Shakspere and Sir Walter Ralegh" is at least of service in bringing within reach of the general reader a good many curious facts and details in the history of the drama, thus whetting the appetite for a further, more legitimate study of the latter. A fuller knowledge of the dramatic literature of the past is urgently needed, not merely on account of its own intrinsic interest, but as an essential aid to the development of the drama of the future. Unfortunately, the books and pamphlets containing the original material comprising this literature are frequently difficult to obtain. To supply this lack a most gratifying movement has been inaugurated this season by the committee in charge of the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University. The practical work of the committee, as outlined in an announcement by Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS, is "to issue in limited editions several series of documents dealing with the theory and practice of the art of the theatre—reprints of inaccessible essays and addresses, translations from foreign tongues, and original papers." The first series consists of four papers on play-making, as follows: A translation of LOPE DE VEGA'S "The New Art of Making Plays," BRONSON HOWARD'S "The Autobiography of a Play," BRUNETIERE'S "The Law of the Theatre," and Sir ARTHUR W. PINERO'S "Robert Louis Stevenson as a Dramatist." Nothing could be more in line with the purpose held in view by the committee than the publication of so well selected a series as this. As an educational enterprise the work of the Dramatic Museum commends itself heartily to every lover of the drama and good literature.

IN A FEW WORDS

AS part of his welcome home this week ex-Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick will find ready for publication by the Appletons his long-delayed book on "Rural Credit," in which he presents the results of his exhaustive studies of that subject in both Europe and America.

Mrs. Mary S. Watts's new novel, "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," has already entered a second large edition.

When Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth"—which has just been reissued in a de luxe edition by the same house that published it sixty-five years ago—was being serialized in Harper's Weekly in 1859 under the title "A Good Fight," along with "A Tale of Two Cities," the author was not satisfied in regard to payment and wrote to the Harpers: "'A Good Fight' is a masterpiece. 'A Tale of Two Cities' is not a masterpiece."

Stephen Graham, whose latest book, "With Poor Immigrants to America," has just been published, is now in Russia. If he returns to England in time he is scheduled to open the lecture course of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society of London.

Julian Street has this to say of Chicago in his new book of cross-country travel, "Abroad at Home": "That any city in the country has more sterling simplicity, greater freedom from sham and affectation among all classes, more vigorous cultivation or more well-bred wealth, I respectfully beg to doubt."

S. S. McClure, in his "Autobiography," tells how Kipling, on his first visit to this country, before he was known outside of India, submitted to a famous New York publishing house a large number of his early stories, including those of the Jungle Books, only to have the entire lot refused.

T. Lothrop Stoddard, author of "The French Revolution in San Domingo," who for years had been collecting data which would be of use when the long threatened European war should break out, was ready when it did come with a card catalogue of 30,000 references upon every subject of interest in connection with the conflict.

Amelie Rives's latest novel, "World's End," has gone into a seventh edition in England.

Richard Burton in his new book, "How to See a Play," says that in the hands of many modern English and American dramatists "the play has been simplified, deepened, made more truthful, more sympathetic, and is now being given the expressional form that means literature."

G. B. SHAW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

W. S. Gilbert or Mark Twain or Oscar Wilde or any of the masters of Topsy-turvydom and points out that marriages are made for money or for hate or for any of the minority motives. In other words, conventions hold 51 per cent. of the common stock (is that the jargon?) and Mr. Shaw and persons of his school merely voice the views of the minority shareholders.

The particular convention which Mr. Shaw is concerned to chatter satanically on this occasion is the relation of parents to children, which is assumed to be loving on the part of the parents, reverential on the part of children. Mr. Shaw has no hard task in proving that in a large number of cases these relations do not correspond to those assumed in ordinary talk. Many parents are bored with their children, some even hate them, and nearly all feel a certain restraint in their presence which is often irksome. All this may be true, but it is by no means so new as most of Mr. Shaw's paradoxes. It was a constant theme of Thackeray's, for example, that parents and children in modern life rarely understand one another and are often comparative strangers.

This is one of the chief themes of "Pendennis," and runs like a constant strain through "The Newcomes." In fact, the contrast between young and old, quite apart from the parental relation, is one of the commonplaces of proverbial literature: "Crabbed age and youth cannot live together"; "If youth knew, if old age had the power," are among the best-known examples of the contrast on which Mr. Shaw lays so much stress. What is more novel is the remedy he suggests for this state of affairs, that children should be allowed to earn their living at a much earlier age, so as to become independent of their parents, and also that they should have the right of changing their "homes" as often as they like, it being understood that they should later on pay for any hospitality they may claim in any quarter where they may choose to settle for a time. He has some wise remarks on the pleasures of work, even for the young, and a suggestion of boy and even girl scouts finding a home wherever they wandered is by no means impracticable. But the elaborate essay in which these suggestions are made is less brilliant than most of Mr. Shaw's prefaces, and it would seem that the subject of education can make even Mr. Shaw dull.

This treatise on parents and children is supposed to introduce the three plays which form the bulk of the volume, though in only one of them, the first, "Misalliance," is there much made of the contrast between old age and youth, between parents and children. This play is more than usually rambling and undramatic, and we sympathize with Miss Hypatia's rebellion against all this talk, talk, talk. "Fanny's First Play" is acknowledged by Mr. Shaw himself to be merely a potboiler, and when it appeared on the boards owed it relative success to the introduction of critics of the play who spend most of their time in discussing the demerits of Mr Shaw This is a somewhat old device, adopted by Dryden in the "Rehearsal," and by Sheridan in the "Critic," but it nevertheless proved effective. The play itself, which the critics criticised, is flimsy enough in all conscience, and is more labored than is usual with Mr. Shaw, who has really a sense of fun which he has carefully concealed on this occasion. The only one of the plays which can be at all regarded as dramatic and successful is the very slight sketch relating to the "Lady of the Sonnets"—that is, Shakespeare's Sonnets—in which for his purposes Mr. Shaw adopts the now exploded theory of the late Thomas Tyler—that the "Dark Lady" referred to in Shakespeare's Sonnets was Mary Fitton, a rather free and easy maid of honor of Queen Elizabeth's. The scene between Shakespeare and the Queen is carried out with considerable vigor, and is full of point. But otherwise the sketch is merely a piece d'occasion intended to advocate an English national theatre, which in an unconscionable way is dragged in toward the end of the sketch, the force of which it practically destroys. The introduction to this play, however, contains quite a gem of characterization in Mr. Shaw's kitcat of Thomas Tyler, one of the most familiar figures at the British Museum Reading Room in the "'80s."

Altogether Mr. Shaw is not at his best in his latest. As a rule, when we cannot laugh with him we can at least laugh at him; but on this occasion he gives very few occasions for laughter, and the result is a natural feeling of disappointment. There are so few men now writing who can cheer us up with amusing situations or thoughts that one feels robbed of one's rights when Mr. Shaw fails to be amusing, as he does for the most part on this occasion.

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For many years Canon MacColl held a unique position in English political life. The son of a Highland tenant farmer without money or influence, he attained by the force of his own efforts more than average success as a clergyman of the Church of England and to a most unusual standing in the worlds of journalism and politics. For years he was the intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone and one of his stoutest defenders in the public press, and now it is seen that he also established curiously close relations with Lord Salisbury, and on more than one occasion did his best to bring the two great leaders together.

For those who take an interest in the period of British politics covered by the rivalry of Gladstone and Salisbury, this admirable sketch of the political activities of the militant canon, from the pen of George W. E. Russell, will be full of interest. It shows some of the influences of political life which may be all the more efficacious because they are not exhibited to the public. We hear how Gladstone confessed as the Lords clashed with him over his Franchise bill of 1884 that he dreaded to attack them because no one at his age relished a revolution; we see the way in which the private opinions of one leader were carried to the ear of the other in a strictly unofficial but none the less beneficial manner.

Of the Canon himself little need be said. He chose to be an intermediary between two leaders, and he was forced to adopt the policy of all intermediaries. His letters to Gladstone and Salisbury printed side by side betray pitilessly the little arts and devices to which he was forced to stoop to maintain his standing with each, and it must have needed all the Celtic "hero-worship" of which he sometimes boasts to reconcile himself to the position he had made for himself. But no one cares now for Canon McColl or his works, but the political student will study with care his revelations of the private thoughts of the great men to whom he wrote.

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(Continued on Page Following)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

who delight in what is delicately and finely done. The book is unusual in every sense of the word. It will not prove a solace in moments of depression certainly, but it has power and it has beauty, and even a kind of tenderness.

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THRACIAN SEA

THRACIAN SEA. By John Helston. The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

A CURIOUS literary epidemic has broken out of late among young English poets — novelist's itch, it might be called. Not that a deep gulf is necessarily fixed between the poet and the novelist—some novelists have written respectable poetry, and a few poets have written good novels. Scott did, and so have Stevenson and Kipling. Poe wrote masterpieces in both poetry and short fiction, but he falls under no rule; it might be argued, indeed, with some show of reason, that his poetry was pure music and his tales pure mathematics, which, as every one knows, is one and the same thing. As for Scott and others, they belonged to the school of poetry that may be called mental-lyrical, as distinguished from the sensuous-lyrical. We need both schools; there can be no question of comparison between them, in the sense of one's superiority over the other. The only point we are interested in just now is that one school can produce first-rate fiction as well as poetry, and the other cannot. We have no less than three recent examples in mind of the delusion that in order to be great, fiction needs only to be simple, sensuous, and passionate—Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Coningsby Dawson, and now Mr. Helston. Mr. Lawrence certainly writes the best novels of the three. Mr. Helston, perhaps, the best poetry. The correlatives follow.

The Foreword to "Thracian Sea" prepares one for a feast:

> Such a book as this, a Socialist's study of the ideals and lives of, for the most part, middle-class people, may offend the susceptibilities of some; but unless liberty of conscience be frankly accorded to men expressing ideas in terms of such art as they can command, indifferently sincere craftsmen are more likely to result than the removal of social antagonisms. * * *
> If I have written this book without sentimentality as regards the susceptibilities of readers, at least I have not spared certain of my own in the process. It is not written for children, but is an earnest attempt to visualize, for thinking men and women, the truths of some aspects of the life of the day as they have appeared to a writer for whom the old order of society is already condemned and waiting sentence.

After a brave announcement like that one expects strong meat and heady wine, herbs, and the beef of the loaf. Instead, he is invited to sit down to the turtle soup and the overdressed salad of the effete fictionists. To make the matter worse the latter just now happen to be suffering from one of those obscure literary neuroses that afflict the guild in one form or another from time to time, running infectiously through their sympathetic ranks. The one now current may be called the misunderstood wife mania. Even Wells and Galsworthy have fallen to it, and Mr. Helston has, not without a struggle, be it said to his credit, succumbed. What is perhaps harder to forgive him is that he expects us to believe that even the most misunderstood of wives would have turned for consolation to a noble character named Mervyn Ingestre, capable, it develops, of expiring on her tombstone to slow music.

"Thracian Sea," it should be explained, was a race horse. He made it possible for James Burkett, whose business instincts were limited to the betting ring, to marry Helen Darell, whose business instincts were limited to the wedding ring. "Thracian Sea" is the one character in the book with whom it is possible to be fully in sympathy. James Burkett, the gentleman one generation from the haberdasher, is well drawn, but the author has omitted to draw attention to the single fact that would give him significance from the point of view of a Socialist author or reader—the fact that from the beginning of the book to the end he is a non-producer, a hanger-on, and parasite of the worst kind. His father, at whom we are invited to smile because in moments of stress he reverted to coat-tails as a refuge for his hands, at least did add to the world's supply of available silk. His son lived off him as a matter of course until he secured enough of other men's money at the race track to marry the "Cleopatra-like" Helen, after which his father, in recognition of his unexpected enterprise, seems to have endowed him for life. But it is not this fundamental rottenness in the man that we are asked to observe; instead, we are shown his unspeakable saddishness in the seduction and desertion of Margaret; the faithful stupidity of his conduct toward his wife; his weakness after her death—just the ordinary superficial human traits. Apparently he is a victim to modern commercialism:

> Although but 23 years of age, he had already erected along his earthly pilgrimage, regardless of expense, the most modern and elaborate of abattoirs, wherein to administer a quietus on occasion to that anachronism and anachronism in a land of commercial education and enterprise—the spiritual ego, once cylept the soul.

Helen, too, is a victim of the social order:

> Did she love James Burkett! She did not. She would sell herself to him—sell her beautiful body and her soul to him in return for a house and servants and all the material things she undoubtedly desired. She was too wise to be under any delusion as to the true nature of what she was preparing to achieve.

Later on she falls in love passionately with her husband—a very good bit of physio-psychology—and out again, and in again with the ex-Rev. Mervyn, and when "Thracian Sea" finally throws her and breaks both their necks over her coffin her husband makes the time-honored remark to her lover, "Well, between us we've killed her," which in this case lacks both truth and appositeness. Mr. Helston is plainly not Mr. Galsworthy.

The trouble with "Thracian Sea" is that its author believes that he is doing one thing when he is really doing another. He thinks he is writing as a Socialist, indicting the modern middle-class world. He is really a poet of Keatsian descent, and he has written an old-line sentimental novel in modern phraseology with flashes of genius in it. For Mr. Helston could write good fiction if he chose—only it would be neither Socialist fiction nor social fiction. He could write prose fantasies of Ionian coasts; he could browse, Centaur-like, in Cretan valleys, and Pan would peep out of his pages with a more lifelike air than the most realistic of James Burketts.

There is a certain ancient proverb anent the mixing of oil and water. To poets of a certain instinct and tradition, the ordinary interplay of motives and action of ordinary human beings is a sealed book. The commonplaceness of life is either haloed with divinity for them or utterly despised. This is the native air of poetry, but it is fatal to realistic fiction. Dear, dear poets, pray do not waste precious time on something alien to the very fibre of your brains!

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(Continued on Page Following)

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A BOOK based on a completely original idea is something hardly to be believed in, yet here we have such a book. Like everything truly original, it has also an inevitability. Why was it not thought of till now? How simple how excellent, and how commonplace, something any one at all would think of—that is how it appears to you, once it is put into form.

The particular idea inspiring Jules Romains's book is nothing else than to relate the effect of a man upon his neighbors, his family, or the casual passerby, after he is dead. Will not every writer marvel to himself, wondering why this idea did not come to him? "To be sure, he would treat it in his own way, different probably from the way M. Romains has treated it—but not to have had the idea at all, that is too surprising!

"The Death of a Nobody" is remarkable for more than its inspiration, however. It is a tour de force as a transcription of the indescribable; of those dim ideas and emotions which are buried beneath the stratum of words, things without material form and color, yet which bring a sense of everlasting actuality, as of what belongs not only to you and to your friend, but to everybody, even those dead too long to have left a trace to the world. As is said in the book, "It's impossible to say anything true about anything. It's impossible to grasp any truth, except when one isn't trying to." The book is written in just that way—by not trying to. It is like a half-look by which you see something that disappears should you fix your eyes upon it; it is a series of perceptions which somehow have been got into words.

What special conception of death and the hereafter M. Romains possesses, and seeks to convey in this book, does not, it seems to us, matter. You may or may not agree with it. It is his picturing of this vaguely definite (and only contradictory terms will suffice) conception that is what interests and holds you.

Alive, old Godard produced no effect in the world beyond an occasional thought in the old parents living in his home village. Dead, he exerts a power over many different persons, reaching out and dragging them toward him, altering the tenor of their daily lives, entering their minds and their hearts:

> It was not only the house that the death had drawn together. In distant quarters men had put on their Sunday clothes, and by unfamiliar routes, by tram and omnibus, by streets they were not accustomed to tread, with many false casts and fetching wide circles, they gathered about the coffin. And in a mountain village Godard's death had pulled an old man out of a smoky room, and had dragged him along a road, despite the stones; so that * * * he had arrived before he felt the desire to start. * * * From the moment when a man's soul had split into fragments people had begun to journey toward his death, like troops marching up to the guns.

The dead man is the centre of life, the one important thing, who commands and is obeyed. In the house where he died, in the village he came from, in the streets through which his coffin passes, the church where the service is held, in the existences that touch even remotely this death, he counts above all. People who held apart, who have never spoken to each other over the subjects of life, meet and merge in this subject of death, are no longer strangers, dwelling in separate entities, but parts of a whole. We are taken from group to group, from one soul to another, and watch the indistinct motions of these persons as they respond to the dead man.

To read the book is like submerging yourself into a mood, almost like walking into a fog, where familiar objects are distorted, enlarged, blurred, altered in some way. None the less, you seem to get a juster perception of this very familiarity of things, to perceive that it is not as simple as you imagined, that familiarity is itself a distortion, and that between the two unrealities lies what is real, the truth itself.

The book has been translated with remarkable skill. In some ways it resembles Russian work, in its setting down of details, a mingling of something at once very old and very childlike, and a simplicity of style that is both natural and full of art. The translators have beautifully retained these qualities. In addition Mr. MacCarthy supplies an interesting foreword, in which he draws attention to the effect the philosophies of Bergson and Durkheim have had on the author, and he has some remarks to make on the book itself, that are well worth reading.

The book is not a novel, as we usually mean novel, but it may be an indication of what will be meant by novel. It is, instead of a study of individual types and characters, a study of groups, of crowds, of several personalities momentarily joined in a thought or sensation. And, as Mr. MacCarthy points out, "the actions, lives, deaths of individuals are shown to be less interesting in themselves than when considered as moments in a great progress."

Be that as it may, the book is one that should be read by all who are curious as to new ideas and forms of art and

(Continued on Page Following)

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(Continued from Page 631)

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This story, by the author of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is, as its title and literary parentage would lead us to expect, a mixture of romance and cleverness that furnishes delightful reading. Its motive and characterization are as modern as possible, while its theme is as old as the sentiment of love itself.

THE HOUSE. By Henry Bordeaux. 12mo. Duffield & Co. $1.35.

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THE AWAKENING. By Henry Bordeaux. 12mo. Translated by Ruth Helen Davis. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

This novel describes an interplay of human influences which results in the awakening, in at least four totally distinct types of men and women, of a sense of life's obligations and of the pleasure of sacrifice and service. The scene is set in a provincial town in France. Miss Davis's translation is from the ninety-fifth French edition.

HOW IT HAPPENED. By Kate Langley Bosher. Illustrated. 8vo. Harper & Brothers. $1.

In this, as in Mrs. Bosher's other books, the fortunes of a child and two lovers are intermingled. The heroine is the little daughter of a blind harpist and the other principal character is a rich man whose loneliness appeals to the little one's sympathy.

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BRITTON OF THE SEVENTH. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. Illustrated by The Kinneys. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.36.

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THE CRYSTAL HOOD. By Mrs. Howard Gould. Illustrations by Earl Stetson Crawford. John Lane Company. $1.25.

This is an Indian story in which the Mohawks and the Delawares figure, and from it we get some interesting knowledge as to their manners and customs and as to their methods of warfare. The story starts with the kidnapping of a white boy by a barren squaw, who presents the child to her husband as his own offspring.

GILLESPIE. By J. MacDougall Hay. 12mo. George H. Doran Company. $1.40.

This is Mr. Hay's first novel, and its publication has caused him to be spoken of both in England and America as a man of literary promise. It tells in a remarkably realistic manner the life story of a dour and grasping Scotchman who had acquired dominance in a little fishing village, and gained through it money and hatred, both contributed by the victims of his tyranny.

THE LAY ANTHONY: a romance. By Joseph Hergesheimer. 12mo. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

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Mr. Herrick's book may safely be urged upon the attention of those who find pleasure in reading what are called "human interest" stories. It also has the merit of being an American story, with plot, scenes, incidents, and characters so convincing that it might easily be accepted as a narrative of real life.

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THE CLEAN HEART. By A. E. M. Hutchinson. 12mo. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

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THE LITTLE RED CHIMNEY. By Mary Finley Leonard. 12mo. Duffield & Co. $1.

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

thereby giving Rodd a glimpse of the political game and causing him to lose his feeling that the elder Sergison is "above criticism." Then comes the London medical school to which Rudd goes rather for the sake of the city itself than because he has any desire to be a doctor, and later his entrance into the far more congenial profession of journalism and the office of The Post-Meridian. From this, too, he has graduated when the book ends, thanks to Uncle Ben, always his best friend, the one who understands and the one who at the very last puts a question which can be answered all too easily.

But if Uncle Ben is Rudd's best he is not his only friend. There is Lavis of the medical school, a man of whom the reader would be glad to see more, and Luard, editor of The Post-Meridian, whose spell most young men and many older ones felt—it is not at all difficult to sympathize with them—Avon, the eccentric book-stall habitué, and several others who appear more or less briefly. Then there is the violet-eyed Miss Dewsberry, who discoursed exclusively about herself and her liking for men "cumrads," as she called them, and Eva Lasker, who talked to Rudd about himself in a way he found quite charming until she flattered him so grossly that he was disgusted, and most important of them all, Helen Brooke, who knew and cared nothing about books and plays, but went in for golf and cricket. Rudd fell in love with her immediately, though there once came to him a sane moment in which he asked himself "if he did win her what was there for them to talk about?" since she shared no one of his interests. The sanity, however, soon departed. Win her he did, and we leave them just starting off on their wedding trip. He had wanted to go to Innisfree, but she preferred another place where the golf links were better. It would not be very difficult to outline the probable future relations of Mr. and Mrs. Rudd Sergison.

Rudd himself is an agreeable hero, whom one often smiles at but always likes. There is more than a little good-natured satire in the book, especially in the account of the literary society known as the Vagrants, at whose dinner Rudd met the great Voaden and certain lesser men, in the portraits of Miss Dewsberry, Miss Lasker, the "angel" Doran married, and the rich Mr. Bloor of gastronomic abilities, and in the sketch of Sergison Senior at home. In short, "Landmarks" is a very entertaining novel.

HOUSE OF TOYS

THE HOUSE OF TOYS. By Henry Russell Miller. With frontispiece. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

THE pretty, attractive girl to whom life is "only a house of toys," and who can "never say no to her wants," appears almost as frequently in fiction as in life, but all too often the author leaves the reader with the feeling that any man deceived into thinking her worth loving must have considerably less than ordinary human intelligence. Not so, however, with Shirley Lord, whom David Quentin, the young architect with plenty of charm and talent but no money, fell in love with and married, thereby hanging a very millstone around his neck. She is admirably portrayed, this sweet-looking, blue-eyed girl, who succeeded in making every one spoil her, who could say things that cut her husband to the quick and forget them in an hour, and contrived to escape a good many of the inconveniences of her married life, just as, when living with her sister, she had left "homely, faithful Maizie" to get the dinner and wash the dishes. Yet so long as all went smoothly she could be a delightful companion, very winsome and lovable, though quite unable to understand why her husband should care so much for his work itself apart from the money it might or might not bring in, and without the smallest comprehension of the magnitude of the sacrifice he presently made.

David himself is excellently portrayed and so is Esther Summers the "other woman," the woman of intelligence and strength and loyalty, but more notable than either of them is Jonathan Radbourne, that fine, great-hearted gentleman with "a face like a comic valentine," to quote his own words, and a "pompous, hopping little strut" of a walk. He was "a dinky little man," who made trite comments, and was much too obvious in his efforts to be entertaining, ugly, grotesque, absurd. But he had cheerfully renounced his chosen work, was a very embodiment of generosity, and made of his business "a sort of hospital for broken lives." It is there in his office, through him and through Esther Summers, that David learns more than one important lesson, including the great truth that "a man may find sanctuary * * * in a task well loved and well done."

There is nothing particularly novel in the book's plot or in its philosophy. Its value lies in the realistic way in which a familiar theme is worked out, in the excellence of its character drawing, and in a certain fine courage which shines through it like a clear strong light. "The House of Toys" is well constructed and well written, never prosy, always interesting, and decidedly worth reading.

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THE CRYSTAL ROOD. By Mrs. Howard Gould. Illustrated. John Lane Company. $1.25 net.

A CONFLICT between environment and heredity, with the latter finally triumphant, is the theme which Mrs. Gould has chosen for her novel. And to demonstrate her contention that "blood will tell," she has taken an extreme, though not impossible, instance—the case of a white boy, stolen when only a few hours old and brought up as the son of an Indian chief, his origin absolutely unsuspected even by himself, and the difference between him and the other Indian boys regarded as the result of his being an especial favorite of the Great Spirit, Manitou.

The book opens with a prologue in which King Baldwin of Jerusalem, Pope Alexander, and a certain Philip of Exeter, called "the bravest of the brave," and from whom the hero of the novel is descended, all appear and the crystal rood of the title is bestowed by the Pope upon the gallant Philip. Then the scene shifts to North America and the time to the middle of the eighteenth century. Outanle, wife of the Chief of the Ottawas, the famous Pontiac, is childless and, therefore, in disgrace until aided by circumstances, she steals the son of an English settler, a baby boy whose mother had died at his birth, and pretends to Pontiac that he is their own. Then the narrative follows the adventures of the boy, named Rushing Water, his life as an Indian and his break with the people he supposes are his when Pontiac makes war upon the English and all the men, women, and children of the little frontier settlement, Venango, die under the tomahawk and scalping knife. All, that is, save one—the girl whom Rushing Water rescues and who is the heroine of the subsequent love story.

The author has seriously tried to portray the life of an Indian tribe, and though her work is too evidently that of a novice to be successful, it seems sincere. She makes—wisely perhaps, considering her lack of skill—practically no attempt to follow the mental processes of her hero, or the conflict within him of race and training. However, she manages to hold the reader's attention fairly well, though her climaxes are without dramatic force and are rather ineffective.

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The unknown guest about which Maeterlinck philosophizes is described as "that mysterious, little-known, rarely manifested, vaguely realised stranger that is part of us and is sometimes termed the psychic self."

NEIGHBORS. Life Stories of the Other Half. By Jacob A. Riis. 12mo. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The little human-interest stories this volume contains are very much like those that are to be found in "How the Other Half Lives," which is one of the most popular of Mr. Riis's books. The manuscript for "Neighbors" was completed only a short time before the author's death.

LOHENGRIN. The drama of Richard Wagner, retold in English verse. By T. W. Rolleston. 8vo. Illustrations by Willy Pogany. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $5.

A free rendering of the story used by Wagner, in effect an interpretation rather than a translation, which employs short stanzas of varying lengths and meters to express the changing moods of the story itself.

THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS. By Lewis Spence. 8vo. Illustrated by James Jack. T. Y. Crowell Company. $3.

The author considers the divisions, customs and history of the Indian race, next takes up its mythology, and finally presents a series of tribal legends from many tribes. A bibliography of sources and a glossary increase the book's value for students.

THE GREEK SPIRIT. By Kate Stephens. 12mo. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

Aims to give to the general reader an insight into Greek life and character. The author traces the development of the race, considering at some length the aims and ideals of the Greeks, their religion, philosophy, literature, and art.

BELSHAZZAR COURT, or, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW YORK CITY. By Simeon Strunsky. 8vo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

These connected essays deal with the average citizen who lives in a city apartment and consider in a graceful, mellow, somewhat humorous style his work, his recreations, his office life, his home life, his relations with his children and with his neighbors.

HEROES AND HEROINES OF FICTION, Modern prose and poetry. By William S. Walsh. 8vo. J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

The author has classified and analyzed the famous characters in modern fiction, drama, and poetry. The name and setting of each conspicuous character are given, followed, in many cases, by a brief, critical estimate from some famous literary critic.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE STAGE. By William Winter. Illustrated. 8vo. Moffat, Yard & Co. $3. Second Series.

This is the second volume in a series devoted to the stage history of the plays of Shakespeare. The history of the stage presentation of each play is given. There are also many anecdotes, personal recollections, reminiscences, and opinion upon the acting of famous players, together with reproductions of old prints and rare photographs.

HISTORY

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By Edward P. Cheyney. In two volumes. 8vo. Vol. I. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

In this first volume of his history Mr. Cheyney, who fills the chair of European History in the University of Pennsylvania, demonstrates his ability to deal with a most interesting period in the life of the English nation. The London Times says he is writing "just the kind of supplement which the readers of Froude require," and that his description of the Queen's court and household, her privy council, star chamber and courts of law, is the best account available of Tudor government.

MUNICIPAL LIFE AND GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY. By William Harbutt Dawson. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.75.

Mr. Dawson's book is based on first-hand study and observation. Beginning with chapters setting forth the organization of German town governments and the wide administrative powers they have, he reviews the most important departments of local administration and shows how numerous the activities of the German towns have become.

FREMONT AND '49. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. 8vo. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Mr. Dellenbaugh has written an interesting and comprehensive story of the career of the great Pathfinder. The nature of his study is probably its discussion of Frémont's relation to the exploration and development of our western territory, especially California. The author thinks Frémont's services to the West and to the entire country were enormously important.

ANCIENT ROME AND MODERN AMERICA. A comparative study of morals and manners. By Guglielmo Ferrero. 8vo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

An interesting theme is treated in this volume with a brilliancy characteristic of the author. His supposition seems to be that America is on the way to being a modern Rome. Many tendencies that were conspicuous in Roman society Sig. Ferrero finds duplicated in American society of today—for example, the tendency to bossism, the growth of big fortunes, and the woman movement.

A HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By David Jayne Hill. In six volumes. 8vo. Vol. III. The Diplomacy of the Age of Absolutism. With five colored maps, seven tables of rulers, and index. Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

In this volume of his important work Dr. Hill deals with one of the most absorbing periods of European history and greatly illuminates it. Having complete mastery of his subject he handles it in a notably intelligent manner and presents in most attractive form the knowledge he has acquired through long study and scholarly research.

LIFE IN AMERICA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By Gaillard Hunt. 8vo. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Hunt gives us a picturesque survey of the customs, tastes, hospitalities, politics, and amusements of the American people at the opening of the nineteenth century. He tells what men and women wore, how they moved about from one part of the country to another, what they read, what sort of plays they saw in their theatres, what wages they earned, and what hours they gave to work.

THE WINNING OF THE FAR WEST. By Robert McNutt McElroy. 8vo. Illustrations and maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

In this important work by Prof. McElroy of Princeton University we have what may be regarded as a continuation of Theodore Roosevelt's "The Winning of the West." The author deals in a scholarly and entertaining way with the Texas Revolution, the Mexican War, the Oregon question, and with the successive additions to the territory of the United States, within the Continent of America, from 1829 to 1867.

INSURGENT MEXICO. By John Reed. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Reed describes simply what he saw in Mexico among the scattered guerrilla bands, on the march and in battle, in the villages, and on the farms. There are also impressions of the officers and bandit leaders. His aim is to portray the Mexicans struggling for more freedom, justice, and opportunity in their Government.

THE WARS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. By Theodore Clarke Smith. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. (Home University Library. No. 82.)

The period treated, between 1763 and 1815, is covered briefly but comprehensively, with attention to the political and the diplomatic as well as the military, history of the United States. An unprejudiced view is given of points in dispute between the two countries.

GEORGE THE THIRD AND CHARLES FOX. The Concluding Part of "The American Revolution." By Sir G. O. Trevelyan. Vol. II. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

This volume completes the author's story of the American Revolution. It was thought he had completed the story several years ago with the publication of a four-volume work entitled, "The American Revolution"; the two additional volumes are the result of an afterthought. The ordinary course in assembling the new volumes with those previously published would be to call them Vols. V. and VI. of "The American Revolution." Instead of that the publishers have brought the six volumes together under a new name, giving the new books a sub-title and calling them Vols. I. and II. of the enlarged work.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

CALIFORNIA. An Intimate History. By Gertrude Atherton. Illustrations and photographs. 8vo. Harper & Brothers. $2.

Mrs. Atherton's book contains the full history of her native State from its earliest days down to the present time. Its opening chapter deals with the State's geology, which presents some distinctly dramatic phases; then comes a survey of the gay and romantic era during which the Spaniards were the ruling people on the coast, and after that the story of the invasion of the Americans and their rapid acquirement of dominance.

FROM THE LOG OF THE VELSA. By Arnold Bennett. 8vo. The Century Company. Boxed. $3.

Mr. Bennett wrote and Mr. Rickards made pictures as their little yacht sailed in leisurely fashion in and out of the ports of Holland, Denmark, France, Belgium, and the east coast of England in the days before the war. Mr. Bennett's account of the trip is full of his own individuality, his sense of humor, and his informal way of looking at human experience.

FROM DUBLIN TO CHICAGO. By G. A. Birmingham. 8vo. George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

This well-written book, by the author of "General John Regan" and "Spanish Gold," has been read with interest by Americans because it contains a frank and kindly account of a recent tour in America. There is an abundance of appreciative comment in the book concerning American enterprise, achievements, and ideals, and there is a certain amount of gentle adverse criticism.

ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century. By Francis Bond. 4to. Illustrated. Oxford University Press. Two volumes. $16.

Primarily this is an introductory treatise for the general reader and is practically free from technical terms. It treats of Norman and Gothic architecture as seen in the English parish church, monastic church and cathedral, excluding Anglo-Saxon and Post-Reformation work.

AMONG THE CANADIAN ALPS. By Lawrence J. Burpee. 8vo. Illustrations in color. John Lane Company. $3.

Mr. Burpee's book is both historical and descriptive. His history takes us back to the early days of the early explorers and the first French settlers of Canada and tells us of their experiences as mountain climbers. Advancing from this period he tells what has happened in the region of the Canadian Alps as the years have gone by, giving considerable attention to the wonderful plan that has been carried out in the making of the Canadian national parks and in the construction of mountain roads where formerly there were only Indian trails. His description of the mountain country is extremely vivid and the photographic pictures that accompany it are of a high degree of excellence.

APPEARANCES: Notes of Travel, and East and West. By G. Lowes Dickinson. 12mo. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Mr. Dickinson has assembled in this volume his impressions of India, China, Japan, and America. We get our full share of his book—eleven chapters of description and comment. Mr. Dickinson does not flatter us, but frankly discusses both our merits and our imperfections. His adverse criticisms are put to a friendly way and are both interesting and stimulating.

BOHEMIAN SAN FRANCISCO. By Clarence E. Edwards. 8vo, Paul Elder & Co. $1.25.

Tells the story of the chief bohemian restaurants of San Francisco and gives the recipes for their characteristic dishes, not forgetting to include anecdotes of the well-known authors, artists, wits, and bon vivants who have made merry around their tables.

THE AMAZING ARGENTINE. By John Foster Fraser. 12mo. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

The author made a visit to Argentina to gather the material for this book. The latter describes railroad conditions and development, the state and prospects of agriculture, industrial possibilities, financial conditions, political and social life.

WITH POOR IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA. By Stephen Graham. 8vo. Illustrated. Macmillan Company. $2.

From Mr Graham's book one may get a good conception of the character of the immigrants to America in normal times. The author, having traveled with English, Russians, Germans, Swedes, and Finns in the steerage of a Liverpool-to-New-York liner, tells us what his traveling companions were like and with what expectations and ideals they came to America.

UNDERSTANDING THE FRENCH. By Rollin Lynde Hartt. 8vo. Illustrated McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.

The living France, as France was before the war, is what Mr. Hartt endeavors to portray. He sets forth the admirable qualities of the Frenchman at home, how the various grades of society take their diversions, what are the hereditary distinctions, and how much they mean.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH. By Charles Tenney Jackson. 12mo. Illustrated. Outing Publishing Company.

The Barataria swamps, about 500 miles south of New Orleans, were the delectable region where Mr. Jackson and a friend wandered about in a pirogue for four happy months. Their book describes the adventures and discoveries incident to their journey.

AMERICAN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SERIES. Edited by George Philip Krapp. 12mo. Oxford University Press. Three volumes. Columbia by Frederick Paul Keppel, Princeton by Varnum Lansing Collins, Harvard by John Hays Gardiner. $1.50 each.

The volumes of this series tell the stories of famous American universities. Each one is so written as to give the full history of the institution with which it deals not only with accuracy, but with such human interest and literary charm that it will be of value as history and entertaining as literature.

THE LOWER AMAZON. By Algot Lange. 8vo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

There is a fund of useful information in Mr. Lange's account of what he saw during his exploration of the extreme eastern part of South America, spreading both sides of the equator. Included in this information are facts that should interest enterprising Americans looking for opportunities for the employment of their brains and money.

JAPAN TODAY AND TOMORROW. By Hamilton W. Mable. 12mo. Illustrated. Macmillan Company. $2.

Dr. Mable's book presents the fruit of his observation and study of the Japanese during the period of his engagement a year or so ago as lecturer to Japan on the Carnegie Peace Endowment. It gives interesting facts and conclusions respecting the manners and habits of the Japanese, their love of art and of nature, their attitude toward religion, their education and political development, and their national ideals.

THE GRAND TOUR IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By William E. Mead. 8vo. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

In this handsome volume a very interesting account is given of the modes and conditions of travel in eighteenth-century Europe, with well authenticated information concerning routes and conveyances by land and water, accommodations at the inns, traveling expenses, dangers and annoyances, the relation between the young tourists and the tutors who usually accompany them, and other matters of interest. There is something said, too, about celebrated men and women who made the "grand tour"—Horace Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, Lady Mary Wortley Montegu, and others. The book is quaint, amusing, and instructive; the author is a member of the Faculty of Wesleyan University.

DELIGHTFUL DALMATIA. By Alice Lee Moque. 8vo. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls Company. Boxed $2.

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how several very different people, a candy man, a society girl, a miser, a young woman doctor, her uncle, and a ragamuffin happen to get in a quite logical manner, all mixed up, together.

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"Quahaug,"—Yankee for clam—is the nickname which the people of a Cape Cod village give to Kent Knowles, a novelist, who lives a secluded life among them. The story centres about an orphan niece of his cousin, a typical New England spinster, who keeps house for him. There are humorous contrasts between English and American ways of thinking, speaking, and living, and a love story finally develops out of the situation.

THE FORTUNATE YOUTH. By William J. Locke. 12mo. Illustrations by Arthur I. Keller. John Lane Company. $1.25.

Mr. Locke in this story depicts a new sort of boy and man; he introduces him to us as "Paul," a slum child, son of a drunken slattern and grandson of an Italian street musician. The boy believes he is of noble parentage, and is as confident of achieving greatness as Napoleon was.

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This is a "do-something" story, the account of all the things that were achieved by one modest young woman who went to stay with her relatives in a shiftless, dowdy-at-the-heel New England town while her father was brave, lag revolutionary conditions in Mexico.

THE WARD OF TECUMSEH. By Cristeaden Marriott. Illustrated by Frank McKernan. 8vo. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Most of the action takes place in the wilderness of the Northwest Territory in the years 1812 and 1813. The ward of the Indian chieftain Tecumseh is the daughter of a white man of Huguenot descent, through whom she becomes heiress to estates in France. It is a story of many and perilous adventures and complications and contains a graphic characterization of Tecumseh.

THE STRANGE WOMAN. By Sidney McCall. 12mo. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.30.

The scene of this novel, written by the author of "The Truth Dealer," "The Breath of the Gods," and "Ariadne of Altan Water," is a little mid-Western town, to which a promising young man returns after several years' study abroad, bringing with him a beautiful and talented woman, whom he intends to marry. The bride-elect seems a strange creature to the townsfolk, and when they learn she is a "new woman" in the fullest, freest and most modern meaning there is a climax, which threatens the peace of everybody in the place.

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A homestead on the Kansas prairies, where a determined advance guard of civilization and his young wife fight loneliness and solitude, the deadly cold of Winter, the scorching heat of Summer, blizzards, droughts, floods, cyclones, while they make a home and tame the prairie, is the scene of Mrs. McCarter's new novel in the series in which she is telling, in fictional form, the story of the development of Kansas.

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The Prince of Graustark is the son of two of the very interesting characters who figure in Mr. McCutcheon's popular novel of Graustark, which was published a few years ago; his mother is the beautiful Princess Yetive of Graustark, and his father is the brisk young American who ventured into Yetive's kingdom, fell in love with her, and, after an abundance of excitement and adventures married her.

THE POET. By Meredith Nicholson. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.20.

A lovable and whimsical poet is pictured by Mr. Nicholson in this charming romance. The story tells how the poet, piqued by the plaint that poetry and romance no longer exist, undertakes to prove to two separate groups that the plaint is without foundation. His way of presenting the proof is clever and entertaining; it includes the reuniting of an estranged couple and the conduct of a very pleasing love affair between a newspaper man of literary aspirations and a girl with a distinct tendency toward cynicism.

SATURDAY'S CHILD. By Kathleen Norris. 12mo. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The title of Mrs. Norris's novel indicates its theme; it is the life story of a girl who has to make her own way in the world. The girl's experiences and the varying views of life's problems are distinctly interesting. She talks and acts like a real girl, and the other characters in the book also are like human beings, whose motives the reader can easily understand.

THE GILDED CHRYSALIS. By Gertrude Pahlow. 12mo. Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Pahlow's heroine is a girl who has been brought up in a wealthy and luxurious home, whence she goes as the bride of a gifted young professor in a Western university. The story describes her inability to fit into her surroundings, the troubles she gets into, and the final triumph of her really staunch and fine qualities of character.

YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Illustrated in color by W. L. Jacobs. 12mo. The George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

This story, written in Sir Gilbert Parker's best manner, is notable for its strong characters, vigorous action, and picturesque narrative. The romantic Kitty Tynan, who figures prominently in the story, easily ranks with the best of Sir Gilbert's woman characters. She is a girl with Irish wit and tenderness, fearless and forceful, and altogether womanly, a girl who appreciates love and knows how to return it.

THE RED MIST. By Randall Parrish. 12mo. Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

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The heroine has been brought up by an indulgent older sister in a typical, well-to-do English home. She goes to London to make her own way, and there learns the answer to her fierce and rebellious questioning of life.

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A chronicle of many phases of life in the navy, in which some of the characters speak in severe criticism of certain conditions in naval affairs, especially at Annapolis.

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New Mexico today is the scene of this contest for the ownership of a princely estate, which a lovely Spanish girl has inherited from a long line of ancestors. Her claim is contested by an adventurous young American, who leads a lively life for some time, until he conquers the young woman's heart and the dispute is amicably settled.

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Mrs. Rice's new story introduces an Englishman much bored by life and a vivid and piquant example of American girlhood very much interested in everything around her. They are together on a Pacific liner all the way from San Francisco to Japan and China. It is a lively bit of comedy, with an ending that is likely to surprise the reader.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JUNE. By Grace S. Richmond. 12mo. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

This is the story of a very rich young man who fell head over heels in love and of the charming young girl to whom he proposed. The girl objected to the young man because he was a do-nothing, whereupon the young man girded up his loins and went to work and made a fine career for himself—and then the girl married him. It is a brisk and amusing story.

WORLD'S END. By Amelie Rives. (Princess Troubetzkoy.) 12mo. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

An unusual situation forms the basis of Amelie Rives's novel—a man marries a woman whom he loves, knowing that she will become the mother of another man's child, but without letting her know that he knows it. Later on, after she has grown to love him and to understand the full meaning of her deception, she confesses the story to him.

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In this unusual book the author presents a fictional study of the "Social Consciousness" about which the sociologists have developed certain abstruse theories, and portrays it with perfect explicitness. The uniqueness of the book is suggested by the fact that the "Nobody" about whom the action revolves dies in the second chapter.

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A story of Mexico and the Southwest in the days when the Spaniards first came to the New World. It deals with the fortunes of a young Spaniard who has incurred the displeasure of the ecclesiastical powers and is exiled to the new Western World.

THE ENCOUNTER. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo. The Century Company. $1.25.

Six people work out the drama of Miss Sedgwick's new story. They are an American mother and daughter who have lived in Europe for years, an impoverished, intellectual, and sentimental Italian woman of birth and breeding, and three German philosophers of widely differing temperament, each of whom falls in love in his own way with the daughter.

A LADY OF LEISURE. By Anne Sidgwick. 12mo. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35.

This novel, by the bright young Englishwoman who wrote "Le Gentleman," "Promise," and "Succession," is quite as good as any of her earlier stories. It has a clever plot, and its characters are interesting and well drawn.

THE THREE SISTERS. By May Sinclair. 12mo. Macmillan Company. $1.35.

This new book, by the author of "The Divine Fire," is a well-planned, solidly built, and artistically finished literary structure. The story it tells is not in the least cheerful, and there is not a suggestion of humor in it; but it takes a strong hold on the reader and stirs his emotions deeply. It may be described as a distinctly painful story thoroughly well told.

THE PRESENTATION. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. 12mo. John Lane Company. $1.30.

The scene of this romantic story is laid in Paris and its time is in the year 1770. The central figure is Comte de Rochefort, who chances to discover a plot to prevent Mme. du Barry from being presented at court. Later he has a night adventure which throws him into Mme. du Barry's party while it is on its way to the court, and he aids the Chief of Police of Paris to outwit those who had plotted against the lady.

NANCY THE JOYOUS. By Edith Stow. 12mo. Illustrated. Reilly & Britton Company. $1.

A picturesque locality in the Tennessee mountains is Nancy's habitat, and there her warm heart, ready smile, and joyous nature make friends for her wherever she goes. It is a simple story, having an optimistic outlook, together with much wholesome humor.

THE NEED OF CHANGE. By Julian Street. Illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg. 12mo. John Lane Company. Cloth 50 cents; leather $1.

First published in book form in 1909, Mr. Street's amusing story has been reprinted twelve times. To mark the fifth anniversary of its birth the publishers present it in a new illustrated edition. The story concerns a young American couple who while traveling in Europe meet an Englishclergyman and his wife, and accept an invitation to their English home.

LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE FAILURE. By Maurice Switzer. 12mo. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

Mr. Switzer's Self-Made Failure is a person who has only himself to blame for his lack of success. He is a fictional person, but there are many like him in real life. His letters, ten in number, are blended with a sense and shrewd humor, amusing and instructive, and well loaded with good advice.

CHANCE IN CHAINS. By Guy Thorne. 12mo. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.

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PAWNS OF LIBERTY. By Corinne S. and Radoslaw A. Tsanoff. 12mo. Outing Publishing Company. $1.35.

The central figures are a Macedonian girl who has devoted her life to the task of knowing what family caused the Turks and a Macedonian hermit. The scenes are laid in Macedonia and the story deals with the conditions which preceded the recent Balkan war.

THE LOST BOY. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. 16mo. Harper & Brothers. Cloth, 50 cents; lesther, $1.

It is the story of Jesus lost in the streets of Jerusalem that Dr. van Dyke tells in his novelette. He founds it on the Bible narrative of the separation of Jesus from His parents.

BIG TREMAINE. By Marie Van Vorst. 12mo. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

Moral courage and self-sacrifice furnish the dominant note of the strong emotional appeal in this story of a young American who faces a crushing task. As a young man John Tremaine had left his Virginia home a self-confessed thief, but only his mother and three others know what family caused his flight. Fifteen years later he returns to re-establish himself in the esteem of the community and make himself a power for good.

GERALD NORTHROP. By Claude C. Washburn. 12mo. Duffield & Co. $1.35.

Gerald Northrop is the son of an American father and a French mother, and he has lived until his middle teens in France. Then he comes to a bustling city in Wisconsin to live with his grandfather, who owns immense milling interests. The story begins at this point and gives a minute narration, with much psychological probing and discussion of the boy's development.

HAPPY HAWKINS IN THE PANHANDLE. By Robert Alexander Wason. 12mo. Small, Maynard Company. $1.35.

Mr. Wason's Happy Hawkins is already a well-known character in humorous fiction. In this volume he appears as the hero of a diverting character novel, the scene of which is laid in the Middle West. He passes through a variety of adventures, some of which are rather trying, but he is always happy and amusing.

THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING. By Mary A. Waite. 12mo. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Waite's heroine is introduced to us as a thirteen-year-old homeless, friendless waif, who is an inmate of a reformatory. The story of her advancement from this low estate to an honorable position in the world is well told; it includes a variety of interesting experiences, and portrays some rather striking types of men and women.

THE WIFE OF SIR ISAAC HARMAN. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The theme of Mr. Wells's story is the relation of husband and wife, and it includes a question as to the extent to which the husband's code is binding on the wife. The heroine at first willingly lives by the husband's code, but later it becomes unbearable and she seeks emancipation. The account of her gradual progress toward freedom is the main thing in the story. It is given in an artistic fashion quite characteristic of the author.

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 12mo. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

This new Williamson novel deals with a young Irishman who, having to leave home, goes to France and joins the Foreign Legion, and soon after reaching Africa falls in love with an Arab girl. His sister, who has followed him East, becomes governess in the family to which the Arab girl belongs, and she and her brother manage to "make things lively" in the section of Africa in which they are located. The story is one of adventure, action, and romance.

THE OPEN DOOR. By Richardson Wright. 12mo. McBride, Nast & Co.

A touch of mystery gives special interest to Thursley House in Mr. Wright's story—its shutters are always closed and its door is always unlocked, except on Christmas day, when the door also is closed against the world, because the woman who lived alone in the house says that on that day her lover returns. And at last on a Christmas day the mystery is solved.

ESSAYS, DRAMA, POETRY

HALF HOURS. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This volume contains four of Mr. Barrie's plays, "Pantaloon," "Rosalind," "The Twelve-Pound Look," and "The Will." In all of these plays Mr. Barrie exhibits the qualities that have made him so successful in his appeals to intellect, tenderness, and fun of them attests the deep insight, charming spontaneity, and delightful humor of its author.

THE THEATRE OF MAX REINHARDT. By Huntly Carter. 8vo. Illustrated. Mitchell Kennerley. $2.50.

Mr. Carter traces the influences that have shaped Reinhardt's life and sets forth his aims and principles and describes his materials and resources. The book sums up his contributions to the stage and estimates his influence.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN AND THEIR OPERAS. With recollections and anecdotes by D'Oyly Carte and other famous Savoyards. By Francois Cellier and Cunningham Bridgman. 8vo. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co. $3.50.

The story of Sir William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan and the success of their light operas by the man who first conducted the latter and by the man who succeeded him. The book includes an immense amount of reminiscence and anecdote of the two authors and their manager, D'Oyly Carte, as well as full accounts of the principal artists who were members of the original Comedy Opera Company and of those who sang later in the productions at the Savoy Theatre.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN THE THEATRE. By Sheldon Cheney. 12mo. Illustrated. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

A comprehensive account of the influences that are being brought to bear upon the theatre. Gordon Craig, Max Reinhardt, Bakst, the Russian ballet, Shaw, Galsworthy, the German, French, and American drama, Belasco, the Greek theatre, the new mechanical and architectural developments in the production of plays are among the subjects dealt with.

DAYS IN THE OPEN. By Lathan A. Crandall. 12mo. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Mr. Crandall is an enthusiastic angler, and his book is a record of a fisherman's adventures and of the delights that can be found in the spare moments in out-of-door pursuits.

GERMAN MASTERS OF ART. By Helen A. Dickinson. Quarto. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

Mrs. Dickinson has studied the originals of all the great German art treasures, and her conclusion as to early German art is that it should be considered as an expression of nation-

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE SEASON—(Continued)

University of Wisconsin, one of America's most distinguished economists, presents his well-mattured judgment on matters of vital concern to the country and the individual citizens. He discusses all the legal and economic questions that have to do with property, and offers many suggestions that will interest lawyers, legislators, and students.

PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE. By Federigo Enriques. Translated by Katharine Royce. 8vo. Open Court Publishing Company. $2.50.

A thorough and synthetic treatment of the problems of scientific methodology. The author is Professor of Projective Geometry in the University of Bologna, and is a prominent Italian scientist. His book is ranked as the most important contribution to the subject that has been made since Mill.

THE MAGON BEES. By J. H. Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Everybody who has read Fabre's books about the spiders and the flies will be eager to read what he has to say about the bees. No other person has given the world such books that compare in interest and value with those that have come from the aged philosopher and scientist of Serignan, whom Maeterlinck calls "The Insect Homer."

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Since Mrs. Fisher published her "Montessori Mother" she has been overwhelmed with letters from all over the country asking for advice as to the treatment of children. She has written this book to answer these questions and to suggest answers to thousands of other possible difficulties. It is a book of help for parents.

A MANUAL OF PLAY. By William Byron Forbush. 12mo. Illustrated. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

A manual devoted to devices for free play. It tells how to fit up and stock with simple, home-made things, a playroom in the home, and deals with all phases of the play activities of children and young people. One chapter contains devices for over fifty kinds of play. There is also a graded and annotated list of playthings, the first of its kind, with prices.

THE BIBLE AND UNIVERSAL PEACE. By Prof. George Holley Gilbert. 12mo. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Takes up the chief causes of war and proposes methods by which they may be met and their influence minimized before they have had time to set the machinery of war in motion. The majority of these preventives are discovered in the Bible.

MEATLESS COOKERY. By Maria McI. Gillmore. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

We have in this book a collection of carefully studied recipes guaranteed to provide a nutritive and delicious diet for those who wish to avoid expensive and sometimes harmful meat dishes. The book is commended highly in an introduction by Dr. Louis Faugeres, Bishop of Fordham Medical College.

CONSUMPTION. By John B. Hawes, 2d, M. D. 12mo. Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

Dr. Hawes, who is Director of the Tuberculosis Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, addresses his book to the laymen. For their information and guidance he makes a brief, simple statement in which he tells what consumption is and what those suffering from consumption should do about it.

CHILD TRAINING AS AN EXACT SCIENCE. By George An Jacoby. 12mo. Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

A book full of information fundamentally necessary for the child's proper training at home and in school and its best development morally, mentally, and physically.

INDIAN BLANKETS AND THEIR MAKERS. By George Wharton James. 8vo. Illustrated. A. C. McClurg & Co. Boxed. $5.

Mr. Wharton's book is an authoritative guide to this little-known field of native craftsmanship. The Navajo blanket is already familiar to many people, but Mr. Wharton treats exhaustively the characteristic blankets of other Indian tribes, and shows how they are expressive of their tribal life.

WHAT CAN I KNOW? By George Trumbull Ladd. 8vo. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In this book Prof. Ladd of Yale University presents what he calls "an inquiry into truth, its nature, the means of its attainment and its relations to practical life." Without being controversial the author furnishes material for criticism of the errors and half truths of pragmatism and other current theories as to the meaning and worth of truth.

DRIFT AND MASTERY: AN ATTEMPT TO DIAGNOSE THE CURRENT UNREST. By Walter Lippman. 12mo. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

In the course of fifteen chapters Mr. Lippman discusses the more important problems of our political, social, and economic life, and the factors that have worked to produce the current unrest. He analyzes the various panaceas that have been proposed, and indicates the order which seems to be emerging from present conditions.

KEEPING FIT. By Orison Sweet Marden. 12mo. T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.25.

A plain presentment of the necessity of keeping one's mind and body in good trim in order to do one's work properly. It is the modern business doctrine of efficiency applied to the individual, and the several chapters are all devoted to the elementary daily needs of the average person.

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS. (By a Member.) By Helen Marot. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Miss Marot's book is a frankly partisan statement of one labor's side of the case. She sets forth the policies and principles of the chief American labor organizations, and deals with the boycott, sabotage, the union label, violence, direct action, &c.

YOUR PAY ENVELOPE. By John R Meader. 12mo. Devin-Adair Company. $1.

A series of letters addressed to an intelligent workingman who wants to have explained to him the theories of socialism and what effect they would have upon his weekly wage. The author examines the contentions of socialism from its earliest to its latest exponents and shows that they would land us in far worse ills than those we suffer from now.

COMPLETE AUCTION BRIDGE. By A. R. Metcalfe. 12mo. Illustrated. Browne & Howell Company. $1.50.

Presents auction bridge in its entirety, covering nullos, bidding, correct use of high spade bids, opening leads, doubling, discarding, unblocking, finessing, re-entry cards, leading to partner, declared suit, and other features of the game.

PSYCHOLOGY: GENERAL AND APPLIED. By Hugo Munsterberg. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Presents the author's views on psychology, including its practical application, with special reference to its use in education, social reform, law, industry, commerce, and art. It treats of this science also in its relation to biology and philosophy.

REDUCING THE COST OF LIVING. By Scott Nearing. 12mo. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25.

A comprehensive discussion of the problems that enter into the cost of living, followed by suggestions of possible remedies. Theories are considered and tested by facts. The extensive investigations which Dr. Nearing has been carrying on for years as instructor of economics in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, have furnished much material for the book.

AMERICANS AND THE BRITONS. By Frederick C. de Sumichrast. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Prof. Sumichrast discusses the outward differences between the British and the American social order, contrasts the relations of the individual to the State in each country, and indicates the valuable lessons that may be learned from a study of the effect of democracy upon the daily life of the people of the United States.

PRACTICAL BOOK OF OUTDOOR ROSE GROWING. By George C. Thomas, Jr. 8vo. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $4.

A comprehensive book on roses and rose culture which the amateur gardener can use as a textbook. Its explicit directions for planting, spacing, and general cultivation are the result of careful experiment. There are nearly a hundred illustrations in full color of many varieties of roses and also half-tone plates.

SEX. By Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. (Home University Library, No. 45.)

Dr. Thomson is professor of natural history at the University of Aberdeen and Dr. Geddes is professor of botany at the University of St. Andrews. They have treated this often muddled subject from a scientific standpoint, but without technical physiological and psychological terminology.

THE GOSPEL OF JESUS AND THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY. By Henry C. Vedder. 12mo. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The author—who, by the way, is a professor in Crozer Theological Seminary—discusses the several social problems which are engaging the attention of the American people from a frankly Socialistic point of view, and this same attitude he would like the churches to adopt. "We need," he says, "a reconstructed theology. The theology of all churches has been dominated by monarchical ideas; it needs to be recast in the mold of democracy."

HENRI BERGSON. By Emil C. Wilm. 12mo. Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.25.

Summarizes Bergson's four published books, including the famous "Creative Evolution," setting forth their most important ideas and arguments, in the endeavor to give the essence of Bergson's philosophy.

POVERTY AND WASTE. By Hartley Withers. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Withers, who is a financial writer of international reputation, frankly places the blame for the high cost of living upon the modern demand for luxuries. His book, which is quite free of technicalities, is extremely interesting, and though a good many of his readers will be unable to accept all of his conclusions unreservedly, there is no doubt a great deal of truth in what he writes.

NEWS OF BOOKS

Forthcoming Publications in Various Fields of Literature

THE title of an anonymous book which Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing this week is "The Real Kaiser." It gives an intimate, personal view of the German Emperor, describing in detail his appearance, characteristics, manners, habits, surroundings, possessions, even to the thousand neckties of his wardrobe and the huge tract of land he owns in British Columbia.

The John Lane Company will bring out shortly a small volume of poems on the war by Richard Le Gallienne which will contain, among other verse, "The Silk Hat Soldier." Author and publisher will devote royalties and profits to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The chapter on "Woman and War" in Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labor" is soon to be published in a separate book by the Stokes Company.

"The Supreme Court of Civilization: The Cause of the Double Alliance vs. the Triple Entente," is the title of a work by the Hon. James M. Beck, late Assistant Attorney General of the United States, which will be published soon by the Putnams. It is based on the article bearing the same title written by Mr. Beck for the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but has been developed and amplified. The work will contain also answers to all the criticisms of any consequence which have been made upon the article, and there will be an appendix containing the text of the official documents which the author examines as evidence.

The Century Company will have ready the middle of this week "The New Map of Europe," by Herbert Adams Gibbons, who has been for some years Professor of History at Roberts College, Constantinople, and for twelve years has been the correspondent of The New York Herald in the Near East. The greater part of the book has been written in Paris, in the Bibliotheque Nationale, since the outbreak of the war. It aims to give a lucid and impartial résumé of European history for the last ten years, and devotes much attention to the events and negotiations which led up to the Balkan wars, showing their significance in bringing about the crisis which precipitated the present war.

A work of war interest by comparison rather than immediate concern will have early publication by the Century Company. It will deal with the revolutionary period in Europe covering the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, and has been written by Prof. H. G. Bourne of Western Reserve University.

The Harvard University Press announces for November publication a book on "Municipal Charters" by Nathan Matthews, formerly lecturer on municipal government at Harvard, and Mayor of Boston from 1891 to 1895. The work will be a practical handbook of municipal charter-making and will offer very little discussion of political theory. It will contain among other things specimen charters of what the author calls the "Responsible Executive Type" and the "Commission Type," applying in both the essential principles of representative democracy.

Another November publication of the Harvard Press will be "An Approach to Business Problems," by Arch Wilkinson Shaw, lecturer on commercial organization at Harvard University. The book, which is the first comprehensive statement of the system he has worked out, deals in particular with price policies, the differentiation of commodities and the choice and place of middlemen.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "The Industrial Training of the Girl," by W. A. McKeever of the University of Kansas, a companion volume of the author's "The Industrial Training of the Boy." It discusses the training of the girl from kindergarten to college.

Matthew Bender & Co. of Albany have in press "Bender's War Revenue Law, Annotated," an edition, exhaustively annotated, of the Emergency Revenue act of 1914, prepared both for the technical use of lawyers and for general lay information.

The Putnams, acting as American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announce the publication of "The Electron Theory of Matter," by O. W. Richardson, Professor of Physics at King's College, London, which aims to exhibit the extent to which the fundamental facts of physical science can be co-ordinated by means of the conception of the electron and the laws of electrodynamics.

Two new stories, specifically for the Christmas season, by Robert Chambers, are announced for publication this week by D. Appleton & Co. They are called "Anne's Bridge" and "Between Friends." Neither has had previous magazine publication. Each will have its own de luxe binding, and the two will be sold as a set.

The Appletons announce also for this week two other fiction publications, "Sinister Street," by Compton Mackenzie, and "Young Earnest," by Gilbert Cannan, author of "Old Mole." The former continues the story of the hero of "Youth's Encounter," carrying him through Oxford into the complications of life in the world after the college years are over.

Small, Maynard & Co. will publish next week a novel by Phoebe Gray called "Little Sir Galahad," concerned more or less with the subject of intemperance.

"Some French Cathedrals," scheduled for early publication by E. P. Dutton, emphasizes the grotesque side of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. The artists of that time, says the author, carved their lampoons on the facades of churches in lieu of comic weeklies.

The Century Company will bring out shortly an illustrated volume on "Design in Landscape Gardening," by Ralph Radney Root, Assistant Professor of Landscape Gardening at the University of Illinois, and Charles Fabien Kelley, head of the department of art in the University of Ohio.

George J. Cox in his "Pottery for Artists, Craftsmen, and Teachers," which the Macmillan Company is publishing, approaches his subject from the practical side, describes the equipment necessary for any one who would practice the potter's art, and gives directions for the beginner. He also offers suggestions for those more experienced and an interpretation of the principles, practice, and achievements of the art.

"The Curves of Life" is the title of a work by Theodore A. Cook which Henry Holt & Co. have ready for issue. It presents an argument in favor of the spiral formation as a key to natural and artistic phenomena.

Harper & Brothers are publishing "Twilight Sleep," by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, whose aim in the book is not to sanction the new method so much as to point out the wisdom of investigating it and giving it ample trial. He studies the Freiburg method in its effects upon both mother and child, and considers the possibility that hypnotic suggestion may play a part in its success.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for publication "Meatless Cookery," by Maria McIlvaine Gillmore, which furnishes an all-around cook book for persons who wish to do without meat, and has the definite purpose also of prescribing a diet suited to invalids with weak hearts, sufferers from auto-intoxication, and others. The work was compiled under the supervision of Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop of the School of Medicine, Fordham University.

Paul Elder & Co. announce as a holiday publication "Midnight Feasts," compiled by May E. Southworth, a cook book designed to facilitate the easy production of appetizing late suppers.

The Yale University Press is publishing this month Paul Claudel's "La Connaissance de l'Est," translated by Mr. and Mrs. Benet, under the title "The East I Know." The author, who was serving as French Consul General at Hamburg when the war broke out, is now fighting in the French Army. Previous to the war there had been in both France and Germany Claudelian societies for the study and appreciation of his poetry. He has had a number of important dramas presented at the Comédie Française. This is his first work to be translated and published in this country.

The Yale Press has ready for publication also the "Life of Nathan Hale," by Prof. Henry P. Johnston of the Yale University Faculty. The publication follows closely after the recent erection on the Yale campus of Bela Pratt's statue of the young patriot.

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE SEASON—(Continued)

THROUGH SIBERIA, THE LAND OF THE FUTURE. By Fridtjof Nansen. 8vo. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

Besides describing his long journey, Dr. Nansen discusses the practicability of a sea route to Siberia, devotes much attention to the country's latent riches, and considers the problems of Eastern Asia—the relations between Russia, China, and Japan.

HISTORIC HOMES OF NEW ENGLAND. By Mary H. Northend. 8vo. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co. $5.

Among the famous old houses in New England, all of them closely interwoven with its history, of which Miss Northend writes in this book, are the House of the Seven Gables, which escaped the Salem fire not long ago; Craigie House, the Quincey Mansion, the Royall House in Medford, Hey Bonnie Hall in Rhode Island, and the Lee Mansion at Marblehead. In the present volume an account is given of these old mansions.

THE LURE OF THE CAMERA. By Charles S. Olcott. 8vo. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

In this generously illustrated volume Mr. Olcott once more exhibits his high standing as a descriptive writer and a camerist, and those who know his book entitled "The Country of Sir Walter Scott" will be glad to see another lot of his beautiful pictures and to read what he has to say about the localities where he made them. His new book is an interesting work, including accounts of rambles in the countries of Wordsworth and Mrs. Humphry Ward, of a tour of the Italian lakes, and of a study of the literary landmarks of our own New England.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR. By Annie S. Peck. 8vo. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

This is a book for both the American exporter and the American tourist. The exporter may learn from it a great many things that will help him in his business, for it directs attention in one way and another to the trade opportunities existent in the South American republics and indicates how Americans may make them their own. As a manual for the tourist the book is admirably constructed; it suggests routes of travel and gives all needed information with respect to means of conveyance and hotel accommodations. The descriptive matter is very full and is of an excellent quality.

THE BOOK OF PALESTINE. By Richard Penlake. 8vo. Drawings by Harry Morley. Sully & Kleinteich. $2.

An account of Palestine as it is at the present time from an unsectarian point of view and without discussion of controversial matter connected with the country. The author has lived many years in Palestine and has had exceptional opportunities for observing the manners and customs of the natives.

OUR PHILADELPHIA. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. Quarto. J. B. Lippincott Company. $7.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell have furnished an intimate personal record in picture and text of their own lives in connection with the story of modern Philadelphia. In the regular edition there are 105 illustrations from Mr. Pennell's lithographs made for this volume. The autograph edition contains ten additional lithographs by a new process and is autographed by both author and artist.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Helen Marshall Pratt. Duffield & Co. 2 vols. $4.50.

This work supplementing Miss Pratt's "Cathedral Churches of England," contains an immense amount of material of historical and architectural interest relating to Westminster Abbey.

THE STORY OF DARTMOUTH. By Wilder Dwight Quint. 8vo. Illustrated by John Albert Seaford. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The romantic and picturesque annals of Dartmouth College, from the time it was established in the wilderness as a school for Indians until the present, are set forth in this volume, which is the second in a series dealing with the stories of famous American colleges.

CARILLONS OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. The Tower Music of the Low Countries. By William Gorham Rice. Illustrated. John Lane Company. $1.50.

In many journeys through the Low Countries Mr. Rice had admired the beauty of the bell-towers and had listened with delight to the music of the bells, but he rarely had met anyone who knew the history of the towers in their home towns or any one who could tell him much about the carillons. For his own satisfaction, primarily, he began a study of the towers and their music and in course of time acquired so much information about the carillon art that it seemed desirable to present it to the public. He has made a book out of the material he has afforded him that will interest students of history, lovers of music, and the general reader.

THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. Illustrations from Photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and Other Members of the Expedition. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

This is Col. Roosevelt's own narrative of his expedition through a Brazilian wilderness, including a 500-mile journey on mule-back across the height of land between the river systems of the Paraguay and the Amazon, and a trip down the "Unknown River." The illustrations have been carefully chosen from hundreds of films made by Kermit Roosevelt, Fiala, Harper, and other camerists.

CATHEDRALS AND CLOISTERS OF NORTHERN FRANCE. By Elise Whitlock Rose. Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

This work is an addition to a series of two-volume works by the same author on the deal with the cathedrals and cloisters of other parts of France like the previously published works, it is generously pictorial, containing something over 250 illustrations, some in photogravure, from original photographs. The text is instructive and entertaining.

IN DICKENS'S LONDON. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 8vo. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. Smith's book will give great pleasure to those who find entertainment in Dickens's stories of London life. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations in the book, reproducing charcoal drawings by the author of scenes associated with the life of the great novelist and with the characters that figure in his writings, and in addition there is an admirable descriptive text.

THE CRUISE OF THE JANET NICHOL AMONG THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. The diary of Mrs R. L. Stevenson. 8vo. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

The main interest in Mrs. Stevenson's diarial account of her cruise among the South Sea Islands is to be found in the references she makes to her distinguished husband, who was her traveling companion. These references are of an intimate and sympathetic sort, and no doubt they will greatly interest those who admire Stevenson and delight in his writings. No portion of the diary has heretofore been published.

THE ART OF THE LOW COUNTRIES. By Wilhelm R. Valentiner. Translated by Mrs Schuyler Van Rensselaer. 12mo. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

The authoritativeness and value of this work may be inferred from the fact that it comes from an expert and a critic of international reputation. Trained in Germany and Holland, Mr. Valentiner is highly esteemed by European connoisseurs; in this country he is favorably known as the editor of Art in America and as a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum. His book, though primarily intended for the connoisseur, will be easily understood by the general reader.

AMERICA THROUGH THE SPECTACLES OF AN ORIENTAL DIPLOMAT. By Wu Ting-fang. Illustrated. 12mo. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.60.

In this book the author presents, with entertaining comment, what he learned while he was Chinese Minister to the United States.

BIOGRAPHY, REMINISCENCE

THE MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD. Edited by L. Cope Cornford. 8vo. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co. Two volumes. $7.50.

Admiral Beresford, in these memoirs, has written an account of the great events in which he took part, and his reminiscences of the people with whom he has been associated, in a simple and entertaining style. Among the last of the great Victorian seamen and men of affairs, his memoirs throw new light upon many events of international interest.

WILLIAM MORRIS: HIS WORK AND INFLUENCE. By A. Clutton-Brock. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. (Home University Library. No. 83.)

Enough of a biography to give the main facts of Morris's life, but is primarily an explanation of his place in the intellectual life of his own time and of ours. The style is particularly clear and interesting.

ISABELLE D'ESTE. By Julia Cartwright. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $6.

This is a new edition of Julia Cartwright's colorful picture of the Renaissance as seen by the famous Marchioness of Mantua. This work has attained popularity on its merits. It vividly portrays life at the little court of which the Mantuan Marchioness was the central figure for a period of forty years. The work is the fruit of diligent research in European archives.

MEMORIES AND MILESTONES. By John Jay Chapman. 12mo. Illustrated. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Chapman pays tribute in this volume to certain men and women who have contributed in unusual degree to the intellectual and spiritual development of the nation. There are papers on Art, the Study of Greek, Church Schools, the Negro Question, and the Modern Drama.

THE LOVE LETTERS OF JULIETTE DROUET TO VICTOR HUGO. The Record of a Great Devotion. Edited by Louis Gimbaud. Translated by Theodora Davidson. 8vo. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50.

Victor Hugo, by his dominance over Juliette Drouet, cloistered her in a shabby apartment with two or three servants, and, when she complained of ennui, told her to write her heart out. Therefore she wrote thousands of letters to him. The most witty, eloquent and lyrical of these have been selected for this book, which has also a brief biography of Juliette.

THE MAN NAPOLEON. By William Henry Hudson. 8vo. Illustrations. T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.50.

Dr. Hudson has endeavored to disengage his narrative as far as possible, from history, which is used only as a background for Napoleon's character. The story is dramatic, but is free from hero worship and the author's criticisms are frank and unsparing.

THE TRUE ULYSSES S. GRANT. By Gen. Charles King. Illustrated. 8vo. J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Grant the General, Grant the President, and Grant the Man are all treated in Gen. King's book, with careful effort to set forth his true character and qualities. His campaigns and his military genius are described and explained.

OUIDA: Memoirs. By Elizabeth Lee. 12mo. Illustrated. Duffield & Co. $3.

This first complete and authoritative biography of Ouida—Louise de la Ramé—is made up largely of extracts from her correspondence, and these are full of anecdotes of the many notable people with whom she came in contact.

MY PATH THROUGH LIFE. By Lilli Lehmann. Translated from the German by Alice Benedict Seligman. 8vo. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mme. Lehmann's memoirs, musical and personal, will of course command attention of American musical folk by whom she is highly regarded. She writes of many interesting experiences here and abroad with characteristic sincerity and frankness.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE. By Madame L. de Hegermann-Lindencrone. Illustrated. 8vo. Harper & Brothers. $2.

In this volume the author of "In the Courts of Memory" gives additional reminiscences of her interesting life. As the wife of a Danish diplomat she has known intimately famous personages in Europe and America, and as a singer of international reputation she has associated with most of the great musicians of her day.

THE STORY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. By Anne Matheson. 12mo. Illustrated. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25.

In this new biography of "The Lady with the Lamp" the author puts into one volume a complete story of Miss Nightingale's long life that will show all of its phases and present in time portant events and the influences that moiued her character.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By S. S. McClure. Illustrated. 8vo. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

Mr. McClure tells the story of his boyhood, early manhood, after he came to the country from the north of Ireland, years full of hard work on an Indiana farm, his wanderings in the West and later his success in New York as a publisher.

HAIL AND FAREWELL: A Trilogy. By George Moore. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co. Three vols. $1.75 each.

The concluding volume of Mr. Moore's trilogy, "Ave," "Salve," and "Vale," is rather more autobiographical than the first two. In it he reviews his entire life, beginning with incidents of his childhood, combining with characteristic comments upon Ireland in the seventies, reminiscences of the London stage, of his life in Paris, his relations with prominent painters and men, his love affairs, his views on art, literature, and the drama, and finally, his return to the land of his birth.

S. F. B. MORSE: Letters and Journals. By Edward L. Morse. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $7.50.

This new story of the life of the inventor of the electric telegraph, based on his letters and journals, is considerably fuller than can be found in any previously published biography of him. It gives a more detailed and intimate account of his early years than ever before has been given, a completer survey of the events that led up to his great discovery, and a better record of the actual invention and of the legal and Congressional troubles that followed the invention and preceded the establishment of Morse's proprietary rights.

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KENYON COX

His "Artist and Public, and Other Essays"

ARTIST AND PUBLIC, AND OTHER ESSAYS ON ART SUBJECTS. By Kenyon Cox. With thirty-two illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60.

THE title "Artist and Public" insinuates antagonism. It is this unhappy fact that Mr. Cox endeavors to explain in the first essay of his recently published book. He takes us back to the period before the French Revolution and shows us that until that cataclysmic event art was produced "for a public that wanted it and understood it, by artists who understood and sympathized with their public," while our modern art has been, for the most part, "produced for a public that did not want it and misunderstood it, by artists who disliked and despised the public for which they worked."

The most obvious causes of this dislocation of a natural and right relation he discovers first in the destruction of aristocratic privilege and consequently of the traditions of an art created for the aristocracy. When David succeeded Fragonard he swept away the traditions of painting and left the next generation facing "a public of enclosed bourgeois or proletarians who had never cared for art" with the problem before them of interesting theso by a fresh use of their minds upon the raw material of art. Each artist has had to "create his art as best he could out of his own temperament and his own experience," and the concentration necessary for this has become increasingly difficult with his increasing familiarity with the art of all times and all countries through modern means of communication and modern processes of reproduction. In the clash and reverberation of a thousand other minds he must form his own theories. A few men of exceptional power, Millet, Corót, Rousseau, labored valiantly to restore the art of painting at the beginning of what is called the Romantic movement, and these men, noble, simple, classically minded, were compelled by the lack of a public to suffer bitter discouragement and long neglect. It is upon their experience, Mr. Cox says, that the legend of the unpopularity of all great artists is founded, and with extraordinary lucidity he traces to this source the attitude of the artist of the present day toward those for whom he works and for whom he pretends a greater scorn than he feels. Believing that all great artists are misunderstood,

> He cannot believe himself great unless he is misunderstood, and he hugs his unpopularity to himself as a sign of genius and arrives at that sublime affectation which answers praise of his work with an exclamation of dismay: "Is it as bad as that?" He invents new creeds and new eccentricities to insure misunderstanding, and proclaims the doctrine that as anything great must be incomprehensible, so anything incomprehensible must be great. And the public has taken him, at least partly, at his word. He says of many not be great, but he is certainly incomprehensible and probably a little mad. Until he succeeds the public looks upon the artist as a more or less harmless lunatic. When he succeeds it is willing to exalt him into a kind of god and to worship his eccentricities as a part of his divinity. So we arrive at a belief in the insanity of genius. What would Raphael have thought of such a notion, or that consummate man of the world, Titian? What would the serene and mighty Veronese have thought of it, of the cool, clear-seeing Velasquez? How his Excellency the Ambassador of his Most Catholic Majesty, gloriously Peter Paul Rubens, would have laughed!

Mr. Cox sees in this fatal isolation of the artist the cause of nearly all the shortcomings of modern art. The public that wants art and demands it having failed, the exhibition has become a necessity, and the artist works instinctively for the exhibition. Only the illustrators who work for the public in a normal way, the mural decorators who are doing work that is wanted and is ordered, and to a certain extent the portrait painters, stand in something like the old natural relation to the public, and until this wholesome relation is completely restored we shall lack an art "lofty in its inspiration, consummate in its achievement, disciplined in its strength." Concerning the Cubists, the Futurists, and that queer new school called Orphism, Mr. Cox has phrases straight from the shoulder, but the one word "anarchy" covers it all to his way of thinking. He considers in another article the question of progress, and takes for his title the significant words "the illusion of progress," coming to the conclusion that so far as an art is dependent upon any form of exact knowledge, so far it partakes of the nature of science and is capable of progress, but so far as it is expressive of a mind and soul, its greatness is dependent upon the greatness of that mind and soul, and it is incapable of progress. He points out that as an art becomes more complicated and makes ever greater demands upon technical mastery it becomes more difficult as a medium of expression, while the mind to be expressed becomes more sophisticated and less easy of expression in any medium. All of which leads up to the statement that "the one essential prerequisite to the production of a great work of art is a great man."

His time and his surroundings will color him; his art will not be at one time or place precisely what it might be at another; but at bottom the art is the man, and at all times and in all countries is just as great as the man.

The essays on Millet, Raphael, and Saint-Gaudens indicate the joy with which a writer, himself an artist, may interrogate the works of other artists not only for their technical qualities, but for their relation to the character and mind from which they sprang. "The careers of Raphael and Millet," Mr. Cox says in his preface, "are capital instances of the happy productiveness of an artist in sympathy with his public or of the difficulties, nobly conquered in this case, of an artist without public appreciation." These essays are thus linked with that playing the title rôle. The essay on "The American School" assumes as the greatest merit of that school the quality frequently quoted against it, a lack of modernness, an "abstention from the extravagances of those who would make incomprehensibility the test of greatness."

This is the note of Mr. Cox's writing as well as the chief characteristic of his work as a painter—profound respect for measure and impatience of excess. His criticism invariably contributes to a better understanding of the past.

A Physician's Recreations

The soundness of the advice Dr. A. Stuart M. Chisholm gives specialists in his book entitled "Recreations of a Physician," that they select avocations for the employment of their leisure hours, is well attested in his own case. Early in his professional life, convinced of the tendency of specialization toward narrowness and mental impoverishment, Dr. Chisholm began to make use of his spare moments in a literary way, and some of the fruit of his avocational work appears in the collection of scholarly and entertaining essays his book contains. Perhaps a majority of the essays will appeal especially to physicians; but several of them are addressed to the general reader and these have a very pleasing literary quality. It is easy to see the author has greatly enjoyed his writing and that it has been good for him in many ways. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.)

A Chronological History of the War

Can be found in the third quarter of The New York Times Index for 1914, which is a complete index of events in the European war for July, August, and September.

A sample page is here reproduced:

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X SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914. X

FRENCH SOLDIER OF 1914 EXTOLLED BY RENE DOUMIC

At War-Time Gathering of French Academy Noted Critic Tells How Warriors of France Have Met New Conditions with New Soldierly Qualities.

In spite of the great European war, which struck France with the full force of its horrors, the Institute of France, which includes the world-famous French Academy, held its regular session on Oct. 26 last. The feature of this session, widely heralded beforehand, was the address of the celebrated critic, M. Rene Doumic of the Academy on "The Soldier of 1914." "Every sentence, every word of it was punctuated with acclamations from the audience," says the reporter of Le Figaro, who wrote up the memorable occasion. Below is a translation of M. Doumic's address.

THE SOLDIER OF 1914.

By Rene Doumic.

THE soldier of 1914. We think only of him. We live only for him, just as we live only through him. I have not chosen this subject; it has forced itself upon me. My only regret is that I come here in my Academician's costume, with its useless sword, to speak to you about those whose uniforms are torn by bullets, whose rifles are black with powder.

And I am ashamed above all of placing so feeble a voice at the service of so great a cause. But what do words matter, when the most brilliant of them would pale before acts of which each day makes us the witnesses? For these acts we have only words, but let us hope that these, coming from the heart, may bring to those who are fighting for their country somewhere near the frontier the spirit of our gratitude and the fervor of our admiration.

Our history is nothing but the history of French valor, so ingenious in adopting new forms and adapting itself each time to the changing conditions of warfare. Soldiers of the King or of the republic, old "grognards" of Napoleon, who always growled yet followed just the same, youngsters who bit their cartridges with childish lips, veterans of fights in Africa, cuirassiers of Reichshofen, gardes-mobiles of the Loire, all, at the moment of duty and sacrifice, did everything that France expected of her sons.

So, too, for this war, the soldier needed has arisen. After so many heroes he has invented a new form of heroism.

I say *the* soldier, for *the* soldier is what one must say. Here begins what is clearly expressed in one phrase only: the French miracle. This national union in which all opinions have become fused is merely a reflection of the unity which has been suddenly created in our army.

When war broke out it found military France ready and armed; mere troopers, officers none of whom ever thought that he would one day lead his men under fire, and that admirable General Staff which, never allowing itself to be deflected from its purpose, did its work silent and aloof.

But there was beside this France another France, the France of civilians, accustomed by long years of peace to disbelieve in war; which, in conjuring up a picture of Europe delivered over to fire and blood, could not conceive that any human being in the world would assume the responsibility for such an act before history. War surprised the employe at his desk, the workman in his workshop, the peasant in his field. It snatched them from the intimacy of their hearths, from the amenities of family life which in France is sweeter than elsewhere. These men were obliged to leave behind beings whom they loved tenderly. For the last time they clasped in their arms the beloved partners of their lives, so deeply moved yet so proud, and their children, the eldest of whom have understood and will never forget. And all of them, artist and artisan priest and teacher, those who dreamed of revenge and those who dreamed of the fraternity of nations, those of every mind, every profession, every age, as they stepped into their places, were endowed with the soul of the soldier of France, every one of them, and became thus the same soldier.

The war which lay in wait for these men, many of whom did not seem made for war, was a war of which nobody had ever seen the like. We have heard tell of wars of giants, of battles of nations, but nobody had ever seen a war extending from the Marne to the Vistula, nor battles with a front of hundreds of kilometers, lasting weeks without respite day or night, fought by millions of men. Never in its worst nightmarea had hallucinated imagination conjured up the progress made in the art of mowing down human lives. The German Army, to which the German Nation has never refused anything, neither moral support nor money, the nerve of war, has been able to profit by all this progress, to reduce to a formula the violence which drives forward the attack, to prepare the spy system which watches over the unarmed foe, to organize even incendiarism, and to become thus, forged by forty-four years of hatred, the most formidable tool of destruction that has ever sown ruin and death.

The Germans arrived, with the irresistible impetus of their masses, with the fury of a tempest, with the roar of thunder, enraged at having been confronted on their road by that little Belgian Nation which has just inscribed its name among the first on the roster of heroism. Already the German chiefs imagined themselves lords of Paris, which they threatened to reduce to ashes—and which did not tremble.

It was to meet this colossus of war that our little soldier marched forth. And he made it fall back.

To this new war he brings his old qualities, the qualities of all time. Courage—let us not speak of that. Can one speak of courage? Just read the short sentences in the army orders.

Corporal Voituret of the Second Dragoons, mortally wounded on a reconnoissance, cries: "Vive la France! I die for her! I die happy!" Private Chabannes of the Eighteenth Chasseurs, unhorsed and wounded, replies to the Major who asks him why he had not surrendered, "We Frenchmen never surrender!" And remember those who, mortally wounded, stick to their posts so as to fight to the end with their men, and those wounded men who have but one desire—every one of us can vouch for this—to return to the firing line! And that one who, hopelessly mutilated, said to me: "It is not being crippled that hurts me; it is that I shall not be able to see the best part of the thing!" These, and the others, the thousands of others, shall we speak of their courage? —what would it mean to speak of their courage?

And the dash of them!—the only criticism to which they lay themselves open is that they are too fiery, that they do not wait the right moment for the charge, in order to drive back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. What spirit! What gayety! All the letters from our soldiers are overflowing with cheerfulness. Where, for instance, does that nickname come from applied by them to the enemy—the "Boches." It comes from where so many more have come; its author is nobody and everybody; it is the spontaneous product of that Gallic humor which jokes at danger, takes liberties with it.

What pride! What sense of honor! Whereas the German officer, posted behind his men, drives them forward like a flock of sheep, revolver in his hand and insults on his lips, we, on our side, hear nothing but those beautiful, those radiant words: "Forward! For your country!"—the call of the French officer to his children, whom he impels forward by giving them the example, by plunging under first first, before all of them, at their head.

And—supreme adornment of all—with what grace they deck their gallantry! A few seconds before being killed by an exploding shell, Col. Doury, ordered to resist to the last gasp, replies: "All right! We will resist. And now, boys, here is the password: Smile!" It is like a flower thrown on the scientific brutality of modern war, that memory of the days when men went to war with lace on their sleeves. There we recognize the French soldier such as we have always known him through fifteen centuries of the history of France.

But now we look upon him in a form of which we did not suspect the existence, the form in which he has just revealed himself to us.

To go forward is all very well; but to fall back in good order, to understand that a retreat may be a masterpiece of strategy, to find in himself that other kind of courage which consists in not getting discouraged, to be able to wait without getting demoralized, to preserve unshaken the certainty of the final outcome—in these things lies a virtue which we did not know we possessed: the virtue of patience. It won us our victory of the Marne. One man is its personification today, that great chief, wise and prudent, who spares his men, who makes up his mind not to give battle except in his own time on his own ground, that chief toward whom at this moment the calm and confident eyes of the entire country are turned.

To carry a position by assault is one thing. But to stand impassive in a rain of shot, amid exploding shells, amid infernal din and blinding smoke: to fire at an invisible enemy, to dispute foot by foot ground covered with traps, to retake the same village ten times, to burrow into the soil and crouch there, to watch day after day for the moment when the beast at bay ventures from his lair—where have we acquired the phlegmatic coolness for such things? Has it come from the proximity of our English allies? It is in the English reports that we read the eulogies of our army for its endurance and tenacity.

We have always known how to pluck the laurels of the brave on fields of battle and to water them with our blood. We Frenchmen, all of us, are lovers of glory. The stories of war which we read in our childhood days—captures of redoubts, fiery charges, furious fights around the flag—made us thrill. And, like the Athenians who left the performance of a tragedy by Aeschylus thirsting to close their books and march on the enemy, we dreamed of combats in which we were to win fame.

But since those days military literature has undergone somewhat of a change, and the communiqués which we devour twice a day, hungry for news, give us no such tales of prowess.

"On the left wing we have progressed. On the right wing we have repulsed violent counter-attacks. On the front the situation remains without change." Where are our men? What troops are meant? What Generals? Nothing is told of such things. The veil of anonymity shrouds great actions, a barrier of impenetrable mystery protects the secret of the operations.

Our soldiers have endured every hardship, braved every danger, never knowing whether each dawning day was their last, yet the cleverest manouevring, the most gallant feats, are obliterated, effaced, lost, in the calculated colorlessness of an enigmatic report. But that sacrifice also they have made. To be at the post assigned to them, to play a great or infinitesimal rôle in the common work, is the only reward they desire. Can it be that the disease of individualism is a thing of yesterday? The soldier of 1914 has cured us of it. Never have disinteresedness and modesty been pushed so far.

Let us say it in a word: Never have great things been done so simply.

But he knowa why he is fighting. It is not for the ambition of a sovereign or the impatience of his heir, for the arrogance of a caste of country squires or the profit of a firm of merchants. No, he fights for the land where he was born and where his dead sleep, he fights to free his invaded country and give her back her lost provinces, for her past, struck to the heart by the shells that bombarded the Cathedral of Rheims; he fights that his children may have the right to think, speak, and feel in French, that there may still be in the world a French race, which the world needs. For this war of destruction is aimed at the destruction of our race, and our race has been moved to its depths. It has risen as one man and assembled together; it has called up from its remotest history all its energies, in order to reincarnate them in the person of him whose duty is to defend the race today; it has inspired in him the valor of the knights of old, the endurance of the laborer bending over his furrow, the modesty of the old masters who made of our cathedrals masterpieces of anonymity, the honesty of the bourgeois, the patient of humble folk, the consciousness of duty which mothers teach to their children, all those virtues which, developed from one generation to another, become a tradition, the tradition of an industrious people, made strong by a long past and made to endure. It is these qualities, all of them together, which we admire in the soldier of 1914, the complete and superb type of the entire race.

When it has such an aim, the noblest of all, war is sublime; all who go into it are as if transfigured. It exalts, expands, and purifies souls. On approaching the battlefield a holy intoxication, a holy happiness, takes possession of those for whom has been reserved the supreme joy of braving death for their country. Death is everywhere, but they do not believe in it any more. And when, on certain mornings, to the sound of cannon that mix their rumblings with the mystic voices of bells, in the devastated church which cries to the heavens through every breach opened in its walls, the Chaplain blesses the regiment that he will accompany the next minute to the firing line, every head will be bent at the same time and all will feel on their brows the breath of God.

Alas! the beauty of the struggle does not hide from me its sadness. How many went away, full of youth and hope, to return no more. How many have fallen already without seeing realized what they so ardently desired; sowers they, who to make the land fertile have watered it with their blood, yet will not see the harvest.

But at least their sacrifice will not have been in vain. They have brought reconciliation to their divided country, they have made her become conscious of herself again, they have made her learn enthusiasm once again. They have not seen victory, but they have merited it. Honor to them, struck down first, and glory to those who will avenge them! We enfold them both in our devotion to the same sacred cause.

Would that a new era might dawn, thanks to them, that a new world might be born in which we might breathe more freely, where injustices centuries old might be made good, where France, arising from long humiliation, might resume her rank and destiny. Then, in that cured, vivified France, what an awakening, what a renewal, what a sap, what a magnificent flowering there would be! This will be your work, soldier of 1914! To you we shall owe this resurrection of our beloved country. And later on, and always, in everything beautiful and good that may be done among us, in the creations of our poets and the discoveries of our savants, in the thousand forms of national activity, in the strength of our young men and the grace of our young women, in all that will be the France of tomorrow, there will be, soldier so brave and so simple in your greatness, a little of your heroic soul!

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Best and Largest Stocks—Greatest Varieties
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Shop now for Christmas while these beautiful handkerchiefs are in such perfect condition.

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Appenzeller Hand Embroidered— 1.49.. 1.69.. 1.98.. 2.49.. 2.69

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WOMEN'S MOURNING H'D'K'FS— .12½.. .25 and .49

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Pure Linen—plain—various hems— .9.. .12½.. .19.. .25 to .79 Extra sizes.. .25.. .49.. .79

Tape borders .12½.. .19.. .25.. .39 Extra sizes.. .25 and .39 Mourning.. .12½.. .25

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White Silks—one-quarter to two-inch heme..... .25 to 1.49

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Matchless Stocks—Exceptional Price Advantages.

This is the most complete House Garment Dept. in New York.

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New, tasteful models—choicest colors—daintily made and trimmed.

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From Japan—white, pale and rose pinks, amethyst, orchid, pale blue, navy, cardinal and black—self or contrasting silk linings—higher priced ones are beautifully emb'd by hand.

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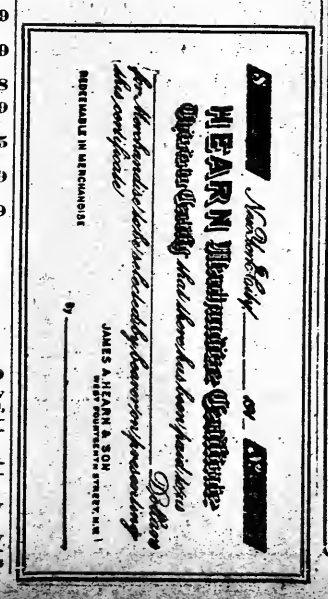
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Santa Claus has enough for all good little children, and has sent us stacks and stacks of dolls and playthings.

Here's a little whisper for mother:

Increased war insurances and possible scarcity of some styles of Dolls and Toys would warrant an increase in prices, but we adhere to our well-known slogan:

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES,

therefore can promise our values to be the best in New York.

Celluloid Carriage **Dolls**—with voice—fully dressed.... .10 to .69

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Our famous Daisy Belle Doll at 1.00 The best dollar Doll in New York—many have attempted to substitute a similar doll for a dollar, but none have approached this wonderful offering.

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Newest and most desirable styles only are offered and always at lower prices than elsewhere....Garments from the highest class manufacturers are represented here, but *what a difference in our prices as compared to those elsewhere asked*—Many dollars are saved on a garment by coming here....Do you always realize that?....Before deciding on purchases elsewhere, be sure to try Hearn; it will be to your interest:—

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Fur Scarfs and Neck Pieces In Splendid Array All Moderately Priced.

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To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

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Why not choose as your gift something that the recipient would probably not care to indulge in personally—jewelry fills that want perfectly—moreover, an article of jewelry can fill a *useful* purpose and will keep the giver in fond remembrance....Our stock is exceptionally large and well filled with everything novel, beautiful and new.

See other Sunday papers for list and prices.

So Many Customers Tell Us Our Upholstery Department

Contains larger varieties than elsewhere....This is very easily explained....We placed extraordinarily large orders early in the season, when the European war threatened to make a scarcity of just such merchandise....These contracts were not held, but were delivered at once and paid for immediately, which meant a large saving for us and a proportionate saving for you....Not only are our stocks vastly superior to those shown elsewhere, but our Values are better!

Finest Reversible Velour Portieres—duplex colorings—high lustre—value $26.00 ..... 19.98

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Marquisette and Scrim Panels—filet and other real lace effects—$5.00 and $6.00 values..... 2.95

Extraordinary Purchases of FINE LACE CURTAINS

10,000 pair from Quaker Lace Company and Two Other Man'f'rs

Very attractive patterns, imitating in wonderful effect the French Novelty, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and other real laces . 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long.

.98 .. 1.49 .. 1.98 to 3.98

Worth $1.49 to $5.98.

Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Point Arab, Imported Scrim Curtains

About One-Third Off.
White and Arabian.

$5.98 Lace Curtains..... 3.98
$6.98 Lace Curtains..... 4.98
$7.98 Lace Curtains..... 5.98
$9.98 Lace Curtains..... 6.98
$10.98 Lace Curtains..... 7.98
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Finer to $19.98; proportionate values.

Large Assortment of Scrim or French Net BED SETS.

2.98 to 39.98

Mfr.'s Entire Surplus of FINE CURTAIN SCRIMS

Formerly 49 and 59 cts.. .29

Finest Egyptian yarn—white, ivory, ecru and Arabian—hemstitched, satin borders, jacquard double border effects, also colored silk stripes, etc. These Art Scrims require the finest machinery and most expert work to produce.

WASH DRESS FABRICS OF SILK MIXTURES

Pretty and dainty enough for dancing and party frocks....Remarkably low in price.

Silk Mixed Broendes— 35 ct. value..... .24 Excellent range of street and evening colors; also black—exceptionally choice patterns.

36-inch Silk Mixed Crepe de Chines— excellent value ..... .49 High lustre—firm, but soft—lovely shades of pink, rose, blue, orchid; also rich cream tint.

36-inch Silk Mixed Poplins— Elsewhere .65 ..... .54 High lustre—desirable colors, also black.

32-inch Silk Mixed Madras— 75 ct. value ..... .59 Variety of weaves—white with stripes of different colors and widths.

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That will answer many a Gift Query
Every item a useful one.

Comb and Brush Sets.. .49 to 1.98

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Ivory Tint Clocks—guaranteed for one year..... 1.49

Useful Gifts

Embroidered and to Embroider

Hand embroidered **Pin Cushions,** Glove and Handkerchief **Cases,** Whisk Broom **Holders** and **Work Bags**—also **Boottees** and **Bibs**—a special purchase, hence 1-3 to ½ below regular—A "shop early" special..... .79

To embroider—ready stamped Pillow Cases, Scarfs and Centrepieces, Towels, Doilies, also cushion tops—linen, union linen and cotton—exceptional variety and values.

Garment Patterns and accessories—for Infants, Children and Women—wonderful variety.

Also full assortments of embroidery cottons, silks and flossea,

YARNS AND WORSTEDS for every knitting and crocheting use—domestic and imported—fine range of colors—before-war prices.

YOUTHFULNESS AIMED AT IN NEW FASHIONS FOR THIS WINTER

One of the Best Signs of the Times Is the Striving Among Women for Physical Outline of Youth, Which Inspires All the Newly Created Styles—Some of New Modes Hark Back to Those of 1850.

THERE are those who are prone to sneer, to gibe, to criticise, the evident tendency of womankind to ape the young. This is putting it strongly, but the worst of the shield must be shown in order that the best may be exposed.

Often a good instinct is ill-expressed or unwisely accented by those who grope in the dark for the light, or those whose lack of mental depth causes them to apply any strong movement to an unworthy end. To paint and powder, to array one's self in absurdly ill-chosen clothes that mock at youth, to simper at new follies, to cultivate the careless piquancy of youth's dialect, is to make a fool of one's self at 40.

To watch the new fashions and study them, so that a wise compromise can be made between those intended for youth and those for middle age, to keep one's features youthful by gayety, by interest in the big things that the day brings forth, to struggle to keep one's life out of a rut, to read, to argue, to digest, to see for one's self the movement of the world as it goes from sadness to folly, from extravagance to penury, to love and imbibe youth through contact, without imitation, to play with a child as a diversion from talking to a serious-minded man, to never cease being interested, and to bring to affairs the mellow judgment and softening tolerance of the years, may be to strive for the Fountain of Youth itself; but few struggles are so worth while as one reaches the steppes of age that used to be so barren and that now are made to bloom by woman herself.

What has all this to do with clothes, you ask? Much. It is the tremendous force behind the fashions of the day. It determines the outcome of every costume worn. It digs deep into the heart and mind and consciousness of our women and is responsible for the way we look. There is no avoiding the issue. It is now at the root of appearance, not only in clothes, but in manners, in vices, in character. This widespread tendency to appear young and to be young—between which there is a great gulf fixed, has swept over the unquiet sex as springtime spreads through the forest.

Through Much Evil to Much Good.

It is this tendency, beneficent in the end if well balanced, that has caused much laughter and unpleasant criticism in the world. Women have persisted in it, to man's amusement and other women's outcry. Yet neither of these went far enough into the soul of it to see that such a motive would be productive in good.

All they saw was the ridiculous appearance of thousands of middle-aged women in the gewgaws of youth. Grandmothers wearing the plumage of débutantes, was the slurring comment. Women who should be at home wearing caps dancing the one-step. Vanity in its most absurd form, mocking at age. On every side one heard these things said. And on the surface of life these comments had the sting of truth. There was the sadness of it.

The brightness of it, the ray of light that shot upward telling of an illumination within, was the fact that women had discarded caps because they were no longer to be ostracized from the mighty stir of life. They intended to see for themselves to the end, and by constant mental friction with an ever-changing kaleidoscopic world to keep so abreast of it that its renewal of youth would be reflected in their faces.

They were snatching at the substance of youth to inject it into their inner being as an anti-toxin against age. They were learning the wonderful lesson of defiance against a tradition accepted through the centuries except by a handful of great Queens, that the condition of one's arteries determines one's date of retirement from activity.

One wonders, cynically, if man laid down this law. For it is he, through the centuries, who has discarded those who no longer had physical youth, so, possibly, woman yielded to his law without reckoning on her own power to controvert it.

She naturally began her crusade by adopting the costumery of youth, not so much to delude man as, possibly, to delude herself. One often lives up to an appearance. You know yourself how a gay, effective gown will bring the bubbles to your spirit.

In this phase of the change the dressmakers assisted her all they could, for it was to their credit to sell the varying fashions of youth. But clothes have only been a contributing factor to the widespread change of heart among women regarding age. They have thrown off the bindings and trappings of retirement until they stand out as a race which has pushed age back thirty yards from the goal-posts.

Those who insist upon the costumery of their age, according to a worn-out tradition, are merely refusing to take their place in the procession that is prolonging the active part of women in the world's affairs. Don't discard and refuse. Learn to effect a compromise between the clothes of yesterday and today.

Don't say that it is not important how you do your hair because you are 50. It is more important than it was at 30. Don't go abroad with the ashes of the chimney corner on you because the calendar marks the date at which your grandmother retired from active participation in the swirling life around her.

Remember that the movement toward the prolongation of youth from the cradle to the grave has a big side to it, one that is likely to influence the world. Be a part of it, but realize its superficial dangers.

Back to Our Ancestors' Clothes.

It is strange that in the midst of this struggle toward rejuvenation we should be looking with favor toward a revival of the styles of 1850, which are more familiar to us through their last recrudescence, in 1895. This calls for that godet skirt that is flat at front and back and extremely wide at each side. The width is arranged by extended folds that are held out by the lining, and, as the material is quite soft, the effect is neither stiff nor ungraceful.

The bodice is slim, following the lines of the figure, shortwaisted at the sides and boned to a point in front over the skirt. The decolletage shows the top of the shoulders, but is not very low at back or front.

There are sleeves, tiny, short affairs that reach over four inches of the arm without clinging closely to it.

As the gown is made entirely of the fabric, that is, the bodice, the sleeves, the slight girdle, and the skirt are of one material, there is no transparency. This in itself is a wide divergence from the established order of today.

The American designer who exploited this evening frock and the three dancers who appeared in it believe that women are weary of the perishable tulle and chiffon coverings which leave little to the imagination and little in the purse because of their constant need of renewal.

The skirt and the decolletage are the principal points of divergence from the styles of the last fifteen years, and it will be interesting to watch the further development of this fashion. Everywhere one sees strong evidence that bodices are growing less transparent and the fashion for covering the upper part of the figure with opaque material is progressing. Probably by the springtime the use of tulle and chiffon will be greatly reduced.

There have always been periods of return to prudish dressing which have been the reaction from what is commonly called indecent dressing. Women are not really actuated by modesty or immodesty, according to the statistics in this field of costumery, but by the need of change. We have had the transparent style of dressing grow from a mere fashion, strictly censored, to an obsession. Probably, for this reason, its knell is struck. Having rung every note on it, women are in search for something new.

The Paris designers forestalled this when they showed in their war-time openings the bodices of cloth or velvet for day wear that extended from a line below the waist to the neck, leaving only a splash of white below the ears.

This movement may be in keeping with the glorified Moyen-age which we adopted in a wholesale way in July; it may be of the period of the long body line, the girdle at the hips, the wrist-length, tight sleeves, and the universal use of colored velvets in deep, rich tones, brightened by lavish handling of colored jets to imitate jewels.

Whatever the reason, it is the strictly new note to watch develop. That employment of the fabric straight up to the collarbone without the intervention of a thin material is sure to win out. Already the separate blouse of colored chiffon to go with a skirt of cloth looks out of tune with the newest fashions. If one wears a suit instead of a one-piece frock, the blouse chosen for it must give the superficial appearance of a continuation of the skirt.

It is this fashion that has suggested to women to give the preference in their Winter clothes to the street frock of cloth worn under a fur coat or dolman or long cloth cape. It has become more and more difficult to manage a separate blouse with a cloth skirt that is cut off at the waist line proper.

When the suit is for everyday usage and to serve the most informal purposes, then the wash blouse of white muslin with a collar that stands up, no matter how, is the appropriate addition; much more so than the ornamental waist of chiffon or silk or satin, although one may be compelled to also have a fanciful affair on hand in case of a luncheon or a tea to which one wears this coat and skirt.

Choosing a Blouse.

If one wants to simulate a frock by adding a self-tone blouse to a skirt when the coat is off, one might do well to consider the claims of that new style of cloth jumper that is slipped over a soft silk lining with long sleeves.

This blouse is easily accomplished by utilizing a piece of the skirt material and binding it with braid or silk or velvet ribbon. Its juncture with the separate skirt is hidden under a broad belt of braided cloth.

Another type of blouse that deceives one into thinking in terms of one-piece frocks instead of coats and skirts is a wrinkled garment—purposely wrinkled—of soft grosgrain silk the color of the skirt. It fastens down the front with covered buttons, and either turns up at the hem in imitation of a middy blouse or loses itself in a sash which is finished at the back with a flat bow to carry out the tailored idea.

High Collars Growing Frequent.

We may abjure the high, boned collar in our minds and protest that we will be comfortable at any cost, but gradually we will succumb to the fashion for covering the neck. Its insistence wears out opposition. One sees the smart women wearing it on every side, and one adopts it in piecemeal. Probably it will oust the low collar by February.

Fashion is not opposed to the open V-shaped wedge in the front, but it exacts a covering for the back and sides of the neck. Therefore, the new standing collar of white satin that only extends to the ears is popular, for it is an artistic compromise.

The high choker of fur is in strong demand. It is far more fashionable than the loose, swinging shoulder piece or the small scarf with head and tails. These chokers are merely extra high bands to go around the neck, reaching to the ears and fastening in front with a loop or a rose or a twist of ribbon.

SMART IDEA IN MILITARY TURBAN



Black velvet military turban with sea grass aigrettes.

TURQUOISE BLUE AND SILVER GOWN



Turquoise blue silk frock with a silver lace petticoat, and with straps and frills of blue tulle over the shoulders.

BLUE SERGE AND YELLOW BRAID



This yellow-braided blue serge frock is made with a high collar and long tight sleeves, a plain, loose bodice and a flounced skirt—all the smart Autumn features concentrated into one frock.

NOTES ON THE SEASON'S MOST POPULAR FURS

KOLINSKY is the popular fur of the moment. Like many popular fashions, it is not new. Kolinsky was used last year by Callot and Poiret. This year it is dipped to a deeper brown than it was last year.

A Russian furrier in New York has launched in the smart houses a wolf fur, each hair of which is dyed by hand. It wears forever and a day and it is not expensive—two features which ought to make it popular. It is made up with brown millinery velvet into muffs and neck pieces.

Common backyard goat, deprived of any unpleasantness, is used by Drecoll in many of the best coat suits. The hair is left in its original long, coarse state.

Monkey, as every one knows by this time, is exceedingly popular. It is finer than goat. It is used for afternoon wraps as well as for collars and cuffs on street suits, for bordering of net and lace tunics, and for collar and muff sets and hat trimming.

Coats, dolmans and fanciful capes for afternoon wear are made of baby lamb with novelty linings in gay colors. New neck pieces of baby lamb and moleskin are exceptionally novel. Many are cut on middle Victorian lines, with long fronts that cross in the front and fasten around the waist in the back.

Ermine capes without black flecks are made on circular lines, lined with brilliant Martine silks of orange and blue. Last year all-white ermine was used, and it was so attractive that it is to be revived this year.

Many short wraps in baby lamb have circular ruffles of lamb at the lower edge. Shoulder pieces of baby lamb are cut with a square panel that hangs to the waist and is weighted down with jet tassels at the corner.

Nutria is a new fur that is used in wide bands on velvet suits.

The muff, turban and collar sets of fur and fabric are extremely smart. Those made of monkey fur and chiffon are perhaps the most popular, although those of other furs are very good.

The new muffs are immense. They look like ornamental sofa cushions. One smart shape is the crescent, with a small opening at each side for a hand. These big muffs are not stiffened and they are so soft that they roll up like a ball.

The new linings form the greatest novelty of the new furs. Brilliant colors are used, among them old gold and Egyptian blue. The Martine satins are well exploited. There are also pictorial linings. One, for instance, was in a superb mantle of baby lamb, a lining of blue and silver brocade showing Apollo driving his flaming chariot across the sky.

NOVEL ICE TONGS.

A dollar and a half is the price of an interesting pair of ice tongs. It is made in the shape of two nickel forks, hinged together, that open to pick up the ice. They are mounted on a little sleve that helps hold the ice, but allows the water from it to drain through.

WHEN YOU SHOP FOR BARGAINS

TRAINS AGAIN.

TRAINS are used on most of the new evening gowns. For a long time most evening gowns, especially on younger women, have been trainless. Some, to be sure, have had trains. But now most of the new ones have them. With short skirts, all the way around, the train gives a rather odd appearance, for it hangs separately from the waist over the very short skirt.

SOUTACHE BRAID.

SOME of the new frocks have very interesting belts, wide ones of satin, covered with soutache braid worked on in an intricate, all-covering design. The braid is in dark brown, blue, green, or black, worked on a light ground.

CORDUROY.

FOR young girls corduroy is decidedly in fashion. It is used in brown, blue, and sometimes green, and when it is made up in a suit with a full skirt and long coat it is most appropriate for cool weather.

CELLULOID DESK SET.

TO supplement a dressing table outfit there is a celluloid desk set, consisting of six pieces, which sells for $10.50. It is made up of a desk pad, a stamp box, an ink well, a paper knife, a rolling blotter, and a stationery rack. And next to the well-equipped dressing table, a well-equipped desk is an asset in a guest room. Perhaps the desk even takes first place, for many persons carry their own toilet articles to the few who carry their own writing outfit.

MAISON JAQUELINE
20-22, EAST 46TH STREET
Announces the Sale of All Model Gowns, Wraps, Tailored Suits, Blouses, and Furs, Beginning Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, at Prices Regardless of Cost.
Phone 6917-6918 Murray Hill Opposite Ritz-Carlton

Crocker
Mourning Specialty House
Announces a Special Sale
20% Reduction
of Entire Stock of Millinery
Gowns, Waists, Neckwear, Furs, Leather Goods and Novelties.
We make special mention of the following:
Bonnets and Toques in black. Not Mourning.
Fur Sets of finest quality.
Silk Jersey Jackets in black and black and white.
375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.
The convenience of a charge account may be extended without delay to Ladies having accounts in the City.

EST. QUARTER OF A CENTURY H&S BUY CHINA AND GLASS RIGHT



Christmas Sale Of Artistic Chinese Lamps At Reductions of One-third
THIS Sale presents an opportunity which the Christmas Gift-seeker cannot afford to overlook. It involves the entire HIGGINS & SEITER stock of magnificent Chinese Vase Lamps, with their wonderful silk Mandarin shades woven to match the design of the vase.
You may purchase these Lamps now at *one-third less than the plainly-marked, regular prices*—in themselves extremely moderate for such splendid Lamps. To illustrate—*$23.33* for a $35 Lamp; *$33.33* for a $50 Lamp; *$43.33* for a $65 Lamp; *$52* for a $78 Lamp; *$60* for a $90 Lamp (shown above); *$66.67* for a $100 Lamp.
Bronzes, Marbles and Bric-a-brac At Reductions of One-fourth
These are the *unusual* kinds of artistic things—Gifts of permanent value, such as beautiful Miniatures, Heads, Busts, etc., in Bronze and Marble, Ivories and many other charming art novelties—at *one-fourth less than the regular prices.*
These Sales commence promptly at 9 A. M. Tomorrow.
HIGGINS & SEITER
Largest Retail China and Glass Store in the World
9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK
(Just off Fifth Avenue — Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
As Seal and its substitutes are great leaders this year—and the thing to buy at present prices—we are making up COATS to order from skins of your own selection and your own choice of model.
Alaska Seal Coats
42-inch length.....$500.00
Seal Dyed Hudson Coats
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42-inch length.....$400.00
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Our MODERATE priced Fur Coats and Sets just as thoroughly conform to the high standard of "A. JAECKEL & CO." as do the ultra-expensive garments. Our Furs are sure to be ALWAYS RIGHT in three particulars:—QUALITY, STYLE, PRICE.
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone 2044 Greeley. Between 35th and 36th Sts.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Oranges, Formerly a Luxury, Now with Us in All Seasons, form a Basis for Many Tempting Delicacies.

IN this wonderful age the orange is an all-the-year-around dainty, and it is hard for us to believe the stories of our grandmothers about the days when oranges were a scarcity. But if we do not believe them, we have only to look at the books we ourselves used to read in our childhood to realize that the times of scarce oranges are not very far away. Don't you remember about the orange one good child was always taking to another good child when it was ill? It was the greatest mark of devotion and kindness.

Well, today oranges are as usual, almost, as potatoes. Virtually all of us have them all Winter long. We can get them, too, in Summer, although the Summer oranges are not so good as those we get in Winter. Moreover, Summer is so overladen with good things in the way of fresh fruits that we forget the orange, companion of our fruitless Winter days, until the first frost makes its golden form and delicious flavor welcome.

Here are some recipes for the preparation of oranges in ways that make them more delicious than ever:

Orange Custard.

Cut sweet oranges into cubes and place them, with a little sugar, in a glass dish. Over them pour a very thick custard, made with milk in which a shred of orange skin has been steeped. On top of the custard place meringues, browned on a board in the oven. Chill thoroughly and serve very cold.

Orange Pie.

Mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little water and pour a cupful of boiling milk over it, stirring constantly. Grate the rind of one orange and mix it, with the juice of a large orange, a beaten egg, and a pinch of salt, with the starch and milk. Then stir in a cupful of granulated sugar, or not so much if the orange is very sweet. Pour into an under crust and bake until the consistency of baked custard. Spread with a thick meringue, brown, cool, and serve cold.

Orange and Prune Salad.

Steam a dozen large prunes until they are soft, cool, and remove the pits. Cut the prunes in two and mix with an equal quantity of orange pulp. Serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing.

Orange Sauce.

Parboil the outer yellow rind of two large oranges, drain, and cut in thin strips. Add the juice of the two oranges, a glassful of port wine, and half a cupful of white stock. Cook for ten minutes, strain, and serve very hot with meat. This may also be used with fish.

Compote of Orange and Apple.

Slice four seedless oranges without removing skin in thin slices, and dust with sugar. Pare four large apples, core with an apple corer, and slice in thin slice. Dust the apple slices with sugar and arrange the two fruits, first a slice of apple, then one of orange, in rings, one above the other, in a glass dish. Chill thoroughly, and just before serving pour over all a glassful of white wine. The dusting of sugar should keep the apples from turning black. As an added precaution, put a layer of orange on top, as this also helps keep the apple from the air. A little grated cocoanut may be sprinkled over the fruit.

Jellied Oranges.

Halve large oranges and take out the pulp; fill with lemon jelly, and place a meringue on the jelly when it has set. The meringue must be cooked in the oven on a board in little heaps and placed on the jelly when cold.

Orange Fritters.

Peel two oranges and slice in thin pieces. Dip in a batter made from one cupful of flour, a rounding teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, the yolk of one egg, and half a cupful of milk. Fry in hot fat and serve with powdered sugar or the following sauce: Beat the yolks of two eggs with half a cupful of sugar. Add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of sherry or two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and cook over hot water. Stir vigorously until it thickens, and cover with the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Serve at once.

Orange Jelly.

Soak two tablespoonfuls of powdered gelatine in cold water until soft. Then add a cupful and a half of boiling water, the juice of one orange, and sugar to taste. Heat and strain and add a teaspoonful of sherry. Cool half of the jelly in a cup. When the other half begins to harden, add a stiffly beaten egg white and beat again. Pour this frothy, half-stiff mass into a mold and turn out the little cupful mold of jelly, which should be quite hard, into the centre of the other. Let all harden in the refrigerator and serve with custard and whipped cream.

HIGH COLLAR AND NO SLEEVES.



This evening gown is of mauve velvet, with a chiffon bodice embroidered in silver.

CHOCOLATE CAKES.

For the children's party very attractive favors are little cakes of milk chocolate, wrapped gayly in tinsel paper and bound with colored ribbons. On each cake of chocolate is mounted a tiny favor. These favors include diminutive telephones, little paper canoes, grandfather's clocks, and smaller gilt ones, tiny china teapots and steins, little automobiles and equally little sewing machines, as well as many other interesting emblems. The beauty of them is that you can have each favor appropriate to the taste of the guest to whom it falls, and yet have the favors all of similar sort.

BABY'S FOLDING BATHTUB.

A folding bathtub for a baby costs five dollars. It is made of rubber, on a collapsible wooden frame. There is a little faucet in the bottom through which water is drawn off after the bath is over. Along one side is a nickel bar to hold towels. A rubber tubing can be attached to the faucet so that the water can be carried to one of these tubs without difficulty. It can be folded up to pack in a suit case.

Attractive Boudoir Furnishings in Wicker and Enamel, Chintz and Glass, for the Woman of Simple Tastes.

NEVER has the desire for a dainty boudoir produced more elaborate and interesting furnishings than this year. The woman with a taste for simplicity does not like the gorgeous combinations of silk and lace, gold and silver, velvet and flowers that grace her more luxurious sister's boudoir. For her there are equally attractive things in wicker and enamel, chintz and glass.

But it is her luxurious sister with whom we are now concerned.

To begin with, deep rose seems to be her favorite color, if one is to judge by the amount of rose brocade that enters into the making of various boudoir furnishings. Sometimes old blue and dull gold are used. But rose is more usual.

Sometimes, too, black embroidered with gold in a Japanese design is used for boudoir trappings, and with this go cushions for the chairs and floor of black velvet, with a patch of Chinese embroidery applied on the top.

There are desk sets of brocade, with much gold lace and tiny chiffon flowers for ornamentation, and these are made in rose, blue, and gold.

There are cushions of all shapes in the same fabrics. Some of them are long, round rolls, some are flat things for the floor. Some have velvet or velour foundations.

There are fascinating little telephone boxes, made of silk gathered over a wire frame with three sides and a door across the fourth, and much lace and ribbon to serve as trimming. These boxes simply stand over the telephone, and the door opens so that it can be taken out when it is wanted. They are purely ornamental, to hide the ugly lines of the shiny black telephone. One suspects that certain simplicity-loving women would prefer the straight blackness of the telephone to the fussy rosiness of the telephone box. But these women are quite at liberty to choose the unclothed telephone if they desire it.

Then there are wonderful picture frames, round and oval and square, covered with brocade, a wreath of roses around the glass, perhaps a frill of gold lace at the edge, and wide gold ribbons tied in a bow to hang the frame to the wall.

And, of course, there are boxes of all sorts, to hold every toilet necessity. One that is especially attractive is an oblong box, with a glass top fitted into a little enameled molding of white. Under the glass is a piece of brocade. Then there is a small drawer, the front faced with brocade, in which hairpins of various sorts are held. It is a little hairdressing box, and on the glass top the accessories of the coiffure can be placed.

JAPANESE RICE

EVERY rice-eating community has its own methods of boiling rice. The Japanese wash the rice thoroughly in several waters, then carefully drain, and to each cupful allow one of cold water. It is then placed in a saucepan, covered tightly, and set over a brisk fire to boil quickly.

This rapid boiling is kept up until most of the water is absorbed, the cover being kept on and the water allowed to run over the sides, after which the saucepan is moved to the back of the stove and the rice allowed to cook slowly until perfectly dry. During the entire process the rice must be neither stirred, shaken, nor tossed, but allowed to cook undisturbed, so that each grain will be perfect.

CHARITIES.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

THE CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.

The New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 300 needy and homeless mothers.

It has now under its care some 2,500 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses it must raise annually about $60,000.

It begs those making bequests to remember

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
175 East 68th Street

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
229 East Broadway, New York.

Can furnish male help, skilled and unskilled. Tel. 2685 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants. The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

Do Not Forget the Poor at Home.

It is a splendid thing to aid the sufferers through the terrible war now raging in Europe, but to forget the sick and suffering at home on this account would be little short of a crime. Commander Miss Booth of the Salvation Army is arranging for the feeding of over 300,000 poor at Christmas-tide and the distribution of toys and goodies to many thousands of children. Systematic relief is afforded all the year round to the needy. Send donations to 122 West 14th Street, New York City.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.

The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to

District Nursing Committee,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

One branch of service rendered by the

MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street

is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS BOYS
441, 443, 445 East 125d Street.
Non-Sectarian and Free.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions. Your help in this worthy cause is earnestly solicited. Phone 4247 Harlem.

Rev. GEO. B. LOCKWOOD, Treas.

Henri Bendel

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Monday, November 30th

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Rich Furs

Consisting of **Fur Sets** in Mole, Seal, Leopard, Pointed Fox, Sitka Fox, Fitch and Kolinsky.

Coats and Wraps in Caracul, Seal, Fitch, Kolinsky, Ermine, Mole and Leopard in great variety.

At Fifty Per Cent. Below Cost

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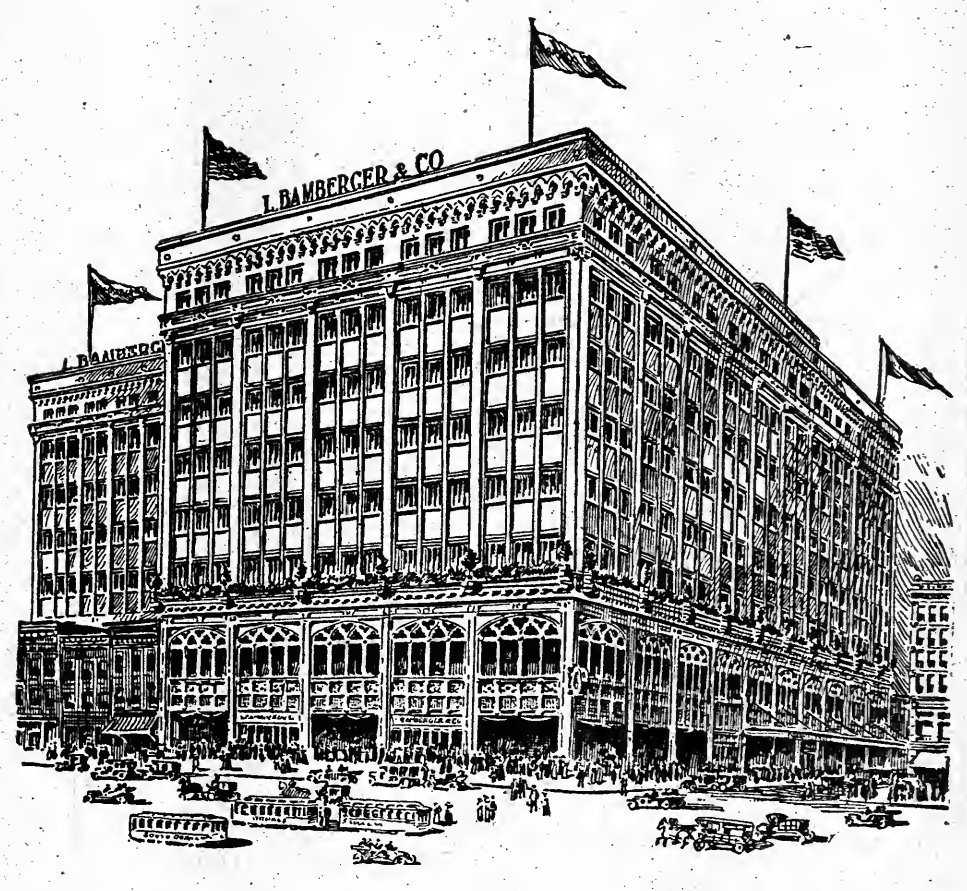
Model Hats and Gowns

Suitable for every Occasion

To Be Closed Out Regardless of Cost.

10 and 12 West 57th St., Near Fifth Avenue.

L. Bamberger & Co.



Why Bamberger's Should Be Your Christmas Store

There are so many sound and logical reasons why the Bamberger store should become your store for the next three weeks (and forever after) that it is difficult to set them down in this space. This is a new store in the sense that it is our third Christmas in our present great building; this is a large store; this is a complete store; and above all this is a liberal store, both in its attitude toward the public as a whole and toward you as an individual.

Personnel

We believe the personnel of our salesforce to be of higher order than that of any other store in the entire Metropolitan District. Our salespeople are trained to give you intelligent service. They know their stocks—they know the proper styles—they are courteous and obliging. As a New York woman recently expressed it, "A Bamberger salesperson is a trained specialist."

Store Comforts

Being one of America's newest great stores, this establishment naturally offers shopping advantages superior to most establishments of its kind. Ours is a thoroughly fire-proof building. Our ceilings are among the highest in the country. Our aisles are wide. Our great filteration plant affords a constant supply of clean, fresh, pure air. This is a beautiful store in every sense of the term. Everyone who visits it likes to come again.

Liberality

Bamberger's is a new store, but not in liberality. Twenty-one years ago, when we first started in Newark, we made up our minds that the first principle of good store keeping lay in liberality. We were liberal then—we are liberal now—we shall be just as liberal twenty years hence. Whatever you buy here must be satisfactory. Getting one's money back at Bamberger's is never attended with any difficulty or red tape.

Aggressiveness

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SOCIETY IN A WHIRL OF BRILLIANT EVENTS

The Week to be Crowded with Charity Spectacles and Dances for Debutantes—Scarcity of Young Dancing Men This Season.

SOCIETY is now in the midst of a whirl of events, and so crowded are some of the days that the season seems to have harked back to the time when a round of gayeties meant everything that it implied. Some people have been sitting with their hands folded, like Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire, waiting until the war was over. But the majority have put their shoulders, to the wheel, and the result is a happy one, with a little bit of seriousness mixed up with a whole lot of gayety.

A situation is bound to arise out of every crisis, and New York society is now facing a rather unusual situation, perhaps due to the problems raised by the conflict, perhaps not. At any rate, there seems to be a scarcity of young dancing men this season. A large contingent of society young men were engaged in business in the environment of Wall Street, which has been directly affected by the war. They could always be depended upon to fill up the lists for dances. Nowadays, confronted with deeper and more serious questions, they seem to have dropped out of the social activities, or at least, limited their attendance to small affairs among their relatives and intimate friends.

Even the entertainments in rehearsal are finding it rather difficult to get young men who will take part in the dancing. A striking example of the scarcity of young men was that attendant upon the selection of the cast for the production of "Pandora's Box," the Greek idyl, which is to be presented on Friday and Saturday, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, under the auspices of the Vacation Committee. Of course, it is always rather difficult to find a young man adaptible to the Greek pose. Even after the cast of the idyl had been announced, including Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Jay Gould, and the Misses Angelica S. Brown, Margaret Andrews, Marjorie Curtis, Eleanor Lamson, Barbara Rutherfurd, and Marie Dorsey, the rôle of Hepaestus, the only character to be taken by a man, had not been filled. Then followed an active search for a man to fill the bill. The cotillion leaders of some years back had been laid on the shelf, and the few young men who could dance cleverly were all devoting their art and energies to the fado fardo and the fox trot. Finally the rôle was filled, and last week it was announced that Nigel Cholmeley Jones was to appear as Hepaestus.

Young men are necessary in order that the social events may go blithely on. Owing to their scarcity, a great many dances have been arranged for the holiday season, when the college men will be home. New York, unlike other cities—Washington, D. C., for instance—has nothing to draw on, such as young officers of the army and navy, and the ranks of visitors are so meagre that no dependence can be placed on them to fill in. Young men at the opera are such a rarity this season that the sight of one in the partierre row is unusual. At a charity entertainment to be given shortly society girls are to present exhibitions of modern dancing with girls as their partners, something that has never happened before. Such is the scarcity of dancing men.

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THE débutantes have been basking in the social limelight all week; in fact, there were few things going on that was not in their honor. But it was to be expected that the young buds would monopolize the few weeks left for their coming-out. Society is ever willing and happy to pay homage to youth and beauty.

This week they will be more in prominence than ever with the first of the Junior Assemblies falling on Tuesday night. A dozen or so dinners are to precede the dance, and the patronesses are to give them at an early hour. The Committee of Arrangement this year is composed of Mrs. Pierre Mali, Chairman; Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter. The list of subscribers includes Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett, Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Mrs. Charles H. Keep, Mrs. Colt, Mrs. W. Bealls Kendall, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. King, Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Edward K. Dunham, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mrs. George H. Macy, Mrs. James O. Green, Mrs. Mali, Mrs. John P. Gilford, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. William H. Woodin, Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr.; Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, Mrs. William C. Singer, Mrs. James R. Strong, and Mrs. Henry C. Sturges.

The assemblies succeed the set of subscription dances known as the Junior Cotillions, and are to be managed in much the same way. Syncopated time is to take the place of the cotillion, now almost obsolete. Supper will be served at midnight, and there is only to be a half hour of dancing after that, which means that the débutante will be taking her beauty sleep before 2 A. M.

The girls who made their formal bow to society last week included the Misses Anne Jessup Woodin, Dorothy Battle, Anna Ballard, Roxana Wentworth Bowen, Elsie F. Rice, Cathryn Cass Childs, Wealthy Albro Lewis, Kathleen Macy, Constance Peabody, Mildred Sawyer, Ruth Singer, Helen L. K. Porter, Barbara Thaw, Marie G. Johnson, Eleanor L. Halpin, Evelyn S. Walker, Sylvia Hyde, and Justine V. R. Townsend.

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THE week is filled with teas, receptions, dinners and dances for the débutante. Mrs. George Gordon King will present her daughter, Miss Violet King, at a tea dance which she is to give on Tuesday at her home, 16 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mrs. Edward K. Dunham of 35 East Sixty-eighth Street will give a tea for her daughter, Miss Theodora Dunham, also on Tuesday afternoon, with a dinner late for the receiving party and some extra guests, who will then attend the assemblies at Sherry's. Mrs. George Alexander Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue is giving a luncheon at Sherry's on Tuesday for her daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown.



Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Miss Marie R Thayer.

Mrs. Burden has been riding to hounds at the November meets of the Meadow Brook Club. Miss Thayer is the debutante daughter of Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Peabody, on Wednesday afternoon, at her home, 30 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. William C. Sanger will give a tea at her home, 10 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, on Thursday, for her daughter, Miss Mary E. Sanger. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson will give a dance in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on the evening of the same day, to introduce to society her daughter, Miss Irene L. Gibson. Mrs. Thomas R. Satterwaite of 7 East Eightieth Street will entertain a luncheon party at Sherry's on Thursday, in honor of her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor. Mrs. John Truit Farrel of 59 West Forty-fifth Street, is to give a tea dance on Saturday, at the Plaza, for her daughter, Miss Elsie Farrel. Saturday is to have several important coming-out affairs. Mrs. Lancaster Morgan will introduce her daughter, Miss Helen R. Morgan, at a tea dance at Sherry's. Mrs. T. Halsted Myers will give a luncheon at her home, 59 West Fiftieth Street, for her débutante niece, Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones Williams. Mrs. Edward G. Tuttle of 61 West Fifty-first Street is to introduce her daughter, Miss Kathleen Harriet Tuttle, at an afternoon reception at her home. Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, younger daughter of Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson, will make her début at a reception at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank A. B. Clarkson, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street. Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos of 127 West Seventy-third Street will give a reception to introduce his daughter, Miss Katherine Quackenbos. Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage is to give a dinner dance on Saturday evening at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Lillian Talmage.

The recent plans for the entertainment of débutantes include a dinner which Miss Elsie Stevens is to give on Dec. 7 for her débutante cousin, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, who is to make her début at a dance at Sherry's that night, given by her mother, Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin; Mrs. William H. Erhart of 1,055 Fifth Avenue is to give a reception on Dec. 17 for her daughter, Miss Margaret H. Erhart; Mrs. Brooks H. Wells of 523 Madison Avenue will give a tea dance on Monday afternoon, Dec. 21, for her daughter, Miss Josephine Wells, and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-sixth Street is giving a dance to be followed by a supper on Tuesday night, Jan. 5, for Miss Margaret Lindabury, débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Lindabury, at the Hotel Gotham. Miss Annie Leary of 1,030 Fifth Avenue has changed the date for the dance which she will give for Miss M. Symphorosa Bristed, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, from Jan. 5 to Jan. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed have leased the house at 165 East Seventy-first Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck will give a dinner for their niece, Miss Frances S. Peck, on Dec. 7, taking their guests afterward to the début dance of Miss Mary Stevens Chapin at Sherry's.

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EARLY December will be dotted with fashionable weddings. The first bride of the month will be Miss Harriet Paris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris, and William P. Phillips, a son of Dr. George M. Philips of West Chester, Penn., whose marriage is to be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Nina P. Paris is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Margaret G. Paris, another sister; Alice Haven, Rosetta Carson, Louise Dixon, Allison Swan, Sarah Philips, a sister of the bridegroom; Margaret Allen, and Margaret Seton Porter. Douglas Moffett is to be best man, and the ushers are to be Elihu Root, Jr., Winthrop Aldrich, Alan Fox, Mansfield Ferry, Hugh Satterlee, J. Horton Ijams, Laurence von P. Schwab, and Irving Paris. A reception is to follow at the home of the bride's parents, 124 East Seventy-second Street.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Moore Riker, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riker, and Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia will take place on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Samuel Riker, 27 East Sixty-ninth Street. Two out-of-town weddings of interest on Saturday will include that of Miss Estelle H. Flower, the daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower of 40 East Sixty-second Street, and Clarence M. Chauncey, which is to be solemnized in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, at Tuxedo Park, and the marriage of Miss Edith Norman Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., which is to be celebrated in Newport. The attendants for these weddings have already been announced.

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THE marriage of Amos Tuck French and Miss Margaret C. Beeckman, which took place quietly last Tuesday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Campbell Steward, at Goshen, N. Y., came as a surprise to society. Mr. French and his bride are in the Berkshires on their honeymoon.

Plans for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Monocal, and Leonard Sullivan of this city, have been completed. Bishop Leonard of Ohio, an uncle of Mr. Sullivan, is to officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, where the ceremony is to be performed on the afternoon of Dec. 9, with a small reception afterward at the bride's home in the Wyoming. Miss Elizabeth S. Sands is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Alice Y. Dickson, H. Dorothy Cramp, Margaret Kemp, and Marie C. Cozzens. Arthur B. Sullivan will be best man. The ushers chosen include Hugh J. Chisholm, Walter C. McClure, David Down, F. Bailey Vanderhoef, George W. Vanderhoef, Jr., C. B. Stuart, Courtland P. Dixon, 2d, and H. Dutton Noble.

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THE opera has been the scene of brilliant assemblies all week. Thanksgiving found many of the country houses open for the week-end. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who has established a field hospital in the war zone in France, will be back for the Christmas holidays, and will return shortly afterward to resume her duties at the front. The exhibition of paintings and bronzes by well-known society artists is to be begun on Thursday at her studio in Macdougal Alley for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy, to continue until Dec. 11. Miss Edith Deacon, formerly of Newport, is doing service with the American Red Cross in France. Assisting the wounded and needy in England are Lady Camoye, formerly Miss Mildred Sherman, and Countess Granard, who was Miss Beatrice Mills. Countess Sigray, formerly Miss Harriet Daly, is engaged in Red Cross work in Hungary, where the humane activities of the Countess Szechenyi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is confined, while Countess Guy de Lasteyrie, formerly Miss Constance Warren, is doing Red Cross work in France.

The Duchess de Chaulnes, with her sister, Miss Marguerite Shonts, is to pass the Winter at Aiken, S. C., where she has leased a cottage. Mrs. Richard Irvin is to leave her house at 1 West 39th Street for an apartment at 969 Park Avenue this week. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a reception at her town house, 2 East 61st Street, on Thursday. The first of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth's Chansons en Crinoline is fixed for Thursday morning at the Plaza. The Tuesday Salon will be held this week for the first time this season at Sherry's under direction of Mrs. Anson D. Bramhall. The first of the three Sherry dances is to take place on Friday. The committee for these dances, which have been so successful, are Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson. Miss Emmy Destinn, Pasquale Amato, and Efrem Zimbalist will appear at Mr. Bagby's first musical morning on Dec. 7, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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THAT society girls are interesting themselves in places of historical note around New York, is shown by the recent plans, made by the Junior Society of the Colonial Dames of America, to make excursions to such places, for the purpose of creating a circulating library of fiction on the subject of American history, and for the presentation of medals for essays on the life and influence of some notable women of bygone days. Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Miss Cornelia Crooke, and Miss Charlotte Delafield, form the Executive Committee. Among the girls who are interested are the Misses Constance Chappell, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Margaret and Mary Haskell, Margaret Strong, Isabel Stettinius, Charlotte Strong, Elizabeth Moffat, Annette Moran, Constance Lord, Sophie Duer, Elizabeth Irving, and Margaret and Grace Montgomery.

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SWEET charity will stand on the threshold of many a society home this week, eager to lead the way to the many and varied forms of entertainment arranged in her name.

On Monday, the path will lead to the Colony Club and the Ritz-Carlton. At the former there will be a dance for débutantes and the younger set, the proceeds of the evening to aid in the work of the New York Visiting Committee, which goes to all the public hospitals on errands of mercy. Among those on the Dance Committee are the Misses Margaret L. Schieffelin, Joan Whitridge, Edna Biddle, Margaret La Farge, Judah E. Marks, Olivia S. Erdman, and Mildred Sawyer. The débutante and the younger generation are also to enter into the novel scheme of entertainment, on the same evening in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, to aid the Virginia Day Nursery. Tableaux dances will be the feature of the night, the dances, comprising many society amateurs, to first appear in tableaux. Otto Bartik, balletmaster of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been rehearsing the dances for many days. Pierrot, Russian, Mexican, Crinoline, and other artistic dances are to be shown by Mrs. Edward R. Mathews and the Misses Beatrix Buel, Marie Taller, Dorothy Beattie, Constance Peabody, Helen R. Morgan, Margaret Trevor, Caryll Hackstaff, Margaret Erhart, Josephine Wells, Marietta Chapin, Eunice Clapp, and Erio Winston, Bradish J. Carroll, Jr.; Hermann Schwab, and J. Berry Underhill, Jr. Miss Caroline Morgan of 521 Park Avenue is looking after the sale of tickets. Mrs. Richard Irvin is President of the Nursery. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

On Tuesday night all social roads will lead to the Biltmore, where the Russian Festival, arranged by Miss Barbara Rutherfurd for the benefit of the Russian war sufferers, will interpret to society certain phases of Russian life, its mysticism, art, music, costumes, and literature. Even vodka will be sold at one of the booths. The Russian Cathedral choir and the Balalaika Orchestra are to appear. The Misses Marjorie Curtis, Beatrice Claflin, Camella Morgan, Claire Bird, Audrey Osborne, Edith Mortimer, and Edith Morgan are to act as ushers and sell programmes. The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt are among the boxholders. Among those giving dinners preceding the entertainment, are Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Elsie Whelen Goelet, Mrs. Stephen Olin, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart. Tickets may be had from Miss Rutherfurd at the Biltmore. On the same day, the Christmas Shop for the benefit of the Stony World Sanatorium will be held at the Hotel Manhattan, and the first of the series of concerts, arranged by the Music League of America, for the benefit of students and artists, will be held in Aeolian Hall.

On Wednesday, in order to help the Committee of Mercy's International Campaign of War Relief, Mr. Sherry is to throw open to the public his restaurant, café, supper rooms, and three ballrooms, the receipts to be turned over to the committee. Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler and many others will give dinners that night. On that day, at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Shipman, 439 Madison Avenue, a fair will be held for the benefit of the Fresh Air Work of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to continue until Thursday, from 2 to 7 o'clock.

One of the most brilliant entertainments of the season will be the production of the Greek ballet, "Pandora's Box," given under the auspices of the Vacation Committee, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on Friday and Saturday. An orchestra of fifty pieces will play the ballet music, the dancers being recruited from society's ranks. The boxes have been arranged in the form of a Greek amphitheatre. A band is to provide the music for the dancing, which will follow the two evening sessions and the Saturday matinée. Daily rehearsals have been held for days at the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue. Society will crowd the boxes, over a hundred boxes having been taken for the first performance. Tickets may be had from the offices of the Vacation Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The entire second floor of the Waldorf-Astoria has been reserved for the charity ball on Friday night, to be given for the joint benefit of the Red Cross Fund and the Italian Hospital, in which society is interested. On Saturday afternoon, a tea dance and fair are to be given at the Plaza, for the benefit of the Warren Goddard Settlement, at which there will be exhibition dances, and booths for the sale of fancy articles. Society is also interested in this.

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PASTOR RUSSELL

Philadelphia, Pa., November 22.—Pastor Russell used for his text today the words, "In everything give thanks."—1 Thessalonians 5:18.

Reviewing briefly the condition of the world, the speaker declared that it must be a difficult matter for the majority of people to determine correctly the nature of the thanks they would offer to God. Three hundred and fifty millions of humanity, our blood relatives, are at war, seeking to destroy each other. Ninety million Americans, deeply interested in them, are invited by our Honorable President and the Governors of our several States to render thanks to the Almighty. Truly, we have many causes for thanksgiving to our Creator; life itself is a blessing, a boon; our nation in many respects is the most favored on the face of the earth, enriched by God's bounty above all others, not the least of our blessings being our civil and religious liberties.

Surely no one of even average heart and head has cause for other than great thankfulness to our Creator. "Our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." Those who feel no gratitude are surely soured by discontent, the fruitage of ignorance, selfishness and sin. How appropriate, then, that each and all bow heart and head before the Giver of every good and perfect gift! To whatever extent this course be followed heartily, without hypocrisy, undoubtedly a blessing will result, individually and nationally. The custom is a beautiful one.

There is a difference between thanksgiving and prayer. None have the right or the privilege of approaching the Throne of Grace in prayer except those who have come into covenant relationship with God. The Jews came into covenant relationship with God through their Law Covenant by Divine arrangement through Moses. The followers of Jesus, who accept the Divine arrangement of the Gospel Age, are privileged thus to come into relationship with the Creator through Him. He is our Advocate, who has opened up for us a new and living way, through the sacrifice of His flesh. All whom the Father has accepted through Him—all whom the Father has begotten by His Holy Spirit—are Scripturally termed sons of God, children of God, heirs of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord.—1 John 3:1; Romans 8:17.

These are invited to come to their Father and to address Him thus: "Our Father who art in Heaven," and to ask for the blessings which God has provided for His children, according to His Divine purposes and arrangements. But none others are permitted to come to this Throne of Grace, because not in covenant relationship with the Savior, because in God's arrangement "There is none other name given under Heaven or amongst men, whereby we may be saved" from our sins, brought into relationship with our Father.

Thus we see that only a limited number may enjoy the privileges of prayer or expect answers to their prayers. But, thank God, others may worship and bow down! "Come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker." Many have this privilege, and the exercise of it is sure to bring a blessing. Whoever has a thankful heart, which takes delight in offering worship to the Giver of every good gift, will surely receive a reflex blessing. His love of righteousness and truth, holiness and goodness, mercy and justice, will thereby be strengthened; and so also will be the probability of his some day reaching the point where he will see the wisdom and the desirability of giving his heart—his little all—to the Lord in consecration—to be a faithful footstep follower of the Redeemer—a son of God.

Giving Thanks for War.

Very evidently the majority of mankind have an insufficiency of knowledge of God, of the Bible, and of the Divine Plan therein set forth, to thank God for the present state of war. But to the Church, whose eyes of understanding have been opened to see the lengths and the breadths, the heights and the depths, of God's love in the Message of the Bible, St. Paul writes: "In everything give thanks."

Ripe Christians have learned to give thanks to God for the adversities of life in their own experiences convinced that under God's supervision, the direst of calamities may be overruled for good to His people and for glory to His name. But only the advanced, the developed, Christian is able to give thanks under circumstances of severe trials and testings. Only those who have great faith, built upon clear knowledge of the Divine promises, can realize thoroughly that all things are working together for their good.

Similarly in respect to the great European war now in progress, its casualties, desolations and wounds, only the well-instructed of God's people may understand the Divine plans and arrangements so thoroughly as to be able to give thanks in respect to the war, and able to exercise confident faith that the outcome of it will mean blessings of instruction and preparation for future blessings.

If the Scriptures did not foretell this time of world-wide "distress of nations," we might not know that God had foreseen it and had made provision for its results before permitting it. But the same Bible that foretells about the war tells of its results, saying: "When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." (Isaiah 26:9.) If, then, the war is teaching the world lessons along the lines of righteousness and justice, it will be doing permanent good. Moreover, the same Bible tells that the war is merely the outgrowth of human selfishness, ignorance, superstition and false doctrine, and assures us that although it will lead on to revolution, anarchy and the utter wreck of the present order of things—the present civilization—nevertheless, God is prepared for the emergency. "Man's extremity will be God's opportunity."

The Solution of Our Perplexities.

The hour having come for Messiah to take the reins of government, He will stand forth in Power and Majesty at the proper moment, and exclaim to the raging elements of the restless human sea: "Peace! Be still!" And there will be a great calm. The lesson learned in the trouble will be a lasting one; and the blessed opportunities of Messiah's Kingdom, which will be built upon the ashes of present institutions, will bring everlasting life and joy to all the willing and obedient.

Those who see the war from this viewpoint may indeed in everything give thanks; rejoicing that the reign of Sin and Death will soon be ended! rejoicing that Satan will soon be bound for a thousand years! rejoicing that God's Kingdom will soon come, and His will be done on earth, even as in Heaven! rejoicing that soon the knowledge of the true character of God will be universal; rejoicing that then, in the light of that knowledge, "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God"! rejoicing still further, that any who under all those favorable conditions will refuse to make a full surrender to the Lord, will be mercifully cut off from life in the Second Death!

During Messiah's Reign of Righteousness, all nations will be instructed, enlightened, blessed. Christ's merit will then be applied on behalf of the billions who have gone down into the prison-house of death—Sheol, Hades, the grave. The Church will constitute the First Resurrection. All sharing in it will attain life on the spirit plane. Later, during the Millennium, the world will return from the tomb, "every man in his own order." The resurrection processes will continue with them, in order that the willing and obedient may rise gradually toward perfection and finally attain it. Meantime the earth will be rejuvenated and become the promised Paradise restored.

"Give Thanks, for He is Good."

Looking down into the future, the Psalmist exclaims, "O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good! for His mercy endureth forever!" It is God's mercy toward us that constitutes the ground for thanksgiving. It is true that praise must come from thankful hearts; and that to be properly thankful one must see more than is now visible to those who have not the eye of faith and the Divine revelation of things to come. But these very opportunities the Lord's consecrated ones possess. As it is written, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear." But to the extent that any see and hear of the grace of God he has responsibility. To possess the knowledge of God and to disdain it is to receive the grace of God in vain.

God's people not only give thanks for future blessings received now by faith, but additionally they appreciate blessings granted them in the present life, and give thanks for these. The first of these is the knowledge of God's goodness in releasing us by faith from sin and its penalty, so that without waiting for actualities we can now rejoice in the mercy which has justified us through the blood of Christ. All other blessings rest upon this one and all thanksgiving should properly include thanks for our justification by faith.

After our justification we were inducted into a still further grace or privilege—that of becoming members of the Body of Christ. Through acceptation of this privilege we gain the opportunity of a change of nature—from human to Divine (2 Peter 1:4). Our human nature justified, cleansed, made acceptable to God as a sacrifice through the merit of Christ, will be replaced by a spirit nature and glory, honor and immortality, joint-heirship with our Lord and Head, if we faithfully make our sacrifice (Romans 12:1). What cause we have for thanksgiving! What shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward us?

The heart that has come into faith-union and communion with the Lord learns something more every day respecting the Heavenly Father's loving care for His children, and each fresh item of knowledge is a new well-spring of pleasure. "He satisfieth the longing soul." "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." These are the experiences of those ripe Christians called upon by the Apostle to thank God for everything and to know that this is the will of God in respect to all who are members of the Body of Christ.

Thanks Through Tears.

Let us not overlook the fact that our text indicates that we are to give thanks for our sorrows, our trials, our disappointments, as well as for our joys and our pleasures; for the word everything includes all things. Nor is this the only Scripture to this effect. The Apostle elsewhere urges the members of Christ to rejoice in tribulation, because tribulation works out additional patience, and patience brings additional experience, which in turn brings larger hope until we are not ashamed of our tribulations, because thereby the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts.—Romans 5:3; 8:35.

The basis of all rejoicing as respects both the future and the present is faith in the fact that there is a God; that He has a noble character; that His Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power are perfect and are thoroughly co-ordinated; that these attributes are all enlisted in the salvation of the world; that this salvation began to be worked out by our Lord at His First Advent; that it is still working out in the selection of His Church; and that shortly it will begin to take practical shape in the establishment of Christ's Millennial Kingdom, through which a blessing will extend to every creature of our race.

Then let every man to the extent of his enlightenment appreciate and confess the Almighty God and give thanks to His name; for He is good, and His mercy endureth forever. Let those who have tasted of His grace continue to grow in grace, knowledge, faith and character-likeness to our God. Let His saints, who are addressed in our text, more and more appreciate their wonderful privilege, their high calling of God in Christ Jesus—to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with our Lord.

VALUABLE COUPON.

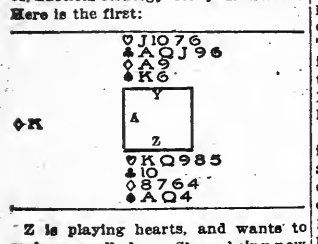
Trusting that you have been profited by the reading of the above sermon, we mention Pastor Russell's widely read book, "THE DIVINE PLAN," also known as "MILLENNIAL DAWN," published in nineteen languages, with a circulation exceeding 4,500,000. Its comprehensive chart of the Ages gives the mental eye a sweeping, historical view of humanity's progress—past, present and a thousand years into the future—from the Bible standpoint. A 50c. souvenir edition (440 pages), containing an Illustrated chapter on the Great Pyramid of Egypt and its historical, religio-scientific relationship to the Divine Program, will be mailed you promptly upon receipt of 25c. with this coupon. Can you afford to miss this literary treat? Address International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINE POINTS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

WHILE a good auction player is not a rara avis, the auction strategist is seldom found. The obvious player is no more a match for the subtle player than is an everyday, common sense sort of man a match for a diplomatist. The man who lays no traps and sees none is as clay in the hands of his more wily adversary. Courage in battle is excellent; aided by skill it becomes formidable; add strategy, and you have an almost invincible combination.

I have saved some recent examples of auction strategy for your benefit. Here is the first:



Z is playing hearts, and wants to make a small slam. Slams being now worth 50 (for small) and 100 (for grand,) are well worth achieving. The lack of the ace of trumps will debar Z from a grand slam, but he means to make a small one.

The lead is the king of diamonds (from king-queen.) Z puts up dummy's ace. Now an ordinarily good player in Z's place would start to lead trumps at once, and might possibly finesse the clubs later, even with a club singleton. This Z did neither.

The rule is to exhaust trumps if you are strong enough (seven or more in the two hands,) and have a good side suit. Z had two good side suits. But he realized that if he started immediately on trumps the adversary might come in at once with the ace, might lead diamonds, taking with the queen, and would thus be two tricks in, spoiling all chance of slam for Z. If later, he tried the club finesse and lost it, he would score but four odd on the hand, game to be sure, but by no means slam. And suppose the two suits were reversed; suppose all the hearts were diamonds and the diamonds were hearts, and that Z were playing diamonds on a clean score. Then slam would mean game, and four-odd would not.

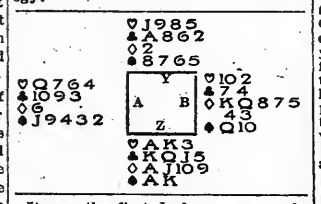
Z took the first trick with dummy's ace of diamonds and started at once to plan for a discard of dummy's other diamond. To this end, he led the king of spades and then the small spade; this he took with the queen and led the ace, on which he discarded dummy's losing diamond. He stood small chance of an adverse third-round ruff, because the spade suit was so short in both his own hands.

He then led his club singleton, taking with dummy's ace, and started to play the hand at a cross-ruff, clubs in one hand and diamonds in the other. The fact that his own trumps were in perfect sequence from the five to the king helped him in this decision. No one could take or over-ruff one of his trumps without playing the ace.

This may all seem very clear when it is pointed out. Nevertheless, I insist that the planning of that immediate diamond discard was a stroke of diplomacy and a chance that many players would miss. Indeed, I think that a quick outlook for the possibilities of discard and ruff is one of the most vital ingredients of auction strategy.

In another type of hand—ons where the trumps were not in close sequence—the plan would necessarily be altered.

Here is a second example of strategy:



It was the first deal on a new rubber. Z opened with "a no-trump." A passed and Y passed, not having even the requisite material for an overcall. B, correctly or incorrectly, attempted to force with "two diamonds." Instead of raising the no-trumps, (which he might easily have done,) Z doubled the two diamonds. He saw himself as taking three trump rounds, (playing, as he did, in a position of vantage after the diamond hand,) two spade rounds, two heart rounds, and a club round or two. Moreover, he was willing to double anything to which A-B attempted to jump, "two royals," "two hearts," or "three clubs." Nullos were not being used, and the hand is one of the best nullo-arguments I have ever seen. But A-B had not yet learned them.

Following Z's double, A and Y passed and B found himself up against it. He decided to redouble the diamonds, just in order to frighten Z back to no-trump. That was his strategy.

The plan nearly worked. I was playing "Z," and I ought to know. I suddenly imagined B with all the diamonds I lacked and with a blank in one of my suits. I saw his hand as looking like this:

♡QJ10
♣A
◇KQ8765432
♠———

Then he would have me. He would never lose a club round, never a spade round, and but two heart rounds. Even granting that he lost three trump rounds, those (with his two hearts) would not defeat him. He would still make his two-odd.

I trembled on the verge of going back to the no-trumps, where I knew I was safe. And the fact that I did so tremble proves that B was a clever strategist. As it happened, I decided to risk it. I let the redouble stand and I made 814 on the hand. Just the same, I think B was clever to take his long chance—which might have worked.

The cleverest play I have ever seen is described in an English bridge book. It will need a short preamble.

The stock no-trump lead is the fourth best card of your longest suit. Only in the case of holding a seven-card suit or a three-honor suit are you permitted to lead high. Therefore, when you do lead high in no-trump, it is a sign either of great length or great strength; and your partner's business is, not to take tricks but to unblock, get out of your way, and enable you to read your suit.

For instance, if you hold such a suit as this:

♡AK9842

Four lead is the fourth best, (eight spot,) because you have neither seven cards nor three honors. But with one more card—say the five spot—your lead would be king, because with so many you might catch an unguarded adverse queen. You lead high from seven cards. From this also would you lead king:

♡AKJ2

because it is a three-honor suit. And your partner may not know from which combination you have led.

Holding three to the queen, thus:

♡Q65

his business is to throw his queen on your king, both to let you read the suit and to unblock, (you cannot have led from less than four.) Holding four to the queen, his best play is still to throw his queen, although it is permissible to play an "encouragement" card on your king and to hold his queen till the second or third round, (but not the fourth.)

But if he has five cards in your suit, he may have more than you, (or he may not.) It is his business to show you that he holds five cards in the suit of which you lead the king.

If he holds five to an honor, thus:

♡Q9863

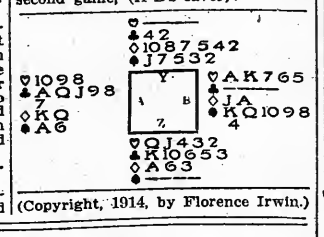
it is his business to play the next to highest on your king, and then to play downward. You can decide later between you which should come in last on the suit, and he will hold up both high and low cards pending that decision.

If, on the other hand, he holds five cards, headed by a plain card, (not an honor,) thus:

♡98653

he must play his next-to-lowest on your king, and then play up. Next-to-highest and then down to show five to an honor; next-to-lowest and then up to show five to a plain card. Now attend: A man led the king of clubs from ace-king-jack-deuce. And the trick fell thus: King, (from the leader,) seven spot, (first adversary,) four spot, (leader's partner,) five spot, (second adversary.) And the leader reasoned thus: "Some one has the trey and has withheld it. The deuce doesn't count, for I have it myself. But the trey is against me and is held up. Had either adversary held it, he would naturally have thrown it on a trick he could not take. Therefore my partner has it. And he played the four. He is playing his next-to-lowest and then up. He has, therefore, five cards of my suit, headed by a plain card." And he read correctly the entire suit from the fall of that one trick.

Here is a corking hand for you. Score, game-in for A-B and 28-0 on second game, (A-B's favor):



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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

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Women's $35 Sample and Stock Coats, $17.50

A MAKER WHO WILL NOT PERMIT THE USE OF HIS NAME recently removed to more elaborate quarters, and rather than move his stock at this time of the year asked us to take it at great concession, bringing to you some of the most remarkable values of the year.

Every NEW IDEA in model, material or color is to be found in this snappy assortment of samples and surplus stock—fashionable fabrics such as wool velours, broadcloths, wool plush, kersey, plaid back coatings, mixtures, novelties, handsomely elaborated with rich seal plush collars and cuffs. Not a few have luxurious appearing fur collars, and each Coat has some particularly pleasing feature that will appeal to the fortunate possessor.

All are superior in finish, many full lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 32 to 44. None C. O. D.

Second floor, Central Building.

Silk Stockings a Sensible Gift

Unmatched Anywhere at These Prices

THE SHORTEST SKIRTS OF YEARS make silk hosiery almost imperative this season, and these prices make them possible for every-day wear—and as Christmas gifts they combine luxury and practicability. A gift box for the asking.

At 59c. Pure thread silk, full fashioned with lisle double garter tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black, colors and white.

At 79c. Pure thread lustrous black silk, full fashioned, with mercerized double garter tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Also pure thread silk boot, daintily embroidered instep, floral designs, lisle double garter tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black, navy, smoke, beige and white.

At 98c. 100% pure dye silk, full fashioned, with mercerized double garter tops, extra high reinforced heels, double soles and toes. Black, white and all prevailing and usual plain colors.

At 35c., or 3 for $1.00. Excellent wearing weight, black or white fibre silk boot seamless Stockings, with lisle double garter tops, reinforced heels, soles and toes.

Others up to $4.98 for Christmas gifts.

Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

The Christmas Bazaar Is Open

Gifts at 49c, 98c and $1.98

For Man, Woman and Child.

THIS GREAT CONVENIENCE and fascinating idea of concentrating in one place the best gifts that can be had at the three most popular prices, originated here some years ago and is a most successful feature of our CHRISTMAS SERVICE. If you are not sure what to get, you will find the answer here, for men, women and children—and more for your money than anywhere else in the city.

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GREATEST COLLECTION of toys in the city at lowest prices. Have the kiddies' pictures taken with Santa Claus—6 for 50c.—to send to the folks in the country. See "The Home of the Fairies," "The Monkey Race," "The Monkey Cage," and other Toyland attractions.

Fourth Floor, West Building.

Women's $25 Street and Afternoon Dresses, $19.98

BEAUTIFUL NEW DRESSES specially priced, particularly attractive, great in variety, well made and finished and smart in every line—crepe de chine, crepe meteor, combination velvet and crepe de chine, serges and satins—blacks and colors. Sizes 32 to 44.

A Maker's Surplus of Dresses at $4.98

Regularly $8.00. Mostly serges and diagonals, in both long, straight line dresses and those with natural waistline. Small sizes up to 44. Remarkable values every one.

Second Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Bargain Budget In Brief.

Smartest Misses' Coats of the Season, here Monday at $16.98.
Men's Slippers, 35c. to $3.50.
Women's Slippers, 59c. to $5.95.
Dainty Little Bits of Jewelry from 11c. Hatpins to Brooches and Bar Pins at 68c.
$4.50 Brass Costumers, $2.90.
Sewing Baskets, different styles, value 49c., at 39c. ea.
$6.50 to $11.98 French, Irish and Scotch Satin Damask Dinner Napkins, $4.98 to $9.98 a dozen.
Fountain Pens in holly boxes, 59c., 75c. and $1.00.
Christmas Greeting Cards and Folders, 30c. a dozen and upward.
$1.00 American Lady Corsets, 69c.
Combination Crepe de Chine Waists, $1.29.
Women's $4.00 Black Suede Shoes, $2.95.
Women's Fleeced Underwear, 16c. Store orders only.
Remnants of Wash Fabrics, 5c., 10c. and 15c. a yard.
Boys' Wearwell Suits, with two pairs of trousers, $4.95.
Flannelette Kimonos, 75c.
Men's Underwear, 39c.
20c. Mercerized Lining Sateen, 14c. a yard.
$21.98 Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, $16.98.
$3.49 and $3.98 American Cut Glass Tall Footed Comports, $2.25.
$7.75 Anniversary Clocks, $5.49.
$1.25 Aluminum Kitchen Sets, 89c.
$1.25 All Wool Granite, 74c. a yard.
Men's and Women's $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.98.
Large size whole willow Clothes Hampers, regularly $2.45, at $1.98.
Women's Mull Handkerchiefs, regularly 24c., at 12½c.
Boys' Heavy Woolen Gloves, 39c.
19c. Smoked Shoulders, trimmed ham shape, 15c. lb. Deliveries during the week.
Men's Black Cotton Half-Hose, 12½c.
29c. Thermometers, 20c.
29c. Scotch Flannel, 12½c. a yard.
Extra fine quality Plush Motoring Robes, 72-inch, $7.75; 84-inch, $8.98 each.
1,200 Men's Blanket Bathrobes, $4.29.
Imported Black Spotproof Broadcloth, $1.95 value, at $1.29 yard.
98c. Imitation Ivory Photo Frames, 59c. Slight imperfections.
Women's 50c. Flannelette Gowns, 35c. Store orders only.
Women's $2.00 and $3.00 Plush and Velvet Hat Shapes, 69c.
$1.39, yard wide, soft finish Long Cloth, $1.09 a piece of 12 yards. Store orders only.
Shadow Corset Cover Laces, 12c. a yard; values 19c. to 59c.
Sample Lace Bed Sets, $1.89, $3.89, $4.89 to $13.89.
$2.00 Messaline Silk Petticoats, $1.15.
Women's 50c. Cambric Nightgowns, 39c.
Xmas Ribbons for Fancy Work, 30c. a piece of 10 yards, regularly 50c.
39c. to $5.98 Babies' Caps, 25c. to $1.98. Manufacturer's sample line.
Men's House Coats with fancy backs, $3.45.
Men's $15.00 Suits, $9.75.
$7.50 extra size White Blankets, $5.98 a pair.

Women's Tailored Suits at $16.50, $19.75, $24.75, Fall Styles That Were $22.50 to $37.50

300 STYLISH SUITS RIGHT OUT OF OUR OWN SUPERB STOCK reduced to prices that will bring the greatest values of many a day, a style range remarkable. All the latest Fall models, made of the finest materials, such as broadcloths, poplins, wide wale cheviots, rough cheviots, ripple cloths, and men's wear serges.

Many are cleverly trimmed with Caracul cloth, others have velvet collars and cuffs. Skirts smartly tailored, some with yoke tops, others with plaits—colors black, brown, navy, plum and green—the favorites of fashion. Sizes 32 to 44.

85 Suits to Be Closed Out at $5.95

Space will not permit details, but every Suit is a record value at the price.

$195.00 Suits, $98.50. | $165.00 Suits, $87.50. | $89.50 Suits, $54.75.
$175.00 Suits, $87.50. | $145.00 Suits, $75.00. | $74.50 Suits, $49.75.

Second floor, Central Building.

5,000 Yards of the Most Wanted Silks

$1.25 All Silk Crepe de Chine, 72c

At the Lowest Price of the Season.

SPECIAL PRICE CONCESSIONS from the manufacturer enable us to quote this unheard-of price. The Silks are all perfect and new, just off the looms. This extraordinary offer comes in time for you to make a dress for the holidays or to give some one a superb Christmas present. Complete assortment of street and evening colors, also white and black. Double width, 36 inches. None C. O. D. and store orders only.

And these remarkable values to add to the wonderful Silk offerings for Monday:

$1.98 Black Satin Crepe Meteor, 40-Inch, at $1.39.

$1.00 Corduroy, 27 Inches Wide, 69c.

The fashionable fabrics for suits, coats and wraps, the desired round cord type; all the leading colors, including white and black. Any Silks or Corduroys put in holly boxes upon request.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's Furs at Extraordinary Prices

Maker's Stocks at 60c. On the Dollar.

$32.50 Russian Pony Coats at $19.75.
36 to 40 inches long. Latest flare models.

$45.00 Russian Pony Coats at $27.50.
45 inches long. Collars of Fitch, Civet Cat or Chinchilla Squirrel.

$68.00 Nearseal Coats, $42.50.
42 inches long. French dyed skins.

$80.00 Caracul Coats, $49.75.
42 and 45 inches long. Silk lined.

$100.00 Hudson Seal Coats, $60.00.
40 inches long. Flare models, brocade linings.

$120.00 Mole Coney Coats, $70.00.
40 inches long. Silk lined.

$185.00 Genuine Mole Coats, $110.00.
40 in. long. Very effective lining.

$240.00 Hudson Seal Coats, $150.00.
Trimmed with Skunk or Kolinsky.

$265.00 Hudson Seal Coat, $165.00.
Trimmed with Ermine or Fox.

$370.00 Baby Caracul Coat, $230.00.
Trimmed with Fitch.

$385.00 Baby Caracul Coat, $240.00.
Trimmed with dyed Fox.

$415.00 Baby Caracul Coat, $260.00.
Trimmed with Skunk.

$460.00 Baby Caracul Coat, $285.00.
Trimmed with dyed Blue Fox.

Second Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Great Sale of Rugs—Special Offerings

New, Perfect and in Splendid Assortment.

IF YOU GIVE A RUG for a Christmas present you will be presenting something that will please and at the same time be of practical use to the recipient. With the immense stock we show it is impossible not to find just what you seek here.

The Small Rugs—Hundreds to Choose From.

		At	Instead of
18x36 in.	Axminsters	$0.95	$1.25
27x54 in.	Velvets	1.45	1.85
22x36 in.	Wiltons	2.50	3.25
27x54 in.	Wiltons	$3.75	$4.50
36x63 in.	Wiltons	6.50	7.50
54x78 in.	Axminsters	5.50	7.50

The Room Size Rugs.

Royal Wilton Rugs.	At	Instead of
6 x 9 ft.	$19.50	$25.00
8¼x10½ ft.	29.50	35.00
9 x12 ft.	32.50	42.00
10½x12 ft.	45.00	55.00

Axminsters.	At	Instead of
6 x 9 ft.	$10 & $11.50	$15.00
8¼x10½ ft.	15.00	19.50
9 x12 ft.	19.50	25.00
9 x12 ft.	22.50	27.50

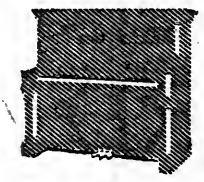
The Finest Wiltons Made.	At	Instead of
6 x 9 ft.	$29.50	$36.50
8¼x10½ ft.	45.00	54.00
9 x12 ft.	50.00	60.00

And a wonderful lot of medium size Oriental Rugs at $19.50, that we consider remarkable value.

Third floor, East Building.

To Bring Christmas Music Into More Homes

Double-Guaranteed **Piano** **$198**



Double-Guaranteed **Player-piano** **$395**

At Loeser's ONLY—"*The Piano House of Brooklyn*"

IN THIS YEAR of wise economies, what better can the famous Music Store of Loeser's do than to provide genuinely GOOD Pianos for the lowest possible prices?

Than to make it possible for nearly EVERY home to have music for the holidays and the years to come?

Therefore it is with no little satisfaction that we offer these two admirable instruments, of proven worth and protected by the DOUBLE guarantee that is a special feature of the Loeser Store.

They are the product of a maker who has been in business for 68 years. There are 67,000 of them in use—a very large proportion in New York City.

The Piano has a full, round musical tone; an excellent action, and is in a modern, beautifully finished mahogany case.

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$198 and $395 will not buy more than this in any Piano Store in all the world

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Six Other Famous Makes

all sold as low as the prices anywhere in the United States; all DOUBLY guaranteed; all with a heritage of success and satisfaction dating back many years.

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Your Own Terms—Within Reason

Not how much can you pay monthly, but how much do you *wish* to pay. It is our belief that the purchase of a Piano or Player-piano should not be a strain difficult to maintain. We do not impose any fixed terms. Instead, we suggest that you arrange the matter of paying for the instrument to suit yourself. Simply advise us what your plan is, and unless it is beyond the bounds of what we consider good business we will accept it.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

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No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Red Cross Society.

WOULD-BE WORKER.—Can you inform me if there is any society that distributes materials, with directions, for knitting the various articles required by the soldiers? Doubtless there are many women like myself who would gladly add to their work to bring some comfort to the men to whom the coming Winter means severe suffering and diminished strength, unless they are well-protected, but unable to add to our expenditure we can do nothing unless supplied with materials.

GRACE DARLING.—Can you send me length, width, color, kind of yarn, size of needles, for mufflers for the European soldiers?

All inquiries as to help for the sufferers in Europe will be answered by the Red Cross Society, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

German Princes.

C. F.—Can you answer the following questions concerning which we have conflicting reports: Are Princes Adalbert and Oscar, the Kaiser's sons, married, and, if so, about when were they married? Has Prince George of Saxe-Meiningen, son of the late Prince Frederick, who fell at Namar, been killed in the war?

Prince Oscar was morganatically married on July 31 to the Countess von Bassewitz. Prince Adalbert is unmarried.

Two members of the house of Saxe-Meiningen, according to the official news, have been killed during the war: Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, born in 1861, (brother of the reigning Duke Bernhard,) and his second son, Prince Ernst, born 1895. Prince Frederick left two sons living—Prince George, born in 1892, and now next to the throne, and Prince Bernhard, born 1901.

New York's Rainfall.

C. M. M.—Please tell me how much rain fell in New York City in August, September, and October—the three months' fall—and also how much water is now impounded and available for use in the city.

The city's rainfall for the three months ended Oct. 31 was five inches. The amount of water available at the middle of November was 60,000,000,000 gallons.

Diplomatic Papers.

W. J. McG.—I have just read the "White Papers" of England and Germany, the "Orange Paper" of Russia, and the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Will you be so kind as to tell me the meaning of the use of the words white, orange, and gray?

As has been explained in the Query Column, the naming of the various "papers" and "books" of the war correspondence follows the custom of diplomatic and Government publications. The name of the color is that in which the books are published or bound.

Official War News.

D. A. P.—I am very anxious to know where the newspapers obtain information of the progress of the war, such as the relative position of ships? Can the most powerful telescope used at sea locate objects more than ten miles?

The newspapers obtain the official reports sent out by the Governments and press bureaus of the warring nations.

Ten miles is about the range of telescopes at sea.

American Citizenship.

R. K.—According to law in the United States, is a child of alien parentage, born here, an American citizen, or does the choice of allegiance lie with the child after coming of age?

The choice lies with the child. This question has been answered in detail under the head "Citizenship," in reply to a query from J. H. F., and was published in this column Sept. 20. The inquiry of J. Newman is also answered by this paragraph.

A British Subject.

Mrs. G. S. F.—To settle an argument, will you kindly tell me what is the nationality of a child born in Canada of English parents?

The nationality of a child of English parents is English. Such a child, if born in Canada, is of course a British subject in any case.

Monarchical Governments.

A. R. C.—Will you kindly explain what is the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, how the members are elected and for how long, what are the powers of each body, and whether the Emperor can declare war without the sanction of either of these? Is there universal suffrage in Germany? Austria? Russia? What is the Duma?

The Bundesrath and the Reichstag make up the German Imperial Parliament, the Bundesrath being a Federal body representing the States separately, and the Reichstag the representative of the people collectively. Each of the States of the German Empire manages its own internal affairs, while the Government of the Empire attends to such common matters as the questions of imperial citizenship, colonization and territory, imperial customs, taxes, and banking legislation, patents and inventions, the protection of German trade abroad and the consular service, means of communication, civil and criminal legislation, authentication of public documents, regulations for the press and for public assembly, certain departments of health, veterinary matters, and the army and navy. Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session. The Emperor has the right to dissolve the Reichstag after a vote by the Bundesrath.

The Reichstag is a representative and debating body of the German people, but it possesses no actual control over the administrative or executive branches of Government except in the refusal to grant supplies. Its function is that of a body which possesses a veto, but no actual initiative. The controlling factor is the Bundesrath, which votes on a law before it goes to the Reichstag, and may refuse its consent to its passage when the Reichstag has modified it. Members of the Bundesrath vote "solid" as representatives of their States. The Bundesrath numbers 61 members, the Reichstag 397. The Bundesrath is made up of appointees by the Governments of the States, chosen for each session. The members of the Reichstag are elected for five-year terms by the universal suffrage of men over twenty-five.

The Emperor has the power to declare war on his own initiative only in cases where Germany is "invaded"—that is, in defensive warfare. In making other than defensive war he cannot act without the consent of the Bundesrath.

There is universal manhood suffrage in Austria-Hungary. The Duma is the Imperial Parliament of Russia, and the election of its Deputies is indirect. They represent the Governments or provinces and the largest cities, and are chosen by the electoral bodies, which in turn may be voted for by the following: In towns, all lodgers occupying for twelve months lodgings let to them, all salaried clerks of State, municipal, or railway administrations; in the country, all owners of a determinate area of land, different in different districts, or of non-industrial estate of more than 50,000 rubles in value. The peasant communities and manufactories with more than fifty work people are represented in the electoral assemblies by delegates, two for each peasant community and one for each thousand workmen. Students, soldiers, Governors of provinces, and police officers cannot vote.

German-Born.

MYRON, ALEXANDER.—Kindly tell me the number of German-born living in the United States and the number of births in Germany yearly.

There are about 2,500,000 German-born persons living in the United States. The number of births in Germany yearly is about 1,000,000.

Neutrality Proclamations.

Mrs. GEORGE E. OWENS.—Will you kindly tell me where I can procure a copy of the President's plea for neutrality? I thought it was included in the pamphlet with the "White Papers," but find it is not there.

The President's first general proclamation of neutrality was published in THE TIMES of Aug. 5. After the Japanese declarations of war two other proclamations were published, one Aug. 26, and one Aug. 28. The President's announcement of the Day of Prayer was published Sept. 9.

"For Valour."

CHARLES ALMESDAHL.—Kindly let me know if the Iron Cross is the highest order which can be given a soldier of the German Army for bravery. Does it rank as high in the German Army as the Victoria Cross does in the English Army or the Legion of Honor in the French Army? What are the terms of the highest and lowest medals or honors bestowed upon soldiers of these three armies?

The Iron Cross of Germany, the Medaille Militaire of France, and the Cross of St. George of Russia are the three most famous Continental European war and service decorations. They are all individual awards. The Iron Cross is the highest German individual decoration given to officers and soldiers for distinguished service in war. It was founded during the war of liberation movement in 1813, and was revived at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. It pays an allowance of from 3 to 6 marks monthly to the "rank and file."

The Victoria Cross is awarded solely for "the merit of conspicuous bravery," and is the reward for a deed of courage in the presence of the enemy. It was founded by royal warrant in 1856, and, as its motto declares, is "For Valour" alone. All soldiers are eligible. It pays the "rank and file" an allowance of £10 yearly.

The Legion of Honor is an order, and is a much more general distinction than the decorations either of the Iron Cross for distinguished service or the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery. The Legion of Honor is a civil as well as a military honor, and is the only "order" in France ranking with the highest European orders. It is thus scarcely comparable with the Victoria Cross or the Iron Cross. The Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon in 1802 as a general military and civil order of merit. The President of the Republic is Grand Master of the order; there is a Grand Chancellor and a council, and there are five classes in the order itself: Grand Cross, (limited to 80;) Grand Officer, (limited to 200;) Commander, (limited to 1,000;) Officer, (limited to 4,000,) and Chevalier or Knight, unlimited. It pays salaries to military and naval members when on the active lists, ranging from Grand Cross, 3,000 francs, to Chevalier, 250 francs. In ordinary circumstances the order admits only those who have performed twenty years military, naval, or civil service, but extraordinary service in time of war and in civil life admit to any rank. Among the women who have been awarded the distinction of the Legion of Honor are Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Curie, and Sarah Bernhardt.

The French Medaille Militaire is a decoration for privates, non-commissioned officers, and occasionally officers who have distinguished themselves or rendered long or meritorious service. It pays a salary of 100 francs a year.

It is practically impossible to answer your second question, as various kinds of service admit to the distinction of the Iron Cross and the other decorations

The Opera Ballet School.

M. AXELRAD.—Kindly tell me in the "Queries and Answers" column whether there is a school of ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, whether it is free, whether children below the age of twelve are admitted, and what is the name of the conductor.

There is a school of ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, from which pupils are "graduated" into the ballet of the opera. The school is free under certain conditions. Young children are admitted to the school, but are not allowed to dance in public on the stage before the age of sixteen. The school is conducted by Mme. Pauline Verhoeven, who will herself answer any further specific questions about the school.

Nietzsche.

C. H. I.—In the current war news frequent reference is made to Nietzsche and the effects of his philosophy on the Germans. Can you give a brief outline of Nietzsche and his philosophy?

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was the son of a pastor at Röchen, near Leipsic, and was born in 1844. He was educated at Schulforta and the universities of Bonn and Leipsic. In 1869, while still an undergraduate, he was appointed to an extraordinary professorship of classical philology in the University of Basle, and rapidly promoted to an ordinary professorship. His brilliant literary career began at that time, and he became more and more concentrated on philosophical writings. In 1876 trouble with his eyes and his brain forced him to ask for sick leave, and in 1879 he was finally pensioned. For the remainder of his life he suffered acutely, and the next ten years were spent in various health resorts, where he tossed off at high pressure the brilliant essays that made him famous. In 1888 he was pronounced hopelessly insane, and he remained so until his death in 1900.

The exceedingly persuasive and popular philosophy of Nietzsche is an uncompromising revolt against conventions of science, conduct, and civilization, and against not only the Christian faith but the Christian virtues. He constantly urged the "Superman" ruthlessly to trample under foot the servile herd of weak, degenerate, and "poor in spirit," and urged the merciless onward march of sheer force. Politically an anarchist and an individualist, in his revolt against the power of the State, he was essentially an aristocrat in his contempt of modern democracy. Influenced by Schopenhauer, he cast off his "educator's" pessimism to a degree, declaring that life should be worth living not in spite of, but because of its pain. His philosophy remained, however, largely a paradoxical development of inverted Schopenhauerism.

It is impossible to sum up Nietzsche's entire philosophy in a few words, or to give any adequate idea of his thought. His literary style was epigrammatic, vigorous, and exceedingly brilliant. His books have been translated into English and are published in the United States, being available at libraries and book shops. It is really impossible to understand his idea and his influence without reading his works. "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and "Beyond Good and Evil" give an excellent presentation of his philosophy. There are many books written about Nietzsche, as well. Since Georg Brandes's famous essay in 1889, which introduced him to the European public, there has been a great deal of "Nietzsche literature," with explanations and criticisms of his philosophy. These, too, are in the public libraries.

A Belgian Queen.

M. L. BUEHLER.—Will you kindly tell me who was the second wife of King Leopold I. of Belgium?

The second wife of King Leopold I. of Belgium—and mother of King Leopold II.—was the Princess Louise of Bourbon-Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe of France.

"The Woevre District."

A CONSTANT READER.—I have often seen mentioned in your valued paper the name "Woevre" when describing the operations of the contesting armies near St. Mihiel in France. Does the word stand for a city, village, valley, or river? I have looked for it on many and the best of maps, but have been unable to locate it.

"Les Woevres" or "The Woevre District" is the name given to the section of country in Northeastern France near the River Moselle.

Aliens in the United States.

J. A. O'DONNELL.—In order to adjust an argument between two parties, I would be very grateful for an answer to the following:

Can an alien vote for the Presidential electors without obtaining his final papers of naturalization?

Does the State permit an alien to vote for any Federal officer, without becoming a citizen?

Only citizens of the United States, either native born or fully naturalized, may vote. Foreign-born residents who have taken out their first naturalization papers and declared their intention of becoming citizens are entitled, however, to the protection of the United States Government.

The Two Winston Churchills.

ADELE JOAN FEITSCH.—Would you kindly inform me whether Winston Churchill, Lord of the British Admiralty, and the author of "The Inside of the Cup" are the same?

There are two Winston Churchills. The author of "The Inside of the Cup," "The Crisis," "Richard Carvel," "Conliston," and other novels, is an American writer, whose home near Cornish, N. H., has been rented by President Wilson as the Summer White House. The First Lord of the Admiralty of England, Winston Spencer Churchill, is the son of Lord Randolph Churchill, and a cousin of the present Duke of Marlborough.

From the Calendar.

Mrs. P. W. M.—Would you let me know, please, what day of the week Dec. 1, 1900, fell on?

Dec. 1, 1900, was Saturday.

First Calls.

Mrs. G. L.—I have lately moved to a suburb and would like to know the accepted rule of etiquette in regard to first calls. Is it customary for a newcomer to pay the first call upon her neighbors, who are longer residents, or ought the neighbors to call first?

It is the custom in the United States for the residents to make the first call upon the newcomer.

The Longest River.

J. PETER.—Could you kindly inform me which is the longest river in the United States?

The longest river in the United States is the Mississippi, which is 3,160 miles long. The Missouri River is 3,100 miles in length.

Primogeniture in Germany.

L. D.—In the event of the death of the Crown Prince of Germany, who will be the heir? A claims it will be the present Crown Prince's brother; B that it will be his oldest son.

If the Crown Prince of Germany dies, his oldest son is heir to the throne.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

On Saturday, Dec. 12, 1914,

The New York Times

In response to a general demand will begin publication, in the size and style of the best magazines, of the notable reports and articles about the European War which have appeared chiefly in its issues. It will be titled

The New York Times

Current History

of the

European War

The magazine will be printed in large, clear type, on durable book paper, in convenient form for substantial binding. Each number will carry more than 200 pages and will contain 16 full page portraits, in rich brown rotogravure, of the men distinguished as participants in the war or as authors of speeches, documents, and articles appearing in the magazine.

The First Number Will Contain

BERNARD SHAW complete

The Whole of His Extraordinary Paper

"Common Sense About the War"

which has appeared in installments in the Sunday Times of November 15, 22 and 29. Together with articles by Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Gerhart Hauptmann, Ludwig Fulda and many others.

Scope of Three Succeeding Numbers

Second Number:—WHO BEGAN THE WAR, AND WHY.
Statements to their People of the Sovereigns and Statesmen of Warring Europe.

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SHAW ELICITS BLAME AND PRAISE FROM TIMES READERS

Brilliant Playwright's Article on the War, Published in New York Times Sunday Magazine, Found "Topsy-Turvy," and "Absurd" by Some, "Practical" by Others.

SHAW IS "TOPSY-TURVY."

So Thinks Poultney Bigelow, Who Grows Sarcastic Over Playwright.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bernard Shaw is an integral part of the British Constitution and therefore any official action to curtail his wit would result in disaster similar to that which occurred when the hasty mother poured out the bath water along with her baby.

England must have her Bernard Shaw—one day his name is Dan'l O'Connell; another it is Labouchère, but however named it is always a means of testing British patience and love of fair play even to the bursting point. During the Boer war, when 250,000 Englishmen were bleeding for the honor of their flag 6,000 miles away; when Germany was showing unmistakable signs of hostility and victory hovered as uncertainly on the South African veldt as it did in Virginia in 1863—even at such a time such notable British patriots as James Bryce opened their London houses for meetings to help the common enemy, nor were their windows damaged in consequence, nor their persons molested. On the contrary, Bryce has been made a lord, and if he would now but write voluminously in favor of the "Holy Roman Empire" of Hohenzollern, who can doubt but that a duchy would be his?

Bernard Shaw is an immense intellectual ass to the English-speaking world—he is essentially American; his wit consists in stating soberly the exact opposite of what has or may have taken place. Mark Twain has defined our humor as an Apotheosis of the Lie, and Bernard Shaw has shaken millions of Englishmen out of their mental morality by keeping them ever guessing riddles whenever they read his topsy-turvy truisms.

President Wilson has forbidden our army and navy officers from discussing this war, but he may suspend this order when Germany shall have reached Montreal and mistaken the United States for a Western Belgium in her efforts to get at Mexico or maybe Cuba!

We are glad that the condition of our country can still be discussed in print at some points at least, and no man more than Bernard Shaw sets people to thinking for themselves, for we all feel that, like Dan O'Connell and Labouchère, he writes with his tongue in his cheek and is poking fun at the dupes who take him seriously.

So God bless Bernard Shaw!—and the rest of imperially inspired Fenians who are collecting money in America to be spent in resisting conscription in Ireland. Let all their names be published and all their work be known.

Sir Roger Casement believes that William II. will give Ireland home rule! God bless William II. in such an effort!—the world would then cease to hear of Ireland save as the kitten that Prof. W. H. Taft once sat upon at a Washington tea party—but that is a digression of

Yours faithfully,

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Nov. 23, 1914.

BERNHARDI VS. SHAW.

Julian Street Quotes German General Against Irishman's Contention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite regardless of the propriety of Mr. Shaw's startling manifesto published in THE TIMES, and also quite regardless of the diabolical brilliance and perversity of Mr. Shaw, there was one charge he made against Sir Edward Grey which shook my faith, momentarily, in the wisdom of Sir Edward's dealings with Germany in the final few days preceding the war.

Shaw said, in effect, that had Sir Edward made it absolutely clear that England would enter the war immediately if Germany attacked France, then Germany might have been frightened out of the war. That sounded reasonable to me, and must have sounded so to many other readers who are anxious to reach just conclusions as to the rights and wrongs of the matter.

But Shaw's contention is wiped out by a passage in von Bernhardi's book. In his epilogue von Bernhardi says:

> The existence of such relations [the Anglo-French agreement as to war] between England and France conforms the view of the political situation which I have tried to bring out in the various chapters of this book. They show that we are confronted by a firm phalanx of foes who, at the very least, are determined to hinder any further expansion of Germany's power. With this object, they have done their best, not unsuccessfully, to break up the Triple Alliance, and they will not shrink from a war. The English Ministers have left no doubt on this point. [Here von Bernhardi refers to a speech made by Sir Edward Grey, Nov. 27, 1911.]

He continues:

> The official statements of the English statesmen have, in spite of all pacific assurances, shown clearly that the paths of English policy lead in the direction which I have indicated. The warning against aggressive intentions hinted to Germany, and the assurance that England would support her allies if necessary with the sword, clearly define the limits that Germany may not transgress if she wishes to avoid war with England.

In the face of that it can hardly be contended that Sir Edward led Germany to suppose that England would hold off. If Shaw and a bungling German Chancellor chose to assume that much, von Bernhardi did not assume it, and it seems to me that with all his other burdens it is hardly fair to attempt to place upon Sir Edward's shoulders responsibility for the assumptions of either von Bethmann-Hollweg or George Bernard Shaw.

JULIAN STREET.

New York, Nov. 25, 1914.

HAS SHAW BEEN "STUNNED"?

This Theory Advanced by One Reader to Account for Arguments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to register my dissatisfaction with George Bernard Shaw's "extraordinary" article in THE SUNDAY TIMES? I am not concerned in any defense of the British. They may be as bad and as hypocritical as Mr. Shaw pronounces them. But what light does that throw on the war?

The truth is, Mr. Shaw seems to be stunned by the appearance of a situation which his philosophy was too shallow to include. His scheme of existence made no provision for such disturbances. Four months ago he would have pronounced the war an absolute impossibility, and transfixed with his scorn any mortal who might have predicted it. He cannot readjust his notions. This is amusingly apparent in his criticism of Sir Edward Grey. He thinks the Foreign Secretary wanted war. But as all Sir Edward's published statements point the other way he is forced to assume that his peace talk covered a sinister motive.

Grey wanted to inveigle the Kaiser into hostilities. He knew that if the Kaiser thought Great Britain would fight he would be too much frightened to begin hostilities. Therefore, it was the task of Sir Edward to humor the Kaiser's weakness by pretending to run from him. If the British Minister had informed the German Chancellor that England would go to war if Russia and France did, the German Government would have been scared into a peaceful course, and the war would have been averted! Think of a man whose fame extends to two hemispheres seriously putting forth such contention!

He admits, in effect, that on the face of the diplomatic correspondence the English Government has a clear case. It exerted every effort to preserve the peace. It refrained from taking sides till the last minute. It shouldered arms at last only when a gallant little nation, whose neutrality it was bound by solemn treaty to protect, was ruthlessly invaded. Yet Mr. Shaw sees in this conduct only the cover of a hypocritical plot to destroy the peace of the world. And he solemnly declares that England should have begun by rattling the sabre and shaking the mailed fist at the Kaiser!

But perhaps I am deceived. Perhaps Mr. Shaw presented this, and other equally absurd arguments, just to see what his readers would say. Perhaps in due time he will draw a lesson and point a moral with the criticisms which his articles are sure to provoke.

W. B. PEDIGO.

Wausau, Wis., Nov. 23, 1914.

SHAW IS FOUND SOOTHING.

He Is Also Declared a Needed Guidepost for U. S. Thought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It certainly does seem strange in so enlighted a country as ours that there should be so much dissension and abuse of a man like Shaw, whose obvious aims are the betterment of relations among the warring nations. And I venture the modest statement that from a frog prospective this man Shaw appears to assume grotesque and burlesque proportions. No one will understand him who cannot raise himself above the level of mere patriotism or capitalism or any other ism.

Was it not one American who said (what has not been equaled by any other saying) that "the world was his country and to do good his religion"? Is not this very sentiment the basis of all our institutions? Do we not observe neutrality as best we can simply in the carrying out of this thought? Did the United States set Cuba free for any other reason than to do good where it was most needed? And so I could cite a number of examples which prove that "the world is our country and to do good our religion." Then why oppose a man whose common-sense remarks ought not irritate, but soothe? Whoever feels the sting of his words proves that where they stung him is his own vulnerable spot. Why take offense, or heap abuse upon the man who can see further than the frog on the pond's edge?

If we citizens of the United States really are willing to follow a social-political rule "of the people, by the people, and for the people" Shaw's thoughts will give us a fingerpost for a direction of action which, it seems to me, we are much in need of.

Blood is thicker than water; and so the descendants from English stock will feel with the English, those of German with the Germans, and so on. But why should any one take offense at such leaning, except he who is narrow-minded? What does it matter whether England or Germany is to be the commercial or even intellectual leader of the world? Has any nation a monopoly upon either?

All the talk about "Culture versus Kultur," "Violation of neutrality," "One nation being destined to assume the hegemony of the civilized world," is mere babble of infantile intellects or schoolboy-like simplicity. What is at fault in this awful mess is a wrong philosophy of life in the so-called civilized world, a philosophy that has produced the "better-than-thou" attitude throughout the world, or, rather, has not abolished it. Teach a new, a right philosophy of life, (and you won't have to teach it as long as the old perversions,) teach the philosophy of duality, of action and reaction, the philosophy which shows that this universe is patterned upon harmony and upon the equal value of all that live—and a new, a truer and wiser, a better humanity will arise out of the blood and ashes, our inheritance from the old and obsolete.

P. VON UNRUH.

New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

A PROTEST FROM CANADA.

It Is Held That Shaw Has Wrongly Interpreted State Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I first read G. B. Shaw's "Common Sense About the War" in THE TIMES I contented myself with the reflection that this manifesto of the greatest sophist and paradoxer of our time could well be left to refute itself. Upon a second reading, however, I now desire to express some views which I and other Canadians hold touching this sort of "common sense."

Mr. Shaw embarks upon his venture by impressing on us his zeal for truth. But he soon abandons that pose for the more congenial rôle of malicious critic of the British Government. Now, baiting the British Government may perhaps be fair sport in piping times of peace. The slogan might run:

> Got a yellow dog named Sport,
> Sic him on the cat.
> First thing she knows
> She won't know where she's at.

But when the cat, poor brute, is in a tussle for life with fierce mastiffs it is truly like a "yellow dog" to rush at her between the legs of the pack.

Preliminaries over, Shaw proceeds to the height of his great argument: Britain is equally to blame with Germany; her militarists are just as good sabre rattlers as Germany's; Grey, Asquith & Co. are Junkers of like quality to the Prussian breed; the Continental concept of England as hypocritical and treacherous in her international dealings is quite correct; England's professed stand on Belgian neutrality is but one more example of her hypocrisy, a piece of stage play designed to deceive a vulgar and credulous public; the real cause of the war is the deep-seated hatred and jealousy which England and Germany have been nursing themselves on for years; if Britain had frankly told Germany from the first that she would fight like blazes by the side of France and Russia, Germany would have backed down and there would have been no war; secret agreements and the hugger-mugger of the diplomatic colleges have bedeviled us long enough and should cease; and so on.

On the whole, one infers with certainty that had George Bernard Shaw been at the Foreign Office instead of that Junker, Sir Edward Grey, the Shavian treatment of the case would have surprised the world. To the last proposition we can all surely agree.

So runs this amazing pamphlet of upward of 15,000 words. Outwardly the piece bears witness to the author's well-known cleverness and dialetical agility. Intrinsically it is the reverse of clever, being essentially false and delirious despite its semblance of order and logic. Aside from a few commonplaces about the evils of secret diplomacy (long since worn to the bone in girls' debating clubs,) and about our knowing in advance what we must insist upon when peace comes to be made (which is largely buncombe,) there is precious little that is even suggestive. In short, Shaw can give you a splendid discourse if, as we said of Coleridge, you are content to start from no premises and to come to no conclusion.

He has placed a scandalously dishonest interpretation upon the State papers taken as a whole. About this there can be no question, unless we assume the existence of much additional secret correspondence—which is improbable, and about which Shaw knows exactly as much as, and no more than, you or I. Belgian neutrality as a predisposing cause of the war has weight, according to him, only with the weak-minded. Nevertheless, every person who claims English as his mother-tongue must feel proud that Britain took her stand there.

And does it not argue a lack of moral sympathy in Shaw himself that he will not impute it for righteousness to Britain (whatever else he may charge her with) that she strove to prevent the "Crucifixion of Belgium"? Or fix upon Germany the foul crime of this hideous ruin, no matter what specious plea of necessity Germany may advance? Are Germans to be absolved from all ties of human brotherhood, or reckoned as mere natural forces like famine, flood and pestilence, that they alone of mankind are to be freed from moral responsibility for their acts? Let our age answer it; the united British Empire has answered as it could.

Then again, our dramatist-author is singularly unfortunate in blinking Germany's virtual co-operation with the aged dotard of Austria in pushing the quarrel with Servia to an extreme. The dotard himself is, by Shaw's account, alone guilty in this. But does any sensible man believe that if Germany had spoken to Austria in her celebrated blood-and-iron tones Austria would have persisted? Yet Shaw either believes just that, or has dishonestly suppressed his disbelief.

He tells us, moreover, that Germany is in many respects more democratic than England herself. To test it, let George Bernard take out German citizenship and write another article as unfavorable to Germany as this one is to England. Is it not probable that he would face a firing squad in short order, and that the author of "Pygmallon" would soon be no more?

We Canadians have taken our stand and know well the dread issues involved. We are proud of our spiritual oneness with Britain and France at this time. To self-centred cavillers like Shaw we hearken not at all. We hold him to be a sophist, one addicted to whimsical and parodoxical notions and mere love of contradiction. He is angry at Britain if she stand still, angry with her if she move. Him we cheerfuly hand over to the Dernburgs, the Münsterbergs, the Herman Ridders and the Pan-Germanists at home and abroad, who are even now openly rejoicing over him. Among them he will soon learn the true esoteric meanings of militarism—the kind that shone in the eyes of Blücher when, on a friendly visit to London, he exclaimed, "God, what a city to sack!"

List, O George, to the brool of their voices—the voice of Maximilien Harden, for example, just the other day: "Let us drop our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprise did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it. We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe. We acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes. When she has conquered new domains for her genius, then the priesthoods of all the gods will praise the God of War."

The rapt, sybilline ferocity of this latest gospel may well stand to us as a symbol of that militarism which is the very clear and certain cause of this war. Against its damnable tyranny and ruthlessness we peoples of the British strain oppose free hearts, free foreheads and a patriotism engendered by that love of liberty which is our heritage and portion.

M. D. GRANT.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 23, 1914.

INCONSISTENCY IS CHARGED.

The Argument Is Made That Shaw Invalidates His Own Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is really such a thing as truth which makes conviction. Shaw makes his truth to order, and ignores conviction. By means of the slippery perversion of his agile thought he builds a maze in which the honest and direct mind may be persuaded to lose itself. He glosses over and mutilates the basic fact that Germany deliberately permitted this unspeakable world war to break out when she was the sole nation which could say convincingly to Austria, "Stop!"

He says, recklesly, "Germany had to protect herself against her hereditary foes, Russia and France"—as if they had attacked Germany. He says, "We, the British, began it." He says, "To reduce Germany does not insure the 'Balance of Power'"; that "Russia and France may be the future antagonists of England." This is petty; as well might the fireman refuse to fight fire because there may be another fire somewhere, sometime. It is easy to hunt all sorts of specious arguments to cast aspersion and suspicion upon his people's motives and the character of their leaders, but the actually dishonorable time to do that is when his people are in the agony of trouble and responsibility.

Shaw says himself that he always advocated compulsory military service, thus establishing the fact that he knew Great Britain must be prepared for war; and yet now that the war is here and she is woefully unprepared in military force, he does his utmost to inspire distrust in British leaders, doubt of British motives, and disbelief in British character; and to the limit of his ability he throws dust in the eyes of his people to confuse their judgment and decision at the very moment when it is every Briton's duty to encourage his countrymen in building up the necessary defense upon the sound basis of individual patriotism, enthusiasm and faith in the justice of a cause.

To show the dishonesty of Shaw: He puts the case in Germany's terms; he says, in one breath, that Sir Edward Grey refused to notify Sazonof, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that England would go into the war, that he insisted to Sazonof that England would not, and that thereby Grey threw away the chance to frighten the Kaiser into calling off Austria and that, at the same time, this convinced the Kaiser that he would not have England to deal with. This is Shaw's case—that England thus failed to stop the war. But note that this was only a conversation of Grey with an ally, and in the very next breath Shaw says that Grey did thereupon notify the German Ambassador to England that England would take a hand in the war, which invalidates Shaw's case from his own mouth. Then he goes on and tries to put a favorable light upon the German Ambassador's despicable attempt to bribe England to keep out of the war.

Mr. Shaw is unpractical when he insists that England should have set the exact limit at which the war should cease, the precise amount of punishment that Germany should receive, in advance, instead of doing as she did, namely, agree with the Allies that no one of the three should make an end without the consent of the others. This was the only practicable way of instituting the necessary final procedure, because at this early stage no one human power could say at what precise juncture the treaty of peace should be made. In any event it would need to be accompanied by agreement between the three aligned powers of the defense. This signing of an agreement Shaw calls a "blank cheque." His insinuation is unwarranted.

As an American citizen I feel it a duty to assure Mr. Shaw that Americans are not likely to be swayed by his particular brand of "common sense."

R. H. MUNSON.

York Harbor, Me., Nov. 24, 1914.

GOOD WAGES FOR SOLDIERS.

Such, With No Government Borrowing, Might End War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES must be commended for obtaining the interesting articles on the European war written by Bernard Shaw. He undoubtedly expresses in plain English the sentiments of the intelligent middle class of this country on the subject of war.

The super-upper class are unable, from education and environment, to think disinterestedly, and very many of them look upon war as another opportunity to acquire fame and fortune; and the super-lower class are unable to think at all, but like the dumb brute follow the leader into the dreadful slaughter

But what is most interesting in the Shaw articles is his insistence that workingmen who leave their employment to go to war shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages while fighting, and shall be guaranteed employment after their return from the war. His insistence that the wives and children left at home shall not be insulted by the Charity Organization Society will be indorsed in every workingman's home throughout the land. Such plan put into practice will go far to obviate war.

Another very practical anti-war move could be adopted—to wit: paying the expenses as the war proceeds, that is, without Government borrowing. One of the very saddest things about war is to march the working people out to fight, and then, when the war is over, compel them to pay for their keep and the other war expenses while they were in the field. At the end of our civil war we had an indebtedness of some three billions of dollars which our ex-soldiers, who saved the country, had to dig to pay—and it is not all paid yet. If the Governments that go to war would issue non-interest bearing, full legal-tender notes to pay war expensss there would soon be an end of war, as such a course would be equivalent to making the rich man give up his property for his country as the poor man gives up his life. Such a course would largely reduce the opportunities to get rich out of war. And especially the getting rich by taking advantage of a nation and exacting exorbitant rates of interest when money is most needed.

England has negotiated a two-billion-dollar loan, "oversubscribed," and will for years after the war be paying interest and principal. If she would, with her super-tax, pay half the expenses as they accrue, and issue legal tenders to pay the other half, she would have no burden to carry after the war, and, except for the loss of life and maimed soldiers, she would be better off, as war is a great agency for distributing the unearned increments that carry Governments down.

If these two measures could be adopted war would cease instanter, and hysterical patriotism by non-combatants would become unfashionable.

JAMES P. KOHLER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1914.

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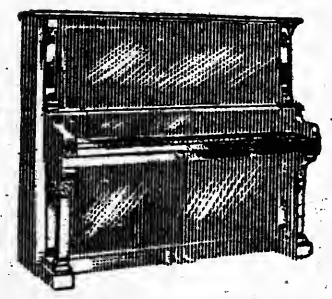
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DECEMBER'S PLAYS AND PLAYERS



Eleanor Painter in "The Lilac Domino 44TH St.



Katherine Emmett in "Polygamy," Playhouse.



Marie Tempest, in "At the Barn," Comedy.



Scene from "A Pair of Silk Stockings" Little.



Laura Hope Crews in "The Phantom Rival," Belasco.

Arnold Daly, Palace.



Ruth Chatterton, in "Daddy Long Legs," Gaiety.



Calvin Thomas in "Yosemite," Daly's.



Mrs. Hopkins and Herbert Yost, in "The Marriage of Columbine," Punch & Judy.

Second Thoughts on First Nights

The Princess Plays and a New Princess Player—"A Pair of Silk Stockings" and Mr. Douglas.

THE four new short plays presented last Tuesday evening at the Princess make up the best and most satisfying programme prepared in that charming little theatre since first it opened its doors. All four are interesting, each in its separate way. All four are well enough played. Indeed, some capital individual work is done in a half dozen rôles. But what really makes the evening spent there so substantially entertaining is the fact that all four are plays. They are not sketches, scenes, interludes, dramatic fragments, theatrical hors d'oeuvres. Each of the four portions of the new Princess programme deserves to be called a play, which is more than could be said of any portion of the programme that preceded it. As written and performed, each is the development and embodiment of a dramatic idea. Each is entire, complete. Each is a real play.

The Princess may or may not elect to remember the decencies. Just now, as it happens, it is behaving itself. It may or may not pile up the horrors. Three of the present pieces are grim enough, in all conscience, though in none of them is there any painfully labored effort to make you quake or shiver. But if the Princess wishes either to justify its existence with the discriminating or to draw toward its pretty portals a steady and long line of Those Who Pay As They Enter, then, on its life, it must remember that for a one-act play it is chiefly important that it should really be a one-act play.

There are dramatic ideas that best lend themselves to complete expression within the time and place limits of a single act, just as surely as there are fiction ideas that lend themselves best to expression within the limits of the short story. "The Man of Destiny" or "'Op o' Me Thumb" is no more a fragment or a sketch than is "The Monkey's Paw" or "The Brushwood Boy."

The magazine has provided the field where the short story may flourish, but in America the one-act play has had to depend largely on the rare demand for a curtain-raiser on the vaudeville stage and on the valuable but naturally limited hearing provided by the Princess. The Princess is doing the best, not only for the Princess Theatre but for the American theatre, when it keeps in mind—its own and ours—the fact that a play can be vivid, moving and dramatic even if it does not run half an hour. "The Hard Man," given there last Winter, was vivid, moving, and dramatic, and it lasted only seven minutes. "The Denial," given there now, is vivid, moving, and dramatic, and it takes only six minutes and a half. "The Denial" could be better played, here and there, and it is needlessly explicit and self explanatory, but, like each of the others on the programme, it is, thanks be, a play.

***

ONE seldom-mentioned side-product of the Princess system is the real satisfaction the audience gets from seeing one player do several parts in one evening. This is one of the secrets of the held a stock company or a repertoire company can maintain on the affections of the theatregoers. Versatility is, in itself, entertaining.

Mr. Blinn, Director of the Princess, can do many sorts of parts well. In two rôles here he is admirable. Lewis Edgard is another actor who knows his business, and shows it on three separate occasions in the new bill. One misses the gifted Mr. Mestayer from the roll of the company, and also Miss Hill, who flashed out suddenly earlier in the season with a very alluring and promising bit of playing in "The Goal." But there is a distinctly valuable addition to the company in one newcomer who gives a really beautiful performance in "Across the Border." His name is David Powell.

Mr. Powell, who is Welsh by birth and descent, is a recruit from the English stage. While his present performance is his first emphatic personal success in this city, he has been seen here several times before in minor rôles. He played in Ellen Terry's company when "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" was given at the Empire in 1907; he was the Coward in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" when Forbes-Robertson brought that play here four years ago, and last season he was the leading man of the Northampton Players. Now he is at the Princess, a fortunate, eleventh hour choice for the leading rôle in Beulah Marie Dix's war playlet, and, in no small degree, he is responsible for the deep effectiveness of that last number of the new Princess programme.

***

OF the various and varyingly welcome contributions made to our entertainment this season by the English stage, none has been of finer quality than the art of Kenneth Douglas. As poor, old, muddle-headed, sentimental, ineloquent Sam Thornhill in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" he is quietly and steadily making friends among the playgoers of New York on this, his first visit here, after a career of more than two decades in the theatres of London. His is as serene, smooth, subtle, and delicate a comedy performance as the season offers. He may thank the playwright for a good rôle: the playwright must thank him for an interpretation of rare competence.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Douglas will play here often and in many parts. One totally different will test his variety next Sunday, for he is to be the Cayley Drummle in the lavishly talented benefit performance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" when that Pinero play is given at Wallack's, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in her famous rôle of the unhappy Paula.

There is no hint or announcement that the end of the run of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" is in sight, but whoever fails to see it is missing one of the good things of the year. It is quite possible that the jargon of poor Sam's wrecked vocabulary is, by its very newness to American ears, a partial explanation of the great relish with which audiences at the Little Theatre seem to follow the telling of the story. This calls to mind that when "The College Widow" was given in London the programme of Mr. Ade's play carried an excruciatingly, if not intentionally, funny glossary of the slang in the text.

But the chief charm of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" may be traced to the perfection of its performance. While the comedy is bright, very, it is not brilliant, but every atom of it is expressed in the playing. The full value of every syllable and moment is made to tell, thanks, perhaps not merely to the general excellence of the company, but to the fact that its actor-playwright not only knew how to write lines meant to cross the footlights, but how to tell to his players the exact shade of meaning he intended to convey by each and every one of those lines.

The play is much better done here this Fall than it was in London last Spring. The work of Mr. Douglas and Miss Hamley-Clifford in the two most tempting rôles is on a higher plane than that attained by Sam Sothern and the able Lottie Venne. "A Pair of Silk Stockings" fits them perfectly. It seems to belong to Mr. Douglas, for the character of Sam is pervasive, though it is probably not the longest, and, indeed, in one of the three acts he speaks not a word of English or of his own strange language, for there his is the potential and significant but hardly exacting rôle of eavesdropper.

"A Pair of Silk Stockings" is good fun. It never set the Thames on fire, and is not likely to affect the waters that flow by this island. But it is worth going to see.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Booth—"Experience."
Candler—"On Trial."
Century—"Pilate's Daughter."
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—Marie Tempest.
Cort—"Under Cover."
Daly's—"Yosemite."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
44th Street—"The Lilac Domino."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Hudson—"The Big Idea."
Knickerbocker—"Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Phyllis Neilson-Terry
Little—"Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyceum—Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric—"The Only Girl."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—William Faversham.
New Amsterdam—"Papa's Darling."
Park—"Garden of Paradise."
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Punch and Judy—"The Marriage of Columbine."
Republic—"Kick In."
Shubert—"Suzi."
Wallack's—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

"The Hawk" to Move.

William Faversham will mark the seventy-fifth performance of "The Hawk" in New York by moving to the Maxine Elliott Theatre tomorrow. Mr. Faversham expects to continue at the Maxine Elliott for the remainder of the season.

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"AT THE BARN," a comedy in three acts, by Anthony Wharton, with Marie Tempest in the leading rôle. At the Comedy Theatre Monday night.

"LE VIEIL HOMME," a play by Porto Riche. To be presented by the French Drama Society at the Century Lyceum Monday night.

"POLYGAMY," a modern play in three acts, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford. At The Playhouse Tuesday night.

"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH," a play in three acts, by Willard Mack. At the Longacre Theatre Wednesday night.

FOUR plays, one of them in French, are the new offerings for the coming week in the theatres. Marie Tempest, according to her promise to present a number of plays during her visit here, abandoned "Mary Goes First" last night at the Comedy Theatre and tomorrow night will be seen in "At The Barn," announced as a romantic comedy, by Anthony Wharton. Miss Tempest originally produced this play in London two seasons ago, and at that time it met with considerable success.

"At The Barn" tells the story of three confirmed bachelors whose old English country home is suddenly invaded by Molly Blair, an actress, who announces that she has lost her way and intends to remain, unchaperoned, over night. Of course, in the end her remaining turns out to be a very fortunate affair.

The rôle of Molly Blair, played by Miss Tempest in her London production, will again be assumed by the actress-manager. W. Graham Browne, Miss Tempest's leading man, and the producer of the play, will be the Right Hon. Lord Clonbarry.

"Le Vieil Homme," Porto Riche's well-known play, with Mme. Yorska in the leading rôle, will be the attraction at the Century Lyceum the coming week, under the auspices of the French Drama Society. "Le Vieil Homme" was first produced at the Theatre Renaissance, January, 1911. It is one of the series which Porto Riche has called his "Théâtre d'Amour." The leading woman's part was played by Mme. Simone, and this part will be played here by Mme. Yorska. M. Faure (whose father, by the way, used to be administrator of the Odéon during some of its best days) will play the part taken in Paris by M. Tarride, and Mlle. Revyl will play that created by Mlle. Lantelme. The part of Augustine, the boy whose awakening to manhood is the real theme of the play, will be played by Mlle. Guerande, thus following the Parisian precedent, when it was played by Mlle. Margel.

Tuesday night brings "Polygamy" into the Playhouse. This is a drama by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who wrote "The Dummy," but the new play is said to be totally unlike that very successful and delightful comedy. The piece takes its title from a question propounded in the first of its four acts, "Are all men natural polygamists?" The story is the study of the limits to which a wife's love will go when she finds out about the other woman. The cast will include Chrystal Herne, Mary Shaw, William B. Mack, Howard Kyle, Katherine Emmett, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Ramsey Wallace, Stephen Wright, and twenty other players.

Wednesday night will find the Longacre Theatre reopened again after a few nights of darkness following the unfortunate "What It Means To a Woman" which, apparently, meant very little to the theatregoers who stayed away in droves. The new piece which Mr. Frazee will offer is "So Much For So Much" by Willard Mack, the author of "Kick-In," which was also given its première in the Longacre Theatre last month and served to introduce Mr. Mack as an author to New York playgoers.

In "So Much For So Much" the principal character will be interpreted by Marjorie Rambeau, who will make her first appearance in a Broadway production. Additional interest attaches to the announcement that Mr. Mack himself, is a member of the cast in the part of Tom Hughes, a reporter. Other characters will be played by William Ingersoll, Julia Walcott, Charles Compton, Ruth Perry, William Norton, John Jevne and Gavin Young.

EUROPEAN MIDGETS AT THE HIPPODROME

The near approach of the holiday season has brought the annual augmentation of the programme of the New York Hippodrome, with the wants of the "Kiddies" particularly in mind. Starting Monday the Hippodrome management will serve an unusually alluring pot pourri of pleasures to the little folk, all of a character calculated to interest and divert grown-ups as well.

Supporting the usual Hippodrome aggregation will be Singer's midgets. These little men and women were delighting Europe when political conditions cut short their activities and caused them to flee to America. They have played three vaudeville engagements in this country, which established them here, and precipitated a mass of litigation concerning their future. Then the Hippodrome management stepped in and secured their services for the current attraction, "Wars of the World."

With these diminutive men and women will be seen "Bosco," the educated elephant, and "Bolivar," the tiniest pachyderm ever exhibited.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD THEATRE.—"A Pair of Sixes," which scored such a great success at the Longacre Theatre, will be the attraction the coming week. The cast includes Ralph Herz, Hale Hamilton and the original members of the company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Chauncey Olcott, in "The Heart of Paddy Whack," continues his stay.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"The Midnight Girl" comes back tomorrow with the original cast, including George McFarlane and Margaret Romaine.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE.—The vaudeville bill is headed by Sherman De Forest and company the first three days of the week, while Rose Coghlan will be the topliner the last three days.

EDEN MUSEE.—Dunninger, the magician, new wax figures and new moving pictures make up the programme.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—"Janitor Higgins" and "Higgins in Alaska," two burlesques, with Ed Lee Wroth in the leading rôles. There will also be a long vaudeville programme.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Cherry Blossoms" burlesque company.

"Suzi" Moves to the Shubert.

"Suzi," with Jose Collins in the star rôle, and with several new song and dancing numbers introduced, moves from the Casino tomorrow night to the Shubert Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street for an indefinite engagement.

R. C. MEGRUE, PLAYWRIGHT, HAS A TALK WITH HIMSELF

Author of Two Broadway Successes Indulges, by Request, in a Solo Interview on Plays and Playgoers of Now and Tomorrow.

By ROI COOPER MEGRUE.

SAY," said the Press Agent, "THE TIMES wants a thousand words from you about 'Under Cover' for Sunday. Will you write something?"

"You write it," said I, the Author.

"Not on your life," replied the Press Agent. "I've had to write all the drool so far; you've had a cinch—nothing to do but draw royalties."

"I should say so," agreed the Manager; "it's up to you to do something besides complain that we don't get you enough publicity. Playwrights make me sick anyhow."

"What'll I write about?" I, the Author, answered meekly.

"There you go," said the Press Agent; "give a dramatist a chance to get a little advertising for himself and he dies right on your hands, but he expects the press agent to—

"You might mention," interrupted the Manager, "how well we've handled your play, and that if it weren't for the manager no playwright could possibly make a real success."

"Even a playwright must have some regard for the truth," I said—but very gently.

"Ingratitude," murmured the Manager.

"I tell you," said the Press Agent cheerfully, "dictate something about 'The Decay of the Drama,' 'Why Plays Fail,' 'Is the Drama a Factor in Modern Education.'"

"Yes," agreed the Manager, "that's good highbrow stuff."

"And it's new, too," I added casually.

"Oh, they like to read the good old bunk," said the Manager. "It always has been immense."

"I suppose it would be dangerous to try anything new," I asked timidly.

"Sure, the public wouldn't stand for it," said the Manager.

"What new idea have YOU got?" questioned the Press Agent sourly.

"I might interview myself, mightn't I?" I asked hopefully. "You know, sort of dual personality, one the interviewer and the other the playwright. Then I needn't ask myself any embarrassing questions, and I could be quite sure my answers were not misquoted."

"Why, that IS a good idea," said the Press Agent amazed.

"Maybe they might print it," the Manager reflected pessimistically. "Anyhow, mention my name a good deal."

"And," added the Press Agent, "write in a good, clear, legible hand on one side of the paper only."

"Well, I'll promise about the paper, anyhow," I said.

I FOUND Roi Cooper Megrue, the author of "Under Cover," (now playing at the Cort Theatre, New York, matinées Wednesday and Saturdays,) sitting at his desk. I have found that most authors do that at one time or another. He seemed—to me—a pleasant enough young man, weighing about twenty pounds more than he should.

"Yes?" I, the Author, murmured vacuously.

"I've come to interview you," I, the Interviewer, answered.

"You make me feel quite self-conscious," the Author replied; "it's so difficult asking oneself questions that will not make one sound too egotistic."

"That doesn't matter," said the Interviewer, "playwrights with two hits in New York must be egotistic, or every one would be disappointed at this violation of tradition."

"Quite true, and one must not fool the public."

"Ah," said the Interviewer, "how comes it then that in 'Under Cover' you do fool the public by keeping concealed the identity of one of your most important characters till the very end of the play?"

"Ah," said the Author, pausing a moment to sharpen a pencil with which to continue writing this interview, "I confess I have been very much amused at the criticisms of those learned in the technique of the drama who have said that 'Under Cover' succeeded in spite of the fact that it fooled the audience and not because of it. I happen to know they're wrong, because originally, when the play was produced on tour I was told that the twist in the last act was absolutely impossible; that it never had been done, never must be done, and that the audience must be told in the second act who 'R. V.' really is. So, one evening I told one audience, and at the end of the third act the entire lot got up in a bunch and walked out. They had no further interest in the story, for there was no suspense, no thrill, no nothing.

"Here, wait a minute," said the Interviewer, "let me ask an occasional question, or this won't seem like an interview. * * * If the success of 'Under Cover' as you infer, is based on fooling the audience, and so maintaining your suspense, I suppose that once having seen it, no one ever comes back a second time?"

"I am very glad you asked that question," the Author answered quickly, "because curiously enough, many of those who have been deceived like to come next time with some one who does not know the plot and watch their friends get fooled, too. I suppose the desire to be behind the scenes, as it were, to be in the know, is a more or less universal trait in human nature."

"We seem to be talking a lot about 'Under Cover,'" said the Interviewer, "lets be more general. What do you consider the trend of the modern drama?"

"I believe," the Author replied instantaneously, evidently riding a hobby, "that the day when a merely good, well made play, with an interesting story, will register a real success, is past. There was a time when such a play, proceeding along well balanced technical lines, taking the audience into its confidence, with a last act that only tied together the loose ends, would amble along pleasantly enough for its ten or twelve weeks in New York, and then go on the road to 'clean up.'"

"And nowadays?" interjected the Interviewer in order to break up the paragraphs.

"Nowadays, there are so many theatres, so much competition, so many productions, while all the time the theatregoing public has not increased proportionately, that only the very best plays succeed. The theatre is the only business I know of where no one takes account of the demand, but is concerned merely with the supply. Other businesses in bad times run on half time, turn out half their usual product, but the theatre, with conditions cheerful or depressing, war or no war, goes on merrily producing, each for itself, with no spirit of co-operation or combination. There have been sixty-seven new productions in New York this season, and the season proper is not three months old! So it has come about that only plays with a real idea with some different twist, some genuine novelty, are making successes, and the proof of it is in the New York failures just now. I believe, too, that more and more, the method of the novelist will predominate in the theatre—that is, not telling the audience what is going to happen or even suggesting it, but letting character and plot develop themselves. I feel, too, that more and more a play's last act must be its best, for it is their impression of the last act that the audience take home with them."

"Are you," asked the Interviewer abruptly, "trying to 'uplift' in your plays?"

"Don't make me laugh," replied the Author. "I'm trying to entertain. I believe the theatre is first of all a place of entertainment, and if in the course of that we can point a moral, or instruct, so much the better. Personally about my own work I should like to feel that every audience which goes out from any play of mine has been a bit taken out of itself; cheered up a little, made somewhat more contented, and goes home feeling happier perhaps than when it came in. If that may be true, or any part of it, I am more than content."

"By George," said the Interviewer suddenly, "you're co-author of 'It Pays to Advertise,' and we haven't said a thing about it."

"No," said the Author, "but we've used up more than a thousand words. So let's let it go that IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE UNDER COVER."

"MY VIOLA"—BY PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY

ACTING and writing are two such utterly different arts that I feel entirely lost in any attempt to usurp the privileges of the pen. However, all that I know about the Shakespearean women, I can faithfully say is purely instinctive. I mean that in molding one's self to the interpretation of any of the great rôles which Shakespeare has given the theatre, it is not a matter of analysis so much as it is a matter of feeling.

After all, when is feeling more true and keen in its perception than in youth!

My acquaintance with Viola was an experience which probably few young actresses would have been compelled to meet. I was called upon to appear in the part with Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, after only four rehearsals. What I really knew of Viola was what I found in the text of Shakespeare from which to develop the poetry, the tenderness, and the romance of her character. I had no exceptional advantages offered me from long study or preparatory training. The technique of a Shakespearean performance, for which I had the utmost respect, was not accorded me for my first performance of Viola in London. The stage business, of course, was rehearsed for me by our stage director, and except from him I had very little other help. The first time I met the full company in "Twelfth Night" was the night of the performances! Of course, I had a preconceived idea of what Viola felt, what she looked like, what she meant in Shakespearean poetry.

Viola is by no means so virile or so worldly-wise as Rosalind. The reason that the two characters are so frequently compared is perhaps because they interpret a woman in the disguise of a man. Rosalind, however, to my mind, teases Orlando in her own brilliant and alluring way, whereas Viola is very beautiful, perfect in womanly tenderness, in deep sympathy and loyalty.

Her sympathy with Orsino never wavers, and her patience with his long, love-lorn tirades for Olivia are purely all self-sacrifice. Above all, however, Viola overcomes all melancholy possibilities of her experience in the play with a wonderful note of joy, of youth, of child-like faith in everything that is beautiful. She never descends from her high spirits, and when she does, it is only to reveal an exquisite romance of feeling, which is the poetic soul of her nature.

I am glad to have had the opportunity of appearing for the first time before American audiences in this exquisite Viola. What I have done with the character has not been due to any training or any intellectual strain put upon me by technical directors. In the heart of Viola all youth, all love, all the beauty of girlhood is assembled.

Rosalind, which I hope to present later during my season in New York, is much more virile than Viola, full of a gayety that seeks only to tease Orlando, which is a mood that never even occurs to Viola.

In Juliet Shakespeare tests the deeper and more tragic power of an actress, and in that rôle I shall perhaps have a better opportunity to express many phases of my work that were quite impossible in Viola. I remember Mrs. Kendal told me once that Juliet should really be played by three women, one a child, one a girl, and one a woman. However, Juliet is something to be talked of later.

I found the audience, select as it was on my opening night at the Liberty Theatre, quite as appreciative and kind as any London audience could possibly be. And when I say that, I say much, because in London they know me, and they are very kind to their favorites. I am very grateful for the reception given me by the critics and the public, and I hope to deserve their approbation always.

Viola is just a glimpse, just an introduction to American theatregoers of what I still have in reserve for Shakespearean character. I saw Viola on the stage but once and then I was only 8 years old, so that my characterization is entirely individual.

IN THE WINGS AND IN THE LOBBIES

GOODWIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO COHAN AND FROHMAN

The Actor-Autobiographer Also Passes on Jefferson, Mansfield, Forbes-Robertson and Others in the Book of His Memories.

MANY of the passages of "Nat Goodwin's Book," which will be most greedily read, mar the autobiography of one unaccustomed to or unconscious of the responsibilities of the printed word. But, even though parts of the volume are unpardonable, parts are attractive and interesting and worth reading. There are many of these, and for illustration of some of the opinions held by a fine actor, some extracts are here made. Witness this hearty and affectionate tribute to a genius of the American theatre:

WHAT an extraordinary person is sunny George Cohan!

Fancy a young man, in the early thirties, owning his own playhouse, performing there in the leading rôles, the author of his play and lyrics, the composer of the music, associate manager of two New York theatres, of another in Chicago, and with a chain of suburban houses!

This is making history with a vengeance. The position he occupies in the theatrical world has never been duplicated and I doubt if it ever will be. With all his well-deserved success he bears himself with the modesty of a well-bred boy. To be privileged to meet him in private life is a joy and delight. You will find him never obtrusive and always gentle and respectful to his elders. One would never imagine him a being of so much power.

Nature is most discerning in bestowing her mantle of genius. She weaves carefully and adroitly, and is conservative with her gifts. She wove her finest for clever Georgie and then destroyed the pattern. She has no more to give.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohan, I congratulate you! You have given the world a genius!

Here is what Mr. Goodwin has to say of Charles Frohman:

Charles Frohman is a man among men. Yet he is seldom seen among men! Only a few are privileged to enjoy his magnetic society. I have been one of these. I have met him in my own home, in England, in my dressing room, at his office, on the stage, when he and I were producing plays; at dinners, supper parties—in fact, under every circumstance and in all walks of life. And he is always the same urbane, kindly, patient creature. He laughs at failures and runs from success—runs, but only in quest of another! He is one of the most scintillating personalities in the world. Geographical space means nothing to him. His word is a contract. I have never known such perseverance, industry, and thought combined in one man.

Charles Frohman is the most unselfish man whom I have ever met in the theatrical profession. A spendthrift, so far as productions are concerned, with no thought of pecuniary results, no sordid desires, a slave to his work, and with a thorough appreciation of an artist's value, he has done more to increase actors' salaries, he has produced more plays, and received less reward than any manager in the world.

Mr. Goodwin gives this opinion of the art and standing of Richard Mansfield:

I maintain that Mansfield was never a great actor, but a clever and gifted man—a dominant personality which asserted itself, even when clothed in mediocrity. I ask any fair-minded person if Mansfield ever moved him to tears, broke his throat, and caused his heart to burst and sob his soul away, as did our beloved Booth. Did he ever cause a ripple of laughter to equal those ripples set running by delightful Willie Collier? Did he ever make you feel like bounding upon the stage and climbing up to Juliet's balcony, as one is prompted to do when witnessing E. H. Sothern pay tribute to Julia Marlowe? Did he ever make you start from your seat and thank God that the performance was over, as when listening to Edwin Booth's appeal to be allowed to enter the banquet hall, where his daughter is being held prisoner in "A Fool's Revenge"? Did he ever rivet you to the spot by pure, sweet, untheatric delivery of a speech without effort, as did Charles R. Thorne, in "The Banker's Daughter"? Did he ever hold you enthralled in a spell of reverence, as did Salvini or John McCullough in his address to the Senate in "Othello"? In a word, did Mansfield ever make you really laugh or truly sob? Never? Then greatness was denied him.

And this is his summary of the place of Jefferson in a true chronicle of the American stage:

He lived among the great producers of his era—without producing!

Irving, who died almost penniless and who invested thousands of dollars in an earnest endeavor to uphold the drama; Lawrence Barrett and dear Edwin Booth, who lost a million in erecting a temple to Art only to see his name chiseled out by a dry goods establishment—these were truly great men.

I concede that Joseph Jefferson was "a great actor" as Rip—a most benign person, a charming companion. For this man I have the most profound respect; for what he did for the stage I have not. His performance of "Rip Van Winkle" was perhaps a very great one, (I never saw Charles Burke.) As for Bob Acres, I can only quote a really great actor, William Warren—"Jefferson played Bob in 'The Rivals' with Sheridan twenty miles away."

To give just a sample of Goodwin displeased, here is this extraordinary passage on the farewell tour of a great English actor:

I have no desire to be personal; but the adulation, attention and groveling at the feet of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is to me, as an American actor, simply disgusting; not that Sir John is not a good actor, or even a great actor, but I have memories of a departed actor named Edwin Booth, who lost a million dollars in an honest endeavor to perpetuate his art by erecting a playhouse which bore his name. Now, this foreigner who has done absolutely nothing to advance the art of acting advertises his farewell to a public who are as fickle as they are undiscriminating and packs the theatres, giving his last performance in New York to receipts that dear Edwin Booth never dreamed of playing to; conspicuous citizens pay him tribute, and go forth proclaiming his performance of Hamlet superior to that of Booth. How we Americans forget and fawn. One of our best known and oldest comedians at present appearing before the public had the extreme bad taste, after witnessing the performance of Robertson's Hamlet, to enter the Players Club, which Edwin Booth presented to the profession, and pronounce Robertson's Hamlet superior to Booth's. As a boy I had the pleasure of witnessing Booth play Hamlet; I saw a prince to his finger tips looking the character of a philosopher of thirty, and playing it to perfection. Now an anaemic old gentleman past sixty, with a supporting company of which Corse Payton would be ashamed, is packing the playhouses of America, bidding farewell to a public that has long since forgotten Edwin Booth and his supporting company, which included such actors as Edwin Adams, John McCullough, Milnes Levick and divers others of equal talents. One never heard of E. L. Davenport's farewell nor Edwin Forrest's, another actor who left a home for actors incapacitated for work; they are in the grave, forgotten.



Douglas Fairbanks, Colonial.



Anna Mack Berlaine and Forrest Winant in "Kick In," Republic.



Julia Dean in "The Law of the Land" 48th St.

CHARLES TAYLOR, MELODRAMATIST

DALY'S Theatre has reopened—has reopened after three years of silence and darkness, undisturbed even by the flashes and click of the cinema.

When the oldsters there have run out of reminiscences of the playhouse itself they turn to tales of "Yosemite" and its author, Charles A. Taylor, the play and the man that have reopened Daly's. They tell tales of a day when Mr. Taylor climbed into a cab at 8 o'clock every night and drove around to five theatres, where five of his successes were earning him weekly royalties of $250 each. That was in '92. The decade following knew much of Mr. Taylor and his productions, but since 1908 he has been heard of only as news drifted in from the far coast and Alaska.

Time was when Mr. Taylor's life itself was full of melodrama, for he was conductor on the Southern Pacific in the palmy days of the train-robber. On one trip of the Overland express a truck of one of the coaches broke, and "Kid" Taylor, grabbing the emergency brake, stopped the train in four car lengths. On this train was the then Governor of California and Senator Hearst, who joined the rest of the passengers in thanking the conductor for his saving them from a worse wreck. And the Senator spoke of his son, for whom he had bought a newspaper in San Francisco, and suggested that the "Kid" learn to be a reporter. This offering something more to his mood, "Kid" Taylor became a reporter.

The city editor said that the paper was glad to print all he would write, but that it seemed a shame to rob the stage, and advised Taylor to try drama. He did, writing a thriller called "The Brother's Crime," which was produced at once. That was in 1889. The following year, after a solitary tramp through the Yosemite Valley, Mr. Taylor wrote the play "Yosemite." It was first produced in Billy Emerson's Theatre, on the "wrong side of Market Street" in San Francisco, that year. And, following the new fortunes of its erstwhile conductor, the Southern Pacific sent photographers down to the valley and obtained views which were utilized in making the stage settings.

The success of "Yosemite," which startled the coast and earned unprecedented sums in two weeks, turned Mr. Taylor to New York. When he arrived he arranged for the presentation of "The Brother's Crime," which changed its name to "The Derby Mascot," and was put on in Harry Miner's People's Bowery Theatre. Then followed successes of a like nature, Al Woods keeping Taylor and Owen Davis and Lincoln Carter busy with demands of more and more thrillers.

This was the period of the nightly visit to the five theatres, and of an era when New York demanded so much melodrama that Mr. Taylor was sure of $1,200 to $1,400 weekly royalties. Name me a playwright today, says the old-timer, who receives that. Most of us recall "The Queen of the White Slaves," which Taylor wrote and Woods produced in 1893. Then there was "The King of the Opium Ring," "The Queen of the Highway," "The Female Detective," "The White Tigris of Japan," "Through Fire and Water," and "The Child Wife."

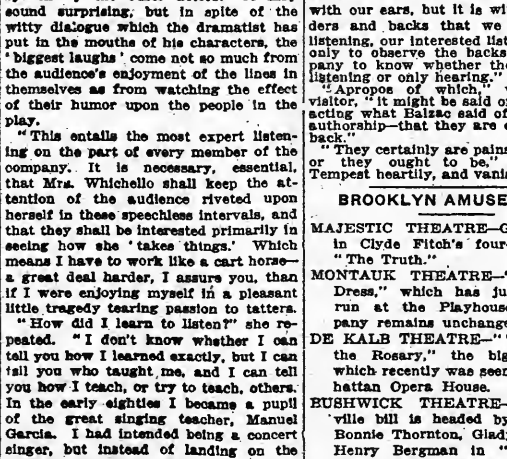
In 1902 Mr. Taylor wrote a play for Joseph Santley and his wife, Laurette Taylor, whom he had married a few years before. The play was "Rags and Riches," the first vehicle of Laurette Taylor.

"Yosemite" was brought out and furbished to suit this charming young actress in 1908. The play had been promised a New York opening, and went out for a short road tour in preparation. But it suffered from the fortunes common to all theatrical ventures and never saw the light of Broadway until last Monday, twenty-five years after it was first written.

Soon after this Mr. Taylor went back to the coast. For two years he toured Alaska, playing stock plays in the settlements and towns. And after playing his repertoire in a town he would ask a vote as to which performance to repeat. The choice was always the same—"Yosemite." That, he says, is one of the reasons that it is now being produced. Out of his long line of melodramas Mr. Taylor clings to this.

Irving Place Theatre.

The comedy "Als ich noch im Fluegelkleide" will be the bill at the German Irving Place Theatre for another week. The new comedy is full of the fun of boarding-school life. All the new members of the excellent German stock company are in the cast.



Maude Eburne in "A Pair of Sixes," Standard.

MISS TEMPEST LISTENS WITH HER BACK

"LISTENING."

With this one word uttered as she dabbed bits of red grease paint in the corners of her famous green eyes, Marie Tempest answered a visitor's lengthy question put to her the other day in the star's dressing room at the Comedy Theatre, where she is presenting a repertoire that shifts tomorrow with the first performance here of "At the Barn."

"Listening is nine-tenths of the secret of acting," she continued. "Anyway, it is nine-tenths of my secret.

"By listening one does not refer to the merely aural function of responding to sound waves. It is not enough to listen with the ears. Every muscle and every nerve in the entire body must be on the job, as you say in America."

Here Miss Tempest laughed the little guttural infectious laugh that has always been the despair of her imitators.

"I can best illustrate what I mean perhaps by a reference to the work of the men and women of my own company, in 'Mary Goes First.' Mr. Jones's play, in common with all high comedy, is pre-eminently a 'listening play,' and the success of a production of this kind were utterly impossible without the careful and concerted listening of every character on the stage to every word spoken by the other actors. It may sound surprising, but in spite of the witty dialogue which the dramatist has put in the mouths of his characters, the 'biggest laughs' come not so much from the audience's enjoyment of the lines in themselves as from watching the effect of their humor upon the people in the play.

"This entails the most expert listening on the part of every member of the company. It is necessary, essential, that Mrs. Whichello shall keep the attention of the audience riveted upon herself in these speechless intervals, and that they shall be interested primarily in seeing how she 'takes things.' Which means I have to work like a cart horse—a great deal harder, I assure you, than if I were enjoying myself in a pleasant little tragedy tearing passion to tatters.

"How did I learn to listen?" she repeated. "I don't know whether I can tell you how I learned exactly, but I can tell you who taught me, and I can tell you how I teach, or try to teach, others. In the early eighties I became a pupil of the great singing teacher, Manuel Garcia. I had intended being a concert singer, but instead of landing on the concert platform I found myself three years later on the comic opera stage.

"Now, the real reason for the side-tracking of my originally planned career was due, as I look back upon it now, to what Garcia taught me in the technique of listening.

"I am afraid it sounds far-fetched—my explanation of how this was accomplished—but I learned to feel what I sang by listening to an inner voice or consciousness within my own personality.

"That sounds esoteric, I know," laughed Miss Tempest, "but I assure you there was nothing esoteric about the ink pot which Garcia one day, in one of his rages, threw at my head in an effort to teach me this very lesson. Mobility of every nerve and muscle of the body was Garcia's prime doctrine, as it should be of every teacher of voice or of acting. Hence the necessity of an actor's knowing how to sing. For unless he knows how to sing he may never hope to learn how to listen, since listening demands the utmost mobility not alone of body, but of mind. It is for this reason that I urge every young actor and actress to take singing and dancing lessons.

"Every moment you are on the stage, in any play whatsoever, even if it is only a 'thinking part,' I tell them, you must never be idle. You must listen, listen with your ears, your arms, your legs, and your feet, but principally with your shoulders and back.

"It is with the shoulders and back that most of our real listening is done, either on or off the stage. We hear with our ears, but it is with our shoulders and backs that we do our real listening, our interested listening. I have only to observe the backs of my company to know whether they are really listening or only hearing.

"Apropos of which," ventured the visitor, "it might be said of the pains of acting what Balzac said of the pains of authorship—that they are chiefly of the back."

"They certainly are pains of the back, or they ought to be," agreed Miss Tempest heartily, and vanished.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—Grace George in Clyde Fitch's four-act comedy, "The Truth."

MONTAUK THEATRE—"My Lady's Dress," which has just ended its run at the Playhouse. The company remains unchanged.

DE KALB THEATRE—"The Story of the Rosary," the big melodrama which recently was seen at the Manhattan Opera House.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—The vaudeville bill is headed by James and Bonnie Thornton, Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman in "The Society Buds," and Regina Connelli and company in "The Lollard."

ORPHEUM THEATRE—Topping the vaudeville programme are Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and her partner in dances, Toby Claude and company, and Jack Wilson and Franklyn Batie.

NOT STAGE OARSMEN, THESE

HAVE you seen "Life" down at the Manhattan Opera House? If you have, you were thrilled, no doubt, by the most realistic boat race ever put upon the stage—the boat race in which the crews of Yale and Harvard fight it out for nearly five minutes, rowing their backs off in an attempt to drive their boats across the fifty-foot expanse of almost real water on the stage.

And the oarsmen are a pretty husky lot of young fellows, too. No mere ordinary chorus men are they. William A. Brady tried that sort at rehearsal and soon found out that he needed strong, muscular young men who knew how to pull an oar and how to do it night after night and twice a day on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For, you see, even though the race only occupies some fifty feet and consumes but five minutes of time, the oarsmen are tugging away for all they are worth. Simply to sit in the boat and wave an oar around would not impress a modern audience to any great extent, so each oar is rigged up with a powerful spring, to the end that the man who pulls it has to pull just as though the blade were down under real water. It's a sort of home-trainer affair and takes a good, strong, willing pair of arms to stick it out.

Most of the men in the two crews are real oarsmen who are well known along the Harlem River and at other boat clubs. After the failure of the chorus men crews to make good Mr. Brady sent out a call for oarsmen and he got enough of them to fill his two boats in no time.

Not all of the rowers are famous by any means, but some of them are pretty well known along the river front. Carl P. Barton, for instance, who lives up in New Rochelle, is a member of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and was a member of the crew which broke a record down in Baltimore last year.

Ben Hendricks, Jr., another of the oarsmen, is the son of the old-time actor, Ben Hendricks of "Ole Oleson" and "Yon Yonson" fame. Until becoming a member of the Brady racing crew in "Life," his most strenuous occupation was rowing. He is a star member of the Juanita Boat Club at Bayside, L. I. Young Hendricks comes from an old-time stage family, his grandparents being George and Lizzie Conway.

Charles F. Amundsen is the grandson of Capt. Roald Amundsen, the explorer, who discovered the South Pole. He is a graduate of Harvard and lives in New Rochelle. He became a member of the crew for the fun of it, after being told by Coach Rice, who had the men in charge, what kind of fellows were doing it and what good times they were having.

PLANS FOR THE BANDBOX.

Douglas Wood to Open New Theatre Before Christmas.

Announcement of the final plans for the opening of the season of the New York Play Actors, Inc., in the Bandbox Theatre, 205 East Fifty-seventh Street, formerly the Adolf Philip Theatre, call for the formal opening Tuesday night, Dec. 22, when "Poor Little Thing," a new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, will be presented for the first time. The story is an adaptation from the French play of the same theme by Jules Lemaitre which Guitry presented in Paris for a run last Winter. Rehearsals are now in progress. The first performance on any stage will be an invitation dress rehearsal on Monday night, Dec. 21.

The theatre will be under the managing directorship of Douglas J. Wood. Edward Elsner has been engaged as the technical stage director. Associated with Mr. Wood in the management of the new enterprise are Harry Doel Parker, Miss Marie Keickhoefer, and Theodore Mitchell. A company of professional players has been gathered into the roster of the organization. There will be no stars, and each member will be assigned whatever rôle it is thought will serve to give a complete and perfect production. A new play will be presented every month. For the current season five plays have been selected by the director and an advisory committee of associate members, who head the subscription lists for the new company. In the event of one of the plays proving suitable for a longer run in any of the larger commercial theatres of the regular district, the play will be given later under these conditions.

The aim is to make the theatre a permanent home for a thoroughly equipped company where new plays and occasional classical revivals will be the rule. The management will also have the co-operation of the Rehearsal Club, the Three Arts Club, and the Music League, and the theatre will be at the disposal of these companies when it is not devoted to the six nightly and two matinée performances of the permanent organization.

The theatre is to be supported by a subscription clientele. It will be co-operative to the extent that 50 per cent. of the revenue is to be devoted to a sinking fund to assure the permanency of the organization and to provide pensions for those of the company who make it a permanent institution. Ten per cent. of the profits will be monthly given to the Actors' Fund.

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TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

PALACE THEATRE—Arnold Daly in "Ask No Questions," an episode from "Anatol"; Maurice and Florence Walton in dances, and Hal Forde in songs and dances.

HAMMERSTEIN'S THEATRE—Lillian Shaw in new songs, Adele Ritchie, "The Dresden China Prima Donna," and Mme. Sumiko, a singer from Japan, who will sing in English as well as Japanese.

ROYAL THEATRE—Kitty Gordon in "Alma's Return," John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in "A Bachelor's Wife," and Bert Fitzgibbon, the "Daffy Dill."

COLONIAL THEATRE—Douglas Fairbanks, assisted by Patricia Collinge and company, in "A Regular Business Man"; Fannie Brice in character songs, and Han Ping Chien and company, Chinese magicians.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Emma Carus in songs and dances, Joseph Howard and Mabel McCane and Homer Mason and Marguerite Keeler in "Married."

ARNOLD DALY is going to be at the Palace Theatre the coming week in a sketch called "Ask No Questions," which is really one of the episodes from "Anatol," which was played some seasons ago at the Little Theatre. When "Anatol" was produced, Mr. Daly declares, almost every one in the theatrical business said he was the one actor in the world to play the part of Anatol. Winthrop Ames was the exception, and, as Mr. Ames was the producer, he had the last word in the matter, and John Barrymore created the rôle. Now Mr. Daly announces he is going to play the part in vaudeville just to show Mr. Ames the difference.

"I have discarded my George Bernard Shaw sketch," said Mr. Daly the other day, "and I am going to prove that Schnitzler wrote the rôle of Anatol for me and fitted me closer than my skin. True, I have but one episode in which to prove my contention that I am Anatol to the life, but that chapter in the life of the hero is sufficiently subtle and sophisticated in its remorseless irony and delicate eroticism to reveal the scope of the whole. I will not continue in 'Anatol.' I am playing it simply to show how it should be interpreted. In satisfying myself and my friends I am sure that I will please the public who enjoy a sound piece of acting. You know 'Anatol' was adapted by a camp-meeting exhorter and played by Free Methodists in this country. Poor Schnitzler! How he would have suffered had he ever witnessed his New York production!"

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE, the famous Prossy of "Candida," who plays the ex-bareback rider in "The Marriage of Columbine" at the Punch and Judy, says that she would like to have on every programme "Please be kind to her, she is a writer," and as a preface to every one of her books, "Be merciful, she is an actress."

She has published four stories. "Her Soul and Her Body" was dramatized and produced last Spring in San Francisco.

"Alas," said Mrs. Hale the other day, "I have unfortunately written a rôle that only a Duse can act and a Pavlowa dance."

Mrs. Hale is a Hoosier. Her people are not of theatrical stock and the first woman she ever knew who had been associated with the stage was a retired actress, with a happy family, in a Summer hotel. She felt that in some way or other she must make known her passion for the theatre to this wondrous being who had once played at the Madison Square Theatre in "Esmeralda," and who handled the names of great actors with the utmost abandon. Prossy was only 12, however, and too shy to address her on the subject, but one day she found an old pair of blue tights that had been left behind by some fly-by-night troupe and, with a courage born of desperation, she put them on, tucked her little skirts inside, and ran up the dim hall to the one-time player's room. At her tremulous knock, the lady from the enchanted land opened the door, a baby in her arms. The little girl struck an attitude that she felt would force any one into the belief that she was of the talented.

"I want to go on the stage," she quivered.

The lady closed the door upon her, and the child remained outside listening to the peals of laughter which greeted her first effort.

B. M. DIX, who wrote "Across the Border," the longest of the new plays at the Princess Theatre and the most pretentious offering at that little playhouse, is Beulah M. Dix—or Mrs. Beulah Dix-Flebbe, as the writer is known in private life. Mrs. Flebbe has been creating war stories ever since she began writing and there is hardly another woman writer anywhere who knows militarism and military policies so well.

Mrs. Flebbe is a New Englander and lives in Waban, a suburb of Boston. It was there, soon after the breaking out of the war in Europe, that she wrote "Across The Border" in just forty-eight hours' time. It was written as a protest against war's destruction and Mrs. Flebbe did not expect to see it produced. Friends persuaded her, however, to send it to The Princess Theatre, where F. Ray Comstock read and accepted it at once.

Frohman Actor at the Front.

Charles Frohman has received a cable from his London offices stating that J. A. E. Malone, who was connected with George Edwardes and was brought to this country for the rehearsals of "The Girl from Utah," has been accepted by the English War Office and has joined the army at the front. Although over the age limit by three years, Mr. Malone not only secured a place in the ranks but has even become a part of a regiment which has by now gone to the front.

100th Performance of "Innocent."

The 100th New York performance of George Broadhurst's play, "Innocent," with Pauline Frederick in the title rôle, will be given at the Eltinge Theatre on Wednesday evening.

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EFFIE ELLSLER'S BIRTHDAY

FEW of the present day theatregoers remember Effie Elisler, "the oldest living actress in the world." Of course there is Effie Elisler, not unknown to fame in this generation, but then she who was better known a good many years ago than she is now, is a daughter of THE Effie Elisler who on Nov. 20 celebrated her ninety-first birthday over at her home in Nutley, N. J.

Maybe if "Hazel Kirke" had not been written Effie Elisler, the mother, that is, would occupy a much more permanent place in the minds of theatregoers than she does. Her success in that rôle in that play of mawkish sentimentality was so great that it overshadowed everything else she had ever done. After playing it continuously for three years her physician commanded her to retire from the stage.

"Hazel Kirke" was played at the old Madison Square Theatre and, contributing to its success, was a double stage and a cooling plant, which were marvels in their day. If the machinery had only got out of order or the cooling plant refused to do its work, perhaps "Hazel Kirke," with its relentless miller, would have gone the way of some of the Broadway plays of this season and Effie Elisler would have been saved to attain the heights to which she aimed.

At the birthday celebration in Nutley last week a few old-time actors and actresses gathered to do honor to Mrs. Elisler. But there were few indeed who could go back in their own experiences further than her latter days. For Mrs. Elisler played with Junius Brutus Booth and with Edwin and John Wilkes Booth right at the start of their careers, and she made trips to Philadelphia, and to Pittsburgh by canalboat to appear on the stages of those cities, to the great delight of ante-bellum audiences.

Mrs. Elisler, whose husband, John A. Elisler, dead these many years, was associated in acting and management with Joseph Jefferson, quit the stage in 1873. It was when she was nine months old that she made her first appearance before an audience, being "carried on" in the arms of a nurse.

Effie Elisler was bred in the atmosphere of the playhouse, and in her childhood the air she breathed was the air of the theatre and her hopes and ambitions were bounded by "wood wings" and back drops. When she was three years old she had a speaking part, that of the Genius of the Ring in "Aladdin." A little later she was hailed as a child prodigy for her performance of Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," long before the civil war. The next few years she was sent to school in a convent, at the same time being prepared for a career as a première danseuse. At 15 she left school and joined the stock company conducted by her father out in Cleveland, and at 16 she had played Juliet and Rosalind to the complete satisfaction of the captious critics of those days.

Then came her long career with the leading actors of the time and her career is really the career of the theatre of that day. No other actress ever seemed more destined to go down into history as America's foremost star than she; but as "Hazel Kirke" was written with the melodramatic curses of the melodramatic old miller, some one invented the double stage and the cooling plant and Effie Elisler will always be remembered by those who remember her at all as Hazel Kirke.

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Archibald Clavering Gunter's Comedy, THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR 4 LAUGHING PARTS.

Two Single Reel Comedies and MEZZANOTTE TRIO in SONG CLASSICS.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6—CHANGE OF PROGRAM.

PAN AMERICA A PEACE

Four Lectures by SEC. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, SEN. THEO. E. BURTON, PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE. Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Evs., Dec. 10, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, Mar. 25. Course Tickets Now at Hall.

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Charles Dillingham Announces A Syncopated Musical Show by IRVING BERLIN.

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Ziegfeld Danse de Follies

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SPECIAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY

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"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY"

ALL STAR CAST:

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NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

CASINO THEATRE—"The Seats of the Mighty."
NEW YORK THEATRE—"Damon and Pythias."
HARRIS THEATRE—"Pope Pius X. and the Vatican."
59TH STREET THEATRE—Belgian War Pictures.
STRAND THEATRE—"The Rose of the Rancho."
VIAGRAPH THEATRE—"The Sage Brush Gal."

THE coming week is going to be a big one for the moving picture patrons. The Casino, Harris, and 59th Street Theatres are all going to shown films, and the New York Theatre goes back to the movies with a big feature production. In addition, Tho Strand Theatre will present a big movie drama. The Vitagraph continues the films which have been shown for the past week.

A motion picture, far out of the ordinary line of that style of attraction, will be offered at the Harris Theatre starting with a matinée tomorrow afternoon, when the multiple reel film of "Pope Pius X. and the Vatican" will be presented for a limited engagement. Intimate view of the daily life of the late Pontiff and scenes showing ceremonies at the Vatican never before reproduced by photography are included in this picture, which comprises more than a mile of film. The pictures were made by Joseph Slevin, a Californian, with the express consent of the Vatican authorities, after a period of negotiations extending over two years. For his success with the camera Slevin was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

What war actually is will be shown at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre this evening, when for the first time in New York will be shown the Belgian battlefield motion pictures. The pictures were made in Belgium by Edwin F. Weigle, staff photographer of The Chicago Tribune, with the permission of the Belgian Government, with the condition that 50 per cent. of the sale of the pictures be given to the Belgian Red Cross Society. Two performances will be given tonight, one at 8 o'clock and another at 9:30 o'clock. During the week there will be three afternoon and three evening performances.

Telling the old story of friendship of Damon and Pythias, the Universal Company's spectacular photo play, bearing the name of these examples of loyalty, will have its inaugural presentation at the New York Theatre tomorrow night

David Belasco and Richard Walton Tully's dramatic success, "The Rose of the Rancho," will be seen for the first time as a motion picture play at the Strand Theatre today. The film version was staged in lower California, under the direction of Cecil B. De Mille, the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company's Director, and under the personal supervision of Mr. Belasco. There are nearly five hundred scenes, and the well balanced cast is headed by Bessie Barriscale.

Another interesting feature is a new lot of European war pictures, taken on the battle fields. The Topical Review, a new Keystone comedy, and some travel and interesting scientific pictures complete the screen entertainment.

At the Casino Theatre tonight "The Seats of the Mighty," a film play, made from Sir Gilbert Parker's story, will begin a limited engagement.

French court life in the eighteenth century, when Louis XV. sat on the throne, surrounded by profligate, but brilliant satellites of all degrees and kinds; Canada, of the same period when France and Britain were struggling for supremacy there; and Colonial days in old Virginia, when Washington was still a British subject, furnished the producer of the picture, T. Hayes Hunter, with the chance of being lavished to the limit. For this was an extravagant period in the world's history. It preceded the French Revolution in France; the American Revolution in the United States; the Great Rebellion in Ireland. Luxury and splendor inspired jewelers, painters, architects, furniture designers and makers; the rich knew nothing of the "simple life," costly apparel, stately homes, sumptuary magnificence characterized the epoch. Great poets, statesmen, soldiers, were numerous. The first three quarters of the eighteenth century were assuredly times of splendor.

Five hundred and seventy-eight separate scenes were taken for the production, (173 exterior and 845 interior.) Twenty-four settings, actual solid structures, were especially built for the production.

There are twenty-four principals in the cast, which contains the names of Lionel Barrymore and Thomas Jefferson. In the battle scenes on the plains of Abraham, approximately a thousand soldiers were employed. The production, which occupied four months in preparation, was filmed by seven camera men.

Jardin De Danse.

At the Jardin de Danse, Roszika Dolly and Martin Brown in costume dances continue to attract the crowds. Gene Hodgkins and Irene Hammond, who are presenting a group of original dances, will have charge of the Wednesday and Saturday afternoon tea dances. Thompson and Clark, ballroom dancers, are also among the attractions.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT ON THE COMING GENERATION, by Rudolph M. Binder, Assistant Professor of Sociology, New York University, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE RACES OF THE WORLD, by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, 5 P. M. A DREAMER WHO DARED, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

MANHATTAN LADIES' QUARTET, under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, 3 P. M.

FREE CONCERT, basso and cellist, with Miss Nan Wallace McClure, reader, under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, 8 P. M., Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, 8 P. M.

ZOROASTER AND HIS TEACHINGS, by Dr. M. N. Dhalla, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, by John B. Golden, School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

GREAT PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL AND TATE GALLERIES, LONDON, by Rudolph de Cordova, Morris High School, 165th Street and Boston Road, 8:15 P. M., stereopticon views.

COLORS OF POLARIZED LIGHT, Dr. Ernest R. von Nardroff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Dr. Charles F. Horne of the College of the City of New York, Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

A GLIMPSE AT THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, Grenville T. Snelling, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE WEATHER BUREAU AND ITS SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, James H. Scarr, District Forecaster New York City, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Miss Anna Kerr, Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

POE, Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Mrs. Ellen Graham, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE PERIOD OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY, opening a course on "Beginnings of American History in England," Dr. Anna P. MacVay, St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

THE VENETIANS, by Kenyon Cox, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, second lecture in course on "The Golden Age of Painting," Museum Lecture Hall, entrance Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 8:15 P. M. Illustrated.

COLLECTING INSECTS IN PORTO RICO, by H. G. Barber and Frank E. Watson; "An Entomological Visit to Ithaca," by William T. Davis and Charles W. Long, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

SOME EXCUSES FOR THE WAR, by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

POINT OF VIEW OF THE POLES AND BOHEMIANS ON THE WAR, by Dr. B. Lapowski and the Rev. S. Koukol, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

ART IN THE RELATION TO HUMAN LIFE, opening lecture in course on "Italian Art," by Alfred W. Martin, Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

A GLIMPSE AT THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, by Grenville T. Schnelling, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Miss C. E. Whitcher, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Mrs. Nan Calkin, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Mrs. Mary Loree, Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SCOPE AND ORGANIZATION OF CITY GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK, by Dr. Howard Woolston of the College of the City of New York, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, St. Cornelius's Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE NECESSITY FOR A WIDE CO-OPERATION IN SOCIAL SERVICE WORK, by Miss Mary Wadley, Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 4 P. M.

WHY WE DO NOT WANT WOMAN SUFFRAGE, by Miss Minnie Bronson, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

CERTAIN IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Dr. Bertram H. Waters, under the auspices of the Board of Health, Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 4 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUSERCULOSIS, by Dr. Maude Glasgow, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SHAW'S PLAY, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

EFFECTS OF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT, by Prof. William Clarke Peckham of Adelphi College, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

MANET AND THE IMPRESSIONISTS, lecture in course "Modern Artists and Their Message," by Louis Weinberg, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

LUMBERING, by William Noyes, illustrated, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

NECESSITY FOR A WIDE CO-OPERATION IN SOCIAL SERVICE WORK, by Miss Mary Wadley, Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, under the auspices of the Department of Health, 4 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Dr. Oscar Leiser of the Department of Health, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

IBSEN: THE NORTH, by Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton University, Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary Municipal Art Commission, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Miss C. E. Whitcher, Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES AS DISEASE CARRIERS, by Eugene Winship, Coroners' Court Room, fifth floor, north, Municipal Building, 4 P. M.

GERMANY'S PROGRESS AND POLITICAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE, by Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, lecture in course on "The European War: A Study in World Politics," Judson Memorial Building, Washington Square South, 5 P. M.

THE WAR AND THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS, by Prof. George Kirchwey of Columbia University, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 8 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Miss Elizabeth Gregg, at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

DIVISION OF LABOR, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard College at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Miss Anna W. Kerr, at Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WINNING A BACKBONE, Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester, Penn., State Normal School, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Mrs. Mary Loree, at Public School 132, 132d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

CELLINI THE GOLDSMITH, by Dr. James P. Haney, School of Art League, Story Hours for Elementary Pupils, Lecture Hall, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 11 A. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, at Public School 184, 110th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, Dr. Bertram H. Waters of the Department of Health, at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WINNING A BACKBONE; OR, FROM THE WATER TO THE LAND, Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester, Penn., State Normal School, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WONDERS OF NEW YORK, Frank L. Blanchard, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD



Beatrice Gjertsen,
Aeolian Hall.



Antonio Scotti,
in "Tosca," Metropolitan Opera House.

Romain Rolland's Musical Essays—His Thesis as to Berlioz.

ROMAIN ROLLAND has made so great a name for himself through his novel in ten volumes detailing the life and beliefs of Jean Christophe that there is some danger of forgetting that he is first and foremost a musical critic and historian, and that his first reputation was made as such. His activity in this direction is recalled by the publication by Henry Holt & Co. of an English translation of his volume entitled in English "Musicians of To-day."

It is a collection of essays of altogether unusual interest and value. They show an uncommon knowledge of the works and lives of the musicians of whom they treat. They are always stimulating, and they disclose a rare insight. The composers of whom he treats are Berlioz, Wagner, Saint-Saëns, d'Indy, Strauss, Wolf, Perosi, Debussy; and he has essays also on French and German music and on "The Awakening," meaning the musical movement in Paris since 1870.

Issue might be taken with his thesis as to Berlioz: that no composer has been so vilified as he because he has been misrepresented or misunderstood, either willfully or through ignorance. Personal vilification can have little permanent result upon a great artist. The final word about Berlioz is his music, and that has failed to maintain itself in the modern world except in a very few compositions. The constant theme of Berlioz's apologists is that his music has been "neglected"; but has it? In his lifetime it was performed much in Europe; the neglect of it in his native land is not borne out by the records. New York has heard it from the early days of the Philharmonic Society, and except a few pieces whose names will occur to everybody, New York, in spite of numerous opportunities, has not learned to like it. Says M. Rolland:

"If Berlioz had had Wagner's reasoning power and had made the utmost use of his intuitions, if he had had Wagner's will and had shaped the intuitions of his genius and welded them into a solid whole, I venture to say that he would have made a revolution in music greater than Wagner's own; for Wagner, though stronger and more master of himself, was less original, and at bottom but the close of a glorious past."

But it may be doubted whether anything but Wagner's music and the originality of it made Wagner's enduring fame, or anything but the weakness of Berlioz's music has been the cause of his "neglect."

The Wagner essay touches upon "Siegfried" and "Tristan." Of Saint-Saëns he writes as of one who "has had the rare honor of becoming a classic during his lifetime"; a spirit akin to the old masters. Perhaps it is putting it a little mildly to sum up, as M. Rolland does, that his music is "a little pale; a little too restrained." He is struck by its calm, its tranquil harmonics, its velvety modulations, its crystal clearness, its smooth and flowing style, its elegance that cannot be put into words. In d'Indy, speaking more of the man than of his music, he finds a "Gothic spirit" and an intolerance of two faiths, rivals of his own—Protestantism and Judaism—to which he attributes all the faults of art and all the vices of humanity.

M. Rolland views Strauss as an idealist, with unbounded faith in the power of the mind and the liberating virtue of art. But his music, at the end, is the music of an irresolute will, the "defeat of a conquering hero." The analysis of Wolf's work in the Lied is discriminating and appreciative. The few pages about Perosi are more personal than critical; and, in fact, criticism of one who had so signally failed to reach the standard set up for him by his advocates is hardly called for.

The account of "The Awakening," the notable movement in French music since the Franco-Prussian war, is a most interesting account of an influence that has had and is likely to have a deep influence on contemporary art.

MUSIC NEWS AND NOTES.

THE Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University announces the following calendar of concerts in the programme before Christmas: Dec. 4, 11, and 18, lecture recitals, "The Violin Sonata, Old and New," by Daniel Gregory Mason, with illustrations by Edouard Dethier; Dec. 10, joint recital by John W. Nichols, tenor, and Mrs. Nichols, piano.

***

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor, will give three concerts at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evenings, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, and March 6. Several novelties will be introduced at these concerts, among them Modest Altschuler's arrangement of excerpts from the opera "Boris Godunoff," by Moussorgsky, and excerpts from the opera "Prince Igor," by Borodine, which is to be given this season for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House.

***

The Sinsheimer Quartet will give two subscription concerts on Wednesday evenings, Dec. 2 and March 3, at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. The members of the organization are Bernard Sinsheimer and Lajos Fenster, violins; Joseph Kovarik, viola, and Willem Durieux, 'cello.

***

Josef Lhevinne, the pianist, cables from Copenhagen that he will sail for New York on Dec. 10, or earlier, if possible, and will therefore arrive in time for his first engagement, which will be a recital in New York on Dec. 29. In addition to orchestral appearances Mr. Lhevinne will be heard in recital through the country, his itinerary taking him to California and the Northwest in February.

***

At its first subscription concert in Aeolian Hall Monday evening, Dec. 7, the Flonzaley Quartet will play Tschaikowsky's Quartet in E flat, Op. 30, two movements from the String Quartet of Darius Milhaud, and Beethoven's Quartet in D, Op. 18 No. 6.

***

Ruth Deyo, pianist, will give her first New York recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8. She wil play works by MacDowell, Bach, Brahms, Chopin, Albeniz, Debussy, and Balakirew.

***

Julia Culp, mezzo-soprano, will give her first New York recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 10.

***

Jan Sickesz, the Dutch pianist, will give his first New York recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17.

***

Mrs. Frank King-Clark, widow of the late Frank King-Clark, the well-known vocal teacher, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, assisted by Kurt Schindler at the piano. Mrs. King-Clark has just arrived from Berlin.

***

The Aeolian Choir will give a concert of Russian church music in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The schedule of free recitals and lectures in music arranged by the Board of Education for the coming week is as follows:

Tuesday—"Music and Its Charms," Miss Loretta C. Ryan, illustrated with vocal and instrumental selections at P. S. 18, Park Avenue, Williamsbridge. "Violin and Violin Music," illustrated with violin and piano, August Wingebach, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Avenue and 156th Street.

Thursday—"Grieg and Norwegian Music," illustrated with selections, Miss Margaret Anderton, at P. S. 45, 196th Street and Briggs Avenue. "Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," illustrated with songs, Edward Bromberg, at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue. "Irish Music," illustrated with vocal selections, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street.

Friday—"The Operatic Scena as an Art Form," illustrated with selections, Dr. John S. Van Cleve, at P. S. 90, 147th Street, near Seventh Avenue. "Irish Music," illustrated with selections, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, at P. S. 61, Twelfth Street, east of Avenue B. "The Orchestra," illustrated by musical selections, Miss Pauline Jennings, at P. S. 34, Amethyst Avenue, Van Nest.

***

The programme for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College this afternoon comprises Concert Overture in C, Hollins; Concert Adagio in E, Merkel; Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Bach; Berceuse, Stebbins; "Will o' the Wisp," Nevin; Pilgrim's Chorus and "To the Evening Star," Wagner, and Sonata, the Ninety-fourth Psalm, Reubke. On Wednesday afternoon he will play Prelude and Fugue in C minor, Bach; "Liebestraum," Lemare; Sonata No. 4 in F, Merkel; "Death and the Maiden," Held; "In Paradisum" and "Fiat Lux," Dubois; "Kamennoi Ostrow," Rubinstein, and Fugue on Choral from "The Prophet," Liszt.

***

William C. Carl will give the third free organ concert tomorrow evening, assisted by Mrs. Harriet Bauden, soprano, and Earle Tuckerman, baritone, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The programme will contain two new works in manuscript by Dr. C. Edgar Ford, an English composer.

***

A series of six lecture-recitals at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will be started by Clifford Demarest on Thursday evening. The first recital will be given as part of the public series of the American Guild of Organists. The recital will be followed by the reading of a paper by R. Huntington Woodman on "Musical Tradition: Does It Help or Hinder?" Mr. Demarest's programmes will contain some new compositions.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

NOVEMBER.

29—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

DECEMBER.

1—Mme. Frances Alda, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—Music League of America, concert, evening, Aeolian Hall.
1—Concert in aid of Red Cross and N. Y. Nose, Throat, and Lung Hospital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
2—Sinsheimer Quartet, evening, Rumford Hall.
2—Isabel Hauser and Saslavsky Quartet, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Florence Austin, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra and pupils of Isidora Duncan, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Beatrice Gjertsen, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
4—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Franklin Riker, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
5—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Maximilian Pilzer, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Wassili Besekirsky, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Leonard Borwick, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Mrs. Frank King-Clark, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Choir of St. Nicholas Russian Cathedral, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Herbert Fryer, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Joseph H. Conlin, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Rudolph Ganz, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Zoellner Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Marta Milinowski, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Banks Glee Club, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Ferruccio Busoni, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
15—Louis Siegel, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
16—Mme. Fremstad, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
17—Jan Sickess, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—N. Y. Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

"Madame Butterfly" will be sung for the first time this season tomorrow night, ushering in the third week of the Metropolitan Opera season, by Miss Farrar and Mmes. Fornia and Mapleson and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Begue, Bada, and Audisio. Mr. Toscanini will conduct. The other operas of the week will be as follows:

"Der Rosenkavalier," on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, Schumann, Mattfeld, Curtis, Braslau, Cox, Van Dyck, and Weinstein, and Messrs. Goritz, Well, Althouse, Ruysdael, Reiss, Schlegel, Audisio, Bloch, and Bayer. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Tristan und Isolde," on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Gadski and Matzenauer, and Messrs. Urlus, Well, Braun, Reiss, Bloch, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Tosca," on Friday evening, with Miss Farrar and Miss Braslau and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, Rossi, Ananian, Bada, Begue, and Reschiglian. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

The double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," will be given at the Saturday matinée. The former opera will be sung by Mmes. Destinn, Duchene, and Mattfeld and Messrs. Botta and Tegani; the latter by Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Tegani, and Audisio, Polacco conducting.

***

Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Jacques Urlus and Adamo Didur will sing at tonight's opera concert. Miss Hempel's numbers will include an aria from Mozart's "Die Entfuehrung aus dem Serail" and a vocal arrangement of Johann Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz. Mr. Urius will sing the Prayer from "Rienzi" and a group of songs by Richard Strauss, Jensen, and Schumann. Mr. Didur will sing the "Pagliacci" prologue, an arioso from Rubinstein's "Demon," and a Tosti ballad. The orchestra, directed by Richard Hageman, will play Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, Charlier's "Rhapsody Espagnole," and Halvorsen's "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars."

PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK

THE Philharmonic Orchestra, which has just returned from the first of its three trips this season to Baltimore and Washington, will present at its concert this afternoon in Carnegie Hall a soloist little known here, Mme. Frances Rose. She will sing the aria of Leonore from Beethoven's "Fidelio" and a group of songs by Bungert, Grieg, and Sinding. The orchestral part of the programme contains Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Moldau," by Smetana, Tschaikowsky's "Nut Cracker" Suite, and Hadyn's "Surprise" Symphony.

***

The programme for the concert of the New York Symphony Society at Aeolian Hall this afternoon will illustrate the development of ballet music in France from 1749 to the present day, the latter being represented by Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe," a "symphonic fragment" taken from a ballet produced in Paris in 1912 by the Russian dancer Nijinski and his company. It has not yet been heard here. Felice Lyne is the soloist for the afternoon. The complete programme follows:

Overture and Gavotte from "Platee," (1749) ..... Rameau
"Iphigenia in Aulis," Airs de Ballet..Gluck
Susanna's Air from "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Miss Felice Lyne.
"Sylvia" Suite..... Delibes
Dances from "Le Cid"..... Massenet
Air, "Cara Nome," from "Rigoletto"..Verdi
Miss Felice Lyne.
"Samson and Delilah"..... Saint-Saens
"Daphnis and Chloe"..... Ravel

At its concerts Friday and next Sunday afternoons the Symphony Society will have as soloist Mme. Alma Gluck. The programme will comprise Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, British folk songs, and dances by Percy Grainger and Balapirew's Oriental fantasia, "Islamei." Mme. Gluck will sing numbers by Mozart and Charpentier.

***

Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give her annual song recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday afternoon. Her programme opens with old French, English, and Italian music. There are two groups of songs in German and French, respectively, and five songs in conclusion by Sibella and La Forge, which are to be sung for the first time. Frank La Forge will be the accompanist.

***

Under the auspices of the Music League of America a concert will be given Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall, in which several young artists under the management of the league will appear.

***

Wilfrid Douthitt, baritone, of the Dippel Opera Comique Company, will appear Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall at a concert for the benefit of the Red Cross and the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital. The other artists will be Blanche Manly, soprano, and the Stanley Quartet. Among Mr. Douthitt's numbers will be "Eri tu" from "Un Ballo in Maschera," and Coleridge-Taylor's "Songs of Sun and Shado."

***

Isabel Hauser, pianist, and the Saslavsky String Quartet, which includes Alexander Saslavsky, first violin; Nathaniel Finkelstein, second violin; Hans Weissmann, viola, and Jacques Renard, 'cello, will give a concert in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme comprises a quartet for strings by Joseph Miroslav Weber, Brahms's Sonata in D minor for violin and piano, and Saint-Saën's Quartet for piano, violin, viola, and 'cello.

***

The Sinsheimer Quartet will give its first subscription concert of the season Wednesday night at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. The programme comprises Glazounow's Quartet Op. 70, No. 5; Mozart's Quartet in G, No. 12, and Brahms's Quintet for piano and strings, with Mrs. Bernard Sinsheimer assisting at the piano.

***

Florence Austin, violinist, will give a recital Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Among the numbers on her programme are Handel's Sonata in A, Goldmark's Suite, Op. 11, and Mendelssohn's Concerto. Edna Rothwell will be the accompanist.

***

The New York Symphony Society and Isadora Duncan will give a special matinée at Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon, at which Miss Duncan will present six young dancers from her school of classic dancing. With Victor Kolar conducting, the orchestra will play several numbers, while the dancers will be accompanied in compositions of Schubert, Gluck, Florent, Schmitt, and Beethoven.

***

The second pair of Boston Symphony concerts will be given in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, respectively. Dr. Muck will present a work new to New York on each programme. The Thursday evening programme will include Sibelius's Symphony in A minor, No. 4; Reznicek's "Symphonic Biography," "Schlemihl," first time in New York; and Scheinpflug's "Overture to a Comedy by Shakespeare." The incidental tenor solo in Reznicek's "Schlemihl" will be sung by Paul Draper. The programme for Saturday afternoon will comprise Richard Strauss's Symphonic Fantasy, "From Italy"; Roparts's Symphony No. 4 in C (in one movement), first time in New York, and Beethoven's Overture, "Egmont."

***

Mme. Beatrice Gjertsen, soprano, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, making her first appearance here. Harrison Wall Johnson, pianist, will assist.

***

Franklin Riker, tenor, will give a recital Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. His programme includes Italian, French, and German songs, and there are several contemporary songs in English. The singer concludes with two songs of his own composition. Evelyn Crawford will be the accompanist.

***

Harold Bauer will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Saturday afternoon, at which his programme will consist entirely of Chopin's compositions. The principal number will be the Sonata, Op. 35. The others include the Etude in C minor from Op. 25, three posthumous etudes, the Ballades in F minor and A flat, Barcarolle, Nocturne in C minor, and Scherzo in B flat minor.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

"Lohengrin" will be sung Saturday evening by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with a cast including Mmes. Gadski, Ober, Cox, Van Dyck and Egener, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Ruysdael, Middleton and Bayer. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

***

The first chamber music concert of the season by the Flonzaley String Quartet under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be given in the Music Hall of the Academy of Music this afternoon. The programme will comprise the Quartet in G, Op. 17, No. 5, of Haydn; Quartet in E flat, Op. 30, of Tschaikowsky, and three movements from Darius Milhaud's new string Quartet.

***

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its second Brooklyn concert Friday evening in the Academy of Music. Harold Bauer, who will play Beethoven's Fourth Concerto, will be soloist. Among the numbers on the programme are Strauss's symphonic fantasy, "From Italy" and Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture.

***

Under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn there will be a concert at the Manual Training High School Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, this afternoon by the Manhattan Ladies' Quartet, and another this evening at the Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, by Van Wallace McClure, reader; W. Paulding De Nike, 'cellist; Donald Chalmers, bass, with Mrs. Eva La Haye De Nike as accompanist.

NEW WORK BY REZNICEK.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will play at its concert Thursday evening a "symphonic biography" called "Schlemihl" by Reznicek, a composer who for a number of years has played a more or less important rôle in music in Austria and Germany. He is best known in this country as the composer of the opera, "Donna Diana," the overture of which is often found on orchestral programmes. He has composed other works, some of which have been played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but up to the writing of his "satirical" symphony, "Der Steger," "Schlemihl" was the most important piece he had written for orchestra.

It was first performed at the third concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Oskar Fried, in Berlin, Dec. 18, 1912. Since then it has been played in Munich and Vienna, and last April in Boston.

Reznicek has obviously taken Richard Strauss, in a general way, for his model. The work demands an orchestra of largest size, includes a short solo for tenor voice, and may employ an organ. Its title is misleading in so far as there is no connection with Peter Schlemihl, the hero of Chamisso's familiar tale, who lost his shadow. Reznicek has made his own analysis and says that this poem is intended to portray in tones the life and fate of a modern man pursued by misfortune, who goes to destruction in the conflict between his ideal and his material existence. In the course of the work the composer portrays the man at his best and at his worst, carries him through a fantastical orgy, in the trio of which the figures of Aubrey Beardsley's pictures, "A Comedy of Marionettes," enter—the female dancer, the mad flute player, the leader and the marionette orchestra, the humpbacked dwarf, and the singing woman. Then he is restored to respectability. He has a wife. There is a love scene, a wedding, and a child appears; and then the old struggle begins over again.

The character of the haughty man, disdainful of outside help relying upon himself is not suited to the contemporaneous bustle. Desperate struggles and exhaustion—a short breathing spell—recollections of happy hours—sickness—forebodings of death—the only consolation — disaster has the upper hand, then from abysmal depths arises the voice of Fate and there is a prayer. Once more, for the last time, the vanquished raises himself to a superhuman height, and then, seized with disgust, lets himself glide toward Nirvana.

The work is played without pause and is divided into four sections.

AID MUSIC SETTLEMENT.

The Music School Settlement for Colored People announces a series of lectures and recitals at its new building, 6 West 131st Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. The lecturers are giving their services for the benefit of the school, though a nominal price for admission will be asked.

The first lecture will be given by Miss Natalie Curtis, one of the directors of the school, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the subject being "The Earliest Folk Music of America," illustrated by American Indian songs.

Next Sunday Kitty Cheatham, an honorary member of the institute, will speak on "The Ethical Relation of Folk Song to the Development of the Race."

The third lecture will be given by Henry E. Krehbiel, an authority on negro music, the subject being "Afro-American Folk Songs."

Other lectures are "Art and Music of Africa," with stereopticon illustrations of African sculpture and design by Prof. Talcott Williams of Columbia University; "The History of the Negro Race," by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, author of "The Souls of Black Folks"; "Folk Music of Russia," by Kurt Schindler, conductor of the Schola Cantorum of New York; "Grieg and Scandinavian Folk Music," by Howard Brockway, pianist and composer; "The Violin," by David Mannes; "The Orchestra," by Walter Damrosch; "Beethoven and His Music," by Thomas Mott Osborne; "Church Music and Its History," including a survey of early Christian chants in Northern Africa, by Canon C. W. Douglas; "The City and Our Relation to It," by the Hon. George McAneny.

During December the school will offer an informal recital of negro music by J. Rosamond Johnson. Messrs. Wier and Jeter, and others, with Percy Grainger, the English composer now in this country, as guest of honor.

Subscriptions from friends of the school for first and second row reserved seats will help toward defraying the expense. Subscriptions may be sent directly to J. Rosamond Johnson, 6 West 131st Street, or to Miss Natalie Curtis, 331 West Seventy-sixth Street. Checks should be made to the order of R. Grosvenor Hutchins, Treasurer.

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Winter winds and whirling dust—with the artificial dry heat of house or office—work havoc with skins that are naturally fair and smooth. Keep yours as it should be by the use of VELOGEN night and morning and when you go outdoors.

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Broadcloth faced, with silk lined hoods and ribbons; or silk lined throughout. Two-thirds or full lengths. Appropriate for women, misses, and infants.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30. Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler
DIRECTION C. A. ELLIS.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3. SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES Alda
Seats at Box Office. M'g'ment R. E. Johnston. (Baldwin Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL. WED. AFT., DEC. 9, AT 3. SONG RECITAL MR. GEORGE HAMLIN
Tickets 50 cts. to $2.00. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

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CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3. SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. at which Miss ISADORA DUNCAN WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER YOUNG DANCERS (First appearance in America.) Seats 50c to $2. Boxes $20. AEOLIAN HALL, and at Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8th, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MRS. FRANK KING-CLARK
Kurt Schindler at the Piano. Mgt. M. H. Hansen.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 3, at 3. Violin Recital FLORENCE AUSTIN
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. E. ROGERS.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Dec 9, at 8:15. Piano Recital HERBERT FRYER
Assisted by ROBERT MAITLAND (Baritone.)
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3. Chopin Recital HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Rumford Hall, Wed. Eve., Dec. 2d, at 8:15. Glasonow Quartet, op. 71 (first time); Brahms Piano Quintet; Mozart Quartet, No. 12. SINSHEIMER QUARTET. Mgt. EDLIN MUSICAL BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Dec. 1, at 3:30 P. M. First Subscription Concert. MUSIC LEAGUE OF AMERICA
OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone, 6442 —Greeley
Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 28th St., Normandie Hotel
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-1915. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 9817—Rector.

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GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT AT 8:30. 50c. to $1.50.
FRIEDA HEMPEL, JACQUES URLUS, ADAMO DIDUR
Entire Metr. Orchestra. Cond. HAGEMAN
Mon. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond. Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martinelli, Scotti, Ananian. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Double bill. Cavalleria Rusticana. Destinn; Botta, Tegani; followed by Pagliacci. Bori, Caruso, Amato. Cond. Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Goritz, Ruysdael, Middleton. Cond. Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3.
MISS FELICE LYNE
Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS and "DAPHNIS AND CHLOE," by RAVEL. (First time in America.)
Nxt.Fri. Aft., Dec. 4. Nxt.Sun. Aft., Dec. 6.
MME. ALMA GLUCK
BEETHOVEN'S EROICA SYMPHONY.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 3—Carnegie Hall.
Soloist MME. FRANCES ROSE Soprano
HAYDN, Symphony "Surprise"; BEETHOVEN, Aria "Abscheulicher wo eilst du hin?" from "Fidelio"; MENDELSSOHN from "A Midsummer's Night's Dream"; SMETANA, Symphonic poem, "Vltava"; songs with piano accompaniment; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Nut Cracker's Suite.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
Soloist CARL FRIEDBERG Pianist

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Eve., Dec. 9. Elgar's The Dream of GERONTIUS ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1873.
LOUIS KOEMMENICH, Conductor.
250 Trained Voices | N. Y. Symphony Orchestra | Soloists Mildred Potter, Gertrude Elwes, Frank Croxton. | Seats 25c. to $1.50

FREE ORGAN CONCERT
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TOMORROW, MONDAY, 8:15. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVE., TWELFTH STREET. HARRIET BAUDEN, SOPRANO. EARLE TUCKERMAN, BARITONE. NO TICKETS.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 11, at 8:15. First American Tour JOSEPH CONLIN Young Irish-American Tenor.
Leoncavallo's last operatic pupil.
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Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgment. Haensel & Jones.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3. LEONARD BORWICK
PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.)
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL BY FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
(Steinway Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Ev., Dec. 7, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET.
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Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., Dec. 4th, at 8:15. Seats at Hall, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1,425 B'way. SONG RECITAL. FRANKLIN RIKER TENOR.

Metropolitan Opera Seats
On account of leaving city am willing to sell 5 orchestra seats in centre of house for Wednesday night, for face value. Phone 8191 Bryant. Address C. Brady, 180 Van Horne St., Jersey City.

The New York Times.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Negotiations Reported Pending for the Sale of Big West Harlem Apartment House.

MANY IMPORTANT LEASES

Young Women's Christian Association Buys Site in the Bronx for a New Home.

Negotiations, it is said, are practically closed for the sale by Mrs. May Knowles of the six-story apartment house known as the Alburne at 502 and 504 West 122d Street, containing a plot 50 by 95.11. The building adjoins an apartment on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. It has been held at $100,000.

Enlarges West 44th Street Plot.

Martin P. Lodge has purchased the vacant plot, 25 by 100, at 530 West Forty-fourth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, from the Lawrence Hughes estate. The buyer owns the adjoining three parcels at 532 to 538, and now controls a plot of 100 feet frontage near the middle of the block. The present deal was an all cash transaction. W. C. Wotton and W. J. Leonard were the brokers.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

An investor has purchased from Mrs. B. P. Flanagan, 221 West Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. The F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company negotiated the sale.

Big Bronx Site for Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association has taken title to a large Bronx plot, fronting 204.1 on the north side of 176th Street, 169 feet east of Anthony Avenue. The property was transferred last week by the New York City Baptist Mission Company to Rhoda A. McCulloch for $42,500, subject to a mortgage of $20,500, and immediately reconveyed to the association subject to a mortgage of $44,500. A fine building to serve as the Bronx headquarters of the association will probably be erected on the site in the near future.

Bronx Borough.

The four-story apartment house at 7 Bonner Place, on plot 33.4 by 75, has been purchased by an investor from the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company. Kurz & Uren were the brokers, and they recently sold the property at 5 Bonner Place.

Title Vested in Columbia Trust Co.

The Columbia Trust Company has taken title to the building and property it occupies at 60 Broadway, northeast corner of Exchange Place, running through to New Street. Title has been passed by the Downtown Building Company, a subsidiary of the former Knickerbocker Trust Company, which erected the structure. Since that time there has been a consolidation and the Knickerbocker Trust Company has been merged into the Columbia Trust Company. The property is subject to mortgages of $1,200,000.

$130,000 Dance Hall Lease.

An upper west side rental aggregating about $130,000 has been closed by Slawson & Hobbs, who have leased to Ira Lester Wood the dance hall and roof garden of the Claremont Theatre, covering the block front on the east side of Broadway between 134th and 135th Streets, for the Salle de Danse, Inc., and to the same tenant the store and basement, 60 by 30, on 135th Street, for the Wayside Realty Company, Arlington C. Hall, President. The leases have been taken for ten years. Mr. Wood will assign the lease to a corporation known as the Claremont Danse.

Sales in Queens.

The six-family brick house at 1,818 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood, formerly 22 Elm Avenue, has been sold by Leonard Davidson to William and Caroline Bauerschmidt. He has also sold the two-family brick house at 1,618 Norman Street, Evergreen, to Gustave Nauman.

Richard Merz has purchased from J. Ryan the four-story eight-family flat, 457 Academy Street, Astoria. A. Cantore was the broker in the sale.

Long Island.

A one-acre plot on the south side of the North Hempstead Turnpike at Manhasset has been purchased by Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck from l'Ecluse, Washburne & Co. for improvement with a residence. An adjoining plot of the same size was recently bought from the same company by James M. Gehrig.

John D. Huneke has purchased a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Lamartine Avenue at Bayside.

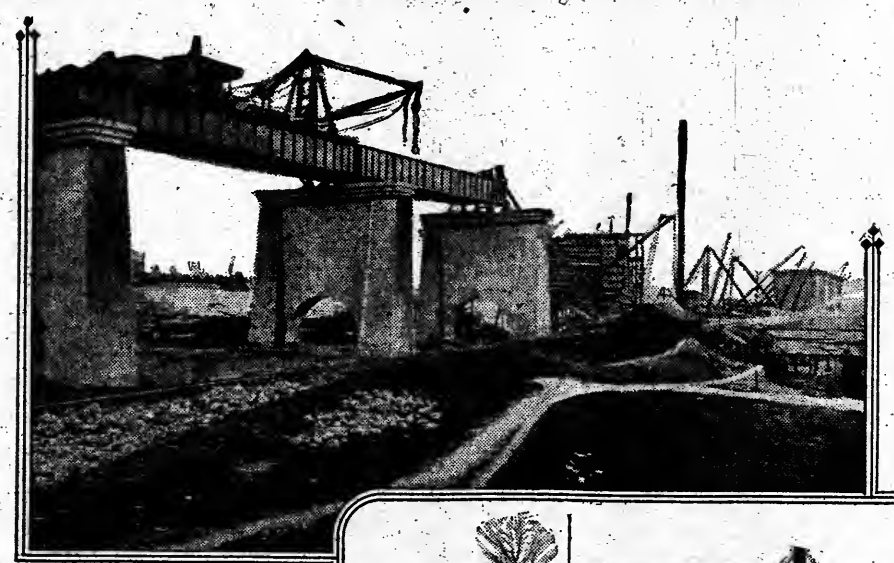
Big Deal in Newark.

A large Newark deal has just been closed by which George J. Edwards has purchased twenty-four lots on Demarest and Hobson Streets, between Hawthorne and Nye Avenues, from the Clinton Realty and Improvement Company. In part payment he gave four one-family brick dwellings at 86 to 92 Broad Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Mr. Edwards intends to improve his lots by dwellings.

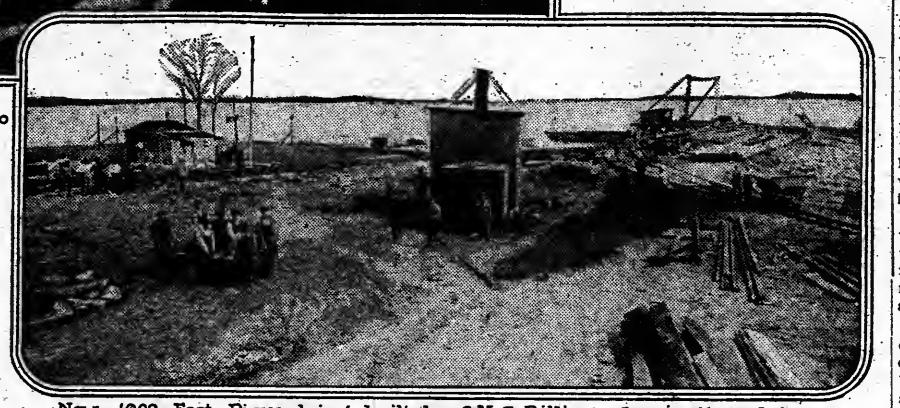
The deal was closed by Louis Schlesinger, and Mr. Edwards was represented by Charles J. Beardsley. Mr. Schlesinger has also sold for Mrs. Mary E. Jenkinson the three-story residence at 57 Avon Avenue, northeast corner of Stratford Place, on plot 27 by 126.

BRONX BOARD OF TRADE STARTS MOVEMENT TO STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF THE HARLEM RIVER

Thousand-Foot Piers Being Built on the Hunts Point Waterfront of the East River by the C. K. G. Billings Corporation and the New East River Bridge Connecting the Boroughs of Bronx and Queens Will Open Up Thousands of Acres of Heretofore Waste Land for Factory Sites.



New York Connecting Railway Bridge at East 157th Street to Connect the Boroughs of Bronx and Queens.



New 1000 Foot Piers being built by C.K.G. Billings Corporation between East 167th Street and the Bronx River

Significant to a marked degree of that foresight which has made New York a city of 5,000,000 souls and indicative of the fact that the genius which has accomplished so much in the past has in no wise lessened in quality, is the splendid example of constructive community team work recently exhibited by the leading business and professional men of the Bronx in the reorganization of the Bronx Board of Trade, which up to last Wednesday was the North Side Board of Trade.

Inspired by a worthy record of past accomplishment and the need of a greatly broadened scope and influence to meet and adequately welcome the great opportunities so constantly arising, the board decided to increase its annual dues and make a borough-wide appeal for support and co-operation.

Success crowned this effort and today over 1,000 members are enlisted in the cause, and organized to foster and improve the Bronx in every legitimate way that modern efficiency can devise.

The work of reorganization was put in the hands of a special committee headed by Olin J. Stephens, a former President of the board. He was ably assisted by Richard W. Lawrence, Eugene Rosenquest, J. Clarence Davies, and E. W. Boynton.

Discussing the future prospects of the Borough of the Bronx and the programme prepared by the board to assist its development, especially from an industrial standpoint, Mr. Lawrence said yesterday:

"Primarily we will make every possible effort, sparing neither time nor capital, to establish a clear understanding in the minds of the responsible men of the Bronx of what it means to properly influence the development of a community of 650,000 people, which, in but a few years, must house, feed, and clothe and to a great extent give employment to a population of 1,500,000 people.

"Surely the prospect of rendering so distinct a service and of influencing the welfare of so great a community ought to inspire the ambition of any man having a spark of civic patriotism in his makeup. Then, too, we are not forgetting that within twenty years Greater New York will have a population of 8,000,000 and the Bronx, as one of the most important of the five boroughs of the Greater City, must be organized to insure its proper place among them.

"The Bronx, great as has been its development in recent years, replete as it is in the possession of imposing parks, beautiful boulevards, handsome houses, splendid streets, and places of interest both from the present and historical points of view, stands today as the one district of the metropolitan area that will most certainly profit by the radical growth that will eventually be established at the completion of the rapid transit system now under construction.

"The Bronx must not only become a factor in radical growth but it is also a part of the northward trend that has been inevitable since the sprawling village of New Amsterdam first burst beyond the barrier that gave Wall Street its name.

"No other borough of Greater New York possesses such distinct advantages from transportation facilities by land as belongs by right of location to the Bronx. The elevated lines, the subways, and a complete system of surface tracks all minister to her demands.

"The new subways will soon recreate the building activity that followed the opening of the Bronx Park line a few years ago. But the greatest factor in the big revival of Bronx development that is about to ensue is the certainty of an early opening up of the Bronx waterfront for vessels of deepest draught. This means the industrial awakening of the Bronx as well as the certainty of the population influx so near at hand.

"Always wide awake to the urgent necessity of opening to world and nation wide commerce the magnificent but undeveloped waterfront of the Bronx, the Board of Trade has patiently labored for years to gain the Federal aid needful to open up the channels of Long Island Sound and the East River and at the same time bring the situation to the notice of those able to influence the large capital required to operate the various projects involved.

"This has brought about one of the largest industrial factory site developments now extant, in which millions of dollars must be invested before a penny's worth of dividends can be earned—the 200-acre tract now undergoing improvement at the foot of Hunts Point Road, the eastern extension of East 163d Street, which is only one of several proposed improvements to the industrial properties in the borough adjacent to the great waterfront.

"This particular development company, which is headed by C. K. G. Billings, is now engaged in constructing several thousand-foot piers, and has a thirty-five foot depth of water.

"From the standpoint of shippers engaged in either coastwise commerce or in carrying transatlantic cargoes, or in the case of shipments coming through the Panama Canal, the route to the piers and docks of the Bronx Terminal Corporation can be made through Long Island Sound, which is shorter than through the Narrows into lower New York Harbor.

"In addition to this convenience, vessels discharging and loading cargoes will have the most modern terminal equipment, and will also be served with direct railway connections at the piers, the rails also connecting with the various factories on the property.

"The company also proposes to secure direct railroad connection with the New York Central and New Haven by means of the Port Morris underground branch of the New York Central, which runs to the east side of the Bronx, connecting with the New Haven; and also proposes to secure connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad by means of the New York connecting bridge, as well as an efficient lighterage system with all the other roads.

"Some of the largest manufacturers of the United States have already examined the advantages of the terminal location, and have decided to locate their plant there, upon the completion of the construction work.

"The decision of these manufacturers in favor of the Bronx waterfront is strongly influenced not only by the advantages of rail and water connection, with the latest equipment which enables the handling of shipments to be made with the greatest dispatch and economy, but also by the highly desirable labor market afforded by the Bronx—with a population of well over 600,000, accessible to factories from the lower end of the borough all along its waterfront at a 5-cent carfare.

"With the completion of the new Rapid Transit system the service will, of course, be greatly improved. This is one of the many inducements that influenced the American Bank Note Company, with over two thousand employes, to locate its plant in this section, and the Ward Baking Company, with its large force of workers, to do likewise.

"Many manufacturers are beginning to realize that in many instances their executive offices should be located at their plants, so that they may have their finger continually on the pulse of their business, so to speak. In many such cases the location must have the advantage of accessibility to the heart of the city in order that the heads may be at the heart of their work and yet find it easy and convenient to get downtown in an emergency.

"Another great advantage of Bronx waterfront property that many manufacturers are not overlooking is the moderate price at which this property may be obtained or can be leased for a long term of years.

"Among the more important concerns which have located in the Bronx during the past year or so are the Ward Baking Company, 143d Street and Southern Boulevard; the American Bank Note Company, Hunts Point; the Philip-Jones Shirt Company, Willow Avenue and 135th Street; the Schultz Bakery, Park Avenue and 166th Street; the R. & L. Motor Company, Rider Avenue and 150th Street; Schorsch & Co., paper boxes, Brook Avenue and 132d Street, the Waters Piano Company, Rider Avenue and 151st Street, and M. & L. Bird Coal Company, Rider Avenue and 137th Street.

"The Bronx Board of Trade is awake to the necessity of prompt action in securing advantageous locations for new factories, and in order to meet the needs that will arise have incorporated an industrial bureau in their scheme of reorganization to take care of all such contingencies."

OLD WALDO HOUSE IN LEGAL ACTION

Present Owner Asks That Ancient Private Dwelling Clause Be Removed.

WOULD BUILD APARTMENT

Madison Avenue Residence at 72d Street Never Occupied—An Eccentric Career.

To its long career of mystery and trouble, the celebrated Rhinelander Waldo house on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street is again the subject of legal dispute. This time it is before the courts in an endeavor to remove the old private house restrictive clause, which covers the entire block. The object is to enable the present owner of the property, the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, to sell the plot with the assurance that the buyer will be free to erect an apartment house.

Briefs in the case, on behalf of the bank and the opponents, who are either property owners or residents in the block and are anxious to have the old clause retained, will be submitted to Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court tomorrow. In the annals of restrictive real estate cases, it will be watched with interest. It presents some features of similarity to the old South Dutch Church case on Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. The decision of the court there held that an apartment house was well within the definition of a private house, and that a multi-family building on the corner would not violate the ancient Murray Hill restriction. An appeal was taken and a decision is expected within a short time.

In this case the action was brought by the church against the prospective buyers to enforce fulfillment of the contract, the object of the buyers being to erect a ten-story apartment house. In the Waldo house case, no prospective buyer is in sight, at least publicly, and the action has been brought to prevent the upholders of the old restriction from asserting the rights of their claim.

"We admit the existence of the covenant," said Francis L. Archer of Dykman, Oeland & Kuhn, the lawyers representing the bank, yesterday, "but we say it is unenforceable for legal reasons which will be set forth in our brief."

The opponents, through their lawyers, state that there is no cause of action as there has been no violation. These technical legal matters will be thrashed out by the court, and it may take some time before the difficulty is satisfactorily cleared up. It is, however, interesting as presenting another illustration of the difficulties arising from perpetual restrictions.

Under the changing conditions these old restrictions have given no end of trouble to those anxious to use certain property for purposes different from the technical terms of the covenant. Where the old conditions have materially altered the courts have usually nullified the restrictions, as in the case of the Murray Hill clause on Thirty-fourth Street, while on the residential blocks to the north its force is upheld.

The Seventy-second Street-Madison Avenue block is in the heart of a residential centre, being in the choice Lenox Hill region. Madison Avenue, however, on many blocks has undergone radical transformation in the introduction of business. This block, bounded by Madison and Park Avenues and Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, is one of the few covered by private house restrictive clauses. The Cook block, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets, on the west side, extending to Fifth Avenue, is another.

When the former Library block, from Seventieth to Seventy-first Street was cut up into building plots, nearly all of which have now been handsomely improved, restrictions were imposed on the entire block, but here it is interesting to note that this agreement was limited to the year 1929. There is a reasonableness in that as well as a recognition that the demand for private homes on the block may not last forever. If in 1929 conditions remain unaltered, it will doubtless be easy to obtain the consents of the owners to continue the restriction for another period.

The plot for which an apartment house is evidently contemplated has a frontage of 102.2 feet on the avenue, half the block, and 40 feet on Seventy-second Street. The residence there has never been occupied. It was erected about 1895 at great expense and decorated elaborately. Architecturally, it was copied from a famous French château. After the house was completed the husband of the late Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo died, and from this fact, it is said, Mrs. Waldo never cared to occupy the place.

Many offers were received for the property, and several times a sale was nearly closed, but at the last moment Mrs. Waldo declined to sign the necessary papers. Shortly before her death the vacant and partially ruinous place came into the auction market under foreclosure proceedings, and two years ago the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn got the property for about $152,000.

On the tax lists this year it was assessed for $250,000, of which the land figured at $160,000 and the unoccupied house at $90,000. The carrying charges are naturally a heavy burden, and if the way were clear to tear down the house it is quite likely that an apartment house operation would soon be under way, and thereby provide an opportunity of making the land pay for itself, something which has not been done for at least twenty years.

STUDY CITY PROBLEMS.

Realty Men to Work Out Definite Fiscal Policy for City.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests is planning to co-operate with the various civic organizations with a view to obtaining a reasonable solution of three important city questions. They are, first, the establishment of a proper fiscal policy of the City of New York; second, the elimination of unnecessary and extravagant expenses from the city budget; third, new sources of city revenue outside of real estate.

In order that each one of these topics may be thoroughly investigated it is realized that work must be commenced at this time and be continued until next year's city budget comes up for consideration. Therefore a programme of co-operation with the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Bureau of Municipal Research, and the New York Tax Reform Association has been approved by the Advisory Council.

The recent fiscal policy of the city, it is stated, which was agreed upon by the Board of Estimate as a condition precedent to making the $100,000,000 loan, may be regarded as a good business transaction; but, on the other hand, the weight of taxation necessary to meet our obligations as they fall due will press heavily upon the real estate taxpayers.

Under these circumstances a definite fiscal policy must be worked out, and when finally decided upon the approximately 100 taxpayers' organizations will be requested to indorse the policy and stand as a unit in its defense. If such a fiscal policy as that recently approved by the city should become a permanent one the tax rate must rise very high, to the serious inconvenience of property owners.

Buys Brooklyn Block Front.

The Kraslow Construction Company has purchased from the Alco Building Company seventy lots, being the entire block extending from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth Street and from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Avenue.

The Alco Building Company has also sold to the Kraslow Construction Company and Mapleton Associates, who together purchased thirty-three lots in Mapleton Park on the easterly side of Twentieth Avenue, being the block front extending from Sixty-fifth to Sixty-sixth Street, one block from the subway station. The buyers have already erected six blocks of houses and business property in Mapleton Park, and will improve their latest purchase with three-story flats and stores.

OPPOSE USE OF TRESTLES ON WILLIAM STREET

That the use of overhead trestles for the carrying of gas mains during subway construction has been a serious hardship to business was clearly stated last week before President McAneny and the Finance Committee of the Board of Estimate by Charles F. Noyes at a hearing in Mr. McAneny's office on the subject of trestle use along William Street.

The contract for the construction of this section of the subway, which runs from Beekman Street to the foot of Old Slip, really the end of William Street, was confirmed by the Board of Estimate last week after the committee from the Real Estate Board of New York had obtained a postponement in the preceding week for the hearing on the trestle difficulty.

As a result of the hearing the contractors and the Public Service Commission indicated that as little disturbance to business would be caused as is possible with a proper completion of the work. The contractors said that it was not their intention to carry the gas mains on overhead trestles along William Street. They are to be carried in two 8-inch mains on either side of that thoroughfare on the street level. At Liberty, John and Fulton Streets, the erection of trestles will be necessary, however, to carry the pipes crossing William Street. From the foot of William Street, that is, Old Slip, up to Beaver Street, the overhead trestle system will have to be used.

The opposition to the use of trestles arose from the injuries which have been inflicted upon the Broadway merchants, chiefly from Chambers to Canal Streets, from the use of trestles on the east side of that thoroughfare. There had originally been no indication, it was pointed out, that the use of this trestle system on Broadway would be so extensive as is now the case.

A photograph of the accompanying view, showing the Broadway block on the east between Reade and Duane Streets, was produced at the hearing by Maurice Deutsch, the consulting engineer representing the realty board and the Merchants' Association. It is simply a sample of what may be seen on many other blocks. Where the show window space on the ground floor is valuable to the merchant's business, the injury caused by the darkening of his show space and partial boarding up of his window is very serious. Foster Woodward of the Globe-Wernicke Company at 380 Broadway said last week that he believed the trestle in front of that store had caused a loss of fully $30,000 a year in the transient business. "There is little use," he said, "in trying to make an effective window display as its attractiveness is lost and the pedestrian traffic on the east side of Broadway has immensely decreased."

Similar views have been expressed by many other merchants below Canal Street. It is virtually impossible to rent ground floor space on the east side. There are few vacancies on the west side, said Mr. Noyes, but on the east side they are quite numerous.

"The property owners of William Street," said Mr. Noyes, "feel that they have a right to know just what the conditions will be during the subway work, for they do not want to meet the unexpected troubles which have been inflicted upon the Broadway merchants."

The William Street people are to be relieved from the fear of overhead trestles—that is, unless unlooked for emergencies arise which would make them necessary. The contractors stated that it was impossible to lay down one positive rule. The William Street subway, in view of the narrowness of the street—only forty feet, with a roadbed of but twenty feet—offers peculiar difficulties. Most of the buildings, which the contractors will shore up, are of large and expensive construction. Quicksand will be encountered for a great part of the distance at a depth of about sixteen feet and probably at a lower depth in the Old Slip section. The property owners, it was mentioned, have been guaranteed all physical damage to their property.

While it was indicated at the hearing before President McAneny that it would be unreasonable to force the contractors to adhere absolutely to the street level system of carrying the pipe mains, in case it should be necessary to safeguard property interests by using some other form in certain localities, the willingness was expressed on the part of the contractors to do everything possible which would minimize the business difficulties during the subway work, and this attitude was very favorably received by the Realty Committee.

Unlike Broadway and some other thoroughfares where only one side has had to be opened for subway excavation, the William Street excavation beneath the surface will extend for the entire length, owing to its narrow width.

The William Street subway will connect with the tunnel to Brooklyn, which will be constructed under the East River from the foot of Old Slip, Manhattan, to the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn, and from the latter point the subway will go through Clark and Fulton Streets to the present Brooklyn elevated railroad at Fulton Street.

RICHMOND WANTS FREE PORT

Civic Organizations Making Plans for a 1915 Campaign.

Believing that the end of the European war will cause a great boom in the development of the Port of New York, the Staten Island Civic League, which is the leading civic improvement association of Richmond Borough, has included in its programme for 1915 three projects by means of which it intends to prepare for that boom.

It has gone on record in hearty support of the Free Port plan advocated by the Merchants' Association, and its staff will co-operate in every possible way with the association to put this project through.

The Civic League has begun a campaign for better postal service through the consolidation of the twenty-two Post Offices in the borough under a centralized system; and it intends to co-operate with the City Plan Committee of the Board of Estimate to procure a scientific plan by which the future growth of the community may be guided.

A Trade Development Committee of the Civic League, to consist of prominent manufacturers and business men of Richmond, is now being formed to take active charge of work for the improvement of local industrial and commercial conditions.



What the William Street Business Men Want to Keep from That Thoroughfare—Trestle Obstruction on Broadway, Between Reade and Duane Streets.

ANOTHER BLOCK FRONT SALE

Ex-Congressman Kindred Buys in Long Island City Near New Subway.

Another important sale was made last week in the Ditmars Avenue section of Astoria, where John Katzman is now erecting the largest apartment house in Long Island City.

Dr. J. J. Kindred, ex-Congressman from the Long Island City district, has purchased from the Rickert-Finley Realty Company for $25,000 the block front on the north side of Ditmars Avenue, between Goodrich and Merchant streets. The property, which has a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 100 feet, containing ten lots, lies about midway between the Katzman operation and the Ditmars Avenue station of the dual subway system.

The recent sales in this vicinity call particular attention to the fact that this section of Long Island City, which has so long lain dead for want of transportation, is now becoming particularly attractive to investors and builders as a result of the fact that the Ditmars Avenue station will be only thirteen minutes from the Grand Central subway station by express trains through the Steinway Tunnel and only ten minutes from Second Avenue, Manhattan, by trains over the Queensboro Bridge.

REALTY BOARD DINNER

Tendered to Retiring Officials—Future Work Outlined.

Several hundred brokers, lawyers, operators, and representatives of allied branches of the real estate profession attended a complimentary dinner given by the Real Estate Board of New York last week in the New York Athletic Club.

The function was in honor of three retiring governors, W. J Van Pelt, Warren Cruikshank, and E. A. Tredwell, and the re-elected President of the board, Laurence McGuire, M. D.

Telling those who might have envied their position what a task it was to be a governor of the board, each assured the members that, while they were stepping aside, they would continue to give the organization the same measure of loyal support.

John N. Golding acted as toastmaster and among the speakers were William H. Page, President of the Athletic Club, Jefferson M. Levy, and Laurence McGuire, M. D., President of the Real Estate Board, who made clear the position of the board in public questions affecting real estate, and said that it was the intention to keep it going as the representative of realty interests in this city.

William H. Chesebrough sounded the keynote of the time when he mentioned the need of centralizing all real estate organizations in one body when treating with city-wide or State questions affecting property interests, adding that the Real Estate Board, by its work in that direction during the last two or three years, had proved itself best equipped to lead such movements.

Urge Building Consolidation.

At a recent conference of many realty interests in the rooms of the Real Estate Board of New York a resolution was adopted favoring the consolidation of all departments now having jurisdiction over buildings in New York City.

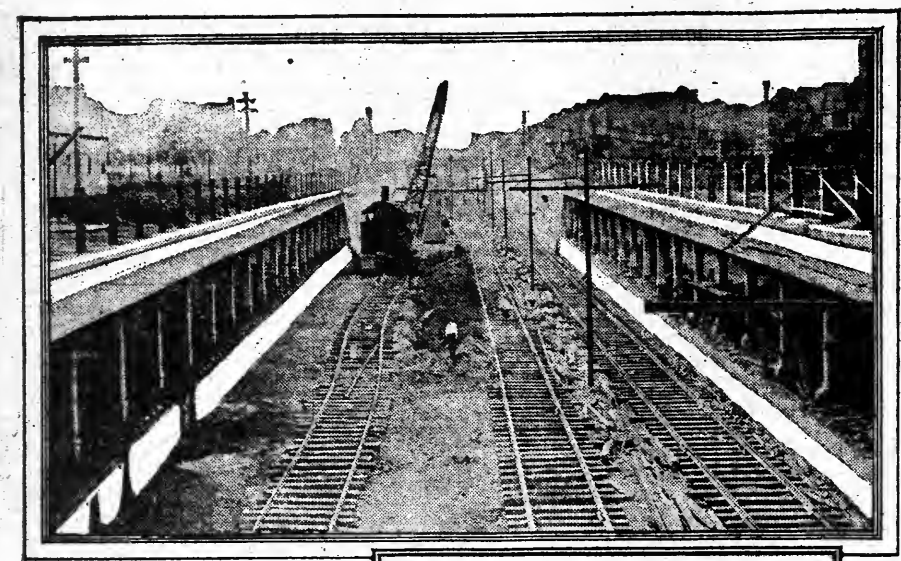
The resolution was presented last Monday before the State Factory Investigating Commission by Robert A. Simon, Chairman of the Joint Committee. Further time was asked in which to submit a brief, which was granted by the commission, the date set being Dec. 10.

Old Hartsdale Station Moved.

The old railroad station at Hartsdale, which was taken over by the Scarsdale Estates, is now being converted into an attractive structure with stores. The building has been moved a short distance to the west of the artistic new station, and is being remodeled so as to contain three stores. The exterior will harmonize with the railroad station.

NEW SUBWAY ROUTE IN BROOKLYN RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION

The Sea Beach, First Five Cent Line to Coney Island, Will Be Ready for Next Summer's Rush—New Steel Cars Have Three Side Doors.



Sea Beach Subway cut looking from 20th Avenue Station towards 19th Avenue, Mapleton Park

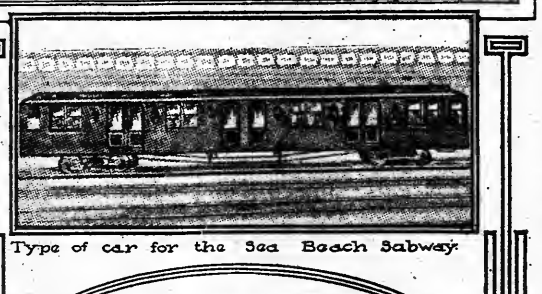
The first 5-cent-fare line to Coney Island is now nearly ready for operation—three months ahead of scheduled time. It is the new four-track subway known in Manhattan as the Broadway-Seventh Avenue line and connects in Brooklyn with the Sea Beach line, running from Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, directly to Coney Island, via Mapleton Park, without change of cars and for a single 5-cent fare.

The route is from Fifty-ninth Street (at Queensboro Bridge) west to Seventh Avenue, down Seventh Avenue to Times Square, then down Broadway to Canal Street, through Canal Street to and across the $15,000,000 Manhattan Bridge, thence through the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn to a point just beyond Fifty-ninth Street, where it turns into the $1,870,000 open-air Sea Beach subway, which, by taking a short cut through Mapleton Park, reaches the Coney Island terminus (five miles from the Fourth Avenue spur) in the record time of forty minutes for the entire trip from Fifty-ninth Street.

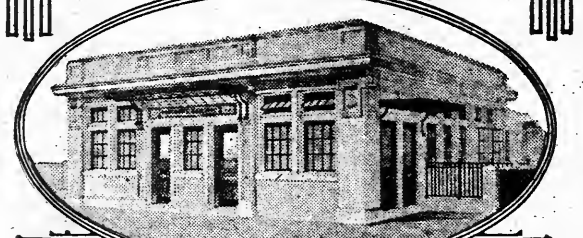
An alternate route of this line is now under construction but will not be finished for about two years more; this will continue from Canal Street down to Vesey, over to Church Street, down Church Street to the foot of Whitehall Street, then under the East River through the new Montague Street tunnel to Brooklyn, where it will join the Fourth Avenue subway and continue as above.

The work from Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, to and through Canal Street, is practically finished; the Manhattan Bridge is ready for the running of the trains, and the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn has long since been ready as far as Forty-third Street; the small stretch from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth Street, on Fourth Avenue, is nearing completion, and the Sea Beach cut itself is almost entirely finished.

This Sea Beach line was originally the Corbin steam road, and has always been the shortest way to Coney Island. Now it will be the shortest in time as well. The contractor, Major George W. McNulty, who is building the line for the New York Municipal Railways Corporation, is, according to the contract, to receive a bonus of $187,000 if the work is completed by March 1, 1915. That the lure of the bonus has had its desired effect is apparent by the fact that the work is today nearly finished, and the road will doubtless be ready at least a month ahead of time.



Type of car for the Sea Beach Subway



Typical station on Sea Beach Subway

The New York Municipal Railways Corporation is depending upon the Sea Beach line to carry the biggest part of its Coney Island traffic next Summer, and that trains will be running before then is indicated by the fact that the third rail is even now in for more than half the entire distance.

The actual digging of this open cut took less than ten months, the steam shoveling having commenced in January and the last steam shovel having left the job last month. With a few exceptions all of the concrete work is finished; this includes the powerful reinforced concrete retaining walls, the steel arches which serve the double purpose of tunnel below and roadway and street crossing above.

The stations are 700 feet in length, long enough for a train of fourteen cars, and every inch of space has been utilized to further the needs of rapid transit, while at the same time keeping its construction and efficiency on a par with the standard railroads of the country.

The entire equipment has been designed for speed, from the 100-pound steel rails and extra-heavy ties to the solid roadbed and elongation of curves in the few places where curves occur.

The cost per mile of construction was less than that for any other similar road previously built, and yet many original features were introduced on the Sea Beach road.

For instance, by molding the retaining concrete walls with the "slope" or brace side toward the inside, a four-track system was built within a sixty-foot right of way, the stations being built into, and made part of, the walls themselves, requiring no extra land for the stations and improving the appearance of the entire work many times.

The open cut itself is about five miles long, a ride of only ten minutes from the Fourth Avenue curve to Coney Island. The reason for this quick time at this end of the line is the short cut which it takes through Mapleton Park, where the New York Municipal Railway Corporation bought $125,000 worth of land for its right of way from the Alco Building Company, owner of the largest single development along the road.

Speaking of the effect which this subway would have on Mapleton Park real estate values, Mr. Sugarman, President of the Alco Building Company, (associated with Realty Trust,) said yesterday:

"This four-track Sea Beach road, providing the first real rapid transit from the heart of Manhattan to the Atlantic Ocean, is opening up one of the beautiful sections of Brooklyn, and has already started building operations which are destined to surpass the sudden, but substantial development which accrued to the Bronx when New York's first subway pierced the Bronx River. And if the Bronx, two hours away from Brooklyn's beaches, prospered as a result of the subway alone, is it unreasonable to expect that Mapleton Park and its contiguous lands, seven minutes from the Atlantic Ocean, will secure even more benefits from this Sea Beach subway than the Bronx could possibly have secured from their subway?"

Hearing on Queens Terminals.

Borough President Connolly of Queens has arranged a conference with State Engineer Bensel tomorrow morning to discuss barge canal terminals in that borough. A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens will attend the hearing.

Realty Notes.

The offices of the Consolidated Building Trades Credit Association have been moved from 28 East 126th Street to 2,038 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. William Harvey King has commenced the erection of a residence on an Elmdort plot, recently purchased through W. J. Reed, at Scarsdale.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING



Twenty-Story Structure, Just Completed, on the Southwest Corner of Forty-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, by the Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, David R. Todd, President.

SUBURBAN GROWTH ON QUEENS SHORE

Demand for New Homes Increasing Rapidly All Along the Northern Sections.

NEW BUILDING OPERATIONS

Benefits of Improved Transit and Quick Service to Business Centres of Manhattan.

The announcement that twelve detached dwellings will be built at Beechhurst, on the north shore of Queens Borough, forms one of the largest suburban building operations within the city's boundaries begun this year. Overlooking the point where the Long Island Sound and East River meet, the westerly part of the north shore of Queens is topographically adapted for suburban home purposes. The trolley car service between Third Avenue, Manhattan, and Whitestone Landing by way of the Queensboro Bridge has accentuated the demand for homes along the north shore west of Willett's Point, or Fort Totten. The branch of the Long Island Railroad that terminates at Whitestone Landing is now operated by electricity, and that method of operation has reduced the running time and brought the north shore of the easterly borough within twenty-six minutes of the Pennsylvania Station.

This part of Queens is nine miles from Times Square. It was the lack of rapid transit and direct connection with Manhattan that held the northern shore of Queens immune from structural improvement and municipal growth for many years while other outlying boroughs grew apace. Queens is now in line of growth with other sections of the city, and, with the opening to traffic of the Steinway Tunnel, the growth of the north shore of Queens should witness marked advances.

Real estate men in Queens point to the fact that the rate of increase of fee values in that borough in recent years has been greater than in any other borough of the city, not excepting Manhattan, while the title companies declare that there is a smaller percentage of delinquent taxpayers and mortgagors than in any other borough. Along the north shore of Queens during the last decade there has been an increase of 300 per cent. in property values, generally speaking.

With a general sewer system unbuilt and a general street system not laid out in many sections of Queens, Beechhurst has complete sewer and street systems that have been adopted by the city. One hundred and thirty-five houses have been built and occupied there.

The north and south shores of Queens afford striking contrasts for the real estate investor, the former shore abounding in coves and small harbors and the latter in creeks leading to Jamaica Bay. The latter body of water is destined to become a huge arm to the port of New York, and its shore line is destined to be a repetition of the development of the east line of Bay Ridge in Brooklyn—an aggregation of immense warehouses and steamship terminals. The north shore, by the logic of its topography and character of its waterfront, seems destined to remain a suburban home colony of the greater city.

Already those inland parts of the borough that have been completely improved by the city are being built up with rows of brick and stone, one and two family houses and flats. The latter kind of construction was begun extensively in the Ridgewood section, but it has since spread to the environs of Long Island City and to Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Hollis, Union Course, and Ozone Park.

The largest of all the boroughs in area, Queens covers a territory of 125 square miles. Its westerly central part has long been a barrier to easy access between the northern and southern sections because of a chain of large cemeteries that occupy the "backbone of Long Island," and which have frustrated the building of a street system to join the sections. These cemeteries extend from the Brooklyn Borough line easterly to Richmond Hill. Their presence illustrates the wonderful growth of the City of New York, for when these cities of the dead were laid out in the early fifties, Queens County was a rural territory and the "backbone" was a wilderness.

The north shore of Queens, west of Willett's Point, is growing into a compact detached home community because of its close contiguity to Manhattan and because its character has been determined along those lines. The paths of least resistance for urban growth in Queens are in its level or southern half and in the level area between Long Island City and Flushing. Modern transit facilities have pushed Queens up alongside of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

Plots at Hasbrouck Heights have been sold by Samuel Kraft for the Hasbrouck Park Land Company and the Boundary Realty Company to L. Hartman, A. Burnheim, John L. Smith, Edward Clark, Charles Freed, Al. Steiner, and T. W. Hyman.

State Association Smoker.

The Real Estate Association of the State of New York, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is President, will hold a smoker at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1.

Dwellings Leased.

Barnett & Co. have leased the dwelling at 64 East 124th Street to L. Hendka.

WANT NEW HIGHWAY.

Property Owners Offer to Cede Land Valued at $700,000.

Corporations located on Newtown Creek in Queens County have proposed to cede to the city, free of cost, land sufficient to open a public highway along the north side of the Long Island Railroad right of way from Laurel Hill to the highways leading into Brooklyn.

These owners are opposed to the opening of a street on the south side, declaring that it would interfere with their use of freight terminal facilities now afforded by the railroad and also with the use of the waterfront of Newtown Creek.

Both of these advantages were declared to be vital to the success of the operation of the present plants and if abridged might possibly lead to an abandonment of the present sites.

This land proposed to be ceded is valued at more than $100,000. Should the city insist upon the acquisition of the property for the opening of Creek Street now opposed by the factories it would be necessary to condemn sections of factory buildings the cost of which has been figured at not less than $500,000.

MANY PLOTS AT AUCTION.

Good Manhattan Parcels and White Plains Tract on Sale This Week.

Several important Manhattan parcels will be offered in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day on Tuesday. Among them will be a six-story flat on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 62.2 by 100.8, for the estate of Wolf Kronethal, being in the Carnegie residence block. For the estate of Emily H. Moir will be sold the four-story residence at 42 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5. Other parcels include the five-story loft at 28 Barclay Street; the five-story tenement at 27 Columbus Avenue, a four-story dwelling at 120 West Seventy-fourth Street, two five-story tenements in the northwest corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth Street, a four-story building at 108 Fourth Avenue, 25.1 by 115.6, and the tenement at 64 West 100th Street.

Mr. Day will also sell on the same day a White Plains block front on the west side of South Broadway, between Martine Avenue and Mitchell Place, occupied by an old mansion built in 1829 by the late Minott Mitchell, uncle of Chauncey M. Depew.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Hygrade Wine Company the basement store at 663 Sixth Avenue to A. Connor for a term of years; also for Sundel Hyman the four-story building, 204 West Fortieth Street, to B. Bergue, who will utilize same for a table d'hote restaurant.

William B. May & Co. have leased for F. H. Marcoe the dwelling, 15 East Forty-ninth Street, for a term of years to Mme. Helena Rubinstein of London, England, dealer in perfumery and toilet preparations. The building will be extensively altered.

Walter J. Salomon has leased stores at 25 West Forty-second Street to Gutterman & Mintz, 1,578 Broadway to Mortimer Rossheim, 825 Sixth Avenue to Gottlieb & Sheinbaum, 1 East Forty-second Street to Joseph Wallace, and 103 West Forty-second Street to Cohen & Hirsch.

Porter & Co. have leased for John H. Van Tine to Selmer J. Petersen the store at 121 West 125th Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

East Chester Road, w s, 285 ft n of Pelham Parkway, 1 for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x24; Pasquale Cicarelli, on premises, owner; M. A. Buckley, 1,513 Home St, architect; cost, $900.

Morris Park Av, s s, 70 ft w of Barnes Av, for a two-story frame store, 25x50; C. & J. Lanzendoeo, 782 Morris Park Av, owners; T. J. Kelly, 643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $1,600.

135th St, s s, 275 ft e of Lincoln Av, for a one-story frame shed, 8x18; Patrick Goodman, 133d St and Alexander Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $100.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 162d St, 100x99.11; Benjamin Malat against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal)...$276

BROADWAY, 262; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Estate of Maillard F. Smith et al., owners; Truly Warner, lessee; John Vogel, contractor; C. Tinchetti, sub-contractor $102

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385; Louis H. Apirian et al. against New York Real Estata Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $274

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 448; Louis H. Apirian et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $293

CLAREMONT AV, 180; Hyman Urach et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $276

CLAREMONT AV, 190; Hyman Urach et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $188

CLAREMONT AV, 182; same against same, (renewal) $183

PINEHURST AV, s w corner 181st St, 108x117; George Colon et al. against Comfort Realty Co., owner, (renewal).....$1,850

93D ST, 4 West; Louis H. Apirian et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $548

111TH ST, 521 West; Hyman Urach et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor (renewal) $743

111TH ST, 507 and 509 West; Hyman Urach et al. against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty co. contractor, (renewal) $211

111TH ST, 133 to 142 West; Benjamin Malat against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal) $129

115TH ST, 620 West; West Star Roofing Co., Inc., against M. & P. Realty Co., owner and contractor $143

116TH ST, 230 and 233 East; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against J. S. Thompson, Frederick W. and William H. Flint, owners; Jesse F. Morgan, owner; Rosen Building Co. contractor $168

136TH ST, 528 & 530 West; Benjamin Malat against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co. contractor, (renewal) $920

136TH ST, 522 West; Same against Same, (renewal) $800

144TH ST, 500 East; Nathan L. Strauss against New York Real Estate Security Co., owner; McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., contractor, (renewal).....$248

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 268.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., against Angri Construction Co., Inc., owner; Charles Lopard, contractor..$25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 725; Stanislaus Colankie against Be Glad Construction Co. et al., Nov. 27, 1914.....$286

78TH ST, 253 East; Alexander Glatter against Jennette Rogers et al., April 28, 1914...$147

Bronx.

FOX ST, 1,074; Barnett Broinitsky against Martha Perna et al., Feb. 28, 1914.....$88

FREEMAN ST, 952; Barnett Broinitsky against Martha Perna et al., Feb. 28, 1914. $35

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,239; Barnett Broinitsky against Martha Perna et al., Feb. 28, 1914 .....$8

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,241; Barnett Broinitsky against Martha Perna et al., Feb. 28, 1914 .....$10

173D ST, 960 East; Barnett Broinitsky against Martha Perna et al., Feb. 28, 1914...$68

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 60, n e corner of Exchange Place, runs s e 132.7 to w s of New St x n e 42.7x n w 8.11x s 1.5x n w 18.4x s w 8.11x n w 101.8 to Broadway x s w 32.11 to beginning; Broadway, s e s, 32.4 ft n e of Exchange Place, run s e 101.8 x n e 8.4x s e 18.4x n s 1.5x s e 8.11 to n w s of New St x n e 24.2x n w 66.7x s w 0.8x n w 60.6 to Broadway x s w 35 to beginning, except Broadway, e s, 66.5 ft n of Exchange Place, runs e 61.4 and 65.7 to w s of New St x n 0.11 x w 66.4x s 0.8x w 60.6x s 0.11 to beginning; Downtown Building Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, (mtg $1,200,000,) all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 32 Nassau St..$1,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 152d St, 99.11x150; Herbert R. Limburg to Sigerts Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $250,000.) Nov. 28;

BROADWAY, e s, from 88th to 89th St, 201.5x175x irregular; Metropolitan Improvement Co. to 72d Street Co., Corporation, 105 Broadway, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; 72d Street Co., Corporation to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 27, (mtg $575,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (204 West 110th St) s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x to 70.11; Akron Building Co. to Northcote Realty Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, (mtg $260,000.) Nov. 27; attorneys, Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St $1

attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 160 B'way....$1

[illegible] St, 25x [illegible]

57; Louis Vogel to Nathan Lemlein, 309 West 86th St, all title, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Vogel & V., 15 Broad St.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, 695-701, s e corner of 94th St, 72.6x53; Nathan Lemlein to Louis Vogel, 53 East 82d St, a. t., all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Vogel & V., 15 Broad St...$1

COMMERCE ST, 24 to 28, s s, 50x45; Varick St, s e corner Dominick St, 48.2x100; Clarissa C. Kennedy et al. to estate of John Castree, Inc., 105 Hudson St, Nov. 7; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway..$1

EAST END AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 83d St, 25.4x80; 2d Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 101st St, 25x90; Alfred J. Amend, executor, to Emma Borna and another, Richmond Hill, L. I., (mtg $23,500,) Oct. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,250

EAST END AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 83d St, 25.4x80; John C. Hoenninger et al. to Emma Burns and another, Richmond Hill, L. I., Oct. 1, quitclaim; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FULTON ST, s w corner Dutch St, 25.3x82.6; Mary G. Davis to Middle States Realty Co., 27 Cedar St, Nov. 27, (mtg $85,000;) attorney, Morris S. Hart, 27 Cedar St $1

GRAND ST, 137-139, s s, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 35.11x80; William F. Schoen, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Nov. 28; attorneys, M. S. & J. S. Isaac, 52 William St $90,000

LENOX AV, w s, 23 ft s of 120th St, 20x85; David Friedman to Emma Friedman, 808 West End Av, Nov. 16; attorney, Samuel E. Neuman, 261 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 24, e s, 25x86; Paul Englander to Leon Goldenberg, 335 Pearl St, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 23; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,691-1,693, s e corner of 112th St, (38 East,) 23.5x70; Nathan Lemlein to Louis Vogel, 53 East 82d St, a. t., all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Vogel & V., 15 Broad St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x125; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Allentown Realty Corporation, 60 Wall St, Nov. 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$21,000

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Jay St, 58.4x53.4; Jay St, 13, n s, 25x95.7; Jay St, 15, n s, 25x94.8; Hudson St, s e corner of North Moore St, 22x75; Hudson St, w s, Lot 976, map of Church Farm, 25x100; Hudson St, w s, Lot 975, map of Church Farm, 25x100; Washington St, s w corner of Vestry St, 125.3x—; Washington St, s s, 86.6 ft w of Jay St, 20x80; Washington St, e s, 87.9 ft n of Franklin St, 43.10x—; Washington St, n e corner of Franklin St, 43.10x—; North Moore St, 88, 20x67.4; North Moore St, 84, 20x67.4; North Moore St, s s, 20.5 ft e of Washington St, 20x67.4; Hudson St, Lot 946, map of Church Farm, 50x—; North Moore St, s s, 22 ft from Hudson St, 20x—; North Moore St, s s, 42 ft from Hudson St, 20x—; North Moore St, s s, 62 ft w of Hudson St, 19.3x61.6; North Moore St, s s, 81 ft w of Hudson St, 19x60; Clarissa C. Kennedy et al. to estate of John Castree, Inc., 105 Hudson St, Nov. 7; attorney, Alexander Green, 165 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY and also 8th Av, e s, 20.4 ft n of 17th St, 52.6x100; Commerce St, s s, Lots 126 and 121, map made by Casimer M. Goerck, 56x45; Varick St, s e corner of Dominick St, 24.1x100; Ezekiel C. Williams and another, executors, to estate of John Castree, Inc., 105 Hudson St, Nov. 28; attorney, same $1

9TH AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Ethel B. Robinson to Mary P. Robinson, 157 West 74th St, Feb. 28, 1913; attorney, O. E. Edwards, Jr., 233 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 58.3 ft n of 130th St, 25.10x100; Louis Wendel, jr., to Foundridge Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Nov. 23, (mtg $16,000) $100

8TH AV, e s, 26.4 ft n of 17th St, 53.6x100; Clarissa C. Kennedy et al. to estate of John Carlisle, Inc., 105 Hudson St, Nov. 7; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 165 Broadway $1

9TH ST, 705 and 707 East, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue C, 41x95.2; Rose Markowitz to Herman Lotman, 962 Eates Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $48,800,) all liens, July 23.....$100

10TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 50th St, 50x75; Julius P. and James P. Cohen to James W. McDermott, 75 Macon St, Brooklyn, B. & S, April 29; attorney, Charles J. McDermutt, 2 Rector St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; James W. McDermott to Julius P. and Hannah Cohen, 354 Central Park West, as tenants, by entirety, ½ part, B. & S, April 30; attorney, same..$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to James P. and Eugenia Cohen, 353 Central Park West, as tenants by entirety, ½ part, April 30; attorney, same $100

20TH ST, 350 West, s w s, 166.8 ft s e of 9th Av, 16.8x91.11; 22d St, 404 West, s s, 28.8 ft w of 9th Av, 14.5x72; Samuel W. Whittemore, executor of Mary L. Clements, to Mary L., wife of Samuel W. Whittemore, 7 Prospect St, East Orange, N. J., June 23; attorney, Frank L. Holt, 220 Broadway..$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus L. Clements to same, confirmation deed, June 23;; attorney, same $1

22D ST, e s, 77 ft e of 8th Av, 18x98.9; Julius P. and James P. Cohen to James W. McDermott, 75 Macon St, Brooklyn, B. & S., April 29; attorney, C. J. McDermott, 2 Rector St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; James W. McDermott to Julius P. and Hannah Cohen, 354 Central Park West, as tenants, by entirety, ½ part, B. & S., April 30; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to James P. and Eugenia Cohen, 353 Central Park West, as tenants by entirety, ½ part, B. & S., April 30; attorney, same.....$100

27TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 51.10x98.9; John M. Brunjes to David Stevenson Brewing Co., 521 10th Av, (mtg $75,000.) Dec. 3, 1913; attorneys, Campbell, H. & P., 43 Exchange Place.....$1

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Seventy-second Street Co. to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, (mtg $375,000,) b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

44TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 62.6x100.6; Lillian Hof, to Marshall H. Runk, 44 West 44th St, ¼ part, Nov. 27, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Gilbert W. Roberts, 63 Wall St..$1

48TH ST, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Eugene Chauvin to Pauline Chauvin, 262 East 48th St, ½ part, Nov. 27, (mtg $9,500) $100

48TH ST, s s, 69.6 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Eugene Chauvin to Pauline Chauvin, 262 East 48th St, ½ part, Nov. 27, (mtg $8,000) $100

57TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; L. Napoleon Levy et al. to 25 West Fifty-seventh Street Co., 25 West 57th St, Nov. 24; attorney, Alfred J. Talley, 165 Broadway $100

76TH ST, 136 East, s w corner of Lexington Av, 80x17.2; Hannah Schwab to Hy. Goodkind, 51 West End Av, (mtg $21,000;) Nov. 22; attorneys, Kuzman & F., 25 Broad St $100

83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50.9x102.2; Wesley Realty Co. to Georgianna Brower, South Gardiner, Me., (mtg $150.-500;) Nov. 20; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

86TH ST, 36 West, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Burkam Realty Co. to Samuel Kotkis, 1,320 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 27; attorney, Charles H. Frederick, 35 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Kotkis to Sophia Burland, 901 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $45,-000,) all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, same. $100

86TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Clara S. Stanchfield to Burkam Realty Co., 807 Cauldwell Av, Nov. 24; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St $100

88TH ST, 15 West, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x75; Louis Vogel to N than Lemlein, 309 West 86th St, a. t., all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Vogel & V., 15 Broad St.....$1

92D ST, 55 West, n s, 254.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; New York State Investment Co. to George J. Wolf, 740 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 27; attorneys, Alex. Lewis, 64 Broadway.....$1

111TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft w of Madison Av, 24.9x100.11; Ratje Bunke et al., executors, to Herman F. Bellmer, May 19, 1910, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $22,000

SAME PROPERTY; Diedrich Bunke to same, May 19, 1910, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; John Bunke to same,

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING PRES. CHAS. F. BERGER C.E. V. PRES.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS

100 WM. ST. NEW YORK

April 25, 1910, (mtg $10,000;) attorneys, same $1

124D ST, n s, 90.8 ft w of 7th Av, 13.7x100.11; Sadie H. Jacobs to Sigmund Friedman, 64 East 96th St, (mtg $11,500,) all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St $1

123D St, 118 East, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Burnett C. Mac Intyre to Charles A. Roberts, 1,805 3d Av, n. and s., all liens, Nov. 28.....$1

130TH ST, 31 East, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Stephen H. Jackson to Bernhardine Probst, 96 Waverly Place, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 25; address, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.....$100

132D ST, 79 West, n s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; 125th St, n s, 322.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 88.6x99.11; Robert Reid Co. to the Reid Ice Cream Co., 524 Waverly Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 10; attorneys, Beale & N., 1 Madison Av $1

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Emanuel Hoffmann et al. to Bertha Hoffmann, 212 West 137th St, Nov. 24; attorneys, Strasbouger, E. & S., 74 Broadway $1

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, w s, 400 ft e of 169th St, 20x85; Thomas H. Keogh, referee, to Mary A. Kreuter, 1,204 Tinton Av, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 27; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

EDENWALD AV, e s, 50 ft w of Wilder Av, 25x100; Adolph Johansmeyer to John Kamlenski, 7 West 3d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $750,) Nov. 11; attorney, F. X. Wizeter, 346 Broadway.....$100

FOREST AV, e s, 270.8 ft n of 166th St, 45.8x142.9; also Tinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.4; also Tinton Av, w s, 230 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.3; Anna E. Rains to Solomon Rains, 59 East 96th St, Sept. 1; attorneys, Reynolds, T. & T., 2 Rector St..$1

PARK AV, 3,362, e s, 20.1x80.6; Edward O'Brien et al to John J. O'Brien, 3,362 Park Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Meagher, executor, to same, Nov. 27; attorney, same..$5,000

WEBSTER AV, 2,150, e s, 37.6x104.2; Pocahontas Realty Co. to Anthony O'Brien, 210 East 85th St, (mtg $23,500,) Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of 160th St, 125.5x irregular; Burkeus Realty Co. to After-Glow Realty Co., Inc., 11 Pine St, (mtg $220,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

12TH ST, n s, at s w corner of Lot 345, map of Unionport, 50x108, being part of Lot 344, same map; Mary Wagner to Anna Beil, 1,222 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $4,000.) Nov. 25; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 115 Broadway $100

149TH ST, s w corner of Exterior St, 47.7x irregular; Pioneer Real Estate Co. to Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 1,330 Marine Bank Building, Nov. 19; attorney, George H. Foster, 148 Liberty St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, from 88th to 89th Sts, 201.5x175x irregular; 72d St. Co. (corp'n,) to Metropolitan Improvement Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$575,000

LUDLOW ST, 24, e s, 25x86; Leon Goldenberg to Paul Englander, 460 West 149th St, Nov. 23, prior mtg $26,500, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway $2,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 61st St, 100.5x99; E. A. L. Park Avenue Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 27, due March 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodward, B. & B., 1 Madison Av..$600,000

PIKE ST, e s, 125 ft n of Canal St, 25x100; Maurice Weingarten to Francie B. Chedsey and another, Yorktown, N. Y., due as per bond, Feb. 1; attorney, A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway.....$8,000

20TH ST, 350, s w s, 16.8x91.11; 22d St, s s, 28.6 ft w of 9th Av, 14.5x72; 20th St, s s, 116.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x91.11; Mary L. Whittemore to Katharine T. Moore, Scarborough, N. Y., Nov. 2, prior mtg $25,000, due as per bond; attorney, Frank L. Holt, 220 Broadway $3,300

44TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 62.6x100.6; Marshall H. Runk to Lillian Hof, 4,506 Fort Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Gilbert W. Roberts, 63 Wall St $2,600

86TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Samuel Kotkis to Isaac Kaminsky, 1,113 Forest Av, due Dec. 1, 1917, Nov. 27; attorney, Jacob Manaelm, 302 Broadway $45,000

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 80x100.11; Gussie Beemer to Gabriel Beemer, 19 East 108th St, Nov. 27, 2 years, 6 p. c. $2,500

136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Bernhardine Probst to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, Nov. 27, prior mtg $8,000, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; address, 106 Lexington Av $3,300

172D ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 125x94.6; Allentown Realty Corporation to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 27, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100,000

Bronx.

JESSUP PLACE, 1,438, s e, 25x100; Peter Sackman to William H. Feldman, 404 West Market St, York, Penn., and another, Nov. 28, 3 years; attorney, Theodore Baumeister, 35 Nassau St.....$4,000

LOT 214, map of Lebhauser Park; John Roof to Michael Dowling, 507 West 135th St, Nov. 27, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, J. T. Rolf, Fairmount Av.....$400

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 40, map of Bruce Land Co.; William Wagler, jr., to Caroline Wagler, 353 East 139th St, Nov. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. G. Scipp, 30 Broad St. $1,500

LOTS 524 and 525, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Edward O. Seiffert and another to James G. Lock, 1,937 Anthony Av, Oct. 29, due, &c, as per bond, (re recorded from Nov. 13, 1914;) attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 96 Broadway.....$5,000

PARK AV, 3,662, e s, 20.1x80; John J. O'Brien to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

221ST ST, s s, being w ¼ of e ½ of Lot 1,091, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Margaret M. Sheridan to Mary S. Bahrenburg, 3,619 Bainbridge Av, Nov. 25, due Dec. 15, 1917; attorney, J. V. Sheridan, 4,102 White Plains Av.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

2D AV, 1,559, corner store and front basement; Isidor H. Kempner to Victor Loewenberg, 120 East 86th St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, L. Kunen, 302 Broadway $1,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, corner of Kelly St, corner store, north; American Wall Paper Co. to Henry Kuver, 994 East 163d St, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Henry Kuver, 994 East 163d St.....$900 to $1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ONLY TWO LOFTS
4th AVE.
Nos. 461-3, N. E. Cor. 31st St.
1ST LOFT
above the Store Floor
9TH LOFT
Splendid Light, no columns in the lofts, full sprinkler system and all modern improvements. Moderate Rents.
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Also Offices Single or en Suite,
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FOR RENT
134 to 140 West 29th St.
Live Steam Obtainable
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TO LEASE.
5-story and 3-story Building
on plot 5,500 square feet; low rent to good tenant.
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50,000 SQUARE FEET.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
146-142 5TH AV., NEAR 11TH ST.
Six story and basement building; 65 ft. wide; elevator, steam heat, steam power; REASONABLE RENT.
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Fireproof building, unusual light.
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FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

134 WEST 14TH ST., Near 6th Av.
LIGHT LOFTS, 75x103.
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SALESROOM—4TH AVE.,
s. w. corner 20th St.; best of light, lowest insurance; ample shipping facilities; rent $1,500; front of elevators.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Farragut 9494. 1,138 Broadway.

6th Av. N.W. Cor. 26th St.
Corner Store, 25x65; vaulted basement; busy corner; low rent; opportunity; new building will divide. Apply on premises.

TO LET
STORE—115 Feet Deep
42 UNION SQUARE
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
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HIGH-CLASS LOFTS
PRINTERS—MANUFACTURERS
50x90, 70x90, and 50x150; best location; all facilities. Brokers, or OFFICE, E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23d St. Tel. 4218 Garmercy.

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Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
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276 WEST 94TH STREET,
convenient to 96th St. express Subway station; 4½ story American basement; 12 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors, open plumbing, hardwood trim; private house block; will rent to right party reasonably.
HOUGHTON COMPANY,
200 West 72d St. Tel., Columbus 280.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A Large Corner Dwelling
on Riverside Drive, five story and basement, 16 rooms; fine condition. Price $100,000 FREE AND CLEAR. To EXCHANGE for a mercantile building or apartment having small mortgage. For all particulars apply to Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Great Neck Bargain
I own choice 205-foot corner plot in finest residential development on North Shore, 10 minutes' walk from station. Finances compel sacrifice. Property cost me $11,000 last year; will sell for $8,500 cash or will divide. No brokers. Principals only. Home Site, T 119 Times.

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The ideal North Shore suburban Home; 22 minutes by electric train from Pennsylvania Station; boating, bathing, fishing; nine room stucco house and two baths; two large plots overlooking Bay and Sound, and one on the shore at real bargain prices. Write or call for photos and full particulars. J. HART WELCH, Douglaston.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM
Just the thing for chicken raising; four-room bungalow, with outbuildings; on large plot of land facing two streets, in large town; near station, trolley, and beach; one hour from city; fare 17 cents; price $1,400; terms, $400 down, $8 monthly. Call or write C., Owner, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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ENGINEERING WORKS (with an iron foundry) in England, in an excellent skilled labor centre; complete, with well selected, high-class machine, tools, and electric cranes; on perpetual leasehold land of 20,000 square yards, of which ¾ is covered by buildings, all at ground floor level only; a railway siding affords excellent rail and water facilities. PRICE £100,000. E. J. K., L 347 Times Downtown.

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An Ideal All-Year Home Near the Water
Plot 100 by 237 Feet. Select Neighborhood Over 200 Homes.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. PRICE $7,500, EASY TERMS.
Only $2,500 to be Paid—On Terms Arranged to Suit
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CENTRAL HALL; UNUSUALLY LARGE LIVING ROOM WITH HUGE OPEN FIREPLACE. LARGE DINING ROOM, PANTRY AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR. FOUR LARGE BEDROOMS, SOME EN SUITE; TWO TILED BATHROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR. TWO LARGE BEDROOMS, SEWING ROOM, BATH AND STORAGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR; AMPLE CLOTHES AND LINEN CLOSETS; LARGE VERANDA; SLEEPING PORCH; OPEN TERRACE; PARQUET FLOORS; BEAMED CEILINGS; WALLS PANELLED IN HARDWOOD; LECTRIC LIGHT; PERFECT HEATING PLANT; EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE. ESTABLISHED SOCIAL CENTRE; FINE COUNTRY CLUB, SELECT SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES. BEST OF BOATING, FISHING, BATHING, TENNIS, ETC., IN SUMMER; TOBOGGANING, ICE-BOATING, SKATING IN WINTER. Highest, Healthiest Climate Within Commuting Distance of New York. For Further Particulars Address
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TOTAL COST OF
HOUSE WITH FINE PLOT
$5,000 TO $6,000
AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.
On a high, rolling, wooded, picturesque property; actual walk only five minutes from station.
ALL HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.
Some sites commanding view of the Sound. Others overlooking a beautiful State.
ARTISTIC homes that we can sell on the rental plan or your own ideas, financed or built by this company, for a small initial payment.
We have the recommendation of all of our purchasers who are living in artistic and moderate cost homes.
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Write for booklet, giving details, showing Photos.
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Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
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Of 9 rooms, 2 baths; about ¼ acre; convenient to transportation, schools, churches, etc., in best section of New Rochelle; mortgage $6,750, price $11,750; but want offer from quick buyer. Rector 4334; Mr. Sudman, 67 Exchange Place.

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Nine-room houses; fine restricted avenue; steam heat, electric light, beamed ceilings, hardwood; convenient to railroad station; price, $10,500; rent, $65; owner will consider offers; anxious to sell; will vacate house shortly.
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Will sell my all-year-round home, best residential park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage; acre, with beautiful shade trees, abundance of shrubs and ornamental trees. No reasonable offer refused. OWNER, Box 157 Times.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.
Suitable all year round, hollow tile stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; large grounds; 35 minutes out, convenient to station. Will sell cheap on easy terms.
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ALONG THE HUDSON,
ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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—5 ACRES— BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.
Outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit trees. ATTRACTIVELY LOW FIGURE
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125 Acres, $4,400
Live Stock, Tools and Crops.
2 horses, 9 cows, 5 yearlings, bull, 50 hens, all machinery and tools, grain drill and binder, 25 tons hay and straw, 25 bushels potatoes and some grain go with this splendid farm if taken now; big money maker; 75 acres level machine-worked fields, cut 50 tons hay, big general crops, stream-watered pasture for 15 cows, some wood, good orchard; 6-room house, big basement, barn, other buildings; only 2½ miles to town and station; owner wants to retire before Winter; if taken at once, all goes for $4,400, on easy terms. Full details, location, &c., Page 1, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains," copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 1004, 47 West 34th St., New York.

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Westport and Greens Farms.
Bathing, boating and fishing available.
20 Acres, two houses, barns, orchard, stream; $12,500.
75 Acres, fine old New England farm house, three fireplaces, bath, good barns, some woods, $15,000.
150 Acres, good house and barns, small river, $15,000.
110 Acres; a regular top o' world farm, with magnificent views of Long Island Sound; house, barns and silo; $20,000.
56 Acres; high land, very near the Sound; splendid old house, good barns, orchard; $20,000.
15 Acres, orchard, nine-room house, with bath, steam heat and artesian well, $9,500.
Shore front from 100 feet to 150 acres; prices upon application. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

CONSULT ME NOW.
I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in
AND
GREENWICH, CT., VICINITY
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE for CASH
6-Room Stucco Bungalow
On plot ¾ acre, high land.
Near Asbury Park.
Full price $750.
Value $1,550—only 3 years old.
Box G 71 Times.

NUTLEY Just finished, 7 rooms, tiled bath, vestibule, parquet floors, open fireplace, steam heat, gas and electric kitchen—lot 50x122; high residential neighborhood; $5,000, $500 cash, $30 monthly. Myerholz & Dressig, Real Estate, Union Ave. and Centre St., Nutley.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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is known far and wide as one of the finest residential communities in America. In order to achieve this distinction it must possess unusual qualities. It does. Come and see for yourself.
We handle the very best class of properties offered FOR SALE or RENTAL in Montclair.
TO STRANGERS.
We advise you to RENT for a year or so before BUYING. The experience you gain by so doing will help you considerably in purchasing a home later on.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers,
Offices Opposite Lackawanna Station.
Montclair, N. J.

Splendid 10-Acre Farm, $4,500.
Only $1,500 Cash Needed. Stocked.
Fine large 9-room dwelling, with hot-water heat, open fireplace, bath, toilet, washstands, range, hot and cold water, gasoline engine and complete water system; large barn, stable, carriage house, cement floors, supplied with running water; poultry buildings, corn crib, large hog house, with cement floors, root cellar, everything complete; 10 acres rich level land, fruited with peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, currants, &c.; owner includes fine cow, about 150 head poultry, herd of pigs, tools, machinery, &c.; splendidly located, 3 minutes to school; beautiful shade; everything complete. PRICE only $4,500; $1,500 cash. Write or call for details. BRAY & MACGEORGE, LARGEST REAL ESTATE BROKERS in SOUTH JERSEY. 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J. Also send for illustrated catalogue.

THE STATE IS BEHIND THIS OPPORTUNITY
Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, are being sold by order of the Supreme Court at prices that average about 50% of the sale price of former owners.
70% to 75% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage.
You should by all means be among the many who are now taking advantage of the extraordinary promise of profit that these fine properties hold forth.
The State Banking Department is holding the sale to liquidate the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.
Inspect these properties personally or apply for detailed information to
BENJAMIN D. HAIGHT,
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Delightful 45-acre farm, 50 miles New York, on main line railroad; ¾ mile, (short walk,) good town; on macadamed State road; 600 feet elevation, with grand views and air; beautiful house, sets back 150 feet; very large trees; 16-room house, alone worth more than entire price; bathroom; large barns, silo, poultry plant; 1,200 young fruit trees, all in bearing; alfalfa, asparagus, artesian water; only $8,000; a matchless bargain.
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Real Estate is one of our specialties. We have our own engineering corps, and furnish surveys, maps and plottings.
This branch of our business is discussed in Booklet A. Send for it.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

A HOME you have been looking for; conveniently located; beautiful section, 15 miles New York, 5 minutes' walk stations two different railroads; excellent service; houses are well built, semi-bungalow style, stucco finish, all improvements, large plot, sidewalks; near schools, churches, stores, trolleys, etc. $2,500 up. Terms same as rent; no extras. Worth investigating.
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Opposite Erie Station, Passaic, N. J.

IF YOU HAVE $100



and can pay $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

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The Wilsonia
225-227-229 West 69th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
1 Room and bath, $30
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $45 up.
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Exceptional Clean Apartments for Particular People. No Objectionable Tenants.
COMPLETELY FURNISHED.
Modern Elevator Apartment House.
Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts.
Maid service if desired.
Convenient to Subway, "L," and Surface Cars.
References Absolutely Essential.
Supt. on Premises. 'Phone, 3920 Col.

166 West 72d Street
AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 25x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x18.6; dining room, tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration; bathroom with alcove shower; dining room can be used as an extra bedroom if necessary, as living room can be utilized as combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter months; rent $225 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
Apply to Manager, on premises.

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35TH ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
A few handsome Apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure.
Single Apartments, $50 per month.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month.
Homelike, absolutely refined and very central.

SPECIALIST
gives her time free of charge to those interested in selecting superior furnished apartments. Unusual list.
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410 Park Avenue
Corner 55th Street
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner,
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Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
Living Room 21x32.6
RENTS $4,000 TO $11,000
Booklet on Request
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents,
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In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS.
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1750 TO $2400 2 & 3 BATHS
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PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 FIFTH AVE.
APARTMENTS DE LUXE
755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Suitable for Physician or Living Apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
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New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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THE MADISON SQUARE
37 MADISON AVENUE
To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.
Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms.
Housekeeping and Hotel Apartments.
Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient.
Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.
F. R. GOING, Resident Manager.
PHELPS STOKES ESTATES, Owners, 100 William Street, N. Y. C.

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121 Mad. Av.
CORNER 30TH ST.
Large and Perfectly Arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in above Fireproof Building.
Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and bathe. Extra rooms for maids.
Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished, 3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.
A Very Desirable Ground Floor Apartment for High Class Physician.
Also Suite of Large Living Room, Bed Chamber and Bath, with Room Service if Desired.
Good Restaurant maintained for tenants only.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section. Reduced rentals. Apply on premises.

110 EAST 23D STREET,
NEAR 4TH AVE.
Large office, salesroom or skylight studio. Apply at the premises.

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One block from Central Park; cross-town cars. A few choice apartments, 6 to 7 rooms. All night service.
Rents $50 to $70.
Superintendent on premises.

53-59 East 96th Street,
ADJOINING MADISON AV
4 ROOMS { Elevator & telephone service. Especially light rooms. Under personal supervision. Price $37.50.

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"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 90th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6380 Greeley.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS
166 West 72d Street
SUPERB 4 ROOM APARTMENT,
exceptionally large rooms, all outside, unobstructed light; living room 24.8x15.10, bedroom 18.6x18.6; dining room and large tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration; bathroom has tiled alcove, shower, and needle bath; only vacant Apartment remaining unleased; rent, $1,000 from Dec. 1, 1914.
Apply to manager on premises.

ATTENTION!
THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
5 to 7 ROOMS, EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, LIBERAL CONCESSIONS. $42 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	8	1	1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4	1	600 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	8	3	1,800 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	7	1	780
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	660 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CORNWALL
255 West 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
One of the new and finest 12-story fireproof Apartment Houses on west side; apartments in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; one corner Apartment, nine rooms, two baths, $2,300; one west Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,800.

4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Southern Exposure.
New Fireproof Building.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Large Rooms
a Special Feature.
An exceptional Apartment of 9 Rooms and 4 Baths may be arranged.
105 West 72d St.
Adjacent to Subway and "L" express stations.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12 story steel fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; Subway station at the corner.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents Moderate.

New Windsor
294 Central Park West,
Near 89th St.
8 and 9 Large Rooms & Bath.
Newly Decorated.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Rents Reasonable.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

VAUXHALL
780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.
4 Rooms, from $700 | 6 Rooms, from $1200
5 " " 950 | 7 " " 1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.
Secure the Benefits
of exceptional rental opportunities offered by the
New Eleven-story Absolutely Fireproof Building,
representing the most advanced ideas in apartment house construction. Location is the best and most convenient on Washington Heights, commanding a view of the Hudson, accessible to subway express stations, Broadway surface line and elevated. Overlooking grounds of Hispania Society of America.
Telephone, Audubon 870
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.
BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.
Rental Representative on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.,
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms
or larger combinations, maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1500
SPENCER ARMS
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel., Columbus—3996.

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210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
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Superintendent on premises.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
NEW BUILDING
Furnished and Unfurnished.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Unfurnished, $1,020 to $1,100
Furnished, $1,290 to $1,370
135 West 79th St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
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Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
Apartments, 6-7-10 Rooms
May be had on favorable terms.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 Rooms, $40; 3 W. 104th St.
5 Rooms, $40; 40 W. 127th St.
5 & 7 Cor. Rooms, $40 & $60.
Tuxedo Court, Madison Av., 128 St.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT., ON PREMISES.

318-328 WEST 51ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive Apartments, elevator, all improvements.
Rents Very Reasonable.
Waldron & Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

BIG CONCESSIONS
High Class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315-321 W. 94th St.
7 large, light rooms, bath, and extra maids' lavatory, per annum, $950.
5 and 6 rooms and bath, $50 to $65.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 W. 91st Street
7-8 Room Apartments
$950-$1200
Highest Class Elevator House.
Best Value in the City.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
THE HUDSON, No. 227, Cor. 96th St.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment, 4 to 7 rooms. Rents $780 to $1,200; very attractive. Harry E. Hayes, 30 East 42d St., or Superintendent.

SUBLET UNFURNISHED
at Greatly Reduced Rental.
AN APARTMENT OF
14 ROOMS—5 BATHROOMS.
BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS. DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGN. EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
ALWYN COURT
182 WEST 58TH ST.
ONE FURNISHED SUITE TO SUBLET.

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Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way. cor. 105th St.

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307 WEST 79TH STREET
A Family Apartment House of the Best Type.
LOCATION—Convenient and most desirable.
TRANSIT FACILITIES—79th St. Subway Station. 4 car lines & elevated.
BUILDING—Modern and Fireproof.
SERVICE—As good as can be had.
ROOMS—Homelike and light.
PRICES—6 Rooms, $1,200 and up; 8 Rooms, $1,800 and up. To complete the renting some price inducements will me made to long term, desirable tenants.
(Short term bargain hunters please stay away.)
Apply to Superintendent on premises or to
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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
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Corner Elevator Apartment
Eight outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; all brilliant. Every known improvement; moderate rent. Apply 1,350 Madison Av., S. W. Corner 96th St. Inducements offered; will decorate to suit.

OWNER leaving city will sublet six rooms and foyer with three baths; corner Apartment, in new building. Apply
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Rockledge Hall
Riverside Drive
South Cor. 102d St.
Choicest part of Drive
One corner apartment of
9 all outside rooms
3 baths, 2 maids' rooms
RENT $2800.

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.
9-Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,100.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
Apply on premises, or
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Broadway, Corner 105th Street.
'Phone, 8380—Riverside.

Prince Humbert
220 Cathedral Parkway
110th St., near Broadway
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
A Very Desirable Apartment
ALL FRONT ROOMS
Southern exposure overlooking river.
6 Rooms....$1,300.
Also 6 Rooms, $800.
Apply on premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway and 109th Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

WASHINGTON ARMS
Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Cor. 179th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
Charming Elevator Apts. All Front Rooms. Most Beautiful and Exclusive Section IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
4 Rooms & Bath, $40-$45 | 5 Rooms & Bath, $52-$55
6 Corner Rooms, $65
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agts., 4249 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL—LOCATION HOUSE
Every Possible Improvement.
Modern to date—just completed.
Selected Tenants Only.
4 ROOMS FROM $27-$29
5 ROOMS FROM $33-$35
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SAYS GERMANY'S FIGHT IS SELFISH

Struggle of Teutonic Culture Against Slav 'Barbarism' a Myth, Dr. Bury Asserts.

GERMANY COURTED RUSSIA

Never Hesitated at Alliance with Which She Now Reproaches France and England.

DISSECTS GERMAN 'LIBERTY'

Calm Repudiation of Solemn Treaty Obligations Something Other Nations Cannot Understand.

By JOHN B. BURY,
Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University.

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The war in which Europe is now engaged has been represented by some prominent spokesmen of Germany as a conflict between Teutonic and Slavonic civilisation. Slavonic civilization is described as the "Muscovite barbarism" of "Asiatic" Russia, and the inference is drawn that Great Britain and France, in co-operating with Russia, are betraying the cause of enlightenment and progress for which Germany is contending.

The object of these stages is to show, in the first place, that even if the description of Russian civilisation as barbarous were justified, Germany is the last country in the world whose previous relations with Russia give her the right to denounce others for co-operating with Russia, and, in the second place, that certain specific features of German civilization in the political sphere are, in principle, as fundamentally opposed to ideas for which Frenchmen and Britons, Americans and Italians would be ready to lay down their lives, as are the specific features of Russian autocracy. It will appear incidentally that the actual issues between Teuton and Slav are perfectly definite political interests.

I will begin by a brief review of the political relations of the Russian Empire with Prussia, to whose hegemony the German States intrusted their destinies in 1870. For the present purpose it is unnecessary to go further back than 1772, but what happened then has a direct bearing on the present situation. At that time Russia was ruled by a German lady, the Empress Catherine II., and Prussia by her kinsman, Frederick the Great, who made his country a first rate power. At this time the territory of the Prussian State was not continuous. On one side there was a large block, consisting of Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the recently acquired Silesia. To the east, beyond the Vistula, there was East Prussia, from which the sovereigns derived the title of "King of Prussia." Between these two blocks, reaching to the sea, stretched the Kingdom of Poland.

Prussia Cuts Into Poland.

It is obvious that for the consolidation of the Prussian State no territorial acquisition was more desirable than the Polish lands which separated East Prussia from Pomerania and Silesia. Frederick made the proposal to Catherine that they should increase their territories at Poland's expense; Austria came in as a third accomplice, and in 1772 the first dismemberment of Poland gave Prussia the necessary territorial continuity between her sundered possessions. The example of Frederick was followed by his successors. Two subsequent partitions (with Russia, 1793; with Russia and Austria, 1795) obliterated Poland from the map and extended the borders of Prussia east of Warsaw.

It would not be over the mark to call these proceedings high handed; much stronger terms have generally been used. So far as the first dismemberment is concerned, Frederick might plead that if Prussia, to use the modern phrase, was to have her place in the sun, the possession of Northern Poland was a political necessity, and that the rights of a weak state could not be allowed to stand in the way. The later spoliations can hardly be covered by the same plea. But whatever may be thought of the transactions, this co-operation, by which Prussia secured for a part of unwilling Poland the blessings of German rule and delivered another part to the mercies of "Muscovite barbarism," was destined to prove the basis of further co-operation and intimacy between the governments of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

Little need be said of the humiliating years when Napoleon was gaining the mastery of Germany and Prussia's hopes were centred in Russian support. In 1805 the Prussian King, learning that the French were marching on the Danube, flung himself into the arms of the Czar, and in the following year he wrote: "He (Napoleon) intends to destroy me. Will you look on with indifference?" It was due to the Czar's intercession at Tilsit that Prussia was permitted to retain Silesia.

The Treaty of Vienna.

By the Treaty of Vienna (1815) Prussia recovered only part of the Polish spoils which Napoleon had compelled her to relinquish. They were the most important—West Prussia and Posen. The revival of an independent Polish Kingdom, under French auspices, though of brief duration, had reinvigorated the patriotic hopes of the Poles, and for a long time to come the extinction of these national aspirations was to be one of the most serious tasks engaging the rulers of Prussia and Russia.

Up to the present time it has been a leading problem of Prussian domestic policy to Germanize the Polish provinces by strengthening the German population there and impressing German ideas on the Poles. "It is the problem," says the ex-Chancellor, Prince Bülow, "on the solution and development of which the immediate future of our country depends." And it is a problem which was one of the governing motives of Prussia in her relations with Russia throughout the nineteenth century.

The note was struck in 1830. Till then Prussia tried the experiment of a liberal policy toward her Polish subjects. There was a Provincial Diet in Posen, at which the members were elected by the people, and there was a Polish Governor, as well as a Prussian President. This policy, however, did not conciliate the Poles.

Nicholas I. Opposes Liberalism.

The convention of Münchengrätz had a larger significance in the eyes of the Czar Nicholas I., who brought it about. The Czar, who was an incarnation of the spirit of autocracy, believed it to be his duty to resist to the utmost the propagation of the liberal ideas of Western Europe, and in Prussia and Austria he saw at once two barriers to protect Russia against the pernicious doctrines current in France, Belgium and Italy and two supports for the monarchical principle.[1] In fact, he designed a political system, which we might describe as a league of monarchism, to oppose encroachments of Western constitutionalism.

The intimacy between Russia and Prussia was facilitated by the relationship of the rulers. The Czar was son-in-law of Frederick William III. At the crisis of the Crimean war there was danger of a rupture. A party at the Prussian court (known as the Wochenblatt party from the name of their press organ) advocated efforts to bring about a partition of Russia and to cultivate a friendship with England which might lead to a united Germany. This party was supported by the Princess William (afterward the Empress Augusta), wife of the heir to the throne. She was partly of Russian descent, as her mother was daughter of the Emperor Paul, but she detested Russia. This aversion constantly caused difficulties to Bismarck, who speaks satirically of her idea that goodwill toward England, and even toward France, was a sign of higher culture than good-will toward Russia. Prince William was nearly won over by his wife and the Wochenblatt party to a policy opposed to Russia, but Bismarck dissuaded him, urging especially that such a policy would formidably increase the difficulty of the Polish problem.

After the death of Nicholas the rôle which he had played in upholding the principles of monarchism in Eastern Europe passed to Bismarck.

Bismarck Gets Whip Hand.

The lesson of 1830 had not been lost in Prussia, and when trouble arose in Russian Poland in 1862-'63, Bismarck took the needful measures. There was a division in the governing circle at St. Petersburg between absolutism and Polish sympathies. The Grand Duke Constantine was a man of liberal opinions, and when he was appointed Viceroy of Poland at the crisis he spoke Polish, wore a Polish uniform and assumed the most conciliatory attitude. Alexander II. was half inclined to a philo-Polish policy, and but for the action of the extreme revolutionary party in Poland this might in the end have prevailed. Bismarck's diplomacy was directed toward insuring the victory of the old absolutist principle. The question was, he wrote, whether the Russian Cabinet was dominated "by an effort after Russo-Polish fraternisation in the anti-German Pan-Slavist interest or by one for mutual reliance between Russia and Prussia."[2]

He had against him not only the Russian philo-Polish party, but also the influence of France, England, and Austria, which made repeated representations at St. Petersburg (1863) urging liberal concessions, (such as representative government, appointment of Poles to public offices and the exclusive use of Polish as the official language.) Bismarck was successful.[3] A military convention was concluded, and Prussia helped Russia to crush the revolt by guarding the frontier, so that the insurgents could not escape. In this convention Bismarck saw political, not merely military, significance. It "stood for the victory in the Russian Cabinet of Prussia over Polish policy." "An agreement between Russia and the German foe of Pan-Slavism for joint action, military and political, against the Polish 'Bruderstamm' movement was a decisive blow to the views of the philo-Polish party at the Russian court."

To these quotations, which illuminate the consistent policy of Prussia, I may add one more:

"For the German future of Prussia the attitude of Russia was a question of great importance. A philo-Polish Russian policy was calculated to vivify that Russo-French sympathy against which Prussia's effort had been directed since the peace of Paris, and, indeed, on occasion earlier. . . . It was our interest to oppose the party in the Russian Cabinet which had Polish proclivities even when they were the proclivities of Alexander II."[4]

Austria Takes Part of Poles.

It is to be noted that Austria on this occasion associated herself with the Western powers in behalf of the Poles. She could afford to do this because she had herself been comparatively liberal in her treatment of the Poles in Galicia. Her empire consisting of many nationalities, its complete Germanization could never be her object;[5] whereas complete Germanization was the definite policy of Prussia, a policy to be pursued not only in the Polish districts, but also afterward in Schleswig and Elsass. Austria, moreover, stood in a different position in regard to Russia on account of their opposite interests in the Balkan Peninsula, and the favor she showed toward her Poles was at least partly influenced by the consideration that she might use them as a weapon against Russia.

Russia was somewhat alarmed at the advances of the Prussian power in 1864, but Bismarck, who boasted that he had the ear of the Czar, avoided a rupture of the friendly relations between the Governments, and in 1870 Russian influence counted for much in determining Austria not to assist France. After the Treaty of Frankfort Bismarck contemplated a triple alliance between the three empires, with the idea of bringing in afterward "monarchical Italy." He was following in the steps of the Czar Nicholas. His project was a new league of monarchism.

"It was designed," he writes, "for the struggle which, as I feared, was before us, between the two European tendencies which Napoleon called Republican and Cossack, and which I, according to our present ideas, should designate on the one side as a system of order on a monarchical basis and on the other as the social republic to the level of which the anti-monarchical development is wont to sink. * * *

Fears for Monarchies' Fate.

"If the monarchical Governments have no understanding of the necessity of holding together in the interests of political and social order, but make themselves subservient to the chauvinistic impulses of their subjects, I fear that the international revolutionary and social struggles which will have to be fought out will be all the more dangerous and take such a form that the victory on the part of monarchical order will be more difficult. Since 1871 I have sought for the most certain assurance against those struggles in the alliance of the three Emperors and also in the effort to impart both monarchical principles in Italy."[6]

The alliance was not concluded, but an entente was formed between the three Emperors in 1872 and remained for some ten years the leading fact in international politics. It was menaced for a moment by the crisis between France and Germany in 1875, and more seriously by the situation in the Balkans in 1876, when a rupture between Austria and Russia seemed imminent. Bismarck told Schweinitz, the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that "our first care was to preserve the friendship between the monarchies which in a struggle with one another had more to lose as regarded their opposition to the revolution than they had to win,"[7] and instructed him to make it clear to the Czar's Government that Germany would not suffer Austria to lose her position as an independent power. The result was that the Russian storm was diverted from the Carpathians to the Balkans.

Bismarck Favors Russo-German Pact.

A letter of Bismarck to Count Peter Shuvalov (February, 1877) resumes his general view of German political relations with Russia. "Whatever the political future of our two countries may be, the part I have played in the past allows me the satisfaction of knowing that, respecting the necessity of their alliance, I have always been in agreement with the statesmen most worthy of esteem among your compatriots. As long as I am in office I shall be faithful to the tradition by which I have been guided for five-and-twenty years, and of which the principles coincide with the ideas expressed in your letter in regard to the reciprocal services which Russia and Germany can render to one another and have rendered for more than a century without harming the particular interests of either. It was that conviction which guided me in 1848, in 1854, in 1863, as in the present instance, and for which I succeeded in gaining the suffrages of the majority of my countrymen."[8]

None of the powers principally interested were satisfied with the results of the Congress of Berlin, (1878,) and Russia blamed Bismarck for not having adequately supported her. There was a consequent coolness, and in the following year Germany concluded a defensive alliance with Austria, which, in 1882, was expanded into the Triple Alliance. In pursuing this policy Bismarck thought that Austria and Germany might strive for a further consolidation, or, rather, for a renewal, of the understanding between the three Emperors. "I regarded it as no less enjoined upon us to cultivate neighborly relations with Russia after, than before, our defensive alliance with Austria."[9] The understanding between the three Emperors was renewed by the agreement of Skiernewicze (September, 1884,) and in 1885, by the "Reinsurance Treaty," (concealed from the other members of the Triple Alliance,) Germany guaranteed to Russia support against an attack by Austria for five years.

"Reinsurance Treaty" Unrenewed.

Bismarck's successor did not renew this treaty, and the Dual Alliance between Russia was concluded in 1895. Germany still, so far as the changed circumstances permitted, aimed at friendly relations with her eastern neighbor and showed good will toward her at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. After that war "there was a slight coolness in Franco-Russian relations, whereas there was an increase of warmth in those between Russia and Germany."[10]

But the situation had changed profoundly. The foundation of German policy on intimacy with Austria would naturally lead to sympathy with Austrian aims in the Balkans; yet Bismarck could still say, "I believe that it would be advantageous for Germany if the Russians, in one way or other, physically or diplomatically, were to establish themselves at Constantinople and had to defend that position." Even with the rapid growth in the post-Bismarckian period of German world-policy, which extended to the Turkish Empire in Asia, sympathy was converted into solidarity by the direct German interests in Turkey and on the Mediterranean. Germany now sought to establish herself diplomatically at Constantinople and she succeeded in doing so, when the rest of Europe was shocked by the Armenian massacres. Austria could now serve German interests. The Austrian aim to control a passage through the Balkan Peninsula and an outlet on the Aegean coincided with the German purpose. Germany's fear of Slavism, which had hitherto only regarded Poland, now extended to the south Slavonic sphere. Thus the development of her world policy completely changed the ground for her future relations with Russia.

Prussia Fears Liberalism.

An unfriendly critic might observe that, while the Russian autocracy lasted in an unmitigated form, Prussia was hand in glove with Russia, and that she has waited until the Government has inaugurated a liberal policy, by the creation of a Parliament, to go to war and denounce the power which was her traditional friend as "barbarous" and "Asiatic." This is not an accident, and the connection is probably to be found, partly at least, in Poland.

Since 1872 the most determined and persistent efforts were made, and the severest measures adopted, to Germanise the Prussian Poles. In the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (1873-1874) between the Government and the Catholic Church, the position of the Catholic Poles was an important factor. Extensive purchases of land from Polish owners were made for the purpose of colonizing the provinces and ultimately serving a majority of the German inhabitants. When this method reached its limit the results were not satisfactory. In 1906 it was officially reported that since 1890 the German population had diminished by more than 500,000, while the Poles had increased by more than 250,000.

Accordingly, a compulsory Dispossession bill was passed in 1908. But it is admitted that the policy of colonization and the strict enforcement of the German language in the schools have on the whole achieved little. Prince von Bülow acknowledges that the goal is still distant, though he thinks it can be attained "if we do not tire of this troublesome struggle, entailing so many sacrifices, and if transitory phases of practical politics do not again sweep the great and permanent demands of national policy into the background."[11]

"Paternal Favor" for Poles.

Material benefits the Prussian Government has been ready paternally to confer. The old town of Posen was rebuilt in the most modern style, and in August, 1913, the Emperor visited it to celebrate the completion of the new city. His speech on that occasion was to the effect that the Poles might expect much from his "paternal favor." It might be heard between his phrases that they might also apprehend much from his paternal displeasure.[12]

The German nationalization of the eastern provinces being, as Prince von Bülow has so lucidly explained, one of the supreme aims of the Prussian Government, it is easy to understand with what grave misgivings Prussian statesmen must have regarded the foundation of a Russian Parliament and the prospects that with the growth of its influence Russian policy would move more and more in a liberal direction. For if, even in the old days, liberal philo-Polish ideas in the councils of the Czar were occasionally a danger which Bismarck had to exert his miraculous skill in diplomacy to counteract, it was evident that the new political system, which has opened a new era in Russian history, could hardly fail to bring about a radical change favorable to Polish ideas in the administration of Russian Poland.

Germans Powerful in Russia.

To this sketch of the relations between Prussia and Russia a remark must be added on the part which Germans took in building up the bureaucratic system which has been the great obstacle to reform in Russia. In the process of Europeanizing the Muscovite Empire, which began with Peter the Great and progressed steadily throughout the eighteenth century, Germans played a leading rôle and filled most important positions in the state's service. They helped to organize bureaucracy and to build up the military system, which was founded on German models. As time went on Russia depended less on foreigners, but Germans belonging to the Russian lands of Esthonia, Livonia and Kurlands were, in the early years of Nicholas I., still preponderant in the higher commands in the army and in important state offices. It was Benckendorff who organized the Political Secret Police, (Third Section,) perhaps the most unpopular institution introduced by Nicholas.

And the influence of Germans at court and in public administration has continued till the present time. A high authority on Russia writes, referring to the reign of Nicholas II.:

"Englishmen and Germans who had lived long in Russia almost invariably maintained that it was the German who was disliked. There were reasons why this should be so. Russians at home were nearly touched by their own system of government than by questions of foreign policy, and here the Germans were constantly presented to them as the agents of power. Baltic Germans were strong at the Court; they held many of the highest administrative posts and were in every chancellery; they had, for instance, a disproportionate share in the work of the courts-martial. German stewards with scrupulous exactness collected the revenues of their absent masters. German firms captured the strategic points of trade, and German managers ruled Russian workmen. Owing to a strong contrast of character between the two races their use of their power was often contemptuous and rarely sympathetic."[13]

It is certain that, whatever judgment may be found of Russian civilisation in its political aspect, men of the German race have largely participated in its development.

Russia and Prussia Friendly.

It appears clearly from this survey that the relations of Prussia and Russia up to the last decade of the nineteenth century were almost invariably relations of friendship and co-operation. Neither Prussia nor Germany ever betrayed the slightest symptom of a desire to stand forth as champions against "Muscovite barbarism." That the two powers should hold together in the interest of monarchism was the policy of Bismarck, as of Nicholas I. The one thing which Prussia feared was that if her neighbor adopted a liberal policy in Russian Poland trouble might be created in her own Polish provinces. Her object, therefore, was to confirm what she now stigmatizes as "Czarism" in its autocratic principles, and to hinder any liberal concessions that might be entertained at St. Petersburg.

Till the end of the Bismarckian period the danger of Slavism lay, so far as Germany was concerned, in the possibility of the adoption of the philo-Polish policy by the Russian Government, and she was comparatively indifferent to Russian relations with the South Slavonic States. This indifference ceased when she began, in the reign of William II., an ambitious policy in the sphere of the Turkish Empire. The direct interest of Austria-Hungary in the Balkan countries now became the indirect interest of Germany.

Here we have the only tangible meaning that can be discovered in the cry of Teutonic versus Slavonic civilization. The sole actuality behind the claim that the present war is a struggle of Teutonic enlightenment against Slavonic barbarism" lies in the fact that German and Austrian interests in the Balkan Peninsula are embarrassed by the sympathy of Russia with the small Slavonic states, which oppose an obstacle to those interests, and that Germany is afraid of the Russian philo-Polish policy.

German Policy Her "Interest."

The policy of Prussia in her dealings with Russia has been perfectly consistent and intelligible. I have traced it, not to criticise it, but to point out that Germany is the last power in the world that has the right to reproach another power for co-operating with Russia. Her policy has been legitimately determined by her conception of her own interests. In 1907 Great Britain concluded a convention with Russia. The understanding thus initiated between the two countries has been steadily developed. This policy, on our part, has been dictated by the consideration of our own interests. If there were anything exceptionable in it we might well offer the defense that we have simply followed Germany's example. We may, indeed, also say that as a power to whom political liberty has for centuries been the first principle of social life we naturally sympathize with Russia in the process of transformation which has recently begun, and think we may reasonably hope an intimacy with France and England will help her in her path away from the autocratic system in which Germany always sought to confirm her toward the political ideals of Western civilization.

"Muscovite barbarism," "Asiatic Russia." These two phrases which were fully applicable 200 years ago, but which since then have been steadily becoming less and less appropriate as descriptions of Russia civilization. Today they are so glaringly far from the truth that they are no more than terms of abuse.

Russia Becomes European.

On the history of the Europeanizing of Russia in the eighteenth century we owe the best book to a German, whose concluding observation is that "Russia is continually winning new forces, which bind her indissolubly with the Western Kulturwelt and will ultimately merge her completely in Europe."[14] Just thirty years ago Rambaud remarked: "Russia is too European to continue to live outside the conditions of European political life."[15] There is, indeed, no question that, according to the general consent of opinion, Russia and the Slavs, though their development has been late, have taken their place in the sphere of European civilization. I may refer to a writer, with most of whose views I disagree, but whose work, "Die Grundlagen des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," has enjoyed a wide popularity in Germany.[16] His subject is the "kultur" of the "Germanic" peoples, and among the Germanic peoples he includes the Slavs. Translating this into terms which do not imply his unacceptable Germanic theory, he means that the Slavs are one of the races which are bearers of what is commonly called "Western civilization." And in this he is assuredly right.

The supreme value of the work done by Russia in physical, historical and philological science is recognized by all competent people. Is it necessary to speak of Russian musicians? Every educated European knows how Russia has enriched European literature. The German historian of Russian literature wrote: "The tenacity and the soaring flight of the Russian spirit has created a world literature. May it remain in the future true to the humane and ascetic conditions of its glorious past! The world cannot do without it!"[17]

Antipathy Political and Social.

No judges are more capable of recognizing merit than the Germans in the fields of literature and art, science and learning, in which they had themselves done such magnificent work. In these domains there can be no question of an antipathy between Teutonic and Slavonic civilization. The alleged antipathy must therefore be sought in the political and social institutions and ideals. Here there are specific differences between Russia and Germany; and there are specific differences between Russia and France, between Russia and Great Britain. But if the institutions and ideals of Great Britain and France differ profoundly from those of Russian autocracy, they also differ from those of Germany. If, therefore, differences in civilisation have anything to do with the matter, it is difficult to see why France and Great Britain should be expected simply on this ground to co-operate with Germany against Russia rather than with Russia against Germany.

The two great Western republics, France and the United States; the two great constitutional monarchies, Great Britain and Italy, and most of the smaller States of Europe, as well as the self-governing States of the British Empire, have in common responsible government, democratic institutions and a similar ideal of political liberty. From this point of view, the Western powers stand, as Bismarck clearly recognised in his explanation of his philo-Russian policy, on a different side of the fence from Germany and Austria.

Military Caste Predominant.

We have watched with respectful interest Germany's development on her own lines with monarchism, paternal government, the divine right of Kings, the preponderant influence of a military caste (who seem to believe with von Moltke that "war is an essential element in God's scheme of the universe") and a form of constitutionalism which we regard as spurious. This system may lead to greater efficiency, and it seems, as Prince von Bülow has explained, to suit the Germans. They feel free under it.

But we—and we can answer for France, Italy, and America—should not feel free under it. It is not our ideal of political liberty. Paternal government, paternal favor," is repugnant to us. We will not submit to any authority except an authority appointed and controlled by ourselves. The irresponsibility of the German executive is, in principle, no less opposed to our ideas than Russian autocracy. The Imperial Chancellor is responsible only to the Emperor, who appoints him, and the Emperor is responsible only to God.

Among the differences between German civilisation and that Western civilisation of which ours is a variety I may note two which affect international questions.

Russia More Liberal Than Prussia.

1. One of the features which have characterized Western civilization since the dissolution of the Holy Alliance has been the growth of sympathy with the spirit of nationality and a prevailing tendency to recognize the right of small peoples to enjoy political independence. To the triumphs of this principle throughout the nineteenth century England and France have contributed, and their help, moral or material, has never been forgotten in Italy, delivered from the Austrian; in Greece, delivered from the Turk. The Russians have done more, perhaps, than any other of the great peoples in the interest of small nationalities. They co-operated with France and England in helping Greece to them Servia and Bulgaria owe their independence. Prussia has never shown any sympathy with the spirit of nationality, apart from the national union of Germany itself. No European nation has to thank Germany for aiding the fulfillment of its national aspirations. No Pomeranian grenadier was ever sacrificed to help a small people to independence.

It is quite true that even in the councils of the Western powers the principle of nationality has but slowly made way. The difficulties in asserting it have been immense. English policy has been more than once untrue to the cause of oppressed peoples. But since the days of Canning the general trend of British opinion and policy has been unmistakable. The general trend of Prussian policy has been equally unmistakable, and the coincidence of its interests with Austrian interests during the last twenty years has tended to confirm it. In the keystone of the power of Austro-Hungary, as of that of Turkey, is the suppression of national aspirations. The immediate cause of the present war was a collision between the two principles, and France and Britain, even if they were not involved in it, would sympathize with Servia and the rights of independence for which she stands.

Liberalism and Germany in Conflict.

I am not criticising the German attitude. I am only concerned to note that its persistent tendency, in regard to the spirit of nationality, which has been such a vital force in European history during the last century, whether for good or for evil, is sharply opposed to the persistent tendency of Western opinion, and that in this respect Russia has found it to her interest repeatedly to help to realize the principle of which Western liberal opinion approves. This is one of the political issues on which the Teuton has collided with the Slav; and it is a point in which Teutonic sympathies are opposed to those of the Western powers.

2. At the outbreak of the present war Germany gave the world a practical lesson in political philosophy. The doctrine that treaties need not be observed when they are seriously inconvenient is a logical deduction from the principle that the plea of political or military necessity justifies any action deemed to be for the good of the State. Its application in the invasion of Belgium in 1914 marks the progress of Prussian political thought since the days of Bismarck. We can hardly imagine that he would have sanctioned the doctrine of the unimportance of treaties.

"It is only by European treaties," he wrote, "that European law is established," and in 1870 he observed, as a matter of course, the treaty which his successors have recently disregarded. At Gladstone's instance a new treaty protecting Belgian neutrality was then concluded. The comment of the historian Heinrich von Sybel on this action of the English Prime Minister is noteworthy. "It did not apparently occur to him that a power which did not respect the treaty of 1839 offered slender security for the preservation of the new agreement."[18]

Flouts All Treaties.

Here, then, is a fundamental divergence between the theory of ruling circles in Prussia and the ideas of Western democracies. We consider it self-evident that respect for treaties has been one of the main conditions of the slow progress of humanity since primitive ages. They have been violated only too often, but every violation is a blow to civilization. We also consider it self-evident that to act on the principle that necessity dispenses with the observation of political contracts is suicidal. Take, for instance, the hypothesis that Germany were defeated in the present struggle, (and, improbable as this might seem to German governmental circles, it could not be considered as absolutely outside the bounds of possibility.) It is obvious that the victors would feel compelled to impose far more serious material guarantees for the future preservation of peace on a power which has announced and acted on the doctrine of the unimportance of treaties.

In his speech in the Reichstag soon after the war broke out the German Chancellor admitted that the violation of Belgian neutrality was an injustice, but claimed that the wrong was justified because it was done in the supreme interest of his country to commit it. A Prime Minister in the Parliament of England or of France, or an American Secretary of State, making such a declaration is almost unthinkable. Public opinion would give the Government short shrift. Germany seems to have taken the Chancellor's explanation as perfectly satisfactory.

Bureaucracy German Policy.

In those provinces of civilization in which there can be any question of antipathy on antagonism Germany obeys a system which is no less opposed to principles cherished by us than the system to which Russia has unwillingly submitted. Germany is a well ordered state, most efficiently administered, and the people feel that they enjoy political liberty. But their ideal of political liberty differs from ours. Russia is still struggling—with continually brightening prospects of ultimate success—for free institutions against bureaucratic government and tyrannical police methods but the majority of Russians who are capable of political reflection look to France and England, not to Germany, for their political ideals. It is difficult to see why it is more natural or preferable for England and France to co-operate with Germany rather than with Russia.

In regard to the present war we can indeed go further. Co-operation with Russia is, on this occasion, more natural, inasmuch as her action in protecting a small state is in harmony with the political and moral tendencies of our civilisation, while Germany's policy in supporting the claim of Austria to do what she likes with Servia—for it amounted to that—is distinctly contrary to those tendencies.

Germany's Claims Inconsistent.

We have seen that the past of Germany's policy is inconsistent with the claim of those who represent her as the champion of enlightenment against Russian "barbarism." An examination of the facts reveals that the alleged antagonism between Slavonic and Teutonic civilisation simply means that Germany conceives it to be her interest, first, forcibly to Germanize her Polish subjects, a policy in which she has hitherto failed and which would be rendered more difficult by a liberal policy in Russian Poland; second, to

[1] See Schiemann, "Geschichte Russlands unter Kaiser Nicholaus I." Vol. III., Chap. VII.

[2] Bismarck, "Reflections and Reminiscences." (Eng. Tr., 1898.) I., 335.

[3] The historian H. von Sybel ("Die Begruendung des Deutschen Reiches unter Wilhelm I." Vol. III., 389, Volksausgabe) emphasises the bold attitude of Prussia in opposing general European opinion which was invited in condemning Russian tyranny.

[4] Bismarck, "Reflections," I., 336, 342.

[5] Von Buelow, "Imperial Germany." (Eng. Tr.,) P. 267.

[6] "Reflections," II., 254.

[7] "Reflections," II., 231.

[8] "Reflections," II., 248.

[9] "Reflections," II., 270.

[10] Von Buelow, "Imperial Germany," 67.

[11] "Reflections," II., 285.

[12] "Imperial Germany," 266.

[13] See The Times of Sept. 1, 1913, (pF.)

[14] Prof. Kluchevsky, "Cambridge Modern History," Vol. XII., P. 379.

[15] A. Bruckner, "Geschichte Russlands bis Zum Ende des 18 Jahrhunderts," II., 472. This second volume, entitled "Die Europaisierung Russlands im 18 Jahrhunderts," is the work of C. Mettig of Riga.

[16] "Histoire de la Russie," (Ed. 3, 1884.) P. 726.

[17] An English translation of this work of Honston Chamberlain ("Foundations of the Nineteenth Century") appeared in 1911. Chamberlain observes (II., 268, Eng. Tr.) that in North Asia "a purely Teutonic manner of the head of a people, the vigorous creative elements of which are at least half Teuton, has begun to stretch the hand of order over this gigantic district." The use of "Teutonic" in this wide sense seems indefensible, but the remark illustrates Chamberlain's view that the Germans are a world force, stands for European progress.

[18] Brucker, "Geschichte der Russischen Litteratur," last page.

[19] "Die Begruendung des Deutschen Reiches unter Wilhelm I." Vol. III., 276.

[20] "Reflections," I., 187.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for civil service examiner, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. Dec. 4. The duties are preparation of questions for examinations, rating of examination papers, field work, and investigations in city departments to determine the exact nature of the duties of positions in the competitive class preliminary to preparing and rating examinations. Those who pass the psyical test will be summoned for the mental examination. The minimum age is 21 years. The vacancies are at $2,400 and one at $1,200, and per diem vacancies at $10. Candidates should have had training and experience.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 1 a competitive examination for examiner of accounts, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation, and in the Division of Public Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission. This examination will be held for Grade 2 positions, the salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,100 a year, with allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties.

Appointment will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments may be made for duty in the main office in Washington.

Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated upon the evidence adduced as to their general and technical education and training and their practical experience and fitness. They must not have reached their forty-eighth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

The following examinations will be held at the New York Custom House on Dec. 2:

Female investigator in women's rural organizations, salary from $1,600 to $2,250. Age limits, 25 to 45 years.

Male field assistant in rural organizations. Salary, $1,500 to $2,000. Age limits, 25 to 40 years.

Male scientific assistant in grain standardization. Salary, $1,200 to $1,400. Age limits, 20 to 40 years.

Female assistant in farm home demonstration work. Salary, $1,600 to $2,000. Age limits, 20 to 40 years.

Male assistant dairy husbandman. Salary, $1,500 to $1,740. Age limits, 20 to 45 years.

Male nautical expert. Salary, $1,000 to $1,800. Age limit, 28 years or more on the date of the examination.

Entomological artist, male and female. Salary, $1,200. Age limit, 25 years or more on the date of the examination.

Male landscape architectural draftsman. Salary, $60 a month. Age limit, 18 years or more on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted to the Washington Heights Evening High School to open on Friday evenings for special instruction and recreation, the Principal and one teacher to be in attendance from 7:45 to 10 o'clock.

The Board of Superintendents has been allowed leave of absence to nomination of Ella A. Kelly as third-grade clerk in the Bureau of Attendance at $1,200 a year.

Adeline Plana, Gussie Weber, and Mary F. Cahill have been assigned for service in the evening sessions of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The Board of Education has approved the establishment of an afternoon industrial class in printing from 3 to 5 P. M. in P. S. 43, the Bronx, five days a week.

Room 101 in P. S. 10, the Bronx, will be equipped for an ungraded class and Room 104 for a class for crippled children.

The portable buildings to be erected in Kew Gardens has been designated as P. S. 97, Queens.

A leave of absence until Jan. 1, without pay, for restoration of health has been granted to Thomas J. Cline, an inspector of repairs in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to transfer two horses from the Police Dept. to the Education Dept.

A free course of plan reading and estimating for contractors and mechanics is being offered at the Harlem Evening Trade School, 135th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. Another class in this subject is being formed. The scheme of instruction enables the student to concentrate his attention on the lines which will secure his advancement in his chosen field. The course also embraces the use of handbooks, formulæ, slide rule, and explains the requirements of the various codes connected with the building trade. The school is open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. Registration Wednesdays, 7 to 9:30 P. M.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

The following have been licensed to teach physical training in evening high schools: Bessie K. March, 91; Susan B. Myers, 91, Mary E. Austin, 89; Fern Stieg, 87; Thelma Bennet, 86; Edith A. Cumberland, 86; Gertrude Dix, 86; Margaret C. McDonald, 86; Adele Rabinowitz, 86; Nellie W. Seeley, 86; Ann Challis, 85; Mary A. Malone, 85, and Loretta C. Ryan, 85.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Nov. 30.

AT 539 BROADWAY, AT 10:30 A. M.
By Charles Shongood.

2D St, 12 East, n s, 163.2 ft e of Bowery, 25x65.3, two and three-story factory; assignee's sale for the benefit of creditors of Herman Lissner, Inc.; J. H. Reiter, attorney; Max Schenkman, assignee

AT 14 VESEY STREET, AT NOON.
By Joseph P. Day.

HENRY ST, 311, n s, 288.1 ft e of Scammel, 23.6x70.3x23.8x71.4, five-story tenement; United States Trust Co. against Julius Aberman et al; Stewart & S., attorneys; M. W. Wyvell referee; due, $16,007.71; taxes, &c., $429.17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

TRINITY AV, 686, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 26x75.8x25.1x76.5, four-story tenement; Loretta Cowan, executrix, against C. A. Weber et al; Alfred W. Foster, attorney; M. B. McHugh, referee; due, $14,431.08; taxes, &c., $376.73.

CHESTNUT ST, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 100x32.8 to 223d, 212.10x133.7; W. W. Tayler against Emilie Schmehl; De La Mare & M., attorneys; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $5,070.57; taxes, &c., $112.85.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

MADISON AV, 1270, s w cor of 91st St, 100.8x62.2; sixty-story apartment house; estate of Wolf Kronethal, deceased.

53D ST, 42 West, e s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; four-story dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Emily H. Maloy, deceased.

BARCLAY ST, 28, s s, 49.8 ft w of Church St, 24.2x101.10; five-story loft building; executors' sale; also

14th st, 120 West, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus av, 22 by 102.2; four-story building; exrs' sale; estate of Alfred L. Simonson, deceased.

100th st, 64 West, ss, 174.6 ft e Columbus av, 25 by 100.11; five-story flat; executors' sale, estate of Alexander McCarthy, deceased.

57th st, 245-7 East, n s, 76.8 w 2d av, 33.4 by 100.5, two three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neier, et al; Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, attys; R. L. Luce, ref.; due, $23,978.82; taxes, &c., $886.54.

Bond st, 42-4, n s, 218.9 ft w Bowery, 51.10 by 100.8 by 52 by 100.8, seven-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against J. G. Goldsmith et al; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; W. C. Arnold, ref.; due, $122,067.52; taxes, &c., $5,131.33.

228th st, West, n s, 429.10 ft w of Marble Hill av, 40 by 70 by 46.10 by 70, vacant; E. E. Steele against A. S. Frazee et al; Reeves & Reeves; J. M. L. Glover, ref.; due, $4,881.45; taxes, &c., $374.03.

By Henry Brady.

109th st, 240 East, s s, 125 ft w of 2d av, 25 by 100.10, five-story tenement and stores; Clarence Tucker et al, trustees against Threshold Realty Co., et al (action 2); C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; N. T. Phillips, ref.; due, $15,178.47; taxes, etc., $762.42.

109th st, 244 East, s s, 100 ft e 2d av, 25 by 100.10, five-story tenement and stores; Clarence Tucker et al, trustees, against Threshold Realty Co. et al (action 1); same attorneys and referee; due, $15,166.32; taxes, etc., $800.06.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

By Joseph P. Day.

Intervale Av, 1,857, w s, 183.4 ft s of Jennings St, 42.6x110, five-story tenement; Max Moskowitz et al against Jacob Streifler Co. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,607.67; taxes, &c., $

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

INCREASED AMERICAN TOURING PREDICTED

New York State a Big Magnet, Says Diehl of Three A's —What It Offers.

RELATION TO FEDERAL AID

Intelligent Government Help Essential for Our Roads, Says John N. Willys.

That the American road traveler who has been lured to Europe by the connected main road systems of the older countries intends to "see America" in 1915 is indicated by the growing volume of inquiries made to the national touring bureaus of the American Automobile Association in both New York City and Washington, D. C.

While the Western and Pacific Coast sections will appeal strongly to the Easterner—for Yellowstone, Glacier, Snoqualmie, Columbia River, Yosemite, and Grand Canyon are names with which to conjure—the wonderful highway development in New York will command processions of motor car tourists in all parts of the diversified Empire State. Many a one who years ago successfully took Horace Greeley's advice of "Go West, young man!" is now an automobile owner, and the possession causes him to yearn for a look at the old town and old farm on the hill.

"There'll be much for this man and his family to see," said George C. Diehl, Chairman of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board, last week, who as engineer of the county which contains the City of Buffalo has been prominent in New York State roads progress. "The Empire commonwealth is now ready to supply a surprising highways homecoming to its former sons and daughters. Go where you will and there will be found evidence of road building to meet the internal needs of the State, from agricultural and scenic and health standpoints, for in these days it is recognized that all sections must be given attention because all contribute to the sum total.

"In its automobile reciprocity New York sets an example that has been entirely followed by only one other State, Vermont. An exchange of courtesies is offered for a single day or for the whole year. It is the general feeling that the amount of wear which a visitor may exact from the highways in the use of his rubber-shod wheels is more than offset by his daily expenditures, in addition to which he frequently becomes a permanent investor. Farm values on main market roads have advanced markedly, and bargains are no longer numerous.

"New York's attractions include Niagara Falls at the western end, as well at Watkins Glen and the alluring Genesee Valley; the Central New York lake region, the inspiring Adirondack Mountains country, Lakes George and Champlain, and the famed Hudson River, with its astounding Storm King Road, now under construction. New York City is a magnet which causes the metropolis to be included in the itinerary of any prolonged tour in the Eastern country. Near at hand the ocean front supplies innumerable seashore resorts, and all around the Empire State ranks second to none in appealing to those who study their country in the way only possible through motor-car tours.

"One fact stands out in the propaganda urged by the American Automobile Association in reference to Federal aid in road building. While New York has either built or has now under way many miles of State and county and community roads, its national legislators favor Federal help to the several States which, except in few instances, are only started on a comprehensive roads betterment. New York invites the stranger to partake of its fullest roads hospitality, and at the same time, as the most thickly populated and wealthiest State, is willing to accept a very substantial part of the cost of the highways burden of the nation."

The action of the recent Good Roads Congress in seeking Federal aid for highway construction is declared by John N. Willys to be a big step toward putting the country population of America on a firmer reconstructive basis. As President of the Willys-Overland Company and a Vice President of the Lincoln Highway Association, Mr. Willys takes an active interest in furthering road improvement.

"Of the 2,225,000 miles of highways within the United States less than one-tenth are improved," he said recently. "This condition will never be remedied until Uncle Sam digs down into the national pocketbook and appropriates funds for permanent roads where they are most needed. Long ago this was done in England, France, and Germany, with the result that these countries have roads that put the majority of America's best highways to shame.

"The investment in agriculture in the United States totals, approximately, $40,991,000,000, or two and a half times as much as the sum invested in manufacturing, which amounts to $16,800,000,000. There is invested in railroads and equipment in this country $16,400,000,000, and in publishing $738,000,000, a total in all three of $33,938,000,000. In other words, agriculture exceeds all of these industries from the standpoint of investment.

"Tilling of the soil is the largest single industry in the United States. And when it is considered that the people engaged in agriculture constitute more than one-third of all the people in this country engaged in any business occupation, it will be readily understood of what prime importance is the furthering of good roads that will open up our rural districts.

"It has been argued that a country highway should be built by the people whose farms abut on it, as municipal streets are improved by taxing the property holders. But the makers of this argument fail to realize that there can be no division of interest between the city and country as far as good roads are concerned.

"Accessibility is the criterion on which the value of city property is based. Farm value depends entirely on adequate means of transporting products from the farms to the markets. Then, too, with the farming population forming such a large proportion of the entire American people, the prosperity of the farmer is always reflected directly in the prosperity of the cities.

"Roads must be built after the plan used by railroad engineers. The main lines must be constructed first, and then the branches will follow. This explains why the originators of the Lincoln Highway voluntarily gave their efforts to building a continuous improved road from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"With this road completed and improved throughout its entire course, subsidiary branches and feeders into the main road will spring up in all parts of the country. Construction of many of these smaller roads already has been started. It must be encouraged, and the encouragement must come from the Government in substantial contributions for definite improvements. The good roads appropriation of last year was a 'pork barrel' movement, simply to increase the popularity of individual Congressmen in their districts. A Federal Good Roads Commission, consisting of men qualified to select the locations for the expenditure of the money, is necessary before our roads will be benefited by Government funds."

ONE OF THE SEASON'S LIMOUSINES WITH MANY APPOINTMENTS



The Moline Knight shown above is of 128-inch wheelbase. It is fitted with an electric megaphone, toilet case, umbrella drain, cigar lighter, and other little things that make for comfort.

SECRETARY MAY ON MOTOR CAR SPEED

Rapidity Breeds Rapidity, He Says, and There Is Too Much Careless Driving.

FROWNS ON SPEED TRAP

The Public and the Motorist Await with Interest the Rule of Reason in the Matter.

Speed in itself is one of the most desirable things in the world, according to Mitchell May, Secretary of State. In one or other of its phases speed is now necessary to almost everything which conduces to the enrichment of human life. Though it be one of the most costly achievements, the lack of speed has ever been felt to be a burden and a hindrance. Consequently, when opportunity offered, men have been unwearied in their efforts to increase their command of it. But in the end, speed has always provoked a desire for more speed. In truth, says Secretary May, speed has proved itself to be such a vital element in human welfare that where it is compassed by the help of the motor car, men are liable to experience intoxicating effects, which account for the indiscretion of many motorists who are haled before a magistrate for speeding. He issued the following dictum last week:

"During the last four years motor cars have proved how quickly they could increase in number as well as in average possible speed. The number of inexperienced drivers in charge of powerful machines has increased every year. The car now bought by a novice is faster than that used four years ago. Dust is raised in ever-increasing volumes during the summer months and fumes of burnt oil have become more effective as more robust systems of ignition have rendered drivers indifferent to over-lubrication. Serious accidents have become numerous and punishments for breaches of the law have become common. On the other hand, brakes have been removed; studded tires have removed much of the dangers of skidding; noise has been reduced; slow speeds can be compassed by the most powerful touring cars.

"However, the outcry against motor cars, at times so violent, would be lessened if their use could be equally distributed over the entire State. But far the larger proportion of cars belong to the cities and most of the annoyance they cause is concentrated on that limited part of the population which inhabit the districts through which the favorite roads run from these centres. From these quarters there naturally come protests charged with animosity, while nothing is heard from those much wider districts where motor cars confer advantages of all sorts at the expense of rare and trifling annoyance. But this is no reason why such protests should be disregarded. The same cries of remonstrance will extend as rapidly as all towns get filled with motor cars unless some form of regulation moral, or legal, interposes between the licit and illicit use of speed upon the highways.

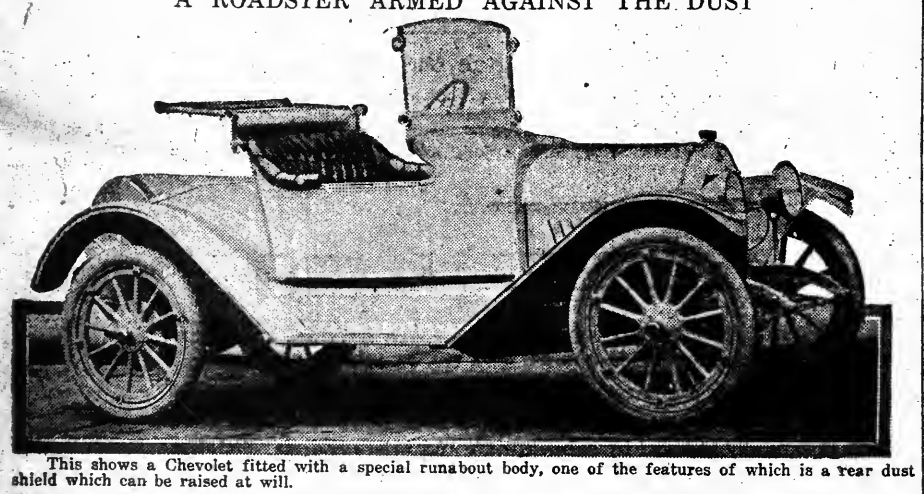
"Some drivers seem to know by instinct what clearance is required and how much speed should be reduced, and some follow that instinct. But the majority only follow the centre of the road. If other drivers of the highway move to the sides of the road these drivers think they have done all that can be required of them. They would bitterly resent being charged with moral delinquency. Their conduct is due to want of imagination rather than to want of sense of ethical obligations.

"But when moral sanction fails to obviate the illegal use of speed, legal remedies have to be employed. The public is anxious to be protected before there is any actual danger, however the circumstances of the case may be regarded. When a district begins to complain, the local authorities often notify the officers of the automobile clubs that they will have to take strong measures if the nuisance does not abate.

"This procedure is sometimes successful. But often it is not so, and there are also instances in many districts where the nuisance has been chronic, and drastic measures, therefore, have frequently to be taken, with a view to warning motorists that they must pay more deference to the wishes of the inhabitants. The most common measures are the speed traps which depend upon the legal limitation of speed to fifteen miles per hour within cities and villages and 30 miles outside. When protests against illegal speed become numerous, the local authorities intervene in the most ready and remunerative way within their power. Too often they set their traps at places where the considerate and heedless alike will be caught. Too often the offenders who provoked the measure escape and harmless tourists pay the penalty.

"But the motoring public has recommended that the general speed limits be abolished and that speed should be controlled with regard to time, place, and occasion, controlling the driving in such a manner as not to endanger life, &c. The people of this State are waiting with interest to see if the Legislature considers that these recommendations satisfy the reasonable demands of the general public for protection against danger, annoyance, and fright. If these recommendations become law, motorists will wait with still more interest to see how the local authorities will use their power without treating motorists in an arbitrary, vindictive, and oppressive manner."

A ROADSTER ARMED AGAINST THE DUST



This shows a Chevolet fitted with a special runabout body, one of the features of which is a rear dust shield which can be raised at will.

SOME FOREIGN CARS ARE COMING IN NOW

Italian, English, and French Machines Being Imported, Says Kjeldsen.

During the past month there has been a marked revival in the importing of foreign-built automobiles. Cars of the leading makes of England, France and Italy have been received here, and it is expected that even German-made cars will arrive in the near future.

Stefan J. Kjeldsen, manager of the Automobile Salon, the exhibition of foreign-built cars held annually in the ballroom of the Astor, during the first week of January, gave the following interesting facts last week concerning conditions at the European automobile factories:

"Cars of seven different makes, including the Rolls-Royce and Sheffield-Simplex of England, the De Dion Bouton and Renault of France, and the Fiat, Lancia, and Isotta-Fraschini of Italy, have been received in this country during the past month. The German Mercedes factory is working twenty-four hours a day with three shifts. Two-thirds of the work done is for the Government and the remaining third, or a normal eight-hour work day, is devoted to building pleasure car chassis for export.

"German manufacturers appreciate the necessity of holding their foreign markets and are assured of Government co-operation. A recent cablegram intimated that the embargo against exporting automobiles from Germany would soon be removed. Meantime this factory is accumulating a stock of chassis for export.

"All of the French automobile factories except the few on the eastern frontier are in operation. Most of the work under way is for the Government, but most of them have been able to build cars for export and of late the Government has permitted the shipment of certain models. It must be borne in mind that the designs for the 1915 models were decided on and the actual building of the cars started before the war broke out. It has, therefore, been natural that whatever time could be spared from Government work has been applied to finishing export jobs.

"The Automobile Salon, which will be opened on Jan. 2, will prove these facts. Fully three-quarters of last year's exhibitors will be on hand with new models, and several newcomers will take the place of those who are unable to participate because of inability to get cars here on account of war conditions."

NOT A WOMAN'S WORK.

Automobile Broker Has Hard Task of an Unpleasant Sort, Says One.

When she was asked last week her opinion of the project launched in this city, by a number of women active in the woman's movement, to put their sex actively into automobile salesmanship, Mrs. Florence P. Reessing, who has been an automobile broker here for seven years, took a decidedly pessimistic view of the undertaking.

"It is no business for a woman," she said. "I have tried it out pretty thoroughly, and I know. In the first place, the conditions are very hard. You must be prepared to be out in all kinds of weather and at all times of day. You must come into contact with men who are not always as polite as you might wish, and yet you must not antagonize them, for it is through them that you obtain business. You must be prepared for many disappointments. Why, I have had sale after sale that I considered sure evaporate under my very nose.

"Then the chauffeurs must be dealt with. In making a sale of a car, especially of a second-hand car, which has been the backbone of my business, the chauffeur of the buyer is often consulted. In a big proportion of cases he is on the lookout to see what he can make out of the transaction, and he not infrequently demands much more for his approval than I am to make in commissions. As to demonstrating cars myself, I have pretty well given that up. I find that hack drivers and the chauffeurs do not like to see a woman driving a car. 'Butting in' on their business, they consider it, and they will take every opportunity to bump into one.

"It is perfectly true that a woman can sell an automobile as well as a man, and drive one, too, for that matter, but my advice to any woman contemplating becoming an automobile broker would be no."

SEE BIG OPPORTUNITY.

English Motor Experts Find Lessons in the War.

The months that lie ahead are momentous for the motor trade of England, according to a British writer. In two of the leading motor manufacturing countries of Europe business has practically ceased; another is only concerned with a mad rush of "commercial" products to replace the wastage in war; and only Britain and Italy among the leading countries are privileged to continue to cultivate the industry as a whole.

"All will depend on how our motor engineers utilize their opportunity," he writes. "The way was pointed clearly by Mr. H. L. Pomeroy in an address he delivered to the Institution of Automobile Engineers last week. He is convinced that lasting benefits will surely be within grasp of the motor engineers of this country in the near future, but he reminded his audience that while we can undoubtedly capture a large part of the business previously conducted by our enemies, the successful negotiation of the difficult period through which we must undoubtedly first pass will require all our resources, not only of wealth, but of scientific and engineering ability.

"His was a plea for efficiency, and the most important part of his paper was concerned with the necessity for a systematic series of experiments into the various aspects of the motor car, his suggestion being that a committee should be formed consisting of scientific experts and practical men to consider the question of conducting researches for manufacturers free of charge, so far as these experiments were of general interest and benefit. If this war has proved anything to the motor trade, it is that our dependence on foreign sources for vital parts and accessories is as dangerous as it is in most cases unnecessary. On France, Belgium, and Germany prior to the war we depended to an extent not realized by the ordinary motorist. Mr. Pomeroy held Germany up as the model of industrial efficiency in the realm of motor car construction, and his argument, briefly, was that what Germany can do that also can we accomplish."

TAKE MUCH SPACE FOR THE AUTO SHOW

To Use More Than 150,000 Square Feet in Palace—Electrics Well Represented.

Having resorted to every expedient to secure as much space in the Grand Central Palace as is possible for the forthcoming fifteenth annual National Automobile Show, the management has ascertained that more than 150,000 feet of floor space will be available for exhibitors of cars, accessories, and motor cycles. The show is to open Jan. 2, and will remain open the following week. With additional floor space available, it means that the number of exhibitors will break all records.

Not only will the gasoline car industry be represented in full force, but the makers of electric cars will occupy a large portion of the space. During the past week seven companies manufacturing electric vehicles were allotted space, including the American Electric Car Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Mich.; Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Ohio Electric Car Company, Toledo, Ohio; the Rauch & Lang Carriage Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Waverley Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago.

It has been decided by the show management to set aside one day this season to be known as Society Day, upon which the price of admission will be doubled. While ordinarily the admission is 50 cents, it has been found desirable to have one dollar-admission day. Aside from assuming the atmosphere of a social event, it brings out a class of people who are really interested in purchasing machines, and who are not merely curiosity seekers, of whom there are a great number on the other days of the show.

NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

An operating cost of less than half a cent a mile for gasoline was the result of an official test made by the Chicago Automobile Club with a six-cylinder Jeffery. The car, with its passengers, weighed 4,100 pounds. The fuel consumption, according to Chairman F. E. Edwards and Harry A. Tarantous of the Technical Committee of the club, was 28.7 miles to the gallon of gasoline. A Stromberg carburetor was used.

George M. Dickson, General Manager of the National Motor Vehicle Company at Indianapolis, has just received word from New York that the company's exhibit has been awarded a position on the ground floor at the coming automobile show in New York in January. Ground floor positions are greatly desired, and are allotted according to the volume of business of the factories.

It can now be stated on the authority of Lawrence Moore, director of sales, that the new car which the Saxon Motor Company has had on the road for the last six months and which will be exhibited at the New York Show is of six-cylinder construction. The new car will be a five-passenger model, but further than this no details are now obtainable. It had been foreseen that the present factory facilities would be inadequate to take care of production for the 1915 season, and plans have been completed which will give the Saxon Company triple the factory space it now occupies.

The Grand Palais in Paris, where all French motor shows are held, is now used as a distributing camp for the different regiments of recruits fresh from the training grounds of the south and centre of France, according to John L. Poole, European export manager of the Hupp Motor Company. There are large crowds around there at all times watching masses of troops coming and going at all hours of the night, mostly in motor cars, and the chug-chug noise of the purring engines can be heard almost continuously.

E. R. De Tamble, New York manager for the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, which makes airless tires, which cannot blow out or puncture, says the demand has been steadily increasing, and that the concern is increasing its capital from $100,000 to $1,000,000 in order to meet the demand for its product.

The Kissel Motor Car Company has scheduled for 1915 the largest output of Kissel Kars in its history. Four pleasure car models will be built, one of which has not yet been announced. The commercial line will consist of six chassis sizes, 1,500 pounds, one; one and a half, two and a half, three and a half, and six tons. The full line of pleasure cars, including the car yet unannounced, will be exhibited at the New York and Chicago automobile shows in January. The detachable sedan top will be a feature at the show.

Harry S. Houpt, the Mitchell distributor, realizing the fact that Christmas is only four weeks away and that many men surprise their wives and families with Christmas gifts of automobiles, has had a number of special custom-made closed and open bodies built and fitted to four and six cylinder chassis. The first two of these special cars to come through are a touring car and a sedan, both finished in the holiday colors of holly green and red.

Studebaker dealers are receiving the first samples of a ten-passenger car of convertible type, mounted on the "Four" delivery car chassis. The seats run lengthwise and are collapsible, permitting the cars to be used also for baggage or other loads.

An unusual catalogue has recently been issued by the Moline Automobile Company, makers of the Moline-Knight. It is different from most motor car literature, inasmuch as it is written in a language that can be readily understood by automobile buyers whose technical knowledge is limited, and contains very little mechanical verbiage.

"How to Make Money Selling Motor Cars" is the subject of the Studebaker "Policy Book" which is neatly printed, with a durable cover. The subject matter summarizes, in twelve chapters, the ideas of E. R. Benson, Vice President in charge of automobile distribution. The book is for general distribution to dealers and manufacturers.

Leon Spilo, who has been in the automobile reconstruction business at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, has taken a store at 1,602 Broadway, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. Thomas H. Grace will continue as manager.

C. D. Studebaker has been promoted to the office managership of the New York branch of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Big Cadillac Bargain

Cadillac 1914—practically new. An unusual bargain to quick buyer.

National Used Car Dept.

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1764—1770 B'way—4th Floor.

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'15 Lozier Touring, 4 Cyl. '14 Velie Roadster.
'14 S. G. V. Inside Drive. '14-38 Simplex, Limo.
'14-38 Packard Limo. '14 S. G. V. Limo.
'14 S. G. V. Land't. '14 Cadillac, Convertible.
'14 Cadillac, Touring. '14 S. G. V. Touring.
'14 Mercer Racebout. '14 Cadillac Sedan.
'15 Stearns Knight Limo. '13 S. G. V. Touring.
'12 Mercer Runabout. '13-50 Mercedes, Conv'ble.
'13 Pierce, 66, Land't. '13 Haynes Limo.
Minerva, 191, Town Car. '12-38 Simplex, Limo.
'13-38 Simplex Chassis '12-50 Simplex Roadster.
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'13 Chalmers Brougham. '12 Mercer Racebout.
'11-40 Loco, Touring. '10 Packard, 16, Land't.
Simplex, 50, Roadster. '10 Renault, Limo.
Pierce, 48, Touring. Hale Brougham.
Mercer Roadster, $360. Hupp-Yeates, coupe.
Buick, Limo., $750. '14-6 Chalmers, Touring.
Time payments to responsible parties.
1764-1770 B'way—57th St., 907 Col.

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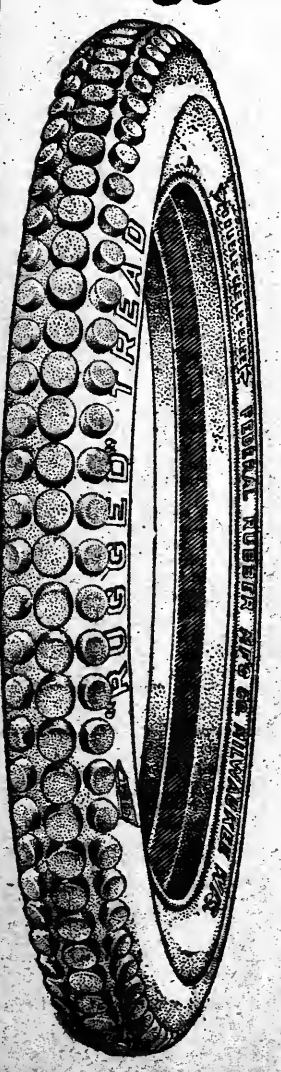
LOWER PRICES ON FEDERAL "Rugged Tread" Casings

Effective December 1, 1914

A very material reduction on Federal "Rugged Tread" Casings is made possible by new and improved methods in the Federal Plant.

Automatic machinery has displaced ordinary equipment, hand labor has been supplanted by mechanical devices and new processes have been introduced which materially lower our production costs on these famous non-skid casings.

Consequently we are pleased to announce the following schedule of Lower Prices, effective December 1, 1914.



Note the Saving on a Few Standard Sizes:

Size	Former Price	Reduced Price	Actual Saving
30 x 3	$18.20	$13.80	$4.40
30 x 3½	24.30	18.50	5.80
32 x 3½	25.70	19.70	6.00
31 x 4	31.55	25.70	5.85
33 x 4	33.70	27.55	6.15
34 x 4	34.80	28.50	6.30
34 x 4½	43.10	38.60	4.50
36 x 4½	45.65	40.95	4.70
36 x 5	55.60	47.65	7.95

All other sizes correspondingly reduced.

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RUGGED TREAD casings of the Straight-Wall and Quick-Detachable Clincher types have DOUBLE-CABLE-BASE construction.

New York Branch and Service Station
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Federal Rubber Mfg. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

NOTED SOUTH AMERICAN POET WRITES ABOUT NEW YORK

Ruben Dario of Nicaragua, Celebrated Throughout Spanish-Speaking World, Describes for The Times His Emotions on Arriving Here.

Little known in this country, Ruben Dario is considered by many the prince of all living poets writing in the Spanish language. Born in the little Central American republic of Nicaragua, the voice of Dario, like that of Kipling in far-away India, was soon heard throughout the Spanish-speaking world, and it was not long before his verses were hailed with enthusiasm not only by his native land but by all the other countries of Spanish America, and by Spain as well.

Senor Dario is now in this country on a lecture tour in the interests of international peace. For years he has made his home in Europe, especially in Paris, where his work is almost as well known as it is among those who speak his tongue. Jean Richepin, the famous French poet and dramatist, based one of his poems on a book by Dario, and not long ago a group of Parisian literary lights gave a banquet in his honor. For the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the France-America Society, held last June, of which Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic and a noted writer, is President, Dario wrote a poem in French, which was recited by the actress Madeleine Roche of the Comedie Francaise company. President Poincare of France presided over this celebration.

Among English critics, William Archer has taken special note of Dario's works. Not long ago The Athenaeum, London's well-known literary magazine, published a critical study of the Nicaraguan bard's contributions to Spanish literature.

Up to date Dario has written about a score of volumes, among which the most famous in Spanish-speaking lands are "Azul" and "Prosas Profanas." His most recent work, just published in Madrid, is entitled "Hymn to the Argentine, and Other Poems."

Among the posts held by the Nicaraguan poet during his career are the following: Nicaraguan Minister to Spain, Nicaraguan Consul at Paris, delegate from Nicaragua to the Columbus Festival at Madrid in 1892, to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America; Secretary of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, representative of Nicaragua at the centennial celebration of the independence of Mexico.

Below is a sketch of Senor Dario's impressions on first seeing New York, dashed off by the great Spanish-American poet especially for THE NEW YORK TIMES *after his arrival here a few days ago from Europe.*



Ruben Dario.

By Ruben Dario.

IT was on a cold and damp morning that I arrived for the first time in the immense United States. The steamer was moving slowly and the foghorn was groaning in hoarse tones, for there was fear of a collision with some other vessel. We had left behind us Fire Island, with its tall lighthouse, and were off Sandy Hook, whence the boat of the health authorities steamed out to meet us.

On every side, beneath the floating Stars and Stripes, the barking Yankee slang struck our ears. The cold wind, the chilling whistles, the smoke from the smokestacks, the thud of the engines, even the big waves of that bronzed sea, even the steamer moving toward the great bay, all about us seemed to be saying: "All right!"

Through the fog islands of vessels began to outline themselves. Long Island began to stretch out the long ribbon of her coast line, and Staten Island, as if encircled by the frame of a picture, disclosed herself in all her beauty, a temptation to an artist's pencil, though not to a camera, on account of the lack of sunlight.

The passengers begin to group themselves on the deck; the big-paunched merchant, puffing like a turkey; the bony clergyman, stuffed into his long, black overcoat, covered with his wide felt hat, holding in his hand a little Bible; the girl who sports a jockey's cap, and who has persisted in singing from one end of the voyage to the other in a voice like a phonograph, to the accompaniment of a banjo; the robust young man, his face as hairless as that of a baby, a devotee of boxing, with fists that might break the jaws of a rhinoceros at one blow.

In the Narrows we catch sight of the picturesque and blooming shores, of some forts. Then, holding high over head the symbolic torch, we descry, over to one side, the gigantic Madonna of Liberty, she who has for a pedestal an island. From the depths of my soul I address to her this greeting:

"To thee, prolific, vast, dominating. To thee, Our Lady of Liberty. To thee, whose bronze breasts nourish innumerable souls and hearts. To thee, that risest, solitary and magnificent, on thy islet, holding on high the divine torch. As my steamer draws past, I salute thee, prostrate myself before thee. Ave. Good morning.

"I know, divine image, splendid statue, that thy name alone, the name of the excelling beauty incarnated in thee, has caused stars to burst forth over the world like the 'Fiat' of the Lord; stars that shine over the stripes of the flag, shedding their beams on the flight of the American eagle, of that formidable America of thine, America of the blue eyes.

"Hail, Liberty, full of strength, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou. But dost know, Goddess, that thou hast been grievously wounded in some countries of this world?—that thy splendor has been tarnished? Through the world goeth another usurping thy name, who, instead of a torch, carries a firebrand.

"That other is not Diana of the marvelous darts; she is Hecate."

After this greeting my eyes fell on the enormous mass rearing itself up ahead, on that land crowned with towers, that region whence one may almost feel a subjugating and terrible breath—Manhattan, the Isle of Iron, New York, the sanguinary, the cyclopean, the monstrous, the stormy, the irresistible Capital of the Cheque!

Ringed around with lesser islands, she holds New Jersey close, and fastens the great claw of the Brooklyn Bridge upon Brooklyn, on whose throbbing breast of steel rises a garland of church steeples.

And I seem to hear the voice of New York, the echo of a mighty soliloquy of arithmetical figures. How different from the voice of Paris, as it sounds to him who imagines he hears it on his approach, as tempting as a song of love, of poetry and of youth. Before plunging into the monster's heart I recall the city which Thogorma saw in the poem:

Thogorma seemed to see rising before his eyes
The walls of iron embraced in spirals of towers,
And palaces, circles of brass, piles of heavy blocks;
An enormous bee-hive, a lugubrious Gehenna,
Wherein were swallowed up the strong men, the princes of bygone days.

Like the knights of old in their castles, the men of Manhattan live today in their towers of stone, iron, and glass.

Yes, there in their Babel, as unreal as a fabulous city, they shriek, grunt, shout, bellow, shake the Stock Exchange to its foundations; they are the driving power behind the locomotive, the forge, the bank, the printing press, the dock, the polls.

Within its walls of iron and granite the building of the Produce Exchange counts denizens enough to make a whole town. And look, over there—Broadway! It strikes you almost with physical pain; at sight of it you feel the touch of vertigo.

As if along a canal whose shores are towering buildings, gazing down with glassy eyes, tattooed with signs, there goes a mighty stream, in which are mixed together merchants, brokers, horses, street cars, omnibuses, sandwich men clothed in advertisements, and women of surpassing beauty. As you cast your eyes over this immense artery, eternally bubbling up, you feel stealing over you the anguish of a nightmare.

Everywhere the mad life of an ant-hill reigns, an ant-hill of gigantic dray horses, monstrous wagons, all sorts of vehicles.

The newsboy, pink-cheeked and gleeful, jumps about like a sparrow, from car to car, and bawls to the passengers, "Intanrs'ooonwoood!" which, translated, means, do you wish to buy an Evening Telegram, Sun or World. The din is bewildering; there is incessant vibration in the air; each passing instant the click of hoofs and the sonorous thump of wheels seem to increase. Surely, there must come a collision, an awful catastrophe—but no!—you feel that the waves of this tremendous stream, flowing with the sweep of an avalanche, possess the precision of a machine.

Look! From the very heart of the human maelstrom, on the raging crest of the waves of movement, emerges an old lady, in her black cape, or a blonde miss, or a nurse carrying a baby in her arms. They wish to pass from one sidewalk to the other.

And lo!—a fat policeman raises his hand—the torrent is dammed—the lady trips across the street.

"All right!"

LITTLE STORIES OF FACT AND FANCY

The Wheel of Change.

HUMAN nature," remarked Reddie Tawker, "is mighty hard to change."

"You bet it is," answer the casual observer, "if by change you mean to change it so that it wouldn't be always and eternally changeable. For instance, there's Slowboy.

"Some time ago Slowboy came from the country to work at our office. He was meek, unobtrusive, and peaceful. He had a voice of the variety known as piping; he was so timid he scarcely had nerve enough to ask for a job at a clerk's salary.

"After he got his first raise he began to save money. Saving was inevitable for him, because he never went anywhere except home and to bed. He reminded me of a gentle zephyr, he blew faint but genuinely cool.

"Then fate twisted the strings on him and he met a motor cycle salesman and timidly allowed himself to confess that he had the price of a machine. The salesman jumped on poor old Slowboy's neck and rode him around until he gave up his bank account in exchange for a latest model Pop-Roarer. Right then Slowboy's nature began to undergo the change you say doesn't occur.

"At first he was nervous and made his way in fear and trembling. He acted as if he was afraid the motor cycle might bite him, and whenever there was anything else on the street, even if it was four blocks away, he gasped like a fish. He stuck to the back streets, or went for daylight spins on lonely country roads, away out.

"If a bearded ogre of a farmer appeared on the road Slowboy would stop, hide his machine behind a hedge and himself behind the machine, to avoid frightening the team, and so making regular trouble. A passing dog almost threw him into a fit, and a child in the road made him see dark visions of a waiting gallows.

"However, confidence came with practice. Slowboy got another raise and began to burn his gasoline a little faster. The faster he learned to ride the better he liked it, and the more he practiced, and the more he practiced the faster he learned to ride.

"One direful day he ran over a hen. The squawk of that expiring fowl rang in his ears, so to get rid of that he ran over a dog and was tortured by the echo of an agonized yelp. The yelp made him miserable, so to rid himself of that he ran over a fourteen-year-old boy, and drowned the yelp in the boy's shriek.

"Then he came down the avenue one afternoon like the old Nick astride of a half-grown, hard-mouthed cyclone, and hit an old lady so hard and so accurately that she didn't have time to give so much as a cheep. After that he was lost to all human emotions. His outward, bodily appearance hadn't altered noticeably, but his spirit had grown horns and an upstanding tail."

"What's become of him?" asked Tawker, interestedly. "Is he the office bully now, eh, what?"

"Office work," explained the casual observer, "got to be too tame for him. He got a real job—he rides his motor cycle around town, and between running over everything that doesn't get off the pavement and climb a tree, he collects bad debts for a quarter down, quarter a week, rug, blanket, and carpet sweeper installment outfit. And his new boss says that after Slowboy makes one call the hurliest recalcitrant debtor comes in pale and shaken and declares that he would rather walk to the office with his payment than have that terrible man visit his peaceful home!"

Do They Do It Like This? Yes, I Think So.

Jeddie Newly-rich—Ma, I need a new little flyabout. Perc Oldfamily's flyabout can break the airship speed limit twice as easy as mine can!

Ma Newly-rich, loftily—Gussie, dear, ring for the butler, and tell him to tell William to tell Peter to tell the footman to go down cellar and knock open another barrel of money and bring me up about a peck and a half.

Who Wouldn't?

I never saw a millionaire.
I never hope to see one;
But if I had my choice, I swear
I'd rather BE than see one.

Perfect Gold Mine.

Niggs—So Batly is one of those inventor, chaps, is he? Too bad! Why, he'll live along from hand to mouth all his life!

Siggs—Oh, no he won't! He'll soon be a rich man, believe me! He's just worked out an automobile attachment which will permit a man to put his arm around a girl and drive the auto without accident at the same time!

His Method.

A CERTAIN Congressman's small son was very fond of attending matinées. Finally he decided that life was not worth living unless he had a pair of opera glasses. So he purchased them, on the installment plan, out of his allowance.

Three months later a friend of his father's met the boy on the street. "Well, Benjamin," he said, "are you enjoying the matinées now?"

"No," answered Benjamin gloomily, "I never get to go to 'em any more. I have to stay home an' save my money so's to pay for those there opera glasses!"

Meeting the Opposition.

A MEMBER of the Democratic National Committee tells of an "old-timer" who, during the last campaign, took the stump in Iowa. It does not appear whether he gathered many converts to the party creed or not; but he certainly added to the humor of the situation.

On one occasion, when a vast crowd had gathered to hear him hold forth, he addressed them in this wise:

"Fellow-citizens, our opponents are resorting to every form of dishonesty, deception, and underhand trickery to corrupt the voters. But, fellow-citizens, we warn them," and here his voice shook the rafters, "we warn them, fellow-citizens, that that is a game that two can play at!"

The Moral.

THERE is a lad in a town in New Hampshire, where the thrifty mothers are still wont to cut their children's hair by means of a pair of shears and a bowl, who has always felt that this sort of thing is a degradation.

In Sunday school on one occasion the teacher told the class of which this boy was a member the story of Samson and Delilah. When she had finished she said to this youngster:

"Henry, what do you learn from the Samson story?"

"That it don't never pay," responded Henry, promptly, "to let a woman cut a feller's hair."

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Minimum age, 21.
1 vacancy at $2400 a year; 1 at $2100. Several at $10 per day.
Application Blanks may be had at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail for 4c stamps.
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PROGRAMME
Cotillion Ride—Mr. Charles T. Kraus, Commander.
HORSE SHOW CLASSES.
Class 1—Four-in-hands.
Class 2—Branded Ponies.
Class 3—Combination Horses.
Class 4—Harness Tandems.
Class 5—Ladies' Jumping Class.
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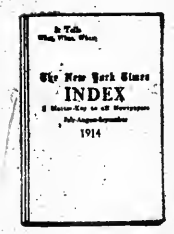


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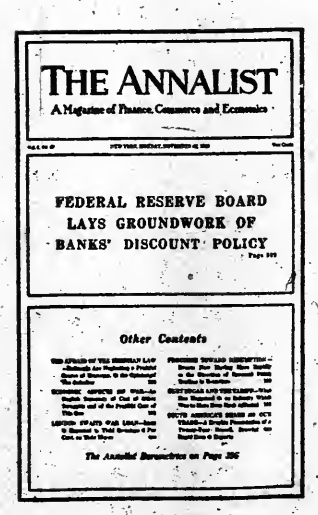


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SOUTHERN SPOT MARKETS QUIET

Effect of This Is Seen in Narrowness of Current Dealings in Cotton Options.

LITTLE SHORT SELLING

Hedges Were Not Sold While Exchange Was Closed, and Low Price Discourages Bear Operations.

There was enough realising and evening up yesterday to cause a decline of 4 to 5 points in cotton. The market was narrow with a very small business, and transactions were confined chiefly to switching between the different months.

Liverpool showed a somewhat easier tendency, with futures 1 to 2 points lower than due, although spots showed an advance of 2 points, with sales of 3,000 bales.

Advices from the South show only moderate activity in spot cotton. Farmers are refusing to sell in the Atlantic States, and collections are slow. Reports from Texas state that considerable cotton is being sold on the basis of 7 cents for middling, but it is admitted that a vast amount is being held by farmers for better prices.

Notwithstanding complaints from Southern quarters to the effect that the unsettled condition in the market has been due to bearish operations on the New York and New Orleans Exchanges, it is notable that the feeling throughout the trade is strongly in favor of high prices.

Since the opening of the New York Cotton Exchange on Nov. 16 no market letter has appeared which has not advocated purchases of cotton. None has emphasized bearish features nor has it advocated sales. Some of these circulars have been conservative in tone, which is quite in keeping with conditions, but there has been no effort to create the impression that cotton might be considered high around present levels. These circulars have laid emphasis on such fundamental features as the low price of cotton compared with the cost of production; the continued large consumption of raw material by spinners, notwithstanding the war, while some of these writers have even indulged in optimistic predictions regarding an early settlement of the conflict in Europe.

Those who are familiar with the machinery of speculative markets explain the failure of prices to advance on the ground that the technical position is weak owing to the lack of short interest. Short sales have not been made because the market was closed during the late Summer and early Autumn, when hedges are usually put out against cotton that is bought, while since the opening of the Exchange few speculators have had the courage to go short on account of the low price.

There is, however, a mildly critical attitude toward the $135,000,000 cotton loan fund, as it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board will have some difficulty in working out a practical method of loaning upon cotton. It is admitted, however, that the successful operation of the so-called Wade syndicate would furnish considerable relief to Southern banks and enable them to get rid of part of their old loans and put them in a position to make new ones.

The crying need of the cotton situation just now, however, is a free market in spot cotton. This would tend to increase activity in contracts and at the same time attract purchasers who, no matter how firm may be their conviction regarding cotton as an investment, nevertheless will not be inclined to make their initial operation until more general activity makes its appearance.

The Financial Chronicle, in its weekly weather report, stated that there had been heavy rains in portions of Texas during the week, but elsewhere precipitation was generally light. Picking was reported as having progressed satisfactorily. The amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared, was placed at 278,000 bales, against 343,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, with 7.75 for middling uplands; no sales.

The range of contract prices was as follows.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Pr. Close.
Dec., o. s.	7.36	7.30	7.30@7.31	7.37@7.38
Jan., n. s.	7.50	7.41	7.40@7.42	7.52@7.54
Mar., n. s.	7.60	7.52	7.52@7.53	7.63@7.64
May, n. s.	7.72	7.66	7.66 flat	7.75@7.76
July, n. s.	7.87	7.81	7.81@7.82	7.90@7.91
Oct., n. s.	8.11	8.05	8.04@8.05	8.12@8.13

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Year.
Galveston	14,318	24,114	25,725
New Orleans	13,136	7,823	19,613
Mobile	750	945	1,296
Savannah	14,003	8,284	16,846
Charleston	3,845	3,705	1,068
Wilmington	759	1,142	2,825
Norfolk	2,204	2,864	4,028

Total port receipts, 60,000, against 93,304 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Year.
Augusta	3,911	3,006	3,916
Memphis	3,619	7,051	12,829
St. Louis	1,288	2,022	3,331
Houston	8,541	19,144	16,274

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,700 to 13,000	30,094	19,113
New Orleans	25,500 to 27,500	11,634	3,868

Total exports yesterday, 18,905; so far this season, 1,245,316, against 4,035,124 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling. 1914.	Stocks. 1913.
—.	New Orleans	.....	226,913
—.	Mobile	7⅞	37,875 49,614
—.	Savannah	...	197,006 168,524
—.	Galveston	...	445,115 310,046
—.	Wilmington	...	 28,921
—.	Norfolk	7¾	50,158 50,218
—.	Augusta	7 5-16	153,607 63,274
—.	Memphis	...	24,914 189,347
—.	St. Louis	...	 16,392
4,614.	Houston	7¾	187,474

The Liverpool market was quiet. There was a quiet retail business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 4.48d. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 7,145 bales, including 7,145 bales American.

Peru's Deficit $5,000,000.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 28.—The budget for 1915, which was presented today by the Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputies, shows a deficit of 10,000,000 soles, ($5,000,000.) The Government is taking steps to reduce expenses because of the impossibility of making a loan at this time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Incorporated today: Kriterion Film Corpn., $1,100,000; H. F. Rhatigan, H. E. Reilly, C. H. Ayres, 43 Exchange Pl.

Operaphone Mfg. Corpn., phonographs, records, $10,000; E. F. Gerner, M. Naughton, John Fletcher, Douglaston.

Escondida Co., live stock, poultry, ranches, slaughter houses, dairy products in Cuba, $100,000; A. and C. E. Miller, W. J. Kelly, 1,652 E. 12 St.

Park Gardens of Buffalo, realty construction, $150,000; C. M. Hughson, Raymond J. Gibson, R. F. Burd.

Julius Stein Co. Successors, ladies' apparel, $50,000; F. Kalkett, S. Kalish, M. J. Waters, 234 Van Cortland Park Av., Yonkers.

Colorgraph Laboratory, moving picture laboratories, develop color photography, $25,000; Preston R. Myrick, A. E. Osborn, J. J. Atkinson, 683 6 Av.

Arden Studios, 24 Broad St., decorators, costumers, designers, $25,000; J. J. Sheeny, L. Hesse, H. M. Alexander, 15 E. 36 St.

Waw Waw Packing Co., food products, $25,000; W. J. Finerty, Reginald V. Smith, G. W. Fuller, 55 Liberty St.

Joseph Roth Mfg. Co., stuffed toys, novelties, $15,000; J. Bieber, H. Rothman, J. Roth, 145 2 Av.

Wm. Morrey Co., women's silk apparel, textiles, $15,000; A. Muller, M. Wollstain, B. S. Wilkers, 13 Jumel Terrace.

Vacuum Hat Co., Esopus, $10,000; H. Cohen, E. Adler, W. C. Foster, 962 Greene Av., B'klyn.

Thoms & Eron, publishing, novelties, fancy goods, $10,000; C. A. Eron, G. and F. R. Thoms, 608 E. 8 St., B'klyn.

Arrow Manufacturing Corp., watches, jewelry, emery, leather goods, $10,000; H. and A. Bulova, F. E. Traub, Providence, R. I.

Elevator Safety Locks Co., $10,000; E. B. Haymond, A. Robinson, W. D. Barbour, 130 E. 67 St.

H. D. Silver, Inc., clothing, $10,000; M. Sapir, A. P. and H. D. Silver, 1,837 Clinton Av.

Harris Paper Co., $10,000; J., A., and M. H. Harris, 54 E. 23 St.

Fern-Walstan Skirt Co., $10,000; G. C. Woolf, J. Wolbarst, H. N. Freedman, 2,124 Vyse Av.

H. D. B. Holding Co., realty construction, $3,000; J. W. Harron, W. Wilson, H. D. Bahr, 374 E. 137 St.

H. D. Bahr Trucking Co., $5,000; same Directors.

Authorizations: Lowell Textile Co., Mass., $20,000; rep., H. S. Gratian, 50 Leonard St. Hoosier Cut Stone Co., Bedford, Ind., $30,000; rep., M. J. Morgan, 103 Park Av. Good Roads Machinery Co., W. Va., with principal place of business Chester, Penn., $25,000; rep., J. R. Manning, Marathon, N. Y. Phoenix Silk Co., Paterson, N. J., $400,000; rep., Albert Tilt, 334 4 Av.

Capital increases: Richmond County Club Real Estate Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $125,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Niagara Woolen Co., N. Y.; J. S. Bretz Co., N. Y.

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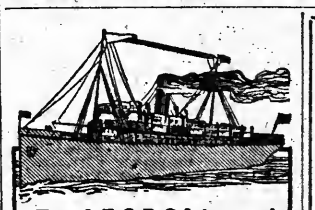
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On Easiest Terms
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Complete Stock of Records.
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Write, call, or phone
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READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
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Why

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

is and why it will remain the safest as well as the most popular investment issue in this country;

Because—its management is unexcelled.

Because—its directors are not mere ornaments but hard workers, who are strictly on the job day and night.

Because—its good will—the good will of the great American public is one of its principal assets.

Because—it has the choicest business locations in the country which no amount of money can duplicate.

Because—its business thrives alike in good and bad times.

Because—the directors have always pursued the policy of letting the stockholders derive the largest possible benefit from the operations of the company.

It gave to its stockholders this year 6% in cash and Profit Sharing stock resulting in a total disbursement at present quotations of

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1914 has been an exceedingly prosperous year for the company and stockholders may look forward to handsome dividends in 1915.

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STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange opens Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, 1914.

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600 CHEER OPENING OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Successful Resumption of Bond Trading, with No Signs of Urgent Selling.

COMMITTEE OF THREE BUSY

Efforts to be Made Next Week to Perfect Plans for Open Dealings in Listed Stocks.

Six hundred members of the New York Stock Exchange were crowded on the bond platform and adjacent floor space yesterday at 10 o'clock when Secretary George W. Ely tapped the gong, signaling for the first trading on the board in four months. Instantly a great cheer rang out. The mass of men, after a few moments as the first transactions were made and recorded, settled into the routine of business as it was conducted before the war halted trading in securities.

The reopening of the Stock Exchange for dealings in bonds, in the opinion of the Governors, was all that could have been desired. While trading was fairly active at the start and some prices bought the minimum level prescribed by the Committee of Three on Bonds, the market shortly displayed a rallying tendency and the flow of transactions slowed down.

The aggregate turnover of $639,500, including $5,000 Government 4s at 108, a decline of 1½ points, was equivalent to that of average Saturday sessions of the last year. Brokers reported that no signs of urgent selling were in evidence, and the buying appeared to represent investment purchases as far as it was possible to size up trading in the half day.

It was learned that the Governors found initial bond trading so satisfactory that efforts would be made next week to round out plans for open trading in listed stocks. Some progress in this direction has been made. The Governors decided several days ago that if the restrictions arranged for trading in bonds proved sufficient to prevent liquidation from foreign and domestic sources on a large scale, there was no apparent reason why stock trading should not be resumed under certain limitations.

The first transaction reported was the sale of $5,000 United States Steel sinking fund 5s at 99⅜, a decline of ¼ points from the last sale on July 30. Next, $5,000 Distillers' Security 5s sold at 56, a gain of 3¼ points. Shortly, purchases of railroad bonds became general, while transactions in industrial issues and miscellaneous bonds which had not been included in the published list securities for which minimum prices were established, caused a great deal of work for the Committee of Three.

Comparison of Quotations.

In the subjoined table are the bonds established on a minimum price basis for the day, these quotations being compared with the final prices on July 30 and the last sale prices yesterday:

	July 30.	Min.	Close.	Yest'd'y
Atchison gen. 4s	91½	90		90¼
Atchison conv. 4s, 1960	90½	89		..
Atchison adj. 4s, stamped	85½	81		..
Atchison adj. 4s, unstamped	87½	81		81
At. Coast Line con. 4s	91¾	87		87⅞
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	89½	88		..
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s	92¼	88		..
Baltimore & Ohio con. 4½s	85⅞	83		84½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103	102		102¾
Chicago, B. & Q. jt. 4s	94¾	94		94½
Chicago, B. & Q. con. 4s	91½	89		..
Rock Island gen. 4s	81¾	79		..
Rock Island ref. 4s	65	63		64½
Rock Island deb. 5s	51	51		..
Rock Island col. 4s	18½	19		20
St. Paul conv. 4½s	94½	95		95¾
St. Paul gen. 4½s	100⅝	97		97¾
St. Paul, C. & W. 5s	103¾	100		..
St. Paul, Puget Sound Div.	93½	87		..
Chicago & W. Ind. 4s	84	77		..
Chicago & Gt. W. 4s	68	66		..
Chicago & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	100		..
C. & O. 1st con. 5s	101½	100		..
C. & O. conv. 4½s	70	68		68½
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90½	84		..
Clev. Short Line 4½s	94	90		90¾
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st 5s	100	100		..
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	95	91		..
Denver & Rio G. ref. 5s	45¼	41		..
Illinois Central ref. 4s	90½	86		..
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	..	96		..
Lehigh Valley gen. 4½s	99½	94		..
L. & N. Un. 4s	92¾	90		..
Lake Shore deb. 4s, '28	90	90		..
Lake Shore 4s, '31	90⅝	89		89½
New Haven 6s	98½	96		96¾
N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s	84½	80		..
Nor. Pacific, P. L. 4s	92	89		89
N. & W. con. 4s	94½	90		..
N. & W. conv. 4½s, '33	101½	98		..
Oregon St. Line ref. 4s	89¼	86		..
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s, '22	110	106		..
Penn. con. 4s, '48	99	97		..
Reading gen. 4s	93	91		92½
Central Pacific 5½s	91⅜	87		..
Central Pacific col. 4s	85	83		84
Central Pacific ref. 4s	83¼	82		..
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	89	86		..
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	80	80		80¾
Southern Pacific conv. 5s	98	94		95
Southern Railway gen. 4s	68	63		63
Southern Railway con. 5s	102	98		98¾
Term. Assn. of St. L. 5s	100	..		..
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	99⅞	96		..
Union Pacific 1st 4s	96¾	93		94½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	88	86		..
Virginian Railway 5s, '62	92¼	94		..
Wabash 1st 5s	102¾	95		97
Western Maryland 4s	56	53		..
Am. Smelt. 6s	102¾	98		..
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102¾	97		..
B. S. rating, 1926	98	96		..
B. S. refunding 1942	88	83		84⅜
Central Leather 5s	96	96		96¾
Dist. 5s	52½	54		55¾
Indiana Steel 5s	97	97		98¾
Lig. & Meyers 5s	101	96		..
Lig. & Meyers 7s	124	118		120
Lorillard 5s	100	96		97⅛
Lorillard 7s	124⅛	118		..
R. J. R. T. 6s, 1940	99½	99		..
Steel 2d 5s	101	99		99⅝
Rubber 6s	102¼	100		100⅜
Westinghouse Elec. 1st 5s	99¾	99		100
Westinghouse conv. 5s	95	90		..
E. R. T. 5s, 1918	97	96		96¼
Int. Met. 4½s	72	71		72½
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s	97⅜	96		96½
Manhattan Ry. 4s	92½	88		..
Third Av. ref. 4s	82¾	79		..
Third Av. adj. 5s	72	71		70
New York Ry. 4s	72	70		70
New York Ry. Inc. 5s	45	47		..
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 6s, '25	122	119		..
Laclede Gas 5s	102	99		..
Telephone col. 4s, 1929	88	87		87½
Telephone conv. 4½s, 1933	94¼	94		..
Cumberland T. & T. 5s, '37	96	93		..
New York Tel. 4½s, 1939	97	97		..
Pacific T. & T. 5s, 1937	95¼	93		..
Armour 4½s	90	89		..
Marine 4½s	43	30		32
Montana Power 5s	91¼	89		..
Public Serv. Corp. of N. J.	93¾	90		..
Ray Cons. conv. 6s	104	99		100½
Texas conv. 6s	94	95		95½
Colorado-Indiana 1st 5s	71	71		..

Committee of Three Active.

Ninety-eight bonds were placed on the list and posted on the "bond board" on the Exchange before the market opened. In many of them no trading occurred, but there was demand for numerous issues which were not counted among the active bonds, and because of these the Committee of Three had plenty to do until the close of business.

The procedure followed was much the same as had been the medium of business through the Stock Exchange Clearing House since the Exchange closed. Brokers with so-called "inactive" bonds to sell informed the committee of their offerings and the prices. Other brokers with buying orders notified the committee of their bids. The committee then brought buyer and seller together and aided them in fixing upon a price.

All told, fifty different bonds were dealt in in the two hours. Those not contained in the minimum price list, with prices and extent of transactions are included in the regular bond table elsewhere in THE TIMES.

A spirit of good cheer prevailed throughout the day. In a way the session took on the air of a house warming. Scores of members had not met since the Exchange closed in July, and in cases of several brokers, who appeared for the first time in a year or more there were impromptu receptions and much hand shaking. When a Governor passed near a group a half dozen hands would seize him and draw him into the crowd.

"Things are going mighty well," would be the composite greeting. "How soon shall we be trading in stocks, too?"

Usually the reply was non-committal, but the members drew enough encouragement from the general round of gossip on the floor to believe that not many days would pass before stocks were admitted to their old status.

Members who specialize in the loaning of call money had plenty of time to devote to the social side of the session, for little is done in call money on a Saturday. The purchases made on that day do not need to be financed until Monday. Plenty of funds were available, and it is expected that on Monday the usual "loan crowd" will be formed.

The Committee of Five, which has borne the burden of the Exchange's affairs since the board was closed, adjourned its daily meeting as soon as the market opened. President H. G. S. Noble and the other members of the committee declined to comment on the day's work, other than saying that a good start had been made. The committee will continue to hold its meetings until dealings in stocks are permitted.

The Committee of Three, consisting of Charles M. Newcombe, William H. Remick, and W. D. Wood, will continue to pass upon certain transactions in bonds until all restrictions on trading have been removed.

ODD LOTS TO COST MORE.

Federal War Tax Will Probably Add an Eighth to Prices.

George P. Mellick of Carlisle, Mellick & Co., who specialize in "odd lots" of stocks and bonds, said yesterday that the purchase price of small amounts of securities will be slightly higher than before the Federal war tax was inaugurated.

"For some years," said Mr. Mellick, "the public could sell fractional lots of stocks at the bid price, and could purchase fractional lots at the offered price of the 100-share market. When the Federal tax was imposed during the Spanish-American war purchasers were obliged to pay ⅛ above the offered price. Now that there is a new Federal war tax on all sales of stocks, in addition to the State tax of 2 cents per share, the odd-lot dealers will be forced to pay out of their own earnings 4 cents a share on all stocks which they sell, and this is a burden which the odd-lot firms cannot bear.

"In addition to this four-cent tax, as represented by the New York State and Federal tax, there will be additional charges to the odd-lot dealers in the charge made to them for splitting up or transferring certificates in small denominations; therefore it looks as if the odd-lot dealers would be compelled to charge ⅛ additional on all purchases made by the public."

Under the law each certificate transferred must bear a special twenty-five-cent stamp, this ruling applying as well to a certificate for one share as to one for 100 shares.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 28, 1914. $639,500
Same day last year..... 1,006,000
Total year to date..... 425,700,600
Same period last year.. 455,605,420

U S 4s, reg			I R T 1st & ref 5s	
5,000	108		2,000	96½
N Y Canal 4s, 1962			Lake S & Mich S	
2,000	99		4s, 1931	
N Y City 4½s, 1963			5,000	89¼
1,000	102⅞		Ligg & Myers 7	
Armour & Co 4½s			5,000	120
2,000	90		Lorillard Co 5s	
1,000	90¼		2,000	97⅛
Am T & conv 4½s			N Y N H & H	
9,000	95¼		conv deb 6s	
10,000	95⅝		11,000	96¾
2,000	95½		Met Wash col tr 4½s	
10,000	95⅝		3,000	32
5,000	95¼		N Y Rys ref 4s	
col 4s			3,000	47¼
5,000	87½		Nor Pacific 4s	
A, T & S F gen 4s			21,000	80½
1,000	90½		24,000	80⅝
adj 4s			10,000	80¾
1,000	61		10,000	80¾
Atl Coast L 1st 4s			7,000	80¼
2,000	87⅞		1,000	80¼
B & O conv 4½s			4,000	80
5,000	84¼		Ray Consol 1st 6s	
9,000	84⅜		10,000	100¼
1,000	84½		5,000	100¼
Beth S 1st & ref 5s			Reading gen 4s	
10,000	84⅝		5,000	92½
B R T 5s, 1918			Seab Air L adj 5s	
5,000	98¼		1,000	62
Canada South con			So Pac col 4s	
5s, Ser A			1,000	84
3,000	102⅜		conv 4s	
Cent Leather 5s			5,000	80⅜
15,000	96½		1,000	80⅞
1,000	96¼		10,000	80⅝
9,000	96⅛		4,000	80⅞
C & O conv 4½s			conv 5s	
1,000	68½		13,000	93¼
15,000	68¾		500	94¾
5,000	68⅛		1,000	94⅝
C, B & Q joint 4s			1,000	95
5,000	94½		500	95
Chi, Mil & St P			10,000	95
gen 4½s			1,000	95¼
20,000	98¼		500	95
5,000	98		8,000	95
3,000	97¾		17,000	95⅛
conv 4½s			500	95¼
1,000	98		22,000	95
11,000	95⅝		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	95⅜		1,000	98⅜
C & P Wn 5s			10,000	98⅜
sub	100⅝		5,000	98⅝
Chi, Rock Isl & P			gen 4s	
2,000	62		2,000	62⅞
2,000	62⅞		1,000	63
1,000	63		Tex Co conv 6s	
Chi Rock Isl & P			1,000	95¼
ref 4s			1,000	95¼
6,000	64¼		Union Pac 1st 4s	
C, R I & P R R 4s			5,000	94¼
1,000	20		conv 4s	
Clev Sh Line 4½s			1,000	86
3,000	90¾		U S Rubber 6s	
Dist Sec Corp 5s			15,000	100⅜
20,000	56		U S Steel C s f 5s	
1,000	55⅞		5,000	99⅜
4,000	55⅝		45,000	99⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s			48,000	99⅝
1,000	65		Wabash 1st 5s	
Indiana Steel 5s			17,000	97
1,000	98¾		Westn Elec 5s	
Inter-Met 4½s			5,000	100
4,000	71⅛			
1,000	72			
8,000	72¼			
1,000	72¼			
1,000	72¼			

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	313	318
American Light & Traction pf	105½	106
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	40	45
*American Gas & Electric	75	82
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	57½	60
American Power & Light pf	80	82
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4¾	5½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	50½	52
Cities Service	48	..
Cities Service pf	58	..
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	88
Electric Bond Deposit pf	..	58
Empire District Electric 5s	68	73
Empire District Electric pf	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	50
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76½	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	39¾	40½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	80
Republic Ry. & Light Co	19	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	72
Southern California Edison	79	82
Southern California Edison pf	88	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	10
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	42	47
United Light & Railways	41	46
United Light & Railways 1st pf	67	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf	62	67
Utah Securities	16	18
Western Power	13	14
Western Power pf	55	57

*Par value, $50.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 6, 1914
Bank of France	6	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	5	Sep. 1, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	July 31, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 12, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 23	Par	*20c	*35c	*50c
Nov. 24	Par	*30c	*45c	*50c
Nov. 25	Par	*25c	*35c	*50c
Nov. 27	Par	*35c	*30c	*20c
Nov. 28	Par	*25c	*30c	*20c

*Premium.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Nov. 25	22¾d	Nov. 26	23¼d
Nov. 24	22 12-16d	Nov. 27	22 12-16d
Nov. 25	23d	Nov. 28	23¼d

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 169,355 shares of stocks and $35,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 4,150; oils, 1,095, and mining, 164,110. In addition there were sales of 3,767 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Marconi of A.	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	Riker & Heg.	8	8	8	8
1,000	*R. & H. rts.	30	30	30	30
267	Reynolds, rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	Sterling Com.	5	5	5	5
900	U. C. S. new	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1,700	U. P. Shar'g.	15¾	16	15¾	16
100	U. S. L., etfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	World Film	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last	Ch'ge.
100	An.-Am. Oil	14½	14½	14¼	— ¼
5	Atl. Refining	545	540	545	+10
7	Buck. Pipe L	111	110	111	+ 1
10	Cumb. P. L	58	56	56	— 5
8	Gal. Sig. Oil	172	170	172	— 3
15	No. Pipe Line	98	97	97	— 3
539	Ohio Oil	185	182	185	+ 4
94	Prai. O. & G	437	428	435	+ 6
5	So. Penn Oil	278	273	275	+ 3
30	So. O. of Cal.	304	300	304	+ 1
15	So. O. of Ind.	480	475	475	— 3
7	So. O. of Kan.	360	355	355	+ 4
13	So. O. of Ken.	250	245	245	..
25	So. O. of N. J.	397	394	397	+ 4
180	So. O. of N. Y.	195	190	192½	+ ½
23	Un. Tnk. Line	87	85	87	+ 4

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22,500	Atlanta	36	37	35	36
3,000	*Beave Creek	20	21	20	21
22,000	*Blue Bell	5	5½	5	5½
4,000	*Booth	12	12	10	10
900	Braden Cop.	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
500	Buffalo M	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	*Carlon Cob.	64	64	64	64
2,700	Comb. Frac.	12	12	11	12
35,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
1,300	Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	*D. B. Butte	4½	5½	4½	5
100	*Dia. Daisy	9	9	9	9
4,000	*Florence	58	58	58	58
1,000	*Ft. Bidwell	20	20	20	20
400	Gold. Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	*Gold. Kew	20	20	20	20
6,000	*Gold. Merger	40	40	39	39
100	Halifax Ton.	30	30	30	30
17,200	Jumbo Ext.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
200	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
1,500	*Keene Won'r	20	21	19	21
4,000	*McK.-Darrag	69	75	69	75
350	Mutual Mining & L. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	*Nev. Hills	35	37	35	37
110	Nipissing M.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
2,000	*North Star	18	18	18	18
8,000	*Oro	17	17	15	16
1,100	Pacific Smelt.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	*PetersonLake	26	26	26	20
1,000	*Sandst'mKen.	13	13	13	13
9,500	*Silver Peak	22	24	22	22
1,500	Silver Vein	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Tono. Belmont	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
500	Tonopah Ext.	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,500	*Tono. Merger	37	38	37	38
800	*Tono. M'way	10½	10½	10	10¼
2,550	W. End Con.	56	57	55	56

BONDS.

$35,000	Con. G. ev. 6s	111⅜	111⅜	111	111
2,500	Con. Gas rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2¾

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 28.		Nov. 27.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac	309	312	309	312
Am. Light & T. pf	103	107	103	107
Br.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16½
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary stock	16	16½	18	16½
Electric Boat	23	26	23	26
Electric Boat pf	42	45	42	45
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Kelly Springfield Tire	62	65	62	65
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Lehigh Val. C. Co.	140	150	140	150
Manhattan Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Maxwell Motors	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	43½	44¾	43	44¾
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	17	18	17	18
Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Savoy Oil	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Products pf	82	85	82	85
U. Cigar S. Co. of A.	92	95	92	95
Wayland Oil & Gas	3	3½	3	3½
Willys Overland	76	80	76	80
Willys Overland, pf	88	92	88	92

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	22	23	20	23
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Canada Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Cons. Arizona Smelt.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
El Paso Con.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mines of America	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
North Butte Dev.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Tonopah-Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper	25	35	25	35
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅝
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1964	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.09
Am. Toh. ec.	5	Sep., 1915	100½	100⅞	4.85
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Beth. Steel	5	June1,'15	99⅜	100	5.00
L. R.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.50
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102	102½	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89½	90⅞	7.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	95	5.35
Con. Gas Co. rights' W.L.		June, 1915	100¾	100¾	4.37
Cons. Gas Co. conv. W. I.		1919	111⅝	111¾	..
Con. Fr. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1,'17	95	97⅜	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99¾	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96¼	6.85
Gen. Motors	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	6.00
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	90	90¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¾	100¼	4.45
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98	98¼	10.00
L. S. & M. S. Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1,'17	98	98½	6⅝
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99¼	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99½	5.50

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Tendencies That Are Noticed in the Different Lines of Commercial Activity.

A holiday week is not usually conducive to an expansion of business, and the past week was no exception to this general rule. The primary markets in many lines were simply marking time, awaiting the spur that can only come from more extensive retail buying. The latter is about beginning to show itself in holiday purchases, which are helpful only in specialties, although there are indications that this year they will partake of a useful character rather more so than has been the case in the past. What promise there was, from a few days' cold spell, for real seasonable buying of things to wear was dissipated by a return of warmer weather, although in the meantime there was a temporary activity which was welcomed by the clothiers and furriers and the sellers of underwear.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Those who expected something untoward to happen because of the opening of the Cotton Exchanges were disappointed. No very cheap cotton was offered, on the one hand, nor, on the other, was there any rush on the part of mills to load up. The steadying influence of having an open market for cotton was, however, made manifest. So far as cotton constructions are concerned, if any effect could be traced it was in the direction of lower prices for printcloths or goods in the gray. Buyers of cotton goods have always been in the habit, when the raw material was low, of using the lowness of the quoted price as an argument or lever for keeping down the price of the goods. Latterly they have been very insistent on urging that cotton goods, whether woven or knit, be sold by the makers on the basis of six or seven cent cotton. They have obtained concessions in this way which have only whetted their appetites for more. There was during the last week a softening of prices on some printcloths, but the mills are not contracting for much more than immediate needs on the basis of the present prices. These, it may be observed, are regarded as sufficiently low to tempt buyers from China and the Far East generally, as well as those from other foreign countries, as has recently been shown in orders received from those places.

Cloths with a Reputation.

Something of the same tendency toward easing of prices has been noticed with regard to certain colored cotton goods. It would have been more marked had it not been for the uncertainty, real or assumed, as to the supplies of dyestuffs. With the removal of the uncertainty, apparently now at hand, there is likely to be more of a co-ordination between the prices of printcloths and the finished fabrics. Still, it is a matter of common knowledge that there are certain classes of goods which manage to keep their selling price regardless of the cost of the raw material and which sell at retail at a fixed rate because the public wants them. Their quality never changes and they are marked in such a way as to identify them for the consumer. The reputation of the makers is behind them, and it is known to mean something. People who have been accustomed to using them will take no other, and they force the stores to keep them. If consumers knew as much about other fabrics it would be much to their advantage.

Ignorance of Fabrics.

It is an unfortunate but true circumstance that the average person who goes to buy a textile fabric does not know much about the thing he or she is purchasing. This ignorance extends both as regards the structure and the wearing qualities of the article. Appearances are often deceptive, and yet purchases, in nine cases out of ten, are made on the strength of those very appearances. Sometimes the customers are taken in by the mere label "imported" which is affixed to some inferior stuff. A sophisticated fabric, made simply for show, will frequently take in a buyer who ought to know better and who has no money to waste. This fact is one of the obstacles in the way of those who are trying to convince people of the merits of goods made in this country. Tradition is another of the obstacles. There was a time, for instance, though it is long ago, when many of the fabrics made in this country were not up to the standard of those obtainable abroad. The former were avowedly cheaper, and storekeepers, who wanted to emphasize the fact that they were selling real good goods, took pains to let their customers know they had imported stuffs. By and by it became almost an axiom that domestic goods were poor and foreign goods were much better. When one of the biggest of American silk manufacturers put up their factory and started in to supply a really excellent fabric they had at first to put an Italian label on their goods, because many had been educated into the belief that Italian silks were of an especially high grade. To some extent the notion of the superior excellence of the products of foreign looms or factories has persisted to this day. It is wholy due to the lack of knowledge possessed by the casual or ordinary buyer.

The Wool Situation.

There has been no material change with regard to the position of wool. The embargo on the article from Great Britain and her colonies is in full force, just as is the case with its export from every Continental European country. It is regarded as a little inconsistent that the United Kingdom should place orders in this country for clothing for her armies that calls for wool in its construction, and should at the same time forbid wool from coming here. No one believes that this position can be permanently maintained, but while it lasts it may prove embarrassing. No great complaint has yet been heard from the makers of woolen goods, but this is said to be due to the fact that their business is not sufficiently great to make them apprehensive. The unseasonable weather and the consequent dragging of the retail trade has led to considerable cancellation of orders for woolens and worsteds, which may be only temporary but which for the time being has had the effect of lessening the demand for wool by the manufacturers. When the raw material is needed, however, it will be found that there are still large stocks to draw on.

Styles in Silks.

So far as concerns the trade in broad silks, there are evidences of a much better outlook than was apparent a month or so ago. Adjustment to the new conditions resulting from the lessened price of the raw material has been in progress. After the beginning of the new year decided improvement is looked for, more particularly so after the color card is settled on. Style cuts more of a figure when it comes to silks than with any other fabric, and this has to be settled before anything else is determined on. What shades are to be in demand is the puzzling question. On the other side of the ocean it would be natural to suppose that the mourning color would predominate. Here the present impulse is toward shades suggested by the khaki which covers the warring men. Already there is a demand for subdued tones, designated as sand, putty, and the like.

Finance and Trade.

So far as financial aspects are concerned the trade outlook seems bright. The trend of rates on commercial paper has been downward for some time, and the prevailing ones are below what were demanded a year ago at this time. Quotations have been at from 4¾ to 5 per cent. for six months' paper during the week, and there have been some transactions at 4½. The easing is in some degree due to the operation of the Reserve Bank system with the accompanying facilities for rediscount. There is no question now of an adequate supply of money for legitimate needs in business by worthy borrowers.

In another direction, too, there is ground for confidence. This is in the export trade. A stumbling block to its expansion has been in the fact that exchange was on the basis of the English pound sterling. To change this so as to provide for dollar instead of sterling exchange was one of the things desired. This is in process of accomplishment, as already some transactions with South American countries have been on the new basis. It affords hope that other obstacles may soon be as successfully overcome.

New Consular Regulations.

It was reported from Washington yesterday that no further extension of time would be given before putting into effect the Treasury regulation concerning invoices requiring statements concerning the persons from, the places where, and the prices at which imported goods are obtained. This is the culmination of a long fight made by the importers, who were unwilling that there should be a chance of their competitors finding out whom they were dealing with and at what prices they sold. There are many complications about the importing business. The simplest form of sales from abroad is, of course, where some one in a foreign country sells something direct to some one here. Many of the importations, however, are not of this character. Goods are frequently sent here to an agent or factor to be disposed of to such customers as he may find. There is no direct sale from the maker abroad to the purchaser here. Then, too, not every foreign manufacturer or consignor is averse to getting the better of the customs people, nor, in fact, as experience has shown, is every importer or consignee as scrupulous in this respect as he might be. It has often been a case of one or both of these pitting their wits against the Government to save in the matter of duties. Many of the Government's regulations are the result of experiences of this kind. In the enforcement of the new ones there is likely to be some friction at the start, as has been the case in similar instances hitherto, but in the end some mutually satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. Importers will have no real cause for complaint if all are placed on the same footing.

Supplies of Dyestuffs.

From Great Britain come evidences that there is a chance that the textile making nations of the world will not always be dependent on Germany for a supply of coloring material. One proposition under consideration is for the United Kingdom to give substantial Government aid toward the establishment of factories there for making coal tar dyes. This will be in the form of a subvention or subscription to the securities of a company to manufacture them. Some hope, also, is suggested in the announcement published by The Yorkshire Observer that a new dyeing process has been discovered in Huddersfield which will do away with the need of the dyes made from coal tar. This is said to be an adaptation of the so-called sulphur dyes, hitherto used for cotton fabrics, which makes them available for silk, natural or artificial, wool and other textiles. One great merit will be that the dyes will be much cheaper than those made of coal tar products. Meanwhile, the announcement is made by one of the largest of importers here of German dyestuffs that there will be an abundant supply brought to this country. Tomorrow an especially large cargo will be here on board the steamship Sun, and other big shipments will follow. There is now no longer any apprehension of a scarcity or danger that persons will be besought to wear white because of a lack of other colors.

WAYS OF MEETING SOME TRADE EVILS

Suggestions for Overcoming Abuses Which Make Retail Business Expensive.

It is the contention of a local wholesale drygoods merchant who has given more or less thought and study to retail merchandising that a good part of the abuse of the return privilege, of which retail merchants are now complaining, is due to too much pampering of the public.

"Did the merchants of a half or even a quarter of a century ago throw in all the present-day trimmings with the goods he sold?" he asked a TIMES reporter yesterday. Then, answering his own question, he said, "You may be sure that they did not. They sold their goods on the bases of quality and price alone, and if their quality and prices were not as good as those of some other merchant they—in a business way—gave up the ghost.

"There is no denying that conditions have changed, and that the competition of the old days was a far easier thing to face than competition is today. But even at that, it is a question in my mind if any store really gains anything by offering to the public many of the inducements to buy that mark the great retail establishments of today.

"If one looks back far enough he is sure to find a time when the free delivery of purchased goods was regarded as a too radical and expensive merchandising step to take. Finally, some merchant had the nerve to take that step. Immediately his competitors took it. Then another merchant took another bold step—that is, bold for those days—and everybody followed him. It has been that way now for years. Every time a clever executive in a big store thinks out something new for attracting trade the chances are that it will be imitated by a competitor. Soon afterward the competitor does something else and the first merchant follows suit.

"So it has gone on, and though new attractions to trade are being added all the time, none of those which has been found to do the work required of it, bringing possible customers into the store, has been abandoned. The result is that these burdens have gone on piling up on the merchant until he sometimes must wonder how and where it will all end.

"The merchant's biggest burden today is the return evil; an evil that is fostered by the charge account, the delivery of goods on approval, and the C. O. D. delivery. The man who thought out those things in the first place must have seen a great deal in them, but he surely could not have seen that he was opening a veritable Pandora's box.

"The returning of purchased goods for any illegitimate reason is undoubtedly an evil. It is more than that; it is a malady from which retail business is suffering most painfully these days. If there is any cure for the evil, it is not to it is apt to be a bitter medicine. As a student of business, however, it has occurred to me that the evil might be cured in several ways. Some of them may be ultra-radical, some may be thought fine in theory but impracticable in operation, but I am sure all of them would work if the necessary steps were taken.

"The first and most needful step is co-operation. Without it the evil can hardly be ended, or even alleviated, unless, by some chance, an individual is desperate and courageous enough to take the first step toward what can be done. But co-operation is the best and safest cure. The merchants have only got to get together and work out a plan for their own peace of mind and purse. I shall not try to suggest a plan, for I am not a retail merchant. There are plans in operation now and so far as I know, they are doing the work they were made for.

"The most radical thing I would suggest is the abolition of the charge account. While the actual loss through unpaid accounts in the course of a year may be very small in comparison with the amount of business done, I feel I can say with all certainty that it is the greatest tributary to the return evil that is known. Almost any merchant will admit that the great bulk of the returns are made by charge account customers, customers who feel that they deserve extra consideration at the hands of the merchant when, at the truth be known, they deserve less than the customer who is humble enough to pay good money for what he or she wants when it is wanted. That charge accounts are not absolute business necessities is conclusively shown by one of the largest retail establishments in this city.

"Continuing my theory further, with the abolition of the charge account should come the discarding of promiscuous C. O. D. deliveries and deliveries on approval. There are doubtless times when such deliveries are really warranted, but my observation has led me to believe that the bulk of them are not.

"Failing to abolish charge accounts or the deliveries mentioned above, it would seem feasible for the merchant to make and enforce a rule that goods which have not been paid for cannot leave the store without a deposit of at least 10 per cent. of their value being made on them, the deposit not to be refunded unless the goods are at fault. This would result in doing away with a great many trips to the store to have things sent home for the fun or effect of the thing, and to be returned at the first opportunity. It would make the average woman think hard before she decided to buy any particular article if she knew she could not return it without forfeiting her deposit. This should apply to charged goods and to C. O. D. and approval deliveries as well.

"The merchant has every right to ask for such a deposit to cover the expense involved in selling, delivering, and then calling for the goods sent out. Again, he is entitled to the deposit as an option on the goods. He has no reason to believe that he could not have sold the goods permanently (I put emphasis on that word,) if he had not sent them out to satisfy the whims of some customer, who had no intention of keeping them, and he has every right to ask payment for the chance he takes of missing a permanent sale by letting the goods leave the store without first having the cash in hand.

"My last argument is a hygienic one. Think what a wonderful advertisement it would be for any store to be able to say that it sold goods that had not been pawed over and tried on by unknown numbers of women before some woman bought it to keep. Think how this would boost the sale of 'intimate' merchandise, such as underwear and kindred goods. Think of the markdowns that would be eliminated and the profits that would be made by the disposal of clean, unmussed merchandise at full prices.

"It was said in an interview in last Sunday's TIMES that in some stores the returns, in the very great majority of illegitimate, equaled 25 per cent. of the business done. If 25 per cent. of the gross business is to be lost through returns, why not lose it, with less worry and expense, by refusing the returns or the things that lead directly to returns? Customers would be lost, no doubt, if all the stores in the city did not act in concert, but it is probable that others would be gained, through the lower selling prices this plan should make possible, that would make up, if not exceed, the loss sustained. Not only would the goods sold be reasonably sure of staying sold, (returns being allowed only in the case of faulty merchandise,) but the sales force and the buyers, through the abolition of the internal squabbles that often arise over returned goods, would be more cheerful in mind and more able and willing to give the store the best that is in them.

"In conclusion, I repeat that co-operation is doubtless the best means of ending, or at least alleviating, the return evil; but I am confident that, co-operation being found impossible, any merchant who has courage enough to take the necessary steps alone will find, doubtless to his surprise, that he has done the best thing in his merchandising career. It is taking a chance, but if Columbus had not taken a chance with the unknown, where would our great business institutions be today?"

WHAT IS ART?

Lithographic Copies of Paintings Are Held Not to Be.

The difficulties attending the interpretation to be given the provisions of the Tariff act of 1913 relating to art works are emphasized in a decision made yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers dealing with the classification of pieces of cotton cloth or canvas containing lithographically printed reproductions of famous paintings. The decision reached by the board is not unanimous, Judges Fischer and Howell filing a majority opinion against the claims of the American Express Company, the protestants in the case, while Judge Cooper, in his dissenting opinion, holds that the protests should be sustained.

There are three provisions covering fine art works. Paragraph 652 admits to free entry artists' proof etchings and engravings that are printed by hand from plates or blocks etched or engraved with hand tools. Paragraph 376 admits to entry at 15 per cent. ad valorem those etchings and engravings which are works of art not elsewhere specially provided for. Finally, paragraph 328 provides for etchings and engravings which would include the commercial engravings and etchings made by the photo-chemical or other mechanical processes.

The fabrics in controversy are 21 by 33 inches, and contain a reproduction of the original painting by Murillo known as the "Madonna," or "Immaculate Conception." Ordinarily, lithographs are on paper and are specifically provided for in paragraph 325 of the law. As the pictures under consideration are in the value of cotton, they do not fall under this provision.

Collector Malone, acting on a report from Appraiser Sague, assessed the articles at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of cotton not specially provided for." The express company claimed the tax at 15 per cent. ad valorem as the pics that the pictures are "works of art" within the meaning of that term as used in paragraph 376. This paragraph defines works of art as including paintings, pen and ink drawings, or reproductions of any of these articles.

Collector Malone takes the view, in his written decision concurred in by Judge Howell, that "it is too clear for argument that a picture lithographically printed on cotton cloth is not a painting in oil or watercolors, nor is it a pastel, nor a pen and ink drawing, nor an etching, nor an engraving," and we are equally satisfied that it is neither a copy, a replica, nor a reproduction of any of the foregoing articles." He goes on to cite the case of Gobelin tapestries as being well known works of art, and says it would be just as absurd to hold photographic or lithographic prints thereof, however artistically embellished as can be done. But co-operation is the best and safest cure. The merchants have only got to get together and work out a plan for their own peace of mind and purse. I shall not try to suggest a plan, for I am not a retail merchant. There are plans in operation now and so far as I know, they are doing the work they were made for.

Judge Cooper, in his dissenting opinion, says that from the testimony in the case at bar and from common knowledge it is clear that the samples in evidence are copies or reproductions of one of the world's famous paintings and works of art, and that if the reproduction itself rises to the dignity of a work of art, it is the General Appraiser's opinion that it should be classified accordingly under paragraph 376. Judge Cooper argues that it was the intention of Congress to broaden the scope of paragraph 376, and that it is immaterial whether the articles in controversy are copies from the original itself or a copy made from another copy so long as it represents the original, it is a copy or reproduction of the same.

COST OF SPRINKLING CLOTH

Not to be Considered in Estimating Duty on Imports.

The cost of shrinking cloth is not a dutiable item, according to a decision handed down by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. E. H. Van Ingen & Co., of this city and London, imported woolen cloths purchased in Huddersfield, which were sent to London to be inspected and shrunk before forwarding to New York. When the goods arrived here, the appraisers added the cost of shrinking the goods to the foreign market value, this action being indorsed by the Collector.

The question before the court divided itself. The first question to be considered was whether the item for the service of shrinking is dutiable at all, or whether it is to be treated as a charge kindred to that of a commission paid by the importer for ascertaining the condition and character of the goods as preliminary to the final acceptance of the fabrics. The second problem before the court was whether the shrinkage item, if it is dutiable at all, is not a part of the value of the goods at the time of exportation.

Presiding Judge Montgomery, in his decision for the court, answers both questions in the negative, and holds that in no case was this cost or charge one within the meaning of subsection 18 of the tariff law, under which the cloths were imported. The decision of the Board of General Appraisers finding in favor of the importer, is affirmed.

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The Whole Including Important Works by

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—AT—

The Merwin Galleries,

16 East 40th St., New York.

Mr. Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer.

HOW THE GERMANS HAVE DONE THINGS

Their Successes Show the Value and Need of Expert Knowledge as an Aid.

Co-operation between the German manufacturers and the men of science connected with the German universities has been the main reason, economists agree, for that country's wonderful industrial progress. The interruption of imports due to the war has brought to the attention of domestic manufacturers and retailers alike the large number of necessities for which this country is dependent on sources of foreign supply. Some of these articles are of a very humbla nature, yet they constitute cogs in industrial machinery the absence of which may bring the whole intricate mechanism to a standstill. No one, seemingly, has thought of producing these articles here for the obvious reason that each unit in the manufacturing world considered itself sufficient in itself. No catastrophe could be conceived of such proportions as to cut off certain materials vital to the turning out of the finished product. In short, producers here have come up short before the realization that industrial co-ordination has been woefully lacking.

The dyestuffs situation is a notable instance. There is talk of making the dyes here. If this step is decided upon plans must be laid, also, to dispose of 4,000 products resulting from the process of making 900 coal tar dyes. If a market is not found for these by-products the cost of the completed dyes will be rendered so great as to stamp the project immediately as impracticable. The Germans, it seems, have been engaged in making coal tar products for the past thirty years and so well have they utilized the by-products obtained in this manufacturing that their profit on the color stuffs is said to be as high as 21 per cent. But the various processes and industries are co-ordinated and interlocked to get this result. The work in the plants devoted to the manufacturing of coal tar products is under the direction, not alone of the practical business men, but also of renowned chemists who are associated with the universities. Why the example has not been followed out in this country is puzzling progressive manufacturers now that the subject has been brought so forcibly to their attention. Here is how Dr. Whitaker, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, explains the situation:

"The American manufacturer," he said, "lacks confidence in the chemist. When he takes a problem to his lawyer to solve he informs him concerning all the details. Not so when he calls upon the chemist. Where full information is absolutely necessary if the solution is to be arrived at he withholds his hand for the reason that the chemist for him may make use of his plan or place it before his competitor. Then there is the question of expense. Where a manufacturer finally decides that the services of a chemist would be valuable to him he engages a young man who has just graduated, pays him in the neighborhood of $60 a month, locks him up in a makeshift laboratory, and waits for results. It is just as if a graduate engineer were to be placed in charge of building the Brooklyn Bridge. The simplest problem in chemistry may involve some very intricate work to solve, and that is why the manufacturer, if he calls in a chemist, has to be prepared to spend some money before achieving what he has in mind.

"A notable example of what can be done when the scientific and the business man work together is to be found in the case of the Zeiss Works in Jena. This great industrial institution had its foundation in a little workshop of Carl Zeiss, a manufacturer of optical instruments. He enlisted the services of Ernest Abbe, a professor in the University of Jena, and, working together, the practical business man and the man of science, built up the business as it exists today, employing thousands of operatives. It was found necessary at the outset of this enterprise to use glass of better than ordinary character, so a glass-making factory was set up. The position occupied by Prof. Abbe as employer and professor was not a unique one. The majority of professors in the German universities hold such advisory positions.

"This fact accounts largely for the success which has crowned the efforts of the German manufacturers in various lines of endeavor. In this country an absolutely contrary course is pursued. When an administration decides that the tariff needs revision, the legislators frown on attempts made by well informed men to impart the information that will enable them to go about their task judiciously. A chemist can get more real enjoyment out of reading the tariff schedules pertaining to chemicals than by reading the latest issue of the comic papers. This attitude of our legislators has extended itself to our business men in general. The man with superior knowledge in a particular subject is not always eagerly consulted.

"Of course, some of our large manufacturing organizations have in their employ men of unquestioned standing, but there is not the co-ordination of industry that might with little effort be introduced. There is too much waste. Take the case of the paper mills that were legislated against for dumping their refuse materials into adjoining streams. They were given a certain period of time to find other means of disposing of the waste matter. At the end of that time they were no better prepared to follow out the law's instruction than they were in the beginning. With a little investigation they might have found a way to utilize these waste products and turn what was a loss and might possibly be an expense into a profit. The same may be said of the cement mills. The dust which arises from this sort of manufacturing is made the subject of much complaint on the part of the people who live in the vicinity of such mills."

In the case where a group of manufacturers have the same difficulty to overcome, Dr. Whitaker advanced the suggestion that co-operative investigation and experimentation might be carried on, having as its object the elimination of objectionable features. Ways could be found in a similar manner to utilize by-products now discarded. By dealing with certain groups of manufacturers the chemist, he said, would be able to put into effect an interlocking industrial system that would bring increased profits to all concerned.

AUCTION SALES.

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TO GET CHINESE TRADE.

American Consul General at Canton Makes Suggestions.

There is a demand in this district, writes Consul General Fleming D. Cheshire from Canton, China, for almost any article that is made in the United States, and a good business could be worked up if the American manufacturers would send to China experienced and capable salesmen. What the Chinese want, if they are to accept new articles, is to see samples, to know prices, and to be shown how to operate machinery.

"Americans," says Mr. Cheshire, "seem to be popular with the Chinese, many of whom are willing to give American goods preference when competing articles are not lower in price. The American sewing machine, oil, and tobacco companies that have successfully entered the Chinese market have agents all through the interior. The sewing machine company has even established schools in which Chinese women are taught to embroider on machines. Except these three companies and another firm, there is only one other American merchant in Canton. A German merchant recently stated that, as German and other Continental business is at a standstill, his firm was anxious to obtain supplies from the United States, and intended to send for American samples. He also stated that American goods are dearer, but usually of better quality than those from the Continent.

"It would be advisable for American manufacturers desirous of obtaining business in China to study the requirements of the market, paying special attention to trade marks, which often play an important part in sales; and try to make all kinds of articles, particularly piece goods, which shall be suitable, and, if possible, low priced. In Canton and other Chinese cities, American department stores might be established with American employes, who, after learning the local dialects, might solicit orders in the interior."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Mainly Limited to a Few Styles Wanted by Buyers.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 28.—Trading in cotton goods this week has been somewhat limited to a few styles mostly wanted by buyers. For staples alone, business has been quiet. There have been some special constructions which buyers wanted which have sold in fairly good quantity, but the general run of cloths as made by the cotton mills in this section had little call. While the holiday in normal times affects textile conditions, some of the mills closed on Wednesday night for the balance of the week. With this curtailment a considerable portion of the goods, which would otherwise have been thrown upon the market or warehoused, was taken out of production. Mills report that business is in a desultory character, with some buyers being attracted to the market because of urgent needs which must be taken care of, but on the whole, the cotton goods markets have not proved attractive to factors using cotton cloths.

Cotton yarns are slow and the margin of profit is small. Southern mills making weaving yarns are not doing much business because mills are curtailing their weaving production. The week closed with the demand for goods quiet. Sales will probably reach 100,000 pieces, with about 30,000 pieces spots and contracts running through April of next year. The quotations:

	Nov. 28.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
28-inch, 64-64	8¾	8	8
28-inch, 64-60	8¾	8¼	8¼
27-inch, 64-60	8⅝	8¼	8½
27-inch, 60-56	8¾	8¼	8½
27-inch, 56-52	9	8½	8½
38½-inch, 64-60	5½	5⅜	5⅜
38½-inch, 64-64	5⅝	4	4
38½-inch, 68-52	4⅞	3⅝	3⅝
39-inch, 68-72	6½	4⅞	4⅞

*Nominal.

No Profit in Irish Sugar Beets.

While sugar beets can be successfully grown in Ireland, writes Consul Wesley Frost from Queenstown, their culture would probably not be profitable, according to a statement just issued by the head of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The fact has been established that a normal price for sugar beets will yield less per acre than the normal prices for potatoes or mangels. As the sugar beet industry would not be successful under the ordinary conditions of peace, the department does not feel "prepared to take, directly or indirectly, any responsibility for advising Irish farmers to grow beet root." It is added that whatever may be the results of England's exclusion of sugar, therefore, in Scotland and England, it seems safe to assume that sugar production will not be developed in Ireland.

The German Army Shoe.

Fred Stresau of Becker & Co., leather manufacturers of Brugel, Germany, writes to Hide and Leather, describing the leather used in the Germany Army shoes, as follows: "Leather used for Germany Army shoes is the result of many tests. It is rather dry, compared with American vegetable tanned leather. However, it is made dry so that the oxidizing oils and fats will not rot the leather fibre, during the many years that it may be held in storage. Every soldier when he gets his army shoes also gets a can of moellen degras, with which he dresses his shoes. This keeps them pliable and water resisting. The boots are crimped. They have only two seams. They are practically water tight. The thread used for stitching them is hand waxed. The absence of blackings of any nature tends to save the life of the boot. It rejects the sun's rays, too."

SHIPMENTS FROM THE ARGENTINE

Agents Assert the Difficulty Is in Getting the Cargoes, Not the Boats.

A voice of protest is raised by shippers engaged in the South American trade against the statement recently made by a mill owner that it is impossible at present to get wool out of the River Plate district. A canvas made among representatives of the various steamship companies discloses the interesting information that ships from the Latin-American countries have had to make the journey to this port in ballast because it has been impossible to secure cargoes. As one agent put it, "There are ships a-plenty; what is needed is cargoes." The number of these ships which are flying the American flag is constantly being increased, either by putting on additional vessels or changing the British registry of the regular carriers.

How difficult it is to secure cargoes from the River Plate is well illustrated by the cable received from the agent in Buenos Aires of the Norton Line. On Nov. 24 word was sent here that the American steamship Bantu, a recent addition to the company's service, would sail on the next day for Rio to load a full cargo of ore, as it was impossible to secure a cargo in Argentina, although a month was occupied in trying to get one.

There is evidence to show that the increase in freight rates, due to the advance in marine insurance as a result of the war, has proved the real stumbling block in the way of shipping goods from the River Plate to this country. Some boats in the trade, while the Germans were especially active in South Atlantic waters, had to pay very high premium rates. For some reason or other, the cost of loading and discharging freights at the Argentine port has also increased as a result of the war, although a shipping man who gave out this information could not account for the advance. It was pointed out by this same man that it has been customary to charge the same freight rates between this country and Argentina as exist between England and the South American city.

The piece of wood is and what is not considered contraband is a question that raises contrary opinions in shipping circles. Thus one man will hold out that wool carried in a neutral vessel is not liable to seizure, while another will make the statement that whether the cargo is seized or not depends entirely on what the navy officer believes is the ultimate destination of the cargo.

It has been a favorite pastime with American manufacturers, the shipping man asserts, to complain of the facilities offered for trading with South America, whereas even a superficial review of these facilities now shows that the service is of a more comprehensive nature than is actually required. Sailings in even these disturbed times average nine or ten a month.

The shipping agents treated lightly a report to the effect that, if the mill owners of this city cannot get their goods through the ordinary means, they would charter a boat for their own purposes. Those who would go to such unnecessary lengths, it was said, will find the undertaking a very expensive one, much more so than if they adopted the means now at their command to accomplish the same thing.

"The shipping game," said one man, "has always been made to bear unjust criticism, as it offers a ready explanation for the shortcomings of the exporters. It is a business, however, that requires foresight and experience, chiefly the latter.

"I had a man approach me only the other day who thought he saw a chance to make considerable money by buying up a large number of horses and shipping them abroad. He was offered the horses at a figure ranging like $60 each and he could see himself selling them easily at $80 or $85. He was a stockbroker, but thought he knew the shipping game. As a matter of fact, if he bought the horses to send them where he saw a market for them, he would not only have made no profits on the deal but would have been obliged to put out of pocket. We bring our ships back from Argentina frequently in ballast because it would be more expensive to take on a cargo than the rates charged on that cargo would be worth. The saving in the time of loading the boat in Argentina and discharging the cargo is also something to be desired at times when a quick trip may mean securing a profitable cargo at the other end."

The surcharge put into effect by the steamship companies for the war time period is looked upon in certain quarters as an attempt on the part of England to protect the trade she has built up in South America. This was denied by the shipping men.

Raw Silk Market Quiet.

The Yokohama raw silk market is quiet, according to advices received here by A. P. Vills & Bros., and prices remain unchanged. The cutting down of the production by the reelers commences to make itself felt and the stock in Yokohama is decreasing. In Canton the market continues dull with little inquiry, prices being rather irregular. Shanghai is unchanged and Milan shows little improvement, although quite a little buying is being done in the latter place for America. Manufacturers in this city are getting more inquiries for silk, and it is expected that business will soon show a marked improvement.

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IMPORTS FOR CHURCHES.

The Appraisers Decide When These Are Not Dutiable.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that stained or painted glass windows, in part mechanically wrought from metal within twenty years before importation, are dutiable under the provision in the present tariff for "staned or painted glass windows." Theodore Rose, who imported the windows, claimed free entry as "works of art, including stained or painted glass windows imported to be used in houses of worship."

When the case came up for hearing Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in behalf of the Government, made the point that the particular church for which the windows were imported was not incorporated, and that for this reason the claim for exemption should not be granted. Collector Malone also took this view. Judge Waite dismissed this objection by saying that the law does not make it obligatory that a church must be incorporated in order to receive the benefit of duty exemption on windows presented as gifts. This construction does away with much litigation arising under the act of 1909, and affects favorably many churches, notably Catholic churches throughout the United States, which are not incorporated.

At the same time the General Appraiser holds that, in view of the fact that the windows in question were wrought mechanically within twenty years of importation, they are properly dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as assessed by the Collector. Edwin R. Wakefield, representing Mr. Rose in the litigation before the board, said yesterday the issue will be brought before the Customs Court for review.

Week's Closing in Gray Goods.

The week closed quietly in the local gray goods market. There was some little trading done yesterday in 38½-inch, 64-60s, at 3 11-16 cents and also in 39-inch, 60-72s, at 4⅝ cents. Some bids were made in the market for next year print cloth styles which the mills were not inclined to take, owing to the late delivery. Bids were also received for 38½-inch, 60-52s, at 3¼ cents for January and June deliveries. These were declined by several houses. No change was made in the quotations from the previous day. They follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
38½-inch, 60-48s	2¾c
27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Morris & Co.; M. Morris, mfr's night shirts, pajamas, drawers, men's underwear, ladies' waists; 12 W. 18th.

BALTIMORE—Marcovin, Cohen & Co.; H. Cohen, woolens; B'way Central.

BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros; Mr. Sloper, white stone rings, brooches; 606 B'way.

CHICAGO—E. Blisinger Co.; E. Blisinger, gen'l mdse.; Room 425, 467 B'way.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, books, toys, art goods, trunks, bags; 105 Grand St.

MARSEILLES, Fr.—Grosseclose Bros. & Co.; J. A. Grosseclose, general merchandise; Park Av.

PHILADELPHIA—S. Cohn; H. Cohn, mfrs. cloaks, suits; St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH—S. A. Landau, millinery; Marseilles.

RIO DE JANIERO—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Sloper, white stone rings, brooches; 606 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Kurlander Bros.; Garment Co.; S. Kurlander, mfr's cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.

TORONTO, Ont.—Cockburn & Bundy, Ltd.; C. A. Cockburn, wholesale millinery; Broadway.

WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind; H. Musler, ladies' furn. goods; B'way Central.

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted: Big jobs Misses' and Children's Fur Sets. Must be cheap. 31 Union Sq.

Wanted—Socks, sweaters, underwear for export; large quantities. Box 1, Station J.

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of
The New York Times

Next Sunday,
December 6th, 1914

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The cost of these reproductions to The New York Times is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers. It is intended as a gift to them. The edition of The Sunday Times for the Christmas Number next Sunday will be limited to the advance orders.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
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The New York Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

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THE WEATHER
Fair today, Tuesday unsettled; probably rain; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,764. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON NAMES STRIKE BOARD FOR COLORADO

Will Seek to Adjust "Future" Troubles—Withdrawal of Federal Troops Forecast.

LOW HEADS COMMISSION

Mills, a Pennsylvania Mine Owner, and Gilday, a Miners' Union Official, Also Members.

CRITICISM FOR OPERATORS

President in Formal Statement Blames Them for Failure of His Former Peace Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Throwing the full blame for the continuance of the Colorado strike upon the mine operators, President Wilson tonight announced the appointment of a commission of three to settle future differences between operators and miners, according to a plan he proposed some time ago and which the operators emphatically rejected.

In announcing his appointments the President in a formal statement expressed the hope that both parties would see that interest and duty alike directed them to use the commission as an instrument for peace. The commission will consist of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Penn. Mr. Low is President of the National Civic Federation, Mr. Mills a Pennsylvania mine operator, and Mr. Gilday an official of the Miners' Union.

The President's statement follows in full:

Can't Merely Withdraw Troops.

The strike of the miners in Colorado, which has now lasted for twelve months, has attracted the attention of the whole country and has been accompanied by many distressing and tragical circumstances. The mediation of the Government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act on the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the Department of Labor authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send Federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace, but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative.

After long waiting, therefore, and the disappointment of many hopes I ventured, after taking counsel with representatives of the Government who had been on the field and made themselves thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, to propose a plan of temporary settlement, to be put into operation for a period of three years and to afford means of amicable consultation and adjustment between the mine operators and their employes, pending agreement upon such terms and arrangements as might be made the basis for permanently satisfactory relations between them.

The plan seemed to me obviously fair and sensible. The striking miners promptly accepted it, but the mine operators rejected it, saying in response to my earnest appeal that they objected to its most essential features, namely, the proposed arrangements by which the miners might state their grievances through a committee and by which differences might be settled by reference to a commission appointed by the President of the United States.

I think the country regretted their decision and was disappointed that they should have taken so uncompromising a position. I have waited and hoped for a change in their attitude, but now fear that there will be none. And yet I do not feel that I am at liberty to do nothing in the presence of circumstances so serious and distressing. Merely to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the situation to clear and settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred.

I have therefore determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement, notwithstanding the rejection of that plan by the mine operators, and thus, at least, to create the instrumentality by which like troubles and disputes may be amicably and honorably settled in the near future. In the hope, the very earnest and sincere hope, that both parties may see it to be not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strife of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past, impossible of repetition so long as everything is done in good temper and with the genuine purpose to do justice and observe every public as well as every private obligation.

The Hon. Seth Low of New York, Mr. Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia, and Mr. Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Penn., have most generously and unselfishly consented, at my request, to serve as members of the commission. I owe to these gentlemen my own warm thanks not only, but also, I believe, the thanks of their fellow-citizens throughout the country. They will place themselves at the service alike of the miners and operators of the mines in Colorado in case controversy between them in the future should develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement.

To Deal With "Future" Troubles.

The statement makes it clear that the commission is appointed to deal, not with the existing, but future, differences. H. Davies and W. R. Fairley, the Federal conciliators who have been attempting to settle the strike for several months, will continue in their efforts to have the operators and miners agree on a settlement of the present strike.

But it is held here to be obvious that the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Colorado may be followed by a situation calling for the services of the commission. The President expressly announces that the commission will place itself "at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would ren-

Continued on Page 4.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 23; TEARS ISLAND OPEN

Alters Santa Maura's Surface and Lets the Ionian Sea Enter in a Flood.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—According to a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, twenty-three persons were killed and others were injured in the earthquake on Friday in Western Greece and the Ionian Islands.

On the island of Santa Maura the earthquake caused strange convolutions of the earth's surface. A mountain collapsed and crumbled away for a distance of nearly two miles, and the waters of the Ionian Sea covered 125 acres of the valley. New small mountains appeared at different points on the island.

NAVY MAN BARS 'TIPPERARY.'

Violates Neutrality, Says Head of Newport Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 29.—No longer will the song "Tipperary" be heard at the United States Naval Training Station, because Lieut. Commander Frank Taylor Evans, executive officer, has decided that for navy men to sing it is a violation of President Wilson's neutrality order.

The marching song seemed to have struck the popular chord with army and navy men, not because it was the song of the Allies, but because it had the ring and rousing chorus suited to the men of the service.

Last Monday night, when a thousand or more apprentice seamen at the training station were having their weekly motion picture entertainment with songs between the pictures, the orchestra struck up "Tipperary," and it was sung with spirit and an encore was demanded.

While the apprentices were having a vaudeville show in their theatre at the station Thanksgiving night they sang the chorus of "Tipperary," while a vaudeville actor led the singing, so Lieut. Commander Evans stepped in and issued the order that "Tipperary" was not to be played or sung by the men.

All that the executive officer would say tonight was that the song came under the President's neutrality order.

MARRIED BY THE POPE.

Prince and Countess Honored — First Such Ceremony Since 1869.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Pope Benedict in person today solemnized the marriage of Prince Rufo Rufo della Scaletta and Countess Gabriela Bacci in fulfilment of a promise made while he was still Archbishop of Bologna.

This was the first time a Pope had personally officiated at a marriage since Pope Pius IX. married Alfonso of Bourbon, Count of Caserta, to the daughter of Count Trapani in 1869.

NEW HAVEN TO RAISE FARES.

Increases on All the Company's Lines After Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Nov. 29.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company gave notice today that on Jan. 1 next passenger rates of fare would be raised on all of its lines. The notice says that the rate will be two and one-half cents a mile. The fare from here to New York after Jan. 1 will be ninety cents. The old rate was nine cents less. The fare for short distances in some cases will be reduced slightly.

Commutation rates are to be raised proportionately, but mileage will remain at two and one-quarter cents a mile. The new rates will have to be sanctioned by the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut before they are valid in this State.

MR. BRYAN EVADES EMBRACE

He Had Just Predicted Love Would Bring Peace to Europe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Addressing a meeting of Presbyterians, Secretary of State Bryan said tonight:

"Love, not dreadnoughts and siege guns, will bring peace to warring Europe."

Mr. Bryan asserted that national flags should stand for brotherly love instead of armaments. He denounced the liquor traffic, saying that it was useless to attempt to cure the evils of society without stopping the sources of evil.

Secretary Bryan was embarrassed when, after his address, a young woman, one of a line formed to shake his hand, attempted to embrace him. The young woman asserted that she was a cousin of Mr. Bryan, and that she was going to give him a hug. She attempted to do so, but Mr. Bryan evaded the caress, saying he did not know the young woman.

BUY WAR MOTOR TRUCKS.

French Order Divided Between Buffalo and Cleveland Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Pierce-Arrow Motor Company of this city has received an order from the French Government for 300 five-ton trucks. The order amounts to about $1,000,000. It is expected that it will be followed by others. The truck "tested out" to the satisfaction of the French Army representatives at Bethlehem, Penn.

Part of the French order goes also to the White Motor Company of Cleveland. That company will make 200 five-ton trucks.

Some time ago the Pierce Company received an order from the British War Department for 250 one-ton and two-ton trucks. It is reported that a competition will be held for a big order expected from the Russian Government.

The new order will keep at work at the Pierce plant several thousand men, day and night turns. It is not likely that any extra men will be needed, because the present force has almost finished the contract with the British Government.

THEATRE TAXES DUE TODAY.

Those Who Fail to Pay Will Have Assessments Increased 50 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Proprietors of theatres who fail to pay their war tax assessment before the close of business tomorrow will be glad to know that the report that their playhouses would be closed by Federal tax collectors was an exaggeration, and that the penalty is nothing more serious than a 50 per cent. increase in their assessment. The tax was payable on and after Nov. 1, but it was explained at the Treasury Department today that penalties would not be levied before the expiration of the month.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews. 31 E. 28th.—Advt.

GET MAN AND GIRL AND $10,000 LOOT

Police Think That Kuttler Did 200 Burglaries and Got $30,000 Plunder.

WOMAN WAS HIS HELPER

Says She Is His Wife in Police Station, but He Denies It and Jeers Her.

A man and a girl, the former small, wiry, with shifty little eyes; the latter slender, once pretty, and very youthful, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night. The police say the pair committed more than 200 robberies in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx and in Harlem in the last few months and garnered more than $30,000 of loot.

Much stuff that the police say was stolen was found yesterday in their apartment at 567 Southern Boulevard, where they lived for a month in a small flat on the third floor rear. They were known there as Mr. and Mrs. Charmawitz, but when the man gave his name in the West 123d Street Police Station as Morris Kuttler and the girl timidly announced herself as his wife Tillie, he turned on her snarling:

"The blazes you are. I've got troubles enough without a wife."

The girl seemed overcome by her misfortunes. Kuttler, for that, the police say, is his real name, was cool and impudent.

"Go to it, if you've got the evidence," he laughed as they entered a charge of burglary after his name. "But you haven't got it."

Nevertheless, the police say that they can fix a majority, if not all, the recent robberies on the young man. They know him, they say, not only as Kuttler, but as Greenberg and "Looney," as well, and recently the detectives themselves had been referring to the thief who had escaped them all as "The Night Rider," because he always worked between the hours of midnight and sunrise.

$10,000 Loot in Four Trunks.

The contents of four trunks found in the Southern Boulevard flat were displayed in the Bronx Detective Bureau last night. There were diamond rings and pins, necklaces, chains, watches, silverware, cut glass, furs, and fine clothing. The police said the display was worth $10,000.

Dozens of persons whose homes had been robbed recently were called to the bureau and asked to look over the articles. Some of them identified pieces of jewelry, silver, or articles of clothing. But not one found all the things which had disappeared with the robber from his home. The police say that Kuttler has pawned the greatest part of his loot. They found thirty pawn tickets for jewelry and gold and silver ware in his pockets, and today they will try to check up the stuff thus represented.

They will seek, too, for several ex-convicts who, they are convinced, assisted Kuttler in disposing of the proceeds of his burglaries, and for at least one man whom they suspect of having acted as a "fence." The names of these men were found in letters in Kuttler's possession, and several of them are well known, say the police.

Detectives Finan, McCarton and Augustus and James Riley, brothers, caught Kuttler and the girl, who says she's his wife. It was chance alone which put the little man in their hands.

On Saturday before dawn the home of Joseph F. Webber at 1,043 Faile Street, the Bronx, was entered and $1,500 worth of jewelry and silverware was taken. The same night the home of Prof. E. W. Kinkeldey of the College of the City of New York, who lives next door, at 1,041, was robbed. His loss was also $1,500. Both men reported to the police, and Finan and the others took the new cases, along with dozens of others on which they had made absolutely no progress.

Saw the Burglar Leave.

But before noon they found a man who had seen a stranger leave the Webber home early in the morning and pass a parcel to a young woman, who made off at once. The detectives took this man to Police Headquarters and showed him the Rogues' Gallery. He picked out a portrait of Kuttler, taken when he was only 17 years old, nine years ago. Finan jumped to this clue, for he had heard recently that Kuttler was back in town after many years. In his youth, the detective recalled, Kuttler was sent to Elmira for burglary, and in 1907 Judge Foster, in General Sessions, sent him to Dannemora for seven years for a similar offense.

In Dannemora he stayed until his actions convinced the officials he was insane, and then he went to Matteawan. They released him two years ago, but so far as Finan could learn he didn't return at once to New York, and it was only recently that Finan got track of him. Even then he didn't know where to look for him until neighbors began to talk of the strange hours which "Mr. Charmawitz" kept, and then Finan looked here.

He followed Kuttler all day, and yesterday afternoon, with the other detectives near by, saw him and the girl enter the flat. It was only about two and a half years ago that John Allen, a private detective, was shot and killed and Detective Martin Fay dangerously wounded in a fight at the Hotel Elsmere, in a deserted section of the Bronx, with Martin Vogel and his wife, whom the detectives sought to take as wholesale thieves. Vogel and his wife were killed also in the fight, and, remembering this, the detectives yesterday assembled outside Kuttler's door, drew their revolvers, and then, kicking the door in, rushed through the flat to a rear room, where they found the man and the girl. They searched them for weapons, but in the whole flat all of this sort they found was a three-foot jimmy.

Victims Identify Plunder.

But behind pictures, in vases, and in the trunks, they say, they found the loot which convinced them Kuttler had done a wholesale robbery business. They carried the stuff to the Bronx Detective Bureau in two automobiles, and when they came to lay it out for inspection, found that the monograms had been removed from most of the plate with an acid. A dinner set of sterling silver was marked with the initials "F. C. S.," however; a silver vanity case, "T. T. K.," a gold bracelet and a gold watch, "M. K. T. C., March 10, '12." Two other gold watches were marked "H. C." and "T. K."

Besides Prof. Kinkeldey and Mr. Webber, Mrs. Rose Auspitz of 1,151 Vyse Avenue identified about $200 worth of stuff, and Mrs. Lawrence Decker of 760 Hewitt Place found a fur neck piece, the only article out of about $800 worth of jewels, silver, and clothing stolen from her home.

Today the police expect that the rest of the loot will be identified, for last night they could reach only a few of

Continued on Page 6.

NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE CO., now 50 Maiden Lane. Framed pictures and picture frames at reduced prices.—Advt.

$37,500 IS GERMANY'S PAYMENT TO LUXEMBURG

Price of the Violation of Her Neutrality Assessed and Paid According to Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Germany has paid an indemnity of 150,000 marks ($37,500) to the Duchy of Luxemburg, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Bordeaux.

One of the first acts of Germany after the outbreak of war was to invade, on Aug. 2, the neutral Duchy of Luxemburg. In invading the duchy, Germany promised to reimburse the Luxemburg Government for this violation and for all damages due to the passage of her troops. A German military commission was recently appointed to assess these damages. This is the first news that payment has been made.

AMERICAN IS HELD BY GERMANS AS A SPY

Gerard Starts Inquiry on Behalf of ex-Editor Bright, Imprisoned at Goettingen.

Edward Bright, an American citizen, graduate of Columbia, and formerly editor of The Baptist Examiner, is under arrest at Göttingen, Germany, charged with being a spy, according to information received by his wife in this city. Mrs. Bright was notified recently that her husband was imprisoned on Oct. 17, and after appealing to the State Department at Washington, she decided today to make her information public.

Mr. Bright, with his family, had lived at Göttingen for nearly ten years, Mrs. Bright said. He was studying at the university there. Mrs. Bright, with her two sons, left Göttingen for New York shortly before the beginning of the war.

Her last news regarding her husband's plight came in a letter dated Oct. 25, written by a woman servant in Mr. Bright's home. This was confirmed by a letter written from Göttingen on Oct. 30 by an American friend, who said that Mr. Bright had appealed to the American Consul and to Ambassador Gerard. It was said that the Consul at Hanover had promised to make a trip to Göttingen to investigate. Mrs. Bright notified the State Department, which cabled to the Consul at Hanover, and received word that Ambassador Gerard had requested an early investigation.

The nature of Mr. Bright's alleged offense is not known. Mr. Bright was born in Yonkers, N. Y., 47 years ago. He was a son of the late Dr. Edward Bright, whom he succeeded as editor of The Baptist Examiner. He gave up this work to travel and study abroad.

Mrs. Bright is staying in New York with her mother at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department has sent a cable message to Ambassador Gerard, asking him to investigate the case of Edward Bright, an American citizen, reported arrested at Göttingen as a spy. This was done at the request of relatives of Mr. Bright in this country.

State Department officials said they understood Mr. Bright was a classmate of Mr. Gerard at Columbia. They added that as soon as Mr. Bright's American citizenship was established they felt sure he would be released. It was supposed that Mr. Bright had been taken for an English spy because he spoke English.

MOSLEM PRIESTS URGE KILLING OF INFIDELS

Massacre at Beirut on the First Appearance of Hostile Warships Is Threatened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Friday, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The authorities at Beirut, Syria, have organized a warlike mass meeting.

Mussulman priests have preached in the mosques to the Faithful, exhorting them to slaughter infidels indiscriminately on the first appearance of hostile fleets.

The Vali of Smyrna has ordered the Greek banks to transfer their cash to the Imperial Ottoman Bank as deposits.

It is reported that Rumania has seized 125 railway trucks containing Turkish war supplies (deletion here by the censor.)

Owing to the murder of two Christians at Uledjak the entire population of that village fled, panic-stricken, to Smyrna.

The Turkish authorities at Smyrna have fortified the whole coast from that town to Vurla, and have placed guns above the town and suburbs. They have also seized nine locomotives and 300 wagons on the Smyna-Aidin Railway, and 15,000 sacks of barley belonging to Mr. Whittall, a British subject (deletion here by the censor.)

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 30.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Athens says:

"According to news received here, the Turkish Government has decided to sequestrate all religious establishments in Palestine belonging to France, Great Britain, and Russia."

HIS TOWNSFOLK KNIT SWEATER FOR JOFFRE

Every Woman in the Community Contributes a Few Stitches to Presentation Garment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Since the beginning of Winter all French women have been busy knitting warm clothing for the soldiers, while the Government has also provided more than a million knitted jackets. The Temps announces that the women of Perpignan, Gen. Joffre's native town, have sent him a sweater which is the joint work of the whole female population, each woman doing a few stitches.

BECK'S ARGUMENT IN FRENCH

Translation of His Times Article to be Published This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A forty-page pamphlet entitled "Triple Entente et Double Alliance" will appear this week. It is a translation of James M. Beck's article on the causes of the war which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the preface the translator, Miss Elizabeth Dryden, pays a tribute to THE TIMES, whose authorization for the French edition appears on the title page.

Many copies have been printed, the advance demand being very great.

The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the war funds.

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELA. Full of Aroma. Mild and sweet. Never better.—Advt.

GERMANS CHECKED, SAYS GEN. FRENCH

British Commander's Report Intimates Flanders Battle Is Drawing to a Close.

HOW ALLIES HAVE GAINED

Reinforcements Kept from Poland—British Outnumbered, but Losses a Third Those of Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A report from Field Marshal Sir John French covering the period of the battle in Flanders and the days immediately preceding it, issued today by the Official Press Bureau, shows that this battle was brought about, first, by the Allies' attempts to outflank the Germans, who countered, and then by the Allies' plans to move to the northeast to Ghent and Bruges, which also failed. After this the German offensive began, with the French coast ports as the objective, but this movement, like those of the Allies, met with failure.

The Field Marshal, doubtless in response to the demands of the British public, tells what the various units of the expeditionary force have been doing—those that failed and were cut off and those who against superior numbers held the trenches for a month. He gives it as his opinion that the German losses have been thrice as great as those of the Allies, and speaks optimistically of the future.

The report covers in a general way the activities of the British troops from Oct. 11 to Nov. 20.

Summing up the situation in concluding his report, the Field Marshal says:

"As I close this dispatch, signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentières. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably, and his infantry attacks have practically ceased."

Discussing the general military situation of the Allies, as it appears to him at the time of writing, Sir John says:

"It does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the Continent of Europe, from the east to the west. The combined French, Belgian, and British armies in the west and the Russian Army in the east are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us.

Fighting Superior Numbers.

"Our enemies elected at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the west and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few of the first line troops and several corps of second and third line troops, to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed. Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the west. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action except when miscalculations and mistakes are made by their commanders, opening up special opportunities for successful attacks and pursuit.

"The battle of the Marne was an example of this, as was also our advance from St. Omer and Hazebrouck to the line of the River Lys at the commencement of this battle. The rôle which our armies in the west have consequently been called upon to fulfill has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding ground gained and inviting the enemy's attack, and to throw back these attacks, causing the enemy heavy losses in his retreat and following him up with powerful and successful counter-attacks to complete his discomfiture.

"The value and significance of operations of this nature since the commencement of hostilities by the Allies' forces in the west lie in the fact that at the moment when the eastern provinces of Germany are in imminent danger of being overrun by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches extending from Verdun, on the Alsatian frontier, to the sea at Nieuport, east of Dunkirk, a distance of 260 miles, where they are held, with much reduced numbers and impaired morale, by the successful action of our troops in the west.

Praise for British Artillery.

"I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by the Royal Artillery throughout the battle. In spite of the fact that the enemy brought up in support of his attacks guns of great range and shell power, our men have succeeded throughout in preventing the enemy from establishing anything in the nature of superiority in artillery. The skill, courage, and energy displayed by the commanders of the Royal Artillery have been very marked. The Royal Engineers have been indefatigable in their efforts to assist the infantry in field fortification, and trench work.

"I deeply regret the heavy casualties which we have suffered, but the nature of the fighting has been very desperate, and we have been assailed by vastly superior numbers. I have every reason to know that throughout the course of the battle we have placed at least three times as many of the enemy hors de combat in dead, wounded, and prisoners.

Thanks French Commanders.

"Throughout these operations Gen. Foch has strained his resources to the utmost to afford me all the support he could. An expression of my warm gratitude is also due to Gen. Dubail, commanding the Eighth French Army Corps on my left, and to Gen. de Maud'huy, commanding the Tenth Army Corps on my right."

Discussing the details of the engagement from Ypres to Armentières, Field Marshal Sir John French explains that he was impressed early in October with the necessity of giving the greatest possible support to the northern flank of the Allies in the effort to outflank the Germans and compel them to evacuate their positions. He says that the situation on the Aisne warranted the withdrawal of British troops from positions they held there, as the enemy had been weakened by continual attacks and the fortifications of the Allies much improved.

The Field Marshal made known his view to Gen. Joffre, who agreed with it. The French General Staff arranged for the withdrawal of the British, which began on Oct. 3 and was com-

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS SPLIT GERMAN ARMY AT LODZ; BUT HAVE FAILED TO SURROUND INVADERS

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Vistula and the Warthe, the enemy continues to maintain the position fortified by him at Strykow, Zgierz, Szadek, and Zdunska Wola, (Russian Poland.) The fighting has been very stubborn in the regions of Strykow and Zgierz. We captured at these points cannon, rapid firers, and several hundred prisoners.

Our troops have taken part in an engagement along the front comprising Glowno, Bielawy, and Sobota. Along the left bank of the Vistula the Germans carried out a counter attack.

According to prisoners, the German losses were enormous, many battalions losing all their officers, and the companies being reduced to from sixty to eighty men.

On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front there have been no important engagements. The Austrian army which defended the approaches east of Cracow, on the Schreniava and Raba, were defeated Nov. 26, being driven back to the region of the fortress.

In the Carpathians on Nov. 27 we took as many as 1,200 Austrians. The troops of the enemy have retired precipitately from Bukowina. We have occupied Czernowitz.

In the region of the Masuran Lakes (East Prussia) and the Angerap River our troops have thrown back the Germans in several districts from their fortified positions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Yesterday afternoon there was nothing to report from the western army. Saturday the attacks of the enemy in the region to the southeast of Ypres and to the west of Lens failed.

In the east, the situation on the right bank of the Vistula remains unchanged. Russian advances in the neighborhood of Lodz were checked, and were followed by successful counter-attacks by our troops.

There is nothing of importance to note in regard to Southern Poland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—On the southern front the enemy is offering stubborn resistance and is endeavoring to delay the advance by heavy counter-attacks, comprising bayonet attacks. On the eastern bank of the Kolubara our troops have again gained.

Our troops, advancing beyond Valjevo and to the south, have reached the heights east of the Ljik River and the line from Suvotor to Uzice.

In the Carpathians, Russian forces, which had advanced to Homonna, were beaten and repulsed. We made 1,500 prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*Night Report*—Quiet prevails along the whole front except in the Argonne region, where the German attacks have not been more successful than preceding attacks.

Day Report—Yesterday the enemy's cannonading was more active but carried chiefly with 77-millimeter pieces; his heavy artillery has made itself felt very little. Under these conditions the artillery struggle has turned particularly to our advantage.

In Belgium our infantry captured several supporting positions to the north and to the south of Ypres.

In the country to the north of Arras one of the enemy's attacks, undertaken by nearly three regiments, has definitely failed after several counter-attacks carried out in all directions.

Between the Somme and Chaulnes we have made perceptible progress. In the neighborhood of the village of Fay our troops came into immediate contact with the wire entanglements of the defense.

In the region of the Aisne, between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, a group of machine guns and emplacements for 30-centimeter pieces were destroyed by our shells, one of which caused an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries.

In the Vosges three counter-attacks, undertaken by the Germans for the purpose of recapturing ground previously taken by us in the Ban-de-Sapt region, were successively repulsed.

ALLIES PREPARE TO FORCE FIGHTING

Germans Raise the Siege of Ypres and Abandon Flooded Trenches on the Yser.

SHORTENING THEIR LINE?

British Observer Points Out Their Danger Unless They Retire Upon Their Meuse Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTERN FLANDERS, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In the last few days the situation along the Yser and at Ypres has undergone a very significant change. The offensive has passed from the Kaiser's army to the Allies. When and how the Allies will make use of the new situation cannot at present be stated, but Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French have a magnificent mobile force at their disposal, ready for the day when the Germans need some encouragement to leave Belgian soil.

I have ample knowledge of strong positions on the flooded Yser being abandoned in the course of the last day or two, a fact which shows that the German General Staff is at last realizing what is only a small point in this situation—that the German trenches in that awful swamp will kill by sickness, even should the allied guns cease to bombard them with shrapnel.

At Dixmude the French have been left in almost undisputed possession of the country before them. The Germans have withdrawn much heavy artillery.

I believe we have seen the end of the Kaiser's fight for Dunkirk and Calais. Ypres has been reduced to ruins, but over the ruins the Belgian flag is still flying, and the Germans are now miles away."

The influence of the severe German losses in the western theatre of war has made itself felt sooner than I expected. There are signs that the Germans have been driven to the shortening of their line, but that will be an extremely dangerous proceeding unless they decide to retire upon their positions on the Meuse.

ALLIES ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

Trying to Pierce the Weakened German Line South of Town.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the Allies are taking the offensive south of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening.

GERMAN ATTACK SUBSIDING.

Bombardments with Lighter Guns the Rule on the Western Front.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—In the western arena of war the Germans, although making an occasional infantry

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Three Isolated Armies Fighting Desperately, Says Petrograd.

THIN LINES TO THE REAR

Envelopment Not Expected, but Situation Is "Almost Unprecedented," Report States.

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Dead Estimated at 100,000—Fierce Battle Wrecks Town—Cracow Defenders Driven In.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 29.—A review of the military operations in the last week at Lodz, as given out semi-officially here, indicates that the German Army under Gen von Mackensen has been cut in three parts.

The right wing is still struggling fifteen miles west southwest of Lodz in an attempt to unite with the column sent to its assistance from Wielun. The centre is ten miles northeast by north of Lodz, and is still engaged in a desperate effort to cut its way west to rejoin the left wing, which is partially cut off from the strongest position on the Vistula. This army, the review asserts, is moving back before Russian onslaughts, but is stubbornly disputing the Russian advance.

In this quarter the Russian advance is from Gombin, fifty miles north of Lodz. It is estimated that the centres of the three parts of the German force are at least twenty miles apart and that the middle one is acting entirely on its own initiative, being completely isolated from the others.

It is said that the main bodies of the German wing are maintaining a thin line of communications to the rear, extending in semi-circular shape a distance of forty miles. Russian experts declare this situation is almost unprecedented in the history of warfare. In the opinion of these experts the operations will not result in the complete surrounding of the Germans, but they declare that the purpose of the German campaign against Warsaw has been entirely frustrated.

The alleged failure of the German plan is attributed to what is termed a reckless attempt to cut the Russian centre line.

During all the operations Lodz is said to have been under attack more than once, but the only injuries sustained were the burning of the electric power plant and the suburban railway station. This is regarded as extraordinary in view of the desperate conflicts that daily have been raging on three sides and to the fact that Lodz projects like a promontory into the enemy's territory.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—"It is impossible as yet accurately to estimate the German losses around Lodz," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. "The Germans in groups and companies, even in battalions, are wandering starving and half frozen in the snow-covered woods and fields seeking an opportunity to surrender.

"It would require something like six or seven fresh army corps to shut off the German retreat completely."

MONTENEGRINS REPORT A VICTORY IN BOSNIA

Say Eight Battalions of Austrians Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses—Slow Work in Servia.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A victory for the Montenegrin troops in their campaign against Austrian forces is reported in a dispatch received today by the Havas Agency from Cettinje, Montenegro.

It is said that eight battalions of Austrians were repulsed by the Montenegrins near Vishegrad, Bosnia, and that the Austrians suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners, as well as in ammunition and supplies.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Press Bureau says today:

"Advices from Vienna state that the campaign against Servia is proceeding successfully, but that progress is very slow, on account of bad weather and the difficult nature of the ground."

HEARS VON MOLTKE IS KAISER'S PRISONER

General's Wife Quoted as Saying That He Is a Captive in a Royal Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The news reaches me privately that Gen. von Moltke, former Chief of the German General Staff, is not suffering from liver complaint, but is a prisoner in one of the imperial palaces. Gen. von Moltke's wife, who belongs to an old Dutch family, has written to a Danish lady that the General is confined by the Kaiser's orders at Homburg vor der Hoehe, in one of the numerous royal palaces.

At the Kaiser's wish he retired gracefully from headquarters, as he interfered too freely in the operations conducted by the Crown Prince on the west front in the early stages of the German retreat. Gen. von Moltke still considers that his strategy was superior to that of the Crown Prince, but he admits that he miscalculated the demands on the transports for troops and supplies.

After several reports that Gen. von Moltke had been removed or had resigned as Chief of Staff, each of which was followed by a denial, it was finally announced on Oct. 25 that von Moltke had resigned his post because of illness and that his resignation had been accepted by the Kaiser.

Soon afterward it was reported that he had retired because of a rupture with the Kaiser, growing out of Court intrigues in which the Crown Prince figured. Also it was said that von Moltke and the Kaiser had differed on several points of military strategy. This same report characterized his successor, Gen. von Falkenhayn, as a puppet of the Kaiser who would follow wherever his master led.

Gen. Helmuth von Moltke is a nephew of the famous von Moltke, the Field Marshal of the Franco-Prussian war.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

RUSSIANS HURL BACK GERMAN RELIEF FORCE

100,000 Dead Alone, Estimated Loss to the Kaiser's Army in Ten-Days' Fierce Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russians have developed a centrifugal movement which has succeeded in throwing back the strong German column at Gombin. This column had started from Plock to attempt to relieve the positon of four German corps which had been bearing a terribly destructive fire in the region of Zgierz for a week. The town has passed several times from the control of one to the other of determined infantry columns, until scarcely a building remains with any resemblance to a human habitation. The place has been on fire for several days.

Army Surgeon Davydoff mentions that when the Russians retook the village from the Germans they found forty-eight Russians wounded, well bandaged, with a list pinned to the wall mentioning the character of each wound and the treatment given, but the Germans had taken with them every scrap of bread and tobacco from the wounded.

The explanation of the fierce struggle in the region of Lodz is found in tremendous activity of the German strategic railways on the Silesian frontier—they bringing troops both from Western Europe and from Cracow. It is believed that 50,000 men, half of the garrison of the fortress, have been entrained and brought around to the northwest of Czenstochowa to join the newly formed army which will attempt to force its way toward Zdunska Wola, about twenty miles south of a point midway between Lodz and Kalisz. Another great battle is expected in this region.

The Germans are estimated to have lost 100,000 in dead alone since the heavy fighting began ten days back along the banks of the Bzura and swung round to the present arena near Lodz.

Neither side aims specially at taking a particular position. The Russians are

throwing their whole force into destroying the enemy's regiments wherever they find them. The battle area is relatively confined for the great numbers engaged, and this results in appalling destruction of life. The German soldiers are sometimes willing to surrender, but officers scarcely ever. Even when they are disarmed they kick and fight and have to be bound.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—After careful examination of large scale maps, I cannot ascertain that any really new information has been vouchsafed he regarding the decisive battle between the Warthe and Vistula Rivers during the last few days, beyond the undoubted fact that the Russians are advancing steadily forward against the desperate defense of the entrapped Germans.

The frequency with which the bayonet is now the sole weapon used indicates the probably increasing shortage of ammunition on the side of the Germans. I believe this is a factor that will decide the fate of the German armies, but it is impossible to say how soon. The Russians delight in the bayonet charges, and officers find difficulty at all times in restraining the impetuosity of the men until the proper moment arrives.

German losses on the Warthe-Vistula front are unprecedented. Prisoners declare that only sixty and eighty men have been left to a company which on a war footing should be 200 strong.

Most stubborn fighting continues north of Lodz, around Zgierz and Strykow. The German advance along the left bank of the Vistula is a manoeuvre intended to rescue the retreating forces from the region of Strykow. The Russians have met this attempted counter-attack, and will continue to force the enemy back upon the Warthe River.

Guns, Maxims, and prisoners have been taken, the latter in hundreds, during the German counter-attack along the Vistula. The end is now getting very near, but the Germans still show a resolute front where they have managed to retain their strong intrenchments to the southwest of Lodz.

Trainloads of trophies have arrived at Kiev from the Austrian front, including an extraordinary armored motor of German make and a number of heavy guns, also German.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (via London.)—Count Tichkavitz, a prominent Russian of Kiev, on arriving here today, reported that on the way he passed thirteen trains containing German prisoners going eastward from Warsaw.

SAYS RUSSIANS BROKE LAST CRACOW BARRIER

They Are Now Reported in Pursuit of Austrians Retreating Toward Vienna.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians have broken down the last impediment that barred the way to Cracow from the east. The Austrians have been thoroughly beaten on the front extending from Proszowice to Onszreniawa, fourteen miles northeast of Cracow, southward through Brzesko on the Vistula to Bochnia and Adanlez.

At Radko Gen. Dimitreff's cavalry is hotly pursuing the Austrian Army, which will probably slip out behind Cracow toward Vienna; in order to reform. Part of the Austrian troops defeated on the San have retired beyond the Carpathians to recuperate, while the Russians are energetically attacking the Austrian force that is defending passes to the southeast of Cracow.

Puts Russians Past Cracow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I feel perfectly confident that the Russian troops are not merely around Cracow, but are already probably past that "last stronghold of the Hapsburgs," as a high military official recently called it.

During the last eight days the Russians in Galicia have captured nearly 40,000 Austrian prisoners, with guns, maxims, and stores. They have been taken by companies and whole regiments, with their officers, which sufficiently indicates the collapse of the Austrian defense. Three days ago, according to the official bulletin, the Austrians had finally retired under the guns of Cracow. The Carpathian passes are in the hands of the Russians, and the Russian troops specially selected for the purpose are now overrunning the plains of Hungary.

Cracow Bombarded?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"All day yesterday the Russians were bombarding the Cracow forts with heavy siege guns," the special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, who is with the Muscovite army wires. He adds:

"Their shrapnel shells are continually bursting within the inner ring of forts. One of the city's suburbs is already in flames. The main army of the invaders advanced beyond Prossowice, situated six miles from the old Polish capital, and so hemmed in the huge Austro-Hungarian force sent to relieve Cracow that the latter were unable to render any aid to the besieged garrison."

ADMITS LOSS OF CZERNOWITZ.

German Press Bureau Says There Is Cholera in Russian Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Referring to the situation in the east the Press Bureau says:

"The troops of the Dual Monarchy have again evacuated Czernowitz.

"The German Minister of the Interior has ordered as a preventive measure the isolation of Russian prisoners on account of the fact that cholera is reported to be prevalent in the Russian Army."

AIR BOMBS KILL IN LODZ.

German Aviators Said to Have Caused Great Damage.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that trophies captured by the Russians at Lodz, together with several captured cannons, have arrived in Warsaw.

"On Monday last," the correspondent continues, "German airmen dropped eighteen bombs in the main street of Lodz, destroying the Golrechter factory, killing or wounding many of the populace, and causing heavy property damage.

"Shells falling at Zgiers, a few miles north of Lodz, started a fire which destroyed a large part of the town."

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS

Russians Have Crossed Difficult Passes, Lemberg Hears.

LEMBERG, (via Petrograd and London,) Nov. 29.—The Russians appear to have accomplished the difficult feat of throwing an army through the Carpathian Mountains southwest of Lemberg. Fighting in the Carpathians has been most ferocious, being carried on under extraordinary difficulties which were increased by the severe cold, the bitter winds, and occasional snowstorms.

Reports received here say that in their operations against the Austrians the Russians have won important successes during uninterrupted fighting for the last two days.

Austrian officers who have been captured say that they never considered the possibility that the Carpathians would be crossed at this time of the year with such a degree of success as the Russians are reported to have attained. The assertion is made by Russian officers that the Austrians are not in a position to defend Galicia. The army which crossed the mountains, they say, found a distracted population suffering from hunger and privation.

VON DER GOLTZ SENT TO AID THE TURKS

Celebrated Soldier Has Been Military Governor of Belgium Since August.

TRAINED OTTOMAN ARMY

Will Now Have the Assistance of Many German Officers Ordered to Turkey After War Began.

BERLIN, (via Rome,) Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz has been relieved of his position as Military Governor of the portions of Belgium under German control and attached for the remainder of the war to the entourage of the Sultan of Turkey.

Gen. Freiherr von Biesing has been nominated as successor to Marshal von der Goltz as Military Governor of Belgium.

Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz was appointed Military Governor of Belgium on Aug. 27 and immediately took command. He is regarded as one of the greatest German strategists, and, despite his 71 years, was looked upon as the probable choice of the Kaiser to lead the German armies against the Russians. He is a native of East Prussia. During the Franco-Prussian war he was attached to the staff of Prince Frederick Charles. Previously he had fought in the Austrian campaign, in which he was wounded.

In 1883 he was sent to reconstruct the Turkish Army, and remained at this work for thirteen years, being known as "Goltz Pasha." In Turkey he worked against great odds, there being constant intrigues against him, as well as the suspicions of Sultan Abdul Hamid, who refused to allow manoeuvres or target practice, because he feared that an uprising might result. Von der Goltz succeeded in creating an army out of the chaos, which, however, was not very successful in the Balkan war. Turkey's defeats in this war are not regarded by his apologists as discrediting him, as it is contended that without his training the Turkish Army would have been much more seriously defeated. If, as seems likely, he now becomes practically Commander in Chief he will have practically the same army, with the added advantage of the German officers, who have been sent to Turkey in great numbers since the European war began.

SAYS PERSIANS ARE IN ARMS.

Constantinople Reports Hostility to Russia and Britain.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The official Press Bureau today gave out the following:

"It is reported from Constantinople that the larger part of Northern Persia has been aroused to hostile action against Russia, and that in Southern Persia the movement against Great Britain is increasing.

"Prince Abbas and Prince Osman, relatives of the Khedive of Egypt, have been banished by the British authorities on the charge of engaging in an anti-British conspiracy.

"Seven foreigners disguised as hadjis (Mohammedan teachers) were taken before a court-martial in Constantinople charged with inspiring riots at the instigation of a dragoman at the Russian Embassy."

ITALY WITHDRAWS TROOPS.

Intrusts the Administration of Fezzan to Native Chiefs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The cruiser Calabria has been ordered to the coast of Syria to protect Italian subjects.

The Colonial Office announces its intention of intrusting the administration of Fezzan, Tripolitana, which has now been conquered, to native chiefs, and to withdraw the Italian troops toward the coast in order to diminish the danger of attacks on isolated garrisons due to Pan-Islamic fanaticism.

ROME PAPER COMPLAINS.

Says British and French Ships Have Hurt Italy's Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The Tribuna, in an article on Great Britain's command of the sea, remarks that British and French ships have disturbed Italian traffic by stopping and searching vessels and confiscating various raw materials, thus paralyzing Italian industries. This loss, says the Tribuna, is not compensated by payment for the confiscated materials.

The Tribuna therefore hopes that Great Britain, as an old friend of Italy, will take into consideration these facts, lest a reaction should be created, and it advises the Italian Government to occupy itself with the question.

SOLDIERS' WIVES NEGLECTED?

Vorwaerts Blames the Austrian and German Governments for Misery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Vorwärts publishes a scathing protest against the lack of financial support extended by the Government to soldiers' wives in Germany, and also in Austria. In the latter country divorced women living on alimony are not entitled to support during the war. Sometimes it is weeks before assistance is given to wives in Germany.

"There is increasing discontent among the poorer classes and corresponding misery. The Socialist paper challenges the Governments in Berlin and Vienna to put an end to these inhuman proceedings."

AUSTRIA GETS $600,000,000.

Vienna Reports Success with War Loan—Hungary Fixes Food Prices.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Subscriptions to the Austro-Hungarian war loans continued in large amounts through the last day on which the lists were open, says a Reuter's dispatch from Vienna. The total of the subscriptions was more than 3,000,000,000 crowns, ($600,000,000.)

The Official Gazette of Budapest publishes a decree, according to these advices, fixing the maximum prices which may be charged for wheat, rye, barley, maize, potatoes, rice, and flour.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN KEPT DARK.

Lights on Lake Constance Put Out in Fear of Another Aerial Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since the attack on Friedrichshafen by English aviators the whole shore of Lake Constance and the town itself are in utter darkness at night save for small colored lights on the pierheads. Searchlights are playing continuously during the night, and strict orders have been issued to the population that in case of renewed attacks they must go indoors and remain there.

GIVES THE LIE TO PEACE TALK.

German Position Affords No Reason for It, Says Cologne Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Cologne Gazette has received from "an authoritative source" in Berlin assurances that the persistent rumors of peace proposals there are absolutely without foundation. The message continues:

"The military, financial, and economic position of the Central European States is such as to supply no reason for so much as consideration of the question of peace."

JOY OVER HAVRE RAID.

Germans Point with Satisfaction to Exploit of Submarines.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was sent out today by the official press bureau:

"In the absence of any definite announcement concerning fighting on land, attention is being turned to activities at sea, especially the sinking of the British steamers Malachite and Primo off Havre by German submarines. The fact that submarines are able to go so far from their base and make the English Channel unsafe is a source of satisfaction.

"The loss of the British battleship Bulwark also is regarded with satisfaction. No matter what was the cause, it is looked upon as another serious loss for the British Navy."

HOLLAND DECLINES TO SHIFT BURDEN

Unofficial Offer of American Aid for Refugees Rejected with Thanks.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Nov. 29.—The Dutch Government has categorically declined all offers of financial aid for Belgian refugees in Holland which were recently unofficially offered by an American charity. While deeply appreciative of the generous proposal, the Government says it feels that it would be incompatible with the country's honor to allow another nation or individual association to assist in the mercy work, and that Holland herself desires to provide for all those different neighbors who are afflicted by the war.

Of the 1,000,000 Belgian refugees who fled into Holland at the beginning of the war, 300,000 penniless ones remain. One-half of these are living in the two southern Provinces of Brabant and Zeeland. The remainder are divided among 800 communities.

Winter is approaching and these refugees are now being gathered together in specially constructed camps situated on the dunes and at other healthy spots. For this purpose a special budget of about $1,500,000 has been passed to cover the expenses until January. After that a further credit of $3,000,000 will be given.

The gravest task in store for the authorities is the rounding up and concentrating of former inmates of Belgian prisons, who were liberated wholesale by the Belgian authorities before the arrival of the Germans and now are considered a public menace.

In addition to the refugees, there are 45,000 Belgian soldiers who crossed the border into Holland and were interned. These men also are being supported in special camps. The expense for their maintenance eventually will be paid by the Belgian Government, according to international law.

Starr J. Murphy of the General Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, when asked last night if the unnamed American charity referred to in the dispatch from The Hague was the Rockefeller Foundation, said that he had heard nothing about the matter.

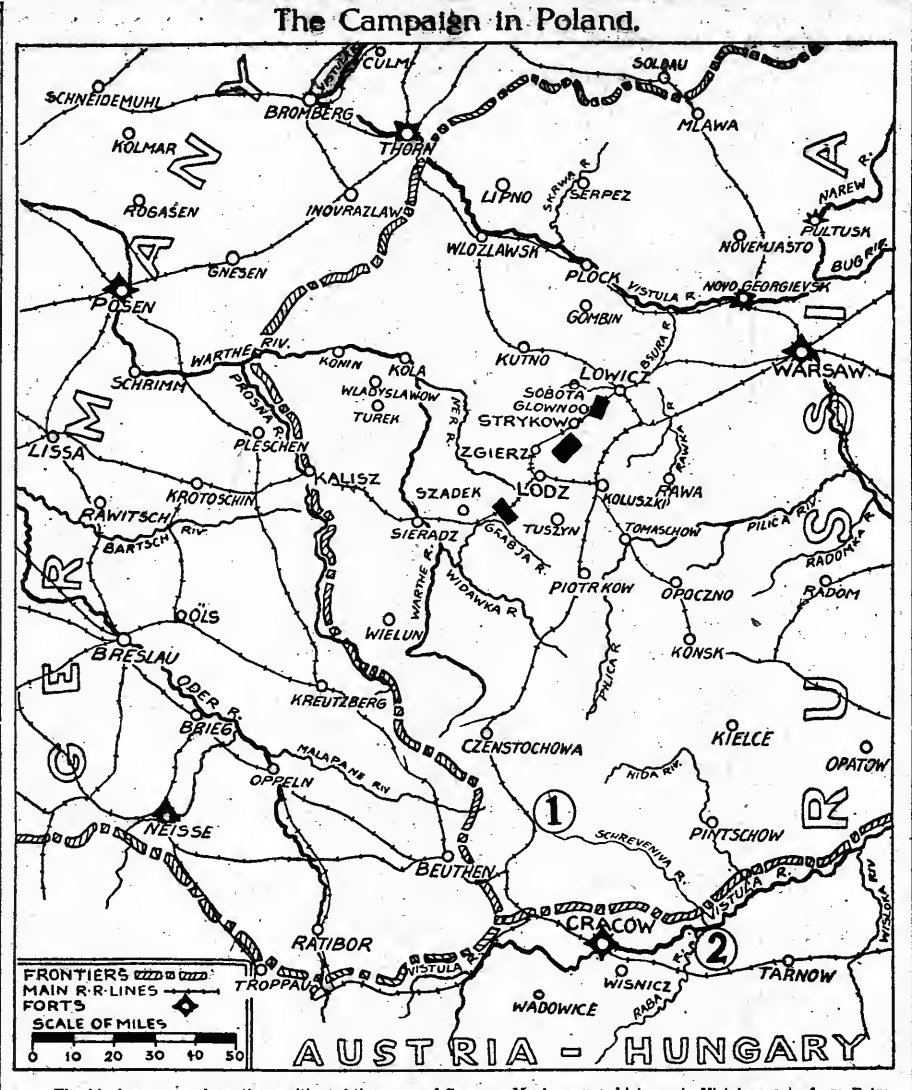
PARIS LIONIZES WOUNDED.

Music Hall Audiences Cheer Soldiers Attending Performances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Although no theatres took advantage yesterday of permission to reopen—the managers objecting to the tax of 20 per cent. for war funds as altogether too high in addition to the taxes for authors' societies, &c., which amount to another 10 per cent.—numerous café concerts and vaudevilles presented popular patriotic programmes. All were thronged, despite the darkness of the streets, the limited communications, and the 11 o'clock closing, which were expected to cause a meagre attendance. The programmes invariably began with the Marseillaise, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Many wounded soldiers were lionized, especially at the Moulin Rouge, where the audience rose and cheered as a party of officers, two with arms in slings, entered one of the boxes.

The Campaign in Poland.



The black squares show the position of the army of Gen. von Mackensen, which semi-official reports from Petrograd say has been cut into three parts, each unable to aid the other.

On the Czenstochowa-Cracow line (1) the Russian official statement reports that no important engagements have been fought.

The same statement adds that the Austrians along the two rivers east of Cracow have been driven back into the fortress.

GERMANS CHECKED, SAYS GEN. FRENCH

Continued from Page 1.

pleted on Oct. 19, when the first army corps under Gen. Sir Douglas Haig detrained at St. Omer.

Shifted Forces from the Aisne.

The general plan, as arranged by Field Marshal French and Gen. Foch, commanding the French troops to the north of Noyon, was that the English should pivot on the French at Bethune, attacking the Germans on their flank and forcing their way north. In the event that the British forced the Germans out of their positions, making possible a forward movement of the Allies, the French and British were to march east, with Lille as the dividing line between the two armies, the English right being directed on Lille.

The battle which forms the chief feature of Gen. French's report really began on Oct. 11, when Major Gen. Gough of the Second British Cavalry Brigade, first came in contact with German cavalry in the woods along the Bethune-Aire Canal. The English cavalry moved toward Hazebrouck, clearing the way for two army corps, which advanced rapidly in a northeasterly direction. For several days the progress of the British was only slightly interrupted, except at La Bassée, a high position, which Field Marshal French mentions as having stubbornly resisted.

Field Marshal French says the Second Corps, under Gen. Smith-Dorrien, was opposed by overpowering forces of Germans, but nevertheless advanced until Oct. 18, when the German opposition compelled a reinforcement. Six days later the Lahore Division of the Indian army was sent to support the Second Corps.

On Oct. 16 Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had covered the retreat of the Belgian army from Antwerp with two divisions of English cavalry and two divisions of French infantry, was stationed on the line east of Ypres under orders to operate over a wide front and to keep possession of all the ground held by the Allies until the First Army Corps could reach Ypres.

Gen. Rawlinson was opposed by superior forces and was unable to prevent the Germans from getting large reinforcements. With four army corps holding a much wider front than their size justified, Field Marshal French says he faced a stubborn situation. The enemy was massed from the Lys, and there was imperative need for a strengthened line.

However, the Field Marshal decided to send the First Corps north of Ypres to stop the reinforcements which might enable the Germans to flank the Allies. The shattered Belgian army and the wearied French troops' endeavors to check the German reinforcements were powerless, so the British commander sent fresh troops to prevent the Germans from executing movements which would have given them access to Channel ports.

Sir Douglas Haig, with the First Army Corps, was sent Oct. 19 to capture Bruges and drive the enemy back toward Ghent, if possible. Meantime the Belgians intrenched themselves along the Ypres Canal. Sir John French commends the valor of the Belgians, who, he says, exhausted by weeks of constant fighting, maintained these positions gallantly.

Because of the overwhelming numbers of the Germans opposing them, he says he enjoined a defensive rôle upon the three army corps located south of Ypres. While Gen. Haig made a slight advance, Sir John says it was wonderful that he was able to advance at all, owing to the bad roads and the overwhelming number of Germans, which made it impossible to carry out the original plan of moving to Bruges.

The fighting gradually developed into bayonet charges. Field Marshal French says that Oct. 21 brought forth the hardest attack, made on the First Corps at Ypres, in the checking of which the Worcestershire Regiment displayed great gallantry. This day marked the most critical period in the great battle, according to the Commander in Chief, who says the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt through a rally of the Worcestershires was fraught with much consequence to the Allies.

Good Service Done by East Indians

After referring to some of the battles in which the Indian troops took part, Field Marshal French says:

"Since their arrival in this country and their occupation of the line allotted to them I have been much impressed by the initiative and resource displayed by the Indian troops. Some of the ruses they have employed to deceive the enemy have been attended with the best results and have doubtless kept the superior forces in front of them at bay. Our Indian sappers and miners have long enjoyed a high reputation for skill and resource. Without going into detail I can confidently assert that throughout their work in this campaign they have fully justified that reputation.

"The General officer commanding the Indian army describes the conduct and bearing of these troops in strange and new surroundings to have been highly satisfactory, and I am enabled from my own observations to fully corroborate this statement."

Sir John French goes on to say that, while the whole line continued to be heavily pressed, the Germans' efforts from Nov. 1 have been concentrated upon breaking through the line held by the First British and the Ninth French Corps and thus gaining possession of the town of Ypres. Three Bavarian and one German corps, in addition to other troops, were all directed against this northern line.

Repulse of the Prussian Guard.

About Nov. 10, after several units of these corps had been completely shattered in futile attacks, the Field Marshal continues, a division of the Prussian Guard, which had been operating in the vicinity of Arras, was moved up to this area with great speed and secrecy. Documents found on dead officers, the report says, proved that the guard received the German Emperor's special command to break through and succeed where their comrades of the line had failed. They took the leading part in the vigorous attacks made against the centre on the 11th and 12th, says Field Marshal French, but, like their comrades, were repulsed with enormous casualties.

He pays high tribute to Sir Douglas Haig and his divisional and brigade commanders, who, he says, "held the line with marvelous tenacity and undaunted courage." The Field Marshal predicts that "their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters which will be found in the military history of our time."

Officers Singled Out for Praise.

High praise is also given the Third Cavalry division under Major Gen. Julian Byng, whose troops "were repeatedly called upon to restore situations at critical points and fill gaps in the line caused by the tremendous losses which occurred."

The Commander in Chief makes special mention of Col. Gordon Chesney Wilson of the Royal Horse Guards, Major the Hon. Hugh Dawnay of the Second Life Guards, and Brig. Gen. FitzClarence of the Irish Guards, who were killed, and of Brig. Gen. the Earl of Cavan, who "on many occasions was conspicuous for the skill, coolness, and courage with which he led his troops."

Of the flying corps the report says:

"Every day new methods of employing them, both strategically and tactically, are discovered and put into practice."

Concerning the Territorials who have been employed, the Field Marshal says the conduct and bearing of these units under fire and the efficient manner in which they have carried out the duties assigned to them "has imbued me with the highest hope as to the value and the help of the Territorial troops generally."

QUEEN MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

Kaiser Had Been Invited to be Present—Alexandra 70 Tomorrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Queen Alexandra, who will be 70 years old on Tuesday, intends to spend a quiet birthday. She is not likely to be visited by the German Emperor, though he had been invited to come here for this occasion before the war broke out.

Her Majesty has spent most of the year in town. In spite of the extra business put upon him, the King makes a point of visiting his mother frequently, telling her the most important war news. Queen Alexandra generally takes a walk every day with her dogs in the grounds of Marlborough House. She keeps herself very busy with her letters and with the close attention she gives to household affairs.

She is showing great interest in the war, especially in the fortunes of officers at the front whom she has known personally. If they return wounded, she makes a point of visiting them in the hospitals.

FAVORS NEUTRAL HEMISPHERE

Rome Opinion Approves the South American Proposal.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The proposal of the South American republics for the withdrawal of belligerent warships from their waters, in order to remove impediments to commerce, has been received with sympathy by the European neutral countries, especially the Scandinavian and Dutch Kingdoms, which have suffered most from the present European war.

It is hoped that the United States will head this movement, and that it may lead to the enactment of a new international law which will prevent belligerents causing losses to neutral countries by the operations of their warships.

It is argued that, even though a belligerent pay for seized goods, such reimbursement does not compensate for a general loss of trade, injuries to manufacturers, and for the stoppage of industries.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Advt.

WAR NEWS BUREAUS IN WIRELESS RIVALRY

French and British Officials Follow German Example and Send Out Information Broadcast.

LONDON, Nov. 29, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The spread of official news by wireless broadcast over the globe for any one who can pick it up is a new method of political propaganda which has been introduced through the European war.

When the German-owned Atlantic cables were cut and German's intercourse with the outer world, and with some of her colonies, by English and French routes was stopped, the German high-power wireless began sending out news which was destined primarily for the United States and for German colonies. It was picked up, however, by various wireless stations, operated by different systems in countries everywhere within its radius, which is a wide one, extending from Germany to the American shores of the Atlantic.

In England the daily German bulletins have been intercepted by the Marconi stations and distributed to the British press, after passing through the hands of the press censor.

Both the British and French Governments concluded that it would be good policy to combat this German wireless news campaign by spreading reports of their own through the same agency. Accordingly, the French are now sending military and political bulletins on the progress of events from the French point of view from their station on the Eiffel Tower. The Marconi Company is disseminating British bulletins composed by the Foreign Office.

This news rivalry has become a sort of joint political debate. Berlin fires a volley on the Turkish question as Germany would have the world see it. London replies with a Turkish bulletin from the British point of view. A similar debate is carried on over the progress of the military campaign.

The informal use of wireless is not limited to press agents' work. The Marconi stations have been able to catch numbers of messages from Germany destined for German ships, and also messages exchanged between German vessels in the North Sea, in the Baltic, and even further afield. All these are promptly communicated to the British Admiralty. They are in code, but there is ground to suspect that most of the navies of the world have the codes of their rivals. Moreover, there are experts in deciphering codes who claim to be able to match their brains at decoding against any experts in framing codes. These code experts, since the introduction of wireless telegraphy, are only less important to the intelligence departments of belligerents at sea than aviators are for operations on land.

KAISER PRAISES HIS CHANCELLOR

Felicitations Telegraphed to von Bethmann-Hollweg on His Birthday.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—Telegraphing from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent sends the following official announcement:

"Emperor William has sent this birthday telegram to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor:

"'As the head of the German Empire, I come to your Excellency with congratulations of a particular kind. Luck is necessary to pilot the ship of state through stormy times into the harbor, and for this purpose Providence employs men who know how to fight firmly and steadily and to keep the welfare of the Fatherland in mind until the great aim is accomplished.

"'Among those men your Excellency occupies first place. The German people know it, and I know it. God bless your work! WILHELM.'"

The Chancellor, in a reply thanking the Emperor, said the impressions he had received in Berlin gave him confidence that the population was firm in the determination to fight until a final victory was secured.

BERLIN THREAT TO SWEDEN?

Said to Have Demanded Curb on Anti-German Utterances in Press.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says that Germany has demanded that the Swedish Government suppress unfriendly utterances against Germany in Swedish newspapers and has threatened reprisals in the event of non-compliance.

The correspondent adds that Germany's declaration of wood as contraband has caused a revulsion of feeling in Sweden and Norway against Germany, and an agitation for an understanding with Russia. Sweden's loss by reason of this declaration is estimated by the correspondent at $15,000,000 a year.

"The temper of the Swedes," says the correspondent, "is such that they are discussing whether or not it would be advisable to send cargoes of wood to England through the Kattegat and Skager-Rak under escort of Swedish warships and defy the Germans to attack them. It is contended that Sweden, Norway, and Russia could form a profitable commercial agreement which would be to the advantage of themselves and the Allies and to the disadvantage of the Germans."

KAISER AT EAST FRONT.

Berlin Military Headquarters Tells of His Latest Move.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via Amsterdam and London.)—It was announced at Military Headquarters today that Emperor William was now with the German Army in the East.

A dispatch from Berlin last week said that Emperor William was soon to go to the German capital, and would remain there some time. Previously his presence was reported on several occasions with the German Armies in the West and in the East.

HENRY F. MICOLEAU KILLED.

Brown University Instructor Died in Battle in Belgium.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Henry F. Micoleau, instructor in French in the Women's College of Brown University, has been killed in battle in Belgium, according to a cablegram received today.

He was a French reservist and returned to join the colors when the war broke out.

Jewelry Auction Today

To the Highest Bidder—Without Reserve.

At 50 Maiden Lane

Near William St.

The high class stock of Jewelry formerly owned by Ralph Weil, 366 5th Av., has been assigned by him to a committee of creditors and has been removed to the wholesale jewelry district, at 50 Maiden Lane.

The stock consists of Gold and Platinum mounted Rings, Bar Pins, La Vallieres, Brooches, Likes, Charms, etc.; Watches, Clocks, Sterling and Gold Articles and Filigreed Glassware, all of the finest make.

The sale is to commence at 11 A. M. today and to continue to 5 P. M., thereafter daily until the entire stock, including the fixtures and safe, are sold.

GEORGE SYLVIA, Auctioneer.

Smokers of the highest quality Turkish cigarettes may now obtain

PALL MALL

FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with **Plain Ends**

in the distinctive single-row package

A Shilling in London

A Quarter Here

ALLIES PREPARE TO FORCE FIGHTING

Continued from Page 1.

attack, seem at present content to bombard the allied positions, but with somewhat lighter guns than they have been using. This may mean either that they are sending troops and artillery to the east to use against the Russians, or that they are preparing a new attack against the Allies.

That the enterprise that failed in Flanders will not be repeated for the present seems probable, as the Allies have been allowed to capture some points of vantage around Ypres, which were previously considered necessary to the German plans. There has been a minor attack near Arras, but not in strong enough force to suggest that the Germans have decided to try to get to the coast by the direct route from the east.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Nov. 29.—The Journal de Genève says that on Nov. 21 and 22, one hundred and ten trains, each composed of fifty cars, conveying artillery and cavalry, passed through Luxemburg from Flanders, on the way to the German eastern frontier.

RUSHING BOYS TO YPRES.

Many of Them in Heavy Reinforcements Brought Up by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On Friday afternoon two airmen appeared over Ghent and dropped a bomb which wounded some civilians. Great activity prevails around Ghent and Bruges. As large movements of troops are taking place in the direction of the Yser only small detachments remain in those two cities, and in Eecloo, Termonde, St. Nicolas, Deynze, and Thielt. The troops left Ghent on Friday night by the Courtral road, in the direction of Ypres. On Thursday evening two trainloads of young soldiers, most of them being between 17 and 18 years old, arrived at the St. Pierre station at Ghent, passing the night in the station and in the Leopold barracks, and started for Ypres next morning.

My correspondent at Yzandyke was informed by German soldiers that the Germans were going to make a supreme effort to cross the Yser. It seems they have concentrated a great number of troops there, and therefore the officer considers that they will now be successful. The troops who started for the front at Ypres were in low spirits. It is even said that at Bruges there was mutiny among the German soldiers. The details are not confirmed, but it is reported that some soldiers have been arrested and conveyed to Ghent. At any rate, on Wednesday evening my correspondent saw there about 100 German soldiers in irons, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. They passed through the Rue de Courtrai in the direction of the St. Pierre railway station. A German officer has committed suicide in one of the Ghent hotels.

The Germans are again moving up heavy guns to Zeebrugge. Twelve of those guns came from Aix la Chappelle. I learn from Cologne that numbers of troops, including field artillery, have passed through on their way to the Russian frontier. Those troops were withdrawn from the battle front in France, where they have been for about two months.

INVITE GERMANS TO DESERT.

French Aviators Scatter Circulars Within Their Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—As a reply to the action of German airmen in dropping manifesto among the Indian troops, inciting them to revolt, and in order to profit by the dicontent believed to be existing in the German army, the following proclamation, in German, is now scattered by French aviators over the German lines:

"To the German soldiers:

"It is not true that we French are shooting or mishandling German prisoners. On the contrary, our prisoners are well treated and have enough to eat and drink. Those of you who are weary of your wretched existence can safely report yourselves unarmed to French advance posts. You will be well received. After the war every one will be allowed to return home."

ANTWERP TRAINS CANCELED.

Important Military Movements Between That City and Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Saturday, Nov. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Heavy firing on the northwest coast of Belgium is reported from Oostburg, and there can be little doubt from the direction and nature of the cannonade that the English fleet has again been bombarding the German coast defences.

Communication by rail between Holland and Antwerp was today indefinitely suspended. Military movements of the utmost importance are in full swing south of the frontier, and the German frontier guards are exercising the greatest vigilance to prevent the leakage of news.

PEOPLE TAKE FRENCH BONDS.

Increase of Authorized War Issue to $280,000,000 Will Be Asked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—However satisfactory may have been the United Kingdom's reply to the war loan, France has every reason to be contented with the manner in which the national defense short-term bonds are being taken up. The demand is such that the special services established to deal with applications are hopelessly in arrears. More than 1,000,000 bonds have been applied for to date and the French subscription alone totals 700,000,000 francs ($140,000,000).

In adding to these the original Treasury notes put out, which were renewed on expiration, the aggregate amount subscribed is more than 1,000,000,000 francs. As the Council of State had only authorized a total of 940,000,000 francs, application has been made to increase this total to 1,400,000,000 francs ($280,000,000), for all indications point to this amount being easily reached within a week or two.

Space saved in a real estate office



A real estate agency recently moved into new offices.

They had about decided to buy a built-to-order counter and several Library Bureau card and filing cabinets.

We suggested that "counter-units" might be better. The suggestion was acted on.

Result: Space saved, money saved, time saved, bother saved.

What are "counter-units"? They are card and filing cabinets, etc., combined to form a counter as shown in the illustration.

Counter units can be extended at any time and can be moved from one location to another.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of

Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

316 Broadway, New York

Is your advertising simply leading you around a circle instead of progressing?

That you are still selling goods is not a proof of your advertising efficiency.

Better advertising will sell more goods and reduce your selling costs.

We have lifted a number of advertisers out of ruts.

Batten's Wedge tells business stories and expresses thoughts on advertising. May we mail it to you?

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

KIEL IN WAR ARRAY AND KEEN TO FIGHT

Great German Naval Base Pulsing with Activity and Men Anxious to Get at British.

RUSH WORK ON SUBMARINES

Correspondent Describes Visit to the Famous Stronghold and an Inspection of the U-9.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KIEL, Germany, (via Berlin, The Hague, and London,) Nov. 29.—A pair of gray submarines lie alongside the dock where the American sonderklasse yachts were moored during their last visit to Kiel. The warships anchored in the fiord wear warpaint and have their torpedo nets rigged. A Red Cross flag flies from the Imperial Yacht Club. The skylights in the shipyard buildings have been blackened to prevent lights from within being seen by hostile aviators, and for a similar reason placards in hotel rooms bear the request that the shutters on the windows be closed before any light is displayed. As a further precaution against attacks by air craft, machine guns have been posted in inconspicuous positions on the roofs of the higher buildings and occasionally sentinels may be seen on the tops of high structures. A broad expanse of fortifications and barbed wire entanglements is traversed here and there when one is driving on the outskirts.

These precautions have been taken against any possible attack by air or by land on the all-important Kiel Canal. Otherwise the Kiel of these days of warfare appears little different from the Kiel of ordinary times. In the harbor steamers and tugs with long tows go about their customary work, and in town, although there naturally is more activity, the people seem to be pursuing their ordinary course of life.

Little Show of Secrecy.

The sailormen in this great naval base did not maintain an attitude of undue secrecy or mystery toward The Associated Press correspondent who was visiting Kiel for the first time since the outbreak of the war. He was taken everywhere cheerfully. He went through every department of the Government torpedo factory, which in ordinary times those not connected with the service are not allowed to enter; he was taken into the newest submarine, aboard the biggest battleship to watch battle practice with heavy artillery and torpedoes, and through the docks where torpedo boats and submarines were being refitted or were undergoing their customary cleaning. All reasonable questions were answered readily.

The visit convinced the correspondent of the truth of an earlier impression—that war for the German Navy differs from peace only in the existence of an actual instead of a prospective enemy. The navy's normal state of preparedness was so high, for example, that virtually nothing remained to be done to the battleships and cruisers after the outbreak of war except to peel off the paint from the inner walls to obviate the danger of fire and to apply a thinner coating to the outside for a similar reason. The battle practice is carried out with little more snap and enthusiasm than in ordinary times.

Some of the officers and men who were questioned said they had seen the tips of Russian masts, but they had seen nothing of war except the strenuous outpost patrol duty in the wintry Baltic and North Sea waters, with ice covering the bows and standing rigging of their ships. The occasional hailing of a passing freighter furnished the only break in the monotony. But this work also is part of the customary peace routine of the German Navy.

These men unmistakably are chafing for a chance to meet the British Navy and find it hard work to remain patient. Still, they take into consideration the strategic grounds which govern the policy of the German fleet. They express little bitterness toward the British, but rather a desire to match strength with a worthy opponent whom they always have admired.

Building Many Submarines.

A large number of submarines are approaching completion or are in an advanced stage of construction. Several have been put into commission since the outbreak of the war. All these are of the largest sea-going type. The Germans say they have more of the big cruising type of submarines than have the British. Evidence also is to be seen that Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedoboat destroyers has been considerably strengthened since the outbreak of the war in boats having a speed of thirty-six knots. Details are not given for obvious reasons. There is a considerable number of additions to the capital ships also.

An interesting feature of the correspondent's visit was the inspection of two submarines. One of these, Lieut. Weddigen's famous U-9, was of the old type. The other was of the latest type and had just been put in commission. This submarine is able to keep to the sea about as long as the crew can stand the strain. The problem of rescue in case of accident is solved by buoys fore and aft to which chains can be attached and a smaller buoy, carrying a telephone and an electric light. A complete system of water tight compartments gives the crew a chance of life even when a big hole has been opened in the shell.

The torpedo works have been almost doubled in capacity since the beginning of the war, and they are now turning out more torpedoes than are used, so that the large reserve supply is increasing.

The ironclad formerly called the Oldenburg was the only warship to be seen in the harbor whose paint had been even marred. She has been used for target practice and now, a battle-scarred wreck, is in drydock, where she is being patched up to give the sailors another chance to test their skill with guns while they are waiting for an opportunity to attack a British warship.

SAYS GERMANY HATES ENGLAND'S SUCCESS

Far-Flung Empire a Challenge to Prussian Militarism, in Anthony Hope's View.

A CONFLICT OF SYSTEMS

And "a Nation Which Is an Army" Never Will Conquer the Democracy of the World.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Anthony Hope, the novelist, has written an article on the war for The London Standard. In part he says:

It may be interesting to inquire why Germany hated England. The question is not, "Why do they hate us?" The present situation at once supplies an answer to that.

But why did they hate us? And why were they taught that it was their duty to hate us? These are questions which in all honesty the average Englishman has some difficulty in answering. For it appears to be, in the minds of those who inculcate it, regarded as a matter of sacred or holy hatred—a matter of national duty, really religious or quasi-religious in its nature.

Let us turn for a moment to Prof. Cramb's book, "Germany and England," (John Murray, 1914.) In a sketch of the German attitude toward England he takes Treitschke as the most prominent and influential inspirer and exponent of anti-English feeling. "What are the origins," he asks, (P. 91,) "of this antagonism in Treitschke to England and to things English?"

He gives the answer—or a summary of it—thus, (Page 92:)

"The origins of this sentiment are partly historical, partly moral, and in Treitschke must be sought in his character as a man and a patriot. Britain's world predominance outrages him as a man almost as much as it outrages him as a German. It outrages him as a man because of its immorality, its arrogance, and its pretentious security. It outrages him as a German because he attributes England's success in the war for the world to Germany's preoccupation with higher and more spiritual ends. But for her absorption in those ends and the civil strife in which that absorption resulted Germany might, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, have made the Danube a German river, and established a German predominance from the Bosporus to the Indus."

As to the latter point it may be observed that Germany was either right or wrong in her "preoccupation" and its consequences. If she were right, she ought not to grumble at the price; if she were wrong, why blame England for it?

England Across Germany's Path.

England stands today in Germany's way, across her path, limiting her expansion in trade, in the acquisition of colonial dominion, in the realization of that predominance, in Europe and beyond Europe which figures in Treitschke's vision, as Prof. Cramb interprets it for us.

"This main charge we cannot deny even if we would. In vain do we plead—before the German tribunal—that we have been ourselves one of her best trade customers and have given her many a free market—to our own hurt, as some of our statesmen and economists believe. In vain we point out that it has not been at Germany's expense that we have developed our empire overseas. In vain we suggest humbly that, though we may object to German hegemony in Europe, we have never sought hegemony for ourselves—else must we have added a commanding army to our commanding navy and aimed at national predominance and not at international balance. Say what we may, we are guilty because we are inconvenient.

Admit this. But other nations are inconvenient, too, in the same sense; and they are not hated with the holy hatred reserved for England. Moreover, such rivalry—such a being in the way—is hardly of itself enough to account for hatred.

Our crying offense is that we have not kept the rules for empire making—the rules as they have been evolved by Prussian professors and publicists. We have presumed to be successful on a wrong theory, or without any theory at all. A lamentable lack of system has produced a deplorably successful result—and this is "immoral." Also we seem to have won our way "on the cheap"—it ought to have cost us more. Our way of leaving things to individual enterprise, and using national armed force only in the last resort, is totally opposed to the Prussian conception of deliberately preparing and organizing national force to open the path to individual enterprise. The two conceptions of national policy are in so sharp an antagonism that the success of the former is of necessity a damaging, if not a destructive, criticism of the latter.

Challenge a Prussian Tradition.

The success of our overseas empire is a challenge to Prussian "tradition." And such a challenge is envisaged both as an insult and as a menace. Hence their interest in proving that our way is wrong, and their indignation at the mere idea that it may turn out to be right, and the British Empire no sham after all.

What is this Prussian tradition, of which Treitschke constituted himself the apostle and of which the Kaiser may stand as the incarnation?

"The greatness of Prussia, the glory of an army which is a nation and of a nation which is an army." That is how Prof. Cramb summarizes the answer; that, he tells us, (Page 89,) is Treitschke's "governing idea."

A nation must have an army; that is conceded. But the Prussian tradition demands that a nation shall be an army, which is a very different thing, and connotes an entirely different conception of national life and national discipline. In the France of today at least the military idea does not invade and dominate civil life. In Great Britain it never has, and there is no reason why compulsory military training or service should make any difference in that respect.

The British Empire becomes from generation to generation—nay, from year to year—what its citizens make it, by the free development of their ideas and the free working of their activities. Under the inspiration and lead of Prussia Germany stands a set pattern, to the threads of which her citizens, whether in Europe or abroad, must conform. Germany, through the mouths of her militant professors and officers, cries out that she must "progress" and that we are the great obstacle to her progress.

But in truth are we in the question at all, if it be rightly put? Can Germany, as she is at present conceived and governed by her dominant men, progress at all? She can grow bigger; that is true. If she succeeds in the present war she will grow bigger; she will become more populous, more numerous, more formidable to the rest of the world. But will she progress in herself or in such parts of the world as she annexes to herself? Will she find new forms of national expression, new developments of spirit? Will she rise to new and less mechanical views of national organism—for example, to such conceptions as today govern our relations with Canada, with South Africa, and with India.

There is no sign that, under her present rulers and prophets, she can or will; for to them these things are a sham, a delusion, weakness and not strength.

Cast-Iron Militarism Doomed.

Here, then, is the conflict and here the challenge that give to Prussian hatred its bitterness toward England. The very existence of our empire is a defiance of Prussian first principles. To vindicate them Prussia must destroy us.

Germany may defeat us and can Allies. Say, if you will, that she can destroy us as an empire. She cannot destroy what we stand for. Her triumph in this war would be a great, a sad, perhaps a long setback to the true progress of the civilized world. It would not be a destruction of it. But her defeat might well mean a destruction not of her, but of her present system and spirit—an end to the "tradition."

We cannot doubt the ultimate issue of the conflict of ideas. Cast iron militarism is not the wear for the spirit of the modern world. If Germany is not fated to learn that now and at our hands she will learn it later, and at the hands of peoples who have received from us at least a measure of example and of inspiration. In the end the world will not be denied its liberty. It will not fall down and worship the brazen image which Nebuchadnezzar the King has set up.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The cessation of commercial traffic on the Belgian railroads last week and the reports yesterday of active operations near Arras may develop into a well-supported effort on the part of the Germans to break through at this point. Arras is directly opposite the Valley of the Meuse and Sambre in Belgium, along which route Germany can most readily dispatch troops to the front. Its position, fifty-five miles from the coast, shows that the Germans are endeavoring to force back the left flank of the Allies by a threat of cutting them off in case their attacks, north of Arras, succeed in breaking through.

So greatly have the Allies strengthened their positions in Belgium by intrenchments and inundations and by massing their artillery in this district that further attacks by the Germans in this part of the line would probably result only in large losses without corresponding gains. By shifting the attack to a new point they have a chance to catch the Allies off their guard. The fighting of the next few days will show whether the Allies were able to take steps to check this new effort against their left wing.

The reported arrival of additional British troops at Havre now gives the Allies a new reserve to draw upon to strengthen their northern flank. These British troops include the Colonial contingents that have been putting on the finishing touches in England, and probably also a number of regiments of territorials and of volunteers of the first call that are now considered ready for service in the field. It is practically certain, however, that this force does not exceed 300,000 men.

The French are continuing their efforts to work in behind the German troops that hold the Meuse River at St. Mihiel. The bombardment at Arnaville last week showed that they had gained control of the Moselle River where it first reaches the German border. Yesterday the French made attacks at Aprémont, five miles east of St. Mihiel, but were repulsed. The success of the Germans in thus maintaining their exposed position in spite of attacks from three directions shows a most noteworthy determination and fighting power for the troops there engaged.

The fighting along the battle line in France still consists of minor operations and local attacks, but the signs point to an early resumption in this field of operations on a large scale.

The great battle in Western Poland is still undetermined. It is evident that the Germans have strengthened their line and have administered a check to the Russian assaults that at first threatened them with a serious disaster. From Sieradz, on the Warthe, the Germans maintain a position running through Zdunskawola, Zgierz, and Strykow, to the vicinity of Lowicz. Along this line they have now resisted for seven days the full force of the attacks of the main Russian army in Western Poland.

The troops recently rushed to the front by the Germans are now appearing in the counter-attack that they are delivering along the south bank of the Vistula. The Russians had here penetrated twenty-five miles behind the main line of the German forces and had reached Gombin, south of Plock. The outcome of the present battle in Poland will very largely be decided in favor of the side that establishes supremacy in this fighting near the Vistula. If the Germans win, they will be able to re-establish their lines from Sieradz to the Vistula in a stronger position. If the Russians gain the advantage in this fighting on the north flank, they will press forward as they did in October, and by threatening the Germans' communications will force them to make a hasty retreat.

Meanwhile the Russians are gaining advantages on both flanks. In East Prussia the detachment of the German forces, in order to strengthen the invasion from Thorn, has enabled the Russians to make further advances. This field is, however, entirely secondary, and large advances could be made without having appreciable influence upon the outcome of the principal battle in Poland.

In the Cracow district the fighting is more important. A Russian success here would tend to break up the co-ordinate action of the Austrian and the German armies and would consequently result in a material decrease in their fighting strength. The closing in of the Russian troops around Cracow has now brought them both on the north and east within less than twenty-eight miles of this Austrian fortress. It is unlikely that they will deliver their attack directly upon the line of forts, for this would result in immense loss of life without commensurate gains. If the Russians prove strong enough in this district to overcome the Austrian resistance, they will probably make their principal attempts north of Cracow, where a success would give them a chance to cut off the Austrian troops retreating from Galicia.

The fighting in the passes of the Carpathian Mountains and in the Province of Bukowina is of secondary importance, and, like that in East Prussia, has little influence upon the outcome in Poland. In the earlier fighting the Russians have shown an appreciation of the importance of concentrating every available man at the point of decisive fighting. The presence of Cossack detachments in sufficient strength to drive the Austrians out of these mountain districts would seem to indicate that the Russians were well satisfied with the situation in Poland.

The news from Servia shows a further advance of the Austrians. The Servians have massed their forces along the Kolubara River in order to prevent the capture of Belgrade. The Austrians seem to have been checked along this line, but in the south they have pushed forward to Kosjeritzi, ten miles north of Uzice. This advance brings them to the headwaters of the Morava River, and throws open to them a new line of operations from Bosnia down the Morava Valley against the flank of the strong position now held by the Servians east of the Kolubara.

MASONS ORGANIZE FOR WAR RELIEF

Plan to Get at Least $1 from Each of 1,580,000 American Members of the Order.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—At a meeting of prominent Masons from all over the country held here tonight a movement nation-wide in its scope was launched to obtain funds to aid the war sufferers in Europe. Forty-six of the forty-nine Grand Commanders of the country expressed their approval of the plan; the other three Commanders have not been heard from.

It is estimated that there are 1,580,000 Masons in the United States, and it is hoped to obtain at least $1 each from them. This city will be made the headquarters for the collection and distribution of the funds, which will be sent to the grand lodges of the countries at war, with the exception of Austria and Russia, where there are no grand lodges and where the relief money will be distributed through other sources. The relief will not be confined to Masons or their families, but will be given to all the sufferers so far as practicable.

At the meeting tonight officers were elected as follows: President, Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Bernard Witt, Henderson, Ky.; J. Albert Blake, Boston; Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio; George F. Moore, Washington, and Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y. Col. William B. Melish of this city was named as Chairman of the Executive Committee, which will have active charge of the work.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO HERRICK.

Member of the Academy Calls Him One of France's Best Friends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—At yesterday's meeting of the Moral Science Section of the French Institute, under the Presidency of Henri Bergson, assisted by Finance Minister Ribot, Raphael Georges Levy read an analysis of a book on rural credits by ex-Ambassador Herrick in collaboration with the late Melville E. Ingalls.

After the reading Mr. Levy paid a tribute, in the name of the Academy, to Mr. Herrick as one of the best friends of France, to whom Parisians owed a debt of infinite gratitude.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 29.—Myron T. Herrick, former American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Herrick left here this afternoon on board the steamer Rochambeau for New York. Before their visits were exchanged by Mr. Herrick and the Governor, and the former Ambassador and his wife called at the great military hospital, to which Mr. Herrick sent the flowers that had been presented to him in Paris.

TO MEET JEWISH MARK TWAIN.

Solomon Rabinowitz, a War Refugee, Comes Here to Lecture.

Solomon Rabinowitz, whose plays, novels, poems, and sketches are considered by many Jews to equal in humor the work of Mark Twain, will arrive today on the Frederik VIII. from Copenhagen, where he has been stopping since his escape from Berlin. A committee of 100 was formed at a meeting of the Educational Alliance last week to welcome him.

Mr. Rabinowitz, or "Sholem Aleikhim," meaning "Peace Be with You," as he signs himself, was on a lecture tour in Germany when the war began. He was held in Berlin for a time, but escaped with the Russian Ambassador to Copenhagen, where he was stranded, while his many friends and his publishers waited with anxiety for word of his safety. He made a trip to this country in 1906, after having escaped the Kief massacres, and at that time stayed with a brother at 711 Jackson Avenue. Mr. Rabinowitz is accompanied by his wife and six children, and will lecture here on the part the Jews are taking in the great war.

BRITISH SHIPS USE CANAL.

Two Colliers Allowed to Pass—May Meet Fleet in the Pacific.

PANAMA, Nov. 29.—Some mystery surrounds the destination of the British colliers Kirnwood and Roddam, which were held up at Colon yesterday by the health officers because they had no health certificates. A hearing will be held tomorrow in the district court. Meanwhile the vessels will be permitted to pass through the canal in bond. It is learned that the tolls will be paid through a bank here by order of the British Admiralty.

The steamers, it is said, will await orders at Balboa. It is supposed that they will meet British warships at sea off the coast of South America.

Big Food Cargo for Allied Armies.

The French Line steamship Chicago sailed at 3 P. M. yesterday for Havre with sixty-five cabin passengers and 500 Italians in the steerage, who are on their way to spend Christmas and New Year's Day with relatives in Italy. The vessel sailed twenty-four hours late, owing to a big cargo of foodstuffs she had to take on board for the allied armies.

TO DISCUSS EMBASSY WORK

Anderson Will Explain to State Department Problems at London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Charles P. Anderson and Chandler Hale, both attached to the American Embassy here, will leave for home on Dec. 16 to spend the holidays. Both are expected to return to London after their vacation. Mr. Anderson, who formerly was counselor of the State Department, will consult the Government at Washington on a variety of important matters appertaining to the work of the embassy.

Rush to Pay War Tax.

Notices were sent to more than 1,000 small storekeepers in Queens who sell cigarettes and cigars, on Saturday, that today is the last day to pay the war tax of $3.20. Yesterday the office of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Woodill of Long Island City was besieged, but it being Sunday the office was closed. Mr. Woodill has made arrangements to receive the expected rush this morning.

DESKS
at big discounts

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore.
Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

Opportunity and Temptation Make the Defaulter

In such times as these when employes are sorely in need of funds, if the opportunity be offered there is a greater chance that they will yield to temptation. Therefore, it is the duty of employers to surround their accounts with such a system of checking as will reduce the opportunity to a minimum and

SECURE A BOND FROM THIS COMPANY
which will not only pay any losses covered by it, but will also produce a restraining influence (or moral effect)

and will make it easier for employes to resist temptation. It is the bounden duty of some employers to bond their employes so that this restraining influence may be present with them.

Surplus is what makes a company strong, and this Company has a surplus more than twice as great as that of any other Surety company transacting no casualty insurance.

In the past twenty-five years this Company with its predecessors has received in premiums more than $27,000,000, and has paid out in claims more than $13,000,000.

No discrimination, no rebates, conservative underwriting and prompt payment of losses have earned for this company the title of

"America's Leading Surety Company"

National Surety Company
115 Broadway

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other company in the world

LONDON DRINK EVIL REMAINS UNCHECKED

Authorities, Vexed by Treating of Soldiers, May Still Further Shorten Public House Hours.

SOLDIERS' WIVES TIPPLING

One Plan Proposes Absolute Prohibition During War, Turning Bars Into "Tipperary Clubs."

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Every day the demand in London for a stricter regulation of the sale of liquor during the war becomes more insistent. Military authorities are disgusted with the drunkenness of soldiers, brought about by the disposition of civilians to treat all men in uniform.

Lord Kitchener has issued numerous protests against the treating of his soldiers, but without the desired results. Even the closing of public houses at 10 o'clock at night has not cured the evil, and stricter regulations seem inevitable.

The increase of drunkenness among women, especially women whose husbands have entered the service, has fallen under the observation of social workers in all parts of London, and many delegations of prominent women have appeared before licensing Justices in an effort to check this practice by regulation of some sort.

The Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Byles, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. James Gow, and many other prominent women were members of a delegation which recently visited Mr. McKenna at the Home Office and asked his assistance in battling the wave of alcoholism among women. Lady Byles, who presented the delegation, explained that the members represented different opinions, socially and politically, but were unanimous in the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to check drinking among women. They furthermore believed that any regulation undertaken by the Government should extend to men, as well as women. The prohibition of the sale of liquor before noon was suggested as a regulation that would lessen the temptation offered by public houses. Such a curtailment of the hours of public houses would permit them to remain open only ten hours daily.

Mr. McKenna replied that it would require a new act from Parliament to enable him to curtail the hours of liquor selling further. He promised to submit the suggestion to the House.

Lady French, Lady Jellicoe, and other prominent philanthropists, who have established what they call Tipperary Clubs, where the wives of soldiers may meet, have found the need for such social centres so imperative and immediate that a plan has been devised to turn all public houses into such centres during the war, preventing the sale of alcoholics, and offering only temperance drinks, besides food.

In his last days Lord Roberts made this appeal to the public to cease tempting soldiers with liquor:

"I feel it is my duty to point out to the civil population that putting temptation in the way of our soldiers by injudiciously treating them to drink is injurious to them and prejudicial to our chances of victory."

Lord Kitchener recently made this appeal to the new army for temperance:

"The men who have recently joined the colors are doing their utmost to prepare themselves for active service with the least possible delay. This result can only be achieved if by hard work and strict sobriety they keep themselves thoroughly fit and healthy."

Sir James Crichton-Browne, the famous physician, in an interview on "Alcohol and the War," said:

"Tea has been one of the saviors of mankind. I verily believe that but for the introduction of tea and coffee, Europe might have drunk itself to death.

"I am no uncompromising or fanatical opponent of alcohol. I believe it has played a part in human evolution, that it has its social uses and that it is an invaluable remedy in certain stages of unhealth and diseases. It is probable, however, that its evolutionary mission is fulfilled, and as regards its social use it is becoming more and more circumscribed."

Sir James expressed the belief that alcohol would be found to play an important part in the issue of this war, both actively and negatively, that it had been responsible for cruelties and barbarities and that the Russian prohibition of vodka strengthened her arm and helped her to victories.

"The handling of a magazine rifle is a very delicate operation," he said, "and those men will perform it best who have had no alcohol."

WAR UPSETS ARTIST'S MIND.

Cox Taken to Asylum After Shooting at Imaginary Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Albert S. Cox, a magazine artist of Grantwood, four miles from here, offered the Government a cloth of his invention two years ago, saying uniforms made of it would render the wearers invisible, and he told his friends the Government was overlooking a great opportunity when it declined to deal with him. His friends sympathized and weren't particularly worried about Cox, for he didn't invent anything else until lately, when he confided to some that he had made a paint which, applied to a military fort, would make it disappear.

Still, nobody minded much until the other day when Cox announced that his house was a fort and was being attacked. He appeared at the windows and discharged bullets at foes, who apparently were wrapped in his invisible cloth so far as the neighbors were concerned, but when bullets began to fly promiscuously around Grantwood Sheriff Heath was notified.

He persuaded Cox he was an ally and led him off to the Morris Plains Insane Asylum today.

CASEMENT INSANE, SAYS CONAN DOYLE

Thinks Hardships in the Tropics Undermined Sir Roger's Health.

IS REPUDIATED BY M. P.'S

But an Irish Committee in New York Condemns Attacks on Casement and Praises His Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written a letter to The Daily Chronicle on Sir Roger Casement's recent visit to Berlin, where he was received as an "Irish Nationalist leader," visited the Foreign Office, and obtained assurances from the Imperial Chancellor that Germany would not engage in a hostile invasion of Ireland. Sir Conan Doyle says:

"That he should in the full possession of his senses act as a traitor to the country which had employed and honored him is inconceivable to any one who knew him. He had, it is true, a strong prepossession in favor of Germany before the war, but this was due to his belief that she was destined to challenge the Monroe Doctrine, which Sir Roger Casement bitterly resented as being the ultimate cause of all that Putumayo barbarism which he had officially to investigate.

"I may say that I disagreed with him upon this subject, but in all our discussions I have never neard him say a word which was disloyal to Great Britain. He was a sick man, however, worn by tropical hardships, and he complained often of pains in his head.

"Last May I had letters from him from Ireland which seemed to me so wild that I expressed fears at the time as to the state of his nerves. I have no doubt that he is not in his normal state of mind, and that this unhappy escapade at Berlin is only an evidence of it."

The Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons has repudiated Sir Roger Casement and all his works. A prominent member of the party, in conversation with a Morning Post representative, said:

"We deny that Casement has the least right or title to speak in the name of the Nationalists of Ireland. The only aim that he and those like him are seeking to accomplish is to injure our nationalism and prejudice our cause in the eyes of the British people. The attitude declared by Mr. Redmond at the outset of the war is the attitude of every sane and sensible Nationalist."

At a meeting of the Irish National Volunteer Fund Committee of New York City, held at the Irish Athletic Club, 139 East Sixtieth Street, last night, a resolution was unanimously adopted "placing on record our appreciation of the timeliness and importance of the declaration of the German Government with regard to Ireland" and defending Sir Roger Casement from attacks previously made upon him.

CANADA FINDS A GUN BASE.

Military Authorities Now Hunt Hidden Arms on River Island.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—The Canadian military authorities are investigating a report that there is a secret store of arms and ammunition on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Quebec. A concrete base upon which a siege gun could be mounted was found there and destroyed.

A German two years ago bought a tract of land on the Isle of Orleans and established a plant for the manufacture of concrete blocks. It is upon this property that the concrete foundation was found. It commanded the defences of Quebec and of the St. Lawrence channel.

A moving-picture company, the leading officials of which were Germans, spent last Summer on the Isle of Orleans reproducing the battle of the Plains of Abraham and making films of it. They employed several young men of Quebec, uniformed them, and provided them with arms which they borrowed from local military authorities. They had both cannon and rifles and fired a large amount of blank ammunition in their operations. The firearms which they borrowed were returned to the authorities, but it is now reported that they took advantage of the opportunity to land guns and secrete them in pits which were covered carefully.

The Canadian military authorities have regarded the information they have received as serious enough to warrant an investigation. Excavations have been made in a search for buried guns. So far none has been found, and as the island is twenty miles long and seven miles wide the search is likely to prove tedious. At its nearest point the island is four miles from Quebec. As far as the Canadian military authorities have been able to learn, the films made last Summer were never exhibited.

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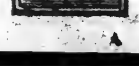
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12,500 TONS OF FOOD READY FOR BELGIUM

Rockefeller and Other Agencies Join to Send Out Four Ships Before Jan. 1.

FREE RAILROAD CARRIAGE

Relief Work Nation-Wide — All States Are Organizing to Gather Supplies.

All Belgian relief work in the United States is to be co-ordinated. This announcement was made yesterday by an official of the Rockefeller Foundation. It was also announced that 25,000,000 pounds of food will be shipped to reach Belgian before Jan. 1. The railroads have entered into co-operation with the relief agencies and will transport Belgian relief supplies free to the eastern seaboard.

The statement of the Rockefeller Foundation says:

The American Commission for relief in Belgium, which has taken charge of the distribution of supplies in Belgium, has established a New York office for the co-ordination of the generous efforts that are being made in all parts of this country. The American and Spanish Ambassadors in London, the American and Spanish Ministers in Belgium, and the American Minister in Holland are the Honorary Chairmen of this commission and Herbert C. Hoover is the active Chairman.

Lindon W. Bates, Vice Chairman, is in charge of the New York office and is perfecting an organization through which donations from America, whether from the Belgian Relief Committee in New York, the Rockefeller Foundation, or other relief organizations established in different parts of the country, may be shipped to the best advantage.

Mutual Use of Ships.

The American Commission has received large sums of money from European sources which can be used only for the payment of transportation expenses. In order, therefore, to avoid duplication of effort the Rockefeller Foundation will adapt its plans for furnishing ships to those of the commission, and the Belgian Relief Committee expects to arrange eventually for the delivery of supplies to ships to be provided by the commission.

The following articles will be accepted: Wheat, rice, peas, canned goods, new clothing, blankets, flour, coffee, (one-fourth chicory,) beans, and cured or salted meats. Unground wheat is chiefly needed.

The authorities in Holland and Belgium prohibit or object to the importing of second-hand clothing. The need for new clothing and blankets is urgent, and it is hoped that these will be contributed in large quantities.

Gifts of the above articles, preferably in carload lots, may be consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and all goods thus received will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible, either in ships chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation, or in ships furnished by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Gifts of money and all communications for the Belgian Relief Committee in New York should be addressed to the committee at 10 Bridge Street, New York City.

It is understood that the trunk line railroads have arranged to give free transportation to the seaboard. Arrangements for free transportation should be made with the local agents of the railroads.

The New York office of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 71 Broadway, is rapidly perfecting its arrangements for the concentration of supplies at the most advantageous shipping points, and is issuing detailed instructions to local organizations in all parts of the country in regard to the forwarding of supplies. The commission does not solicit funds, but favors and assists in the establishment of State or local organizations, with which it will keep in constant communication.

More Relief Ships Soon to Sail.

In addition to the steamship Massapequa, which carried the first cargo contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and which is now returning to New York for a second voyage, the steamship Agamemnon, 2,900 tons; the steamship Neches, 6,500 tons, and the steamship Ferona, 7,000 tons, have been secured by the Foundation and are to be loaded within a few days, the Agamemnon with a cargo made up wholly of donations through the Belgian Relief Committee and the other ships with cargoes supplied chiefly by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Other sailings, including the second trip of the Massapequa, are now being arranged for December. The total tonnage already secured, as noted above, will yield about 25,000,000 pounds of food, nearly all of which will reach Belgium before the end of the year.

As fast as the Rockefeller Foundation is relieved by the American commission from the responsibility and expense of furnishing ships, the foundation will be able to supplement more largely the donations received from other sources.

The Rockefeller Foundation has received from its War Relief Commission, which has already reached Rotterdam by way of London, a very favorable report on the efficiency of the organization for distribution already established by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Chairman of the Foundation's War Relief Commission, reports that the need of additonal supplies is most urgent, and that contributions of 30,000 tons in addition to the cargoes already assured must be shipped in December.

The fund of the Belgian Relief Committee, the offices of which are at 8-10 Bridge Street, now totals about $565,000. Of this amount $400,000 has been used to purchase supplies included in the 25,000,000 pounds to be shipped to Europe in December.

$300,000 Wheat Cargo.

Vice Chairman Lindon W. Bates of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that practically all of the railroads in the United States had agreed to receive certain donations and transmit them free to the seaboard. Mr. Bates has been conferring with representatives of the various railway associations for two weeks, and expressed himself yesterday as highly gratified by their attitude.

The next shipment by the commission will be on the steamship Batiscan, which sails from Philadelphia on Dec. 5. This steamer will carry a full cargo of 280,000 bushels of wheat, representing practically $300,000. The Batiscan has been remodeled to protect the wheat from dampness. Mr. Bates said that the city of Philadelphia had put Pier 16 in that city at the disposal of the commission.

Mr. Bates received a cable yesterday from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission in London, saying that unground wheat and corn sent into Belgium could be ground there. There are flour mills in several Belgian centres in working order, affording immediate employment to Belgians. This will facilitate shipment of food from the United States.

Scarcity of ships has not yet affected the work of the commission, as it has several ships already chartered. Among those soon to sail are the Hannah from New York, the John Hardie from Baltimore, the St. Kentrigen from New York, and the Lynorts from Baltimore. Ships from San Francisco and Puget Sound carrying West Coast donations are also scheduled to leave soon.

The organization of Belgian relief work is rapidly being perfected on a national basis. The Governor of nearly every State has appointed a committee and much State pride has been aroused to see which can do most.

Nothing like the Belgian relief movement has ever been seen in the Middle West. Kansas alone may send over 100,000 barrels of flour. Iowa is sending trainloads of corn, and Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma are doing their share.

GIFTS FOR ALL WAR CHILDREN.

Twenty-five Tons of Candy and Clothing Sent, and More to Go.

The War Children's Christmas Fund, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is the honorary and Mrs. John Hays Hammond the active Chairman, is now $12,898. Twenty-five tons of clothing and cardy for children in England and Belgium have already been shipped to those countries, and money to buy proportionate amounts of gifts for the children in the other countries involved in the war will be cabled to the American diplomatic representatives in those countries.

Mrs. Hammond acknowledged yesterday the following subscriptions, cents omitted:

Tabernacle S. S., Salem, Mass.	$28
St. John the Evgst Ch., Haverhill, Mass.	20
St. Mark's S. S., Adams, Mass.	5
King's Highway Chap., Bridgeport	11
Congregational S. S., Newington, Conn.	18
St. George's S. S., Central Falls, R. I.	17
St. James's S. S., Providence	7
St. Timothy's S. S., Massillon, Ohio	12
Church Good Shepherd, Nashua, N. H.	6
St. Paul's S. S., North Andover, Mass.	5
Presbyterian S. S., Hagerstown, Md.	10
Congregational S. S., Farmington, Me.	10
St. Stephen's Church School, Lynn, Mass.	30
Presbyterian S. S., Matawan, N. J.	5
Congregational S. S., Lorain, Ohio	18
Holy Cross S. S., Troy	6
Harriet B. Lowther	8
Christ Church S. S., Fitchburg, Mass.	15
Congregational S. S., Columbus, Ohio	5
St. Luke's S. S., Montclair	38
Congregational S. S., Amherst, Mass.	31
Shelburne Falls, Mass., Congl. Ch. & S. S.	31
Congregational S. S., Plainfield, N. J.	21
St. Luke's S. S., Brockport, N. Y.	8
Christ Church S. S., Detroit, Mich.	25
St. Andrew's S. S., Utica, N. Y.	9
Marion (Ohio) Women's Clubs	57
Congregational Ch. & S. S., Sandwich, Ill.	93
St. Mary's Church School, Haledon, N. J.	5
St. Paul's S. S., Watertown, N. Y.	20

Subscriptions to the War Children's Christmas Fund should be sent to Mrs. Hammond, at 35 West Thirty-ninth Street.

$9,600 in Miss Morgan's Fund.

The War Relief Committee of 670 Fifth Avenue, the executive heads of which committee are Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe, acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions to its fund, which now amounts to about $9,600:

Cordelia E. Bibb.	$20	S. J. Richmond	$2
Fanny G. Dudley	10	Sarah W. Swords	10
Mrs. de Goicouria	10	Mrs. Jones	10
Dora Seeburger	5	Mrs. C. Alexander	50
Anonymous	5	Mrs. H. W. Goddard	100
Miss I. K. Benjamin	5	Elizabeth Obringes	3
Mrs. R. S. Russell	50	James A. Brady	25
Lesley J. Boal	5	Mrs. W. H. Lee	25
R. B. Mason	10	Anonymous	5
J. C. Bonar	2	Miss E. S. Bushnell	5
Mrs. F. Lowden	100	Mrs. F. J. Le Moyne	50
Mrs. R. Saltonstall	50	Mrs. E. N. Breitung	500
T. H. Wall	25		
Laura Schnabel	25		

Dollar Fund Now $18,492.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians totals $18,492, of which $782 was received on Saturday. Amongst the sums acknowledged by Henry Clews, the Treasurer, are $200 collected by The Ithaca Journal, N. Y., and $51 from the readers of The Albany Capital. The officers at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., sent $30; Marshall Chapter, D. A. R., of Marshall, Mo., $35, and J. N. Jarnie, New York, $100.

ADVISED TO COME HOME.

Admiral Kane Persuaded to Stay Out of England in War Time.

Rear Admiral James Johnson Kane, U. S. N., who was a Chaplain when he was retired, but in his youth was a first-class fighting man in the United States Navy, arrived here yesterday on the American Transport liner Minnehaha, after having been advised to leave England for the present. The Admiral is 77 years old, but hale and hearty. He said he might be court-martialed for giving out any interview, so he confined himself to the statement that the Pilgrims of London had urged him to abandon for the present his intention of making London his permanent home and to return to Yonkers until the war was over.

"London," said Rear Admiral Kane, "is spy mad."

He left the impression that he had perhaps commented a little too freely for neutrality on the policy of the English or their allies.

Rear Admiral Kane was born in Ottawa. He enlisted here in 1861 and served under Admirals Porter and Farragut. He was in both battles of Fort Fisher, and was promoted for gallantry in action. When there wasn't any more fighting to do he resigned and studied for the ministry, law, and medicine. He took degrees in all three, but decided to stick to the ministry, and re-entered the navy in 1868 as a chaplain. He was retired in 1906.

Canada's Trade Falls in Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The decrease in trade for October as compared with October, 1913, was $26,000,000, while for the first three months of the war it was $68,000,000. Imports in that period were $49,000,000 less and exports $19,000,000 less than for the same period last year.

$2,000,000 A MONTH GOING INTO SUBWAYS

Work Well Under Way and All Contracts Soon Will Have Been Let.

SOME LINES TO OPEN IN 1916

Times Square Station Holding Up Seventh Avenue Route — Elevated Work Progressing.

Reports to the Public Service Commission show that the subway construction work in the city is fast approaching a maximum. This year the city has been paying to contractors about $2,000,000 a month, as against $1,600,000 in 1913. Next year it expects to increase this sum to $3,000,000. At present contracts have been let for 64 sections of the new elevated and subway lines, and there are still 19 to be awarded. But already the work on several has been practically completed, so that the aggregate of work under way will not increase very rapidly.

In November an average of 19,223 men were employed on the new lines, of whom 16,000 were at work on city contracts, and 3,000 on contracts let by the Interborough and B. R. T. The contracts for city work already let reached a total of $146,253,346.59, to which should be added $10,000,000 spent on the elevated lines which the Interborough must provide from its own funds, and the $6,000,000 which the B. R. T. has undertaken to lay out, making a total of about $162,000,000.

On many lines work has now progressed so far that it is possible to estimate how soon they will be completed. If it were not for the difficulty which arose about the way the old Park Avenue Subway should hitch up with the new Lexington Avenue line at the Grand Central, the new East Side Subway would be almost ready now for rails. The contracts north of Fifty-third Street were let before the dual system contracts were signed, so the line as far north as 157th Street is from 80 to 98 per cent. completed.

May Be Finished Next Year.

Along Jerome Avenue this line becomes an elevated road, and although the contracts are not far advanced it is believed that it will be finished next year. In the same way the extension of the present West Farms Subway as an elevated line along White Plains Road is scheduled for completion next year. The northern section is the further advanced, being 29 per cent. finished, but unfortunately it is not expected that the Southern Boulevard line, an extension of the present Third Avenue line, with which it will connect, can be ready to join to it until some time in 1916.

The Seventh Avenue line of the Interborough, which is to be the west side trunk road, joining the present Subway at Times Square, and sending out a branch at Park Place to run across City Hall Park and down William Street, is now all under contract, but it cannot be finished until 1917. It is possible that trains may be running in it to the Battery at the beginning of that year, but the line through William Street to Brooklyn by the East River tunnel at Old Slip will not be ready until the end of 1917.

By that time it is hoped the Eastern Parkway line and its Nostrand Avenue branch may also be nearly completed. So far only two sections in Eastern Parkway have been begun, but the Nostrand Avenue underground sections are to be offered for competition shortly, and so much greater speed can be made on elevated than on subway construction that the elevated part of the road may safely be left for future action and yet be ready as soon as the subway sections.

In Queens it has been difficult to keep the work on different sections moving in orderly sequence. Thus, while the structure of the new elevated line to Astoria is all up, and that of the line to Corona is 84 per cent. complete, work on the all-important section joining them to the Queensboro Bridge and providing a large junction station there was not awarded till late in 1913, so that the work is only 38 per cent. complete.

Steinway Tunnel Relief.

Queens may, however, get relief next year through the opening of the Steinway Tunnel for temporary operation, as the work is now about 60 per cent. complete, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which has the contract, is busy with the escalators in a temporary building near the Grand Central Station and temporary stairways for the station at Jackson Avenue in Queens. The line, which will eventually connect the Steinway Tunnel with the Queens lines at the Queensboro Plaza, is now in progress and should be finished next July.

The greatest relief of traffic conditions in Manhattan which is in sight will be derived from the third-tracking by the Interborough of its elevated lines. On this job the company has 1,600 men at work, and hopes to have the job finished by next July. The Public Service Commission has not yet approved the contract for the extensions of the elevated lines, however.

Of the B. R. T. lines, the Broadway line is all under contract except from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street, but on Dec. 11 the bids for the work from Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth Street in Seventh Avenue will be opened. Some of the sections in lower Broadway, which were begun first, are now from 85 to 96 per cent. complete, but it is on the difficult Times Square station section, the plans for which have not yet been announced, that the completion of this line will depend.

Canal Street Work Slow.

The Montague Street-Whitehall Street tunnel under the East River should be finished by the end of 1917, and work is progressing slowly on the Canal Street line. By this line trains will go from the Broadway line over the Manhattan Bridge to the Fourth Avenue line in Brooklyn, and that is now only waiting for the completion of certain modifications at the Thirty-sixth Street station to be opened as far as Forty-third Street. Beyond that point the extension is well over half done, and the entire line should be open to the public next year, as the rails along parts of it are now being laid.

Of the Coney Island lines, the New Utrecht Avenue elevated is likely to be the first opened, its construction contracts setting next August as the date for completion.

The Sea Beach line is also 85 per cent. completed. In the Centre Street loop in Manhattan, which now has two tracks in operation, two more sets of rails are now being laid.

NORWAY FLOATS NEW LOAN.

Bank Syndicate Takes $4,000,000 Issue for Emergency Expenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Christiania says that the Government has arranged a new 5 per cent. loan of $4,000,000 with a syndicate of Norwegian banks headed by the Bank of Norway. This syndicate practically owns all the Norwegian joint stock; savings and other banks are members.

The loan, which will be offered for subscription in the near future, is intended to cover extraordinary expenses only, more especially the cost of grain bought by the State Food Supply Commission.

WILSON NAMES STRIKE BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

der mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

President Wilson has been asked by Gov. Ammons of Colorado to withdraw the troops from some of the districts and will discuss the question with Secretary Garrison of the War Department this week

A few days ago the President let it be known that he had considered putting the mines into the hands of receivers to end the strike, but had abandoned that plan upon learning from a law officer of the Government that it was without legal sanction.

The original basis of agreement offered by the President included the establishment of a three years' truce, subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado; the return to work of miners who had not been convicted of law violations; the prohibition of intimidation of union or non-union men, and the appointment of a Grievance Committee by the employes. It provided that in cases where the officers of the companies and the Grievance Committees could not settle differences, a commission of three men, named by the President, should step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Charles W. Mills, appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Colorado Strike Commission, is a member of the firm of Swayne & Mills of this city and is the principal owner of the Climax Coal Company. He has had much experience in dealing with strike troubles. Last June he was appointed one of the two conciliators in the Westinghouse strike at Pittsburgh. The other conciliator was one of his co-members on the present commission, Patrick Gilday, president of the Second District of the United Mine Workers of America. Prior to this Mr. Mills helped to settle the Kanawha (West Va.) strike. Between 1900 and 1911 he served as Commissioner for the bituminous coal operators of Pennsylvania, during which period he generally found himself opposed to Mr. Gilday.

Seth Low would say nothing last night as to the possible activities of the commission on the Colorado mine situation. He said that the commission had not yet held a meeting, and that as yet he could make no comment.

OPERATORS MAY REJECT IT.

No Hope in Denver That They Will Accept Commission Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—The announcement from Washington tonight that President Wilson had appointed a Colorado Strike Commission was received here with great interest. The State authorities have recruited the National Guard to full strength, have equipped the militiamen with new guns and uniforms and with a complete wireless system throughout the strike zone, and have made other preparations to reassert the State's authority.

What effect President Wilson's action will have upon the situation is problematical. The strikers, it is expected, will welcome his plan, but it is a question whether the operators, who rejected his original truce plan, will consent to any peace plan that involves turning the adjudication of differences into the hands of outsiders. They have stood out against this all along, and there is no reason to believe that they will change their attitude, even at the request of the President of the United States.

The coal operators, according to the best information obtainable, intend to continue to insist that the strike has been broken. Under Federal protection they are getting out about three-quarters of their normal tonnage.

Gov. Ammons tonight was asked what he thought of the President's appointment of the commission. He replied that as he had had no official notification, he was not in a position to say. He said, however, that it was an interstate matter and that he sincerely hoped the Federal Government would find a way out of the difficulty.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, which will begin next Tuesday a ten-day inquiry into the causes of the Colorado strike, arrived here this afternoon and was in conference with Gov. Ammons for several hours. After the conference, he announced that the witnesses to be called by the commission would include Gov. Ammons, George A. Carlson, Governor-elect; ex-United States Senator T. M. Patterson; Jesse F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; John C. Osgood, several other operators, leaders of the strikers, and minor State officials.

MISSING IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Fire Escapes Jammed by Panic-Stricken Tenants.

Smoke which, rising up through the halls, seeped through closed doors into the apartments of the "double-decker" tenement at 202 East Thirteenth Street, on the southeast corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, aroused the occupants, some 100 men, women, and children, shortly before 2 o'clock this morning and started them, choking and terrified, on a mad rush for the fire escapes. So rapidly did the fire climb through the halls that all escape there was cut off, and the police believe the blaze was of incendiary origin. A woman and child were reported missing, but their bodies were not found.

The first firemen to arrive found the fire escapes so crowded with folk in their night clothing that many were in danger of being pushed off. The crews of several companies climbed to the escapes and tried to marshal the crowd down, but they were almost helpless until Truck 9 ran its extension ladder up on the Third Avenue side of the building, and Truck 3 put one up to the Thirteenth Street side. Even then the firemen had to fight fear-maddened men and women to keep them from blocking the ladders.

John McGuigan, who lived on the third floor, and John Gevers, who lived on the second, were each badly burned on the right arm. Fritz Borst, who lived on the top floor, reported that he couldn't find his wife, Mary, 28 years old, and his 5-year-old son, Stephen, but the firemen, believing they had got everybody out, hoped they might be found later. Even after the fire was under control, due to the efforts of all the companies summoned by three alarms, the heat and smoke were so great no search of the building could be made.

SERVIAN CABINET OUT.

Berlin Gets News of Its Overthrow from Sofia.

BERLIN, Nov. 29. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—It was announced today that word had been received from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the Servian Cabinet of Premier N. P. Pachitch had been overthrown.

ROOSEVELT'S STRIKE BOARD.

How Commission Settled Anthracite Coal Trouble in 1903.

The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, the principal instance of a labor trouble settled by a commission appointed by the President, began in May, 1902, about 145,000 men quitting work. Efforts made by the late Senator Hanna, Chairman of the National Civic Federation, and President Roosevelt for a peaceful settlement were fruitless. The miners from the first professed their willingness to arbitrate, but the operators refused.

The strike continued, with widespread disorganization of industry, heavy financial losses, much suffering, and considerable incidental violence. The President sent Carroll E. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to investigate the situation and himself again opened negotiations. The late George F. Baer, President of the Reading road, stood out strongly against any concessions whatever. On Oct. 13, in conference with the President, the late J. Pierpont Morgan suggested the appointment of a commission of five to deal with the strike. The President acted immediately. John Mitchell, head of the miners, objected that no labor representative was provided for, but agreed to the appointment of the commission when the President increased the number to six. The board appointed on Oct. 16 consisted of United States Judge George Gray, Chairman; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, ex-Chief of the Engineer Corps of the army; Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, a coal operator; Edward W. Parker of New York, a mining expert; Edward E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who was appointed as a sociologist, and Bishop John J. Spalding of Peoria. Commissioner Wright was appointed Recorder.

The commission heard evidence for about five months, and finally handed down an award, to be effective for three years from April 1, 1903. It fixed a minimum wage, provided for a nine-hour day, allowed 10 per cent. increase in wages for the contract miners, established a sliding scale of wages, varying with the market price of coal, and set up a Conciliation Board of three representatives of each side, which was to act on future differences.

Both sides had agreed to abide by the decision of the commission. The miners, however, were dissatisfied, and when the agreement expired in 1906 there was a three weeks' suspension of work. Then the miners receded from their demands, and the agreement was renewed for three years more. Again in 1909 they agitated for the restriction of the limit of the agreement to one year, complete recognition of the union, further wage changes, and abolition of the Conciliation Board, but after a conference some minor concessions were made and the danger of a strike was again averted.

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RICH WOMAN JUMPS FROM HOTEL WINDOW

Mrs. Winsten, Ill and Worried Over Business, Kills Herself at Hotel Ansonia.

LOCKED HER HUSBAND OUT

Hearing Wife Scream, He Struggled Vainly to Get Into Room from Which She Plunged.

Guests at the Hotel Ansonia yesterday morning saw a woman step out on the ledge of a window on the eighth floor on the Seventy-third Street side and plunge into the open court above the carriage entrance. The body landed with such force on a stone ledge outside the dining room window that chandeliers inside were shaken and several persons jumped from the breakfast tables thinking there had been an explosion. The woman, who was dead when her body was picked up, was Mrs. Ray H. Winsten, wife of Albert Winsten of Dobbs Ferry.

While clerks and attendants hurried to the apartment on the eighth floor where Mrs. Winsten and her husband had spent the night, others summoned Dr. Joseph MacDonald, the house physician. It was several minutes before he could get to the body, as the ledge on which it lay was high above the sidewalk and could be reached only through a window. Manager Cavanaugh of the Ansonia notified the police, and after Dr. Manning of the Polyclinic Hospital had made an examination, Coroner Hellenstein arrived and took charge of the body.

Those who had gone to the eighth floor found Mr. Winsten tugging frantically at the door of his apartment, No. 31. He and his wife had had breakfast in their room at 10 o'clock, and when Mr. Winsten stepped out of the room for a moment, Mrs. Winsten locked the door. Hearing her scream, he ran back, but could not get into the room. After a hole had been cut in one of the panels the door was unlocked and the room was searched, but Mrs. Winsten had left nothing behind to account for her death.

It was learned that Mrs. Winsten had undergone an operation which, while not serious, was not entirely successful. The prospect of a second operation worried her, and for several days she had shown signs of mental depression. In addition, it was said, Mrs. Winsten had business interest to which she always attended herself, and these had given her much anxiety. She had inherited a cigar factory from her father at 112 Murray Street and this she had managed for several years. She also owned much property in New York, it was said. According to her friends, these business cares had helped to undermine her health.

The Winstens were well known at the Ansonia, where they had lived last Spring after giving up their house at 804 West End Avenue, just around the corner. They also spent some time there last September while their new home at Dobbs Ferry was being made ready.

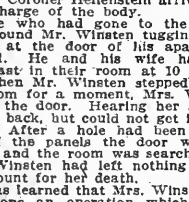
Mrs. Winsten came to New York on Saturday, presumably to go shopping. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon she cashed a check for $10 at the desk of the Ansonia, paid a taxicab bill, and took a room for the night, explaining that she did not feel strong enough to make the journey back to Dobbs Ferry. She went to her room and later telephoned for Mr. Winsten, who joined her in the evening. According to the husband, there was nothing in his wife's behavior to suggest that she contemplated ending her life, although at breakfast yesterday morning she appeared somewhat more depressed than usual.

Mrs. Winsten was 37 years old. Mr. Winsten is a diamond expert for Marcus & Co., jewelers, at 544 Fifth Avenue. He has two children, Alfred, 15, and Felix, 10 years old.

A Christmas Reminder!

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A THIRD PRESIDENT REPORTED IN MEXICO

American Agents in Villa Territory Hear That Pablo Gonzales Has Named a Cabinet.

CARRANZA MEN DENY IT

Assert That the Conqueror of Tampico Is Loyal—Caballero Denies He Has Gone Over to Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of the three leading division Generals of the Constitutionalist Army of Mexico before it was divided by factional strife, has declared himself Provisional President of Mexico, named a Cabinet, and announced that his platform is "the Constitution and Reform," according to reports that reached Washington today through Government agents at Queretaro.

The action of Gonzales in proclaiming himself Provisional President, if confirmed, will still further complicate the situation in Mexico, and breaks the Constitutionalist ranks into another faction. Gonzales is considered a very able General, and a decision on his part to claim the Provisional Presidency would mean three Governments in Mexico with which the American Government and foreigners would have to deal.

Gonzales has established himself at Pachuca, it was reported, which is about forty-five miles east of Tula, and sixty-one miles northeast of Mexico City. Villa has his present base and headquarters at Tula, which is fifty miles north of Mexico City on the Mexican Central Railway. Carranza, in leadership of a third faction, has his headquarters at Vera Cruz.

If Gen. Alvaro Obregon were now to lay claim also to the Provisional Presidency, it would mean that all three of the leading military division Generals in the former Carranza movement were seeking control of the country in opposition to Carranza, who has set up at Vera Cruz. These three division leaders are Villa, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North; Obregon, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Northwest, and Gonzales, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Northeast.

Gonzales captured Tampico, Obregon captured Guadalajara, and Villa forces took Torreon and Zacatecas when they were all working in harmony at the zenith of the Constitutionalist movement.

Villa Not a Candidate.

Villa is not himself understood to be desirous of taking the Provisional Presidency, but he is recognized as the master of those forces that have controlled the Aguascalientes Convention and as the master of Gen. Gutierrez, who is the convention's choice for Provisional President.

Obregon was in that convention and swore to abide by its acts, but has remained loyal to Carranza so far as could be ascertained here. Still Obregon has done nothing, the Villa agents here claim, to alienate himself from the convention, has committed no overt act against the convention, and Enrique Llorente, as the diplomatic representative of the Villa-Gutierrez de facto Government, asserts that it would be unjust to Obregon to accuse him of going back upon his oath to support the convention. According to the advices received today, Gonzales felt that he was the man of the hour for Mexico, with as good a chance of occupying the Presidency as Carranza or Gutierrez.

Gonzales was not a delegate to the Aguascalientes Convention which named Gutierrez, but was represented by delegates. After Carranza refused to resign or abide by the convention's action in naming Gutierrez, Gonzales was made Chairman of a committee which went to the Mexican capital and sought to arrange a compromise between the convention and Carranza. The compromise failed because Carranaz named conditions that the convention considered impossible. Then Carranza moved his capital eastward to Puebla, thence to Orizaba, and finally to Vera Cruz. Orders were given for all Carrancista troops to withdraw from the Mexican capital.

10,000 Men in Gonzales Force.

Then it was that Gonzales went to Pachuca and joined his troops. He is understood to have about 10,000 men with him at Pachuca. Carranza was willing at one time less than a month ago to step out of the provisional Presidency, provided Villa would also retire to private life, in favor of Gonzales for provisional President. The convention supporters, under the domination of Villa, refused to accept these conditions, and nothing definite as to Gonzales was heard until Washington was informed today of the report from Queretaro that Gonzales had also entered the lists for the provisional Presidency.

It was suggested also that Gutierrez might be en route to visit Gen. Gonzales and perhaps to join the latter's standard.

Official Washington was far from pleased with the unofficial reports from Vera Cruz that Carranza had arranged a solemn memorial service for the Mexicans who were killed by the Americans when they landed at Vera Cruz, and that Ysidro Fabela, the Carranza Minister of Foreign Affairs, had announced a request to the Washington Government for the withdrawal of the battleship Minnesota from Vera Cruz. No such request has been received by the State Department, but the battleships will not be withdrawn just now.

It was the intention of the American Administration to order all warships back from Vera Cruz with the army of Gen. Funston, but this decision was altered when the Mexican situation became more unsettled, and when reports of violence and looting were received from various sections of Mexico. The battleships will be left in Mexican waters for the present.

REPORT DISCREDITED HERE.

Carranza Representatives Say Gonzales Is Loyal, and Caballero Also.

The report that Gen. Gonzales had set himself up as Provisional President of Mexico, which was received at Washington yesterday, was entirely discredited by Roberto Pesqueira, confidential agent of Gen. Carranza in Washington, who was in New York yesterday. Mr. Pesqueira had not heard of this report until he was informed of it by a reporter for THE TIMES.

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Pesqueira. "There has been a persistency on the part of the agents of Villa to start all kinds of rumors by which they hoped to influence public opinion, and this appears to be one of them. Gen. Gonzales is an honest man, and he is absolutely loyal to Gen. Carranza.

"I met Gen. Gonzales during the convention at Aguascalientes and he considered Villa an outlaw whom he was unable to support. He has always supported Gen. Carranza, and I can think of no reason that would influence him to proclaim himself as Provisional President of Mexico."

Mr. Pesqueira arrived in this city from Washington a little before 10 o'clock. He said he had been in communication yesterday and the day before with Gen. Carranza, and that in none of the messages he received was there any intimation of doubt as to the position maintained by Gen. Gonzales.

The Mexican Information Bureau in the Whitehall Building made public last night a telegram from Luis Caballero, Governor of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, in which Caballero stated that reports that he had deserted Carranza and thrown his fortunes in with Villa were false. It was stated that owing to reports printed in this country to the effect that Caballero had deserted Carranza and would surrender the port of Tampico to Villa, the bureau telegraphed to him on Saturday asking him to state his position in the Carranza-Villa fight.

This is Caballero's answer as given out last night:

Tampico, Nov. 29.

Stories published to the effect that I have deserted Carranza and joined Villa's forces are malicious falsehoods. They are circulated with the purpose of creating strife between myself and the First Chief. I am loyal to the Constitutionalist cause and will remain so until Villa is defeated and the aims of the revolution attained.

LUIS CABALLERO.

VILLA PUTS CROWN ASIDE.

Knows He Is Unfitted and Has No Designs on Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 29.—In the first official statement issued since he started south from Aguascalientes, Gen. Francisco Villa says:

"Time alone can prove, as it has proved so far, that I had and have no ambitions regarding the Presidency of my republic. My one ambition is that my people shall be free, and that no tyrant, under whatever name or at the head of whatever party, may oppress them because they cannot protect themselves. No one knows better than I that I am unfitted for the Presidency. I do not have any aims or designs upon it.

"When peace is re-established upon a permanent basis I intend to return to my home at San Andreas, and there enjoy the companionship of my wife. That is all I wish."

This statement was received in the mail from the south today by Gen. Tomas Ornelas. Gen. Villa is still at Tula, in the suburbs of Mexico City, according to the personal letter which accompanied the official statement. He will not advance to Mexico City tonight, and probably not until Gutierrez is ready to take charge of affairs. Gen. Villa's followers assert that he and Zapata are working together, and that there will be no friction.

To prove that Zapata is with him Villa has announced that Gen. Juan Banderas, a Zapata commander will accompany Gen. Juan Robles, Villa's officer, to Guadalajara to relieve Gen. Angeles, who has been besieging the town, and who has been repulsed with the loss of twenty cannon. This movement also has for its purpose the concentration of Villa men at or near Guadalajara, the gateway to the west coast, where Carranza is making an effort to gain supremacy, and where he already has defeated Gen. Villa's forces under Maytorena. A new commander is to succeed Maytorena in order to avoid a concerted movement in that State, and in Sinaloa against Villa's troops on the east.

Gen. Carranza has denied through his local agents that he took a cent of money from the National Treasury in Mexico City, asserting that there was none there when he took charge.

AMERICANS ARE STRANDED.

Consul at Vera Cruz Warns That Road to Capital Is Cut.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 29.—To check as far as possible the stranding of Americans at Vera Cruz, Consul Canada has decided to ask the State Department at Washington to make public the fact that there is no rail communication with Mexico City, and that there is not likely to be for some weeks.

Every ship arriving here brings a few Americans whose destination is Mexico City, and who are reluctant to believe there is no way of getting there. They besiege the Consulate for information, and to all of them the reply is made that the lines are cut.

Some of these Americans, who have returned to Mexico are not well supplied with funds, and the Consul fears that they are likely to become charges.

The United States collier Nerus has received orders to sail tomorrow for Guantanamo. She will then proceed for the Philippines.

Cable communication with Mexico City has been interrupted since early tonight.

VERA CRUZ A QUIET CAPITAL.

Large Number of Federal Employes Arriving Daily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 29.—Employes of the Terminal Railway have received notice from the General Manager that after Dec. 1 they must collect their salaries from the Constitutionalist Government unless arrangements are made to return control.

A Sunday closing decree has been issued, effective Dec. 5, and restaurants only are open. The city is very quiet with mounted patrols in all streets.

Americans are making strong efforts to obtain a special train to Mexico City, where a number have families.

The Government is planning the erection of frame houses in the style of the American troops' barracks to accommodate the large number of employes arriving daily.

Shortage of Water.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 29.—The water supply here is greatly diminished on account of the temporary reduction of the output at the water works station at Tejar. An inferior quality of water from La Garto is now being used, but the authorities hope that there will be a resumption in full soon from Tejar.

The shortage of the supply from Tejar is due to the disappearance of the men who have been operating the plant, and the difficulty in finding others to take their places.

FRANK CASE TODAY IN HIGHEST COURT

Condemned Georgian's Counsel Seeks Leave to File Plea for Writ of Error.

LEGAL PRECEDENTS CITED

Louis Marshall, John F. McIntyre, and C. P. Connolly Criticise Trial in Atlanta.

Counsel for Leo M. Frank, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory worker, at Atlanta, Ga., last year, will ask the United States Supreme Court at noon today for leave to file a petition for a writ of error which, if it should be granted, would lead to a retrial of the case. Should this appeal fail the only recourse would be to the pardoning power of Gov. Slaton of Georgia. There will be no argument on the request for leave, but a brief will be filed, and should the court grant the leave arguments on the petition will be heard later.

The request already has been denied separately by Justices Lamar and Holmes, but the indications in Justice Holmes's memorandum that he doubted whether Frank had had an altogether unbiased trial have given rise to hope that with the whole case presented before the entire Supreme Court another opportunity may be given to prove the defendant's innocence.

Louis Marshall of counsel for Frank last night expressed confidence that his client would get an opportunity for another hearing and would be vindicated.

"I came into the case only recently," he said, "not as a paid attorney, but solely because I was strongly impressed after careful consideration and analysis of the record that Frank was absolutely innocent, and that it was my duty to the profession to do all that was possible to prevent a miscarriage of justice. I feel that the more strongly because I am convinced Frank did not have a fair trial, and that when the trial Judge urged upon the counsel for the defendant that neither he nor they should be present at the rendition of the verdict by the jury because their lives thereby would be placed in jeopardy the court was coerced by fear of mob violence.

"This is a right which from the earliest times has been regarded both in England and in every State of the Union as fundamental, especially in capital cases. The withholding of that right, especially under the circumstances, deprived the trial of one of the essential elements of due process of law, and, in my judgment, the court lost jurisdiction over the prisoner the moment it took from him the opportunity to be heard during every instant of the proceedings.

"Mr. Justice Holmes, in his memorandum, laid stress on the fact that the action of the mob deprived the trial of that prerequisite of fairness which lies at the foundation of due process of law. In the language of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 'in a capital case a man cannot waive and certainly will not be taken to waive without meaning it his fundamental constitutional rights; moreover, it cannot be imagined that the law will deny a prisoner the correction of a fatal error.'"

A case bearing out the contention that a man cannot waive his constitutional rights was pointed out yesterday by John F. McIntyre. In the case of the trial of a certain Cherumino for murder in an up-State city some forty years ago one of the jurors died in the course of the trial. The defendant himself and his counsel agreed to proceed with the case before the remaining eleven jurors, and the result was a conviction of murder in the first degree. The matter then was carried to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the case on the ground that the defendant, notwithstanding his personal agreement, could not waive his constitutional rights to trial by a jury of twelve men.

"They say the appeal was too late," said Mr. McIntyre. "Where a constitutional question is raised an appeal can never be made too late, and in this trial there is involved the most serious constitutional question that can be presented —the fairness of the trial and the right of the defendant to be present at all times. The trial was a farce. I never read of a trial which contained so many glaring errors and so many instances of unfairness, and, I may say, a bias having to my mind its basis in racial prejudice.

"If Frank had been a Christian or Gentile he never would have been convicted on Conley's testimony. He was convicted, I think, on account of race prejudice; yet the Constitution of the United States and of every State guarantees an accused man a fair and impartial trial. Thus it is a constitutional question.

"Upon review of the record by the Supreme Court, it will be found that a manifest unfairness characterized every day's proceedings. Demonstrations of approval for the prosecution and disapproval for the defense were allowed in the courtroom and outside its doors, within the sight and hearing of the jury."

Mr. McIntyre also recalled an incident in the career of Judge Ben H. Hill, who refused the defense's appeal for a new trial in the Georgia courts.

"Judge Hill," said Mr. McIntyre, "must have been willing to accept the testimony of the negro Conley if he refused Frank another hearing. Now this same Ben H. Hill came to New York—in 1898, I believe it was—as counsel for a Southern woman, Fay Moore, who with her husband was under indictment for operating a badger game against Martin Mahon. I prosecuted and convicted them both; and in proving one of the minor connecting links of the case I used the testimony of a negro. Mr. Hill, in summing up to the jury, said: 'Out of a long familiarity with the negro type and knowledge of the race, I tell you on my honor as a Southern gentleman that a negro cannot be believed under any circumstances.'"

A case where questions of pure technicality had been thrown aside in order to give a man apparently unjustly convicted another chance was recalled by C. P. Connolly of Collier's Weekly, who cited the instance of Salvador Pagano, who was arraigned on a charge of murder in Tacoma in 1892. Pagano was convicted on circumstantial evidence which Mr. Connolly characterized as the flimsiest.

"Furthermore," Mr. Connolly added, "there was in this case also the question of race prejudice; Pagano was a foreigner, belonging to a race believed to be vindictive, and feeling was high. An appeal for a new trial was filed, but a day or so after the expiration of the legal limit for such action; and it was explained by his attorney that because Pagano was poor he was unable to raise money to press his application in time. Nevertheless the Supreme Court refused the motion and decided that he must hang.

"Then sentiment changed. Additional evidence was discovered which pointed to another man as the guilty person. Everybody then wanted to do something. The Legislature was in session and hastily passed a clumsily drawn law to fit the case. But the Supreme Court did not rely on this altogether; being human, it allowed the lawyers to get together and agree to waive all technicalities. The case was resubmitted to the Supreme Court—irregularly but resubmitted none the less—and the court handed down an opinion that it would do any man good to read. A new trial was granted on the very same record on which it previously had been decided to let Pagano hang. The court decided that the time within which an appeal may be perfected is jurisdictional; it was spurred to a realization that human life and liberty and not red tape is at the bottom of civilization.

"No lawyer on earth could have kept his head altogether in such a crisis as that at Atlanta. If Frank's lawyers then made a purely technical error is it possible that the courts would hold a man's life responsible for it? Furthermore, Frank is a citizen of the United States as well as of the State of Georgia. Justice Holmes in his memorandum indicated the opinion that Frank did not have a trial according to constitutional guarantees. Laying aside every other consideration, when the Federal courts really think there is reason for such an opinion, there ought to be some redress; if there seems ground for believing that Leo M. Frank, a citizen of the State of Georgia, cannot get justice in his own State, then the Federal courts ought to take what steps they can to see that a fair trial is given to Leo M. Frank, citizen of the United States."

A FAIR TRIAL FOR FRANK.

A Hope That the Supreme Court Will Grant It to Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the memorandum of opinion filed by Mr. Justice Holmes, denying the writ of error in the Frank case, I am impressed with the fact that our whole system of administering criminal jurisprudence is on trial in this case. As a lawyer, acquainted with the delays of justice due to legal technicalities, and the impatience of the leading members of the profession as well as the public at large with our present methods of civil and criminal procedure on this account, I have been in sympathy with the efforts to do away, as far as possible, with the reversal of verdicts and judgments for mere technical errors not affecting essential rights or the real merits of the case. But what have we before us in the Frank case? The very opposite—legal technicalities prevailing over matters going to one of the vital and essential principles of criminal jurisprudence, where a human life is at stake.

Dismissing for the moment all discussion of the evidence on which the defendant was convicted, we have facts brought to the attention of the appellate courts of which all who read the accounts of the proceedings at the trial are cognizant, which show that the accused did not have a fair and impartial trial. The reason for the absence of the defendant from court when the verdict was rendered—one of the safeguards for the accused charged with a felony which we are not ready to give up—demonstrates beyond any cavil that the presiding Judge and the counsel for the accused were intimidated by the inflamed state of the popular mind in Atlanta during the trial, and can it be supposed for a moment that the jury was not affected in the same way?

It is plain that Frank was thus denied the highest and most vitally essential right of every person, be he black or white, Jew or Gentile; that is, a fair and impartial trial. This must be conceded if the reason given about for the absence of Frank from the court room when the verdict was rendered (and I have nowhere seen this denied) is the correct one. And yet a waiver of one of Frank's rights made by his attorneys under duress and compulsion of the inflamed state of the population, which, under the plainest principles of equity ought to render the waiver null and void, even where mere property rights and not a human life are at stake, and the further technical objection that the application to set aside the verdict was not made at the proper time, are allowed to intervene to the clear and plain fact that the accused did not have a fair and impartial trial.

If, as the presiding Judge at the trial stated, the popular feeling was running so high against Frank that it was thought possible the mob might break all restraints and in the very presence of the court and its officers lynch the defendant if he were acquitted, then it was his duty as a Judge, sworn to administer the law impartially, to have discharged the jury and continued the case until a fair trial could be had.

Let us hope the Supreme Court will vindicate the confidence of the people at large that they stand for the safeguarding of the essential rights of the individual under the law, regardless of creed, color, or race, and allow the writ of error asked for, and give to Frank, whom the people generally believe to be innocent, what he has not yet had, a fair and impartial trial.

WILLIAM JESSUP HAND.

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 28, 1914.

TWO KILLED, 10 HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Five Persons Injured When Auto Hits the Curb on Merrick Road, L. I.

MOTOR TRUCK KILLS BOY

Woodbury, N. J., Motor Cyclist Is Thrown When His Wheel Strikes Stone and Is Picked Up Dead.

A man was killed and one injured in motor cycle accidents, a boy was killed by a motor truck, and nine persons were injured in automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday.

Lawrence T. Quay of Woodbury, N. J., was riding his motor cycle at a high rate of speed near that town and lifted a hand from the bars to wave to a friend. The front wheel struck a stone in the road and Quay could not get his hand back quickly enough to regain control of the machine. He was thrown into the air and landed on his head. He was picked up with a crushed skull and carried to a near-by house, but a physician, who came, found him dead.

Charles Szczerbinski, 9 years old, of 53 Jones Street, Newark, was run over and killed instantly yesterday afternoon by a five-ton motor truck owned by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, contractors of New York, on Park Place, in Newark, in front of the new terminal building of the Public Service Corporation. The police arrested Meyer D. Minnick of 35 Division Place, driver of the car, and Dominic Piccoli, a laborer of 17 Roosevelt Street, New York, who was accused of pushing the boy under the truck. According to Frank Buczkowski, 12 years old, a companion, the laborer seized an iron rod from some building materials and pushed Szczerbinski into the path of the big automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Johnson of Rockaway, L. I., who had the first automobile ride of their lives yesterday, were severely injured when the machine in which they were riding with three friends struck the curb on Merrick Road near Grand Avenue at 2 o'clock in the morning. The car was traveling at a high rate of speed, and when it struck the curb at a sharp turn in the road it turned turtle, throwing the five passengers out, and landed upside down with such force that it bounded up in the air again and landed on its four wheels, heading toward the west, although it had been traveling eastward when it struck the curb.

Thomas O'Connor of the O'Connor & Raden Theatrical Circuit, who was driving, struck the curb on his head, and his right ear was torn off. Fred Donlin of Lynbrook, L. I., who was in the front seat, escaped with bruises and some cuts in the face from the broken glass of the wind shield. Burt Johnson received internal injuries, which may prove serious, and his wife was painfully bruised and cut. Frank Maes of Rockaway, the fifth person in the party, was the least seriously hurt. Automobile parties who came along in a few minutes called Dr. Luther H. Rice. After he had attended them the injured went home in taxicabs.

Rachel Cohorgt of 450 West 152d Street and Arthur O. Saffas of 977 Simpson Street, the Bronx, suffered bruises and lacerations when they were thrown out yesterday afternoon at Washington Avenue and 165th Street, the Bronx, from a light automobile driven by Herbert A. Izes of 977 Simpson Street, which was struck by a touring car owned by Jacob Hornsberg of 188 Suffolk Street.

Thomas Stanatson of Freeport, L. I., had several ribs broken when his motor cycle collided with an automobile near that place.

While crossing Market Street, Newark, last evening Antonio Skwecz of 14 Monroe Street, 13 years of age, was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Oliver Welsh of South Amboy. Skwecz was injured about the stomach and had both legs broken. Welsh picked him up and took him to St. James's Hospital, where it was said his condition is critical. Welsh was paroled.

Mrs. Annie Messner, 50 years old, of Nutley, N. J., received injuries which may prove mortal yesterday afternoon when, as she was crossing a street in Nutley, she was knocked down by an auto driven by P. McCarthy, manager of the Royal Garage of Manhattan. Her left leg was fractured in two places, both shoulders dislocated, and one lung lacerated. McCarthy was arrested and paroled.

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From The Cortland Standard.

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The New York Times Mid-Week War Pictorial, ten cents per copy; subscription price: $1.25 for 3 mos., $2.50 for 6 mos., $5 per year.

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BAFF DENIES POLICE ERR IN MURDER CASE

"None of the Men We Want Will Get Away," Victim's Son Predicts.

HASTE URGED BY CORONER

Nothing to Indicate Slaying of Doyle Is Connected with Death of Poultry Man.

"The police are working on exactly the right lines, and I am sure they will soon have the murderers of my father in jail," said Harry Baff last night when asked for his opinion of the investigation of the killing of his father, Barnet Baff, in the West Washington Market last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Baff was told that the police were being criticised because five days had elapsed since the murder and no arrests had been made. "I have given the police much information bearing on the case," he said, "and they have acted on it capably. The net has been thrown out, and it is now being drawn in. When it is pulled all the way in you will find that the big fish of the murder conspiracy will be caught in it. I hear from the police every day and know that they are making progress. Nothing shows on the surface yet, but you must remember that we are dealing with a very clever set of men and have to proceed cautiously. If we make a misstep now and arrest the wrong man or let our plans become public, the whole investigation may fall through.

"But have no fears about the results of the case. When we do act openly we must act with a rush and nab all of the murderers and conspirators at once. We are not quite prepared to close in on the whole crowd, and if we got one or two now the remainder would get away. None of the men we want will get away. I am sure of that."

Mr. Baff would give out nothing of the details of the police investigation. Nor would the police say more than that, with one or two men whom they regarded as the key to the situation behind the bars, they would be able to make wholesale arrests that would be followed by convictions.

Coroner Feinberg felt that the police were on the right trail, but he said he appreciated the necessity for quick action.

"In a case such as this," the Coroner said, "the longer you wait after a certain time the more difficult the case becomes. The police must strike while the iron is hot or their men may get away from them. The police seem to be on the right track now, but in my opinion unless they are able to make the most important arrests within the next two or three days the whole case may collapse.

The police were inclined to think that the murder of Patrick Doyle, known as "Little Pattie," in a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street on Saturday night had nothing to do with the killing of Baff. The theory was advanced that the hired gunmen who slew Baff were members of the "Gopher Gang," and that Doyle, who was also a "Gopher," was killed because his fellow-gangsters feared he would "squeal." Another theory was that the "Hudson Dusters," a west side gang that operated south of the "Gophers," killed Baff and that Doyle knew this and was killed by the "Dusters" to protect themselves from his tongue.

The police investigated both of these theories, with almost certain conviction that they were on false clues. The only point that tended to bear out either of the suppositions was that Doyle was killed in somewhat the same way as Baff—that is, traced by a telephone message and shot shortly afterward—but it was pointed out at Headquarters that the telephone often had been used by gangsters wishing to find their victim.

Doyle's body remained unclaimed in the Morgue all day, and the police said they would take Harry Baff to view it today, in the faint hope that he would recognize the dead gangster as one he had seen around West Washington Market. Adolph Danziger, who had a stand in the market and saw one of the fleeing gunmen, also will go to the Morgue today.

Doyle did not live at the address given for him, 349 West Forty-ninth Street. It was said there that he had moved two months ago, with his wife and young child. The police were anxious to question the wife, but were unable to find her. She, it was said, perhaps could settle the question of whether the murder of her husband had any connection with the killing of Baff.

Detectives of the Second Branch Bureau at night took to their quarters Mrs. Mary O'Connell of 229 Eighth Avenue and Frank Pinto, alias "Frenchy," of 417 West Thirty-seventh Street. Both were questioned at length by Assistant District Attorney Deuel. Mr. Deuel would not disclose what information he learned from them, but they were ordered detained as material witnesses in the murder of Doyle.

APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN.

Clothing as Well as Money Needed by Anti-Cruelty Society.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children provided clothing, food, and shelter for nine regiments of unfortunate boys and girls during the year. President John D. Lindsay said yesterday:

"But for the society these 9,202 children, many of them victims of cruelty, neglect, and improper guardianship, and others homeless, and waifs of the streets, would have been locked up in police stations and jails with adult criminals. For their protection we prosecuted 402 criminal actions, and convicted 426 adult offenders.

"The war abroad has made strong demands upon our sympathies and resources, and our society, in this fortieth year of its existence, is confronted with greater needs than ever before, and urgently appeals for aid for helpless childhood at home. A Winter of distress is at hand, the industrial situation and the number of unemployed being such as to make inevitable much suffering by helpless children. It is the children who make this appeal.

"I would appreciate it, too, if people would send clothing to us for the use of the children. Donations of children's clothing, even though it has been worn, will be of great assistance."

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ELECTION OFFICERS UNFIT.

Honest Ballot Association Writes to Party Chairmen.

The Honest Ballot Association has sent letters to William Harman Black, James D. Bell, Samuel S. Koenig, and A. E. Vass, Chairmen of the New York and Kings County Committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties, respectively. The letters asks them to recommend for the office of Commissioner of Elections a man of the highest possible standing and character who will act in the public interest and not for partisan aggrandizement.

Each county committee of the Democratic and Republican Parties for New York and Kings Counties recommends the appointment of one Commissioner of Elections. The terms of the four present Commissioners will expire on Dec. 31. The letter says:

The association urges your committee to nominate no one who, whether by reason of tenure of a party position or otherwise, can be regarded rather as the representative of a party organization than as the representative and servant of the State. The office is one which demands men of the highest possible standing and character and who will feel themselves primarily responsible to the public. No Commissioner should hold an influential party position.

In illustration of the failure of parties to adopt a proper policy in this regard, we cite the case of Commissioner Livingston. As an officer of his own party he nominates or participates in the nomination of election officers appointed from his party. Then as Commissioner of Elections he passes upon his own candidates. Such a system cannot be efficient, and it is notorious that election officers are in too large a number of cases flagrantly unqualified for their places.

The letter is signed by Talcott Williams, President, and George W. Kessler, Secretary of the Honest Ballot Association.

WOMAN LOSES $4,500 GEMS.

Jewels and Money Drop from Mrs. N. L. Walton's Purse.

Mrs. N. L. Walton of 2,187 Broadway, near Seventy-eighth Street, the widow of Richard Walton, a broker, asked the police yesterday to look for several pieces of diamond jewelry worth $4,500 which, she said, she lost Saturday evening between her home and Edgewater, N. J. There were several diamond rings, a horseshoe diamond pin with fifty-two stones, and a butterfly brooch of diamonds in the list.

Mrs. Walton said she had put the gems in her handbag, preparatory to starting from her home for Englewood, where she had a diner engagement. When the Fort Lee ferry boat landed at Edgewater a woman handed her two $1 bills, which she said, she had seen fall from Mrs. Walton's purse, which was slung on her wrist and dangled from her muff.

Another woman returned two diamond rings, which she said she had seen fall, but Mrs. Walton could not find any of the other jewels, though she searched the boat.

WIFE ACCUSES HER NIECE.

Mrs. Robinson Says She Found Young Woman Embracing Husband.

Mrs. Margaret Robinson has sued her husband, Ernest Robinson, Superintendent of the United States Metal Products Company, for a separation in the Supreme Court in this city. They were married on Christmas Day, 1906, and have one son, who is six years old.

According to Mrs. Robinson's complaint, her husband's love for her cooled after he became prosperous. She alleges also that while she was living with him at College Point, L. I., her niece came to visit her. She says she discovered them embracing each other, and sent the girl back to her home in Cincinnati. Her husband, she asserted, fainted when he heard that she had learned of his conduct.

Mr. Robinson, in his answer to his wife's suit, denies most of her charges.

CARDINAL BLESSES CHAPEL.

Lays the Cornerstone Also of St. Vincent de Paul Dependency.

French Catholics from all parts of this city attended the laying of the cornerstone for Notre Dame Chapel of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, at Morningside Avenue and 114th Street, late yesterday afternoon. Cardinal Farley officiated. The site overlooks Harlem, and the chapel, soon to be a parish church, is very beautiful.

Assisting the Cardinal yesterday were the rector of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. T. Wucher, C. M., and the priest in charge of the chapel, the Rev. G. Septier, C. M. In addition to laying the cornerstone the Cardinal blessed the interior, for the chapel is completed save only one dome and the decorations and some of the stonework.

Guardsmen to Give a Benefit.

The Defendam Association of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers has arranged a special entertainment this evening at the Armory, 168th Street and Broadway, to provide a relief fund for immediate use of the association. The entertainment will consist of motion pictures of American and European military life, two comic reels, stereopticon pictures of Western life, songs and dances by Scotch piper and lassies in costume, Hungarian czardas by young women in costume and monologues by Lieut. E. J. Rice and others. Dancing will follow the entertainment.

GET MAN AND GIRL AND $10,000 LOOT

Continued from Page 1.

the many persons who have complained of robberies. In addition, they hope to recover many of the articles covered by the pawn tickets found in Kuttler's possession.

Kuttler Deported to Russia.

Detectives made a second search of Kuttler's flat last night and found letters written by Kuttler which showed that he was deported by the immigration authorities to Russia late in 1913, and that he returned here last February. One of the letters, addressed to his wife, who at the time, Sept. 2, 1913, was apparently a patient at Bellevue Hospital, read:

Dear Tillie: As usual I am in the pen and was remanded back to the Tombs without seeing the inside of the courtroom. I've learned positively that I will be railroaded Friday, the 5th inst., to Russia. You will go with me to Russia if you do as I direct. Copy the inclosed letter and direct it to Judge Foster. Get the ward physician to intercede on ground you are or will be a public charge. You are the one to decide if I am to go back to Matteawan or to Russia. Your loving husband,
MORRIS KUTTLER.

Pinned to this note was the letter he referred to for his wife to copy. He instructed her to write to Judge Foster as follows:

I have been in this country only two years. My husband is to be sent back to Russia by the immigration authorities, which will leave me without support, and I will become a public charge.

The girl apparently did not go to Russia with Kuttler. A third letter found in the flat, dated at Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1914, was addressed to her here. He wrote:

I am here (Glasgow) to stay unless you find some money. I need $30. I am enduring mental and physical brutality since I left Odessa, Russia, Nov. 10, 1913. I started from there without a cent, by crossing the Russian frontier, and landed in Prussia, where I was arrested as a vagrant. I escaped. I walked about forty-five miles to Marenburg, where I was arrested again. The American Consul rescued me, and saw me safely through Berlin, to Rotterdam, Holland, where I got a job on the Swedish ship Bothnia. I need some kind of credentials to show the American Consul. Get papa to send me his citizenship papers, business card, with a letter, saying he is out of business, and that he, mother, and you need my support. The Consul here will assist me to Philadelphia, or surely to a Canadian port, if I can get $20.

Another note from him makes it appear he left Glasgow for Boston last February under the name of Morris Bernstein and giving his occupation as a plumber.

ROBBER'S BLOW KILLS TOWN TREASURER

Sheriff's Deputies Scour Litchfield County, Conn., for H. B. Case's Assailants.

HELD UP IN HIS STORE

Victim Was Chairman of Board of County Commissioners — Bloodhounds May Take Up Search.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 29.—Hubert B. Case, Chairman of the Board of Litchfield County Commissioners and for nearly forty years Treasurer of the town of Barkhamsted, who was attacked in his store last night by two robbers, died at his home in the village this afternoon.

Coroner S. A. Herman began his investigation of the case this morning. Sheriff C. C. Middlebrooks and several Deputies scoured the county today for some trace of the slayers, but their efforts were unavailing. There was talk tonight of getting bloodhounds to take part in the search. It is likely a reward will be offered tomorrow for the capture of the murderers.

Col. C. H. Case and Dwight S. Case of Hartford, brothers of Hubert B. Case, both wait to do, are determined not to let the murderers escape.

It was about 9 o'clock last night, when Mr. Case was about to close the general store which he had conducted for years, when two strangers entered. One of the strangers felled Mr. Case with an iron wagon axle. It is believed that three blows in all were struck. One of the blows fractured Mr. Case's skull, causing his death today. Mr. Case recovered consciousness for a few minutes after his plight was discovered, and was able to tell what had happened.

When Mr. Case did not appear at his home, near the store, at the usual hour, Mrs. Case and a friend went to the store. They found Mr. Case lying on the floor. The two kerosene lamps had been extinguished.

It was evident that the attack was made for purposes of robbery. It is believed by Mr. Case's relatives that he had more than $200 in his wallet, which had been emptied and thrown aside, and a roll of banknotes was missing from his trousers pocket. Two cigar boxes filled with money, which Mr. Case had placed on a counter to take to the safe at his home, were overlooked by the robbers. Mr. Case was 58 years old, and was a leader in the life of the community. He had been Postmaster most of the time since 1881.

GHOST? WELL, NOT EXACTLY

Alexander Avenue Police Brave a Spooky Threat and Get a Mascot.

Who believes in ghosts? Not the police of the Alexander Avenue Station—at least, not this morning. Last night they were not so sure.

The trouble started when Sergeant England heard eerie wails, the kind that Edgar Allan Poe and Ambrose Bierce used to write about. When the mystery got on his nerves he ordered out the reserves to find the cause. Presently the scouts reported that every corner had been explored without finding a cause for the disturbance. Thereupon the cries grew in horror, and the policemen, some of whom had read about the White Lady of the Hohenzollerns and other famous apparitions, began to fear that perhaps something of the sort was about to appear to them.

But Patrolman Murray was a scientific skeptic. He insisted that this awful noise must arise out of a natural cause, so he continued the search. Eventually he was rewarded by the discovery of an ancient, disconnected pipe of a long disused furnace leading from the cellar to a floor register near the Lieutenant's desk. Just under the register grating was a Maltese cat, apparently in excellent health but lonesome, and appealing for companionship in her own language.

Her cries ceased when the policemen pried up the grating and let her into the open. Regardless of her past misdeeds she was made mascot of the station.

C. M. POND SUED BY WIFE.

Daughter of Disciple of Vibratory Theory Seeks Separation.

Mrs. Adelaide Cockran Pond has sued Charles M. Pond here for a separation. She is the daughter of Mrs. Aso-Neith Cockran, who attracted attention once by her faith in the potency of harmonious nomenclature. She held that everything was in the name and that "life harmony consists of adjusting one's being to a number of vibrations which will give forth a concord instead of a discord."

Mr. Pond is employed by the Safety Car Heating Company. He and the complainant eloped and then returned to live with his parents. Mrs. Pond alleged her husband did not work for two years after the marriage and that Mrs. Cockran supplied him with enough money to buy cigarettes. Finally his parents tired of supporting her, Mrs. Pond said, and treated her so cruelly that she would not join them at their meals and she fell ill from hunger.

Mrs. Cockran in 1902 got Mr. Pond his first employment and later found him his present work, at which he earns $21 a week, according to the complaint. Mrs. Pond also asserts that she rented a house at Little Falls, took boarders, and added to her slender earnings by giving music lessons. She said that once her husband accused her in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Thompson of Little Falls of being too intimate with a Mr. Collett.

Justice Gavegan ordered Mr. Pond to pay his wife $7.50 a week pending the trial of her suit.

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By the author of *"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."*
A satire on the Anglo-German domestic alliance.
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DEFENDS SULLIVAN VERDICT

Dr. Riegelman Condemns Revival of "Big Tim" Mystery.

Dr. John Riegelman, Coroner's physician of the Bronx, who investigated the death of "Big Tim" Sullivan, gave out a formal statement yesterday in which he defended his actions in the case. Dr. Riegelman asserted that every necessary step was taken to ascertain the manner in which Mr. Sullivan was killed, and that Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who is conducting an investigation of the Coroner's system, had ignored the facts in bringing the case before the public again. He said he was ready and willing at all times to appear before the commission.

Dr. Riegelman alleged that the pathologists called by Mr. Wallstein had made their deductions that Mr. Sullivan might have been murdered "from premises which are not even remotely suggested by the evidence." It would have been impossible, he said, to determine whether a fracture of the skull had been caused by a blackjack or by the train which ran over Mr. Sullivan, and added:

"Another statement ascribed to Dr. Norris [one of the witnesses called] on having been asked if an autopsy would have disclosed possible poisoning in the stomach, is that he thought so if suspicion was aroused at the time, but I might say that suspicion was not aroused at the time, or since, and further that the stomach and contents were destroyed."

Dr. Riegelman expressed his belief that the revival of the Sullivan case was an effort to advertise the proceedings.

Commissioner Wallstein will continue the inquiry at 10:30 o'clock this morning when Coroner Herman Hellenstein will be recalled. Particular attention is to be paid to the death of Isaac Weingart on Nov. 6, 1913, at 285 Central Park West.

International Doll Sale.

A sale and exhibition of dolls of all nations will open today, to continue until Friday, at the International Institute for Young Women, 113 East Thirty-fourth Street. The purpose of the sale is first to solve the problem of unemployment among girls newly come to this country from Europe. The sale is also intended to encourage persons to send Christmas offerings to the children war sufferers. The sale will be conducted by a committee including Miss Julia Ralli, Mrs. W. C. Potter, Miss Grace H. Potter, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Ferry, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hervey.

BRISK FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Rubber Stamp Factory Fire Endangers Mail and Express Building.

Fire wrecked the three upper floors of the five-story brick building at 203 Broadway, between Fulton and Day streets, last night, and for a time threatened the ten-story Mail and Express Building next door.

Patrolman Cramer was at Fulton and Broadway when he smelled burning rubber, traced it, and turned in an alarm that brought out Battalion Chief Devaney, who sent a second alarm.

The flames went rapidly through the three floors, all of which were occupied by rubber stamp makers. When it looked as if the Mail and Express Building would catch firemen were stationed on the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of that building, and a stream from a high pressure tower was played against the wall.

On the south side of the burned building is the excavation for the Western Union Telegraph Building.

The damage was estimated at $15,000. John Forsythe, who has a haberdashery on the ground floor, suffered a heavy water damage.

BOY KILLS COMPANION.

Parents Report Hunting Accident as Police Hear Body Is Found.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 29.—While John Rizak was telling the police tonight of stumbling over the body of a boy on the bank of the Passaic River, the parents of Max Rabinowitz, 12 years old, entered the station to report that their son had admitted shooting Samuel Hoffman, 11 years old, at the spot where Rizak had discovered the body.

Hoffman, Rabinowitz, and Max Tersion, also 12 years old, each with a small rifle, went hunting muskrats in the afternoon. Rabinowitz reappeared at his home in the evening and told his parents that he and his companions were shooting and that Hoffman fell to the ground and lay still.

Rabinowitz and Tersion had both disappeared when the police went to look for them tonight.

TEXAS TO BID FOR TAFT.

Presidency of State University Will Be Offered to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 29.—To William H. Taft will be offered the Presidency of the University of Texas, according to announcement made today by Gov. Colquitt.

The Governor said he would make the recommendation to the Board of Regents of that institution, and he thought it would be favorably acted upon.

HOTEL MAJESTIC



The Majestic is unusually lavish in those respects in which most hotels are sadly deficient—light, air and space. Apart from these advantages of location and construction, it possesses a Cuisine of rare perfection, a smoothly organized Service and an array of worldly attractions that can compare with the city's best.

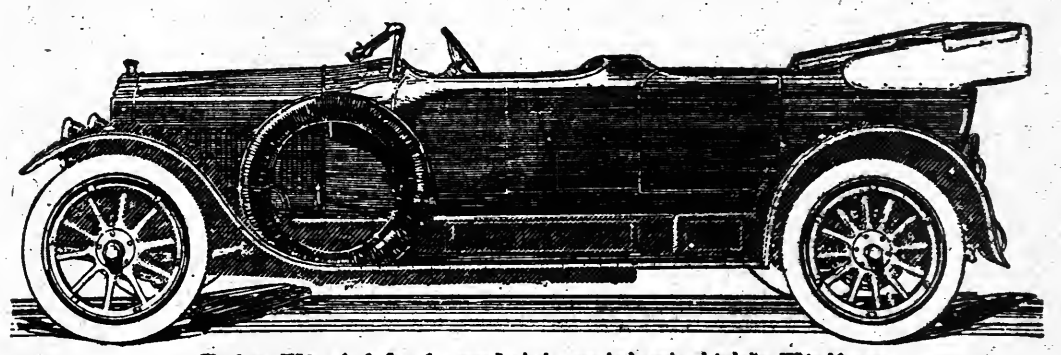
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The Latest White—the finally-perfect streamline body—completely equipped, including White Monotop, rain-vision, ventilating windshield, speedometer, electric warning signal, trunk rack, Silvertown Cord Tires.

The LATEST WHITE Cars are now here

NEVER has a motor car met with such spontaneous praise as the latest models of White Cars. Motorists here and everywhere acclaim the White as a new attainment in beauty, luxury and distinction.

¶ Every vestige of former vogue in body design has deftly disappeared in a finally-perfect streamline body. The conventional back of the front seat—always awkward in appearance—is gone, absorbed in a center cowl, a gentle ripple of the streamline.

¶ This is merely one feature of the Latest White—just one of the admirable touches that distinguish every other feature of the White design.

¶ The beauty of form, the richness of finish and equipment, and the correctness of fashion have been expressed so harmoniously and in such creative treatment as to portray the craftsmanship of the custom builder.

White leadership is a principle

¶ For years the important and fundamental mechanical improvements in automobile construction have been basic principles in White Motor Cars. For example, the White introduced the first monobloc, long stroke, high speed motor; it first presented the logical left-side drive; it first offered a perfected electrical system combined with the tremendous advantage of a non-stallable engine.

¶ And now, with the finally-perfect streamline body, we believe that the ideal in motor car construction has been attained.

We are glad to exhibit and demonstrate the latest White Motor Cars and to give all possible information desired concerning them.

THE WHITE COMPANY, BROADWAY AT 62nd STREET

FOOTBALL AFTERMATH---CATHOLIC ATHLETES PROTEST---ROAD RACES---AUTOS

SMALLER COLLEGES MAKE BIG STRIDES

Season of Surprises Marked by Development of Spectacular Open Football Play.

The shouting and the clamor of another football season is silenced and in an Autumn filled with surprises, disappointments, reversals, and thrills in the gridiron game, the final contest of the season at the Polo Grounds between Washington and Jefferson and Rutgers, played before a crowd of only 5,000, was productive of more real football and showed the great possibilities of the open game perhaps better than any contest played in the East this year.

These two thoroughly coached elevens, one schooled by Fester Sanford of Yale and the other by Bob Folwell of Pennsylvania, made an evenly balanced combination which resulted in football of the highest type. These teams knew all about the rudiments of the game and, besides that, they were perfected in the difficult, intricate plays which teams must perfect to score under the present rules.

Football has reached that point where it requires much resource to make the most of the many undeveloped means of advancing the ball. The working out of new plays, new formations, and ingenious means of attack have been neglected by football coaches for several seasons because they have relied on the old ways of the game without making the most of the greater possibilities which the rule makers have given them.

In this game you saw forward passes which were executed with accuracy and remarkable variety, you saw punting which was developed to both the length of the kicks and in their placement as the circumstances demanded, you saw the onside used as a ground-gaining play, and you saw delayed passes, double passes, and fake formations, all executed in a way which called upon the eleven men playing as a unit and with each one doing his share in each particular play's demonstration. One missing impression every one who saw the teams play and that was that each was thoroughly coached in the game of football as it now should be played and were able to carry out their knowledge in the performance of each play.

There is much to be said about the record which Washington and Jefferson team has made this year. The eleven, on its record, must be ranked right up close to Harvard in the season's ranking. This team is a remarkable eleven when it is considered that it is recruited from among a student body which numbers only 275 in the small hamlet of Washington, far up in the Pennsylvania mountains. Under the coaching of Bob Folwell, the former Pennsylvania star, the team in two years has risen to the front rank of Eastern teams.

Washington and Jefferson defeated Yale 13 to 7, defeated Pittsburgh 13 to 10, and met only one defeat during the season, that at the hands of Harvard early in the season, by a score of 10 to 9. Harvard was beaten in this game right up to the last minute, and only luckily pulled this game out of the fire. In this season's games Washington and Jefferson rolled up 361 against their opponents' 52.

Rutgers, under Sanford's coaching, has completed the most successful season in its history and the outlook for next season is unusually bright. It is Rutgers's ambition to defeat Princeton and the big red team at New Brunswick hopes to accomplish this feat next year.

Of the big college teams in the East, the biggest disappointments were Princeton and Yale. The fault with both of these elevens in their big games was a lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of the game. These institutions, with a great array of talent to choose from, were unable to develop an eleven which was thoroughly versed in the rudiments of football. At Yale it was Bill's first attempt at a one-man coaching system, and although the result was disastrous this year under Frank Hinkey, Yale is impressed with the manner in which he has tried to build up a system and is willing to give him another trial next season.

At Princeton the football season, after the poor showing under a board of coaches this year, is all up in the air. Princeton alumni are starting an agitation for a big reform in methods at Princeton, and there is an effort to land some former Princeton star, such as Eddie Hart or Eddie Dillon, the old quarter back, as head coach and give him absolute control.

On account of a particularly disappointing system there will also be a cry for a reform in the coaching system at Pennsylvania. The Quakers this year were humiliatingly downed by Michigan, Dartmouth, and Cornell, and there is much criticism for George Brooke, the head coach of the past season.

Harvard, of course, topped the season with impressive victories over Princeton and Yale, and at the end of the season's form showed remarkable power. While Harvard's football was not spectacular, it was that crushing, undeniable kind of a game which smothered the opposition.

Another team which deserves great credit this year is the Army. Not once this season were the soldiers in danger of defeat, and Army men are loud in their praises for Coach Charley Daly. He has coached his team much on the Haughton system, with a stiff defense as a basis. Even on Saturday the Army, with Prichard and Merrillat working the forward pass with such fine success, showed more talent at the new kind of football than Harvard did this season.

The season was productive of an unusual number of stars. The smaller teams brought out men of high football calibre, in fact more than any one season. A half back of Speigel's type showed worth which gives him ranking with the best. Rutgers had a sterling performer in Talman, who is worthy of high consideration in the All-America praise for the season's work. Individually Yale had some high-class players, such as Talbott, Wilson, and Brann, while in the Harvard team there was a wealth of stars, including Hardwick, who was perhaps the best all around performer of the year. Harvard had in Eddie Mahan the most valuable back of the year, while Le Gore of Yale is among half a dozen high-class full backs. As a quarter back Prichard of the Army deserves much credit both as a performer and as field general. Princeton had a star lineman in Ballin and Harvard in Pennock and Trumbull.

The choosing of the season's stars is a kind of an endless undertaking. One player's talent exceeds another in some particular branch of the sport, and in picking the season's best many good players are sure to suffer in individual judgment.

Miles May Lead Naval Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 29.—That defeat made no difference in their loyalty to their team was shown by the reception accorded by the Midshipmen to the Naval Academy eleven when it returned to Annapolis this evening. Every Midshipman was waiting in the station to meet the train, and with uncovered heads, they cheered as the players left the train. They also insisted upon disensaging with the horses and themselves drawing the vehicles which carried the football men to Bancroft Hall. At the hall cheers were given for each player and coach, and a final cheer for "next year." It is thought that Miles, the fast little quarter back, will be named as Captain for next year.

Soccer Football Results.

At Macomb's Dam Park—Chelsea, 3; St. George, 0.

At Flood's Field—Greenpoint, 3; Clan Goetz, 0.

At Tarr's Oval—Bay Ridge, 6; Longfellow, 0.

At Van Cortlandt Park—I. R. T. Strollers, 1; Moors, 2.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Metropolitan I. R. T., 1; Mount Vernon, 1.

At Van Cortlandt Park—West Side Rangers, 1; Subway, 1.

At Astoria—Fulton A. C., 2; White Rose, 1.

At Harlem Oval—Clan McDuff, 2; New York Celtic, 2.

At Paterson—Hawthorne United, 4; Camerons, 3.

At Ritter's Oval—Our Boys, 8; Hudson United, 1.

At Macomb's Dam Park—Rutgers, 2; Hudson United, Second, 1.

At Columbia Oval—Hudson United, Third, 2; Germans, 0.

At Jersey City—Jersey Blues, 4; Forward A. C., 1.

ARMY TEAM WELCOMED.

Annual Homecoming Scenes at West Point—Wyand Elected Captain.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The victorious Army football team reached home at 4 o'clock this afternoon and received a rousing welcome. The scenes which annually feature the homecoming of the football men, whether they are winners or losers, were enacted, although, if possible, with a little more enthusiasm than in the past. The entire cadet battalion, augmented by a crowd numbering more than a thousand persons, largely made up of the civilian residents of the post and vicinity, and headed by the Military Academy band, escorted the returning heroes to their quarters. The ancient stage coach in which the members of the team rode, and which has done duty for many years in the same capacity, was drawn by willing cadet hands up the long hill.

The entire répertoire of football songs was sung by the marching throng on its way to the cadet barracks, where the demonstration reached its climax. Cheers for each player of the team, the coaches, and the trainers were given, and the rally ended with a short speech by Cadet Prichard, retiring Captain of the team. Tonight a lighted transparency depicting a prancing Army mule and a downcast Navy goat, with the figures "30 to 0," significant of the score of the game, is suspended from the Thayer Monument on the "Plains."

The football men brought with them from Philadelphia the blue and gold blanket which has adorned the back of the Navy's mascot goat for many years. It was carried in the baggage car of the train all the way through and guarded by a special detail of cadets made up of the substitute players traveling with the party.

On the trip home the team elected its Captain for 1915. Cadet Alexander M. Weyand was chosen to lead the Army eleven next year.

Cadet Weyand has played on the Army team for the last three years. He is 22 years old, and entered the Military Academy in 1911 from the Tenth Congressional District of New Jersey. He is a "five-year" man, having been turned back once for deficiency in studies during his third-class year. He is classed as one of the greatest tackles the Army ever had. He is a giant in stature, being more than six feet tall and weighing upward of 200 pounds. He is aggressive and experienced, and was considered the logical choice for Captain of the eleven.

Except for muscle bruises and other slight injuries, the members of the returning eleven gave no indications of the hard fight which they had on Franklin Field on Saturday.

PICKING THE IDEAL TEAM.

Elevens Which Got Most Votes from Self-Appointed Pickers.

At the end of this season, like all previous seasons, the self-appointed pickers of all-America football teams could hardly wait until the last Saturday in November before announcing their selections.

The Associated Press says that in the East, opinion favors the following:

Position.	Player and College.
Left end	Hardwick, Harvard.
Left tackle	Ballin, Princeton
Left guard	Pennock, Princeton
Centre	McEwan, Army
Right guard	Spears, Dartmouth
Right tackle	Trumbull, Harvard
Right end	O'Hearn, Cornell
Quarter back	Barrett, Cornell
Left half back	Bradlee, Harvard
Right half back	Callahan, Harvard
Full back	Whitney, Dartmouth

In the West the following is a complete "All Western" eleven made up from selections of coaches and critics:

Position.	Player and College.
Right end	Cherry, Ohio State
Right tackle	Halligan, Nebraska
Right guard	Routh, Purdue
Centre	Des Jardien, Chicago
Left guard	Chapman, Illinois
Left tackle	Buck, Wisconsin
Left end	Graves, Illinois
Quarter back	Clark, Illinois
Right half back	Maulbetsch, Michigan
Left half back	Pogue, Illinois
Full back	Solon, Minnesota

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING.

Official Averages Show Little Difference with Published Figures.

The official batting averages of players of the National League announced last night, show little difference to those already published. The records are based on the work of the players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1914. Jake Daubert, the Brooklyn first baseman, heads the list with .329, or .004 ahead of Zeals Becker of Philadelphia. The next three players in order are Zack Wheat, Jack Dalton, and Charles Shengel, all of Brooklyn, while the sixth man on the list is Sherwood Magee of Philadelphia. Thus the first six places on the batting list are occupied by Brooklyn and Philadelphia players. Four players are placed ahead of Daubert, but not one played a sufficient number of games to entitle him to an official standing on the list.

That the batting of the National League for last season was far below the average of the last ten years, is shown by the fact that only eleven players in the league succeeded in reaching the coveted .300 mark, and three of these reached even figures. George Burns is the only player on the Giants's figure in the roll of honor, his average being .303. The next players to Burns are Fletcher and Meyers, both of whom are credited with .286. The booby prize goes to Eppa Rixey, the elongated Philadelphia pitcher, who played in twenty-four games for an average of .038.

George Burns headed the list for most runs with 100 and also stole the most bases, his record for the season being sixty-two. Lee Magee made thirty-five sacrifice hits, while Cravath with nineteen home runs leads in that division. Carey made seventeen three-base hits, and Sherwood Magee rapped out thirty-nine doubles.

ROLLER SKATING CARNIVAL.

World's Championship Races to be Held on Garden Track.

The first world's championship roller skating carnival to be held in New York will be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 16, 17, and 18. The list of events announced for the competition includes a twenty-four-hour team race, to be run from 10 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 17 to 10 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 18.

Five thousand dollars in cash prizes will be offered by the promoters, and the best of the skating talent in the country will get special inducements to appear. A. R. Ellington, four-time winner of the English and Australian title, who is now in Chicago, will probably be among the starters.

Of the local favorites, Willie Blackburn, holder of the State title; Frank Goldie, former champion, and the balance of the starters in the recent three-hour team race held in the Garden are lining up for representation.

A special track, ten laps to the mile, flat on the stretches and banked on the turns, will be constructed for the meeting, and the course should be the fastest ever built. With banked turns the competition should be much faster and more thrilling than on flat turns, and the sport is expected to grow into one of the best Winter entertainments of the metropolis.

The promoters are planning a six-day team race for a date in March if the twenty-four-hour grind is successful.

Handball at Metropolitan R. C.

The Winter handball tournament at the Metropolitan Rowing Club courts opened yesterday afternoon, four games being played, one in doubles and three singles. In the doubles, C. Frohlick and C. Filloch defeated G. Farnam and J. J. Hauck in the best two out of three, the scores being 18—21, 21—20, and 21—18. The first match in singles went to H. Hart, who won from J. Callahan in straight games, 21—18 and 21—15. In the second match, H. Hyland scored over J. Wach, the points being 21—5 and 21—8. The final in the singles was a victory for I. Weston over H. Contwistern by 21—13 and 21—4.

To Elect Yale Football Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—Twenty-three Yale football players who won their "Y" in the Princeton and Harvard games this year will meet tomorrow night and select a Captain for next season. The leading candidates are A. D. Wilson, quarter back, and Carrol Knowles, half back.

CATHOLIC CLUBS TO FIGHT A. A. U.

Threatens Disruption of Athletic Union Unless Alliance Is Renewed.

Steps were taken by the Catholic Young Men's National Union at a meeting attended by almost a hundred delegates from many sections of the country at the Cathedral Club, 144 East Fiftieth Street, yesterday, to combat the recent decision of the Amateur Athletic Union severing an alliance formed between the two organizations five years ago. The C. Y. M. N. U. was allied with the governing amateur body under the title of the National Catholic Amateur Athletic League, and was dropped from the list of A. A. U. allies because of its "athletic inactivity." The meeting yesterday was called by President Michael J. Slattery of Philadelphia to prove to the A. A. U. that its verdict was unjust and unwarranted, as he asserts his organization has never ceased its activity in the several years it has been connected with the Amateur Union.

As a result of the conference, the A. A. U. will be asked to renew its alliance, and upon its refusal President Slattery promises that steps will be taken that might compel the governing amateur organization to do so. He even goes so far as to state that every one of the 362 clubs, representing a total membership of more than 125,000, of the C. Y. M. N. U. will be requested to secure separate membership in the A. A. U., and in that manner the Catholic Union can gain full control of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The President was empowered by the delegates to appoint sub-committees in different sections of the country where his order is represented, to give practical demonstrations of the activity of the league, and meet any issue which may arise.

The contention of the organization is that the Catholic Union is not an inactive body and that their position in athletics is not really understood by the A. A. U. authorities. Owing to the peculiar disabilities under which its athletes are laboring, instead of running under the Catholic Union colors they are forced to enter from other organizations, thus robbing the Catholic Union of credit which belongs to it.

The notice that the seven years' alliance with the A. A. U. was served on the C. Y. M. N. U. on Nov. 24, and has thirty days to run before becoming operative. President Slattery will make a special report of his appeal to Catholic clubs at the next regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Catholic Young Men's National Union at Baltimore on Sunday, Dec. 13.

The following clubs were represented at the meeting: New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Trenton, Washington, Cleveland, Toledo, Boston, Providence, Scranton, Harrisburg, Penn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Camden, N. J.; Norristown, Penn.; Syracuse, Erie, Detroit, and Columbus.

After the meeting President Slattery, in outlining the position of the union and its future plans, said:

The A. A. U. took the stand when breaking away from the Catholic inactive body because of our league only having 192 registrations and most of these coming from Philadelphia. Upon investigation we find that the A. A. U., instead of helping us, rather hindered us, and especially refused clubs to affiliate direct with them, and those clubs which had stars did so in order to avoid trouble. You will find in the metropolitan district New York, Brooklyn, and Newark union, which together compose sixty Catholic clubs, there are also twelve individual Catholic clubs affiliated direct with the A. A.

In the Middle Atlantic district there are eight and in the South Atlantic and New England districts the same thing applies, so that if all these registrations were added to our own league the report would show a different state of affairs.

The metropolitan clubs practically told our athletes that a C. A. A. L. card was no good north of Trenton. The Middle Atlantic on a handicap passed a similar resolution that only athletes registered directly with them could compete in district championships. The South Atlantic went so far as to hold up our national championships, and our one only boy refused to run because of the fact that we did not fight for our rights.

In speaking of inactivity one has only to glance at the A. A. U. report issued at the convention and see that there are at least five district associations which showed no registration at all, yet their delegates received large sums of money as traveling expenses to attend the annual meeting—and yet these delegates were among those who voted to annul our alliance.

Take the others who did show registrations. Middle Atlantic, for instance, shows fifty-four club members, of which in Philadelphia alone we have forty-five Catholic clubs and in the whole district 137 clubs.

South Atlantic's report shows twelve clubs, while our representation in that district numbers seventeen. The Southern association shows in the report seventeen clubs, while we have over four times that number, and so it runs throughout the whole report.

One thing it has done. It has awakened our members up to appreciate their importance, and they are big enough and strong enough to control the A. A. U. if they so desire.

This is not our purpose. Besides athletics our work is along other lines, but athletics play a predominant part, and if the powers that be now in the A. A. U. desire to relegate an organization which furnishes 50 per cent. of the athletes in competition today to the background it will find that we are ready to accept the gauntlet thrown down to us.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

George P. Granbery and B. R. Stoddard, a pair of the pioneer trap-shooters of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, divided honors yesterday at the weekly shoot on Harrison Island. Granbery, besides winning the 15-"bird" scratch shoot with fourteen breaks, and the leg for the Accumulation Cup, with twenty-four on his handicap of one, proved high gun for the day. He and G. J. Corbett tied with eighty-four apiece out the possible 100, and in the shoot-off Granbery won. B. R. Stoddard, by winning the leg for the Monthly Cup, with a full score of twenty-five, won the cup outright, having won two previous legs earlier in the month. G. J. Corbett won the 10-"bird" scratch prize, with a full score, and D. Giriat won the optional sweepstakes prize with a full score of twenty-five. G. P. Granbery, G. J. Corbett, and D. Giriat tied for the distance handicap leg, with eighteen breaks apiece, shooting from 20, 21, and 17 yards, respectively. Bullock and Giriat have two legs each on this match, which will be decided next week.

Hoyt Leads at Manhasset Traps.

Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., in the scratch match among the ten who faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, carried off the honors by winning both the ten and fifteen "bird" matches, with full scores in each, and then tying D. E. Smith for the high gun prize, each breaking ninety-nine of the possible 100. Smith was the winner at the twenty-five "bird" Sweepstakes Trophy. He broke twenty-five straight. Tracy H. Lavin won the leg for the Monthly Cup, with twenty-four breaks on his handicap of two, after a shoot-off with Winslow, E. P. Alker, and Richards, and the yearly cup leg, with a full score of twenty-five on the same handicap.

Walkers in Staten Island Trip.

Twenty-five members of the Walkers' Club of America turned out for the regular Sunday trip yesterday. The route led over the Staten Island roads and a moderate pace was maintained so that all finished together in good condition. The walkers were Schwartz, Lackemacher, Heath, Hocking, Trinity, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Hefferman, Rolker, Abhiahl, Baumgarten, Greengold, Haisser, Gage, Sundquist, Streitch, Hill, O. Hin, P. Anthon, Rueber, Jacoby, Hearn, Kreutzberg, Rappaport, Whalle, and Dressel. Next Sunday's walk will be from the Long Island City plaza to Jamaica and return.

Look for the Circle Ads

MAKE THIS A BOOK CHRISTMAS

Doubleday, Page & Company

SHUGRUE READY FOR WELSH

Local Boxer Expects to Give Champion Trouble on Wednesday.

The return of Champion Freddie Welsh to Madison Square Garden will be the feature of the week in local boxing circles. Welsh is the most energetic champion the lightweight division has ever known and has engaged in a number of contests since his last appearance at the Garden, when he boxed Ad Welgast. On Wednesday evening the Welshman will engage in a ten-round bout with Young Shugrue, and the title holder will have to be at his best to win. Welsh has virtually been in training for this match for two weeks, and it was the best sort of training he obtained, as he engaged in active ring warfare no less than three times in the three weeks, and thus fought himself into condition. The champion will have little trouble making 135 pounds at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the contest.

Young Shugrue will keep the champion busy throughout the ten rounds, should the bout go the limit. He knows quite a little about the game and is a stiff two-handed puncher. Shugrue can easily get down to the weight demanded by Welsh, and expects to give the champion a big surprise. Shugrue returned from Australia with an excellent record, and realizes that a victory over the world's champion will be a big thing for him from a box-office standpoint.

The preliminaries have been made by Matchmaker Johnston and should result in good battles. Charley King, the undefeated middleweight of the United States Navy, will face Jack Clark of Fall River in the six-round curtain-raiser, while Gene Moriarity will hook up with Bobby Moore of Jersey City in the ten-round semi-final.

Manager Donnelly of the Olympic A. C. of Harlem will stage an all-star show, consisting of two ten-round bouts, tonight. Johnny Daly, the sensational bantam who has boxed Kid Williams and Johnny Coulon, will face Terry Miller, formerly of Chicago but now of New York, in the main event of the evening. Young Shakey of New York will take on Young Marino of Brooklyn in the semi-final of ten rounds. A special six-round bout will be staged between Mike McCabe of Harlem and Kid Alberts. An unusually attractive list of preliminaries has been arranged.

An important heavyweight match was arranged last night by the McMahon Brothers, who stage the boxing contests at the Empire A. C. on Gunhill Road, and Tom McCarty are to be the principals in a ten-round bout on Dec. 8. McCarty's entry into the pugilistic game a few months ago was not taken very seriously by the flatic fans, but after a few weeks the cousin of Luther McCarty has more than established his right to become quite a contender for heavyweight honors.

Jack Toland, the aggressive Philadelphia welterweight, will box Italian Joe Gans at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night. The bout between Tommy Maloney and K. O. Sweeney, which will also be staged, has aroused unusual interest, as the keenest rivalry exists between the principals. Joe Woods and Tommy Madden, the rugged light heavyweights, will furnish the fireworks in the opening ten-round session.

Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight who is credited with having defeated Harlem Tommy Murphy, is in demand in the West. Next Friday evening Callahan will engage in an eight-round bout with Charlie White, the Chicagoan, before a St. Louis club. Callahan wins over White he will endeavor to get on a bout with Welsh at the Garden.

Gilbert Gallant, who has defeated Leach Cross twice, has been engaged by John Weismauble to box Johnny "Young" Lustig, the local lightweight, for eight rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn on Dec. 12. Gallant will receive $1,250 for his forty minutes in the ring, while Lustig is to box for 20 per cent. of the gross gate receipts.

Diamond jewelry will be given as prizes at the Crescent Athletic Club monthly amateur boxing tournament, to be held in their gymnasium, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 10 and 12. Entry blanks and other information can be had from the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, and from the Metropolitan Association office, 21 Warren Street. The classes will be 108, 115, 125, and 135 pounds weight.

Sam McVey, the colored heavyweight boxer, will be seen in New York for the first time in nearly seven years when he faces Battling Jim Johnson at the Fairmont A. C. on Wednesday, Dec. 9. His match with Battling Jim will be his only appearance before he tackles Jack Johnson for the championship of the world early next Spring, for which Jack Johnson is said to receive $30,000.

HEARING ON GARAGES.

State Fire Marshal Will Meet Auto Men on Dec. 9.

State Fire Marshal Ahearn has announced that a conference will be held between officials of his office and prominent automobilists and garage owners in the Assembly parlor of the Capitol at Albany on Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. At that time an effort will be made to agree upon measures properly regulating the construction and protection of public and private garages and repair shops without the imposition upon the owners of unnecessary expense and trouble.

Investigation by the State Fire Marshal and his deputies has disclosed the fact that carelessness in using and handling gasoline and other inflammable volatile oils has increased the fire loss of the State to a marked degree, besides causing numerous deaths from accidents. Many so-called "garages" in different parts of the State, which are really nothing more than livery stables reconstructed or which are cheaply built wooden frame structures, are regarded as particularly hazardous. To protect the public from potential firetraps such as these it has been deemed necessary to issue a special set of rules, since this is a danger of so recent origin that it is not covered by former restrictions.

Early in July Marshal Ahearn caused to be formulated certain regulations governing the safe handling and storage of inflammable oils, calcium carbide, nitrocellulose films, &c., together with specifications for commercial and private garages. The restrictive nature of these rules resulted in objection from property owners in many instances, and in order that the industries affected should receive the fullest and fairest hearing before final action was taken the Marshal invited automobile and garage owners to meet with him informally Nov. 18 for a conference at his office. This was done, and the meeting disclosed general unanimity of opinion that many of the rules imposed were absolutely necessary, but that certain exigencies required the modification of some of them.

It was then decided to call another meeting at which representatives of the automobilists and garage proprietors would present a tentative draft of regulations for the consideration of Mr. Ahearn.

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BIG FIELDS RULE IN PRACTICE RUNS

Frank Masterson Easily Wins Pastime A. C. Event—Results of Other Contests.

Favored by good weather from an athletic viewpoint, almost every small athletic club in the greater city yesterday conducted a road run. Big fields turned out for all of them, with the exception of the Trinity Club's weekly contest, and only six men competed in that event.

One of the biggest fields broke in the five mile invitation run of the Pastime Athletic Club, in which the veteran Frank Masterson of the New York Athletic Club was returned the winner. The Mercury Foot representative took the lead at the start, and despite repeated challenges by Harvey Frick, unattached, he crossed the finish line a full minute ahead of his rival.

Frick made his best effort to pass Masterson at the half way mark, when he sprinted alongside the New York athlete, but Masterson soon drew away and led him to the tape by more than 200 yards. Ray Ferguson, of the Pastime A. C. was outdistanced in the early running, and though third was three minutes behind Masterson at the completion of the contest. The first fifteen finished in the ensuing order:

Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 29:00; Harvey Frick, unattached, 30:00; Ray Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 32:01; M. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., 32:30; Robert Dieges, Pastime A. C., 32:37; C. Grahs, Millrose A. A., 32:51; J. O'Neil, unattached, 33:11; W. Ernst, Glencoe A. C., 33:40; E. Davis, Pastime A. C., 33:46; G. Ryan, Trinity A. C., 34:08; E. Kahn, Sheridan A. C., 34:40; F. Greenthal, Sheridan A. C., 34:54; A. Keogh, Pennant A. C., 35:12; R. Eramsst, unattached, 35:50; H. Fisher, Pennant A. C., 36:41.

Tie in Holy Cross Lyceum Run.

Springlike weather attracted a field of more than a score of harriers to the weekly three and a half mile road run of the Holy Cross Lyceum. A nine-mile contest was also scheduled, but was postponed until next Sunday. Of the twenty-three who started over the short course, J. Soukup and G. F. Losgar of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum proved the best, running over the entire distance in even terms and breasting the tape in the same position. Both were timed in 21 minutes, while F. Guido, also of the College Point organization, was third, 10 seconds behind the first two. Only sixteen completed the route. C. Richards, unattached, years ago one of the best distance runners around New York, donned his athletic togs once more and chased over the course with the youngsters, beating home nine of them in the good time of 22:25.

Taub Shows Oldtime Speed.

Mike Taub, the Glencoe A. C. distance runner, commanded enough speed yesterday to beat a dozen rivals in the Mourningside Athletic Club's weekly road run. Terry Halpin of the host club only matched his ability against Taub's for three-quarters of the distance, but he fell far behind in the final quarter, and was beaten by more than a hundred yards. Charles Nelson, another Morningside runner, third, fifteen years in the wake of Halpin. Summary: Mike Taub, Glencoe A. C., 20:10; Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C., 20:40; Charles Nelson, Morningside A. C., 20:46; J. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 20:57; J. Miller, unattached, 21:05; E. McIntyre, Morningside A. C., 21:42; P. Gordon, Carmelite A. C., 21:50; L. Kurnberg, Inter-Borough A. C., 22:00; J. Carpenter, Boys' Club, 22:07; J. McCardle, The Campers, 22:09; Cy Young, The Campers, 22:30.

Small Field in Trinity Run.

Only six harriers turned out for the Trinity Club's four-mile road run in Brooklyn yesterday. C. Levanthal of the Brownsville Field Club led the small pack over the course in 22:35, defeating his clubmate, H. Goldberg, first by honors by twenty yards. E. Hall, unattached, annexed third place. The Trinity Club will stage runs every Sunday until it holds its annual novice road run on Dec. 20, for which prizes will be awarded the first five athletes finishing and a silver cup to the team scoring the least number of points. Summary: C. Levanthal, Brownsville Field Club, 22:35; H. Goldberg, Brownsville Field Club, 22:40; E. Hall, unattached, 22:50; M. Steinfeld, Sheridan A. C., 23:00; H. Lucken, unattached, 23:21; S. Baker, Sheridan A. C., 23:24.

Small Clubs in Armory Games.

Brooklyn cinder path enthusiasts will have a chance to witness keen competition on Dec. 12, when the Fall games of the Twenty-third Regiment are contested in the armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. The small clubs will decide the question of which is the champion at the medley relay at the meet. This race, which will be run under A. A. U. sanction as a regular championship contest, will draw entries from practically all of the small clubs. The Long Island A. C. has already entered two teams. Another feature of the Twenty-third's programme will be a two-mile bicycle race for N. C. A. riders, in which all of the flat-floor stars will start. The regimental list of eighteen events will furnish high-class competition among the Twenty-third athletes, who are at present training for the meet under Coach Charley Bacon.

Roth Gets Fast-Time Prize.

Arthur Roth, the Mohawk A. C.'s star track performer, gave away handicaps that were too big for him to overcome in his club's second monthly road run yesterday, and finished eleventh. He, however, captured the fast time prize, journeying over the four-mile trail in the actual time of 22 minutes 2 seconds. Burt Masterson, with an allowance of two minutes and a half, showed the way to the field, while G. Pinckney, off 3 minutes 30 seconds, drew down first novice prize after being runner-up to the winner. R. Malary, with a 2-minutes-45-seconds allowance, was third.

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PLANT FIRST IN RUN.

Long Island A. C. Harrier Heads Big Field in Atlas Race.

Although two runs were scheduled yesterday to be held by the Atlas Club of Brooklyn, only one took place, owing to the inability of some of the contestants to start. Despite this disappointment the big crowd witnessed one of the best road runs held in Brooklyn in a long time.

A field of forty-seven hill and dale runners were sent away by Jim Leslie, and a wild scramble ensued as the contestants fought for positions. Right from the start Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. set a terrific pace, which left the field well scattered before a mile had been covered, the only man able to hold on to him being Charlie Pores, the College Point Y. M. C. L. runner.

When Plant turned into Jamaica Avenue in the distance from Stony Road a cheer went up from the crowd. Traffic was interfered with and held up until the Long Island A. C. star had finished. Pores crossed the line ten seconds after the winner, and J. O'Neill, third, more than two minutes after the first two men. The summary of the first twenty-five to finish:

Jim Plant, Long Island A. C., 19:09; Charles Pores, College Point Y. M. C. L., 19:19; J. O'Neill, Brownsville F. C., 21:40; H. Schetzen, Brownsville F. C., 21:49; T. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 21:51; F. P. Thomas, unattached, 22:02; W. Leslie, Long Island A. C., 22:03; G. Sanders, Long Island A. C., 22:04; Heller, Knights of St. Anthony, 22:10; I. Liebenson, Brownsville Field Club, 22:17; J. McDevitt, Presentation Club, 22:18; W. Prefer, Long Island A. C., 22:20; J. Sheehan, Atlas Club, 22:21; H. Rabinowitz, Brownsville F. C., 22:23; J. Langer, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:27; B. North, Knights of St. Antony, 22:30; W. Menshon, Atlas Club, 22:31; J. McClure, Pastime A. C., 22:33; F. B. Somers, Hollywood Inn A. C., 22:34; P. Frare, Kalevs A. C., 22:36; L. Mitoff, Greek-American A. C., 23:04; J. Monohan, unattached, 23:09; F. Behrens, Amerind A. C., 23:15; S. McCauley, West Harlem A. C., 24:02; M. Probst, Mohawk A. C., 24:19.

O'CONNOR GIVES SURPRISE.

Millrose A. A. Runner, Practically Unknown, Wins Road Race.

As athlete, practically unknown to amateur enthusiasts, carried the colors of the Millrose A. A. to victory yesterday, when J. E. O'Connor won the weekly four-mile road run of the Dominican Lyceum after a stirring race with A. Faher, the Hungarian-American C. C. veteran. Faher could not hold his young rival the first two hundred yards, after leading over the entire course, and finished more than twenty-five yards behind him. O'Connor's time of 25 minutes and 45 seconds, was nothing to boast of, but his manner of finishing presaged bigger athletic things for him. He was not extended at any early stage, and when he saw the opportune time he romped away from Faher. W. McGuire, unattached, was the third man across the finish line, exactly a minute after O'Connor had completed the route. Eighteen men started in the event, and all finished. Summary:

J. F. O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 25:45; A. Faber, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:52; W. McGuire, unattached, 25:45; L. Schussler, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:35; J. Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., 27:55; F. Pittman, Fame A. C., 28:02; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 28:15; C. Eastman, Dominican Lyceum, 28:16; H. Olson, unattached, 28:25; W. Baak, Trinity Church A. C., 28:36; D. Zickerman, New York Evening High School, 28:45; O. Cruys, unattached, 28:49; P. J. Scully, Ozanam A. A., 29:35; J. Henderson, Alpine A. C., 29:50; E. Sills, Hungarian-American A. C., 30:00; P. Boroszky, Hungarian-American A. C., 30:00; Edward Sakell, unattached, 30:30; E. Faher, Hungarian-American A. C., 30:30.

Boston Wins at Court Tennis.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Boston defeated Philadelphia in two matches of court tennis doubles in the intercity tournament today at the Racquet Club. G. R. Fearing and C. T. Russell defeated W. H. T. Huhn and George H. Brooke, 6—2, 6—3, 10—8. H. Blanchard and Hugh Scott won from Edgar Scott and William Porter, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5.

Jock Soutar, Philadelphia professional, defeated Dave Gardiner of Boston in an exhibition racquet match, 15—10, 15—10, 15—13.

SCHUBER LEADS CYCLISTS.

Final Weekly Point Race of C. R. C. A. Furnishes Good Finish.

Adolph Schuber won the final weekly point race of the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, over the Pelham Park Boulevard. Alexander Palma was second only a couple yards behind the winner, while Joseph Cauldwell and A. S. Thomson, who were third and fourth, respectively, were within a few yards of Schuber and Palma. The order of finish was the same as that in the two-man Thanksgiving Day race. The distance was five miles, and the four leaders were assig

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TAKING THE RAILWAYS' CASE TO THE PEOPLE.

The question whether or not shippers should pay higher freight rates hardly gets beyond Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations limited in numbers and for the most part limited to a membership of prosperous men of affairs. The question whether commuters and trippers and riders for pleasure shall pay a few more dollars whenever they step up to the ticket window is one that truly comes home to the people. The requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railways shall raise passenger rates before raising freight rates, therefore, puts the railway question in a new form. Do the people really want regulation of the Commission's sort? Or would they prefer that the railways should have enough surplus so that they would be able to manage their passenger business with the old liberality?

There is nothing theoretical or psychological about these questions. They are of burning, contemporaneous popular interest, and are being emphasized by the daily news. From Chicago comes intelligence that the railways are taking off 500 passenger trains. These are the superfluous trains, the luxuries of the consumers of what the railways have to sell. Passengers from Chicago will not have their old option of routes or hours. They will have to ride when the railways want to carry them, and they will not have their accustomed ample supply of room. Fewer trains means more crowded trains, and more profit from the same service. From the point of view of the riders it means loss of something worth money, even if the rates are not increased. The charge for baggage is another item which will bring railway reform home to the people who elect the legislators who cause these reforms to be made. It is clearly discrimination to charge the same rate to passengers with or without baggage, or to passengers with different weights of baggage or different numbers of pieces. In the old days these things used to average themselves, although perhaps there was some temptation to take unnecessary baggage because it cost nothing. Now the weights and the charges are to be overhauled, reform in this case meaning increase, not reduction, of rates. Will the people stand it?

The question is being tried out by all the railways in Kansas just now. They are uniting in an attempt to raise their passenger rates, as the Interstate Commerce Commission requires, and as would be impossible otherwise. The case is interesting because it epitomizes so much of what is wrong in regulation as it is practiced. Nebraska enacted a two-cent rate. Nothing could be more popular. The Kansas Commissioners, not to be outdone in service of the people, established equality of rates by edict. The rates were simply ordered down in those States as they have been in many States, and without any inquiry as a basis of the regulation. The railways have submitted for years and now arise in their extremity to petition relief. The Missouri Pacific pleads a loss in its passenger department, a deficit, not a decrease in earnings, of $402,268 in the year ended last June. The Rock Island shows a loss in Kansas of $60,632 and an income of 1½ per cent. upon its valuation for taxation. Atchison's deficit is $76,883, and a rate of income which is confiscatory, if it is confiscation to forbid property to earn current rates of profit.

There is a long list of railways which make a similar showing. What will the people say about it? Would they rather have passenger rates raised, or freight rates? Do they still think that they can vote either class of rates down indefinitely? Do they think that they and the railways have had reasonable rate regulation when Legislatures and commissions have acted as is disclosed in the Kansas case? If the answer is that the railways have been abominably treated, what will the people do about it? Will they pay their higher fares when they buy their tickets, and sing hosannas to reform? Will they rejoice as they hand over their dimes and quarters when they check their baggage, or when they leave their conveniences at home so that they may save their pennies?

This is without prejudice to the ruling of the Federal Commission that passenger rates should be raised. They should be, in such cases as Kansas and Nebraska and two-cent fare States at least. But the raising of the passenger rates will not settle the rate question. The possible increase is only a drop in the bucket, and in the Interstate Commission's opinion the two things are distinct. That being so, it is a fair question whether the Commission or the people are more surprised by the turn of events, so unexpected to the people and the Commission alike. It will be interesting to remark what comes out of this bubbling pot.

THE REASON.

DANIEL DOW and HANS RUSER are "alien enemies," the one to the other. They are, moreover, officers of the Naval Reserve of their respective countries. One is Captain of the Lusitania, the other of the Vaterland, the "crack" ships of the rival lines. When Capt. Dow, some weeks since, heard of a rumor that British ships were signaling offensive messages to the Vaterland, he happened to be dining with Capt. RUSER and his wife.

"I told him what I had heard," said Capt. Dow, "and he smiled. 'Friend HANS,' I said, 'we will do something to give this report the lie when I sail on Wednesday morning for Liverpool. You have your crew on deck aft with the Quartermaster standing by the ensign when I go out, and I will look out for the ship.'

"As the Lusitania passed the Vaterland I dipped the ensign to the German liner and Capt. RUSER dipped his in return."

Does any one doubt that this incident indicates the real feeling of Germans and Englishmen toward each other in the ratio that they really know each other? These two sailors knew intimately, by their own experience and by observation, the qualities essential to the success they have attained in their arduous profession, the courage, vigilance, fidelity to duty, loyalty and all-around manliness, and each instinctively recognizes and respects these qualities in the other. In a way they represent the two sentiments that are declared to have been the chief causes of the war, British jealousy of German success in foreign commerce and German resentment of British attempts at monopoly in foreign commerce. But at heart each is ready to wage whatever competition there is in this direction without any bitterness toward the other. And incidentally it may be remarked that Capt. RUSER'S line is a shining example of unsubsidized German enterprise to which Capt. Dow's Government has never barred its ports. This glimpse of the real feeling which it is possible for gallant foes to cherish in the midst of this savage and desperate contest gives us reason to hope that when the time comes for a settlement it may be free from vengefulness and on lines that will make a lasting peace possible.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

The way of the Progressives at the moment, like that of the transgressors, is hard. The question whether they will maintain their organization as a separate party, while it does not seem quite so urgent as some of the leaders argue, is certainly important. To some extent it has been solved for them, since in a number of States they have lost their place on the official ballot. Is it worth their while to try to regain it? Can they reconstruct an organization that is likely to hold the balance of power in the Presidential election, or that can possibly dictate to the Republicans the nomination of their original leader?

We should say that the attitude of any Progressive toward this question would depend largely on his real view of progressivism. It is not easy to define progressivism; but in a general way it may be said to demand the general control by the Government of the conditions of life, in order to secure the welfare of all classes, this control to be subject to the direct action of the voters so far as practicable. Hence the plan of commissions to regulate the tariff, corporate business, terms of employment, sanitation, insurance against non-employment and old age, and in general the relations of citizens to each other. And hence also the recall, the referendum, the initiative, the direct primary, and regulation of party management. It is to be conceded that the sentiment in support of the general principle of these measures has been very strong and sprang from the realization of actual evils and abuses. If it be apparently weaker than it was, that is largely because the experiments made with the various measures intended to apply the principle have, for the most part, been extremely discouraging.

And one of the reasons why these experiments have been discouraging is that the organization of the Progressive Party has been largely used for purposes just as narrow, selfish, and sordid as those of the old parties. It has often been captured by professional politicians; indeed, Mr. ROOSEVELT himself has been accused of employing it in very much the spirit of the "Penroses and the Barneses"—as he would say—to stifle or pervert the will of the voters. Therefore it seems that to a sincere Progressive, seeking honestly the realization of the ends we have outlined, the question of continuing the party organization would present itself primarily as the question whether the organization can be reformed, purified, and made a decent and efficient instrument for the attainment of those ends. If that be impracticable—as we fear at present it is—the sincere Progressives would naturally prefer to abandon it and to fall back upon the work of education of public opinion, with the hope of thus securing a real force which the trading politicians cannot capture and pervert. That there is room for this work of education, and that it may have a wholesome influence on our public life, we should be the last to deny. The chances, however, of a decision to take it up and to put aside for the present the organization of political machinery are not very promising.

CHICAGO'S EXPERIENCE.

During the discussion of the dual subway plans there were criticisms of it based upon the "profits" made by Chicago under a much superior plan. Chicago's share of 55 per cent. of the receipts was reckoned at $11,000,000 within six years, whereas it was declared to be necessary for New York to pay out $20,000,000 within a similar period. Prophecy is dangerous, and only a rash person would venture to say how much this city may make or lose within six years yet to come. What is sure is that Chicago's profits are a delusion and a snare. The city's profits are now dwindling, and its officials are saying this week that the city's losses through its partnership with the car companies will amount to $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

This comes about through the operation of the ordinance providing that pavements, replacements, renewals, and purchases of new materials may be charged against capital instead of operating expenses. Mayor HARRISON insists that the companies alone should bear such expenses, but the companies are demanding that the city shall bear capital costs in proportion to its "profits." Accordingly the companies are asking back from the city $3,300,000, or 55 per cent. of $6,000,000, in this particular case, with all the future costs which the precedent may establish.

The city officials have a natural objection to paying back good money in hand, and losing their reputation as financiers into the bargain. The accounting system which has turned profits into losses was approved by engineers under the ordinance and gives Chicago that tired feeling which comes from being reformed yourself, instead of that elevation of moral sentiment which results from reforming others, without suffering any of the hardships of the process.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE.

A generation ago, in 1880, the pupils in the schools of the State numbered a little over 1,000,000. Of these 42 per cent. were in the cities and 58 per cent. were in the country. Last year the school population had increased to over one million and a half, of whom 67 per cent. were in the cities, and less than 33 per cent. were in the country. Though the proportion in the country was somewhat larger relatively to the total, the actual school resources were, and are, in the country, shamefully inferior.

The above facts, and many others equally significant, are brought out in the report on elementary education made by THOMAS E. FINEGAN, Assistant Commissioner. Something has been done in recent years to better existing conditions, and it is in the right direction, but it is really but a beginning and not much of a beginning. The most promising measure is the consolidation of groups of poor schools, badly housed, badly taught, backward in the amount and kind of schooling, into single schools, better equipped, organized, and taught. Another good measure—radically good in principle and capable of fertile extension—is the introduction of practical training in farming. So far this has taken the form of competition among pupils in actual production of specified products on home land. In Ulster County one experiment of this sort has been, on a small scale, strikingly successful, and it points to rich possibilities for the gradual adoption of a comprehensive system. The essential virtue of the plan is that it provides for instruction in the science and art of farming, and the practical application of that instruction in a way which deeply interests the pupils in farm life while fitting them for its profitable pursuit.

One very serious difficulty in the rural schools is the system of district organization, which it is proposed to replace by township organization, at the same time replacing supervision through local school Commissioners by competent Superintendents. The former plan is terribly wasteful not merely in money, but even more and worse in the matter of instruction, while the grossest inequalities are found in expenditure and in utility. By making the township the unit of organization the expenditure can be fairly equalized and far better and more varied schooling can be provided at the same cost. Better still, at a more liberal cost the benefits of schooling can be improved and multiplied in a ratio far exceeding the increase in cost. There are now in this State 10,500 school districts. The cost of schooling per pupil ranges all the way from $6.97 in District 13, in Malone, Franklin County, to $67.44 in District 8, in Preble, Cortland County. "A town may have 11 school districts, and may have more. In that town are 11 Boards of Trustees, each of which gives but little attention to school conditions and necessities." Commissioner FINEGAN says:

If there could be substituted in such town one board of five or seven members, serving without pay and selected at a special town school meeting where no questions other than school matters are considered, and this one board performed the work which is now performed by eleven separate boards, the result would be the adoption of business methods, an economy of expenditure, and an increased efficiency in the management of the schools in every particular. By the substitution of this administrative unit, the compulsory attendance law could be made more effective, the chief difficulties in connection with medical inspection would be solved, the ability of Superintendents to inaugurate plans for the advancement of the schools and the improvement of school property would be greatly increased by an agreement with only one board where an understanding is now required with ten or fifteen boards. An expert in agricultural work could be employed for each town, a practical and valuable system of school libraries could be operated. * * * Whole towns could be united and interested in the great rural problems which now confront the people in the agricultural sections.

Here is a work of the utmost importance for the State. A generation ago one-half only of the people of New York lived in cities; now 8,000,000 out of our 10,000,000 live away from the country. A very large part of the migration from the country to the town is due to the wretched condition of the rural schools. Not only are our farm lands neglected, badly tilled, exhausted in some districts, but the culture of human beings, the raising of citizens, preparation for the national life, the most vital process of modern civilization, is stupidly and wastefully conducted. The Department of Education is working earnestly to remedy this evil. It should receive cordial support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Do So Hate Coercion!

It seems a good deal like a last hopeless struggle—what is usually called "fighting in the last ditch"—for our very estimable neighbor, The New York Medical Journal, to make the advertising by a department store of a talk on "twilight sleep" by some reputable and entirely "regular" doctors who happen to know a lot about this form of anaesthesia the subject of a bitterly sarcastic editorial article.

The Journal, it seems, thinks it "hardly believable" that "all this notoriety" is not paving the way for announcements—paid, of course—that a "twilight sleep" hospital for wealthy women has been established, or that "such an extensive and intensive propaganda should have been carried on without some commercial object in view." And as a result of that, the older maternity hospitals may find it necessary to enter the advertising field themselves!

Now, it can fairly be suspected—if one chooses to use an unkind word—that the possibility of some increase in trade as an effect of attracting to a store several hundred women by offering authoritative information on a subject of intense interest to them may have lurked somewhere in the mind of the merchant who advertised the "conference" which so offends The Journal. If so, the fact will not particularly shock the public. There are other possibilities to be considered—among them the possibility that the persons, professional and lay, who are working hard and well to bring to American women the boon of the Freiburg technique, have encountered so much of opposition from doctors that they are willing to utilize almost any means, and quite willing to utilize a means as innocent as this one, to attain their end.

But after indulging its turn for sarcasm, The Journal gravely reminds its readers that its protests in the matter of scopolamine anaesthesia have been not against the procedure itself, but against its "vulgarization," and it adds in conclusion: "In certain cases and in proper hands it is advantageous, although the decision as to when it should be employed is the exclusive privilege of the attending physician." In that sentence the words "certain" and "exclusive" are open to criticism, but, as it stands, the sentence is a cheering one for the twilighters.

Her Belief Based on the Facts.

Enormous as has now become the number of "documents," legal and lay, that have accumulated around the Frank case, very few of them, if any, excel, and not many equal, in interest the letter, printed by THE TIMES on Saturday, in which an Atlanta woman told, not that she believed the convicted man innocent and his accuser guilty, but the definite, concrete, indisputable facts on which her belief is grounded.

Of what is called literary style the letter had not much—it had not much, that is, unless one count as the essential elements of literary style the qualities of sincerity, vigor, and lucidity of expression, and an evidently accurate and complete knowledge in all its details of the subject treated. These qualities this letter showed, and consequently some of us would insist either that it had, or did not need to have, literary style.

It was in the extent of her information that the writer of the letter differed from most of the people who talk about the Frank case, and most of all, in that respect, did she differ from the great majority of those who in the past have been most voluble—they are notably silent just now—in declaring that the right man had been selected for the only punishment commensurate with the atrocity of the crime committed. What really contented them, apparently, was that a victim of their justifiable rage over a monstrous murder had been provided.

This once done, other factors, like racial prejudice and local pride and self-sufficiency, may have contributed in some measure to the peculiar resentment that was manifested against the defenders of FRANK, especially those outside the State of Georgia. The confidence with which his guilt was assumed, however, has usually been in inverse ratio to familiarity with the nature and extent of the evidence against him, and an instance in point was admirably narrated by the writer of the letter under consideration.

At present, unfortunately, the evidence can no more be brought before the courts than at the time of the trial it could be brought into the minds of the Atlanta public. The case has been turned into a battle over technicalities that have pathetically little to do with the question whether Frank does or does not deserve to die on the gallows. Until his plea for mercy comes before the Governor, only the skill and judgment of his counsel can be investigated!

Imagined More Than Heard.

A very pretty problem in mathematics and acoustics, combined, is suggested for solution by the dispatch which told how the German soldiers cheered the news of the victory over English ships gained by the German fleet in the Pacific.

This news had been conveyed to all the men on the Western battle front, and with it went an order from the Kaiser that at a given moment they should make a united demonstration of their joy. So, "precisely at 10:30 came a deafening hurrah, rolling from the North Sea on the wings of enthusiasm down to the Swiss frontier—an unforgettable moment."

Unforgettable the moment and deafening the hurrah may have been, but not because anybody heard the noise, because nobody did. Not the whole of it, that is, or more than a very small part of it except in imagination, and the potency of imagination does not go to the extent of causing deafness.

The problem to be solved is just when increasing the number of people making a noise ceases to increase the volume of noise that any one person hears. Obviously, there is a point where the shouters or cheerers or singers begin to be too far away to be heard. The complication of interfering waves also comes in, for, in theory, at least, there exists the possibility of two sounds causing silence.

Another "Return from Battle."

Notable among the many notable pictures that filled one section of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday was that which showed a group of wounded soldiers, both French and German, just after they had been brought back in rough country carts from the firing line near Soissons.

Some of them, apparently, had been rescued in vain, for they lay stretched on the ground as if in the calm of the last and longest sleep, but others, only too evidently, were suffering from their injuries in all the various measures of pain, ranging from a grim endurance to a wild struggling protest against almost intolerable agony. Among the crowded victims of war moved a few ministering attendants, military and civilian, and including several Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

It was a terrible, even horrible, picture, but the terror and the horror serve the purpose of making clearer our realization of just what war is—of just what it means to submit a question for settlement to the "arbitrament of arms." These wrecks and remnants of men so lately strong and well seemed many in the picture, but in a war like this one they are so few as hardly to be counted among the consequences of the mad conflict.

THE VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

Unfavorable in States Which Have a Large Female Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One feature of the result of the last elections is especially gratifying. The suffragists secured no State east of the Rockies; they have captured no territory in which the home wields the influence that it wields generally in the more populous States. Even in Nevada in the larger towns where homes were most numerous suffrage was defeated nearly two to one. The exceptions were the mining centres of Goldfield and Tonopah, where the Socialist vote was exceptionally strong. Out in the mining camps, where there were no women, particularly the small and isolated camps, the vote was practically unanimous in favor of suffrage. This is a confirmation of the contention of the anti-suffragists that women do not want the ballot.

Many newspapers have commented on the defeat of suffrage in direct proportion to the increase in density of the population and experience in government, but none have so far pointed out that the defeat of suffrage was also directly proportionate to the preponderance of the feminine element in the population.

Nevada, where suffrage was carried, has 179 men to every 100 women, the highest ratio in the United States. Missouri, where woman suffrage was decisively defeated, had only 105 men to every 100 women, and Ohio, which literally swamped suffrage a second time in two years at the polls, only 104 men to 100 women.

Montana, where the contest is very close, has 152 men to 100 women, the third highest ratio in the United States, the second being Wyoming, where women have voted for forty-five years, and the attractions of the franchise are so few that only 100 women live there to every 168 men. On the other hand, Nebraska and the two Dakotas, which also defeated woman suffrage, have 111, 116, and 122 men, respectively, to every 100 women.

Suffrage was most overwhelmingly defeated where the most women were consulted.

MINNIE BRONSON,
General Secretary National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, Nov. 27, 1914.

A TEST OF MILITARISM.

Proportion of Soldiers to Population in England and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Militarism is not measured by the amount of money expended for military purposes. The proper method of comparing the degrees of militarism of nations is the proportion of the regular army to the population. If we do this, what do we find? The following figures were gathered from the Statesman's Annual for 1914, (fifty-first annual publication.)

The regular army of England (exclusive of India and the other colonies) was fixed at 176,000 for 1914, and of this number 41,000 were stationed abroad, leaving 135,000 for England. The population of England in 1911 was 45,000,000. Not making any allowance for increase of population (which would only tend to reduce the degree of militarism) nor for the soldiers stationed abroad, we find that England has one soldier for every 255 of the population. Still not making any allowance for soldiers stationed abroad, but adding the number of English sailors, (150,000,) there is one soldier-sailor for every 138 of the population.

However, we must bear in mind that the English Navy is distributed all over the world, and if we were to use the population of India alone when deriving a sailor quota, the militarism of Germany, proved by what follows, would loom so large that there would be no room for doubt.

The Regular Army of Germany in 1913 numbered 750,000. The population of Germany Dec. 1, 1910, was 64,000,000. If we were not to make allowance for increase of population, we find that Germany has one soldier for every 86 of the population. If our German professors will find fault for the failure to make allowance for increase of population, we will allow an increase of 1 per cent. a year for two years, and the proportion would read one to 87 of population.

L.
New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

A GERMAN LETTER.

Gertrude Atherton Publishes Her Friend's War Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I make no pretense to be neutral, but as a few of my best friends are Germans I vowed at the beginning of the war, even when we were hottest, that I would not permit my friendships to be broken up by the actions of foreign Governments. I was in London at the outbreak of the Spanish war and received a lesson I shall never forget. Everybody I knew and met was on the side of the European State, (although the Government and press upheld the United States,) yet never in a single instance did I receive a personal expression of this feeling. As to the present war I have maintained the attitude from the beginning that, while the defeat of Germany would be a tragedy for herself alone, the defeat of Great Britain would be a tragedy (and a disaster) for the whole world For 300 years, barring the Napoleonic episode, England has been the predominant influence in the world. I have not the least doubt that fifty years from now Germany will have usurped this position, but that will be after she has become a democracy, literally or in effect, and the mailed fist and the iron heel are skyed in the World's Museum.

Therefore, while I shall never waver in my allegiance to Great Britain in this abominable and ridiculous war, I can enter into the sympathies of my German friends, and have finally consented to publish this letter, written by a very gifted British woman who has been married for a number of years to a German occupying a high position, (a charming person, by the way, as many Germans are!) For obvious reasons there are many deletions, but it may be taken for granted that she knows what she is writing about, as far as the Emperor is concerned, as well as the spirit and resources of Germany:

Oct. 15, 1914.

At last I can write to you again!—I only got back here last Saturday, and gradually I feel my mind emerging from the depths of misery which has held us all since the first days of August. I was in —— (1) with L——. Never have I seen a Summer more radiant, and we were all so gay—and then, suddenly, the war cloud. But there have been so many the last few years, and one could not believe that civilized nations could really go to war. Then we knew that the Emperor did not mean war—in private he had so often spoken of his mission to keep the peace. We knew how he held the War Party back even though they reviled him and accused him of over-partiality for England—of a love of ease—of "taking fine words into his mouth, but meaning to sacrifice Germany to his clinging to peace." And so we trusted—were seriously alarmed and rather pompous [!] but we did not think it could mean war. Each day we heard worse news, and always the Emperor hung back—perhaps that hanging back (for which no one will give him the credit) was the most heroic action of any sovereign of all history. Surely when the real and secret history of Germany does see the light that splendid patience of an impatient man will be recognized and admired. Then we heard (all this was secret news) that the Russians were actually across the frontier in East Prussia (2) — the French threatening the frontier of Alsace.—Kriegsgefahr—Kriegszutund—mobilization—like an avalanche they came down on us, these orders, —and secretly we knew that the Emperor still hoped to save Europe. Well—the rest you know as well as I do. England's declaration of war came as a sledgehammer on us all. Princess Margaret of Hesse, the Emperor's sister, told me it had broken his heart, for, though they will not own it, he has loved and honored England always.

L—— went off to —— directly the mobilization was ordered, for she was one of the committee of the local Red Cross and her duty was the organization of the station for refreshment for troops, and (eventually) for bandaging and helping the wounded on the way from the front to the hospitals inland. She did her organizing excellently—crammed the work of weeks into ten days—then collapsed with a heart affection, and has been living an invalid's life in her villa in —— ever since. I stayed with her and nursed her, and we arranged a private hospital of twelve beds in the new wing of her villa (all full,) organized regular work and assistance for poor women whose husbands had been called in to serve the army; knitted and worked for the soldiers, visited hospitals—in fact were of all the use we knew how to be—and God knows one feels that nothing one does is enough; but like Kundry one's only prayer for oneself is "Dienen," and service is the only worthy thought, however humble. Germany is magnificent. I can never tell you how wonderful is the spirit of each and all—especially of the poor—they are all ready for the greatest sacrifices. There is no moaning, no grumbling—only a grand patience, a quiet determination to do their part nobly. There is no personal bitterness against the other countries; that is left for the press, and even the German press is far less vindictive than the other presses—and at least they are truthful. I see all the papers now and can compare; and I have the advantage of knowing the private information telegraphed to the ——. This tallies with the news of the German press—while the other papers tell positively fantastic lies. It makes me rage when I see the British public—the American public too—being thus misled, but we are all powerless to change this, and England simply rushes on her fate believing that Germany is ruined, is starving, is denuded of all men—whereas she is the only country that has money, abundance of food and foodstuff, and inexhaustible stores of ammunition—guns of ghastly murderous new types ready—and she has trained soldiers in such numbers that she has not yet begun to call out many men who are only longing to be allowed to serve. Can you imagine what it is to the to know all this, to love England, whatever I think of her politics, and to realize that until it is too late no Englishman will believe it—even if the censors and the press gave him a chance of knowing? Thank God ——'s work has kept and will keep him from going to the war. Of course he wants to go but they need him here. Personally, I think his uncle ——. (3) has represented the family adequately.

I am not doing anything here—but knit and recover mentally from the strain of the last two months. * * *

I saw Maude Fay (4) on my way from Frankfurt. Like every one else who has seen the Germans during their great trial, she is well on the German side. As she said, she respected them before, but loves them now. I wonder and long to know how you think and feel on this absorbing subject. Have you been turned sick by the accounts of the "Huns" atrocities in Belgium? Well, I have seen the men wounded by franc-tireurs—wounded from under cover of the white flag. I talked to a man, one of ten survivors out of eighty Red Cross men who were shot down by French Red Cross men at a distance of thirty-five feet. And I know that these things are true because I have spoken with eye-witnesses. I know, too, that there have been terrible reprisals—can one expect otherwise? But I firmly believe that half of the horrors on all sides are exaggerated—and that the Germans, at least, are not the first offenders.

(1) A German watering place.
(2) Of course we know that this was not true, but the Germans cannot be blamed for believing what their Government told them.
(3) Chief of the General Staff.
(4) American prima donna in Munich. Unlike Bernard Shaw, she is loyal to the country to which she owes everything, but of course she has no outside information.

The rest of this highly interesting letter is too personal for publication. I wrote her that the first violent expression of feeling in this country was not anti-German, but the spontaneous protest of democracy against an autocratic power that could abruptly substitute the fourteenth century for the twentieth, and that if the war had been declared by Russia the outburst would have been the same. I have also sent her The Literary Digest, Current Opinion, (both fairly non-partisan,) and many editorials and special articles from THE TIMES. But, of course, people naturally want to believe what their own Government tells them.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

ART NOTES.

Mosler to Paint Gov. Cox's Portrait —Felix Bracquemond Dead.

Henry Mosler has received a commission from Gov. Cox of Ohio to paint his portrait for the State House at Columbus. The artist's career commenced in Ohio with his work as a draughtsman on a comic paper when he was a mere boy His genre subjects are known as his most characteristic works, and one of the freshest and most attractive of these was painted during the present year for Charles Wiedeman of Newport, Ky. The picture, which is called "The Birthday," is at present on exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries; the subject is a birthday party in a Brittany home. An elderly man in holiday coat with silver buttons sits at a table with some little children, one of them obviously queen of the feast and of years that number seven if we may trust the accuracy of the candles on a cake borne aloft by a woman entering the room. All the detail of a humble equipment for family life is scrupulously noted, the crude carving on the table, the quaint spoon holder, the earthen dishes on their wooden racks, the dried herbs hanging from the rafters, the bed in the background. The interest centres, however, on the pleased, affectionate faces, into which the artist has put the cheerful kindliness characterizing his types.

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At Brancas, near the little red-roofed town of Sèvres, the French etcher, Felix Bracquemond, died last month, and the news has just reached this city through a letter sent to Mr. Weitenkampf of the Public Library. Meryon said: "I cannot etch. Bracquemond, he is the etcher." Bracquemond was 81 years old, and had been a doughty man with the table knife and fork as well as with the etching needle, having been known to eat a whole turkey at a sitting. When Mr. Weitenkampf visited him last Summer he found him living in the simple way that has not been outgrown by French artists of his generation. His garden was walled in by the characteristic high wall of the region, and when you rang the old man came out on his balcony and let down the key to his garden gate on a string. When you departed he called out in his weak voice, "Be sure you put the key on the string," and that accomplished he drew it up, and was again fortified against intrusion. He had many activities besides etching to enlist his attention, but he had decided to let them all go for the sake of his first love, the graver. In two or three weeks an exhibition of his best work will be opened at the library, as the print room contains an unequaled collection of his plates.

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J. W. von Rehling-Qvistgaard has an exhibition of his miniatures at the Reinhardt Galleries, where they will be shown until Dec. 12. It includes portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Williams Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Naumberg, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt and her family, the Princess Marie of Denmark, Prince Hans of Glucksberg, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who, apparently could not be reduced to miniature size, as his is the only portrait in oil and of larger dimensions. Mr. Qvistgaard's work is in the highest degree competent and follows the conventions of the earlier miniature painters in delicacy of detail and perfection of finish. His little "Miss Farnhan," a child with heavy blond hair, who holds a dog, is a fine example of his ability to render a faithful version of the individual face and obtain at the same time a picturesque general effect. He is best, however, in his quiet studies of serious types. His portrait of Mrs. X. is all compact of character. When he essays a departure from the conventional pose, his taste in composition sometimes plays him false, as in the portrait of a pretty fair-haired child kneeling on the grass, in which the little knees jutting out toward the spectator are almost too prominent.

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An interesting exhibition of the work done in the art classes of the Washington Irving High School is being shown at the school until Dec. 4. The design course consists of four terms of work, the first being given to freehand drawing from nature, the second to abstract design, and the third and fourth to either poster work or costume designing, at the option of the student. The result as shown in the present collection of designs is in the highest degree encouraging. In the most difficult problems, as where tools, brushes, keys, cutlery, and other purely utilitarian objects are used as elements in advertising posters, the success of the young artists is most marked. They have succeeded in keeping the appeal of their work direct and simple while developing an excellent decorative style. The color is scientifically managed to emphasize the significant features of the design without offending a trained color sense.

In the costume classes the work is shown from the beginning, and certain studies indicate that both scientific anatomy and artistic anatomy are studied as a preparation for the figure work. This perhaps accounts for the fact that the costumes worked out by the students show a decided and appropriate relation to the structure of the human form, which is much more than can be said for the designs of many a fashionable dressmaker.

A Dog's Journey of 920 Miles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend has sent me a copy of your recent issue with a story by "Inquirer" about a dog, Fido, returning home 119 miles, asking if any one can excel this record.

We had on our farm near here a fine collie named Elsie, sable and white, tracing through both sire and dam to Champion Christopher from the celebrated kennels of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Elsie was whelped in 1898. Some two years after we gave a fine pup to a friend, Mr. Wellwood Cowan, a farmer in Puslinch Township, County of Wellington. Mr. Cowan sold his farm and moved to Saskatchewan, shipping his horses, cattle, and goods by Canadian Pacific Railway from Puslinch to Yorkton, Sask. The dog went with the stock car and was let out now and then for a run when the car was switched for a crossing. At a station beyond Fort William Murillo, I think, they were put on a siding for a crossing and the conductor said they might be there for half an hour. The dog was sent out for his usual run and had gone some distance. The train was ordered on to next station and left the collie. About three weeks after he appeared at the old home in Puslinch.

The distances are about as follows: Puslinch to Toronto, 45 miles; Toronto to North Bay by Grand Trunk, over which the C. P. R. trains at that time ran, 227; North Bay to Murillo, 648; total mileage, 920—a very remarkable run for any dog.

D. McCRAE.
Guelph, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 25, 1914.

Inland Waterways for Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed inland "Atlantic Coast Waterway" would cost less than the damage inflicted on Belgium in a month of war The energy spent in that one destructive month would have completed the waterway. Aside from its inestimable commercial value, it is now a national necessity for the purpose of national defense. Concrete and steel fortifications are rendered obsolete by German guns, battleships are floating coffins sunk by little submarines and are useless waste of national resources, when the inland waterway, always useful, offers a sure line of defense through which the more modern engines of war might safely concentrate at any threatened coast city and defy any foe from over seas.

H. B. SALISBURY.
New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

NEW CHARITY MOVE FOR WINTER'S POOR

Bishop Greer, Rabbi Silverman, and Dr. Parkhurst Named to Ask Mayor's Aid.

CLASH ON RED-TAPE CHARGE

Justice Hartman's Criticism of Organized Philanthropy Opposed by Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Organized charity was criticised and its methods were described as cumbersome and frequently ineffectual at a meeting in the Ansonia Hotel yesterday afternoon of clergymen and others interested in charity. The meeting, which was held in the apartment of Mrs. L. W. Moers, was called by Justice Gustave Hartman of the Second District Municipal Court to discuss eviction on the east side. Among others present were Bishop David H. Greer, Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Frank Moss, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, and Rabbi Rudolph Grossman. There were also representatives of two of the organized charities of the city, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, former President of the United Hebrew Charities, and Father G. J. McMann of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The sharpest criticism of organized charity was made by Justice Hartman, who, in explaining his request to those present to attend the meeting, said that in 1913 there had been 882 evictions in Manhattan alone, and that often where one of the organized charities had seen fit to aid the families threatened with eviction the aid came too late on account of red tape. He also said the public generally felt that organized charity was incapable of handling a problem like the one discussed because the investigators for the charities had become calloused and because of the large administrative expense which it was believed generally had to be paid out of donations. He urged those present to form a special committee to make public appeal for funds to pay the rent for persons threatened with eviction and to help them procure employment.

Mr. Sulzberger contended that this was the province of the United Hebrew Charities and others, and that any effort to take it out of the hands of these bodies would be a reflection on the honesty of their managements. They were amply capable of handling the eviction problem, he said.

Bishop Greer interrupted what threatened to become a heated argument between Justice Hartman and Mr. Sulzberger.

"Conditions now prevailing among the poor of this city," he said, "and the worse conditions, which, it appears, will prevail during the Winter, are the most exceptional I have seen during my twenty-six years of experience in the city. It looks as though there will be more suffering among the poor this year than there has ever been. I have found heretofore that the best friend of the poor is the poor—that neighbors have taken care of those who were in especially dire straits whenever they could. This ought not to be the case. The burden should fall on the city and not on the poor. You have your organized charities to attend to this business. They ought to be required to do the business or to go out of business."

The Bishop approved a suggestion which had been made as a compromise between Justice Hartman and Mr. Sulzberger that a committee be organized to make the special appeal for funds and then turn them over to the organized charities for distribution, permitting the experienced investigators of the charities to look up all cases instead of hiring new investigators. He thought the plan should be broader than that suggested by Justice Hartman, and should include other problems of the poor as well as eviction, which was characterized by one speaker as "merely a symptom of the greater disease, poverty."

Judge Wadhams expressed hearty approval of the plan, saying that his experience in court had taught him that crime and poverty were related closely.

Dr. Parkhurst also expressed approval of the plan to form a special committee, saying that extraordinary conditions at present certainly justified extraordinary methods, and that the fact there were so many poor families put out on the street last Winter was a disgrace to the city of which he had not been aware. Mr.

NEW SHELDON PLAY LAVISHLY STAGED

Sumptuous Beauty of Setting Dominates "The Garden of Paradise."

FAIRY TALE DRAMATIZED

Appreciative and Richly Decorative, but Cumbrous Stage Version of Andersen's "Little Mermaid."

THE GARDEN OF PARADISE, a play in nine scenes, by Edward Sheldon. At the Park Theatre.

The Merman Emperor.....Littledale Power
The Empress Dowager.....Jessie Villars
The Princess Thora.....Minnie Terry
The Princess Lona.....Phyllis Thatcher
The Princess Swanhild.....Emily Stevens
The Emperor of the Crabs.....Lionel Braham
The Turtle Rajah.....Sheridan Block
The Prince of the Jellyfish..Harman Cheshire
The Captain of the Guards...Murray Kinnell
The Chief Cook.....John Rogers
The Master of Ceremonies...Clarence Feiter
Chief Musician.....Asheton Tonge
The Sea Witch.....Blanche Walsh
The King of the Blue Mountains..George Relph
Lord Otho.....Asheton Tonge
The Captain of the Royal Ship.Hugh McCrae
The Queen of the Southland.....Renee Kelly
The Prince of Spiceland.....Lionel Braham
The Grand Vizier.....Harry Neville

A succession of stage pictures of exquisite beauty and unrivaled magnificence, accompanying an appreciative dramatic version of Hans Christian Andersen's story, "The Little Mermaid"—this is "The Garden of Paradise," which, after much heralding and several quite explicable delays, was first produced on Saturday evening at the roomy Park Theatre in Columbus Circle. The dramatization is the work of Edward Sheldon, the young playwright who wrote "Salvation Nell," "The Nigger," and "Romance." The settings are the work of Joseph Urban, the Viennese artist. Their joint product is an extraordinarily sumptuous staging of one of the loveliest fairy tales ever told.

The cost of this production must have been staggering, but for all its scenic glories not the producers alone will have to pay. For it is part of the cost of any such succession of elaborate stage pictures that the audience must acquiesce in many waits. There are eight intermissions in "The Garden of Paradise" that amount, by the programme's own figures, to fifty-one minutes, a goodly part of an evening in the theatre to give just to waiting. Nor is this merely a matter of the tedium thus involved, but of interruptions so unfamiliarly frequent and so prolonged as dangerously to strain the interest in the dramatic story.

And even if the settings had been so contrived as to allow a more fluent telling of the story there is at least a doubt as to whether the producers have not done their part not wisely, but too well. It is not only a matter of too much wait, but of too much weight. There is such a thing as overdressing a play, of smothering a story, of preparing a mise-en-scène so arrestingly handsome that it absorbs attention just as an unwisely chosen background absorbs light. Surely the real beauty and spiritual and dramatic force of one of the finest stories in all literature would have been the better served by a simpler, plainer, less positive, and more suggestive art of the theatre. Against such aggressively gorgeous staging here one is permitted to register a mild protest as one might to framing a painting in a majestically spectacular production of "Peter Pan."

"The Little Mermaid," out of respect for whose imaginative and spiritual loveliness this protest is made, is Andersen at his best. It tells the story of the youngest daughter of the Sea King. It is the story of one who gambled splendidly on winning the love of a mortal so that thereby she might share his immortal soul and one day enter with him into the infinite garden of Paradise. Serving as his page, she comes to love him with a devotion so deep and true that when her chance for choice comes she, electing to forfeit her immense desire, sacrifices herself to his interest, but by that very choice unconsciously bears witness to a soul, a soul which wins her the promise of an ultimate summons to Paradise.

There is in Swanhild, as Mr. Sheldon calls her, something of the great loyalty of the Iseult who served at Prosper's side in Morgraunt Forest, something of the self-effacing devotion of another masquerading maid, "who never told her love." The poignant sweetness and wistfulness of the character is realized by Emily Stevens, who has the child quality that befits this brave heroine of a great fairy story. Miss Stevens's speech is not always distinct, and in several of the scenes she indulges in a bewilderingly rapid, staccato utterance that defies the most attentive hearing and is amazingly reminiscent of her admirable aunt.

George Relph is altogether fine as the mortal Prince, satisfying the eye, ear, and the imagination. Blanche Walsh, as the sea witch, is properly thunderous and malignant. And she is distinct to the last.

They all have the advantage of speaking from a text that is simple, fanciful, full of feeling and adequately attendant on the beauties of the story, with which Mr. Sheldon has taken some liberties, but none of significance and none without right. Only once has he faltered at his task and that is in the unannounced finale, where not only he but his associates, have combined to achieve a happy ending that is anything but happy. It suggests nothing quite so much as Little Eva mounting to Heaven and is not measurably superior to the finale of "Pilate's Daughter." It is difficult to believe that, as "The Garden of Paradise" settles down, this last scene will not have substituted for it one that is more in keeping with the level of the production and more reliant on the already finely prompted imagination.

Mr. Sheldon has played prettily with the fantastic life beneath the sea, where Swanhild is lovingly cajoled as "a little tadpole" or scolded as "a little shrimp," where the Captain of the Guards" is always giving the order "Forward, swim," and where the periwinkles, dimming their lights in terror of some passing whale, throw the imperial court into darkness and are properly rebuked by the Merman Emperor who wonders "what in the sea" has come over them and snorts his conviction that they have no more backbone than anchovies.

All this is the work of Mr. Sheldon. For the rest, the production is the work of the brilliant Joseph Urban, whose contribution, whatever its inspiration, suggests the picturesque, richly imaginative, splendidly hued and whimsically fantastic decorative art of Maxfield Parrish. No other artistic mood could quite so appropriately interpret the charm of this fairy story. There is in several of his stage pictures all that youthful romance of the Land of the Fairy Prince, which Anderson knew in his heart and where Howard Pyle loved to spend his wonder hours. For sheer, fantastic beauty the New York stage has never seen this picture to equal the bridal feast, with the pearl-tinted gateway, and steps leading up to a long table, the nodding heads of the happy guests outlined sharp against a distant sky of deep blue serenity, the laden board and all its people bathed in a wondrous amber light. And this scene is but one of a half dozen, all of them lovely with a sort of fairy radiance. Indeed, to visit "The Garden of Paradise" is to experience something of the wonder-pleasure of looking into a strange world through those "charm'd magic easements" of which the poet sang.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

A Concert of French Ballet Music—Miss Lyne, Soloist.

Mr. Damrosch devoted the fifth Sunday concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, to illustrating ballet music in France from 1749 to 1913. The first date is that of Rameau's ballet of "Platée," the second that of Ravel's ballet of "Daphnis et Chloe." As Mr. Damrosch remarked before he began to play Ravel's ballet, there is a whole world between the two, and more than one epoch of musical history has been begun and finished between them.

The overtures and gavotte from "Platée" and ballet airs from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" represented the elder style. There is here an extreme of simplicity; the excerpts from Rameau are the more elaborate, and show a more vigorous musical invention and a stouter structure, though one would not do draw too sweeping a conclusion, or perhaps any conclusion at all, from this fact, and from these particular pieces. There was more familiar matter in the selections from Delibes's ballet "Sylvia," the ballet numbers from Massenet's opera "Le Cid," the bacchanale from Saint-saens's "Samson et Dalila," all of which are music in styles current; music that is "diverting" to present-day listeners and that require no close attention and no allowances.

Very different is Ravel's ballet, of which a long and elaborate fragment was given, heard then for the first time in America. Other music of Ravel is already tolerably familiar to concert goers, as of the modern French school; so are the salient characteristics of this peculiar kind of tonality it affects, the direction of its melodic line, in quality of its harmonies, largely resultant therefrom. The ear of the frequent listener, upon whom these things come first as new and strange, hence unintelligible and harsh, is now already well inured to them, and ready to find beauty and musical significance of their own kind in them. Listened to from this point of view, Ravel's ballet music is an absorbingly interesting, even stirring composition. Such music, intended as the accompaniment and the interpretation of action, upon the stage, necessarily loses something when played in concert; but there is quite enough in this composition to enable it to be heard and enjoyed as music. There are atmosphere, swiftly changing moods, movement, abundant life in it, vivid color, manifold ingenuities and novel effects in the orchestration. There are certain climaxes of a power that are somewhat taxing to the ear in Aeolian Hall, which is better adapted to a less violent style of orchestration, and the music might be better heard in a larger auditorium. As the work was, however, this composition, or fragment of a composition, had a moving power all its own, while its style is so strongly marked as that prevailing in France today, it seemed a personal utterance.

There was a soloist in the concert; not that she contributed anything to the elucidation of ballet music in France, but she gave the programme moments of contrast. It was Miss Felice Lyne, a young American soprano who appeared in Mr. Hammerstein's light opera production of "Hans the Flute Player" in New York a few years ago, and then excited attention in London as one of his "discoveries," singing in works of a higher flight. Miss Lyne's voice is light, a small voice; but of crystalline clear quality, and when it is heard at its best, singularly pure, though with little warmth of color. She sang Susanna's air, "Deh, vieni," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." She was best in the latter; some of the florid music in it she sang clearly, and almost brilliantly. She has a less secure command of the pure legato and the polished style that are indispensable for the proper performance of Mozart's air. Miss Lyne's vocal technique, in fact, is not wholly finished; a pity, for the voice is one that has a delicate and individual charm of its own. She was especially applauded after Meyerbeer's air.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Stransky Exhibits His Orchestra In Its Lighter Vein.

The Philharmonic Orchestra was exhibited yesterday afternoon at its concert in Carnegie Hall by Mr. Stransky in its lighter vein. The instrumental portion of the programme comprised Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, the Nocturne, Scherzo, and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Smetana's Symphonic poem, "Vltava," and Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite. The last time here Mme. Frances Rose, an American soprano, who has appeared abroad. She sang "Abscheuliger, wo eilst du hin?" from Beethoven's "Fidelio," and songs by Bungert, Grieg, and Sinding.

The orchestra's numbers constituted as agreeable and charming a programme combination as a conductor may hope to happen on. The symphony was played capitally. With Mendelssonn's music the orchestra reached a high level, the Scherzo in particular being given with a brilliance and finish that could hardly have been surpassed. In this number one was struck also with the fine playing of the inner parts, especially the clarinets and flutes. Smetana's symphonic poem furnished just the necessary contrast of seriousness between the Mendelssohn composition and Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite, which ended the concert. This last was splendidly performed, with all of its wit and fantastic charm finding perfect utterance.

Mme. Rose's voice is large in volume and she sings with a certain temperamental force, but the quality of her voice seems sometimes unwieldy. It would be straining a point to consider her equal in attainments as a concert singer to those who usually appear as soloists with the large symphony orchestras.

Metropolitan Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night the soloists were Frieda Hempel, Jacques Urlus, and Adamo Didur. Miss Hempel sang an aria from Mozart's "Entfuehrung aus dem Serail" and a vocal arrangement of Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz. Mr. Urlus sang the Prayer from "Tiefland" and songs by Richard Strauss, Jensen and Schumann, while Mr. Didur's numbers were the Prologue from "Pagliacci," an arioso from Rubinstein's "Demon" and a Tosti ballad. Under the direction of Richard Hageman the orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, Charlier's "Rhapsody Espagnole and Halversen's "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars." It was a very satisfactory concert and both stars and orchestra received liberal applause.

Elmendorf Shows Southern Europe.

Carnegie Hall was well filled last night, when Dwight Elmendorf guided his audience "Around Southern Europe." His pictures taken in France, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, were unusual. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon. Mr. Elmendorf announces two extra "travel talks" on "Norway, Land of the Midnight Sun," Dec. 13, and "Flowers from Many Lands," Dec. 20.

3 MORE THEATRES JOIN MOVIE FIELD

Belgian Battlefields Shown at the 39th St., While Casino Offers Parker Drama.

VATICAN AT THE HARRIS

New York Theatre Reverts to Film Policy—Belasco Play Shown.

In an effort to overcome the complaint made by theatrical managers that New York is suffering from too many theatres, two of the leading playhouses in the city were last night turned into moving picture houses, and a third will follow suit today. The Casino and the Thirty-ninth Street Theatres last night began to show films. This afternoon pictures will move into the Harris Theatre and the New York Theatre will revert to that policy.

In each instance the announcement has been made that when business in a theatrical way picks up the theatres will go back to playing "legitimate" attractions.

At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night two big audiences saw a striking set of moving pictures taken on the battlefields of Belgium by a photographer from The Chicago Tribune. The films are remarkable and show actual fighting. The pictures were taken during the burning of Antwerp, the battle of Alost, the destruction of Termonde, the breaking of the dykes and the flooding of Lierre, the battle of Malines, and the flight of refugees into Holland.

At the Casino Theatre "The Seats of the Mighty," a splendid movie drama made from Sir Gilbert Parker's story of the same name, began an engagement last night. Lionel Barrymore, an actor who has not been seen on the stage in several years, posed for the leading rôle of the film drama, the character of Doltaire, an outstanding figure in the Court of Louis XV. of France in the year 1757. "The Seats of the Mighty" has been handsomely staged. The story is told on the screen in six parts.

At the Harris Theatre moving-picture films of the late Pope Pius X. and scenes in the Vatican will be shown.

At the New York Theatre the film drama "Damon and Pythias" will commence an engagement.

At the Strand Theatre last night, when the first performance was given of the film play made from "The Rose of the Rancho," David Belasco, who, with Jesse L. Lasky, put on the play before the camera, presented Mme. Rothapfel, the wife of the manager of the Strand, with a huge silver loving cup, a gift from himself and Mr. Lesky.

The presentation took place in Mr. Rothapfel's private office. "The Rose of the Rancho," which in play form was originally produced by Mr. Belasco, is a movie drama of much beauty. It was enthusiastically received by last night's audiences at the Strand.

WM. A. BRADY'S PLANS.

Manager Tells of New Productions He Is to Make.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, returned to New York yesterday after a tour of the Middle West with the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, of which De Wolf Hopper is the star. Mr. Hopper has just finished a tour of the Pacific Coast and Northwestern Canada, and says, according to the word brought back by Mr. Brady, that the territory through which he has been traveling is on the eve of a big business revival.

Mr. Brady himself, while he found the theatres in the Middle West suffering from lack of patronage, found that section of the country most optimistic.

"In all my career," said the manager last night, "I have never heard anything to compare with the predictions as to prosperity which have greeted me on every hand during the last fortnight. As an indication of my own faith in an early and great revival in business, I am about to spread out upon a large scale in new stage productions, beginning Jan. 1, with Grace George, who finishes her tour of the large cities in 'The Truth' on Dec. 7, will immediately begin rehearsals of a new play written by William J. Hurlburt.

"I have arranged with Harrison Grey Fiske for the New York engagement of Mme. Lopokova in her new play.

"Rehearsals will begin almost immediately upon a new drama by Wayne Bryan Corlock, called 'Jim's Woman,' in which Dustin Farnum is to originate the leading rôle. A little later on I shall produce 'The Decent Thing to Do,' by Charles Kennedy; 'What Will John Say,' by Edith Orr; a new comedy by Frank Craven, and a new play by Owen Davis."

KEENAN TAKES DALY'S.

Actor Promises "a New Epoch in Metropolitan Productions."

Frank Keenan, the actor, who is starring in "Yosemite" at Daly's Theatre, has arranged to take over the direction of that playhouse, and next week will introduce a new theatrical policy there. On Friday afternoon at a special professional matinée of "Yosemite" for children, managers, managers, managers, and newspaper men, Mr. Keenan will make an address in which he will outline his new plans.

Mr. Keenan would not discuss his plans for Daly's yesterday, but said the new policy would be calculated to mark the beginning of a new epoch in metropolitan productions." Mr. Keenan said further that his announcement on Friday would be of great interest to American dramatists and producers.

Mabel Garrison to Sing.

At the Tuesday Salon at Sherry's tomorrow afternoon the artists will be Mabel Garrison of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Miss Lucille Orrell, 'cellist; George Dostal, tenor, and Manfred Malkin, pianist. George Shwab and Emil J. Polak will assist at the piano.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

This will be "Made in U. S. A." club night at the New York Hippodrome. All present will be made members of the organization and receive club buttons. Brief speeches will be made between the acts, among the speakers being Colonel John Brown, former United States Commissioner to the Balkan States, and George F. Curtis, lawyer and lecturer, who won considerable fame by appearing in joint debate with the late Robert Ingersoll.

Douglas J. Wood, managing director of the New York Play Actors, who are to inaugurate the new season at the Bandbox Theatre on Dec. 22, will make his last invitation appearance at the MacDowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, this evening, when the club members will assist him in a single performance of a new satirical comedy entitled "The Higher Mormonism," by Catherine Metcalf Roof.

Tonight's performance of "Chin-Chin" will be the fiftieth in New York.

Gabrielle Dorziat, who is appearing with William Faversham in "The Hawk" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre will give "An Hour of French Poetry" at the Little Theatre tomorrow afternoon, at 4 P. M. for the European Actors War Fund.

At Joison wants a new chorus for the English comic song, "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts For Soldiers," which he plays in "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden, and for the successful writer he will give a box for "Dancing Around."

The annual augmentation of the programme at the Hippodrome to permit of the introduction of holiday features of especial interest to the children will take place today, beginning with the matinee performance.

Henry Kelker and the other members of the company which Oliver Morosco has engaged to support Mr. Kolker in the new play "Over Children" leave tomorrow for Chicago, where they will complete rehearsals of the new piece prior to its presentation for a run at the Princess Theatre in that city, starting Christmas week.

Arrivals on the Minnehaha.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London on the Minnehaha were:

E. Bellamy, Col. W. R. C. Brough, Miss F. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Curtis, C. G. Croall, Mrs. H. M. Day, Mrs. C. R. Dilworth, Lady Jordan, Rear-Admiral James J. Kane, H. C. Lea, Mrs. A. E. Mellett, L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mott, Miss G. Murray, Lieut. Col. E. G. Pennefather, P. D. Reany, A. J. S. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Saybolt, E. M. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Dr. A. W. Waite, E. C. Winter, and Col. F. W. Wogan-Browne.

DOLL SALE TO AID CHILDREN

10,000 Daddy Long-Legs Are to be Dressed for Charity.

Through an arrangement made by Miss Mary Vida Clark of the Children's Committee of the State Charities Aid Association the distribution of 10,000 Daddy Long-Legs will start today. These will be distributed to clubs and individuals who will dress them and they then will be sold, either publicly or privately, the money received is to be used to improve the condition of the 35,000 children in the institutions of the State and to help in finding homes for them. The committee in charge of the work consists of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. William B. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and Miss Clark as Chairman.

"Every little girl in New York should have a Daddy Long-Legs doll by Christmas," said Miss Clark yesterday. "The design for the dress was taken from the dress of Judy Abbott in Jean Webster's play, 'Daddy Long-Legs,' which was drawn by Miss Webster herself. Several clubs have been formed to dress the dolls and Vassar students have taken a number. Miss Ruth Chatterton, playing the leading rôle in 'Daddy Long-Legs,' is going to help the committee distribute the dolls."

Those desiring to assist in dressing these dolls for the benefit of the orphans should apply for dolls to the Daddy Long-Legs League, Room 83, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to Miss Chatterton at the Gaiety Theatre.

FOR ONE MORAL STANDARD.

Rabbi Kopald Urges Women to Enforce Righteousness Upon Men.

Rabbi Louis Kopald of Buffalo, who preached yesterday morning at the Free Synagogue on "Morals of Man Versus Morals for Women," urged that it was the duty of women to establish a single standard of morals by making outcasts of men with pasts, as women with pasts are made outcasts. All high-minded men and women, he said, must favor setting up as the single standard of morals the standard of woman at her best.

"What then shall this single standard be?" he asked. "Shall it be a change in the direction of greater liberty, greater license for women? Such a result is well-nigh unthinkable. Upon woman depend the intactness and permanency of that domestic purity through which the family is and the family unit are maintained. She, and not man, is the guardian of the home. To an altogether unequal degree is imposed on her the responsibility of its monogamous ideal. For she is in a peculiar way the source of all life; she is the maker of the race. All our racial and social traditions, all our hopes, all our ideals would therefore combat a lower standard for women.

"It is all too true that a premium seems to be set on a man who has sown his wild oats, the man who has had 'experience.' Our women are attracted as never before by the man who has sinned. When woman will turn her back upon the man who has fallen; when she will turn from her door the moral leper whom she today welcomes; when she will refuse to entertain in her drawing room and dine at table the thousands of 'bachelor-polygamists' who people our fashionable homes; when the 'men who have had a past' are banished forever then will woman wield a power whose effect will be 'the day that changed the world.'"

Schubart-Werner Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Werner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Werner, and Henry Allen Schubart will take place tomorrow at the St. Regis. Mrs. Arthur Joseph, Jr., will be the matron of honor and Miss Adelaide Werner is to be the bridesmaid. Alexander Weinberg has been selected as best man and the ushers are to be Louis Werner, Jr., Charles J. Goldsmoth, Percy L. Guiterman, and Monroe Rosenman.

Miss Rich to Wed on Dec. 10.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Helen B. Rich, the daughter of Mrs. Frank L. Stratton of 39 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Frederick B. Patterson have been changed owing to the critical illness of Mr. Patterson's grandmother, who has had a stroke of paralysis. Instead of taking place on New Year's Day it will be held at 4 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 10, in St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, and none but the immediate families will be present. There will be no reception.

Miss Carline Hirsh to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hirsh of Fredericksburg, Va., announce the coming wedding of their daughter, Miss Carline Hirsh, to Joel Judas of New York on Dec. 16 at the St. Regis.

MUSIC NOTES.

John Bland, tenor, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, at the Princess Theatre. John Cushing will be the accompanist.

Loudon Charlton has received a letter from Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, saying that he is serving with the French army and will not come to America this season to fill his engagements.

Carl Jorn, Lucy Gates, Vera Barstow, and Paolo Martucci will be the soloists at the first of a series of ten "Moments Musicales avec Danses Modernes et Classiques" which will be given Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf. The dance music will be played by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

Ida H. Helms will give a violin recital on Friday evening at Memorial Hall, 376 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

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DR. ADLER PREDICTS A WORLD-WIDE WAR

Leader of Ethical Culture Society Says the East Will Be Arrayed Against the West.

NOT THE LAST CONFLICT

Present Struggle Will Be Followed by a Holy War—Churches Appeal for Peace.

Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, predicted a world war yesterday in discussing the future of civilization in the society's meeting house at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street.

"There is something more than Germany and the Allies," he said. "There is heard the first muttering of the holy war; Asia and Africa against Europe and America. Imperialism threatens the uprising of the East against the West.

"The fact that the Imperial heads in India and Africa are aliens, creates a suppressed feeling of revolt that will break out in a holy war. The present war will not last. It is only the prelude to a greater one involving all civilization. The time is coming when the United States will have to decide which side it will take—to exploit the East or force imperialism upon it."

Dr. Adler asserted that the United States was acquiring an aristocracy.

"It is surprising the number of aristocrats this democracy is developing," he said, "and many of them are intermarrying into the aristocracy of Europe."

Churches Appeal for Peace.

An appeal has been sent out by several of the Protestant churches of neutral European countries, urging all churches throughout the world to make further efforts to bring about peace. Here is a copy of the appeal, received by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America:

We, servants of Christ, address to all those who have power or influence in the matter an earnest appeal to keep peace before their eyes, in order that bloodshed soon may cease. The war is causing untold distress. Christ's body, the Church, suffers and mourns. Mankind, in its need, cries out, "O Lord, how long?"

We remind our Christian brethren of various nations that war cannot sunder the bond of internal union that Christ holds in us. Our faith perceives what the eye cannot see: the mighty power must finally serve the dispensation of the Almighty, and all the faithful in Christ are one.

Let us, therefore, call upon God, that He may destroy hate and enmity and in mercy obtain peace for us. He will be done.

The appeal was conceived by Archbishop Nathan Soederblom of Upsala, Sweden, and it is signed by Ostenfeld, Bishop of Seeland, Denmark; Gustaf Johani, Archbishop of Aabo, Finland; Pastor Lemmans, President of the Reformed Church, Holland; Pastor Demoor, President of the Dutch Reformed Churches in Holland; Pastor Helwig, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Holland; Pastor Hecker of Amsterdam, President of the Restored Lutheran Church of Holland; Bishop Jens Tranberg of Christiania, Norway; Archbishop Soederblom, Pastor Ris of Berné, President of the Conference of Reformed Churches of Switzerland; Pastor Armand Duckert of Geneva, Moderator of the Company of Pastors, and Bishop Joseph Ference of Kolozswar, in Hungary.

Court Preacher Dryander of Berlin, President von Bezzel of Munich, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sent letters explaining that, as officials of State Churches in belligerent countries, they were unable to sign the appeal, but expressed interest in it.

Pastor Asks Frenchmen to Fight.

At the French Episcopal Church, Eglise du Saint Esprit, in East Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning the rector, the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, preached a war sermon. He said it was the duty of every man to stand for his country even to shedding of his blood for it, and it was the duty of every Frenchman now to fight for France, for England, for Russia, and for Belgium, for in so doing he was fighting for liberty. Mr. Wittmeyer said at the conclusion of the service that he believed it was the duty of every Frenchman at home or in this country to go to the front.

"It is a fight for liberty," he said. "I have nothing against the German people, but I believe if Germany should win it would mean militarism for the world. I would go to the front myself if I were a younger man. There are duties that may keep a man at home. I kept one from going to the front last week. He has four children and a sick wife. He has two brothers who are fighting for France, and he wanted to go himself, but his duty was here."

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. WHARTON, insurance adjuster at 85 Maiden Lane and living at 500 West 150th Street, died yesterday while being taken from the Hudson Street Hospital after being stricken with epilepsy at Broadway and Dey Street. He was 45 years old.

ISRAEL STERN, senior member of the importing firm of L. Stern & Sons, Philadelphia, died on Saturday night at his home, 1,935 North Twelfth Street, aged 69 years. He had recently returned from his fortieth business trip to Europe.

The Rev. RICHARD A. NOLAN, until recently the assistant pastor of the Star of the Sea Church at Atlantic City, died on Saturday at the home of relatives in Trenton, aged 37 years.

Ex-Mayor T. D. DURLING of Pennington, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, aged 90 years. He had practiced law in Pennington thirty-two years and was one of the founders of The Pennington Post, a weekly newspaper to which he was a contributing editor until a few months ago. He was President of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a member of the Law and Legislative Committee, and Master in Chancery since 1882.

CHARLES N. ZIEGLER, attorney, President of the Choral Society of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home, 2,104 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, aged 60 years. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1871. For many years he was President of the River and Harbor Improvement Company. He was one of the founders of the University Club and a Governor of the Art Club. He also was stage manager for the Browning Society and producer of the annual play for fifteen years.

JACOB H. LEVINE, a pioneer picture frame manufacturer, of 16 Mercer Street, died yesterday at his home, 506 West 159th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was noted for his charities, being a member of a number of charitable organizations, among them being the Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society and the Montefiore Home.

Dr. HENRY McWHINNIE, one of the most widely known veterinary surgeons in New York State, and for many years city veterinarian of Troy, died in that city on April 29, 1912, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of the New York State Veterinary Society, United States Veterinary Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Montreal Psychological Society.

JOSEPH L. MUNN, head of the family of that name long prominent in New Jersey and the first Township Clerk of East Orange, died yesterday at his home, 15 Munn Avenue, in that city in his seventy-fifth year. He had formerly been senior member of a law firm in Newark, but had devoted most of his time to public work. Mr Munn was formerly President of the Board of Education, Surrogate of Essex County, counsel for the Park Commission, and was one of the organizers of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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Court Preacher Dryander of Berlin, President von Bezzel of Munich, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sent letters explaining that, as officials of State Churches in belligerent countries, they were unable to sign the appeal, but expressed interest in it.

Pastor Asks Frenchmen to Fight.

At the French Episcopal Church, Eglise du Saint Esprit, in East Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning the rector, the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, preached a war sermon. He said it was the duty of every man to stand for his country even to shedding of his blood for it, and it was the duty of every Frenchman now to fight for France, for England, for Russia, and for Belgium, for in so doing he was fighting for liberty. Mr. Wittmeyer said at the conclusion of the service that he believed it was the duty of every Frenchman at home or in this country to go to the front.

"It is a fight for liberty," he said. "I have nothing against the German people, but I believe if Germany should win it would mean militarism for the world. I would go to the front myself if I were a younger man. There are duties that may keep a man at home. I kept one from going to the front last week. He has four children and a sick wife. He has two brothers who are fighting for France, and he wanted to go himself, but his duty was here."

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. WHARTON, insurance adjuster at 85 Maiden Lane and living at 500 West 150th Street, died yesterday while being taken from the Hudson Street Hospital after being stricken with epilepsy at Broadway and Dey Street. He was 45 years old.

ISRAEL STERN, senior member of the importing firm of L. Stern & Sons, Philadelphia, died on Saturday night at his home, 1,935 North Twelfth Street, aged 69 years. He had recently returned from his fortieth business trip to Europe.

The Rev. RICHARD A. NOLAN, until recently the assistant pastor of the Star of the Sea Church at Atlantic City, died on Saturday at the home of relatives in Trenton, aged 37 years.

Ex-Mayor T. D. DURLING of Pennington, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, aged 90 years. He had practiced law in Pennington thirty-two years and was one of the founders of The Pennington Post, a weekly newspaper to which he was a contributing editor until a few months ago. He was President of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a member of the Law and Legislative Committee, and Master in Chancery since 1882.

CHARLES N. ZIEGLER, attorney, President of the Choral Society of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at his home, 2,104 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, aged 60 years. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1871. For many years he was President of the River and Harbor Improvement Company. He was one of the founders of the University Club and a Governor of the Art Club. He also was stage manager for the Browning Society and producer of the annual play for fifteen years.

JACOB H. LEVINE, a pioneer picture frame manufacturer, of 16 Mercer Street, died yesterday at his home, 506 West 159th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was noted for his charities, being a member of a number of charitable organizations, among them being the Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society and the Montefiore Home.

Dr. HENRY McWHINNIE, one of the most widely known veterinary surgeons in New York State, and for many years city veterinarian of Troy, died in that city on April 29, 1912, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of the New York State Veterinary Society, United States Veterinary Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Montreal Psychological Society.

JOSEPH L. MUNN, head of the family of that name long prominent in New Jersey and the first Township Clerk of East Orange, died yesterday at his home, 15 Munn Avenue, in that city in his seventy-fifth year. He had formerly been senior member of a law firm in Newark, but had devoted most of his time to public work. Mr Munn was formerly President of the Board of Education, Surrogate of Essex County, counsel for the Park Commission, and was one of the organizers of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church.

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TO AID WIDOWED MOTHERS.

State Pension System Favored at Meeting of East Side Forum.

Members of the New York State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers, at a meeting held last night at Hester and Essex Streets under the auspices of the East Side Forum, urged legislative action to provide for dependent children of widows to replace the inadequate aid now given by the city and State charitable institutions, which, it was said, resulted in most instances in "broken homes and the inhuman separation of mothers from their children for no other fault than that of poverty."

Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court, who as a member of the commission has completed an investigation of conditions affecting the charitable institutions throughout the State, said the situation could not be met by any form of existing charity.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and member of the commission, suggested that instead of the present system of the city paying $2,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually to charitable institutions without accomplishing effective aid for the children, part of that amount at least should be set aside to pay to a mother $3 a week for the care of each child, which is the rate paid to an institution for the same purpose.

"Unless the Legislature passes the Widows' Pension bill," he said, "the city has no authority to do this, although it pays $12,000 a year salary to the City Chamberlain, who says himself that his office is a useless one. In providing a widow's pension, however, it should not be made a tax directly on the wealthy, but an equal tax on

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Every one in the financial district found in the reopening of the Stock Exchange for bond trading on Saturday tangible evidence of the large strides which have been made on the road of recovery from the depression and disorganization caused by the outbreak of war. From the closing of the Stock Exchange to its reopening for public trading in bonds was four months almost to a day. The machinery of the markets was by no means idle during that long period, but it operated under reduced power and in the face of many obstacles. A heavy decline in prices in the private trading after the Exchange closed was followed by a brisk and extensive recovery. This describes equally well the movement in stocks and in bonds. The extent to which bonds have shown recovery is reflected in the public quotations again made on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The trading in stocks through the clearing house of the Exchange, which still goes unreported, and the unofficial quotations in the New Street market, reflect the recovery which has occurred in stocks. In both the movements offer reassurance and encouragement.

The change from unquoted to quoted transactions in bonds is even more significant than appears on the surface. It represents essentially an abandonment in large part, if not entirely, of the emergency measures of protection which were adopted to safeguard the financial situation from the assault of war upon security values. It represents an abandonment of these measures in favor of the normal methods of handling the bond market. That implies a comfortable money position, a considerable growth in the investment demand for securities, and an atmosphere of confidence in the place of the tension which naturally existed in the first days after the outbreak of war.

Two questions of particular consequence suggest themselves to the financial community in connection with the resumption of public trading in bonds: Will this step serve to increase buying of bonds in larger proportion than it will increase selling? and What will be the extent of foreign liquidation? To both of these questions bankers who have carefully considered them are making favorable replies. Foreign liquidation, which loomed very large when the resumption of public trading was first considered, seemed to grow less and less of a problem as the time for actual resumption approached. The head of one of the great international banking houses said on Saturday that he found no evidence of heavy impending liquidation for foreign account. The position of German exchange would seem to put a premium on sales of our securities by Germany, but there is good reason for believing that German holdings of both our bonds and stocks were so reduced by liquidation which preceded the war that no large selling from that source is now to be anticipated.

It is from England that the largest supply of American bonds might come, but Sir George Paish is by no means alone in expressing the opinion that heavy selling by England is not to be expected, at least so long as money conditions remain as comfortable as they now are in London. Chancellor Lloyd George's estimate that the United States owes Great Britain $5,000,000,000, in other words that British investments in the United States reach that figure, is regarded as exaggerated, but even were the British holdings of American securities as great as that there would be no present reason for expecting an avalanche of securities from that quarter. It would have been different if our market had remained open while Europe was still in the throes of the war panic which swept over Europe at the end of July. Selling prompted by fear might know no limits. What selling is done now will be done calmly. The European markets, particularly the English market, which is the largest holder of our securities, no longer have reason of their own for selling precipitately without regard to prices. Any necessitous selling by individual investors, it is to be expected, will be spread over a long period, and so far as concerns possible selling by institutions it is fair to assume that liquidation of this kind will be adjusted to the ability of the market to absorb it. It would be different if money were very scarce in England. Instead of that it is overabundant. If, as is known to be the case, English bankers have in certain instances discouraged the prepayment of American securities owing to the glut of money in the London market is it not reasonable to suppose that whatever selling is done by them will be done with due regard to realizing favorable prices? The actual test in this matter of foreign liquidation, so far as it may be affected by the resumption of public trading here, is yet to come, but sight must not be lost of the fact that Europe has for some time past had a substantial market in American securities in which it could sell if it needed to. Indeed, Europe has been selling here to some extent, and there is no very good reason for assuming that it will now sell more heavily merely because trading is being done publicly.

And what of the domestic bond market? It is much easier to discourage buying than to discourage selling, and it can be taken for granted that those who have had real need of converting their security holdings into cash have not ignored the existing markets for stocks and bonds. Indeed, those markets have been fairly good ones, for they have proved capable of absorbing not a very large but yet a substantial amount of selling, and in the face of this to advance considerably. The man who has had need to sell is very much more likely to have searched out his market than the man who has had surplus funds to invest. This being true the resumption of public trading is much more likely to stimulate buying than to stimulate selling. To the extent to which the volume of the market is enlarged by the reopening of the Exchange it is likely to enlarge favorably rather than unfavorably. The indications are that much will be gained and nothing lost by the Stock Exchange resuming its usual functions so far as trading in bonds is concerned.

This estimate of the situation is based exclusively on the facts as they now stand and on the reasonable expectations regarding the working of the market forces now making themselves felt. If one cares to look ahead it is possible to find further support for the investment market in the probable further easing of the money market and in such possibilities as the granting to the railroads of an increase in rates sufficient to improve their credit which would find ready reflection in the market for their obligations. The time is now at hand when a decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission was expected when the hearings before that body closed, and we have this to look forward to as a possible source of improvement in the investment situation. The country has a right to look forward to it, moreover, for it is plain that the railroads need this relief. This week will prove an interesting one for the financial community. It has only to bear out the indications with which last week closed to prove not only interesting but highly encouraging.

LONDON IS SANGUINE.

War Loan's Success Reflected in General Financial Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The oversubscription of the war loan was the outstanding event of last week. The banks obtained only 96.2 per cent. of their provisional applications, that is, of the second half of the first £100,000,000 of the loan. This shows that the public subscribed for over £250,000,000. The loan's success, in the face of the fact that the Stock Exchange was still closed, that the moratorium had only recently expired, and that the income tax is to be doubled next year, exerted a good effect upon financial sentiment.

Generally speaking, the demand for stocks was steady throughout the week at higher prices. This was especially true of Argentine and American railroad shares. Atchison was notably firm, showing investment character of demand.

Money plethora still cotinues, but may be reduced if a large proportion of the war loan is paid in full on Dec. 7. The artificial credit in the market created by advances to acceptors under Government guarantee seems practically to have reached its maximum. This is one cause of the abundance of money, but as the interest charged on these advances is 7 per cent., repayment is encouraged and inflation prevented. The discount rate in the open market, which is now under 3 per cent., is thus expected gradually to approach nearer to the bank rate of 5 per cent., despite the shortage of bills.

A rough scheme for the reopening of the Stock Exchange under restrictions has been drawn up and will be submitted to the Treasury this week. The need of shelter in the case of bad weather and of better machinery for completing bargains encourages submission to great restrictions on reopening. At the settlement now in progress more stock has again been taken up.

Improvement in the Lancashire cotton trade progresses steadily, helped by better Indian and general demand for cotton goods. Generally, sentiment is healthier and more confident as a result of better war news and of the war loan's success.

FRANCE KEEPS MORATORIUM

Suspension to Continue Until End of the Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The latest moratorium decree authorized proceedings for the enforcement of debts after Dec. 1, but almost all institutions and firms are seemingly not in a position at this time to meet acceptances, and it has therefore been decided to repeal the decree and allow the suspension to continue unchanged until the end of the year.

The official Bourse and the Coulisse will open Dec. 7 for cash transactions only. The Bank of France, in a circular now made public, urges the managers of its branches to facilitate the discounting of bills, to accommodate borrowers on collateral, and to encourage subscriptions to the national defense loan. The authorized amount of that loan has been increased to 1,400,000,000 francs, while the subscriptions so far have reached only 700,000,000 francs. All the foreign exchanges continue favorable to France.

New York Central Note Offer.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank, having sold a large part of the $40,000,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5 per cent. notes, half maturing April 1, 1915, and half Oct. 1, 1915, they offer the remainder at 99.80 and interest, to yield about 5½ per cent. for the notes due April 1, 1915, and at 99.15 and interest, to yield about 6 per cent. for the notes due Oct. 1, 1915. The notes are in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, drawn to the order of the company and indorsed in blank, the one-year notes having coupons attached. Interest is payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 28, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6% pf..	2,500,000	..	..	.....	40	45
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	78	82
Do pf. ($50)	1,680,000	1¼	Q	Nov 2, 14	45	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	¾b	Q	Nov 2, 14	313	316
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	103½	108
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	..	Sep 1, 14	57½	60
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	80	82
Do 6% nos. '21	2,200,000	¾	S	F. & A.	90	95
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,005,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	35	45
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 10, 14	63	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50½	52
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 5½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	..
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92½
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 7% pf....	425,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st s.f. 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Nov 2, 14	55	58
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	76	80
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 14	70	71
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	91½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84½	88
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	55
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	95	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	..	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	68	73
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	14	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	55	65
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94½
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	631,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	94½
J.C.,H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	25
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	98½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	86	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	85	90
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	40	50
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	79
N. Y. West'r. LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76½	78½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 14	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	8,336,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 14	76½	78
Okl.Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Ozark P. & W. Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, '29	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Do con.5s,'36	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	105
Por. G. El.5s	5,020,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C. 1st con. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,200	1½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Roch. R & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	67	72
Rock. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Scn. Val. Tr. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	91½
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	..
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93½
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 14	62½	..
Scran. El. 5s.	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	94
Sierra & S. F. 1st 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	85	87½
So. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83	86
So. Power 5s	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	79	82
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Sep 15,14	$17	$18½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,159,490	3½	S	J. & J.	75	79
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79	80
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	41	46
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 14	61	70
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	62	67
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 14	77	..
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 14	78	81
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	79½	80¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	..	..	.....	44	45½
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 28, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	$4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 15,14	30	35
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	46	48
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	2b	M	Oct 20, 14	195	200
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	94	99
Bat. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J. A. J. O	90	93
Bliss, E. W. (o)	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	97	105
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	116	..
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 15,14	106½	108
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,14	100¼	103½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅝	6½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,14	129	131
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 10,14	90	93
Do pf.	2,499,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,14	98	102
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	2½	Q	Sep 1, 14	99½	102
Do pf.	8,912,600	1¾	Q	Nov 2, 14	97½	100
Lawston Mon	6,000,000	1½	..	Jun 30,14	55	60
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Oct 17, 14	140	150
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, '32..	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Mare. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅜	2½
Max. Mot. Co.	12,778,058	..	..	.....	14¼	14½
Do 1st pf.	12,279,332	..	..	.....	43½	44½
Do 2d pf..	10,127,468	..	..	.....	17	18
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	3a	Q	Jun 30,14	201	205
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 14	..	71
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	88	91
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Nov 15,14	575	590
Pr. & Gam. pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 14	185	..
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,14	150	165
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,14	100	102
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	104¼	106
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	225	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5⅛
Suiz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	89	93
Temple Coal 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 14	78	80
Do pf.	4,750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	88	92

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ⅛% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	July 1, 14	14½	15
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	535	545
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15, 14	270	290
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$3	Q	Sep 15,14	110	113
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Sep 21,14	630	650
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 16,14	220	225
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Sep 15,14	39	42
Cumb. P. L..	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	55	60
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 2 14	228	233
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,14	170	174
Gal.-Tex. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Sep 30,14	140	145
Ind. P. Lin..	5,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 14,14	96	98
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	75c	Q	Sep 15, 14	36	38
N. Y. Tran..	2,000,000	6	Q	Oct 15, 14	230	235
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 14	96	99
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$1¼	Q	Sep 21,14	184	186
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	430	435
Solar Ref'g..	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 20,14	233	240
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 1, 14	198	199
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	..	Jun 30,14	268	273
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Oct 1, 14	115	120
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,700,400	2.50	Q	Sep 15,14	302	305
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6s	Q	Nov 30,14	478	482
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Jun 15,14	350	360
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	243	250
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,14	330	340
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Sep 15,14	394	396
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Sep 15,14	192	194
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	2f	Q	Sep 15,14	410	420
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	155	165
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	..	Sep 25,14	82	85
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31, 14	197	201
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	37	41

a—Including 3% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra. c—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra. h—Including 2% extra

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	48	..
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	58
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 14	125	..
King. Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	90	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S.	A. & A.	91	94
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	..	Jul 15, 14	39¾	40½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	77	80
Pfd. U. W. Co. 5s, '31.	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91½	94½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,392,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	102¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Wash'ton G. 5s '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	103½	105
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 14	340	355
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 14	400	415
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	140	150
Brooklyn ...	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 14	460	480
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,14	400	415
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 14	990	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	125	140
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	82
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 14	370	400
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 14	1000	1060
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,14	230	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	495	510
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 14	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	100	110
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 14	130	135
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Nov 2, 14	570	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 14	120	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	120
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,14	385	395
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 14	100	125
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,14	575	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	950	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 14	245	270
S. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,14	380	400
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 14	350	395

FINANCIAL.

SYNDICATE controlling a large gold placer deposit in one of the Western States offers participations to a limited number of responsible gentlemen who will provide funds to complete work of proving the deposit. Amount required not large.

Only replies from principals and those in a position to act promptly will be considered.

References.

Address "Syndicate," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
Notice is hereby given that Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell by auction to the highest bidder at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, 27,511 shares of stock of the Equador Gold Mining Company, said stock having been deposited as collateral to secure a promissory note of William B. Sarsby, dated December 11th, 1896, for $10,853 and interest.
Messrs. Cravath & Henderson, Attorneys, 52 William Street.

October 24th, 1914.
Notice to Holders of New York Athletic Club Debenture Bonds:
The issue of New York Athletic Club Debentures Bonds, maturing December 1, 1915, are hereby called for redemption on December 1, 1914, as provided in indenture, after which date interest will cease.
Bonds with coupons attached should be presented at the club office, 58 West 59th Street, New York City, for payment.
M. S. PAINE, Treasurer.

Astor Trust Company

A Corporate Executor Never Dies

If you name an individual as executor of your Will, you cannot be certain that he will survive you long enough to carry out your wishes.

The better, more modern plan is to consider the Astor Trust Company in connection with making your Will, appointing this institution your executor and trustee. Your heirs will have the advantage of having their inheritance wisely managed and safeguarded in every particular, by the collective knowledge and experience of our Officers and Board of Directors.

Our Trust Department will be glad to go over this subject with you at any time, or mail to you our booklets in regard to it.

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

$40,000,000

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 5% Notes

$20,000,000 maturing April 1, 1915
$20,000,000 maturing October 1, 1915

Interest payable April 1st and October 1st at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in the City of New York.

Notes are in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, are drawn to the order of the Company and endorsed in blank, the One-Year Notes having Coupons attached.

Having sold a large part of the above-mentioned Notes, we offer the remainder, subject to prior sale, at the following prices:

The Notes due April 1, 1915, at 99.80 and interest, to yield about 5½ per cent
The Notes due October 1, 1915, at 99.15 and interest, to yield about 6 per cent

Payable at our office in New York funds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK NATIONAL CITY BANK

New York, November 30, 1914.

October 28, 1914.
TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Eighteenth day of November, 1903, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, securing an issue of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds, dated November 18, 1903, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

October 28, 1914.
TO THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
The undersigned, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby resigns as Trustee under a certain Indenture entered into on the Twelfth day of March, 1906, by and between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, relating to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company 25-Year 4% Gold Bonds of 1906, such resignation to take effect November 15, 1914.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23d, 1914.

Reopening of Stock Exchange.

Economic significance of the reopening of the Stock Exchange for bond trading. Marketability of securities is an important element in their value, and this is increased by restoring a public market for them. This and other phases of the financial reawakening now under way discussed in this week's ANNALIST.

The gold movement of recent months is also interestingly pictured.

THE ANNALIST, published every Monday morning, contains much valuable information for all those interested in Finance, Commerce, and Economics.

On news stands, 10c a copy. Annual subscription, $4.

ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

We regret to announce that Mr. Charles Sims retires from our firm on December 1st, 1914.
HERRICK, BERG & CO.,
14 Wall Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of New York Tanning Extract Company will be held on the 8th day of December, 1914, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from One Million Five Hundred and Forty-five Thousand ($1,545,000) Dollars, consisting of Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty (15,450) Shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each to Sixty-one Thousand Eight Hundred ($61,800) Dollars, to consist of Six Hundred and Eighteen (618) shares of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each.
Dated New York, November 20th, 1914.
WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY.
Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of KOLB BAKERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at 30 CHURCH STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM E. GAMBLE, Secretary.
New York, November 23, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of 3-5 and 7 West 61st Street Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 1,482 Broadway, Room 509, Fitzgerald Building, New York City, on the 7th day of December, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
E. A. REILLY, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 31, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of this Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

A Meeting of the Lot Owners of The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that date.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.
A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1914.
Common Stock Dividend No. 9.
A dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business December 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed. Stock Transfer books will not be closed.
WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, November 23d, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, on Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.
J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
6% Notes, 1917.
Coupons from these Notes, due Dec. 1, 1914, will be paid at the New York Office of the undersigned, who are acting as the agency of the Company for this purpose.
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., Incorporated.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

G.M.-P. Murphy & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Executive reorganization and operation of Industrial properties

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co.
40 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 4, 1914.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, have this day been declared, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1914. The stock transfer books of the Company will close December 15, 1914, and reopen January 4, 1915.
C. B. COLEBROOK, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, for Contract AF, for printing.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. O'GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 2, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering note paper, printing paper, and wrapping papers at the places named in Schedule No. 8. Apply to Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, or Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for information.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the BRISKMAN, SHAFF & SALOMON, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 19th day of November, 1914, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

WE TRADE IN

Du Pont Powder Pref. & Com. Stock
Du Pont Powder Bonds
Hercules Powder Pref. & Com. Stock
Hercules Powder Bonds
Atlas Powder Co. Stock & Bonds
Du Pont International Pref.
International Nickel Pref. & Com.
American Graphaphone Pref. & Com.
American Chicle Pref. & Com.
City and Suburban Homes
Remington Typewriter 1st, 2d & Cm.
American Bank Note Pref. & Com.
J. B. Stetson Pref. & Com.
Park & Tilford 6s

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
52 Broadway New York
'Phones 145-6-7 Broad.

The World's Need for Wheat

with our exportable surpluses, is detailed in a special

Grain Booklet "R"
(Just Issued.)
The effects of War on Cereals and Rules for Trading also described. Copy sent on request.
Direct Wire to Chicago Board of Trade.
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR) New York.

WHEAT
The World's Statistical Position. An Exhaustive Review by J. E. Carney
Copy on Request
Kenneth Schwartz Co., Incorporated
MEMBERS { NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BUFFALO CORN EXCHANGE PHILA. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
Direct Private Wires to the Chicago Board of Trade. Instantaneous Service
Produce Exchange, New York

SURPASSING HOLY GRAIL PICTURES. Beautiful reproductions in colors of the Joan of Arc paintings by Boutet de Monvel with The New York Times Christmas Number, Sunday, Dec. 6. Order without delay.—Advt.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 28, follow:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100..	Brit.-Am.Tob. O. B'r.....	18¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
100..	Elec. Boat..	25	25	25	..
100..	El. Boat pf..	42	42	42	..
195..	Kelly Spring.	62½	61	62	..
600..	Marconi, Am.	2½	2⅝	2½	+ 1/16
100..	Man. Trans..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
860..	M. Mot. com.	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
100..	M. M. M. pf.	44	44	44	..
10,000..	Riker & H....	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
8,500..	*Rik. & Heg. Cor. rts....	33	27	30	— ¼
800..	Savoy Oil....	7¼	7	7	— ¼
9,550..	Ster. G., w.i.	5⅝	4½	5	+ ¼
810..	Un. Ct. St. Co. of Am..	93⅝	91	93⅛	+ 5⅛
28,300..	Un. Prof. Sh. Corp....	16½	12	16	+ 4½
100..	U. S. Lt. & H., new.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
120..	Willys Over..	75	72½	75	+ 5
5,412..	World's Film.	5¾	4¾	5⅝	+ ¾

*Cents per share.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,120..	A.-Am. Oil...	15	14	14⅛	..
16..	Atlantic Ref.	546	525	545	+ 7
65..	Buck. P. L..	114	108	111	+ 2
35..	Cont. Oil....	222	220	222	+ 4
5..	Creso. P. L..	41	41	41	— 1
13..	Cumb. P. L.	63	56	56	..
2..	Eureka P. L.	229	227	229	+ 4
30..	Galena S. O..	175	170	175	+ 1
85..	Indiana P. L.	97	95	96	+ 1
111..	National Tr..	38	37½	38	+ ½
67..	North. P. L.	100	92	97	+ 6
1,510..	Ohio Oil....	185	174	185	+10½
170..	P. Oil, new..	14½	14	14¼	— ¼
615..	P. O. & Gas.	437	431	435	+52
2..	Solar Ref'g.	242	240	240	— 5
151..	South P. Oil.	285	253	273	— 6
10..	So. Pipe L..	196	195	195	..
3..	S. W. P. L..	119	119	119	+ 1
879..	Std. Oil Cal.	304	293	304	+10
218..	Std. Oil Ind.	480	465	475	..
7..	Std. Oil Kan.	360	355	355	+ 4
5..	Std. Oil Ky..	250	245	245	— 4
12..	Std. Oil Neb.	340	330	340	+10
215..	Std. Oil N. J.	397	386	397	+13
420..	Std. Oil N. Y.	195	189	192½	+ 3½
3..	Std. Oil Ohio.	425	425	425	..
94..	Union Tank..	87	81	87	..
79..	Vacuum Oil..	195	188	195	+12

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

75,000..	Gt. Nor. rts.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	..
265..	R. J. Reynolds, rts....	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..

MINING.

258,500..	Atlanta.....	39	39	39	+ 7
49,000..	Blue Bell....	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅜
40,000..	Braden Cop..	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅜
925..	Buffalo M...	⅝	⅝	11-16	—1-16
300..	Can. Copper..	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
850..	Caribou C...	64	60	64	+ 2
87,200..	*C. O. D. C..	8¼	6	8½	+ 3½
19,600..	*Com. Frac..	13	11	12	+ 1
300..	Con. Ariz. S.	5-16	5-16	5-16	+ 1/16
2,200..	*Crown Res.	15-16	73	15-16	+ 1/16
30,000..	*Dia. Bl. B..	5½	3	5	+ 2
14,700..	*Florence	59	42	58	+19
8,000..	Goldfield C...	1-16	1½	1½	..
100..	Greenwater C...	4½	4½	4½	— ½
1,100..	Halifax T....	30	28	30	— 6
19,200..	In.-M. D. Co.	28	23	28	+ 5½
262,700..	Jumbo Ex..	2 13-16	1¼	2⅝	+1 13-16
600..	Kerr Lake...	5	5	6	+ ½
5,100..	La Rose Con.	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
12,280..	*McKin.-Dar.	75	58	75	+18
300..	Mines Co. of Am., new..	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
350..	Mut. Min. & Leas. pf....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2,800..	Nevada Hills.	37	32	37	+ 7
200..	New Wonder.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
110..	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
62,400..	Oro	17	9	16	+ 7½
2,100..	Pac. Smelt...	⅛	3-32	⅛	..
8,220..	Stewart	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
15,200..	*Tono. Merg.	38	35	38	+ 2
1,600..	Tono. Ext....	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
1,200..	*Tuolumne C.	30	26	30	..
700..	Un. Verde Ex.	2 3-16	2	2	+ 1/16
10,800..	*West E. Con.	58	55	56	— 1

BOND.

$23,500..	Con. Gas con. 6s.....	112½	111	111	..

*Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	$1.15⅝	$1.14⅜	$1.21⅝	$1.20½
Nov. 24	1.18	1.15½	1.22	1.21⅛
Nov. 25	1.15¼	1.14¼	1.20⅞	1.20⅛
Nov. 27	1.13⅜	1.12	1.19⅝	1.17⅞
Nov. 28	1.13⅛	1.11⅝	1.18⅜	1.17⅛
Week's range	1.18	1.11⅝	1.22	1.17⅛

CORN.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	65⅞	65⅝	70⅝	70⅛
Nov. 24	65⅞	65	70⅝	70⅛
Nov. 25	64⅝	63⅞	70	69⅜
Nov. 27	63⅝	62⅜	69	68⅛
Nov. 28	63⅛	62⅞	68⅝	68⅛
Week's range	65⅞	62⅜	70⅝	68⅛

OATS.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	50¼	49⅞	53⅞	53⅛
Nov. 24	50	49⅜	53⅝	53¼
Nov. 25	49⅞	49⅛	53⅜	52⅞
Nov. 27	48⅞	48⅛	52⅝	51⅝
Nov. 28	48⅜	47⅞	52	51½
Week's range	50¼	47⅝	53⅞	51½

Provisions.

LARD.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	10.15	10.00	..	..
Nov. 24	10.00	9.90	10.17	10.10
Nov. 25	9.90	9.80	10.07	10.02
Nov. 27	9.92	9.82	10.17	10.07
Nov. 28	9.82	9.77	10.02	9.97
Week's range	10.10	9.77	10.17	9.97

RIBS.

	—Jan— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	9.95	9.92	10.30	10.20
Nov. 24	9.95	9.90	10.25	10.22
Nov. 25	9.92	9.85	10.22	10.17
Nov. 27	9.97	9.87	10.27	10.17
Nov. 28	9.85	9.80	10.15	10.10
Week's range	9.97	9.80	10.30	10.10

PORK.

	—Jan. High.	Low.	—May. High.	Low.
Nov. 23	18.62	18.50	19.12	18.95
Nov. 24	18.60	18.47	19.05	18.92
Nov. 25	18.55	18.52	18.95	18.85
Nov. 27	18.62	18.50	18.97	18.85
Nov. 28	18.47	18.35	18.77	18.65
Week's range	18.62	18.35	19.12	18.65

New York.

COTTON.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—Mar.— High.	Low.
Nov. 23	7.88	7.23	7.51	7.47	7.65	7.53
Nov. 24	7.26	7.20	7.42	7.40	7.35	7.49
Nov. 25	7.35	7.21	7.49	7.36	7.63	7.52
Nov. 27	7.48	7.30	7.52	7.52	7.69	7.60
Nov. 28	7.36	7.30	7.50	7.41	7.60	7.52
Week's range	7.43	7.20	7.55	7.36	7.69	7.49

	—May. High.	Low.	—July. High.	Low.	—Oct. High.	Low.
Nov. 23	7.82	7.69	7.90	7.80	8.14	8.04
Nov. 24	7.70	7.61	7.87	7.81	8.06	7.99
Nov. 25	7.75	7.61	7.93	7.79	8.14	8.01
Nov. 27	7.80	7.70	7.93	7.87	8.18	8.11
Nov. 28	7.72	7.66	7.87	7.81	8.11	8.05
Week's range	7.82	7.61	7.99	7.79	8.18	7.99

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—C. J. Benson & Co.; C. J. Benson, carpets; Latham.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; H. Sonneborn, clothing; 2 East 23d.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Slason Bros. & Welden Co.; A. Dorman, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—M. Blumberg, dry goods; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; R. H. Stearns dry goods; 417 6th Av.; Plaza.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; W. W. Webber, white goods; 396 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filenes, Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 118 West 32d.
BOSTON—Leopold Morgan & Co.; M. Marks, clothing; Grand.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks; 39 W. 32d; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Teper, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss M. Wethered, costumes; Miss M. Holbey, dresses; Miss E. Berg, waists; P. D. Carley, suits; C. A. Dillon, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, ladies', misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses, "basement;" 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, ladies', misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 488 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. J. Snell, blankets, bedding; 15 E. 22d; Witham.
CHICAGO—Eisenman, Kaiser & Co.; H. Welfeld, leather goods; M. Eisenman, novelties, leather goods; 565 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO — Phillipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Phillipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' spring coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, ladies' waists; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; E. Eisinger, gen'l mdse.; Room 425 467 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Swartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI, O.—G. W. McAlpin Co.; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 214 Church; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; M. Lindner, ready to wear; 35 W. 34th.
CLEVELAND—F. K. Siegel; Mr. Wilson, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, dry goods; 60 West 33d St.
DANVILLE, Va.—Quality Shop; S. Mandle, jobs coats, suits; 170 6th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—D. Kaufman, ready to wear; 15 East 26th St.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Grace Grauman, cloaks, suits; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Goldman, piece goods, (basement;) 25 Madison Av.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; E. E. Coombs, underwear; W. J. Phillips, notions; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Muse-Faris-Walker Co.; A. R. Palm, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Lotber Co.; Miss Lambenheimer, millinery; 640 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. S. Knowles D. G. Co.; W. E. Leonard, jobs, dresses, suits, coats; 43 W. 27th.
NASHVILLE—Style Shop; M. Milder, jobs ready-to-wear; 13 E. 22d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. Koch, corsets; 60 W. 33d.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Williams-Richardson Co.; E. J. Guerringer, dress goods, linens; 51 Leonard.
NORWICH, Ct.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. G. Kaleski, carpets; 55 White.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; 1,123 Bwy.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Oakland Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Dean, skirts, dresses; 3 E. 17th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, millinery; Ewy and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; B'way & 32d.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. C. Mumma, jewelry; 2 Walker.
READING—The Peerless; B. Sasl, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Webb, waists; Breslin.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 422 4th Av.
SAN ANTONIO—Emil Blum Co.; Emil Blum, cloaks, suits, jobs, serge, satin, combination dresses; 13 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Ave.
SIOUX CITY—Hciks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; F. C. Pierson, waists, furn. goods, "underwear mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski-Mero Co.; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; C. Cunningham, millinery, laces; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, ladies' suits, waists, skirts; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Schoenbrun Skirt Co.; J. Schoenbrun, skirts; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—R. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; W. P. Boston, silks, velvets; W. McCauley, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.; Waldorf Mfg. Co.; Miss N. M. Stack, waists, dresses, petticoats; 320 Broadway.
STRUCUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis, children's wear; 18 West 27th.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, hats; F. W. Sessions, flowers, feathers; 821 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' suits, furs; 15 W. 26th.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—W. Goodman; B. A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.
WORCESTER—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Central Store Co.; F. H. Ray, general mdse.; W. H. Toulmin, cloaks, suits, waists; S. G. Dixon, hose, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Navarre.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO—Block & Grant Co.; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.

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DU PONT READY TO BUILD.

Will Carry Out Highway Project If Law Is Made Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 29.—Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Company, today announced that he would carry out his original plan, build a boulevard for 100 miles through Delaware, and present it to the State of the United States Supreme Court should pronounce constitutional the law of this State giving him the necessary authority. The road would cost $3,000,000 if the original plans were carried out.

Several months ago Gen. du Pont began the construction of the highway, but the work was stopped by litigation. John Clendaniel, a farmer of Sussex County, sought to prevent the condemnation of his lands by the corporation organized by Gen. du Pont. The decision in the Delaware courts was a defeat for Clendaniel. He then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but before the case was reached Mr. Clendaniel died, and his heirs declined to be parties to the suit.

The Supreme Court, as a result, recently dismissed the action without ruling on the constitutionality of the law. Gen. du Pont says he does not want to resume work until the point at law is cleared up. It is probable, therefore, that another action, similar to the Clendaniel suit, will be instituted for the purpose of getting a final decision.

As this cannot be obtained for a year or more, the construction of the boulevard will wait, unless some new plan shall be decided upon. Gen. du Pont says he wishes to build the boulevard as a monument for his family that will be more useful to the public than a free library.

Italians Protest Alien Labor Law.

About 200 representatives of Italian bodies met yesterday at Beethoven Hall to protest against the labor law's prohibition of aliens on public work. The speakers denounced the alien clause as unfair to thousands of workers. Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the law, and a committee was appointed for a parade of protest.

HOSPITAL STAFF RESIGNS.

All Souls' in Morristown Needs Changes, Physicians Say.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—The medical staff of All Souls' Hospital, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Northern New Jersey, has resigned in a body. The resignations will take effect on Jan. 1, unless the Board of Managers of the hospital makes changes the physicians say are necessary for the proper conduct of the hospital. The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption of Morristown, and Bishop O'Connor of Newark is President of the hospital association.

The Rev. Edward J. Ellard, rector of the church, refuses to discuss the resignations. A special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held soon. The resignations have not yet been acted upon.

The physicians who resigned are Dr. Henry A. Henriques of the Medical Directors of the hospital, Dr. Clifford Mills, Secretary of the staff; Dr. J. B. Griswold and Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook of the surgical division, Dr. Samuel Haven and Dr. George H. Lathrop of the medical division, and Dr. W. G. McCormick. The assistant members of the staff, as well as those who have resigned, refused to discuss the specific reasons for the resignations.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Nov. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China	Nov. 30
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Dec. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline	Dec. 8
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru	Dec. 3
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai	Dec. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Dec. 7
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Aki Maru	Dec. 10

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LUSITANIA.....Wed., Dec. 30, 10 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

FERUGIA.....Tues., Dec. 29, Noon

CARPATHIA.....Tues., Jan. 5, Noon

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White Star Line

New York—Liverpool

Lapland..Dec. 9, noon|Baltic..Dec. 16, noon

Boston—Azores—Gibraltar—Italy

CANOPIC.....DECEMBER 12, 11 A. M.

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LA TOURAINE . Dec. 19, 3 P. M.

CHICAGO . . . Dec. 26, 3 P. M.

ROCHAMBEAU . Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

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Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M., Daily and Sunday. Phone 9400 Spring

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Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. Daily at 5 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 4:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Franklin St., 5 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:02 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon sets..5:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:49	12:00	12:19	12:00
Governors Island	6:16	6:44	12:11	12:59
Hell Gate	8:06	8:34	1:51	2:39

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 29.

SS Minnehaha, London, Nov. 19.
SS Cassie Moor, Tyne, Oct. 27.
SS Rhoeda, Rotterdam, Nov. 4.
SS Tunisana, London, Nov. 6.
SS Georgian, Cristobal, Nov. 20.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Nov. 27.
SS Hortensius, Boston, Nov. 28.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 26.
SS City of Corinth, Boston, Nov. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Frederik VIII	Christiana'sd.	Nov. 21
Sun	Amsterdam	Nov. 10
Chr. Knudsen	Copenhagen	Nov. 10
Verak	Rotterdam	Nov. 20
Madonna	Almeria	Nov. 14
Bristol City	Swansea	Nov. 14
Magdalena (Dutch)	Rotterdam	Nov. 13
Colorado	Dundee	Nov. 8
Dernes	Patras	Nov. 14
Emmichetta	Naples	Nov. 14
Spingerborg	Manchester	Nov. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Nov. 23
Joaquin Manbra	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Grayson	San Juan	Nov. 7
Zinal	Montevideo	Nov. 25
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 25
Sabine	Mobile	Nov. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 25
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Caserta	Naples	Nov. 19
Verona	Naples	Nov. 19
Havana	Havana	Nov. 25
Nebraskan	Balboa	Nov. 23
Regina d'Italia	Genoa	Nov. 17
Guantanamo	Cienfuegos	Nov. 24
Sabine	Mobile	Nov. 25
El Mundo	Galveston	Nov. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 26
Tivives	Limon	Nov. 22
Medina	Galveston	Nov. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Nov. 20
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Rosalia	Fiume	Nov. 10
Ocean	Rotterdam	Nov. 17
Magdalena	Antilla	Nov. 28
Panama	Demerara	Nov. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Nov. 29
El Sud	Galveston	Nov. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Nov. 25
Montana	Almeria	Nov. 20
Harpen	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Isle of Mull	Cristobal	Nov. 18
Antillies	New Orleans	Nov. 28
Zacapa	Colon	Nov. 26
Montanan	Cristobal	Nov. 24
Florizel	St. John's	Nov. 29
Rio de Janeiro	Iquique	Nov. 23
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

San Guglielmo, Naples	12:30 P.M.	6 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Honoreva, Turks Island	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Rotterdam, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dronning Maud, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trafalgar, Havana	—	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Balize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Tampico	—	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	0:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	10:00 A.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 29.

SS Verona, Genoa to New York, was 560 miles E. at noon; due Dec. 1, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles S. E. of Misaissippi Bar at 7 P. M. 28th.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 92 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Camaguey, Santiago to New York, was 227 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Frying Pan at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 255 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.

SS Sun, Boston to New York, was 77 miles E. of Ambrose at 6 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 154 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 578 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Zacapa, Colon to New York, was 1,317 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 6 miles S. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 540 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Tivives, Limon to New York, was 325 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 289 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 78 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Genoa, Nov. 29.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, Nov. 28.

Sailed.

SS Re d'Italia, from Palermo, Nov. 29.
SS Florizel, from St. John's, Nov. 29.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 4, SS Lusitania.

Germany—Service suspended.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 12, SS Rochambeau.

Austria—No sailing at present.

Belgium—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Thessalonica, and at 12 M. Dec. 7, SS Patria.

Hungary—No sailing at present.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Sabine.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 3, SS Heilig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 3, SS Heilig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 2, SS Rotterdam; at 5 P. M. Dec. 4, SS Verona, and at 6 P. M. Dec. 6, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Sureda‹Le Chemin Frys
McKinnon‹Ala Sec.
Connors‹Oceanic Steam Nav.
York‹Bijou Circuit.
Uptsgraff‹Penn Co.
Goumis‹Ramedell.
Ryon‹Penn RR, (2 acts.)
Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds‹Penn RR.
Boland‹L I RR.
N Y L Ins‹Anderson.
Ovsyage‹P & Read C & I.
Weekworth‹NY, NH & H RR.
Weckwerth‹NY, N H & H RR.
Metzler‹C RR of N J.
Donoghue‹Oceanic St Nav.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Elwell‹Elwell Rubber Co, (2 acts.)

Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Westin‹Le Chemin Smith‹NY, NH RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Hill‹Whalen & Martell
Edison‹Cont Chemical
Nye‹Pathe Freres.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Duca degli Abruzzi... Naples ..... Nov. 20
Noorderdyk..... Rotterdam ..... Nov. 21
Rosalia..... Fiume ..... Nov. 10
Ocean..... Rotterdam ..... Nov. 17
Magdalena..... Antilla ..... Nov. 28
Panama..... Demerara ..... Nov. 24
Apache..... Jacksonville ..... Nov. 29
El Sud..... Galveston ..... Nov. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

Columbia..... Glasgow ..... Nov. 25
Montana..... Almeria ..... Nov. 20
Harpen..... Rotterdam ..... Nov. 21
Isle of Mull..... Cristobal ..... Nov. 18
Antillies..... New Orleans..Nov. 28
Zacapa..... Colon ..... Nov. 26
Montanan..... Cristobal ..... Nov. 24
Florizel..... St. John's..... Nov. 29
Rio de Janeiro..... Iquique..... Nov. 23
Lenape..... Jacksonville..Dec. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

San Guglielmo, Naples..12:30 P.M. 6 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Bahia..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P.M.
Gregory, Para..... 11:00 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk..... — 3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Honoreva, Turks Island..... 9:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville..... — 1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah..... — 3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston..... — 12:00 M.

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Stephano, St. John's.. 7:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica.. 9:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples..... — 12:00 M.
Munwood, Gibara..... — 12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville..... — 1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston..... — 1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans..... — 12:00 M.

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Hellig Olav, Christiansand..... 10:00 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
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El Valle, Galveston..... — 12:00 M.
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Minnehaha, London..... — 10:00 A.M.
Sabine, Tampa..... — 1:00 P.M.
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DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Eclipse Ltge‹Cornell. Eland Undergr Cable‹SS Safety.
Harrolan‹SS Arna.
Vierow Line‹Mercer.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. P. O. Bldg. At 10:30 A. M.

Bkruptcy discharges:
Irving J Clifton.
Stewart M Hunt.
Dwight R Startup.
Ernest M Drew.
Morris Frankel.
Louis Berger.
Salinger & Asch.
Burtha Ritter.
Gaspare Caleca.
Franz Huld.
Meyer A Levinson.
Meyer Coben.
Frank E Samuels.
Oscar C Reeves.
John Maier.
Hyman Lipman.
Israel Feit.
Michael H Egan.
Greenwald & F'gelman
P G Pickman & Bros
John L Martin.
Samuel Goldenberg.
Chas Weiss.
Under objections:
Samuel Altstader.
Fritzl Scheff.
Newman & McBain.
Mutner & Hazelkorn.
Adjourned cases:
Nathan Adams
Joseph Stein.
Simon Spiro.
Henry S. Morris.
Ezekiel Satan.
Frank Mennillo.
James J Fero.
John Forsythe.
Werba & Luescher.
Involuntary cases:
Petition‹Jas J Goldsmith.

Petition‹M & L Jarmulowsky.
Motions:
John H Sauerbrey.
Metz Bros
Henry S. Morris.
Treasure Light Co.
Nathan Magen.
Arland W Johnson.
Louis L Duelberger.
Nathan Nathans.
Samuel Sandberg.
S M B Rubber Co.
C Fernandez & Co.
E T Rosenheimer.
Isaac Guryan.
Nicolo Dimarsa.
Samuel Litz.
Amer Art Glass Co
Geo H Robinson (2.)
P G Pickman & Bros
Universal Piano Co.
N Y R E Security Co
Max Kabre (2.)
M&L Jarmulowsky (2)
Fell & Co (2.)
A Bolagnesi & Co.
Wm Crowley.
Berg Cafe & Hotel.
Club Laundry.
Lowenfeld Bros.
Teffer & Weingarten.
Luborsky & Stein.
Morris Rooner.
Abram M Graffer.
Edward Friedman.
Phil J Herburger.
Wm H Gray.
Blanche A Hogan.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J. Motion calendar.

Donaldson‹Ford Motor.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People‹Marendi.
Same‹Dranlesniez.
Prior‹Hunkin-C Con.
Rasetter et al‹Hoennipger.

Braun‹Martin.
Hoffstaetter‹Schinkel et al.
Mitchell et al‹Murray.
Bullock‹NY Cent RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J. Litigated motions.

Jacobson‹Jacobson.
Re Brown (Benson.)
Schoenman‹Lauusser.
Isherwood‹Stanley.
Re J B Greenhut & Co.
Trowbridge‹Cone.
Kemp‹Hatch Co.
Same‹same.
Karp‹Peck.
Diamond E Bolt‹US Bolt.
Re Hirschensohn.
Irwin‹Warren.
Re Stone.
Comm Adv‹Cutler William, (2 acts.)
Palvino‹Glens Falls Ins.
Same‹Caledonian Am Ins.
Swingart‹Mass Mut Life.
Crim‹Rosenthal.
Same‹same.
Harvey‹Harvey.
Newman‹Singer.
Nat'l Sav Bk‹Anderson.
Udell Mfg‹Udell (2 acts.)
Re Emperor Mill, Inc.
Equitable Tr‹Fleischman.
Katz‹E 29 St Rlty.
People ex rel Potter‹Waldo.
Torpey‹same.
Campbell‹same.
Zucker‹same.
McAuliffe‹same.
Pierce‹same.
Barnes‹Taylor.
Sullivan‹Waldo.
Tilton‹Gens.
De Wolf‹Sugarman.
Bowery S Bk‹Steljes.
Fallon‹Erie RR.
Re Danenbaum (Eden Av.)
Re Raisin Pasakow.
Peoples Bk‹Bichner.
Enright‹Press Pub.
Jagoda‹Seller.
Shilvek‹Bernstein.
Franeklyn‹Northn U Gas.
Fox‹Hirsh.
Van Paag‹same.
Roth‹same.
Warsawer‹same.
Kelly‹same.
Zurich‹same.
Rieper‹same (Ottinger.)
Hoen‹Stadler.
Greenwood‹Morris.
Hill‹Hearn.
Duhig‹Duhig.
Fogarty‹Stange.
Wells‹same.
Harper, Jr‹Babcock.
Zimberg‹Trachtenberg.
Re N & W J Peck & Co.
Re Colonial S Stonc.
Re Chesebro Whitman Co.
Re H E Buhler Co.
Re Vorndean, &c.
Shaneida‹Little F Fibre.
Andrus‹husky‹same.
State Bk‹Cralk.
Same‹same.
Rice‹Apthorp & Co.
Postal Life‹Burns.
Lichtenberger‹Oppenheim.
Emp Liquor‹Schroeder
Duffy‹Woods.
Wolff‹Lawsenstein.
Brinckerhoff‹Cohen.
Shapiro‹same.
Stanton‹Addicks.
Butler‹Morrison.
Lichtenbach‹St'd Ice C Co.
Straus‹Springsteen.
Greenberg‹Goldberg & G.
Striker‹Farrington.
Marinelli‹Von Singer.
Whitridge‹Dahlmar.
Re Posenber (Jacobson.)
Hopper Co‹Malatesta.
Re Advert'g Managers

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Seery, J.—Motions, at 10:15 A. M.

Hanover Nat Bk‹Oriental Bank.
Re Melvin Stable.
Fribourg‹Robetscher.
Re Dunne, &c.
Kalk‹Holland.
Klug‹Klug.
Morris‹Snerken.
Root‹Pulitzer, (2 acts)
Siegel‹Siegel.
Bighton‹Oliver Typewriter, (2 acts.)
Croeby‹Graux.
Kaiser‹Kaiser.
Talbec Mex Oil‹E C Oil Demurrer:
Lynch‹Kirby.
Preferred causes:
Starr Con‹CNY.
NY, W & B RR‹CNY
Repatsky‹Geisler.
Marrin‹Stuart Co.
Carl‹Von Koppenfels. CNY‹Gerry.
Amanna‹Carvel.
General calendar:
Case 02—Garewich‹McGraw Rity.
Butera‹Gen Exp.
O'Brien‹Floral P Villa
Schmoll‹NY Leather.
Heidelberg‹Hist Rity.
Herzberg‹same.
Whalen‹Powers.
Jonasson‹Goodman.
Colonist' Un Pres Ch
Ducas‹Ducas.
Mullnos‹Mullnos.
Romanoff‹Romanoff.
Duncan, Jr‹Wilson.
Conoscenti‹Palumbo.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

City certiorari cases:
Boskowitz‹Purdy et al
Grossman‹same.
Vyth‹same.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Lehrer‹Lehrick.
Schwartz‹Wolthamsen.
1st Nat Bk‹Wup'man.
United Surety‹Meehan
Postal Life‹Burns.
Robinson‹Brighton.
Collins‹Oxford.
Bernhelmer‹Palmer.
Beha‹Rothschild.
Mallah‹Cunegesa.
United & Globe R M, Trenton‹35% Auto S.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T‹Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rink‹R & L Co.
Hecht‹NY Rys.
Bark‹Seepe.
Boldicker‹NY Rys.
Hurter‹Flagg..
Ring‹Gilleran.
Morrison‹CNY et al.
O'Donovan‹Huber.
Flynn‹McMullen-Sn-T
Sholin‹Paterno.
Huseon‹Park.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gray‹Churchman &Co
Regan‹Sargent.
Flood‹Un Ry of NY.
Faulkner‹N Y C & H R RR.
Bournes‹Same.
Epstein‹Rockville C Dev.
Fischer‹N Y Rys.
Victor‹Same.
McGinnis‹Becher.
March‹Barthel.
Berstein‹J Goldberg Son & Co.

PART V.—Platzek, JJ.—At 10:15 A. M.

Antico‹Aitieri.
L Lewis‹S Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis‹

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The New England area of high pressure has given way but slightly and as a result both the Gulf and the northern depressions have filled up. However, a fresh storm seems to be developing in Southwestern Colorado.

The temperature is generally above the seasonable average in all parts of the country.

Rain is indicated on Monday in the lake region and the western and southern portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Tuesday will be unsettled in the above districts with cloudy weather and probably rain.

No tendency to lower temperature and wintry weather within the next few days is yet apparent.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably occasional raine.

New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday, unsettled, probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	45	40	4 P. M.	44	47
5 A. M.	38	40	8 P. M.	43	46
9 A. M.	42	44	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	41	48	11 P. M.	43	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 47; maximum temperatures, 50 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.66 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Rain Mon. Tues., cloudy; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in n. Tues., cloudy; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; light s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Mon. Tues., unsettled, probably rain and colder in n.; light variable winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Monday, Tues., cloudy, probably rain in n.; light s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; rain and colder Mon. night and Tues.

Ark.—Showers Mon. Tues., fair and colder.

Ky.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in e. Tues.; fair; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy with occasional rain Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably occasional rain; moderate s. e. winds, increasing Mon. night.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain; colder in n. Tues.; moderate s. e. winds, increasing to fresh Mon. night.

Upper Mich.—Occasional rain Mon. Tues., probably snow and colder; moderate to fresh s. e. winds, probably becoming n. w. Mon. night.

Wis.—Rain Mon. Tues., fair and colder; fresh s e., shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Rain Mon. Tues, fair and colder; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Rain and colder Mon Tues. fair.

Mo.—Cloudy and unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably occasional rain; colder Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder in w. Mon. and in ne. Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder in e. Mon

Kan.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:45—3,293 3 Av.; Snare & Triest...Slight
6:30—1,768 2 Av.; H. Link.....$500
9:20—343 Canal St.; Royal Garter Co..$500
9:30—333 Rivington St.; L. Lesser...Slight

P. M.

12:10—533 W. 35 St.; J. Vitto.....Slight
1:00—200 Brook Av., Bronx; H. Fresser .....Slight
2:35—1,352 1 Av.; A. Faranton.....Slight
3:55—1,537 Madison Av.; M. Vogel....Slight
4:10—85 2 Av.; Dr. W. Lane.....Slight
4:15—26 W. Houston St.; Schmitt Bros.....Slight
5:05—125 Grand St.; Colombia Pants Co.$500
6:15—263 E. 62 St.; not given.....None
6:25—60 7 St.; S. Salaman.....Slight
6:25—48 Pike St.; S. Mintz.....Slight
6:30—58 Greenwich St.; not given....Slight
7:15—201 Bwy.; J. Forsythe & others. Not given
7:25—Chatterton Av., near Castle Hill, Bronx; Haight Estate.....$200
7:30—155 E. 14 St.; O'Kieff & Cunningham .....Slight
7:45—243 2 St.; S. Lehlhaupt.....Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Chelsea cottage, leasehold for sale at $1,000; 18-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 416 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sale or Rent.—Beautiful, sunny bungalow, seven rooms and bath; hot water heat; fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, &c.; 28 minutes from Manhattan, via Penn.-L. I. 34th St. and Atlantic Av. station; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

$17 a month buys this pretty home of seven fine large rooms and bath; gas, electric, heat; fine cellar; big plot; near trolley; only thirty minutes out; handy to all stores; willing to sacrifice, but must have $180 cash. Address C. Johnson, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

An attractive little house in a quiet old neighborhood, below 149th St., 5 rooms and bath; rent less than for flat of same size in Harlem. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

All-year bungalow home of 8 large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; large verandas; ideal location; handsomely decorated; everything new; only 45 minutes from city; facing bay; refined neighborhood; at a bargain; $200 cash balance, $20 a month. Address Home, Box 140 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.

Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 655.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, for sale or exchange for tenement or apartment property in New York City or vicinity; equity $35,000. Allamont Orchards, Lo Lo, Mont.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years: ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d St. Bryant 6788.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 2,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

New building in Times Square, 121 West 46th, three-story and basement; suitable for any purpose, particularly for restaurant. Apply James Heblon, on premises, or 265 West 70th St.

OUTSIDE OFFICE, $20.

187 Cedar St., corner West. Steam, elevator. Apply on premises of janitor.

PRIVATE OFFICE to let, furnished, including stenographer, $12. Suite 903, 37 East 28th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.

Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 51 Nassau.

50th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A-A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

127th, 408 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part. from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 3 and 5 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

Gentleman will sublet small furnished apartment for Winter, below 59th St.; refined surroundings and accommodations indispensable. M 173 Times.

478 Central Park West.—Elegant eight-room apartment, newly decorated; four bedrooms, electricity, elevator. Entrance 105th St. Baker.

To sublet for 5 months, furnished apartment, 24 West 50th, 2d floor, back; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Phone 8816 Plaza.

Nicely furnished 5-room apartment complete, with linen and silver; references exchanged; $50. Wilmer Wright, 511 West 180th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice locations; long, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 6392.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.

HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Entire floor in private house, consisting two large, light rooms, and bath; exclusive neighborhood; 30th St., near Park Av.; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; East Sixties. Plaza 3389.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $60.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th. 8300 Murray Hill.

122d, 509 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

Haddon Hall, 696 Riverside Drive. (Southeast corner 137th St.)—$900 to $1,400.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suite; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

170TH ST., 555 WEST.—Four rooms; high-class elevator apartment; Subway; $36.

Long Island.

LAWRENCE, L. I.

One corner apartment, brick apartment house; steam heated; all improvements; $40. D. E. Lennox, Lawrence P. O., Box 31.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400. Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

WANTED—DESIRABLE FURNISHED SIX OR SEVEN ROOM APARTMENT IN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE, BETTER CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICE IN REPLY OR DO NOT ANSWER. M 172 TIMES.

To sublet, furnished, two-room and bath apartment between 72d and 115th Sts., west side, by young married couple after Jan. 15; state location and price; highest references. H 45 Times Annex.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental. WM. D. BLODGOOD & CO., INC. 42 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6670 Bryant.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers

Beautiful home, every comfort, with quiet surroundings; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

New Jersey.

Every home comfort and convenience; gentleman; country place; 40 minutes out; room with private sleeping porch; free garage or stabling. Jersey, C 141 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of

ALL that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Second Street, 163 feet 2 inches easterly of the Bowery, as measured along northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bowery, 64 feet and 6 inches; thence easterly parallel or nearly so with Second Street, 25 feet; thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with the Bowery, 64 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Second Street; thence westerly and along the northerly side of Second Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said dimensions being more or less, subject to first mortgage $18,000 and interest past due. Second mortgage of $4,300 and interest past due, and all taxes and other liens.

Premises being four-story building, with equipment for smoking fish and a lot, &c.

MAX SCHENKMAN, Assignee,
27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDIN, BARNETT GOLDIN, and HARRY GOLDIN, individually and as copartners trading as A. GOLDIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, hair goods, diamond rings, watch and chain, safe, fixtures &c.

Inspection Dec. 4th and 5th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
82 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 350 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX J. DROURR and CHARLES B. MINTZ, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of DROURR & MINTZ.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 30th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 725 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of children's clothing, manufactured and unmanufactured; woolens, piece goods, fixtures, &c.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN NATHAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Bway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, &c. Inspection Dec. 5th & 7th between 10 A. M. & 4 P. M.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. NATHAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 735 6th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of women's and children's boots, shoes, hardware, fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
1 Bway N. Y. C.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large, single rooms, exceptional table; bath, telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

ALEXANDER AV., 182.—Large front room, heated, with running water; home cooking; small room for one person also.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$11 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, "L"; private house.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; steam heat; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, 118 WEST.—Single room, bathroom floor; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface.

73D, 236 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second-story back; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent table; electricity; convenient Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; hot-water supply; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.

Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large front room, lavatory; business people only; very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.

Warm, comfortable furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; couple; Jewish.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front; small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select convenient location; excellent table; references required.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; excellent cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; few accommodated; references; "L"; French cuisine.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 52 WEST, (convenient all car lines.)—Private home; steam heated; single, double rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

103D, 230-232 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciative people accommodated; very fine home; reasonable; desirable location.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large furnished connecting rooms; connecting bath; Kosher table board. 4011 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

156TH, 533 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

In the seventies a widow having a superb corner eight-room apartment on the tenth floor, in one of the finest buildings in town, will take a couple to board; price is not to be considered, in exchange for a luxurious home; no other boarders; maid service and Japanese curios; reference. Tel. 6688 Schuyler.

REFINED YOUNG MAN may have ideal home; cultured family. Q 100 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive.

Single, $5 to $7; two, $12 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 856 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

TWO GENTLEMEN can find a refined home in small, private family; near Subway; table exceptionally good. Address Z 291 Times.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO YOUNG MEN appreciating home life want home west side, 72d to 125th St.; no boarding house; references required. M 169 Times.

NEW BOOKS FOR ALL.

The best practical guide for Christmas buyers in making their selections of books will be found in the Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Book Review tomorrow. Descriptive list of two hundred of the season's leading publications. Order today.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Desirable room, large and small; private family; board optional.

29TH, 182 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

36TH, 35 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; kitchenette, phone.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

61ST, 205 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Front room, southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large, single rooms, connecting bath; parlors suitable physician; meals.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front room; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 695, (57th.)—Two front connecting rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone; hall room, newly furnished. Lyons.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; newly furnished double and single rooms; every modern convenience; suitable gentlemen; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 686, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 600.—Small room and alcove bedroom; running hot and cold water; heated; telephone; convenience; gentlemen.

West Side.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; reference.

28TH, 358 WEST.—All requirements; private family; gentleman; reference.

82D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 47 WEST.—EXCLUSIVE HOME; SUITES; BATH; SINGLE ROOMS; ELEVATOR. 791 PLAZA.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house. Telephone Plaza 6296.

52D, 238 WEST, (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; phone; $3 up; Subway, "L."

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive small room; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bedroom, private bath; southern exposure; newly furnished and decorated; gentleman; references.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house. Trimmer.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also handsome studio; select location; conveniences, telephone.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; hot water; board; phone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, $5-$15 weekly—one small room—elegantly kept. At Broadway. 10241 Columbus.

65TH, 130 WEST.—Newly furnished; running water; warm, clean, quiet; $3, $6.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, with private bath; board.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Large having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

70TH, 109 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

70TH, 138 WEST. — Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity, private home; gentleman.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, medium; running water, electricity, phone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, furnished rooms; half minute from Subway; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable front room; $4; smaller rooms, $2.50. Col. 9987.

73D, 235 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 49 WEST. —Newly furnished, large room, suite, with kitchenette; maid service.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, well-heated, sunny front room; running water, shower; electricity.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; also physician's office.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room, Southern exposure, small room—running water—Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, single rooms, bath; back parlor; electricity; steam; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, electricity; private bath. New occupant. Reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms; references; conveniences; reasonable. 8750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

85TH, 256 WEST. — Two beautiful front rooms; piano, phone; private entrance. O'Brien.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Choice room; exclusive. Inquire Woolley, 6 Wall St., Room 127.

86TH, 841 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished sitting room, bedroom; private bath; $9; private house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Large, small room, newly renovated house; transportation facilities; references.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Medium and small rooms; home for select few.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5258.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean comfortable large medium rooms, private bath, select house.

93D, 139 WEST.—Splendid dinner, 50 cents; breakfast and lunch, 25 cents; excellent service.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room with independent kitchenette, $5; small, $2.75; phone.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ADJOINING BATH; CONVENIENCES; $5 WEEKLY.

97TH, 42 WEST. — Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; all conveniences. Telephone 7290 Riverside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST ST., 230 WEST, AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful, furnished room facing Broadway in private family; reasonable; gentleman. Stofel.

104TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful front connecting rooms adjoining bath in private apartment; select table; board optional. Wilson.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Large, attractively furnished room; board optional.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms, conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Cochran.

118TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service, telephone. Jenkins.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking campus; all conveniences; restaurant, elevator. Apartment 74.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

122D, 546 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

122D, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; all conveniences; running water; telephone; also single room; moderate.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and bathroom, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway. Schetter.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Corner room, facing street, Broadway; suitable two; improvements. Nichols.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Bright, cozy room; private house; bath; telephone; Subway; gentleman.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Gentlemen keeping bachelor quarters will rent one or two rooms to one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d.)—Beautiful large room; all conveniences. Apt. 46.

Extra large room (corner Broadway apartment) in the 70s, at Subway station. Apply F. Macfarlan, 2,240 Broadway.

Large, outside room; private family; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Andreas 172 West 77th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive room overlooking Park; modern conveniences. Apartment 53.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5900 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Apt. 2C.)—Beautiful room; river view; private; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large rooms; board optional; near Subway. Apt. 46.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricty; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Park Av., 947, (81st St.)—Large, small room; light housekeeping; all conveniences. Hutter.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE and CHARLES W. HOLTON, individually and as members of the firm of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE & COMPANY, and the firm of EDWIN D. WASHBURNE & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—No. 19,631.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts, consisting of their stock of jewelry and precious stones and office furniture and fixtures, situated at No. 7 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold under the direction of Edmund N. Stone, the Trustee, at the above named premises, on the 30th day of November, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Trustee reserves the right to prescribe the terms of sale and to withhold from said sale such portion of the stock as may be subject to liens, and also to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value

JEWISH FARMERS PROSPERING HERE

Profits Increased by Co-operative Insurance System and Purchasing Bureau.

NEGLECT FREE MARKETS

Borough President Urges Members of Federation to Bring Their Produce to City Stands.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhatatn told the members of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America at the opening of their sixth annual convention in the hall of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, last night, that they must see that the Jewish farmer takes advantage of New York's new city markets—a thing which he had not done up to the present time, according to Mr. Marks.

"I have visited all our public markets," he said, "but I have yet to see any Jewish farmers there. At one market I asked why this was so, and they told me there weren't any Jewish farmers. I'd like those persons to come here and see if there aren't Jewish farmers in this country."

Mr. Marks went on to say that the members of the federation could aid enormously in reducing the cost of living among their own people on the east side by bringing their products to the public market under the Manhattan Bridge approach. The Manhattan Bridge market, he said, was the only one in the city to which the farmers, for some reason, were not bringing their products.

"And yet it is right in this district that it is most important to reduce the cost of living," he added.

The Borough President asserted that the public markets were a great success. He said they had eliminated the middleman, increased the farmers' profits and reduced prices for the consumer.

"We have farmers at the Fifty-ninth Street market who are getting daily from $15 to $20 a load more than they ever got when they dealt with the wholesalers," he said. "Besides that, persons are saving 33 per cent. on all their purchases. If you can take away $15 a load more than you could before and still give people what they want at 33 per cent. less than it used to cost them, you are doing good, not only to yourselves but to thousands of others. I see the delegates are going to visit these markets. Ask the farmers when you go there, and you will find they are all more than pleased with the results. I hope to see the Jewish farmer among them soon."

Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall were also expected to speak, but neither could be present. Mr. Schiff sent a letter saying he had been called to West Virginia. Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court presided, and other speakers were Alfred Jaretzki, President of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society, and President Ely Greenblatt of the federation.

More than 1,000 men and women crowded into the hall, and scores of others were kept standing outside after the doors were closed. The federation now has a membership of 1,400 farmers, with sixty-three branch organizations in eleven States. There were nearly 100 delegates on hand when the convention opened.

The growth of the federation, according to Mr. Jaretzki, signified that farming had begun to take a strong hold upon the Jewish immigrant to the United States. In the beginning, he said, the Jewish farmer was often made the victim of unscrupulous land agents and others who took advantage of his ignorance and often robbed him of his earnings. Through co-operation, however, the federation had been able to overcome these difficulties. Mr. Jaretzki told how the Jews who had farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties had been unable to get their property insured until with the federation's aid they organized the Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, a concern which now carries more than $1,000,000 worth of insurance and has saved the farmers thousands of dollars.

He also told about the co-operative purchasing bureau which has distributed $135,000 worth of supplies and saved the farmers $20,000 through extensions of credit and other economies. The local credit unions were also doing good work, he said, by enabling Jewish farmers to borrow sums up to $100 to tide them over until the crops were harvested. Hitherto, he asserted, the Jewish farmer had found it next to impossible to raise ready money when he most needed it.

The convention will continue with a business session today and tomorrow night the delegates will be addressed by Gov. Glynn and others on the subject of land banks in New York. The convention will close on Wednesday.

BAPTIZED BY BOUCK WHITE.

Baby's Parents Pledged to Bring Him Up in Social Revolt.

The new rituals devised by Bouck White while he was in the Queens County Jail to take the place of the usual baptismal and marriage services were read yesterday at White's Church of the Social Revolution in Bryant Hall.

The baptismal service dedicated the life of a six-month-old baby, Russell Palmer Gollner, to a career of revolutionary teaching, preaching, and thinking. Before the child was permitted to receive the blessing his parents were required to swear that they believed the existing social order to be evil and in need of radical readjustment. The final words of the service called upon the parents to teach the child well in the ways of the social revolution and upon all of the White fellowship, also, to so teach the child.

The marriage ceremony, which is meant to bind those accepting it only so long as they can stand divorce courts, instead of for life, was read to the congregation, there being no couple there to be married that way.

White announced, however, that he stood ready to marry any couple who might be seeking "an ideal of monogamy tempered by divorce." He defended the new rite on the ground that "it was cleaner than the church formula which stultifies itself by ignoring the idea of divorce at the altar only to wink back at the altar service when the facts of the case make divorce inevitable."

White accepted last night an invitation by telephone to speak tonight to the Ministers' Association of Baltimore on the "need for a religion in revolution."

SANTA ASSOCIATION APPEAL.

Stamps and Workers Needed to Aid Child Supplicants.

The Santa Claus Association of 247 Fifth Avenue, which each year receives the letters written by poor children to bespeak gifts from the patron saint of Christmastide, needs postage stamps with which to forward to prosperous grown-ups the petitions of these little supplicants. In addition to thousands of two-cent stamps the Santa Claus Association needs also at least 250 additional volunteer helpers to assist in opening and mailing letters and in investigating petitions for gifts.

Tomorrow the big Santa Claus Cave in the Hotel Astor, given to the Santa Claus Association by William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the hotel, will be opened. Any one desiring to learn of the Santa Claus Association and its work can get that information in the Cave.

John W. Gluck, head of the association, said last night that he had received this letter from a teacher in one of the New York public schools:

I have a girl in my class who is actually in need of food. She is the eldest of four children, and the mother, who has tuberculosis, is unable to do anything for her. The father, who is a butcher, was out of work until recently, and now earns only $6 a week. They pay $10 a month rent. I hope that you can do something for this poor family.

This letter, Mr. Gluck said, was typical of the hundreds of petitions that are being received every hour by the Santa Claus Association. Persons desiring to contribute stamps or to volunteer aid in the work this Christmas should communicate with Mr. Gluck at 347 Fifth Avenue, which is opposite the Waldorf-Astoria.

KNIGHT WILL FIGHT WON BY 20 COUSINS

"Those She Disliked Least" Upheld in Suit Over Spinster's $2,000,000.

HER CHARACTER EXTOLLED

Surrogate Calls Miss Hetty Green's Friend "This Remarkable and Courageous Woman."

The contested will of Miss Sarah A. Knight, intimate friend of Mrs. Hetty Green, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Fowler. The instrument, disposing of an estate of about $2,000,000, was executed two days prior to Miss Knight's death in St. Luke's Hospital on Oct. 13, 1913. She was the daughter of John and Sarah McLaughlin Knight of Baltimore, and left nearly all her property to twenty of her McLaughlin cousins. The Knight branch of the family tried to break the will on the grounds of undue influence and testamentary incapacity. The testatrix was 70 years old and had lived in semi-seclusion at 11 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The Surrogate held that Miss Knight was perfectly competent, that she left no dependents, and "was absolutely free from moral obligations to any of her kindred and at liberty to do what she liked with her own, not only by law, but by every other principle." He found that the charge of undue influence was not borne out by the testimony, that if there were any such influence it was exerted by the decedent's business agents or the hospital servants, neither of whom received any benefits under the will, and that therefore the charge failed.

Surrogate Fowler recited that for twenty years before her death Miss Knight had business relations with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and its allied companies, and that the head of these companies, Clarence H. Kelsey, acted as her business adviser. He it was, the Surrogate says, who "prudently" sent her to the hospital and advised her, six or seven months before her death, to execute a will disposing of the large estate.

Further, the decision stated that when Miss Knight informed Mr. Kelsey she had no relatives for whom she cared particularly, and Mr. Kelsey advised her to make donations to charity, she refused and asserted that most charitable bequests to institutions were spent in salaries. This abruptness of the testatrix, the Surrogate said, showed that Mr. Kelsey had no undue influence over her. The Surrogate continued:

"I doubt whether any living person could have obtained an undue influence over the testatrix. I doubt if her judgment could be influenced except by mathematical demonstration, so firm, orderly, and superior was her normal intelligence. I am convinced that the testatrix made the paper propounded in her own way and at her own time, free from the influence which the law terms undue.

"From the whole testimony before me and the indications it reveals, I am assured that at the moment when the testatrix made the will she herself realized in her own quiet, reserved way that her end was probably near and that she could not safely defer the testamentary act; but even then there was no indication of trepidation or surrender on the part of this courageous and remarkable woman. The fact was, she could keep her handsome estate, the token and result in part of her sacrifices and self-abnegation, no longer, and she gave it very silently, perhaps awkwardly, and even with ill-grace possibly, but certainly deliberately and with sufficient intelligence, to those of her somewhat distant kindred whom she liked best; or, in more accurate phrase, to those of them she disliked the least."

The Surrogate finds that Miss Knight had more kindly feelings toward the kindred of her mother than toward those of her father.

There was an odd story connected with the Twenty-eighth Street property to the effect that another Miss Sarah A. Knight of Baltimore, the birthplace of the decedent, had sold the property to a Mr. Enos of Havre de Grace, Md., and that when he tried to collect rents from the property he was not at all successful.

CAN'T BURY HER BABY.

Distracted Mother Begs Nurse to Save Her Little One.

Mrs. Anna Callahan, 25 years old, wife of Matthew Callahan, a furniture mover of 327 East Ninety-seventh Street, ran into the Maternity Hospital at 335 East Sixtieth Street yesterday carrying her baby. She begged the nurse to aid the infant, but an examination showed that the child was dead.

The mother was distraught and cried that she was too poor to bury the baby, and the nurse referred her to Policeman Greenleaf of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who took charge of the case. The baby will be buried in Potter's Field.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

HOUSE OF PRE-EMINENT QUALITY

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A. M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

Save $5 to $25 Now

Big reduction in suits and overcoats to measure. $50 and $40 imported materials reduced to $25. $35, $30 and $25 materials marked to $20. Values cannot be duplicated in New York.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
SIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE MIRACLE MAN
Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Opening WED. NIGHT SEATS TODAY
SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH

Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
with Geo. MacFarlane and Margaret Romaine.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c
Arnold Daly, Maurice and Florence Walton, Bessie Clayton, Harry Fox & Yancsi Dolly.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Fannie Brice, Pekin Mysteries, Harry Carroll.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Emma Carus, Cansey & Le Maire, Howard & McCane & others.

ELMENDORF
TODAY at 2:45 CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
"AROUND SOUTHERN EUROPE"
FRANCE—SWITZERLAND—ITALY—SPAIN.
POPULAR PRICES. 50c. to $1.50.

Strand B'way 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
"THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO."
Strand Orch. & Soloists.
Next Week—"The Ghost Breaker."

New York 45th St., Broadway. Evs. 8:30. MATS. EVERY DAY, 2:30. Opening Tonight, 8:30. Universal's Premier Photo Play.
Damon and Pythias
Story of Universal Friendship.
6-Part Scenic Splendor-6
Throbbing With Thrills. Indorsed by all Knights of Pythias.
Night Prices Seats 25c to $1 Daily Mats 25c-50c All Seats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum)
Central Park W., 62nd St.
Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
Double Bill—FAIS CE QUE DOIS et LE VIEIL HOMME with MME. YORSKA and other prominent Parisian Players. Special Literary Mat., Friday, 2:30, LE VOYAGE DE M PERRICHON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evgs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 2ND WEEK
Frank Keenan in Yosemite
With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 238. MATINEES FRIDAY & SATURDAY 2:30.
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.
THE SAGE BRUSH GAL.
The Mezzanette Trio in Operatic Selections.

THE SMART SET'S SINGING
"Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers."
HEAR
AL JOLSON
Sing this catchiest of all songs in his own inimitable way in the
WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST SUCCESS
DANCING AROUND
and Company of 125 including
BERNARD GRANVILLE
Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. Evenings, Seats, $1, $1.50 & $2.00.



HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1
"THE LIVING DOLLS"—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the "Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD." Special Tonight—"Made in America Club" Night.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
TRANSFERRED FROM THE CASINO.
JOSE COLLINS IN SUZI
with Tom McNaughton and Connie Ediss
BIG MUSICAL HIT

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
30th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30.
"ACROSS THE BORDER"
War Sensation which is thrilling all New York—and 3 other wonderful plays.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Popular Price Matinee Wednesday, 25c to $1.
LIFE
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15. JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"A SUNBURST SETTING OF VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC."—World.
BARGAIN WED. MATINEES. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15
Under Cover

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW. $1.50.
TONIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.
MARIE TEMPEST
will present her Great London Success,
AT THE BARN

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. TOMORROW NIGHT FIRST TIME
POLYGAMY

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30
EXPERIENCE
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Bal. 50c, 75c, $1.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre. W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats, $2.00.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Phone 7292 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Bryant.
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39TH ST. THEATRE 25c 50c
Real Pictures of Real War
BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD MOTION PICTURES
Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Twice Daily. At 2:15, 25c; at 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c.
THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25 & 50c.
"A PAIR OF SIXES"

TONIGHT AT 8:20
MR. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN THE
GREATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
THE HAWK
WITH MLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT,
MOVES TO
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE
DIRECT FROM
THREE MONTHS OF PROSPERITY AT THE SHUBERT.

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WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCEFIELD BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, DIPLOMACY.

LYCEUM West 45th Street, Near Broadway. Evenings at 8:20.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN THE VITAL, THROBBING HUMAN PLAY,
OUTCAST
MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8.10.
LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY.
HAZEL DAWN in The Debutante

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THE SEASON'S BIG SUCCESS
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HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.20. LAST WEEK
THE BIG IDEA
OPENING NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURS.
Richard Bennett IN Damaged Goods

FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d Street. TWICE DAILY—2:30 & 8:30.
Only authentic motion pictures of POPE PIUS X. and THE VATICAN.
ALL SEATS RESERVED—25c, 50c.

Grand O. H. 23d St., 8th Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mts. Wed. 25, 50c; Sat. M. 25, 50, 75c
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT—"Heart of Paddy Whack."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8.15. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
LAST WEEK PAPA'S DARLING
After the Performance Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop this Theatre.
New Amsterdam, TUES., DEC. 8. Seats Thurs.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney and Company of 100, including ELIZABETH MURRAY—BRICE & KING.

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